

wine; uda Lyaei tempora, Hor.; attrib., latex Lyaeus, Verg.

**Lýcaeus** -i, m. (Λύκαιον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj., **Lýcaeus** -a -um, Lycaean.

**Lýcambes** -ae, m. (Λυκάμης), a Theban who, for refusing his daughter in marriage to Archilochus, was attacked by the poet in such sarcastic verses that he and his daughter hanged themselves. Hence, adj., **Lýcambeus** -a -um, Lycaean.

**Lýcaon** -ónis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto. Hence, a, adj., **Lýcaónius** -a -um; Aretos, Callisto, as a constellation, Ov.; whence axis, the northern sky, Ov.; b, **Lýcaónis** -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, Ov.

**Lýcaōnes** -um, m. (Λυκαῶνες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. Hence, adj., **Lýcaōnius** -a -um, Lycaonian. Subst., **Lýcaōnia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones.

**Lýceum** -i, n. and **Lýcium** -ii, n. (Λύκειον), 1, a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught; 2, a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's Tusculan villa.

**lychnūcus** -i, m. (λυχνούχος), a lamp-stand, candelabrum, Cic.

**lychnus** -i, m. (λύχνος), a lamp, Cic.

**Lýcia** -ae, f. (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia; hence, adj., **Lýcius** -a -um, Lycian; deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Putara, Verg.; hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; subst., **Lýci** -ōrum, m. the Lycians.

**Lýcium** = Lyceum (q.v.).

**Lýcomēdes** -is, m. (Λυκομήδης), king of the island of Scyros, where Achilles hid himself in female attire.

**Lýcophrōn** -phrōnis, m. (Λυκόφρων), a Greek tragic poet of Chalcis in Euboea.

**Lýcoriās** -ādis, f. (Λυκοριάς), daughter of Nereus and Doris, a sea-nymph.

**Lýcoris** -idis, f. a freedwoman of Volturnus Eutrapelus, the mistress of the triumvir Antonius and of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

**Lýcormās** -ae, m. (Λυκορμάς), a river in Aetolia.

**Lycetus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Λύκτος), a town in Crete. Adj., **Lycetius** -a -um = Cretan, Verg.

**Lýcurgus** -i, m. (Λυκοῦργος). I. Myth., son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus among his subjects. II. Myth., son of Aeneas and Neaera, father of Ancaeus, king in Arcadia; hence, **Lýcurgides** -ae, m. = Ancaeus, Ov. III. Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his severity; hence **Lýcurgēi** -ōrum, m. (Λυκοῦργεῖοι) = strict, inflexible citizens. IV. Hist., the celebrated Spartan legislator.

**Lýcus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Λύκος), name of several rivers; 1, a river in Paphlagonia, flowing into the Pontus Euxinus, near Heraclea (now Trak); 2, a river in Phrygia, flowing into the Macedonia.

**Lýdia** -ae, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to the legend the Etruscans originally came; hence, adj., **A. Lýdus** -a -um, a, Lydian; aurifer amnis, **Pactolus**, Tib.; b, Etruscan; fluvius, the Tiber, Verg. **B. Lýdus** -a -um; a, Lydian; puella, **Omphale**, Verg.; b, Etruscan; plur., **Lýdi**, the Etruscans, Cic.

**lymp̄ha** (limpha) -ae, f. clear spring or

river water, Verg.; personif., **Lymphae** = Nymphs of the springs, Hor.

**lymphāticus** -a -um (lymp̄ha), raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic; pavor, a panic terror, Liv.

**lymp̄ho**, 1. (lymp̄ha), to make mad, strike with frenzy, Plin.; partic., **lymp̄hātus** -a -um, mad, frantic, insane; lymphata mens, Hor.; lymp̄hati, struck with panic, Liv.

**Lynceſtae** -ārum, m. (Λυνκεſται), a people in the south-west of Macedonia near whom was a fountain, the waters of which caused drunkenness. Adj., **Lynceſtius** -a -um, Lyncestian.

**Lynceſus** -ēi, m. (Λυνκεſς). I. a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight; hence, 1, adj., **Lynceus** -a -um, a, belonging to Lynceus, Ov.; b, sharp-sighted, Cic.; 2, **Lynceides** -ae, m. a descendant of Lynceus. II. a companion of Aeneas.

**Lyncus** -i (Λύγκος). I. m. a king in Scythia, changed into a lynx. II. f. the capital of the Lynceſtae.

**lynx** -cis, c. (λύγξ), a lynx, Verg.

**lýra** -ae, f. (λύρα). I. the lyre, a stringed instrument; quum (Themistocles) in epulis recusaret lyram, Cic. II. Transf., 1, lyric poetry, song; Aetoliae lyrae amica, Ov.; 2, the constellation *Lyra*, Ov.

**Lyrcēus** (Lyrceſus) -a -um, belonging to the mountain Lyrcum between Arcadia and Argolis.

**lýricus** -a -um (λυρικός), of or relating to the lyre, lyric; vates, a lyric poet, Hor.

**Lyrnēsos** -i, f. (Λυρνηſός), town in the Troad, birthplace of Briseis. Hence, 1, **Lyrnēsis** -idis, subst., f. Briseis; 2, **Lyrnēsius** -a -um, Lyrnesian.

**Lýsander** -dri, m. (Λύσανδρος), 1, a celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians; 2, an ephor of Sparta, friend of the king Agis.

**Lýsias** -ae, m. (Λυσίας), a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates.

**Lýsimāchia** -ae, f. (Λυσιμάχεια), a town in Thrace, founded by Lysimachus. Hence, **Lýsimāchienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Lysimachia.

**Lýsimāchus** -i, m. (Λυσίμαχος), one of the generals of Alexander the Great, ruling after A.'s death in Thrace and Pontus.

**Lýsippus** -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of Sicily.

**Lýsis** -idis, m. (Λύσις), 1, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas; 2, a river in Asia.

**Lýsithōē** -ēs, f. (Λυσιθήη), daughter of Oceanus.

## M.

**M**, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form and sound with the Greek Μ, μ. For M. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Mācārēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μακαρέης), son of Aeolus, brother of Canace. Hence, **Mācārēis** -idis, f. (Μακαρίς), the daughter of Macareus (Ise).

**Mācēdō** (-ōn) -ādnis, m. (Μακεδών), a Macedonian; plur., **Mācēdōnes** -um, m. the Macedonians. Hence, 1, **Mācēdōnia** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace;

**2, Măcēdōnīus** -a -um, *Macedonian*; **3, Măcēdōnīus** -a -um, *Macedonian*.

**măcellārius** -a -um (macellum), of or relating to the provision market. Subst., **măcellārius** -ī, m. a victualler, provision-dealer, Suet.

**măcellum** -ī, n. a provision-market, meat-market; annonam in macello cariores fore, Cic.

**măcēo**, 2, to be lean, Plaut.

**1, măcēr** -era -crum, *lean*; taurus, Verg.; transf., of soil, poor; solum, Cic.; fig., me macrum reducit, Hor.

**2, Măcēr** -eri, m. a Roman family name; **1, C. Licinius Macer**, a Roman historian; **2, Aemilius Macer**, a poet, friend of Vergil and Ovid.

**măcērīa** -ae, f. (μάκρος, or μάκλλον, an enclosure), a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, Cic.

**măcēro**, 1. **1**, to soak, steep in water, Ter. **II**. Transf., **1**, to make weak, bring down, reduce; aliquem fame, Liv.; **2**, to torment, tease, vex; quae vos, quum reliqueritis, macerent desiderio, Liv.

**măcresco**, 3. (maceo), to grow thin, become lean, Plaut.

**măchaera** -ae, f. (μάχαира), a sword, knife, Plaut.

**măchaerōphōrus** -ī, m. (μαχαροφόρος), armed with a sabre or machaera, Cic.

**Măchāōn** -ōnis, m. (Μαχάων), myth., son of Aesculapius, celebrated physician. Hence, adj., **Măchāōnius** -a -um, of or belonging to Machaon.

**măchina** -ae, f. (μηχανή), **1**, a machine, any artificial contrivance for performing work, especially a machine for moving heavy weights, Cic., pulling down columns, Cic., drawing ships down to the sea, Hor.; fig., ut omnes adhibeam machinas ad tenendum adulescentulum, Cic.; **2**, a military engine, a catapult, balista, etc., Sall.; **3**, a platform on which slaves were exposed for sale, Q. Cic.; **4**, a device, contrivance, trick, stratagem, Cic.

**măchināmentum** -ī, n. (machinor), a machine, instrument, Liv.

**măchinātiō** -ōnis, f. (machinor), **1**, contrivance, machinery, mechanism; cum machinatione quādam moveri aliquid videmus, Cic.; transf., a cunning device, machination, Cic.; **2**, meton., a mechanical contrivance, a machine; navalis, Caes.

**măchinātor** -ōris, m. (machinor), **1**, a maker of machines, architect; tormentorum, Liv.; **2**, transf., in a bad sense, a deviser, contriver, originator; horum omnium scelerum, Cic.; huius belli, Liv.

**măchinor**, 1. dep. (machina), **1**, to contrive, invent, devise; opera, Cic.; versum, Cic.; **2**, to plot some evil, contrive; pestem in aliquem, Cic.

**măcies** -ēī, f. (maceo), **1**, leanness, thinness; a, of men, corpus macie intabuit, Cic.; b, of soil or crops, poverty, barrenness, Ov.; **2**, transf., meagreness of expression, Tac.

**măcilentus** -a -um (macies), thin, lean, Plaut.

**Măcra** -ae, **1**, a river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria, now Magra; **2**, Măcra cōmē (Μακρά κώμη), a place in Locris on the borders of Thessaly.

**măcresco**, măcrūī, 3. (macer), to grow lean, become thin, Hor.

**Măcri Campi** and **Campi Măcri** -ōrum, m. a valley in Gallia Cispadana.

**Măcrōbīus** -ī, m., Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius, a grammarian of the fifth century, A.D.

**măcrōcōllum** -ī, n. (μακρόκωλον), paper of the largest size, royal paper, Cic.

**mactābilis** -e (macto), deadly, Lucr.

**mactātus** -ū, m. (macto), a slaying, killing, Lucr.

**macte**, macti, v. mactus.

**macto**, 1. (intens. of \*mago, akin to mactus), to honour, glorify. **I**, to honour a god with a sacrifice; puerorum exitis deos manes, Cic.; transf., a, to reward, honour with anything; aliquem honoribus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, to afflict, punish with; aliquem summo supplicio, Cic. **II**, to sacrifice, offer; hostiam, Hor.; transf., to devote; aliquem Orco, Liv.

**mactus** -a -um (from \*mago, maxi, mactum = augeo), **1**, found only in the forms macte, macti, joined with an abl. and generally with the imper. of the verb esse, well done! bravo! all hail! good luck attend thee! macte virtute! Cic.; macte esto virtute! Hor.; macte virtute diligentiaque esto! Liv.; macti virtute, milites Romani, este! Liv.; with genit., macte animi, Mart.; **2**, = mactatus, sacrificed, Lucr.

**măcūla** -ae, f. (connected with maceo, macies, macer), **1**, a spot, mark; equus albis maculis, Verg.; **2**, the mesh of a net, Cic.; **3**, transf., a blot, stain, blemish, fault; hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis tuis? Cic.; familiae, Cic.

**măcūlo**, 1. (macula), to cover with spots, to make spotted, stain, pollute; **1**, lit., terram tabo maculant, Verg.; candor corporum magis sanguine atro maculabatur, Liv.; **2**, transf., to stain, defile, pollute; rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.; partus suos paricidio, Liv.

**măcūlosus** -a -um (macula), full of spots, spotted, speckled; **1**, lynx, Verg.; **2**, stained, polluted, defiled; vestis Pompei, Cic.; fig., defiled, polluted; senatores, Cic.; nefas, Hor.

**mădēfăcio** -feci -factum, 3., pass. **mădēfio** -factus sum -fieri (mādeo and facio), to make wet, moisten, soak; gladii sanguine madefacti, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Verg.

**mădēo** -īī, 2. (μαδάω), to be wet, moist, to drip, flow. **I**. Lit., A. Gen., natabant pavimenta vino, madabant parietes, Cic.; sanguine terra madet, Verg.; partic., madens, moist, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, to melt (of snow); nix lole madens, Ov.; **2**, to be drunk, Plaut.; **3**, to be boiled, to be made soft by boiling, Verg. **II**. Transf., to be full of, abound in, overflow with; pocula madent Baccho, Tib.; Socraticis madet sermonibus, steeped in, Hor.

**mădesco**, mădīī, 3. (mādeo), to become moist or wet; semusta madescunt robora, Verg.

**mădīdus** -a -um (mādeo), moist, wet. **I**. Gen., fasciculus epistolarum totus aqua madidus, Cic.; genae, wet with tears, Ov.; vestis cocco madida, dyed with, Mart. **II**. Esp., drunk, Plaut.

**mădōr** -ōris, m. (mādeo), moisture, wetness, Sall.

**Maecandēr** -dri, m. and **Maecandrōs** (-us) -dri, m. (Μαίανδρος). **I**, a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for its winding course, now Meander; in the legend, father of Cyane, the mother of Caunus and Byblis. **II**. Appellat., a winding, turning; a, of a road, Cic.; b, a winding border of a dress, Verg. Hence, adj., **Maecandrius** -a -um, of or belonging to Maecander; juvenis, Caunus, Ov.

**Maecenās** -ātis, m., C. Cilnius, a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Vergil.

**Maecius** -a -um, Maecian. **I**, name of a place in Latium, not far from Lanuvium. **II**, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was Sp. Maecius Tarpā, a celebrated Roman critic.

**Maedi** -ōrum, m. (Μαῖδι), a Thracian people. Adj., **Maedicus** -a -um, *belonging to the Maedi*; subst., **Maedica** -ae, f. *the country of the Maedi*.

**Maelius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was Sp. Maellius, slain, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power, by C. Servilius Ahala, master of the horse to the dictator Cincinnatus*.

**maena** (mēna) -ae, f. (μαῖνα), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, Cic.

**Maenālus** (-ōs) -i, m. and **Maenāla** -ōrum, n. (Μαινάλιον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan. Hence, **1**, **Maenālius** -a -um, *Maenalian, Arcadian*; deus, Pan, Ov.; versus, pastoral poetry, Verg.; **2**, **Maenālis** -idis, f. *belonging or relating to Maenalus*; ursa, Callisto, Ov.; ora, Arcadia, Ov.

**Maenās** -idis, f. (μαῖνας), **1**, a bacchant, Ov.; transf., **a**, a priestess of Priapus, Juv.; **b**, a priestess of Cybele, Cat.; **2**, a prophetess (Cassandra), Prop.

**Maenādes**, v. Maenas.

**Maenius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; columna Maenia, v. columna. Hence, **Maenianus** -a -um, *Maenian*. Subst., **Maenianum** -i, n. *a projecting balcony*, first introduced by C. Maenius, Cic.

**Maecōnes** -um, m. (Μαῖκων), *the inhabitants of Maeconia, the Maeconians*; hence, **a**, **Maecōnia** -ae, f. (Μαῖκονία), *Maeconia, a part of Lydia*, and, as the Etruscans were said to derive their origin from Lydia = Etruria, Verg.; **b**, **Maecōnides** -ae, m., (a) *Homer, as a native, according to some, of Colophon or Smyrna*, Ov.; (b) *an Etruscan*, Verg.; **c**, **Maecōnis** -idis, f. *a Lydian woman*, Arachne, Ov.; Omphale, Ov.; **d**, **Maecōnis** -a -um, (a) *Maeconian, Lydian*; ripa (of the river Pactolus), Ov.; esp., *senex or vates, Homer, Ov.*; so *Homeric or heroic*; carmen, pes, chartae, Ov.; (b) *Etruscan*; nautae, Ov.

**Maecōtae** -arum, m. (Μαῖκωται), a Scythian people on Lake Maeotis. Hence, **a**, **Maecōticus** -a -um, *Maeotic*; palus, the Lake Maeotis, Plin.; **b**, **Maecōtidae** -arum, n. *the persons living on Lake Maeotis*; **c**, **Maecōtis** -idis, f. *relating to the Maeotic or to Lake Maeotis*; esp., *Maecotis palus or lacus, now the Sea of Azov*; **d**, **Maecōtius** -a -um, *Maeotian*.

**maerēo**, 2. **I.** Intransit., *to be sad, mournful, to grieve, mourn, lament*; maeret Menelaus, Cic.; with abl. of cause, suo incommodo, Cic.; with abl. of instr., sono tenui, in a gentle tone, Ov.; maeret, foll. by quod, *he is pained that*, etc., Ov.; partic., maerens, *mournful, sorrowful*; quis Sullam nisi maerentem vidit? Cic. **II.** Trans., *to lament, mourn over, bewail*; casum, Cic.; filii mortem graviter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; talia maerens, *uttering lamentations*, Ov.

**maeror** -ōris, m. (maereo), *mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness*; in maerore jacere, Cic.; maerorem minuire, Cic.

**maestitia** -ae, f. (maestus). **I.** *sadness, sorrowfulness, dejection, grief*; esse in maestitia, Cic. **II.** Transf., *gloominess*; orationis quasi maestitiam sequi, Cic.

**maestitudo** -inis, f. (maestus), *sadness*, Plaut.

**maestus** -a -um (maereo), *sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast down, melancholy*. **I.** Ulixes, Cic.; senex, Cic.; manus, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1**, *gloomy*; neci maestum dimittit, Verg.; **2**, *causing or indicating sorrow*; vestes, Prop.; funera, Ov.

**Maevius** -ii, m. *a bad poet of the time of Vergil*.

**māga** -ae, f. (magus), *the enchantress*, Ov. (?)

**māgālia** -ium, n. (a Punic word), *huts, cottages, hovels, Verg.*

**māgē** = magis (q.v.).

**māgicus** -a -um (μαγικός), *relating to magic or enchantment, magical*; artes, Verg.; dii, gods invoked in enchantments (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpina), Tib.

**māgis**, adv. with compar. (from root MAC, with adverbial ending -is), *more*. **I.** Of degree, *more = in a higher degree*. **A.** Gen., **1**, with adj. and adv., to form the comp. of adj. and adv. not inflected in the comp., magis necessarius, Cic.; **2**, with verbs; **a**, foll. by quam, *more, rather . . . than*; sed praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Cic.; **b**, sometimes without comparison, magis aedilis esse non potuisset, Cic. **B.** Particular combinations, **a**, non (neque) magis . . . quam, *not more . . . than, just as much . . . as*, Cic.; **b**, quo magis . . . eo magis, *the more . . . the more*, Cic.; quo magis . . . eo minus, Cic.; **c**, eo magis, *so much the more, all the more*, Cic.; **d**, with abl., impendio magis, *considerably more*, Cic.; multo magis, *much more, more by far*, Cic.; nihilo magis, *just as little*, Cic.; solito magis, *more than usual*, Liv.; **e**, magis etiam, *even more*, Cic.; **f**, magis magisque, *magis et magis, more and more*, Cic. **II.** = potius, *rather, more willingly*. **A.** Gen., magis id diceret, si, etc., Cic.

**B.** Particular phrases, magis malle = potius malle, Cic.; magis est quod . . . quam quod, or magis est ut . . . quam ut, *it is more the cause that . . . than, etc.*, Cic. Superl., **maximē** (maximē), adv. (for magissime, from old magus = magnus), *in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very*. **I.** Of degree, **A.** Gen., **1**, with adj., *a, maxime fidus, Cic.; b*, to form the Superl. of adjectives which are not inflected in the superl., maxime necessarius, Cic.; **c**, to add force to a superl., aberratio maxime liberalissima, Cic.; **2**, with verbs, *a*, cupere, velle, Cic.; **b**, where the meaning must in part be supplied, alicui confidere maxime, *implicitly*, Caes. **B.** Particular combinations, **a**, with unus, omnium, multo, *most of all, far before all the rest*; unus omnium maxime, Nep.; multo maxime, Cic.; **b**, quam maxime, *as much as possible*, Cic.; ut quisque . . . ita maxime, *the more . . . the more*, Cic.; hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum optulari, Cic.; quum maxime, *just, precisely*, Liv.; quum maxime, *just now*, Cic.; **c**, quam or ut qui maxime, *in the highest possible degree*, Cic.; **d**, non maxime, *not altogether*; ingenium non maxime deficit, Cic. **II.** = potissimum, *principally, particularly, especially*; **1**, quae ratio poetās, maximeque Homerum impulit, *and most of all Homer*, Cic.; quum . . . tunc maxime, *both . . . and especially*, Cic.; **2**, *just, exactly*; nunc quum maxime, Cic.; **3**, in colloquial language maxime is used to express emphatic assent, and with immo, *emphatic dissent*; vos non timetis eam? Immo vero maxime, Sall.

**māgister** -tri, m. (root MAC, whence magnus), *master, ruler, president, chief, head, director, leader, superintendent*. **I.** Lit., **1**, populi, dictator, Cic.; equitum, *master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant*, Liv.; morum, the censor, Cic.; societatis, *the director of a company formed for farming the revenue*, Cic.; scripturae or in scriptura and portus (of a company that farmed the rents, tolls, etc.), Cic.; P. Terentius operas in portu et scripturae Asiae pro magistro dedit, *exercised the functions of vice-director*, Cic.; elephantii, driver, Liv.; auctionis, *director or conductor of a sale by auction*, Cic.; cenandi, *the president of a feast*; navis, **a**, *master, captain*,

Liv.; **b**, *helmsman*, Verg.; **i**, *schoolmaster*, Cic.; **2, a**, *the trustee of a bankrupt's estate*, Cic.; **b**, *a teacher*; artium, religionis, virtutis, Cic.; usus est magister optimus, Cic.; gladiatorum, *a fencing-master*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *an instigator, inciter*; magister ad depoliandum Dianae templum, Cic.

**māgisterium** -i, n. (magister), *the office or power of a master, president, chief, director*; morum, *the censorship*, Cic.; sacerdotii, *priesthood*, Liv.; me magisteria (conviviorum) delectant, Cic.

**māgistra** -ae, f. (magister), *a mistress, directress, leader*; transf., *lex aeterna quae quasi dux et magistra studiorum*, Cic.; arte magistrā, *by the help of art*, Verg.

**māgistrātus** -ūs, m. (magister). **I.** *the office or dignity of a magister, a magistracy, official dignity, office*; magistratum gerere, Cic.; inire, ingredi, Sall.; deponere, Caes.; magistratu abire, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a magistrate, high official*. Magistrates in Rome were either ordinarii—e.g., the praetors, consuls, etc.; or extraordinarii—e.g., dictator, master of the horse; curules or non curules, according to the seat on which they sat; patricii or plebei, according as they were taken from the patricians or plebeians; majores or minores, the elections to the former taking place in the comitia centuriata, to the latter in the comitia tributa; est proprium munus magistratus intelligere se gerere personam civitatis, Cic.; creare magistratus, Liv.

**magnānimitas** -ātis, f. (magnanimus), *greatness of soul, magnanimity*, Cic.

**magnānimus** -a -um (magnus and animus), *high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, magnanimous*, Cic. (genit. plur., magnanimūm, Verg.).

**Magnēs** -nētis, v. Magnesia.

**Magnēsia** -ae, f. (Μαγνησία). **I.** *a district of Thessaly*. **II.** *a town in Caria on the Maeander* (now Inek-bazar). **III.** *a town in Lydia on Mount Sipylus* (now Monissa). Hence, **1**, **Magnēs** -nētis, m. (Μάγνης), *Magnesian*; esp., lapis Magnes or simply Magnes, *a loadstone, magnet*; plur. subst., **Magnētes** -um, m. *the Magnesian*; **2**, **Magnēsius** -a -um, *Magnesian*; saxum, *the magnet*, Lucr.; **3**, **Magnessa** -ae, f. *a Magnesian woman*, Hor.; **4**, **Magnētarchēs** -ae, m. *the chief magistrate of the Magnesian*, Liv.; **5**, **Magnētis** -idis, f. *Magnesian*; Argo, *built at Paganee in Magnesia*, Ov.

**Magni Campi** -ōrum, m. *a place in Africa not far from Utica*.

**magnificus** -a -um (magnus and dico), *boastful*, Plaut.

**magnifico**, compar., **magnificentius**; superl., **magnificentissime**, adv. (magnificus), **a**, *splendidly, nobly, grandly, pompously, magnificently*; habitare, vivere, Cic.; **b**, *gloriously*; vincere, Cic.; **c**, *eloquently, in a lofty strain*; collaudare aliquem, Liv.; in a bad sense, *haughtily, proudly*; loqui de bello, Sall.

**magnificentia** -ae, f. (magnificus). **I.** Of persons, **1**, *loftiness of thought and action, high-mindedness, magnanimity*, Cic.; and in a bad sense, *boasting, pomposity of language*, Cic.; **2**, *magnificence, splendour*; odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic. **II.** Transf., *of inanimate objects, splendour, grandeur, magnificence*; epularum, villarum, Cic.

**magnifico**, **1**, (magnificus), *to prize highly, esteem greatly*, Plaut.

**magnificus** -a -um, compar., **magnificentior**; superl., **magnificentissimus**

(magnus and facio). **I.** Of persons, **a**, *magnificent, fond of display*; in suppliciis deorum magnifici, domi parci, Sall.; **b**, *glorious, distinguished*; vir factis magnificus, Liv.; **c**, *imposing, dignified*; adhortator, Liv.; **d**, *high-souled, lofty*; animo excelso magnificoquo, Cic. **II.** Transf., *of things, a*, *splendid, magnificent*; villa, Cic.; **b**, *glorious*; aedilitas, Cic.; **c**, *dignified, lofty* (of language); dicendi genus, Cic.; and in a bad sense, *boastful, pompous*; alia magnifica pro se et illis dolentia, Sall.; **d**, *famous, eminent, distinguished*; magnificentissimum decretum, Cic.

**magniloquentia** -ae, f. (magniloquus), **1**, *lofty or elevated language*; Homeri, Cic.; **2**, *pompous, boastful language, magniloquence*; alieuius, Liv.

**magniloquus** -a -um (magnus and loquor), *pompous or boastful in talk, magniloquent*; os, Ov.

**magnitudo** -inis, f. (magnus), *greatness, size, magnitude*. **I.** Lit., **A**, **1**, *of space, mundi, Cic.; fluminis, Caes.; 2*, *of number, great quantity*; fructuum, Cic.; pecuniae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, *size, importance*; **a**, *beneficial*, Cic.; **b**, *power*; reipublicae, Sall.; **2**, *greatness, high degree*; amoris, Cic.; animi, *magnanimity*, Cic.

**magnōpērē**, and separately **magnō ōpērē**, adv. (magnus and opus), *greatly, exceedingly, very much*; nihil mirari, Cic.; magnopere delectare, Cic.; non magnō opere laboro quorsum, etc., Cic.; in the superl., *maximopere*, Cic.; maximo opere, *very greatly*, Cic.

**magnus** -a -um, compar., **māior** -us; superl., **maximus** (maxūmus) -a -um (from root MAC, whence magis, iactus, mactō = μέγας), *great, large*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *of size, large, great, tall, long, broad*; domus, Cic.; montes, Cat.; litterae maxinae, Cic.; magnae aquae, *an inundation*, Liv.; **2**, **a**, *applied to number, bulk, mass, maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse*, Cic.; multitudo pedatatis, Caes.; **b**, *of value, high, great, considerable*; ornatus muliebri pretii maior, Cic.; thus abl. magno and genit. magni, *at a high value, dear*; magni aestimare, *to esteem highly*, Cic.; magni, *maximi facere*, Cic.; magno emere, Cic.; **3**, *of sound, loud*; vox, Cic.; exclamare majus, *in a louder tone*, Cic. **II.** **A.** Of time, **1**, *long*; annus, Verg.; **2**, *magno natu, of great age*, Liv.; and esp. in compar. and superl., *with or without natu or annis, older*; natu maior frater, Cic.; annos annis maior quadraginta, Cic.; Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae, Ser. Sulpicio maior, minor Licinio Stolori erat, *the elder to Sulpicius, the younger to Licinius*, Liv.; majores natu, *the older people*, Cic.; esp. = *the senate*, Cic.; majores, *ancestors, forefathers*, Cic.; maxima virgo, *the oldest of the Vestals*, Ov. **B.** Of importance, **1**, *great, important, significant*; magna et ampla negotia, Cic.; rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *great, powerful, mighty*; propter summam nobilitatem et singularem potentiam magnus erat, Cic.; **b**, *of talents, ability, distinguished, eminent, able*; nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit, Cic.; **3**, *serious, heavy, severe*; periculum, Caes.; infamia, Cic.; **4**, **a**, *strong, high, noble*; magnus animo, Cic.; **b**, *proud*; magna verba, Verg.

**Māgo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. *brother of Hanuīdai*.

**1**, **māgus** -i, m. (μάγος), *a learned man or magician among the Persians*, Cic.

**2**, **māgus** -a -um, *magical*; artes, Ov.

**Māja** -ae, f. (Μαΐα), *the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter, one of the Pleiades*; Māja genitus, Verg., Māja natus, Hor., Māja creatus, Ov., *Mercury* (acc., Majan, Ov.).

**mājālis** -is, m. a *gelded boar*, Varr.; used as a term of reproach, Cic.

**mājestas** -ātis, f. (majus = magnus). **I.** *grandeur, dignity, majesty*; applied to the gods, to all persons in high office, and frequently to the Roman people, *dii non censent esse suae majestatis, to be consistent with their majesty*, Cic.; consulis, Cic.; patria, the paternal authority, Liv.; populi Romani, Cic.; majestatem minuire, to offend against the sovereignty of the people, Cic.; crimen majestatis, treason, Cic.; lex majestatis, Cic. **II.** *honour, excellence, splendour*; matronarum, Liv.

**mājor**, majores, v. magnus.

**Mājus** -i, m. mensis Majus or simply Majus, the month of May, Cic.; used adj., Calendae Majae, Cic.

**mājuscūlus** -a -um (dim. of majōr), somewhat larger, somewhat greater; in aliqua majuscula cura, Cic.

**māla** -ae, f. (contracted from mandela from mando, as scala for scandela from scando), **1**, the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, Verg.; **2**, the cheek; mala decentes, Hor.

**mālācia** -ae, f. (μαλακία), a calm at sea; tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit ut, etc., Caes.

**mālācisso**, 1. (μαλακίζω), to soften, render pliable, Plaut.

**mālācus** -a -um (μαλακός), soft, pliable, Plaut.; fig., effeminate, delicate, Plaut.

**mālē**, adv., compar. **pējus**; superl. **pessīme** (malus), badly, ill. **I.** Lit., **1**, male olere, Cic.; male vestitus, Cic.; L. Antonio male sit, *evil be to L. Antonius*, Cic.; male audire, to be ill spoken of, Cic.; **2**, a, wrongly, improperly, badly; male agere, Cic.; alicui male facere, Cic.; b, unsuccessfully, unfortunately; suos labores et apparatus male cecidisse, Cic.; c, inopportunistly, in the wrong place; male salsus, Hor.; d, dishonestly, wickedly; male agere, Cic.; Carthago jam diu male cogitans, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, bitterly; male odisse, Caes.; **2**, a, too much, excessively; male superbus, Caes., b, with adj. and partic., to give a directly opposite meaning, male sanus, Cic.; male gratus, *unthankful*, Ov.

**Mālēa** -ae, acc. -an, f. (Μαλέα, Μάλεα), promontory in Laconia (now Malio di S. Angelo.)

**mālédico**, adv. (maledicus), *calumniously, abusively, scurrilously*; dicere, Cic.

**mālédicēns** -entis, p. adj. (from maledico), *evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous*; maledicentissima civitas, Cic.

**mālédico** -dixi -dictum, 3. to speak ill, slander, asperse, abuse, revile; alicui, Cic.

**mālédicctio** -ōnis, f. (maledico), a reviling, abusing, Cic.

**mālédicctum** -i, n. (maledico), a railing accusation, foul, abusive language; maledicta in vitam alicuius conjicere, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem dicere or conferre or congerere, Cic.

**mālédicūs** -a -um (maledico), *abusive, scurrilous*; conviciator, Cic.

**mālēfācio** -fēcī -factum, 3. to do an injury, to injure; alicui, Plaut.

**mālēfactor** -ōris, m. (malefacio), an evil-doer, malefactor, Plaut.

**mālēfactum** -i, n. (malefacio), an ill deed, injury, Cic.

**mālēficus**, adv. (maleficus), *maliciously, mischievously*, Plaut.

**mālēficiūm** -ii, n. (maleficus), **1**, an evil deed, crime, mischief; maleficium committere, *committe*, Cic.; se non malefici causa (with

*hostile intent*) ex provincia egressum, Caes.; sine ullo maleficio, *without doing any harm*, Caes.; **2**, sorcery, Tac.

**mālēficus** -a -um (malefacio), *wicked, malicious, mischievous*; homo, Cic.

**mālēsūādus** -a -um (male and suadeo), *ill-advising, seductive, persuading to evil*, Verg.

**Mālēventum** -i, n. an old town of the Hirpini in Samnium, the name of which the Romans changed to Beneventum.

**mālēvōlēs** -entis (male and volo), *envious, malevolent*, Plaut.; superl., malevolentissimae obrectationes, Cic.

**mālēvōlentia** -ae, f. (malevolens), *ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence*; malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.

**mālēvōlus** -a -um (male and volo), *ill-disposed, wishing evil, malicious, envious, spiteful, malevolent*; alicui, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; malevoli de me sermones, Cic. Superl., v. malevolens. Subst., **mālēvōli** -ōrum, m. *envious, ill-disposed persons*, Cic.

**Mālīacus** sinus (κόλπος Μαλιακός), a gulf in Thessaly, opposite Euboea. Hence, **Mālīensis** -e, Mālian.

**mālīfēr** -fēra -fērum (malum and fero), *apple-bearing*, Verg.

**mālīgnē**, adv. (malignus), **1**, *maliciously, malignantly, enviously*; loqui, Cic.; **2**, *stingily, sparingly*; dividere, Liv.; laudare, Hor.

**mālīgnitas** -ātis, f. (malignus), **1**, *maliciousness, ill-nature, malignity, spite*, Liv.; **2**, *stinginess, niggardliness*; malignitas praedae partitae, Liv.

**mālīgnus** -a -um (opp. benignus, malus and gigno). **I.** of bad disposition, *ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked*; vulgus, Hor.; oculis malignis spectare, Verg.; leges, Ov. **II.** **A. 1**, *stingy, niggardly*; caupo, Hor.; **2**, *transf. a, barren, unfruitful*; collis, Verg.; b, *small, little, scanty*; lux, Verg.; aditus, Verg. **B.** *coy, shy*, Ov.

**mālītia** -ae, f. (malus), *badness of quality*. **I.** *wickedness, vice*, Sall. **II.** *craft, cunning, malice*; malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic.; sometimes used in a playful sense like our "roguery;" tamen a malitia non discedis, Cic.

**mālītiosē**, adv. with compar. (malitiosus), *wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously*; facere aliquid, Cic.

**mālītiosus** -a -um (malitia), *crafty, roguish, knavish, wicked*; homo, Cic.; juris interpretatio, Cic.

**mālītōlus** -i, m. (dim. of malleus), *a little hammer*; **1**, a hammer-shaped ship (of a vine), a mallet-shoot for planting, Cic.; **2**, a kind of fire-dart, Cic.

**mālītūs** -i, m. a hammer, mallet; a, gen., Liv.; b, esp., the axe used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, Ov.

**Malloea** -ae, f. town in Thessaly (near modern Molochusta).

**mālo**, mālti, malle (for mavolo, from magis volo), to choose rather, prefer. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., hunc animum, Cic.; b, with infin., servare quam pugnare, Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., malo me vinci quam vincere, Cic.; with potius, Utiae potius quam Romae esse maluisset, Cic.; with magis, Liv.; d, with nom. and infin., esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall.; e, with subj., mallem cognoscerem, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be more favourable to; in hac re malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus, Cic.

**mālōbāthron** (-um) -i, n. (μαλόβαθρον);

**1**, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared, Plin.; **2**, meton., the oil of the plant, Hor.

**1. mālum** -i, n., v. malus.

**2. mālum** -i, n. (μῆλον), an apple, and generally any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc., Verg.; prov., ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end (as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit), Hor.

**1. mālus** -a -um; comp., **pējor** -us; superl., **peſsimus** -a -um; bad. **I.** Subjective, **A.** bad, physically and intellectually, **1.** mali versus, Cic.; loquendi consuetudo, Cic.; **2, a.** incapable; poeta, Cic.; **b.** cowardly, weak; iuxta boni malique, strenui et imbelles inulti obruncari, Sall. **B.** Morally bad, wicked; **1.** mala consuetudo, Cic.; subst., malus, a villain, Cic.; **2.** in politics, evil-disposed, disloyal, demagogic; civis, Sall. **II.** Objective, **1.** adj., **a.** bad, as regards condition, position, etc.; mala valetudo, ill health, Cic.; mala copia (excess) stomachum sollicitat, Hor.; carmen, a libel, Hor.; malam opinionem habere de aliquo, Cic.; fama, ill repute, Sall.; **b.** unfavourable, unsuccessful, disadvantageous; pugna, Cic.; in pejus ruere, to become worse, Verg.; auspiciis, ill-omened, Cic.; **2.** subst., **mālum** -i, n. an evil; **a.** bona aut mala, good qualities or faults, Sall.; **b.** harm, disaster, evil; ne malum habeat, Cic.; mala civilia, Cic.; malo esse alicui, Cic.; as an interjection to express aversion or dislike, quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia atque amentia, what in the world, Cic.

**2. mālus** -i, f. (2. malum), an apple-tree, Verg.

**3. mālus** -i, m. (prob. from root MAC, whence magnus), **1.** the mast of a ship; malum erigere, Cic.; **2.** in the circus, the pole to which the awnings were fastened, Liv.

**malva** -ae, f. (μαλάχῃ, from μαλακός), the mallow, Cic.

**Māmers** -mertis, m. the Oscan and Sabine name of Mars; hence **Māmertini** -ōrum, m. (sons of Mars), the name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized Messana. Adj., **Māmertinus** -a -um, Mamertine; civitas, Messana, Cic.

**Māmilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**māmilla** -ae, f. (dim. of mamma), a breast, teat, rap, Juv.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**mamma** -ae, f. (μᾶμμα). **I.** a breast, teat; **a.** of men, mamma et barba, Cic.; **b.** of women, mamnam matris appetere, Cic.; **c.** of the females of animals, suisbus mammam data est multitudo, Cic. **II.** mother, mamma, Mart.

**mammōsus** -a -um (mamma), full-breasted, having large breasts, Lucr.

**Māmurra** -ae, m. a Roman knight of Formiae, praefectus fabrum in Caesar's army in Gaul, where he amassed great wealth; urbs Mamurrarum, Formiae, Hor.

**mānābilis** -e (mano), flowing, penetrating; frigus, Lucr.

**manceps** -cīpis, m. (manus and capio). **I.** a person who bought anything at a public legal auction, and esp., one who publicly contracted to farm state property; a purchaser, farmer, contractor; praedae, Cic.; manceps fit Chrysogonus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a tenant, lessee, Plin.; **2.** a surety, Plaut.

**Mancinus** -i, m., C. Hostilius, consul at Rome, delivered up to the Numantines in consequence of a dishonourable peace made by him with them, which the senate refused to ratify.

**mancipātio** -ōnis, f. (mancipo), a formal transfer of property; also purchase, Plin.

**mancipātus** -ūs, m. (mancipo), a sale, Plin.

**mancipium** (mancūpium) -ii (manus and capio), a taking by the hand, an old form of purchase in Rome in the presence of five witnesses. Hence, **I.** Lit., in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of anything; lex mancipi (mancipii), the contract of sale, Cic.; mancipo dare, to sell formally, Cic.; mancipo accipere, to buy, Cic.; res mancipi, property which could be acquired by the ceremony of mancipation, Cic. **II.** Meton., a slave acquired by the process of mancipation, Cic.

**mancipo** (manūpo), **1.** (manus and capio), **1.** to transfer by mancipation or formal sale, to sell formally; alienos, Plaut.; quaedam mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor.; transf., to give up to; saginae mancipatus, Tac.

**mancus** -a -um, **1.** maimed, crippled, lame; mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis, Cic.; **2.** transf., imperfect, incomplete, defective; virtus, Cic.; praetura, Cic.

**mandātor** -ōris, m. (mando), one who suborns accusers or informers, Suet.

**mandātum** -i, n. (mando), a commission, charge, injunction, order; and esp., a verbal commission, message; **a.** dare alicui mandata ut, etc., Cic.; mandata efficere, Cic.; perficere, Liv., to execute a commission; negligere, fallere, fail to execute, Ov.; mandato meo, by my command, Cic.; **b.** mandati iudicium, an action for the non-performance of a commission, Cic.

**mandātus**, abl. -ū, m. found only in abl. sing. (mando), a commission, order, injunction; mandatu meo, Cic.

**Mandēla** -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

**1. mando**, **1.** (perhaps for manui or in manum do). **I.** to commit to the charge of, entrust, deliver; alicui magistratum, Cic.; aliquem aeternis tenebris, Cic.; corpus humo, to bury, Verg.; se fugae, to take to flight, Caes.; aliquid memoriae, to commit to memory, Cic.; litteras, scriptis, to commit to writing, Cic. **II.** to enjoin, order, command, commission; **a.** with acc., typos tibi mando (sc. comparandos, emendos), Cic.; Rhodiaca vasa mandavi, ordered, Cic.; **b.** with ut or ne and the subj., or simply the subj., tibi mandavit ut, etc., Cic.; Trebonio mandaverat ne, etc., Cic.; huic mandat, Remos adeat, Cic.

**2. mando**, mandī, mansum, **3.** (μᾶω, μάσσω), to chew, masticate. **I.** animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.; equi fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, clamp the bit, Verg.; humum, to bite the ground (cf. mordere humum), of those who fall in battle, Verg. **II.** to eat, devour, consume; lora, Liv.

**mandra** -ae, f. (μάνδρα), **1.** a stall, cattle-pen, Mart.; **2.** a herd of cattle, Juv.; **3.** a row of pawns, on a draught-board, Mart.

**Mandūbī** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, with a capital Alesia (now Alise).

**mandūcus** -i, m. (2. mando), a mask to represent a glutton, Plaut.

**Manduria** -ae, f. a town in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.

**manē**, subst. indecl. n. the early morning, dawn of morning; ad ipsum mane, Hor.; multo mane, very early in the morning, Cic. Adv., in the morning, at early morning; hodie mane, early this morning, Cic.; bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic.

**manēo**, mansi, mansum, **2.** (μένω). **I.** Intransit., to remain, stay in any place, A.

seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes.; in patria, Cic.; ad exercitum, Caes. **B. 1.** to stay the night; apud me, Cic.; sub Jove frigidus, Hor.; **2, a, to remain, endure, last; nihil suo statu manet, Cic.; b, to remain fast, continue steadfast in; in amicitia, Cic.; in voluntate, Cic.; in conditione, to abide by, Cic.; 3, to wait, Plaut.; transf., to wait for, await; cuius fatum tibi manet, Cic. II.** Translit., **a, to wait for; hostium adventum, Liv.; b, to await as fate or destiny; quis me manet exitus? Ov.**

**mānes** -ium, m. (lit. = boni, the good). **I.** the shades of the departed, the spirits of the dead; dii manes, Cic.; of the shade of a single person, patris Anchisae, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1, poet., the lower world, infernal regions, Verg.; 2, the punishment of the lower world; quisque suos patimur manes, Verg.; 3, corpse, ashes, remains; accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop.; omnium nudatos manes, Liv.**

**mango** -ōnis, m. (μαγγων), **1, a dealer in articles, which he seeks to sell by rubbing up, furbishing, etc.; a roguish dealer, Plin., Quint.; 2, esp., a slave-dealer, Suet.**

**mānica** -ae, f. (manus). **I.** the long sleeve of the tunic reaching to the hand, and serving as a glove, Cic. **II.** Transf., handcuff, manacle, Hor., Verg.

**mānicātus** -a -um (manica), having long sleeves; tunicae, Cic.

**mānicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of manus), a little hand, Plaut.

**mānifestārius** -a -um (manifestus) plain, visible, evident, manifest, Plaut.

**mānifestē**, adv. (manifestus), plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, Verg.

**1. mānifestō**, adv., v. manifestus.

**2. mānifesto**, 1. (manifestus), to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover; aliquem, Ov.

**mānifestus** -a -um (manus and \*fendo, lit. struck with the hand), clear, visible, evident, manifest. **I.** manifestae et apertae res, Cic.; manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, Cic.; adv., manifesto, clearly, plainly; manifesto deprehendere, comprehendere, comperisse, Cic. **II.** caught in, manifestly betraying; uti eos maxime manifestos habeant, caught in the act, Sall.; with genit. of crime, rerum capitalium, Sall.; vitae, giving evident signs of life, Tac.

**Mānilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. C. Manilius, tribune of the people, b.c. 67, the author of the Lex Manilia, which gave to Pompeius the sole command in the Mithridatic War.

**mānīprētium** = manupretium (q.v.).

**mānīpūlāris (mānīplāris)** -e (manipulus), belonging to a manipule; iudex, chosen from a manipule (from the common soldiers), Cic. Subst., **mānīpūlāris** -is, m. a common soldier, Cic.

**mānīpūlārius** -a -um (manipulus), belonging or relating to a private soldier, Suet.

**mānīpūlātīm**, adv. (manipulus), **1, in bundles or handfuls, Plin.; 2, milit. t. t., in maniples; manipulatim structa acies, Liv.**

**mānīpūlus** (poet. mānīplūs) -ī, m. (manus and \*pleo), a handful. **I.** Lit., a small bundle or handful; filicum manipuli, Verg. **II.** Transf., a company of foot soldiers, a division of the Roman army, three maniples forming a cohort (so called because in early times the standard was a pole with a bundle of hay at the top), Caes.

**Manlius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. **I.** M. Manlius Capitolinus, who repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol, afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power. **II.** L. Manlius and

his son T. Manlius, who received the surname of Imperiosus from their severity. Hence, adj., **Manlianus** -a -um, Manlian, relating to Manlius; turba, seditio, Liv.; Manliana imperia, severe commands, Liv. Subst., **Manliānum** -ī, n. an estate of Cicero's.

**1. mannus** -ī, m. (a Celtic word), a small horse of Gaulish breed, highly prized by the Romans for its swiftness, Liv.

**2. Mannus** -ī, m. a god of the Germans, son of Tuiscio, Tac.

**māno**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to flow, run. **A.** Of fluids, fons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov.; aliquā re, to flow, run, drip with anything, Cic.; Herculus simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic. **B.** Of the air and other things, to flow, spread; **1, aër, qui per maria manat, diffuses itself, Cic.; 2, transf., to proceed, come from; peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.; 3, to spread abroad, spread, be diffused; malum manavit per Italian, Cic. II.** Translit., to evade, give out; lacrimas (of a statue), Ov.; fig., mella poetica, Hor.

**mansio** -ōnis, f. (maneo). **I.** a remaining, stay, sojourn; in vita, Cic. **II.** a station, halting-place, night-quarters, Plin.

**mansito**, 1. (intens. of maneo), to abide, stay, sojourn, remain; sub eodem tecto, Tac.

**mansuefācio** -fecī -factum, 3, pass. **mansuefio** -factus sum -fieri (mansuet and facio). **I.** Lit., of animals, to tame; uri mansuefieri non possunt, Caes. **II.** Of men, **a, to soften, pacify; plebem, Liv.; b, to civilise; a quibus mansuefacti et exultati, Cic.**

**mansuēs** -is or -ētis (manus and sueo), tame, Plaut.

**mansuesco** -suēvi -suētum, 3. (manus and sueo). **I.** Translit., to tame, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to become tame, grow tame, to become mild, softened; nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg.

**mansuētē**, adv. (mansuetus), mildly, gently, quietly, Cic.

**mansuētūdo** -inis, f. (mansuetus). **I.** tameness, Plin. **II.** Transf., mildness, clemency, gentleness; imperi, Cic.; uti clementia et mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes.

**mansuētus** -a -um, p. adj. (from mansuesco), tame. **I.** Lit., of animals, sus, Liv. **II.** Transf., mild, soft, gentle, quiet; mansuetus in senatu, Cic.; ut mansuetissimus videretur, Cic.; Musae mansuetiores (of philosophy, rhetoric, etc., as opposed to contentious and rhetorical eloquence), Cic.

**mantelē (mantilē)** -is, n. and **mantelium** -ii, n. (manus), a towel, napkin, Verg.

**mantelium** -ii, n. = mantele (q.v.).

**mantellum (mantellum)** -ī, n. a covering, veil, concealment, Plaut.

**mantica** -ae, f. a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, Hor.

**Mantīnēa** -ae, f. (Μαντίνα), a town in Arcadia, scene of the victory and death of Epaminondas.

**1. manto**, 1. (freq. of maneo), to remain, wait, wait for, Plaut.

**2. Mantō** -ūs, f. (Μαντώ). **I.** daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, mother of the seer Mopsus, **II.** an Italian prophetess, mother of Oeneus, the founder of Mantua.

**Mantua** -ae, f. a town in north Italy, on the river Mincius, near to the birthplace of Vergil.

**mānuālis** -e (manus), adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand; saxa, thrown by hand, Tac.

**mānūbiae** -ārum, f. (manus), **1**, the money obtained from the sale of booty, esp. the general's share, who usually spent it in erecting some public building; porticum de manubis Cimbricis fecit, Cic.; transf., the profits of an office; manubias alicui concedere, Cic.; plunder, booty, Suet.; **2**, in augury, a flash of lightning, Sen.

**mānūbiālis** -e (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Suet.

**mānūbiārius** -a -um (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Plaut.

**mānūbrum** -ii, n. (manus), a haft, handle; aureum vasis, Cic.

**mānūf** . . . v. manif . . .

**mānūlēus** -i, m. (manus), the long sleeve of a tunic, Plaut.

**mānūmissio** -ōnis, f. (manumitto), the emancipation or manumission of a slave, Cic.

**mānūmitto** -misi -missum (manus and mitto), **3**, to manumit, emancipate a slave; aliquid, Cic.

**mānūprētium** (mānīprētium) -ii, n. (often found in two words, manus pretium), wages, hire, pay, Cic.; transf., a reward; perditae civitatis, Cic.

**mānūs** -ūs, f. (connected with μάω, to touch), the hand. **I**. Lit. and fig. **A**. Gen., manus dextera, laeva, Cic.; accipere aliquid manibus, Cic.; manus adhibere vectigalibus, lay hands on, rob, Cic.; conferre ferrum et manus, Cic.; manus dare, to surrender, Cic.; deponere aliquid de manibus, Cic.; elabi de manibus, Cic.; esse in manibus, **1**, to be in our hands; oratio est in manibus, can be read, is well known, Cic.; **2**, to be in preparation; liber mihi est in manibus, Cic.; **3**, to be near, to be present, Caes.; sed ecce in manibus vir et praestantissimo ingenio, etc., Cic.; fugere e manibus, Cic.; lavare manus, Cic.; prehendere alicuius manum, Cic., aliquid manu, Cic.; ne manum quidem vertere alicuius rei causā, not to move a finger, not to take any trouble, Cic. Particular phrases: victoriam in manibus videre, at hand, Cic.; ad manum esse, to be near at hand, Liv.; servum sibi habere ad manum, as a private secretary, Cic.; de manu, with one's own hand; facere, Cic.; de manu in manum tradere, to give from one's hand into the hand of another, Cic.; plenā manu, liberally; plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic.; per manus, with the hands; trahere, Caes.; from hand to hand; traditae per manus religiones, Liv.; manibus aequalis (with equal advantage, after a drawn battle) dirimere pugnam, Liv. **B**. Esp. **1**, the fist, used for courage, force, violence; manu capere urbes, Sall.; **2**, hand to hand fight; res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.; **3**, abl. manu, by manual labour, by art, artificially; manu sata, sown by hand, Caes.; urbs manu munitissima, Cic.; **4**, power, jurisdiction; haec non sunt in manu nostra, Cic. **II**. Meton., **1**, the hand, i.e., the work of the artist or craftsman; extrema, the finishing touch, Cic.; extrema manus non accessit eius operibus, Cic.; **2**, handwriting; redeo ad meam manum, I have begun again to write with my own hand, Cic. **III**. Transf., **1**, the trunk of an elephant, Cic.; **2**, manus ferrea, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare, Caes.; **3**, a, a band or body of men; conjuratorum, Cic.; b, an armed band; manum facere, Cic., conduce, Caes., cogere, Caes.

**māpālia** -ium, n. (a Punic word), huts, hovels, the movable habitations of the African Nomads, Sall.

**mappa** -ae, f. **1**, a table-napkin, Hor.; **2**, a cloth or napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin, Juv.

**Mārāthōn** -ōnis, m. and f. (Μαραθών), a plain in Attica, where the Persian army was defeated by the Athenians. Adj., **Marathonius** -a -um, Marathonian.

**Mārāthos** -i, f. (Μάραθος), a Phoenician town opposite to the island of Aradus. Adj., **Mārāthenus** -a -um, belonging to Marathos.

**mārāthron** -i, n. (μαράθρον), fennel, Ov.

**Marcellus** -i, m. the cognomen of an illustrious family of the gens Claudia. **I**. M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, defeated Hannibal at Nola, slew Viridomarus king of the Insubres with his own hand. **II**. M. Claudius Marcellus, an enemy of Caesar's, but afterwards pardoned by him. **III**. M. Claudius Marcellus, nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. Hence, **Marcellia** -ārum, n. the festival of Marcellus, a festival of the family of Marcellus in Sicily, Liv.

**marceō**, **2**. **I**. to wither, to droop, Mart. **II**. Transf., to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age or indulgence; marcent luxuria, Liv.

**marcesco**, **3**. (marceo). **I**. to begin to droop, Plin. **II**. Transf., to languish, grow weak, feeble; vino, Ov.; desidā, Liv.

**marcidus** -a -um (marceo), **1**, faded, withering, drooping; illia, Ov.; **2**, transf., enfeebled, languid, heavy, besotted from immoderate indulgence in eating, drinking, or sleeping; somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac.

**Marcus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1**, Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome; **2**, L. Marcius, a Roman knight, who commanded in Spain on the death of Scipio. Adj., **Marcian**; aqua, an aqueduct commenced by Ancus Marcius, restored by Q. Marcius Rex; saltus (in Liguria, so called from the defeat of Q. Marcius, 188 B.C.), Liv. Hence, **Marcianus** -a -um, **Marcian**; foedus, made by L. Marcius with the inhabitants of Cadix.

**Marcōmāni** and **Marcōmanni** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe.

**marcor** -ōris, m. (marceo), rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Plin.

**Marcus** -i, m. a common Roman praenomen; gen. abbreviated M.

**mare** -is, n. the sea. **I**. Lit., mare Aegaeum, Cic.; mare oceanus, Caes.; nostrum mare, the Mediterranean Sea, Caes.; superum, the Adriatic, Cic.; inferum, the Tuscan Sea, Cic.; concludum, inland sea, Caes.; clausum, not navigable, Cic.; mare ingredi, to go to sea, Cic.; mare infestum habere, to infest the sea (of pirates), Cic.; terā marique, by sea and land, Cic.; polliceri maria et montes, to make boundless promises, Sall. **II**. Meton., sea-water; Chium maris experts, unmixed with sea-water, Hor.

**Mārēa** -ae, f. or **Mārēōta** -ae, f. (Μαρέα), a lake and city of Lower Egypt, famous for its wine; hence, adj., **1**, **Mārēoticus** -a -um, **Mareotic**, Egyptian; subst., **Mārēoticum** -i, n. Mareotic wine; **2**, **Mārēotis** -idis, f. poet. = Egyptian; vites, Verg.

**margārīta** -ae, f. (μαργαρίτης) and **margāritum** -i, n. a pearl, Cic.

**marginō**, **1**. (margo), to make a border to, to border, Liv.

**margo** -inis, m. and f. **I**. a border, edge; scuti, Liv.; fontis, Ov. **II**. Transf., boundary; imperii, Ov.

**Mārīca** -ae, f. a nymph to whom a grove near Minturnae was sacred; poet., a lake near Minturnae named after her, Hor.



**mārinus** -a -um (mare), of or relating to the sea, marine; marini terrenique humores, Cic.; *ros, rosemary*, Hor.

**mārisca** -ae, f. **1**, a large fig, Mart.; **2**, the pines, Juv.

**mārīta**, v. maritus.

**mārītālis** -e (maritus), relating to marriage or a married pair, conjugal, matrimonial, marital; vestis, Ov.

**mārītūmus** (mārītūmus) -a -um (mare), **1**, of or relating to the sea, marine, maritime; praedo, a pirate, Cic.; imperium, a naval command, Cic.; **2**, on the sea or on the sea-coast; civitas, Caes.; silva, Cic. Subst., **mārītima** -ōrum, n. maritime regions, places on the sea-coast, Cic.

**mārīto**, **1**. (maritus). **I**. to wed, marry, give in marriage; principem, Tac. **II**. Transf., of plants, to bind one to another, to train one on another, Hor.

**mārītus** -a -um (mas). **I**. Adj., **1**, lit., of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; foedus, Ov.; Venus, conjugal love, Ov.; domus, houses of married people, Liv.; **2**, transf., of plants, tied or trained together; ulmus, Cat. **II**. Subst., **1**, **mārītus** -i, m. **a**, a husband, Cic.; **b**, a lover, suitor, Prop.; **c**, transf., of animals, maritus olens, the he-goat, Hor.; **2**, **mārīta** -ae, f. a wife, Hor.

**Mārius** -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished member of which was C. Marius, seven times consul, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri, rival of Sulla, leader of the popular party at Rome. Adj., Marian. Hence, **Mārianus** -a -um, Marlian.

**Marmārica** -ae, f. a district in Africa between Egypt and the Syrtis, now Barka. Hence, **Marmāridēs** -ae, m. a man of Marmarica.

**marmor** -ōris, n. (μάρμαρος). **I**. marble. **A**. Lit., Cic. **B**. Meton., **1**, a marble statue, Ov.; duo marmora, Ov.; in plur., public monuments, Hor.; **2**, the white foamy surface of the sea; marmor infidum, Verg. **II**. Transf., stone generally, Ov.

**marmōrēus** -a -um (marmor). **I**. marble, made of marble; signum, Cic.; aliquem marmorēum facere or ponere, to make a marble statue of, Verg. **II**. Transf., like marble in smoothness or colour; cervix, Verg.; gelu, Ov.; aequor, Verg.

**Māro** -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Vergilius, v. Vergilius.

**Marobodūus** -i, m. king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius, fled to Italy, and was finally received by the Romans.

**Mārōnea** (-ia) -ae, f. (Μαρόνεα). **I**. a town of Italy in the Samnite country, now Marano. **II**. a town in Thrace, now Marogna. Hence, **Mārōnites** -ae, m. a Maronite.

**Marpeusus** (Marpēsus) -i, m. a mountain in the island of Paros. Adj., **Marpeusius** (Marpēsius) -a -um, Marpeesian.

**marra** -ae, f. a hoe for rooting up weeds, Juv.

**Marrūbium** -ii, n., v. Marruvium.

**Marrūcīni** -ōrum, m. a people on the coast of Latium, between the Tiber and the river Aternus. Hence, adj., **Marrūcīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Marrucini.

**Marrūvium** (Marrūbium) -ii, n. capital of the Marsi, on the banks of the Lacus Fucinus, now S. Benedetto. Adj., **Marrūvius** -a -um, of or belonging to Marruvium.

**Mars**, Martis, m. (poet. form, Māvors). **I**. Mars, the god of war. **A**. Lit., Mars Gradius, Liv. **B**. Meton., **1**, war, battle, fight; **a**, lit.,

Hecoreus, with Hector, Ov.; invadunt martem, begin the fray, Verg.; suo Marte cadunt, in fight with one another, Ov.; femineo Marte cadere, in fight with a woman, Ov.; prov., suo Marte, by one's own resources; rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic.; esp., manner of fighting; equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare—i.e., both on horse and on foot, Liv.; **b**, transf., of legal disputes, forensis, Ov.; **2**, the fortune or issue of war; aequo Marte, Liv.; Mars belli communis, Cic.; **3**, bravery, warlike spirit; si patrii quid Martis habes, Verg. **II**. Transf., the planet Mars, Cic. Adj., **Martius**, **Martialis** (q.v.).

**Marsi** -ōrum, m. **I**. the Marsians, a people of Latium, notorious as sorcerers and snake-charmers. Adj., **a**, **Marsicus** -a -um, Marsic; bellum, the Social War, Cic.; **b**, **Marsus** -a -um, Marsian; nenia, enchantments, Hor. **II**. a people in Germany, between the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Ems.

**marsūpium** -ii, n. (μαρσῦπιον), a money-bag, purse, pouch, Plaut.

**Marsyas** -ae, m. and **Marsya** -ae, m. (Μαρσύας). **I**. a satyr, beaten in a musical contest with Apollo, who flayed him alive. A statue of Marsyas stood in the Roman forum, at the spot where lawyers transacted their business. **II**. a river in Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.

**1**. **Martialis** -e (Mars), **1**, of or relating to Mars, consecrated to Mars; flamen, Cic.; lupi, sacred to Mars, Hor.; plur. subst., **Martiales**, m. the priests of Mars, Cic.; **2**, relating to the Legio Martia; milites, Cic.

**2**. **Martialis** -is, m. M. Valerius, the celebrated Roman epigrammatist of Bilbilis in Spain, who flourished under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan.

**Marticolā** -ae, c. (Mars and colo), a worshipper of Mars, Ov.

**Martigēna** -ae, c. (Mars and geno = gigno), begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars, Ov.

**Martius** -a -um (Mars). **I**. of or relating to the god Mars, sacred to Mars; **a**, lit., mensis, the month of March, Plin.; Calendae Martiae, the 1st of March, Cic.; proles, Romulus and Remus, Ov.; miles, Roman (as Mars was considered to be the ancestor of the Roman people), Ov.; Campus Martius, the plain of Mars at Rome, Cic.; gramine Martio, on the Campus Martius, Hor.; Martia legio, name of a Roman legion, Cic.; **b**, meton., warlike; Pentheselea, Verg.; Thebe, scene of many wars, Ov. **II**. Transf., belonging to the planet Mars; fulgor rutilus horribilibusque terris quem Martium deities, Cic.

**Marus** -i, m. a river in Dacia, now the Marosch.

**mas**, māris, m. the male (opp. femina), applied to men, animals, and plants. **I**. Lit., a prima congressione maris et feminae, Cic.; mas vitellus, a male yolk, i.e., that would produce a male chick, Hor.; applied to plants, ure mares oleas, Ov. **II**. manly, vigorous; animi mares, Hor.; male mas, unmanly, effeminate, Cat.

**Masaesūli** and **Masaesyli** -ōrum and -um, m. a people in Numidia.

**masculinus** -a -um (masculus), of the male sex, masculine, Phaedr.

**masculus** -a -um (dim. of mas), of the male sex, little. **I**. Lit., tura, Verg.; libido, Hor. Subst., **masculus** -i, m. a male, Liv. **II**. Transf., masculine, manly, bold, courageous; proles, Hor.

**Māsīnissa** -ae, m. king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, grandfather of Jugurtha, ally of the Romans.

**massa** -ae, f. (μάζα), a lump, mass; picis, Verg.; esp., **a**, lactic coacti, of cheese, Ov.; **b**, of metals, Plin.; absol., a mass of gold, Ov.; copper, Verg.; **c**, chaos, Ov.

**Massagētēs** -ae, m. (Μασσαγέτης), plur., Massagetae, a Scythian people on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

**Massicus** -i, m. a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine, now Monte Masso or Massico; hence, Massicum vinum, or subst., **Massicum** -i, n. Massic wine, Hor.; so, humor Massicus, Verg.

**Massilia** -ae, f. a celebrated town in Gallia Narbonensis, colonised from Phocaea in Asia Minor, now Marseilles. Adj., **Massiliensis** -e, of or belonging to Massilia.

**Massylī** -ōrum, m. and (poet.) -ūm, a people in Numidia. Adj., **Massylus** -a -um, poet. = African; equites, Verg.

**mastigia** -ae, m. (μαστιγίας), a worthless fellow, scoundrel, lit., one who deserves a whipping, Plaut.

**mastrūca** (mastrūga) -ae, f. (a Sardinian word), a rough garment of sheep-skin, used as a term of reproach, Plaut.

**mastrūcatus** -a -um (mastruca), clothed in the mastruca, Cic.

**matāra** -ae, f. and **matāris** (materis) -is, f. (a Celtic word), a Gallic pike, Caes.

**matellio** -ōnis, m. (dim. of matula), a small pot, vessel, Cic.

**māter**, mātris, f. (μήτηρ), a mother. **I.** Lit., **1**, of men, **a**, de pietate in matrem, Cic.; matrem fieri de Jove, to become pregnant by, Ov.; **b**, esp., (**a**) = woman, wife, Liv.; (**B**) applied to a nurse, Verg.; (**y**) to goddesses, Mater Terra, Liv.; magna mater, Cic., or simply, mater (sc. deorum), Cybele, Verg.; Amorum, Venus, Ov.; **2**, of animals, dam, parent, Verg.; **3**, **a**, of plants, the parent stem, Verg.; **b**, of towns, mother-city; Populonia mater, Verg.; **c**, of countries, haec terra quam matrem appellamus, Liv. **II.** Meton., motherly love; simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. **III.** Fig., source, origin; mater omnium bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic.; utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor.

**matereūla** -ae, f. (dim. of mater), a little mother, Cic.

**matēria** -ae, f. and **matēries** -ēi, f. (mater), matter, material, stuff of which anything is composed. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., materia rerum, Cic.; materiam praebet seges arida, fuel, Ov.; materiam superabat opus, Ov.; esp., building materials; delata materia omnis infra Vellam, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, wood; **a**, green wood; materies vitis, the stem, Cic.; **b**, wood for building, timber, Cic.; materiam caedere, Liv.; **2**, provisions, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1**, matter, stuff, materials; ad jocandum, Cic.; artis, Cic.; **2**, incitement, occasion, cause; seditiois, Cic.; aurum summi materies mali, Hor.; materiam dare invidiae, Cic.; **3**, natural disposition, abilities; Catonis, Cic.

**matēriarius** -a -um (materia), of or relating to timber, Plin. Subst., **matēriarius** -ii, m. a timber merchant, Plaut.

**matēries** -ēi, f. = materia (q.v.).

**matērio**, m. (materies), to build, construct of wood; aedes male materiae, of bad wood-work, Cic.

**matērior**, l., dep. (materia), to fell wood, procure wood, Caes.

**matēris** = matara (q.v.).

**maternus** -a -um (mater), of or relating to a mother, maternal; sanguis, Cic.; tempora, period of pregnancy, Ov.; nobilitas, on the

mother's side, Verg.; Caesar ingens materna tempora myrto (i.e., of Venus, mother of Aeneas and myth. ancestress of the Julian gens), Verg.

**mātertera** -ae, f. (mater), a mother's sister, maternal aunt, Cic.

**māthemāticus** -a -um (μαθηματικός). **I.** Adj., mathematical, Plin. **II.** **1**, subst., **māthemāticus** -i, m., **a**, a mathematician, Cic.; **b**, an astrologer, Tac.; **2**, **māthemātica** -ae, f., **a**, mathematics, Sen.; **b**, astrology, Suet.

**Mātinus** -i, m. a mountain in Apulia, famous for its honey. Hence, adj., **Mātinus** -a -um, Matine.

**Matisco** -ōnis, f. town, of the Aedui in Gaul, now Magon.

**Mātius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**Mātrālia** -ium, n. (mater), the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June, Ov.

**mātrīcida** -ae, c. (mater and caedo), a person who murders his mother, a matricide, Cic.

**mātrīcidium** -ii, n. (matricida), the slaying of a mother by her son, matricide, Cic.

**mātrimonium** -ii, n. (mater). **I.** marriage, matrimony; aliquam in matrimonium ducere, to marry, Cic.; dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, Cic.; habere aliquam in matrimonio, Cic.; aliquam ex matrimonio expellere, Cic. **II.** Meton., matrimonia, married women, Tac.

**mātrimus** -a -um (mater), having a mother still living, Cic.

**mātrōna** -ae, f. (mater), a married woman, matron; esp., an honourable, noble, respectable lady, Cic.; an epithet of Juno, Hor.; more rarely = wife, Cic.

**2.** **Mātrōna** -ae, m. a river in Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Marne.

**mātrōnālis** -e (matrona), of or relating to a married woman, fit for a matron, matronly; decus, Liv.; feriae Matronales, a festival of the Roman matrons held in honour of Juno Lucina on the 1st of March (hence called femineae calendae), Juv.

**matta** -ae, f. a mat of rushes, Ov.

**mattea** -ae, f. (ματτία), a dainty dish, a dainty, Mart.

**Mattiācum** -i, n. a town near the modern Wiesbaden; hence, **Mattiācus** -a -um, relating to Mattiacum.

**mātūla** -ae, f. a vessel, pot; as a term of reproach, simpleton! Plaut.

**mātūrātō**, adv. (maturatus from maturo), quickly, Plaut.

**mātūre**, adv. (maturus). **I.** at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; sentire, Cic.; satis mature occurrere, Caes. **II.** **1**, in good time, betimes, soon, early; senem fieri, Cic.; maturius proficisci, Caes.; maturissime rem ducere, Cic.; **2**, too soon, prematurely; mature decessit, Nep.

**mātūresco**, mātūrūi, **3.** (maturus). **I.** to ripen, become ripe; quam maturescere frumenta incipere, Caes. **II.** to come to maturity; partus maturescunt, Ov.; nubilibus maturuit annis, Ov.

**mātūritas** -ātis, f. (maturus), ripeness. **I.** Lit., of fruits, frugum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, full development, ripeness, maturity; seclerum maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit, Cic.; of the development of the mind; aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic.; **b**, the right moment of time, fullness of time; eius rei maturitas nequidum venit, Cic.

**mātūro**, l. (maturus). **I.** Transit., **A.** Lit. to make fruits ripe, to ripen; uvae, Tib.; maturata

*uva, ripe, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to do early, betimes; multa . . . quae maturare datur, Verg.; 2, to quicken, hasten, accelerate; hinc mortem, Cic.; insidias consuli, Sall.; iter, Caes.; fugam, Verg.; with infin., to hasten, make haste to do anything; flumen exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes.; oro ut matures venire, Cic.; ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall. II. Intransit., to hasten, make haste; successor tuus non potest ita maturare, Cic.*

**mātūrus** -a -um. **I. ripe, A.** Of fruits, poma, Cic.; uva, Verg. **B. ripe, mature, perfect, seasonable; 1, lit., physically, a, maturi soles, powerful, Verg.; b, ripe in point of age, grown up, marriageable; virgo, Hor.; with dat., virgo matura viro, Verg.; progenies matura militiae, ripe for, Liv.; also aged, of ripe years; senex, Hor.; maturus aevi, Verg.; aetas, Hor.; 2, transf., a, intellectually and morally, ripe in understanding and character; annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, Verg.; b, ripe, developed, mature, timely; gloria, Liv.; maturum videbatur (it seemed the proper time) repeti patriam, Liv. II. 1, early; hiems, Caes.; decessio, Cic.; 2, transf., quick, speedy; iudicium, Cic.**

**Mātūta** -ae, f. the goddess of the early morn; gen., Matuta Mater, an ancient Italian goddess, identified with Ino or Leucothea.

**mātūtīnus** -a -um, early in the morning, pertaining to the morning; tempora, Cic.; equi, horses of Aurora, Ov.; pater, Janus invoked in the morning, Hor.

**Mauri** -ōrum, m. (Μαῦροι), the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania; hence, **1, Maurus** -a -um, Moorish; poet., African, Carthaginian; **2, Mauritania** -ae, f. Mauritania, a district in Africa, between Numidia and the Atlantic Ocean.

**Maurūsia** -ae, f. (Μαυρονσία), Mauritania. Adj., **Maurūsianus** -a -um, Mauritanian, also poet. for African.

**Mausolus** -i, m. (Μαῖσολος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory. Adj., **Mausoleus** -a -um, belonging to Mausolus; sepulchrum, or gen. subst., **Mausoleum** -i, n. the tomb of Mausolus; or, in general, any splendid sepulchre, Suet.

**māvōlo** = malo (q.v.).

**Māvors** -vortis, m., archaic and poet. for Mars. Adj., **Māvortius** -a -um, belonging to Mars, Martial; moenia, Rome, Ov.; tellus, Thrace, Verg.; proles, the Thebans, Ov.; subst., Māvortius, Melager, the son of Mars, Ov.

**maxilla** -ae, f. (dim. of mala), the jaw-bone, jaw, Cic.

**maximē**, superl. of magis (q.v.).

**maximitas** -ātis, f. (maximus), greatness, size, Lucr.

**maximōpērē**, v. magnopere.

**1. maximus**, superl. of magnus (q.v.).

**2. Maximus**, v. Fabius.

**mazōnōmus** -i, m. (μαζονόμος), a charger, large dish, Hor.

**mēamet**, meapte, v. meus.

**mēatus** -ūs, m. (meo), **1, a going, passing motion; aquilae, flight, Tac.; 2, a way, path, passage; Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus (mouths) erumpit, Tac.**

**Mēcastor**, v. Castor.

**meddix** -icis, m. (Oscan metideicos, giver of counsel), the name of a magistrate among the Oscans; with the addition, tuticus, meddix tuticus, chief magistrate, Liv.

**Mēdea** -ae, f. (Μήδεια), an enchantress,

daughter of king Aetes in Colchis; helped Jason, the Argonaut, to obtain the golden fleece, fled away with him, afterwards deserted by him.

**Mēdēis** -idis, f. (Medea), magical, Ov.

**mēdens** -entis, m. (partic. of mēdeor), subst., a physician, Ov.

**mēdeor**, 2. dep. to heal, to cure; **1, lit., a, of persons, with dat., morbo, Cic.; b, prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, reduriam curo, to neglect a great evil while taking care of a small one, Cic.; of things, to do good to, be good for, Liv.; 2, transf., to heal, assist, alleviate; incommodis omnium, Cic.; afflictae et perditae reipublicae, Cic.**

**Mēdi** -ōrum, m. (Μῆδοι), the Medes; poet. = the Persians, Assyrians, Parthians; sing., Medus, the Mede, poet. = Persian. Hence, **A, Mēdia** -ae, f. (Μῆδια), Media, a district of Asia; flumen, Euphrates, Hor.; **b, Mēdicus** -a -um, Median; transf., Assyrian, Persian; **c, Mēdus** -a -um, Median, poet. = Persian, Assyrian.

**mēdiastīnus** -i, m. (medius), a slave who performed menial offices, a drudge, Cic.

**mēdica** -ae, f. (Μηδική), lucerne, clover, Verg.

**mēdicābilis** -e (medicor), curable; nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

**mēdicamen** -inis, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, medical substance. **I. Lit., A.** In a good sense, Cic.; fig., iratae medicamina fortia praebere, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, poison, poisonous draught, Tac. **II. Transf., 1, colouring matter, dye, and esp., rouge, paint, Cic.; 2, an artificial means of improving a natural product, Plin.**

**mēdicāmentum** -i, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, remedy. **I. Lit., A.** salutare, Cic.; fig., remedy, cure; doloris, Cic. **B. a poisonous drug, poison, Cic.; coquere medicamenta, Liv. II. Transf., a colouring substance, dye, Cic.; fig., fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris, Cic.**

**1. mēdicātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from medicor), healing, medicinal, Plin.

**2. mēdicātus** -ūs, m. (medicor), a means of enchantment, charm, Ov.

**mēdicīna** -ae, f., v. medicinus.

**mēdicīnus** -a -um (medicus), relating or belonging to the art of healing. **I. Adj., Varr. II. Subst. mēdicīna** -ae, f. **A.** (sc. ars), the art of healing; medicinam exercere, to practise medicine, Cic.; medicinam facere alicui, to heal, Cic. **B.** (sc. res), means of healing, medicine; medicinam adhibere, Cic.; fig., cure; laboris, Cic.

**mēdicō**, 1. (medicus), to heal, cure; **1, to sprinkle with medicinal juices, to medicate, drug; semina, Verg.; partic., medicatus, e.g., medicatae sedes, medicated, sprinkled with a preparation, Verg.; somnus, procured by drugs or magic, Ov.; 2, to dye; capillos, Ov.**

**mēdicor**, 1. dep. (medicus), to heal, cure; alicui, Verg.; aliquid, Verg.

**1. mēdicus** -a -um (medeor), healing, wholesome, medicinal. **I. Adj., ars, Ov. II. Subst., mēdicus** -i, m. a doctor, physician; medicum ad aegrum adducere, Cic.

**2. Mēdicus**, v. Medī.

**mēdiē**, adv. (medius), moderately, Tac.

**mēdiētas** -ātis, f. (medius), the middle, midst, that which is in the middle, translation of the Greek μεσότης, Cic.

**mēdimnum** -i, n. and **mēdimnus** -i, m. (μῆδιμος), a Greek measure of capacity, containing six Roman modii, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. mēdimnūm).

**mēdiōcris** -e (medius), moderate, middling.

**I.** Lit., spatium, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1.** *middling, mediocre, tolerable, indifferent*; orator, vir, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; **2.** *moderate, calm*; animus, Caes.

**mediocritas** -atis, f. (mediocris), **1.** *moderation, medium, the mean between excess and defect*; mediocritatem illam tenere quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.; auream mediocritatem diligere, the golden mean, Hor.; plur., mediocritates probabant, moderation in passion, Cic.; **2.** *mediocrity, inferiority, insignificance*; ingenii, Cic.

**mediocriter**, adv. (mediocris), **1.** *moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily*; nemo mediocriter doctus, Cic.; in aliqua re mediocriter versatum esse, Cic.; **2.** *with moderation*; aliquid non mediocriter ferre, Cic.

**Mediolanum** -i, n. and **-lānium** -ii, n. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Milan). Hence, adj., **Mediolanensis** -e, belonging to Mediolanum.

**Mediomatrici** -ōrum, m. a people in Gaul, on the Moselle.

**Mediōn** -ōnis, m. (Μεδιών or Μεδών), town in Acarnania. Hence **Mediōnii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Mediōn.

**medioximus** (**mediōxūmus**) -a -um (medius), that which is in the middle, the midmost; dii superi atque inferi et mediocximi, between the celestial and infernal deities, Plaut.

**meditamentum** -i, n. (meditor), a thinking upon anything, preparation; in plur., belli meditatamenta, Tac.

**meditāte**, adv. (meditatus, from meditor), with meditation, designedly, thoroughly, Plaut.

**meditatio** -ōnis, f. (meditor). **I.** a thinking over anything, contemplation, meditation; **1.** gen., futuri mali, Cic.; **2.** esp., a preparation for anything; obeundi munus, Cic. **II.** practice, exercise; locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere, Cic.

**meditatus** -a -um, partic. of meditor.

**mediterrāneus** -a -um (medius and terra), inland, far from the sea (opp. maritimus); regiones, Caes.; urbs, Cic.; iter, Liv. Subst., **mediterraneum** -i, n., gen. plur., mediterranea, inland country; mediterranea Galliae petit, Liv.

**meditor**, **1.** dep. (connected with μελετάω, as lacrima with δάκρυον), **I.** to think over, consider, meditate; **1.** gen., a, with acc., haec multa, Cic.; b, with de and the abl., de sua ratione, Cic.; c, with rel. sent., mecum, quid dicerem, Cic.; **2.** esp., to think upon anything in preparation, study, prepare oneself for, meditate, intend; a, with acc., alicui pestem, Cic.; accusationem, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., ad praedam, Cic.; c, with in and the acc., in proelia, Verg.; d, with infin., multos annos regnare, Cic. **II.** Transf., to practise, exercise oneself; Demosthenes perfecti meditando, ut, etc., Cic.; partic., **meditatus** -a -um, pass., meditated, considered, reflected, prepared, devised; meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.

**mediūm** -ii, n. the middle, v. medius.

**medius** -a -um (connected with μέσος -η -ον), the middle, midmost, midst. **I.** Lit., **1.** of space; a, gen., medius mundi locus, Cic.; b, partitive, = the middle of; in foro medio, the midst of the forum, Cic.; c, subst., **mediūm** -ii, n. the midst, the middle point; medium ferre, Cic.; aliquem in medium accipere, into their midst, Liv.; ob-scenae voluptates faciles, communes, in medio sitas, available to all, Cic.; tabulae sunt in medio, in every one's view, Cic.; rem in medium vocare, to bring before a court of law, Cic.; aliquem tollere de medio, to remove out of the way, to murder,

Cic.; **2.** of time, a, gen., ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, Cic.; mediis diebus, in the intervening days, Liv.; of age, media aetas, middle age, Cic.; b, partitive = the middle of; medius dies, the middle of the day, Ov.; c, subst., **mediūm** -ii, n. the middle; jam diei medium erat, Liv. **II.** Fig., **1.** that which stands between two extremities; a, gen., quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, no middle thing, no mean, Cic.; b, standing between two views or parties, neutral, intermediate; medium quandam cursum tenebant, Cic.; medium se gerere, to keep oneself neutral, Cic.; medios esse jam non licebit, Cic.; c, ordinary, common, usual, middling; gratia non media, Liv.; **2.** a, containing a mixture of two opposites; medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numa et Romuli memor, Liv.; b, acting as mediator; medium se offert, Verg.; medios diis, Ov.; **3.** coming between two persons to disturb or separate; quos inter medius venit furor, Verg.

**medius fidius**, v. fidius.

**medix**, medixtuticus, v. meddix.

**medulla** -ae, f. (medius), marrow of bones; **1.** lit., cum albis ossa medullis, Ov.; **2.** transf., the inmost part; mihi haeres in medullis, I love you from the bottom of my heart, Cic.

**Medullia** -ae, f. a town in Latium, colony of Alba (now St. Angelo). Hence, adj., **Medullinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Medullia.

**medullitūs**, adv. (medulla), in the very marrow; fig., inwardly, cordially, Plaut.

**medullula** -ae, f. (dim. of medulla), marrow, Cat.

**1. Medus** -i, m., v. Medi.

**2. Medus** -i, m. (Μήδος). **I.** a river in Persia, now Polwar; poet. adj., Medum flumen, Hor. **II.** son of Medea, title of a tragedy by Pacuvius.

**Mēdūsa** -ae, f. (Μέδουσα), the daughter of Phorcus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune, one of the Gorgons, slain by Perseus. Hence, adj.,

**Mēdūsaeus** -a -um, Medusean; equus, Pegasus, Ov.; fons, Hippocrene, Ov.

**Mēgābocchus** (**Mēgāboccus**) -i, m. Caius, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

**Mēgaera** -ae, f. (Μεγάρα), one of the Furies.

**Mēgālē** -ēs, f. (Μεγάλη), the Great One, name of Cybele. Hence, a, **Mēgālensis** -e, belonging to the Magna Mater (Cybele); gen. subst., **Mēgālensia** -ium, n. and **Mēgālēsia** -ium, n. the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater; b, **Mēgālēsīacus** -a -um, relating to this festival.

**Mēgālōpōlis**, acc. -im, f. and **Mēgālē pōlis**, acc. -in, f. (Μεγαλόπολις and Μεγάλη πόλις), a town in Arcadia, birthplace of Polybius. Hence, a, **Mēgālōpōlitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Megalopolis; b, adj., **Mēgālōpōlitanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Megalopolis.

**Mēgāra** -ae, f. and **Mēgāra** -ōrum, n. (Μεγάρα, τὰ). **I.** a town in Megaris (now Magara). **II.** a town in Sicily (now Cattaro). Hence, a, adj. **Mēgārens** -e, Megarian; b, **Mēgārens** -a -um, Megarian; c, **Mēgārens** -ei and -eos, m. of Megara; d, **Mēgāricus** -a -um, Megarian. Subst., **Mēgārici** -ōrum, philosophers of the Megaric school, disciples of Euclides; e, **Mēgārus** -a -um, Megarian.

**1. Mēgārens** v. Megara.

**2. Mēgārens** -ēos, m. (Μεγαρεύς), son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes. Hence, **Mēgāreus** -a -um, relating to Megareus; heros, Hippomenes, Ov.

**Mēgāris** -idis, f. (Μεγάρης). **I.** a district in Greece. **II.** a town in Sicily, also called Megara.

**mēgīstānes** -um, m. (μεγιστάνες), grandees, magnates, nobles, Tac.

**mēherole**, mehercule, mehercules, v. Hercules.

**mejo**, 3. to make water, Hor.

**mēl**, mellis, n. (μέλι), honey. **I.** Lit., stilla mellis, Cic.; plur., roscida mella, Verg.; prov., of a vain attempt, mella petere in medio flumine, Ov. **II.** Transf., sweetness, pleasantness; poetica mella, Hor.; hoc juvat et melli est, is pleasant, Hor.; as a term of endearment, Sempronius, mel ac deliciae tuae, ap. Cic.

**Mēla** -ae, m., Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography under the Emperor Claudius.

**Mēlampūs** -rōdis, m. (Μελάμπους), a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amphytaon.

**mēlanchōlicus** -a -um (μελαγχολικός), having black bile, melancholy, Cic.

**Mēlanthius** -ii, m. (Μελάνθιος), the goatherd of Ulysses.

**Mēlanthō** -ūs, f. (Μελανθώ), a sea-nymph, daughter of Deucalion.

**Mēlanthus** -i, m. (Μελάνθος). **I.** a river of Sarmatia. **II.** king in Athens, father of Codrus. Hence, adj., **Mēlanthēus** -a -um, of or relating to Melanthus.

**mēlānūrus** -i, m. (μελάνουρος), a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

**Mēlas**, acc. -āna and -an, m. (Μέλας). **I.** a river of Sicily, now Mela. **II.** a river of Thessaly, now Mavra-neria. **III.** a river in Thrace, now Kavatch.

**mēlōlūm** -i, n. and **mēlcūlus** -i, m. (mel), little honey (a term of endearment), Plaut.

**Mēldi** -drum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica.

**Mēlēāgēr** and **Mēlēāgrus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μελεάγρος), son of Oeneus, king in Calydon, and of Althea; his life depended on the preservation of an extinguished fire-brand, which was burnt by his mother in anger at the death of her brother by the hand of Meleager. Hence, **Mēlēāgrīs** -idis, f., plur., **Mēlēāgrīdes**, a, sc. aves or gallinae, guinea-fowls, Plin.; b, the sisters of Meleager, who, according to the legend, were changed to guinea-fowls on his death.

1. **Mēlēs** -ētis, m. (Μέλēs), a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born. Hence, adj., a, **Mēlētēs** -a -um, belonging to Meles, poet., Homerie; b, **Mēlētīnus** -a -um, belonging to Meles.

2. **Meles** -ium, f. a place in Samnium.

**Mēliboea** -ae, f. (Μελίβοια), a town in Thessaly on Mount Ōssa, birthplace of Philoctetes. Hence, adj., **Mēliboeus** -a -um, Meliboean; dux, Philoctetes, Verg.

**Mēlicerta** (-ēs) -ae, m. (Μελικέρτης), son of Athamas and Ino; Ino plunged with him into the sea to escape the fury of her husband, and thereupon Melicerta was changed into a sea-god, called Palaemon by the Greeks and Portunus by the Romans.

**mēlicus** -a -um (μελικός), musical, Lucr.; esp., lyrical, lyric; poema, Cic.

**Mēliē** -ēs, f. (Μελία), a nymph beloved by the river-god Inachus.

**mēlilotos** -i, f. (μελίλωτος), a species of clover, Ov.

**mēlimēlum** -i, n. (μελίμηλον), a honey-cupple, a kind of sweet apple, Hor.

**mēlior** -us, comp. of bonus (q.v.).

**mēlispnyllum** and **mēlissōphylōn** -i, n. (μελισσόφυλλον), balm, a plant of which bees are very fond, Verg.

**Mēlissus** -i, m. (Μέλισσος). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Samos. **II.** C. Maecenas Melissus, the freedman of Maecenas, and librarian to Augustus.

**Mēlita** -ae, f. and **Mēlitē** -ēs, f. (Μελίτη). **I.** the island of Malta. **II.** an island near Dalmatia, now Meleđa. **III.** (form -ē) a sea-nymph. Adj., **Mēlītensis** -e, of or belonging to the island of Malta; vestis, Cic.; and subst., **Mēlītensia** -ium, n. Maltese garments, Cic.

**mēliuscūlē**, adv. (meliusculus), somewhat better, pretty well (in health); alicui est, Cic.

**mēliuscūlus** -a -um (dim. of compar. melior), somewhat better in health, Plaut.

**Mella** -ae, m. a river in Upper Italy, now Mela.

**mēlicūlum** -i, n. = melculum (q.v.).

**mellifēr** -fēra -fērum (mel and fero), producing honey; apes, Ov.

**mellītus** -a -um (mel), sweetened with honey; placenta, Hor.; transf., as sweet as honey, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, Cat.

1. **mēlos**, n. (μέλος), a tune, song, melody, Hor.

2. **Mēlos** -i, f. (Μήλος), an island of the Aegean Sea. Hence, adj., **Mēlius** -a -um, Melian.

**Mēlpōmēnē** -ēs, f. (Μελπομένη), the muse of tragic and lyric poetry.

**membrāna** -ae, f. (membrum). **I.** a skin, membrane, in the human or any animal body; natura oculus membranis tenuissimis vestitus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the skin or slough of a snake, Ov.; 2, esp., skin prepared to write on, parchment, Hor.; 3, surface of anything, Lucr.

**membrānūla** -ae, f. (dim. of membrana), a little membrane; transf., parchment, Cic.

**membrātīm**, adv. (membrum), 1, limb by limb; deperepere sensum, Lucr.; 2, transf., piecemeal, singly; quasi membratim gestum negotium, Cic.; of discourse, in short, detached sentences; dicere, Cic.

**membrum** -i, n. **I.** a limb or member of the body, Cic.; captus (crippled) omnibus membris, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, a limb, member, part, portion of anything; omnes eius (philosophiae) partes atque omnia membra, Cic.; b, an apartment of a house; cubicula et eiusmodi membra, Cic.; c, a clause in a sentence, Cic.

**mēminī** -nisse (connected with moneo, mens, Gr. μέμνη, μνάω). **I.** to remember, recollect, be mindful, bear in mind; (α) with genit., vivorum meminī, Cic.; (β) with acc., dicta, Cic.; (γ) with de, de Herode et Mettio meminero, Cic.; (δ) with rel. sent., meministi quanta esset, etc., Cic.; (e) with acc. and infin., meminī te narrare, Cic.; (ζ) with infin., Hor.; (η) absol., ut ego meminisse videor, Cic. **II.** Transf., to make mention of, to mention; de exsilibus, Cic.

**Memmius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Memmius, the friend of Cicero and Lucretius, who was condemned for bribery and went into exile at Athens. Hence, a, **Memmiādes** -ae, m. one of the Memmian gens, a Memmils; b, **Memmiānus** -a -um, belonging to Memmius.

**Memnōn** -ōnis, m. (Μέννων), king in Aethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, killed before Troy by Achilles; mater lutea Memnonis, Aurora, Ov.; Memnonis saxa effigies, a statue of Memnon near Thebes, which gave forth a note on being struck by the first rays of the sun, Tac. Hence,

**æ**, adj., **Memnōnis** -idis, f. of or relating to *Memnon*; subst., **Memnōnides** -um, f. the birds of *Memnon*, birds which arose from his ashes; **b**, **Memnōnius** -a -um, *Memnonian*; transf., eastern, Moorish, black.

**mēmōr** -ōris (memini). **I.** *mindful, not forgetful*. **A.** Gen., (1) of persons, (a) with genit., beneficii, Cic.; (β) with rel. sent., memor quae essent dicta, Cic.; (γ) absol., memori animo notavi, Ov.; **2**, transf., of things, memor libertatis vox, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, a, *remembering, thankful, grateful*; nimum memor nimumque gratus, Cic.; **b**, *unappeasable, relentless*; memorem Junonis ob iram, Verg.; **2**, *thoughtful*, Verg.; **3**, *with a good memory, retentive*; memor an obliviosus sit, Cic. **II.** Act., *reminding of, calling to mind*; iudici memor poema, Ov. (abl. sing., memori always).

**mēmōrābilis** -e, adj. with compar. (mempro), *remarkable, worthy of mention, memorable*; vir, Liv.; virtus, Cic.

**mēmōrandus** -a -um (memoro), *worthy of being remembered, memorable*; of persons, juvenis memorande, Verg.; of things, proelium, Liv.

**mēmōrātor** -ōris, m. (memoro), *a narrator, relater*, Prop.

**1.** **mēmōrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from memoro), *celebrated, well known*; inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv.

**2.** **mēmōrātus** -ūs, m. (memoro), *a mention, mentioning*, Plaut.

**mēmōria** -ae, f. (memor). **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., **1**, of the past, *remembrance, memory*; primam sacramenti memoriam, Caes.; Pompeii memoriam amisisse, Cic.; deponere, to forget, Caes.; memoria alicuius (rei) excidit, orabiit, orabolevit, it has fallen into oblivion, it has been forgotten, Liv.; memoriae prodere, Cic. and Nep., or tradere, Liv., to commit to writing, to leave on record (of historians); viri digni memoriā, *worthy of remembrance*, Cic.; **2**, of the future, *thinking, thought*; periculi, Liv.; **3**, meton., *recollection*; nostrā memoriā, in our recollection, Cic. **B.** Transf., *handing down by word of mouth or by writing, tradition, history, information*; de hominum memoria (oral evidence) tacere; litterarum memoriam (written evidence) flagitare, Cic.; aliquid prodere memoriā, by word of mouth, Caes.; memoriā ac litteris, by word of mouth and by writing, Cic. **II.** *capacity for remembering, memory*; memoria bona, melior, Cic.; aliquid memoriae mandare, Cic.; memoriā comprehendere or completi aliquid, to remember, Cic.

**mēmōriālis** -e (memoria), of or relating to memory or remembrance, Suet.

**mēmōriōla** -ae, f. (dim. of memoria), *memory*, Cic.

**mēmōritēr**, adv. (memor), by heart, from memory; orationem memoriter habere, Cic.

**mēmōro**, **1.** (memor), to mention, call to mind, recount, relate; (a) with acc., artibus quas supra memoravi, Sall.; (β) with de and the abl., de magna virtute, Sall.; (γ) with acc. and infin., id factum per ambitionem consulis memorabant, Sall.; in pass. with nom. and infin., ubi ea gesta esse memorantur, Cic.

**Memphis** -idis, f. (Μέμφις), a celebrated city of Egypt. Hence, **a**, **Memphites** -ae, m. belonging to Memphis; bos, Apis, Tib.; **b**, **Memphiticus** -a -um, belonging to Memphis; **c**, **Memphitis** -idis, f. belonging to Memphis, and poet. = Egyptian; vacca (of Io), Ov.

**Mēnae** -ārum, f. (Μέναι), town in Sicily, now Meneo. Adj., **Mēnaeus** -a -um, of Meneae.

**Mēnander** -dri, m. (Μένανδρος), a famous

Greek comic poet, imitated by Terence. Adj., **Mēnandreu**s -a -um, *Menandrian*.

**Mēnāpii** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

**mēnda** -ae, f., v. mendum.

**mēndācium** -ii, n. (mendax). **I.** a lie, falsehood, untruth; impudens, Cic.; mendacium alicuius refellere et redarguere, Cic. **II.** *deceit, deception*; oculorum reliquorumque sensuum mendacia, Cic.

**mēndāciuncūlum** -i, n. (dim. of mendacium), *a little lie*, Cic.

**mēndax** -ācis (mentior). **I.** *lying, mendacious*; homo, Cic. Subst., **mēndax** -ācis, m. a liar, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate objects, *deceitful, counterfeit, false, untrue*; visa, Cic.; speculum, Ov.; fundus, bearing less than the expected crop, Hor.

**Mēndēs** -ētis, f. (Μένδης), a town in Egypt on the Nile. Hence, adj., **Mēndēsius** -a -um, *Mendesian*.

**mēndicābūlum** -i, n. (mendico), *a beggar*, Plaut.

**mēndicitās** -ātis, f. (mendicus), the condition of a beggar, indigence, poverty, Cic.

**mēndico**, **1.** and **mēndicor**, **1.** dep. (mendicus). **I.** Intransit., to beg, go begging, Plaut. **II.** Transi., to beg for; mendicatus cibis, Ov.

**mēndicūlus** -a -um (dim. of mendicus), belonging to a beggar, Plaut.

**mēndicus** -a -um, *poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent*. **I.** Lit., of persons, solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, Cic. Subst., **mēndicus** -i, m. a beggar, Cic.; plur., mendici, the begging priests of Cybele, Hor. **II.** Transf., of things, paltry, pitiful, beggarly; instrumentum, Cic.

**mēndosē**, adv. (mendosus), *faultily, erroneously, incorrectly*; scribere, Cic.; mendosissime scriptum esse, Cic.

**mēndōsus** -a -um (mendum). **I.** Pass., full of faults; a, full of physical blemishes; nec quae mendosa sub illo deterioreque viro facies, Ov.; **b**, full of inaccuracies; historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior, Cic.; **c**, poet., full of moral blemishes; mendosi mores, Ov. **II.** Act., making a mistake; cur servus semper in Verrucii nomine mendosus esset, Cic.

**mendum** -i, n. and **mēnda** -ae, f. **I.** a bodily defect, blemish, Ov. **II.** a, an error, mistake in writing; quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic.; **b**, a mistake in reasoning or calculation, Cic.

**Mēnēclēs** -is, m. (Μενεκλῆς), an Asiatic rhetorician of Alabanda. Hence, adj., **Mēnēciliu**s -a -um, of or relating to Menecles.

**Mēnēlāus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μενέλαος), son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen. Hence, adj., **Mēnēlāeus** -a -um, of or relating to Menelaus.

**Mēnēnius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged Menenius Agrippa, consul said to have composed the differences between the patricians and the plebeians on the secession of the latter.

**Mēninx** (Mēnix) -ingis, f. (Μήνιγξ), an island near Africa, now Jerbi.

**Mēnippus** -i, m. (Μένιππος). **I.** a Cynic philosopher. **II.** the greatest of the Asiatic orators of the time of Cicero.

**Mēnoecēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μηνωκεύς), son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed his life for his country in obedience to an oracle.

**Mēnoetiādēs** -ae, m. (Μενοειτιάδης), the son of Menoetius, i.e., Patroclus, Ov.

**mens**, mentis, f. (root MEN, whence memini), the mind. **I. A.**, the mind, opinion, way of thinking, character; vestrae mentes atque sententiae, Cic. **B.**, the mind as the seat of feeling; **1**, gen.; mens mollis ad perferendas calamitates, Cic.; **2**, esp., the conscience, Cic. **II.** the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment. **A. Gen.**, mens cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.; mente compecti aliquid, to comprehend, Cic.; mentis suae esse, mentis compositum esse, to be in possession of one's faculties, Cic.; captus mente, insane, Cic. **B. Esp.**, **1**, reflection, insight; sine ulla mente, Cic.; **2**, courage; addere mentem, to inspire courage, Hor.; demittere mentem, to lose courage, Verg.; **3**, passion, Hor.; **4**, the thoughts; **a**, venit (mihi) in mentem, it occurs to me, I remember, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; non venit in mentem pugna? Liv.; classem eā mente comparavit, ut, with that intention, Cic.; **b**, esp., opinion, plan, resolve; muta jam istam mentem, Cic. **C. Person.**, Mens, as goddess of understanding, Cic.

**mensa** -ae f. (perhaps from root MEN, whence eminere, anything raised up), a table, **1**, esp., a table for eating upon; **a**, lit., mensas cibis exstruere, Cic.; mensam ponere, to bring in dinner, Ov.; tollere, Cic., remove, Verg., to take dinner away; **b**, meton., a course; mensa secunda, dessert, Cic.; **2**, **a**, the table or counter of a money-changer, banker; publica, a public bank, Cic.; **b**, a sacrificial table, altar, Verg.

**mensārius** -ii, m. (mensa), a money-changer, banker, esp., a public banker who regulated the payments out of the treasury, Cic.; mensarii tresviri, quinqueviri, Liv.

**mensio** -ōnis, f. (metior), a measuring; vocum, Cic.

**mensis** -is, m. (root MEN, whence μήν, μήνη, English month), a month; intercalarius, Cic.

**ensor** -ōris, m. (metior). **I.** a measurer; maris et terrae, Hor. **II.** a measurer of land, Ov.

**menstruālis** -e (menstruus), monthly, Plaut.

**menstruus** -a, -um (mensis). **I.** monthly; usura, Cic. **II.** lasting for a month; spatium, Cic.; subst., **menstruum** -i, n. (sc. frumentum), victuals, rations for a month, Liv.

**mensūla** -ae, f. (dim. of mensa), a little table, Plaut.

**mensūra** -ae, f. (metior), a measuring. **I.** Lit., mensuram alicuius rei facere, to measure, Ov. **II.** Meton., a measure; **1**, length, thickness, size, circumference, etc.; **a**, of space, nosse mensuras itinerum, Caes.; **b**, of time, alicui mensuram bibendi dare, Ov.; **2**, a measure, that by which anything is measured; majore mensurā reddere, Cic.; qui modus mensurae medimni appellatur, which species of measure, Nep.; **3**, measure = size, nature, character; mensuram nominis implere, to be worthy of one's name, character, capacity, Ov.; legati, Tac.

**menta** (mentha) -ae, f. (μίνθη), the herb mint, Ov.

**mentiens** -entis, m., partic. of mentior, as subst., a fallacy, sophism, Cic.

**mentio** -ōnis, f. (memini), a speaking of, mention; mentionem facere alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to make mention of, to mention; esp., to bring before the senate, Cic.; casu in eorum mentionem incidit, I mentioned them accidentally, Cic.; alienus rei mentionem movere, to mention, Liv.

**mentior**, **4**. dep. (mens), to lie, utter that which is not true, whether intentionally or not. **I.**

Intransit., **A. Gen.**, **1**, of persons, si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris, Cic.; aperte, Cic.; in aliqua re, de aliqua re, Cic.; **2**, transf., of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead; frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. **B. 1**, of poets, to feign, invent; ita mentitur (Homerus), Hor.; **2**, to fail in a promise, break one's word; quod promissisti mihi, quod mentita, inimica es, Cat.; mentiri honestius, Cic. **II.** Transít., **A.** to say something falsely, to invent; **1**, gen., **a**, lit., Cic.; tantum rem, Sall.; res quas mentiris, Ov.; **b**, transf., of things, in quibus nihil unquam immensa et infinita vetustas mentita sit, Cic.; **2**, to deceive, disappoint; seges mentita spem, Hor. **B. 1**, to allege falsely, speak falsely about; auspiciu, Liv.; **2**, to counterfeit, put on, assume; centum figuras, Ov.; partic., **mentitus** -a -um, as pass., invented, feigned, Verg.

**Mentor** -ōris, m. (Μέντωρ), a celebrated artist in metal work. Hence, adj., **Mentōreus** -a -um, of or relating to Mentor.

**mentum** -i, n. the chin, Cic.

**mēo**, **1**. (connected with eo), to go, pass; **1**, of persons, domus Plutonia, quo simul mearis, Hor.; **2**, of inanimate objects, quum trirèmes huc illuc mearent, Tac.; meantia sidera, Ov.

**mēopte**, v. meus.

**mēphitis** -is, f. **1**, a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria, Verg.; **2**, personif., Mēphitis, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tac.

**mērācūlus** -a -um (dim. of meracus), tolerably pure, unmixed, Plaut.

**mērācus** -a -um (merus), pure, unmixed. **I.** Lit., vinum meracius, Cic.; helleborum, Hor. **II.** Transít., undiminished; libertas, Cic.

**mercābīlis** -e (mercor), that can be bought, Ov.

**mercātor** -ōris, m. (mercor). **I.** a merchant, wholesale trader (opp. caupo, a shopkeeper, retailer), Cic. **II.** Transít., a buyer; signorum, Cic.; transf., provinciarum, Cic.

**mercātorius** -a -um (merca-ty), relating to a trader; navis, a merchant-ship, Plaut.

**mercātūra** -ae, f. (mercor), trade, traffic; mercaturas facere, to carry on trade, Cic.; transf., non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic.

**mercātus** -ūs, m. (mercor). **I.** trade, traffic, business, Cic. **II.** a market, fair, public place of business; mercatum indicare, habere, Cic.; ad mercatum proficisci, Cic.; frequens, a full market, Liv.

**mercēdūla** -ae, f. (dim. of merces), **1**, a small reward, low wages; mercēdula adducti, Cic.; **2**, low rent; praediorum, Cic.

**mercennārius** (mercenārius) -a -um (orig. mercedinarius, then mercednarius, then assimilated mercennarius, from merces), hired, paid, mercenary; miles, Liv.; testes, suborned, Cic.; of things, arma, Liv.; liberalitas, Cic. Subst., **mercennārius** -ii, m. a hired servant, hireling, Cic.

**mercēs** -ēdis, f. (mereo). **I.** hire, pay, wages, reward, fee, salary; **1**, gen., **a**, in a good sense, operae, Cic.; conducere aliquem mercēde, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, hire, bribe; lingua astricta mercēde, Cic. **2**, esp., **a**, the fee of a teacher; mercēde docere, Cic.; **b**, the pay of soldiers; mercēde milites conducere, Liv.; **3**, transf., euphem., **a**, pay = punishment; temeritatis, Cic.; **b**, = harm, loss; istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercēde contingit, Cic. **II.** interest, rent, income; praediorum, Cic.; insol-

arum, *rent*, Cic.; *quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, 5 per cent.*, Hor.

**mercimōnium** -ii, n. (merx), *goods, merchandise*, Plaut.

**mercor**, 1. dep. (merx). **I.** Intransit., *to carry on trade, to traffic*, Plaut. **II.** Transit., *to buy*; a, lit., *fundum de pupillo*, Cic.; *aliquid ab aliquo*, Cic.; *aliquid tanto pretio*, Cic.; b, transf., *officia vitā, with life*, Cic.; *hoc magno mercentur Atridae, would give a high price for*, Verg.

**Mercurius** -ii, m. 1, Mercury, identified with the Greek *Hermes*, son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods, inventor of the lyre, god of oratory, conductor of the souls of the dead to the lower world, patron of merchants and thieves; 2, the planet Mercury. Hence, adj., **Mercuriālis** -e, of or relating to Mercury; viri, lyric poets, Hor. Subst., **Mercuriāles** -ium, m. a corporation of traders at Rome, Cic.

**merda** -ae, f. *excrement*, Hor.

**mere**, adv. (merus), *purely, without mixture*, Plaut.

**merenda** -ae, f. *an afternoon meal, taken between 4 and 5 P.M.*

**merens** -entis, partic. of mereo.

**merēo** -ū -itum, 2, and **merēor** -itus sum, 2. dep. **I. A.** *to earn, obtain*; 1, lit., *mereri non amplius duodecim aeris*, Cic.; *nardo vina, to exchange*, Hor.; 2, transf., *to earn, win*; *nullam gratiam hoc bello*, Liv. **B.** *to earn pay as a soldier = to serve as a soldier*; gen., *merere or mereri stipendia*, Cic.; *sub aliquo imperatore*, Liv.; *equo, equis, in the cavalry*, Cic.; *pedibus, in the infantry*, Liv. **II. A.** *to deserve, merit, be worthy of*; 1, in a good sense, *praemia, laudem*, Caes.; *ut honoribus decoraretur*, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, *to merit* (punishment, etc.); *odium*, Caes.; *poenam*, Ov.; *fustuarium*, Liv.; *meruisse mori*, Ov.; partic., a, *merens, deserving*; in a good sense *worthy*, in a bad sense *guilty*, Sall.; b, *meritus*; (a) act., *deserving*; *meriti juveni*, Verg.; (β) pass., *deserved, merited*; *dona*, Liv.; *iracondia*, Cic. **B.** *mereri de, to deserve of*; in a good and bad sense, *bene, optime de republica*, Cic.; *male de civibus suis*, Cic.; *ita se de populo Romano meritis esse ut, etc.*, Caes.

**merētricie**, adv. (meretricius), *after the manner of a harlot*, Plaut.

**merētricius** -a -um (meretrix), *of or relating to a harlot or prostitute*; *amores*, Cic.

**merētricula** -ae, f. (dim. of meretrix), *a public prostitute*, Cic.

**merētrix** -icis, f. (mereo), *a public prostitute, harlot*, Cic.

**mergae** -ārum, f. (mergo), *a two-pronged fork*, Plaut.

**mergō** -gītis, f. *a sheaf of corn*, Verg.

**mergo**, *mergi, mersum*, 3. **I.** *to dip, plunge into water, immerse*. **A.** *aves quae se in mari mergunt*, Cic.; *neq me deus aequo mersit*, Verg. **B.** *to sink*; *naves in alto*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A. 1.** *to sink down, plunge in, fix in*; *canes mersis in corpora rostris dilacerant dominum*, Ov.; *caput in terram*, Liv.; *middle, mergi, of stars, to sink*, Ov.; 2, transf., *to sink, overwhelm, immerse*; *me his malis*, Verg.; *funere acerbo, to destroy by a bitter death*, Verg.; *se in voluptates*, Liv.; *vino somnoque mersi jacent, sunk in wine and sleep*, Liv. **B.** *to hide, conceal; suos in cortice vultus*, Ov.

**mergus** -i, m. (mergo), *a diver, gull*, Verg.

**meridiānus** -a -um (meridies). **I.** *of or relating to midday, meridian*; *tempus*, Cic.; *sol*, Liv. **II.** *southern*; *regio*, Liv.; *vallis*, Liv.

**meridiatio** -ōnis, f. (meridio), *a noontide repose, midday sleep, siesta*, Cic.

**meridies** -ei, m. (for medidies, from medius and dies), 1, *midday, noon*, Cic.; 2, *the south*; *inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem*, Cic.

**meridio**, 1. and **meridiior**, 1. dep. (meridies), *to take a siesta or midday sleep*, Cat.

**Mērionēs** -ae, m. (Μηριόνης), *a Cretan, friend and charioteer of Idomeneus*.

1. **merito**, 1. (intens. of mereo), *to earn*; *fundus qui sesteritia dena meritasset, brought in*, Cic.

2. **meritō**, adv. (meritus), *deservedly, with reason, rightly*; *merito sum iratus Metello*, Cic.; *merito ac jure laudari*, Cic. Superl., *meritisimo*, Cic.

**meritorius** -a -um (mereo). **I.** *that for which hire is paid or by which money is made*; *rheda, a hackney-coach*, Suet. Subst., **meritoria** -orum, n. *lodgings*, Juv. **II.** *gaining money by prostitution*, Cic.

**meritum** -i, n. (mereo). **I.** *desert, and hence, reward, punishment*; *merita invenire*, Sall. **II.** *desert, merit, any action which deserves thanks or reward*. **A.** *magnitudo tuorum in me meritum*, Cic. **B. 1.** *a good action, benefit*; *dare et recipere merita*, Cic.; 2, *demerit, blame, fault*; *non meo merito*, Cic.; *nullo meo in se merito, though I am guilty of no offence against him*, Liv.; 3, *worth, value, importance of a thing*; *quo sit merito quaeque notata dies*, Ov.

**meritus** -a -um, partic. of mereo (q.v.).

**merōbibus** -a -um (merum and bibo), *drinking wine unmixed*, Plaut.

**Mērōē** -ēs, f. (Μερόη), *a large island in the Nile*.

**Mērōpē** -ēs, f. (Μερόπη), *daughter of Atlas, wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades, whose star is dimmer than the others because she married a mortal*.

1. **Mērops** -ōpis, m. (Μέροψ), *king of Aethiopia, husband of Clymene, who bore Phaethon to Apollo*.

2. **mērops** -ōpis, f. (μέροψ), *a bird, the bee-eater*, Verg.

**merso**, 1. (intens. of mergo), *to dip in, immerse*; *gregem fluvio*, Verg.; transf., *mersari civilibus undis*, Hor.

**mērūla** -ae, f. 1, *a blackbird*, Cic.; 2, *a fish, the sea-carp*, Ov.

**merum** -i, n., v. merus.

**merus** -a -um. **I.** *pure, unmixed*, esp. applied to wine; *vinum*, Ov.; and subst.,

**merum** -i, n. *wine unmixed with water* (only drunk by the intemperate), Hor.; *undae, water not mixed with wine*, Ov.; fig., *meram hauriens libertatem, unrestrained*, Liv. **II. A.** *naked, uncovered*; *pes*, Juv. **B. 1.** *mere, only, nothing but*, Cic.; *merum bellum loqui, to talk of nothing but war*, Cic.; 2, *real, genuine*; *meri principes*, Cic.; *libertas*, Hor.

**merx**, *mercis*, f. *merchandise, goods, wares*; *fallaces et fucosae*, Cic.; *femineae, for women*, Ov.

**Mēsembria** -ae, f. (Μεσημβρία), *a town in Thrace at the foot of Mount Haemus*. Hence, adj., **Mēsembriacus** -a -um, *of or relating to Mesembria*.

**Mēsōpōtāmīa** -ae, f. (Μεσοποταμία), *a country of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris*.

**Messalla** (Messāla) -ae, m. *a cognomen of the gens Valeria, the most celebrated members of which were*: 1, M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus,



the patron of Tibullus, a skilled orator; and **2**, Messalina, the wife of the Emperor Claudius.

**Messāna** -ae, f. a town in Sicily, on the straits between Italy and Sicily, now Messina. Hence, **Messenius** -a -um, Messenian.

**Messāpia** -ae, f. old name of a part of Lower Italy, Calabria. Hence, **Messāpius** -a -um, Messapian.

**Messēnē** -ēs, f. (Μεσσηνία), the chief town in the district of Messenia in the Peloponnese. Hence, **Messenius** -a -um, Messenian.

**messis** -is, f. (meto -ère), harvest. **I. A.** Lit., messes amittere, Cic.; the gathering of honey, Verg. **B.** Meton., **1, a**, the grain gathered in, harvest; illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg.; **b**, the crop, standing crop, Ov.; **2**, the time of harvest, harvest-tide, Verg; and poet., the year; sexagesima messis, Mart. **II.** Fig., illa Sullani temporis messis, Cic.

**messor** -ōris, m. (meto -ère), a reaper, mower, Cic.

**messōrius** -a -um (messor), of or relating to a reaper; corbis, Cic.

**mēta** -ae, f. a conical or pyramid-shaped figure. **I.** Gen., collis in modum pyramis in acutum cacumen fastigatus, Liv. **II.** Esp., **1**, the pyramidal columns at the extremities of the Roman circus (the race consisted in making the circuit seven times); metaque fervidis evitata rotis, Hor.; fig., in flexu aetatis haesit ad metas, he was unfortunate, Cic.; hence, **2, a**, a place round which one has to go; metas lustrare Pachyni, Verg.; **b**, the goal, end, term, boundary; mortis, aevi, Verg.; vitae metam tangere, Ov.

**metallum** -i, n. (μέταλλον), **I.** a metal, gold, silver, iron, etc.; potior metallis libertas, gold and silver, Hor. **II.** Meton., a mine, quarry; reditus metallorum, income, Liv.; metallā instituit, Liv.

**metāmorphōsis** -is, f. (μεταμόρφωσις), a transformation, metamorphosis; plur., **Metāmorphōses** -ēōn, the title of a poem by Ovid.

**Metāpōntum** -i, n. (Μεταπόντιον), a Greek colony in Lucania. Hence, adj. **Metāpōntīnus** -a -um, Metapontine.

**metātor** -ōris, m. (metor), a measurer, one who marks; castrorum, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

**Mētaurus** -i, m. (Μέταυρος), a river in Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated and slain 207 A.C. Adj., poet., Metaurum flumēn, Hor.

**Mētellus** -i, m. a cognomen in the Caecilian gens, the most remarkable members of which were: **1**, Qu. Metellus Macedonicus, who made Macedonia a Roman province, proverbial for the success of his private and public life; **2**, Qu. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, general in the war against Jugurtha; **3**, C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, a contemporary of Cicero, husband of Clodia; **4**, Qu. Caecilius Metellus Pius (Scipio), son of Scipio Nasica, adoptive son of Qu. Metellus Pius, father-in-law of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Mētēllinus** -a -um, relating to Metellus; oratio, against Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer, Cic.

**Mētērēus** -a -um, Meterean; turba, a people near the Danube on the Black Sea, Ov.

**Mēthymna** -ae, f. (Μέθυμνα), a town in Lesbos. Hence, adj., **a**, **Mēthymnaeus** -a -um; **b**, **Mēthymniās** -ādis, f. of or relating to Methymna.

**metiōcūlosus** -a -um (metus), **1**, full of fear, fearful, Plaut.; **2**, exciting fear, fearful, Plaut.

**metior**, mensus sum. **a.** dep. to measure. **I.** Lit., **A.** agrum, Cic.; pedes syllabis, Cic. **B. 1**, to measure out, distribute; frumentorum exor-

citus, Cic.; **2**, to measure, traverse, pass over; aequor curru, Verg.; iter annium, Cat. **II.** Transf., to measure according to a certain standard, to measure, estimate, judge of; sonantia auribus, Cic.; oculo latus alienius, Hor.; omnia quaest, estimate everything with reference to gain, Cic.; odium aliorum suo odio, Liv.; fidelitatem ex mea conscientia, Cic.

**Mētiosēdum** -i, n. town in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the country of the Senones.

**1. mēto**, messūi, messum, **3. I.** Intransit., to reap, mow, gather harvest; in metendo occupati, Caes.; applied to the vintage, Verg.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to mow, reap; arva, Prop.; farra, Ov.; transf., of bees, apes metunt flores, Verg. **B. 1**, to crop off, pluck off, cut off; virgā hilia summa metit, Ov.; barbam forcice, Mart.; **2**, in battle, to hew down, mow down; proxima quaque metit gladio, Verg.

**2. Mēto (-ōn)** -ōnis, m. (Μέτων), a celebrated Athenian astronomer.

**3. mēto** -āre = metor.

**mētor**, **1.** dep. (meta). **I.** to measure; caelum, Ov. **II.** to measure off, lay out, define the boundaries of any spot; regiones, Liv.; castru, Sall.; frontem castrorum, Liv.

**mētrēta** -ae, f. (μετρητής), **1**, a Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons; **2**, a large tub, cask, Juv.

**Mētrōdōrus** -i, m. (Μητρόδωρος). **I.** a disciple of Epicurus. **II.** a rhetorician and philosopher of Skepsis in Mysia, disciple of Carneades.

**Mētrōpōlis**, acc. -im, f. (Μητρόπολις), town in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi. Hence, **a**, **Mētrōpōlitae** -arum, m. (Μητροπολίται), inhabitants of Metropolis; **b**, **Mētrōpōlitānus** -a -um, belonging to Metropolis.

**mētrum** -i, n. (μέτρον), a measure; and esp., the measure of verses, metre, Mart.

**Metius** (Mētius) -ii, m. a magistrate of the Albani.

**mētūendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from metuo), fearful; multae metuendaeque res, Cic.

**mētūens** -entis, p. adj. (from metuo), fearing, standing in awe of; legum, Cic.

**mētūō** -i -ātum, **3.** (metus). **I.** Intransit., to fear, be afraid (esp. of some threatening evil, while timere is rather of fear of an object actually present); de sua vita, for his life, Cic.; ab Hannibale, Liv.; senectae, Verg. **II.** Transit., to fear. **A.** aliquem, Cic.; insidias ab aliquo, Cic.; metuit tangi, he is afraid of being touched, Hor.; metuo ne . . . I fear that something will happen; metuo ut . . . I fear that something will not happen, Cic. **B.** to shun, seek to avoid; nocentem corporibus Austrum, Hor.

**mētus** -ūs, m. fear, apprehension, dread. **I.** Lit., **1**, in metu esse, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eum metum ut, etc., Cic.; metum facere, to cause fear, Ov.; deponere metum, Cic.; with genit., existimationis, Cic.; with ab or ex, a Romanis, Liv.; with ne and the subj., Cic.; metus hostilis, fear of an enemy, Sall.; propter te, Cic.; de me, Cic.; **2**, reverence, awe; laurus multos metu servata per annos, Verg. **II.** Meton., **1**, the object of fear, Tac.; **2**, danger, crisis; metus maximi belli, Cic. (dat., metu, Verg., Tac.).

**mēus** -a -um, (root ME, MI), poss. pron. my, mine, my own. **I.** Adj., **1**, meum dictum consulis, Liv.; meum esse with infin., it is my duty, falls to my lot, Cic.; meus hic est, he is in my power, Plaut.; nisi plane esse vellem me, except I wished to be quite original, Cic.; Nero meus, my friend Nero, Cic.; **2**, against me; crimina mea,

**charges against me**, Liv. **II.** Subst., 1, **mēa** -ae, f. *my love*, Ov.; 2, **mēum** -i, n. *mine own*; plur., **mēa** -ōrum, n. *my possessions*, Cic.; 3, **mēi** -ōrum, m. *my attendants, slaves, my people*, Cic. (voc., sing. masc., mi, but also poet., meus, Verg.; genit. plur., mēum, Plaut. The cases of meus are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions, met, pte; meopte, meapte, meāmet, Plaut.).

**Mēvānia** -ae, f. *a town in Umbria*, now Bevagna.

**Mezentius** -ii, m. (lit., *a prince, ruler*), name of a tyrant of Caere or Argilla.

**mica** -ae, f. *a crumb, morsel, grain*; mica saliens (sc. salis), Hor.

**Micipsa** -ae, m. son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.

**micans** -antis (partic. of mico), *shining, glittering, sparkling*, Ov.

**mico** -īi, 1. *to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse*. **I.** 1, venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic.; micat (equus) auribus, Verg.; corda timore micant, Ov.; auribus, Verg.; 2, micare digitis, *to play at a game which consisted in holding out the fingers suddenly that another might guess their number* (the Italian game of *alla mora*); quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum quod micare, Cic.; prov., of a thoroughly honourable man; dignus quicquam in tenebris mices, Cic. **II.** *to shine, glitter, sparkle*; ignibus aether, Verg.; micant gladii, Liv.

**Mīdās** (Mīda) -ae, m. (Mīdās), *a king of Phrygia, who received from Bacchus the gift of turning to gold everything that he touched; as judge in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan he decided in favour of Pan, and Apollo punished him by changing his ears into those of an ass*.

**Migdilybs** -lybis, m. (μύδα and λίψ), *one of mixed African and Tyrian race, as the Carthaginians*, Plaut.

**migratio** -ōnis, f. (uigro), *a removal from one place of abode to another, migration*, Cic.; transf., verbi migrationes (sunt) in alienum multae, metaphorical uses, Cic.

**migro**, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to remove from one place to another, quit a place, depart*. **A.** Lit., etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.; ab Tarquiniiis, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., *de vita, ex vita, to die*, Cic.; 2, esp., *to change; omnia migrant, all things change*, Lucr.; in colore marmoreum, *to be changed into*, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, *to remove from one place to another, transport*; migratu difficilia, *difficult of transportation*, Liv.; 2, *to transgress*; jns civile, Cic. (archaist., migrassit = migraverit, Cic.).

**mil** . . . v. mill . . .

**Milaniōn** -ōnis, m. (Μελανίων), *husband of Atlanta*.

**miles** -itis, c. (mille), *a soldier*. **I.** Gen., a, lit., *a soldier*; scribere milites, *to enrol*, Liv.; ordinare, *to draw up in order*, Liv.; mercede conducere, *to take into pay*, Liv.; dimittere milites, Cic.; a common soldier, Liv.; b, poet. transf., (a) of persons, nova miles eram, Ov.; (a) *a piece on a draught-board*, Ov. **II.** milites = *infantry*, as opposed to cavalry, Caes.; miles, used collectively, Liv.

**Mīlētus** -i (Μίλητος). **I.** m., myth., father of Caneus and Byblis, mythical founder of Miletus, **II.** f. *a town in Caria*. Hence, adj., 1, **Mīlēs** -ius -a -um, *Milesian*; 2, **Mīlētis** -idis, f., a, *daughter of Miletus = Byblis*, Ov.; b, *belonging to the town Miletus*; urbs, Tōmi, *a colony of the Milesians*, Ov.

**militāris** -e (miles), *of or relating to a soldier*

*or to war, military*; tribuni, Cic.; signa, Cic.; aetas, *the legal period of military service, from the seventeenth, namely, to the forty-sixth year*, Tac. Subst., **militāris** -is, m. *a soldier, warrior*, Tac.

**militārīter**, adv. (militaris), *in a military or warlike manner*; tecta sibi militariū adificare, Liv.

**militia** -ae, f. (miles), *military service, warfare*. **I.** Lit., munus militiae sustinere, Caes.; discere, Sall.; militiae vacatio, *exemption from military service*, Caes.; domi militiaeque, domi et militiae, *at home and abroad, at peace and in war*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *the military, soldiery*; cogere militiam, Liv.

**milito**, 1. (miles), *to serve as a soldier, be a soldier*; in exercitu alicius, Cic.; sub signis alicius, *under any one's command*, Liv.; transf., *to serve under the banners of love*; militavi non sine gloria, Hor.

**millium** -ii, n. (μῆλιν), *millet*, Verg.

**millē**, numeral, *a thousand*. **I.** Adj., mille passibus, Caes. **II.** Subst., *a thousand*. **A.** Lit., sing., mille with genit., mille hominum versabatur; plur., millia or milia, viginti millibus peditum, quatuor equitum, Liv.; esp., mille passuum, *a thousand paces, a mile* (among the Romans, less by 142 yards than the English mile), Cic. **B.** Transf., *innumerable, countless*; mille pro uno Caesones exstitisse, Liv.; temptat mille modis, Hor.

**millēsīmus** -a -um (mille), *the thousandth*; pars, Cic.; adv., millesimum, *for the thousandth time*, Cic.

**miliārius** (miliārius) -a -um (mille), *containing a thousand*. **I.** Gen., Plin. **II.** Esp., *containing a thousand paces*. Subst., **miliārium** -ii, n. *a mile-stone*, Cic.; aureum, *the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured*, Tac.

**milliēs** (milliēs, milliēns), adv. (mille), 1, *a thousand times*; plus milliēs audivi, Ter.; 2, *innumerable times, countless times*; milliēs melius, *a thousand times better*, Cic.

1. **Mīlo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μίλων), *of Crotona, a celebrated athlete*.

2. **Mīlo** -ōnis, m., T. Annius Milo Papianus, tribune of the people with Clodius (57 B.C.), whose adversary he was, and whom he slew in a street brawl on the Appian Way; on his trial for the murder he was defended by Cicero. Hence, **Miloniānus** -a -um, *relating to Milo*; subst., **Miloniāna** -ae, f. (sc. oratio), *the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo*.

**Miltiādes** -is and -i, m. (Μιλτιάδης), *a celebrated Athenian general who conquered the Persians at Marathon*.

**mīlvinus** (milvinus) -a -um (milvus), *of or relating to a kite*; pullus, *a young kite* (fig. of the son of an avaricious man), Cic.

**mīlvus** (milvus) -i, m. **I.** *a kite, hawk*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *a fish, the gurnard*, Ov.; 2, *a star*, Ov.

**Milyās** -adis, f. (Μιλύας), *a district of Phrygia Major*.

**mima** -ae, f. (mimus), *a female mime*, Cic.

**Mīmallonīs** -idis, f. *a Bacchante*. Adj., **Mīmallonēus** -a -um, *Bacchanalian*.

**Mīmās** -antis, m. (Μίμας). **I.** *a mountain in Ionia, opposite Chios*. **II.** *a giant*.

**mimicē**, adv. (mimicus), *like a mime or buffoon*, Cat.

**mimicus** -a -um (μυμικός), 1, *mimic, farcical*; joqus, Cic.; 2, *counterfeit, unreal*, Plin.

**Mimnermus** -i, m. (Μίμνευρος), a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon.

**mimula** -ae, f. (dim. of minna), a female mime, Cic.

**mimus** -i, m. (μῦμος). **I.** a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, Cic. **II.** a dramatic piece so called, broad farce; persona de mimo, Cic.; fig., a farce; famam mimum facere, Cic.

**min'** = miline, Pers.

**mina** -ae, f. (μνᾶ), **1.** a Greek weight = 100 drachmae, Plin.; **2.** a Greek silver coin = 100 drachmae or Roman denarii, Cic.

**minaciae** -arum, f. (minax), threats, menaces, Plant.

**minaciter**, adv. (minax), threateningly, Cic.

**minae** -arum, f. (connected with mineo). **I.** the battlements, parapets of a wall; murorum, Verg. **II.** Transf., threats, menaces; minas jactare, to threaten, Cic.; of animals, Ov., Verg.; or of the wind, etc., Ov.

**minanter**, adv. (l. minor), threateningly, Ov.

**minatio** -onis, f. (l. minor), a threatening, threat, menace (plur.), Cic.

**minax** -acis, f. (l. minor). **I.** overhanging; scopulus, Verg. **II.** threatening, full of threats; homo, Cic.; vituli, Ov.; litterae, Cic.; fluvius, Verg.

**Mincius** -ii, m. a river near Mantua, now Mincio.

**minéo**, 2. to project, overhang, Lucr. (?)

**Minerva** -ae, f. (Etruscan Menerfa or Meurfa), the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athene; prov., crassa (pingui) Minervā, with homely mother-wit, Cic.; sus Minervam (sc. docet), when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one, Cic.; invitā Minervā, without ability, Cic.; meton. = working in wool, Verg.

**Minervium** -ii, n. (arx Minervae, Verg.), a castle and temple to Minerva in Calabria.

**Minervae** prōmontōrium, a promontory in Campania, south-east of Surrentum, the seat of the Sirens.

**mingo**, minxi, minctum and mictum, 3. to make water, Hor.

**miniātulus** -a -um (dim. of miniatus), somewhat coloured or tinged with cinnabar, Cic.

**miniatus** -a -um, v. minio.

**minimē**, v. parum.

**minimus**, v. parvus.

**1. minio**, l. (minium), to colour with cinnabar or red-lead, Plin. Partic., **miniatus** -a -um, coloured with cinnabar or red-lead, painted red, Cic.

**2. Minio (Mūnio)** -ōnis, m. a river in Etruria, now Mignone.

**minister** -tri, m. and **ministra** -ae, f. (root MIN, whence also minus), a servant, attendant, assistant; **a**, in a house, minister cubi-culi, Liv.; transf., virtues voluptuatum ministræ, Cic.; **b**, a servant in a temple, the servant of a god; Martis, Cic.; **c**, in a public office, ministri imperii tui, Cic.; **d**, an assistant, supporter, aider, helper; libidinis, Liv.; ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, Cic.; ales minister fulminis, Jupiter's eagle, Hor.

**ministrerium** -ii, n. (minister). **I.** service, assistance, attendance, office, employment, occupation, Liv.; ministerio fungi, Liv. **II.** Meton., **a**, servants, Tac.; **b**, retinue, personnel; scribarum, Liv.

**ministra** -ae, f., v. minister.

**ministrātor** -ōris, m. (ministro), **1.** a ser-

vant, attendant, assistant, Suet.; **2.** esp., one who supplied an advocate with the facts needed in his oration, Cic.

**ministro**, l. (minister). **I.** to serve, wait upon; **1.** alicui, Cic.; **2.** esp., to wait at table, to hand; servi ministrant, Cic.; cibos, Tac.; pocula, Cic.; coenam, Hor. **II.** Transf., **1.** to attend to, take care of, govern, direct; velis, to attend to the sails, Verg.; jussa medicorum, Ov.; **2.** to afford, procure, provide; faces furiis Clodianiis, Cic.; prolem, Tib.; furor arma ministrat, Verg.; vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

**minitābundus** -a -um (minitor), threatening, menacing, Liv.

**minitor**, l. dep. (l. minor), to threaten; alicui mortem, Cic.; huic orbi ferro ignique, Cic.; minitans per litteras se omnia quae conarentur prohibitorum, Cic.

**minium** -ii, n. (a Spanish word), native cinnabar, red-lead, vermilion, Verg.

**1. minor**, l. dep. (connected with minae and mineo). **I.** to jut out, project, hang over; gemini minantur in caelum scopuli, Verg. **II.** **1.** to threaten, menace; alicui, Cic.; alicui crucem, Cic.; **2.** to promise boastfully; multa, Hor.

**2. minor** -ōris, compar., parvus (q.v.).

**Minōs** -ōis, acc. -ōem and -ōa, m. (Μίνως). **I.** a mythical king and lawgiver in Crete, son of Zeus, and, after death, judge in Tartarus. **II.** Minos II., king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phaedra, and Deucalion. Hence, **a**, **Minōis** -īdis, f. a daughter of Minos, Ariadne, Ov.; **b**, adj., **Minōius** -a -um, relating to Minos, Cretan; virgo, Ariadne, Ov.; **c**, **Minōus** -a -um, relating to Minos; poet. = Cretan; Thoas, son of Ariadne, Ov.; arenae, shore of Crete, Ov.

**Minotaurus** -i, m. (Μινώταυρος), a monster, half-bull, half-man, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull, slain by Theseus.

**mintha** -ae, f. (μίνθα), mint, Plin.

**Minturnae** -arum, f. town in Latium, on the borders of Campania. Hence, adj., **Minturnensis** -e, relating to Minturnae.

**Minucius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted member of which was M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum to the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

**minūme** = minime (q.v.).

**minūmus** = minus (q.v.).

**minūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (root MIN, whence 2. minor, μνῖω, μνῖθω), to make smaller. **I.** to cut up into small pieces, to chop up; ligna, Ov. **II.** to lessen, diminish; **1.** lit., sumptus civitatum, Cic.; minūte aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes.; **2.** transf., to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, limit; gloriam alicuius, Cic.; molestias vitae, Cic.; ut controversiam minūam, limit, confine to the point, Cic.; majestatem P. R. per vim, to offend against, Cic.

**minus**, compar. **I.** Adj., v. parvus. **II.** Adv., v. parum.

**minuscūlus** -a -um (dim. of compar. minor), somewhat less, somewhat small, Cic.

**minūtal** -ālis, n. (minutus), a dish of mince-meat, Juv.

**minūtātīm**, adv. (minutus), in small pieces, hit by hit, piecemeal, gradually; aliquid addere, Cic.; interrogare, Cic.

**minūtē**, adv. (minutus), in small portions, meanly, pettily, paltrily; res minutius tractare, Cic.

**minūtia** -ae, f. (minutus), smallness, littleness, minuteness, Sen.

**minūtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *minuo*), small, little, minute, unimportant, trifling; res minutae, trifles, Cic.; philosophi, petty, insignificant, Cic.

**Minyas** -ae, m. (Μινύας), a rich king of Orchomenus, the fabulous ancestor of the Minyae. Hence, **a, Minyae** -arum, m. (Μινύαι, the Argonauts, companions of Jason; **b, Minyēias** -adis, f. daughter of Minyas; **c, Minyēius** -a -um, belonging to Minyas.

**mirābilis** -e (miror). **I.** wonderful, astonishing; mirabile est, followed by quam and the subj., Cic.; by quomodo, Cic.; with 2. supine, auditu, Cic.; dictu, Cic. **II.** extraordinary, unusual; mirabilem in modum, Cic.

**mirābiliter**, adv. (mirabilis), wonderfully, marvellously, singularly, extraordinarily; cupere, laetari, Cic.; mirabiliter moratus est, is of an extraordinary disposition, Cic.

**mirābundus** -a -um (miror), full of wonder, wondering; mirabundi quidnam esset, Liv.

**mirāculum** -i, n. (miror), a wonderful thing, wonder, prodigy, miracle, marvellousness; iusta philosophorum somniantium, the wonderful opinions, Cic.; adiuncti miracula huic pugnae, wonders, Liv.; magnitudinis, a wonder for size, Liv.

**mirandus** -a -um, p. adj. (from miror), wonderful, singular; mirandum in modum, Cic.

**miratio** -ōnis f. (miror), a wondering, wonder, astonishment, Cic.

**mirātor** -ōris, m. (miror), an admirer, Ov.

**mirē**, adv. (mirus), wonderfully, extraordinarily, astonishingly; favere, Cic.; mire quam, in a wonderful manner, Cic.

**mirificō**, adv. (mirificus), wonderfully, extraordinarily; dolere, Cic.

**mirificus** -a -um (mirus and facio), causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing; homo, Cic.; turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes.; concivium, voluptas, Cic.

**mirmillo** (murmillo) -ōnis, m. a kind of gladiator, generally matched with the Thraeces or retarii, Cic.

**miror**, I dep. **I.** to wonder, be astonished at; negligentiam hominis, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin., me ad accusandum descendere, Cic.; foll. by quod, mirari quod non rideret haruspex, Cic.; with rel. sent., elus rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes.; foll. by si, miror illā superbiam si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic.; miror, I wonder, I cannot understand, I am curious to know; mirantes quid rei esset, Liv. **II.** to admire, look on with admiration; puerorum formas et corpora magno opere, Cic.; with genit. of cause, Verg.

**mirus** -a -um, wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary, very great; desiderium urbis, Cic.; mirum quam inimicus erat, it is wonderful how hostile, i.e., exceedingly hostile, Cic.; se mirum quantum profuit, Liv.; mirum est ut, with subj., Cic.; quid mirum? what wonder? Ov.

**Misargyridēs** -ae, m. (μισαργυρία, hatred of money), a hater of money (a name invented by Plautus and applied to a usurer), Plaut.

**miscellanēa** -ōrum, n. (misceo), a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators, Juv.

**miscēo**, miscui, mixtum, and (later) mistum, 2. (μίσγω = μίγνυμι). **I.** Gen., to mix, mingle; **1.** lit., mella Falerno, Hor.; **2.** transf., a, to blend, mingle; gravitatem modestiae, Cic.; mixta metu spes, Liv.; **b**, to write; sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, to marry, Liv.; se miscere viris, Verg.; corpus cum aliqua, Cic.; of battle,

miscere certamina, Liv. **II.** **1.** to mix a beverage, prepare by mixing; a, lit., mulsum, Cic.; pocula alicui, Ov.; **b**, to stir up, excite; incendia, Verg.; motus animorum, Cic.; **2.** to confuse, confound; a, caelum terraque, to raise a storm, Verg.; **b**, of moral and political events, malis contentibus rempublicam, to disturb, Cic.; **3.** to fill; domum gemitu, Verg.

**misellus** -a -um (dim. of miser), miserable, wretched, unhappy; homo, Cic.; spes, Lucr.

**Misenus** -i, m. the trumpeter of Aeneas. Hence, **Misenum** -i, n. a promontory and town in Campania, now Capdi Miseno; mons Misenus, Verg. Adj., **Misenensis** -e, relating to Misenum.

**miser** -ēra -ērum. **I.** miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable; **1.** of persons, hic miser atque infelix, Cic.; miserum habere aliquid, to torment greatly, Cic.; O me miserum! Cic.; **2.** transf., of things, misera fortuna, Cic.; as parenthetical exclamation, miserum! how wretched! Verg. **II.** suffering, ill; miserum latus captivae, Hor.

**miserābilis** -e, (misoror). **I.** miserable, wretched, lamentable, deplorable; aspectus, Cic.; squalor, Cic. **II.** mournful, sad, plaintive; vox, Cic.; elegi, Hor.

**miserābiliter**, adv. (miserabilis). **I.** miserably, lamentably, pitifully; mori, Cic. **II.** in a mournful or plaintive manner; epistola miserabiliter scripta, Cic.

**miserandus** -a -um (misoror), pitiable, deplorable; miserandum in modum, Cic.

**miseratio** -ōnis, f. (misoror). **I.** pity, compassion; cum quadam miseratione, Cic. **II.** pathetic or moving speech or tone; uti miserationibus, Cic.

**miséré**, adv. (miser). **I.** wretchedly, pitifully, miserably; vivere, Cic. **II.** violently, exceedingly; amare, Ter.; deperire amore, Plaut.

**miséréo** -sēriti -sēritum and -sertum, 2. and **miséréor** -sēritus and -sertus sum, 2. dep. (miser). **I.** to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; sociorum, Cic.; laborum tantorum, Verg. **II.** Impers., miseret or miseretur me, I pity, I am sorry for, I have compassion on; me miseret tui, Cic.; cave, te fratrum pro fratrīs salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.

**miséresco**, 3. (misereo), **1.** to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; regis, Verg.; **2.** impers., me miserecit alicuius, I am sorry for, have compassion on, Plaut.

**miséria** -ae, f. (miser). **I.** wretchedness, unhappiness, misery, sorrow, grief, affliction, distress; ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest, Cic.; in miseriis versari, Cic. **II.** Personif., Miseria, the daughter of Erebus and Nox.

**misericordia** -ae, f. (misericos), pity, compassion, tenderness of heart, mercy; populi, on the part of the people, Cic.; puerorum, for boys, Cic.; adhibere misericordiam, to show, Cic.; ad misericordiam inducere, Cic.; alicui suam misericordiam tribuere, Cic.

**miserīcoris** -cordis (misereo and cor), pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted; in aliquid, Cic.; quis misericordior inventus est? Cic.

**miserītus**, v. misereor.

**miserītēr**, adv. (miser), wretchedly, lamentably, Cat.

**miseror**, I dep. (miser), to pity, have compassion on, bewail, lament, deplore; fortunam, Cic.; casum, Sall.

**misertus**, v. misereor.

**missicius** (-tius) -a -um (mitto), discharged from military service, Suet.

**missile** -is, v. missilis.

**missilis** -e (mitto), that can be thrown, missile; lapides, Liv.; ferrum, a javelin, Verg. Subst., gen. plur., **missilia** -orum, n. missiles, Liv.; res missiles, or subst., missilia, gifts thrown among the people, donatives, Suet.

**missio** -ōnis, f. (mitto). **I.** a sending off, sending away; legatorum, litterarum, Cic. **II.** a letting go, releasing; **1.** a, of a prisoner, Cic.; b, a discharge or dismissal from military service; nondum justa, injusta, Liv.; honesta, honourable discharge, gratiosa, out of favour, Liv.; c, a permission given to gladiators to cease fighting; sine missione munus gladiatorum dare, to exhibit gladiators who fought till death, Liv.; **2.** cessation, termination; ludorum, Cic.

**missito**, 1. (freq. of mitto), to send repeatedly; auxilia, Liv.

**missor** -ōris, m. (mitto), one who shoots, an archer, Cic.

**1. missus** -ūs, m. (mitto). **I.** a sending; **1.** missu Caesaris ventitare, having been sent by Caesar, Caes.; **2.** a throwing, shooting; pili, Liv. **II.** **1.** a shot, the distance shot; missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr.; **2.** in the public races, a course, heat, Suet.

**2. missus** -a -um, v. mitto.

**mistim** (mixtim), adv. (mistus or mixtus), confusedly, Lucr.

**mistūra** (mixtura) -ae, f. (misceo), a mixing, mixture; rerum, Lucr.

**mitē**, adv. (mitis), mildly, softly, gently; mitius ferre, perire, Ov.

**mitella** -ae, f. (dim. of mitra), a bandage for the head, head-dress, turban, Cic.

**mitesco**, 3. (mitis), to become mild. **I.** Of fruits, to ripen, become ripe, Plin. **II.** **1.** of the weather, to become mild; hiems, Liv.; frigora, Hor.; of abstract things, to be allayed, to subside; seditio, Tac.; discordiae, Liv.; ira, Ov.; **2.** to become tame; ferae quaedam nunquam mitescent, Liv.

**Mithridatēs** -is, m. (Μιθριδάτης), king in Pontus (135-63 B.C.), who waged a long war with the Romans and was conquered by Pompeius. Adj.,

**Mithridatēus** -a -um, Mithridatic.

**mitifico**, 1. (mitificus), to make mild, soft; cibis mitificatus, well digested, Cic.

**mitigatio** -ōnis, f. (mitigo), an assuaging, alleviating, appeasing, Cic.

**mitigo**, 1. (= mitem ago), to make mild, soft. **I.** Lit., fruges, to make ripe, Cic.; cibum, to make soft by cooking, Cic.; agros, to break up, loosen, till, Cic. **II.** a, of character, to soothe, make gentle, pacify; animus alienius, to soothe, Cic.; Lampascenus in istum, Cic.; b, of things, to soothe, assuage, alleviate, charm, enchant; tristitiam et severitatem, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

**mitis** -e, mild, gentle, ripe. **I.** Of fruits, poma, uva, Verg.; fig., of style, Thucydides fuisse maturior et mitior, Cic.; of climate, caelo mitissimo, Liv.; of water, wind, etc., fluvius, Verg. **II.** Transf., of character; a, of persons, mild, gentle, free from harshness; homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic.; of animals, taurus, Ov.; b, of things, mild, gentle; dolor, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem interpretari, put a lenient interpretation upon, Cic.; c, of speech, mild; mitis et compta oratio, Cic.

**mitra** -ae, f. (μῖτρα), a head-dress, in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and effeminate men, Cic.

**mitratus** -a -um (mitra), wearing the mitra, Prop.

**mitto**, mīsi, missum, 3. to send, let go. **I.** <sup>1</sup> send, despatch. **A.** Gen., **1.** lit., to send away; filium ad propinquum suum, Cic.; legatos de deditione ad eum, Caes.; misi, qui hoc diceret, Cic.; Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se esse venturum, with the intelligence that he was about to come, Cic.; Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, I sent word to Curius, etc., Cic.; ad mortem, to put to death, Cic.; litteras ad aliquem or allicui, Cic.; **2.** transf., aliquem in possessionem, to put in possession, Cic.; funera Teucris, to prepare, Verg. **B.** **1.** to dedicate a book to a person; librum ad aliquem, Cic.; **2.** to conduct; alias (animas) sub Tartara mittit (of Mercury), Verg.; **3.** to send forth from oneself, give forth; luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.; vocem pro aliquo, to speak for, Cic.; **4.** to push, throw; pueros in profluentem aquam, Liv.; telum ex aliquo loco, Caes.; **5.** medice, t. i., to let blood, Sen.; fig., missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, Cic. **II.** **A.** to let go, release, give up; **1.** lit., Cat.; **2.** transf., mittere ac finire odium, Liv.; maestum timorem, Verg.; of orators, to cease speaking, not to speak, to avoid, pass over; mitto illud dicere, I pass over that, Cic.; mitto de amissa parte exercitus, Cic. **B.** **1.** in the race-course, to start the competitors; quadrigas, Liv.; **2.** to dismiss an assembly; senatum, Caes.; **3.** a, to dismiss, discharge, send away; esp. of soldiers, legiones missas fieri jubere, Cic.; b, to release from imprisonment; mitti eum jubere, Liv.

**mitulus** (mūtulus) -i, m. (μῦτλος), a species of edible mussel, Hor.

**mixtura**, etc. = mistura (q.v.).

**mna** = mina (q.v.).

**Mnēmōnides** -um, f. the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne, Ov.

**Mnēmōsynē** -ēs, f. (Μνημοσύνη), Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses.

**mnēmōsynum** -i, n. (μνημόσυνον), a memorial, Cat.

**mōbilis** -e (for movibilis, from moveo). **I.** moveable, easy to be moved; not firm, not fixed; **1.** lit., oculi, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, excitable, pliable, flexible; mobilis aetas, Verg.; gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis, Liv.; b, changeable, inconstant; animus, Cic.; Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis mobiles, Caes. **II.** rapid; rivi, Hor.

**mōbilitas** -ātis, f. (mobilis). **I.** moveableness, mobility; animal mobilitate celerissima, Cic.; linguae, Cic.; transf., inconstancy, changeableness; alicuius, Cic. **II.** rapidity; equitum, Caes.

**mōbilitēr**, adv. (mobilis), rapidly, with quick motion; palpitare, Cic.; ad bellum mobilitēr excitari, easily, quickly, Caes.

**mōbilitō**, 1. (mobilis), to make moveable, put into motion, Lucr.

**mōdērābilis** -e (moderor), moderate; nihil moderabile suadere, Ov.

**mōdērāmen** -inis, n. (moderor), a means of governing or guiding (e.g., a helm, rudder); navis, Ov.; transf., rerum, the management, government of the State, Ov.

**mōdērāntēr**, adv. (moderans from moderor), moderately, with moderation, Lucr.

**mōdērātē**, adv. (moderatus), moderately, with moderation; moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic.

**mōdērātīm**, adv. (moderatus), moderately, gradually, Lucr.

**mōdērātiō** -ōnis, f. (moderor), moderating. **I.** A. moderating, restraining; effrenati populi, Cic. **B.** government; mundi, Cic. **II.** moderation, temperance; temperantia et moderatio naturae tuae, Cic.; vocis, articulation, Cic.

**moderātor** -ōris, m. (moderator), *a governor, guide, manager, ruler*; eorumque, *a driver*; Ov.; arundinis, *a fisher*; Ov.; republicae, Cic.

**moderātrix** -icis, f. (moderator), *she that rules or governs*; republica moderatrix omnium factorum, Cic.

**moderātus** -a -um (modero), *moderate, temperate, keeping within due measure*; of persons, frugi homo et in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, Cic.; of things, convivium, Cic.; ventus, Ov.; otium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

**modēro**, 1. to moderate, keep within bounds; voci meae, Plaut.

**modēror**, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** to set bounds to, keep within bounds; to regulate, moderate, restrain; (a) with dat., *alicui*, Cic.; animo et orationi, Cic.; irae, odio, Liv.; (β) with acc., animos, Cic. **II.** to direct, guide. **A.** Lit., (a) with dat., *navi funiculo*, Cic.; (β) with acc., *habenas*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to govern, rule, regulate*; (a) with dat., *quibus totis moderatur oratio*, Cic.; (β) with acc., *Deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus*, Cic.; *cantus numerosque*, Cic.

**modestē**, adv. (modestus), *moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly*; Romam venire, Cic.

**modestia** -ae, f. (modestus). **I. A.** moderation, temperance; neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, Sall. **B. 1.** applied to behaviour, *modesty, unassuming conduct*; in dicendo, Cic.; **2, respect, obedience to authority; in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes.; **3**, as translation of the Stoic phrase *εὐταξία*, *good, practical judgment*, Cic. **II.** mildness; hiemis, Tac.**

**modestus** -a -um (modus), *moderate, keeping within bounds; moderate in desires or passions, temperate*. **A.** modestum ordinem, Cic. **B. 1.** modest, unassuming, unpretending; adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, Cic.; **2, modest, chaste, virtuous**; videas dolere flagitiosis modestos, Cic.

**modiālis** -e (modius), *containing a modius*, Plaut.

**modicē**, adv. (modicus), *moderately; 1, tolerably; modice locuples, tolerably well off*, Liv.; modice vinosus, *no great wine-bibber*, Liv.; **2, moderately, with moderation, temperately**; facere, agere, Cic.

**modicus** -a -um (modus). **I.** moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary; convivia, portiones, *not excessive*, Cic.; fossa, *not very deep*, Liv.; acervus, Hor.; laus, Tac.; equites, senatores, *possessing moderate wealth*, Tac. **II.** moderate, keeping within bounds, temperate, modest, unpretending; severitas, Cic.; modicus voluptatum, *temperate in enjoyment*, Tac.; animus belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall.

**modifico**, 1. (modus and facio), *to measure off, measure, moderate*; verba ab oratore modificata, Cic.

**modius** -ii, m. (modus), *a dry measure among the Romans = 16 sextarii, and containing somewhat less than two imperial gallons, a peck*, Cic.; pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly*, Cic. (genit. plur., modium, Cic.).

**modō**, adv. (modus), *only, alone, but*. **I. A.** Gen., quod dixerit solere modo, *non etiam oportere*, Cic.; nemo eorum progressi modo extra agmen audeat, *only to go, so much as to go*, Caes.; ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, *that it alone was more than enough for the army*, Sall. **B.** Esp., **1**, with wishes, commands, etc., *only, just*; veniat modo, Cic.; vide modo, *only see*, Cic.; **2, a**, in conditional sentences, *modo ut, or modo alone with subj., provided that, if only*; quos, valetudo modo bona sit, *tenuitas ipsa delectat, if the health be only good*, Cic.; modo ne,

*if only not, provided that not*; tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic.; **b**, with relatives, servus nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutus, *if he only be, provided only that he is*, Cic.; **c**, si modo, *if only*; tu scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse, Cic.; **3**, in negative sentences, **a**, non modo . . . sed (verum), *not only . . . but*; non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam, *not only . . . but also*; non modo . . . sed (verum) ne quidem, *not only . . . but not even*, Cic.; **b**, non modo non . . . sed, *sed potius, sed etiam, not only . . . but rather*; non modo non . . . sed ne quidem, *not only not . . . but not even*, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, **A. a**, now, but now, just now, just; advenis modo? *are you just come?* Ter.; **b**, used also of a remoter past, lately, some time ago; modo hoc malum in reipublicam invasit (i.e., seventy years previously), Cic. **B.** modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another; modo ait, modo negat, Cic.; in place of the second modo is found nunc, Liv.; interdum, Sall.; aliquando, Tac.; saepe, Sall.; modo . . . tum (deinde, paullo post, postremo, vicissim), now . . . then, in the first place . . . in the second place, first . . . afterwards, Cic.

**modulāte**, adv. with compar. (modulatus), *in good time, in time (of music)*; modulante canentes tibiae, Cic.

**modulātor** -ōris, m. (modulor), *one who observes a regular rhythm, a musician*, Hor.

**modulātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from modulor), *properly measured or modulated, in good time, rhythmical, melodious*; verba, Ov.

**modūlor**, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** to measure, measure off, measure regularly, Plin. **II. 1**, t. t. of music, *to measure rhythmically, to modulate, to mark time*; vocem, Cic.; virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, Liv.; **2, a**, to sing; carmina, Verg.; **b**, to play; lyram, Tib.

**modūlus** -i, m. (dim. of modus). **I. a** measure, standard of measurement; metiri quendam suo modulo, Hor. **II.** rhythm, musical time, measure, melody, Plin.

**modus** -i, m. *a measure, standard of measurement*. **I.** Lit., Varr. **II.** Transf., **A.** size, quantity, length, etc.; **1**, gen., agri certus modus, Caes.; **2**, esp. as musical t. t., *rhythm, melody, time*; vertere modum, Hor.; esp. in plur., *flexibilibus modis concinere*, Cic. **B. a** measure, bound, limit, boundary; **1**, gen., modum imponere magistratui, Liv.; modum legendi aliquando facere, *to make an end of bawling*, Cic.; **2**, esp. in action, *moderation, control*; imitari caelestium ordinem vitae modo et constantia, Cic.; sine modo ac modestia, Sall. **C. order, rule**; aliis modum pacis ac belli facere, Liv. **D.** manner, mode, fashion, way, method; concludendi, Cic.; servorum modo, *after the manner of slaves*, Liv.; hostilem in modum, *in a hostile manner*, Cic.; mirum in modum, Caes.; quonam modo? Cic.; eius modi, *in that manner, of that kind*, Cic.; huius modi, Cic.

**moecha** -ae, f. (moechus), *an adulteress*, Hor. **moechor**, 1. dep. (moechus), *to commit adultery*, Cat.

**moechus** -i, m. (μοιχός), *a fornicator, adulterer*, Plaut., Ter.

**moeuēra** = munera (q.v.).

**1. moenia** -ium, n. (connected with munio). **I.** the walls or fortifications of a city; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., **a**, poet., the walls, external compass, enclosure; navis, Ov. theatri, Lucr.; caeli, Ov.; **b**, defence, protection, bulwarks; Alpes moenia Italiae, Ov. **II.** Meton., **1**, the city enclosed within the walls; Syracusae

arum moenia ac portus, Cic.; moenia triplici circumdata muro, Verg.; **2**, mansion, dwelling; Ditis, Verg.

**2. moenia** -ium, n. = munia (q.v.).

**moenio** = munio (q.v.).

**1. Moenus** -i, m. the river Main.

**2. moenus** = munus (q.v.).

**moerus** = murus (q.v.).

**Moesi** -orum, m. a people in the modern Servia and Bulgaria; hence **A. Moesia** (**Maesia**) -ae, f. the country of the Moesi; **B. Moesiacus** -a -um, belonging to the Moesi.

**moereo**, moeror, moestus = maereo, maeror, maestus (q.v.).

**mōla** -ae, f. (molo), lit., a mill-stone. **A.** Hence, sing. and gen. plur., the mill-stone = the mill for grinding corn, olives, etc.; molis operam dare, Cic. **B.** Meton., grits, coarse meal, or flour, usually of spelt, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims before sacrifice; mola et vinum, Cic.

**mōlaris** -e (mola). **I.** of or relating to a mill; **1**, lit., subst., **mōlaris** -is m. a mill-stone, Verg.; **2**, transf., as big as a mill-stone; saxa, Sen.; subst., **mōlaris** -is, m. a huge block of stone, Verg. **II.** belonging to grinding; subst., **mōlaris** -is, m. a molar tooth, grinder, Juv.

**mōles** -is, f. a mass, a heap. **I.** Abstr. = something heavy, weighty. **A.** Lit., opposui molem clipei, weighty shield, Ov.; ingenti mole Latinus, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, mass, heap = greatness, might, power; tanti imperii, Liv.; pugnae, Liv.; **2**, trouble, difficulty; majore mole pugnare, Liv. **II.** Concr., **A.** a heavy, shapeless mass; chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. **B.** Esp., **1**, a massive construction; a, a dam, mole; oppositae fluctibus, Cic.; b, a large building; insanæ substructionum moles, Cic.; c, moles belli, large military machines, preparations for war, military works; refectis vineis aliâque mole belli, Liv.; **2**, a, a mass of men, large number; hostes majorem molem haud facile sustinentes, Liv.; b, a mass of clouds, storm, Verg.

**molestē**, adv. (molestus), **1**, unwillingly, with vexation, with annoyance; moleste fero, I take it ill, I am annoyed, I am sorry; with acc. and infin., te de praedio aviae exerceri moleste fero, Cic.; foll. by si, Cic.; by quod, Cic.; by acc., Cic.; **2**, in a troublesome or disagreeable manner; of discourse, gait, etc., affectedly, Cat.

**molestia** -ae, f. (molestus), annoyance, dissatisfaction, chagrin, disgust, dislike; **1**, gen., fasces habent molestiam, are attended with annoyance, Cic.; sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic.; ex pernicie republicae molestiam trahere, to be chagrined at, Cic.; molestiam alicui aspergere, to cause annoyance to, Cic.; **2**, affectation, stiffness (of style); Latine loquendi accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic.

**molestus** -a -um (moles), burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome; **1**, gen., labor, Cic.; nisi molestum est, exsurge, if it be not inconvenient, Cic.; tunica, a dress of inflammable materials put on condemned criminals and set alight, Juv.; **2**, of discourse, affected, laboured; veritas, Cic.

**mōlimen** -inis, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, undertaking; res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.; meton., building; molimine vasto, Ov.

**mōlimentum** -i, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, endeavour; sine magno commeatu atque molimento, Caes.; motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of small power, Liv.

**mōlior**, 4. dep. (moles). **I.** Transit., **A.** Gen., to set in motion, remove, displace; ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.; naves ab terra, to unmoor, Liv.; montes sede sua, Liv.; fulmina dextra, to hurl, Verg.; habenas, to guide, direct, Verg. **B. 1**, to cause to totter, undermine; portam, Liv.; transf., fidem, to undermine credit, Liv.; **2**, to work, cultivate the earth; terram, Liv.; arva fero, Lucr.; **3**, a, to build, erect, rear, raise; muros, arcem, Verg.; classem, Verg.; b, of abstract objects, to undertake; nulla opera, Cic.; **4**, to cause, produce; morbos, Verg.; sibi opem, Verg.; struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis, to plot, devise, Cic.; alicui insidias, to lay snares, Cic.; peregrinum regnum, to strive after, endeavour to obtain, Liv. **II.** Reflex., to toil, struggle, exert oneself. **A.** Lit., in demoliendo signo permulti homines mollebantur, Cic. **B.** Transf., agam per me ipse et molar, Cic.

**mōlitio** -ōnis, f. (molior), **1**, a demolition, demolishing; valli, Liv.; **2**, an effort, laborious undertaking, preparation; rerum, Cic.

**mōlitor** -ōris, m. (molior), a builder, erector, producer, contriver, author; mundi, Cic.

**mollesco**, 3. (mollio), **1**, to become soft, Ov.; **2**, transf., to become soft, effeminate; tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.

**mollicellus** -a -um (dim. of mollis), somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Cat.

**molliculus** -a -um (dim. of mollis), **1**, somewhat soft or tender, Plaut.; **2**, transf., somewhat effeminate, Cat.

**mollio**, 4. (mollis), to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple. **I. A.** Lit., lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov.; artus oleo, Liv.; ceram pollice, Ov.; cibum vapore, Lucr.; frigoris durescit humor, et idem mollitur tepefactus, Cic.; glebas, to loosen, soften, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, clivum anfractibus modicis, to diminish the steepness of the ascent, Caes.; **2**, fructus feros colendo, to render less harsh, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** lacrimae meorum me interdum molliunt, Cic. **B. 1**, to soften, to make milder, make gentle; poetae molliunt animos nostros, Cic.; feroces militum animos, Sall.; vocem, make womanish, Cic.; ferro mollita juvenus, emasculated, castrated, Lucr.; **2**, a, to make milder, less disagreeable, render bearable; verba usui, Cic.; poemam, Ov.; b, to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; Hannibalem exultantem patientiâ suâ moliebat, Cic.; sedare motus et animos eorum molliere, Cic. (syncop. imperf., molliabat, Ov.).

**mollipes** -pēdis (mollis and pes), soft-footed, i.e., having a trailing walk (Gr. ελαίπους), Cic.

**mollis** -e (= movilis, from moveo), soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding. **I. A. 1**, lit., juncus, acanthus, Verg.; crura, colla, Verg.; brachia, Ov.; arcus, instrum., Ov.; zephyri, gentle, Ov.; **2**, transf., a, of works of art, soft, not stiff, graceful; signa, Cic.; of orators and poetry, oratio mollis et tenera, Cic.; b, of places, with a gentle ascent; fastigium, Caes. **B.** soft to the touch; **1**, lit., cervix, manus, Ov.; of the ground, mollis humus, Ov.; **2**, transf., mild; aestas, Verg.; vina, Verg. **II.** Fig. **A.** gentle, sensitive, tender; **1**, mollis animus ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.; homo mollissimo animo, Cic.; **2**, effeminate, unmanly, weak; philosophus, Cic.; disciplina, Cic.; vita, Ov. **B.** gentle, mild, pleasant; **1**, mollem ac jucundam efficere senectutem, Cic.; **2**, a, compassionate, gentle, mild, complaisant, easy; oratio, Cic.; jussa, Verg.; b, tender, moving; verbis mollibus lenire aliquem, Hor.; illud mollissimum carmen, Cic.

**mollitēr**, adv. (mollis), **1**, softly, easily, gently; quis membra movere mollius possit,

Hor.; excudent spirantia mollius aera, *with more grace or skill*, Verg.; **2**, fig., *a, gently, easily*; quod ferendum est mollior sapienti, Cic.; in a bad sense, *weakly, without energy*; nimis mollior aegritudinem pati, Sall.; **b**, *effeminately*; delicate et mollior vivere, Cic.; **c**, *mildly, compassionately*; feci parce et mollior, Cic.

**mollior** -ae, f. and **mollior** -is, f. (mollior). **I**. Lit., *softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy*; cervicum, Cic. **II**. Fig., **A**. Gen., *tenderness, gentleness, mildness, sensibility*; animi, Cic.; naturae, Cic. **B**. Esp., *effeminacy, weakness*; civitatum mores lapsi ad molliam, Cic.

**mollior** -inis, f. (mollior). **I**. *softness, pliability, flexibility*; assimilis spongiis mollior, Cic. **II**. Fig., *tenderness, softness, sensitiveness*; humanitatis, Cic.

**molo** -ūi -itum, 3. (mola), *to grind in a mill*. Partic., **molitus** -a -um, *ground*; cibaria molita, meal, Caes.

**Molorchus** -i, m. (Μόλорχος), *a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably received Hercules when about to slay the Nemean lion*; Molorchus luci, poet. = *the Nemean woods*, Verg.

**Molossi** -orum, m. (Μολοσσόι), *the inhabitants of Molossia, a district of Eastern Epirus*. Hence, adj., **a**, **Molossus** -a -um, *Molossian*; canis, Hor.; subst., **Molossus** -i, m., *a Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog*, Hor.; **b**, **Molossicus** -a -um, *Molossian*.

**moly** -yos, n. (μόλυ), *the herb moly, given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter charm against the enchantments of Circe*, Ov.

**mōmen** -inis, n. (= movimen, from moveo), **1**, *movement, motion*; e salso consurgere mōmine ponti, Lucr.; **2**, *momentum, impulse*, Lucr.

**mōmentum** -i, n. (= movimentum, from moveo). **I**. *movement, motion*. **A. 1**, lit., *astra formā ipsā figurāque suā momenta sustentant*, Cic.; **2**, of time, *a small portion of time, minute, moment*; parvo momento, Caes.; momento temporis, Liv.; momento horae, *in the short space of an hour*, Liv.; or simply momento, Liv. **B**. Fig., **1**, *oscillation*; sine momento rerum, Lucr.; **2**, *change, alteration*; momentum facere annonae, Liv. **II**, *that which puts in motion, impulse*. **A**. Lit., ut (arbores) levi momento impulsae occiderent, Liv. **B**. Fig., **1**, *influence, cause*; parva momenta in spem metumque animum impellere, Liv.; **2**, *turning-point, influencing cause*; **a**, parvo momento si adjuvassent, *with slight help*, Liv.; **b**, *weight, importance, influence*; si quid habeat momenti commendatio mea, Cic.; esse maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic.; argumentorum momenta, *decisive proofs*, Cic.; juvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum eius civitatis, *a man of commanding influence*, Liv.

**Mōna** -ae, f. *an island off the coast of Britain (Anglesea or the Isle of Man)*.

**Mōnaeses** -is, m. (Μοναίσις), *a general of the Parthians, who defeated the Romans*.

**mōnēdūla** -ae, f. *a dawl, jackdaw*, Cic.

**mōneō** -ūi -itum, 2. (from root MEN, whence mens), *to remind, admonish*. **I**. Terentiam de testamento, Cic. **II**. **A**. Lit., **1**, **a**, *to warn, teach, admonish*; with de and the abl., aliquem de retinenda Sestii gratia, Cic.; with acc. of person and neut. acc., id ipsum quod me mones, Cic.; with acc. and infin., magis idoneum tempus te esse ullum umquam repertum, Cic.; with rel. sent., monet quo statu sit res, Liv.; **b**, *to advise, recommend*; with ut and the subj., ut magnam infamiam fugiat, Cic.; with subj. alone, eos hoc moneo desinant furere, Cic.; with ne and the subj., ne id faceret, Cic.; with infin.,

officium conservare, Cic.; **2**, *to instruct, prompt, suggest*; tu vatem, tu, diva, mone, Verg.; de aliqua re, Cic. **B**. **1**, *to admonish by punishment*, Tac.; **2**, *to urge on*; canes, Prop.

**mōneris** -is, f. (μονήρης), *a vessel having only one bank of oars*, Liv.

**Mōnēta** -ae, f. (moneo). **I**. **A**. *the mother of the Muses* (= Μνημοσύνη). **B**. *a surname of Juno, and, as the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, hence*, **II**. **A**. *the mint, the place where money was coined*, Cic. **B**. Meton., **1**, *coined metal, money*, Ov.; **2**, *the die or stamp with which money was coined*, Mart.; transf., *communi feriat carmen triviale moneta*, Juv.

**mōnētālis** -is, m. (moneta), *relating to the mint*; in jest, *one who asks for money*, Cic.

**mōnile** -is, n. *a necklace, a collar*, Cic.

**mōnimentum** = monimentum (q.v.).

**mōnita** -ōrum, n. (monico), **1**, *warning*, Cic.; **2**, *prophecies*; deorum, Cic.

**mōnitio** -ōnis, f. (moneo), *a reminding, warning, admonishing, admonition*, Cic.

**mōnitor** -ōris, m. (moneo). **I**. *one who reminds*. **A**. officii, Sall. **B**. **a**, *one who supplies an orator with facts, an assistant, prompter*, Cic.; **b**, *a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names*, Cic. **II**. *an adviser, instructor*; fatuus, Cic.

**mōnitus** -ūs, m. (moneo), **1**, *a reminding, warning, admonition*, Ov.; **2**, *an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc.*; monitus Fortunae, Cic.

**Mōnoecus** -i, m. (Μόνεικος, *he that dwells alone*), *surname of Hercules*; Monoeci Arx et Portus, *promontory and harbour on the coast of Liguria, now Monaco*.

**mōnogrammos** -on (μονόγραμμα), of pictures, *consisting only of outlines, sketched*; Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est, *incorporeal, shadowy*, Cic.

**mōnōpōdium** -ii, n. (μονοπόδιον), *a table with one foot*, Liv.

**mōnōpōlium** -ii, n. (μονοπάλιον), *a monopoly, sole right of sale*, Suet.

**mons**, montis, m. *a mountain*. **I**. **A**. Lit., *mons impendens*, Cic.; prov. of large promises followed by small performance, parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. **B**. Meton., *a rock*; improbus, Verg. **II**. Transf., *a large mass, great quantity*; mons aquarum, Verg.; maria montesque polliceri, *to make large promises*, Sall.

**monstrātor** -ōris, m. (monstro), *a discoverer, teacher*; aratri, Triptolemus, Verg.

**monstriifer** -fēra -fērum (monstrum and fero), *producing monsters, horrible, monstrous*, Plin.

**monstro**, 1. (= monestro, from moneo), *to show, point out*. **I**. By signs or gestures, digito indice ad hoc, Hor.; proceram palmam Deli monstrant, Cic. **II**. By words, **A**. *to show, point out, teach, inform*; tu istic si quid libararii mea manu non intelligent monstrabis, Cic. **B**. **1**, *to ordain, institute, appoint*; piacula, Verg.; **2**, *to inform against, denounce*; alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac.; **3**, *to advise, urge*; conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Verg.

**monstrum** -i, n. (= monestrum, from moneo). **I**. *a supernatural event, a prodigy, portent*, Cic. **II**. *a monster, monstrosity*; **a**, of persons, monstrum horrendum, Polyphemus, Verg.; immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, Clodius, Cic.; **b**, of things, non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium vide-



batur, Cic.; esp., *wonders or marvels*; monstra nuntiare, Cic.

**monstruōse**, adv. (monstruosus), *strangely, wonderfully, monstrously, Cic.*

**monstruosus** -a -um (monstrum), *strange, singular, wonderful, monstrous*; monstruosissima bestia, Cic.

**montānus** -a -um (mons). **I.** *of or relating to a mountain, dwelling on mountains, found on mountains*; loca montana et aspera, Liv.; Lígures, Liv.; subst., **a.** **montānus** -i, m. a mountaineer, Caes.; **b.** **montāna** -orum, n. mountainous districts, Liv. **II.** *rich in mountains, mountainous*; Dalmatia, Ov.

**monticōla** -ae, c. (mons and colo), *a dweller among the mountains, mountaineer, Ov.*

**montivāgus** -a -um (mons and vagus), *wandering over the mountains*; cursus, Cic.

**montuosus** -a -um (mons), *mountainous, full of mountains*; regio aspera et montuosa, Cic.; subst., **montuosa** -orum, n. mountainous districts, Plin.

**mōnumentum** (mōnimentum) -i, n. (moneo), *that which is intended to preserve the recollection of anything; a memorial, monument. I. Lit., monumenti causā, Cic.; esp., **a.** *a building, statue, temple, gallery, etc.*; monumenta Africani, statues, Cic.; **b.** *a sepulchre*, Cic.; **c.** *written memorials, annals, memoirs*; monumenta rerum gestarum, Cic.; commendare aliquid monumentis, Cic. **II.** Transf., laudis, clementiae, furtorum, Cic.*

**Mopsii** -orum, m. *a noble family in Compsa. Hence, Mopsiani* -orum, m. *the dependants of the Mopsii.*

**Mopsōpius** -a -um (from Μοψοπία, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian; juvenis, Tripolemus, Ov.; muri, urbs, Athens, Ov.

**Mopsuestia** (Mobsuestia) -ae, f. *a town in Cilicia.*

**Mopsus** -i, m. (Μόψος). **I.** *the seer of the Argonauts. II.* son of Apollo and Manto. **III.** *name of a shepherd in Vergil.*

**1. mōra** -ae, f. **I.** *delay. A.* Gen., moram alicui rei inferre, afferre, Cic.; creditoribus facere, *to put off the day of payment*, Cic.; trahere, Verg.; res habet (suffers) moram, Cic.; non (or nulla) mora est with quin or quominus and the subj., Cic.; sine mora, *without delay*, Cic. **B. 1.** *pause on a march*, Liv.; **2.** *a pause in discourse*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** *space of time*, Ov.; **2.** *a hindrance*, Liv.

**2. mōra** -ae, f. (μῶρα), *a division of the Spartan army, of 400, 500, 700, or 900 men*, Nep.

**mōralis** -e (mores), *moral, ethical*; philosophiae pars, Cic.

**mōrātor** -ōris, m. (moror). **I.** *a loiterer or laggar behind*, Liv. **II.** *a delayer, retarder. A.* Gen., publici commodi, Liv. **B.** *an advocate who talked against time*, Cic.

**1. mōrātus**, partic. of moror.

**2. mōrātus** -a -um (mores). **I.** *having certain manners or morals*; bene, melius, optime moratus, Cic. **II.** *adapted to manners or character, characteristic*; poema, Cic.; recte morata fabula, *in which the characters are correctly drawn*, Hor.

**morbidus** -a -um (morbus), **1.** *sickly, diseased, morbid*, Plin.; **2.** *unwholesome, causing disease*, Lucr.

**morbōsus** -a -um (morbus), *sickly, diseased, worn out*, Cat.

**morbus** -i, m. *disease, sickness. I.* Physical; **a.** mortifer, Cic.; in morbo esse, *to be sick*,

Cic.; morbo laborare, opprimi, Cic.; conflictari, Nep.; morbus ingravescit, *grows worse, increases in violence*, Cic.; ex morbo convalescere, *to get well*, Cic.; morbum simulare, Cic.; **b.** personif., as a goddess, Verg. **II.** Of mental diseases, animi morbi sunt cupiditates immenses et inanes divitiarum gloriae, Cic.

**mordāciter**, adv. (mordax), *bitingly, sharply*; limā mordacius uti, Ov.

**mordax** -ācis (mordeo), *biting, given to biting, snapping. I. A.* Lit., canis, Plaut. **B.** Fig., *a biting, satirical*; Cynicus, Hor.; carmen, Ov.; **b.** *wearing, corroding*; sollicitudines, "eating cares," Hor. **II. a.** *stinging*; urtica, Ov.; **b.** *sharp*; ferrum, Hor.; **c.** *pungent, biting in taste*; fel, Ov.

**mordēo**, mōmordi, morsum, 2. *to bite. I. A.* Lit., 1. canes mordent, Cic.; **2.** *to bite, eat*; pabula dente, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to bite, sting, hurt, pain*; aliquem dictis, Ov.; conscientia mordeor, Cic.; valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. **II.** *to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of*; **a.** fibula mordet vestem, Ov.; **b.** of rivers, *to indent, wear away*; rura quae Liris quietā mordet aquā, Hor.; **c.** *to nip, bite, sting*; matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, Hor.

**mordicīus** = mordicus (q.v.).

**mordicus**, adv. (mordeo). **I.** Lit., *with the teeth, by biting*; auferre mordicus auriculam, Cic. **II.** Transf., *tenere aliquid mordicus, to keep fast hold of; perspicuitatem*, Cic.

**mōrētum** -i, n. *a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc.*, Ov.

**mōribundus** -a -um (morior). **I.** Middle, **1.** *dying, expiring*; jacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic.; **2.** *subject to death, mortal*; membra, Verg. **II.** Act., *causing death, deadly*, Cat.

**mōrigēror**, 1. dep. (mos and gero), *to accommodate oneself to, comply with, gratify, subserve*; voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

**mōrigēras** -a -um (mos and gero), *compliant, obedient, accommodating, obsequious*, Lucr.

**Mōrini** -orum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica.*

**mōrior**, mortuus sum, mōrtūrus, 3. *dep. to die. I.* Lit., ex vulnere, Liv.; ferro, Liv.; hoc morbo, Cic.; fame, Cic.; frigore, Hor.; in suo lectulo, Cic.; voces morientes, *of a dying man*, Cic.; moriar si, *may I die if*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to perish with love*, Ov. **B.** Of things and abstr. subjects, *to die away, wither away, decay*; **a.** segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.; **b.** of fire, *to be extinguished*; flammās et vidi nullo concutiente mori, Ov.; of parts of the body, *to lose strength*; at hi (lacerati) mortui jam sunt, Cic.; **c.** of abstractions, *to come to an end, perish*; suavissimi hominis memoria moritur, Cic.; **p.** adj., **mortuus** -a -um, *dead*; subst., **mortuus** -i, m. *a dead man*, Cic.

**mormyr** -fris, f. (μορμύρις), *a sea-fish*, Ov.

**mōrōlōgus** -a -um (μορολόγος), *talking like a fool, foolish*; subst., *a fool*, Plaut.

**1. mōror**, 1. dep. (mora), *to linger, loiter, tarry, delay. I. A.* Luceius narravit Brutum valde morari, Cic.; with infin., alicui bellum inferre, Cic.; nihil moror, foll. by quominus and subj., Liv. **B.** *to stay, tarry in a place*; Brundisii, Cic.; in provincia, Cic. **II. 1.** *to cause delay to another, to delay, retard, keep back, detain, hinder*; impetum sustinere atque morari, Caes.; aliquem ab itinere, Liv.; **2.** *a.* esp. of the judge in acquitting and dismissing a person, C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv.; **b.** as a formula, *in breaking off a discourse*; ne te morer, Hor.; **c.** nihil morari, *(a) to cure nothing for*; nec

dona moror, Verg.; (β) *to have nothing to say against*; nihil moror, eos salvos esse, ap. Cic.; 3, *to detain the attention of, fetter*; novitate morandus spectator, Hor.

**mōrōr**, 1. dep. (μωρός), *to be foolish, to be a fool*, Suet.

**mōrōsē**, adv. (morusus), *peevishly, captiously*, Cic.

**mōrōsitas** -ātis, f. (morusus), *peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness*, Cic.; *pedantry, excessive fastidiousness in style*, Suet.

**mōrōsus** -a -um (mos), *peevish, morose, capricious, captious, fretful*; senes, Cic.; canities, Hor.; morbus, obstinate, Ov.

**Morphēus** -ēos, m. (Μορφεύς), *god of dreams*.

**mors**, mortis, f. (root MOR, whence morior, connected with βρῶτος, μαρᾶναι), *death*. **I. A.** Lit., omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.; mortem sibi consciscere, *to commit suicide*, Cic.; mortem alicui inferre, *to slay, kill*, Cic.; alicui mortis esse, *cause a person's death*, Cic.; aliquem ex media morte eripere, Cic.; plur., mortes, *kinds of death*; clarae mortes pro patria oppetita, Cic. **B.** Personified as a goddess, daughter of Erebus and Nox. **II.** Meton., 1, *a corpse*, Plin.; 2, *life-blood*; ensem multā morte recepit, Verg.; 3, *one who brings death or destruction*; mors terrorque sociorum lictor Sextius, Cic.

**morsus** -itis, m. (mordeo), *a bite, biting*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, *serpentis*, Cic.; morsu dividere escas, Cic.; 2, *eating*; mensuram, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, *a seizing, laying hold of, like the bite of an anchor*, Verg.; and meton., *that which seizes*, morsus uncus, *the fluke of an anchor*, Verg.; roboris, *the cleft of a tree holding fast a javelin*, Verg.; 2, *a biting taste, pungency*, Mart. **II.** Fig., 1, *a carping or malicious attack with words*, Hor.; 2, *mental pain, vexation*; curarum, Ov.; doloris, Cic.

**mortalis** -e (mors), *subject to death, mortal*. **I.** Lit., 1, omne animal esse mortale, Cic. Subst., **a, mortālis** -is, m. *a mortal man, a man*; and esp., plur., *mortals, men*, Cic.; **b, mortāle** -is, n. *that which is mortal or perishable*, Cic.; 2, *transf., transitory, temporary, passing away*; leges, inimicitiae, Cic. **II.** Transf., *relating or belonging to mortal men, mortal, human, earthly*; conditio vitae, Cic. Subst., **mortālia** -ium, n. *mortal things, mortal affairs*, and esp., *human sufferings*; et mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg.

**mortalitas** -ātis, f. (mortalis). **I.** *the being subject to death*, Cic. **II.** *human nature, the nature of man regarded as mortal*; mortalitatem explere, *to die*, Tac.

**mortārium** -ii, n. *a mortar*, Plin.

**mortuicinus** -a -um (mors), *dead*, Plin.

**mortifer** -fēra -fērum (mors and fero), *causing death, fatal, deadly, mortal*; vulnus, morbus, Cic.

**mortuālia** -ium, n. (mortuus), *funeral songs, dirges*, Plaut.

**mortuus** -a -um, partic. of morior (q.v.).

**mōrum** -i, n. (μωρον, μωρον), 1, *a mulberry*, Verg.; 2, *a blackberry*, Ov.

1. **mōrus** -i, f. *a mulberry-tree*, Ov.

2. **mōrus** -a -um (μωρός), *silly, foolish*, Plaut.

**mos**, mōris, m. *the will of a person*. **I.** *self-will, caprice*; morem alicui gerere, *to comply with a person's wishes*, Cic. **II. A.** Lit., *custom*; 1, *a, custom, usage, wont*; de more suo decedere, Cic.; esse in more majorum, *traditional line of conduct*, Cic.; mos est with genit. gerund, mos est ita rogandi, Cic.; with infin., magorum mos est non humare corpora, Cic.; with acc. and infin., mos est Athenis laudari in contione eos,

etc., Cic.; mos est or moris est with ut and the subj., mos est hominum ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.; eum morem tenere, *to observe*, Cic.; abl. as adv., more majorum, *after the way of the ancestors*, Cic.; meo, tuo, suo more, Cic.; **b, fashion, mode; quoniam ita se mores habent, Sall.; 2, gen. plur., *manners, character, disposition, morals*; suavissimi, iusti, feri, Cic.; totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicuius cognoscere, Cic.; describere hominum sermones moresque, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *quality, nature, manner, use and wont*; siderum, Verg.; more, ad morem or in morem, *after the fashion of, foll. by genit.*, Cic.; 2, *rule, law*; mores viris ponere, Verg.; sine more, *without rule or control*, Verg.; quid ferri duritiā pugnacius? sed cedit et patitur mores, Plin.**

**Mōsa** -ae, f. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse*.

**Moschus** -i, m. (Μόσχος), *a rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning*.

**Mōsella** -ae, f. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle*.

**Mostēni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the Lydian town Mostena or -en*.

**mōtio** -ōnis, f. (moveo). **I.** *movement, motion*; corporum, Cic. **II.** Transf., *emotion, feeling*; motiones animi, Cic.

**mōto**, 1. (intens. of moveo), *to move up and down, move frequently*; lacertos, Ov.; zephyris motantibus, Verg.

1. **mōtus** -a -um, partic. of moveo.

2. **mōtus** -is, m. (moveo). **I.** *a motion, movement*. **A.** Lit., **a, natura omnia ciens motibus suis**, Cic.; **b, terrae, an earthquake**, Cic.; **c, motion of the body, movement, gesture**; esp. of an orator, manum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic.; ex motus mei mediocritate, Cic.; *the gestures of actors or pantomimic dancers*; hand indecoros motus more Tusco dare, Liv.; dare motu Cereri, *to lead dances*, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, *motion of the mind*; **a, of the senses, dulcem motum afferent, Cic.; **b, of the mind, activity**; motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus, Cic.; esp., **(a) movement of the passions**; motus animi nimii, Cic.; **(β) motion of the will, impulse**; sine motu animi et cogitatione, Cic.; 2, *political movement, insurrection, riot, commotion*; omnes Catilinae motus prohibere, Cic.; motum afferre reipublicae, Cic. **II.** *revolution in a state*, Cic.**

**mōvēō**, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (connected with mutare, ἀμείβειν, etc.). **I.** *to move, set in motion, stir*. **A.** Lit., **a, caelum, Cic. reflex.**, terra movet, Liv.; **b, to move the body**; se movere and moveri, *to dance*, Cic.; **c, milit. t. t., movere arma, to take up arms**; adversus aliquem, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *to produce a bad effect on the body, to attack, affect*; intoleranda vis aestus corpora movit, Liv.; 2, *to move mentally*; **a, se ad motum fortunae, Caes.**; **b, (a) to influence, work upon, affect**; pulchritudo corporis movet oculos, Cic.; moveri aliqua re, *to be disturbed, made anxious by*, Verg.; **(β) to move compassion, move, affect**; Roscii morte moveri, Cic.; **(γ) to work upon, induce**; with ut and the subj., Cic.; 3, *politically, to cause a commotion, arouse, excite*; omnia, Sall.; 4, *to change, shake, shatter*; alicuius sententiam, Cic.; fidem, Ov. **II.** *to move from a place*. **A.** **a, linum e gurgite**, Ov.; **b, to cause, produce, excite**; risum, Cic.; misericordiam, Cic.; **c, to bring to notice, bring before**; historias, Hor.; **d, to begin**; bellum, Cic. **B.** *to remove, put out of its place*; **a, fundamenta loco**, Cic.; se de Cumano, Cic.; **b, milit. t. t., movere signa, castra, or simply movere or moveri, to march away, move from a place; castra ex eo loco,**

Caes.; **c**, to dispossess; aliquem ex agro, Cic.; **d**, to cause to move from one's position, dislodge; hostem statu, Liv.; **e**, to expel; aliquem de senatu, Cic.; **f**, to make a person change his opinion; aliquem de sententia, Liv.

**mox**, adv. (moveo). **I.** Of future time, soon, presently; jussit mihi nunciari mox se venturum, Cic. **II.** then, thereupon; mox rediit Cremonam reliquos populus, Tac.; mox . . . postremo, Liv.

**Mōysēs** -is or -i, m. Moses.

**mūcidus** -a -um (mucius), mouldy, musty, Juv.

**Mūciūs** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** C. Mucius Cordus (Scaevola), a Roman who came to Porsena's camp to kill him, and being detected, thrust his right hand into the fire, and received the name of Scaevola (left-handed); **2.** P. Mucius Scaevola, friend of the Gracchi, enemy of the younger Scipio Africanus; **3.** Qu. Mucius Scaevola, augur, husband of Laelia; **4.** Qu. Mucius Scaevola, jurist and statesman, Pontifex Maximus, whose administration of the province of Asia was so upright that the Asiatics celebrated a festival in honour of him, called Mucia; **5.** Mucia, the wife of Cn. Pompeius. Adj., Mucian; subst., **Mūcia** -ōrum, n. the festival instituted in honour of Mucius Scaevola (IV). Hence, adj., **Mūciānus** -a -um, relating to Mucius; exitus, death of Qu. Mucius Scaevola (IV), murdered by Damasippus in the temple of Vesta.

**mūcro** -ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge. **A.** Lit., a, cultri, Juv.; **b**, esp., a sword's point or edge; transf., the sword; mucrones militum tremere, Cic. **B.** Transf., sharpness, point; tribunicius, Cic.; defensionis tuae, Cic.

**mūcus** -i, m. (mungo), the mucous matter of the nose, Cat.

**mūgil** (mūgilis) -is, m. (μῦγος), a fish, perhaps the mullet, Plin.

**mūginor**, 1. dep. (mugio), to loiter, trifle away time, dally; dum tu muginaris, Cic.

**mūgō** -īvi and -ī-ītum, 4. (from sound mu, whence μῦγος), to bellow as an ox, low. **I.** Lit., of cattle, Liv.; subst., mugientes = oxen, Hor. **II.** Transf., to roar, brag, rumble, groan; mugit tubae clangor, Verg.; sub pedibus mugire sonus, Verg.; si mugiat Africae malus procellis, Hor.

**mūgitus** -ūs, m. (mugio). **I.** the loving, bellowing of cattle; boum, Verg. **II.** Transf., a rumbling, groaning, creaking; terrae, Cic.

**mūla** -ae, f. (mulus), a female mule, Cic.

**mulceo**, mulsi, mulsum, 2. to stroke. **I.** **A.** Lit., manu mulcens barbam, Ov. **B.** Transf., to touch lightly; virga capillos, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1. to charm, delight, enchant; aliquem fistula, Hor.; 2. to soothe, appease; tigres, Verg.; et ipso mulcente et increpante Marcio, Liv.; aliquem dictis, Ov.; fluctus, iras, Verg.; vulnera, to allay pain, Ov.

**Mulciber** -ēris and -ēri, m. (mulceo, lit., the melter), 1. a surname of Vulcan, Cic., Ov.; 2. meton., fire, Ov. (genit. syncope, Mulcibri).

**mulco**, 1. (MULC, whence also mulceo, mulg-co), to thrash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly; male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic.

**mulcta**, mulcto, = multa, multo (q.v.).

**mulctra** -ae, f. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Verg.

**mulctrārium** -ii, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

**mulctrum** -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor. **mulgeo**, mulsi, mulctum, 2. (root MULC, whence also mulceo), to milk, Verg.; prov.,

mulgere hircos, of an impossible undertaking, Verg.

**muliebri** -e (mulier). **I.** of or relating to a woman, womanly, feminine; vox, Cic.; vestis, Nep.; bellum, Cic.; certamen, on account of a woman, Liv.; Fortuna Muliebris, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., womanish, effeminate, unmanly; sententia, Cic.

**muliebritēr**, adv. (muliebris), after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly; se lamentis muliebritēr lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

**mulier** -ēris, f. **I.** a woman, Cic. **II.** a wife, matron; virgo aut mulier, Cic.; cras mulier erit, Cic.

**mulierārius** -a -um (mulier), womanish; manus, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman, Cic.

**muliercūla** -ae, f. (dim. of mulier), a little woman, used contemptuously, suas secum mulierculas in castra ducere, Cic.

**mulierōsitas** -ātis, f. (mulierosus), excessive love of women, Cic.

**mulierōsus** -a -um (mulier), fond of women, Cic.

**mulinus** -a -um (mulus), of or relating to a mule, Juv.

**mūlo** -ōnis, m. (mulus), a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, Cic.

**mulionius** and (later) **mulionicus** -a -um (mulio), of or relating to a muleteer, Cic.

**mullos** -i, m. the red mullet, Cic.

**mulsus** -a -um (mel), 1. mixed with honey, sweetened with honey, Plin.; subst., **mulsum** -i, n. wine sweetened with honey; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, transf., as sweet as honey; dicta mulsas, sweet words, Plaut.

**multa** (muleta) -ae, f. a punishment consisting in loss of property (originally a fine in cattle); usually a money-fine, fine, mulct; multam dicere, to fix a fine, Cic.; multam petere, irrogate, to propose that an accused person should be fined to a certain amount, Cic.; multam certare, to discuss on both sides the amount of a fine, Cic.; aliquem multa multare, to punish by a fine, Cic.; multam committere, to incur a fine, Cic.

**multangūlus** -a -um (multus and angulus), many-cornered, multangular, Lucr.

**multāticūs** -a -um (multa), belonging or relating to a fine; pecunia, Liv.

**multatio** -ōnis, f. (l. multo), a penalty, fine, mulct; bonorum, Cic.

**multēsīmus** -a -um (multus), very small; pars, Lucr.

**multicāvus** -a -um (multus and cavus), having many holes, porous; punex, Ov.

**multicia** -ōrum, n. (multus and ico), soft, finely-woven garments, Juv.

**multifariām**, adv. (multifarius from multus), on many sides, in many places, Cic.

**multifidus** -a -um (multus and findo), cloven into many parts; faces, Ov.; transf., Ister, having many branches, Mart.

**multiformis** -e (multus and forma), having many shapes, multiform, manifold, of many kinds; qualitates, Cic.

**multifōrus** -a -um (multus and foris), having many openings, pierced with many holes; multifori tibia buxi, Ov.

**multigēneris** -e (multus and genus), of many kinds, of many sorts, Plaut.

**multigēnus** -a -um = multigeneris (q.v.).

**multijūgus** -a -um and **multijūgis** -e (multus and jugum), many-yoked, yoked many

together. **I.** Lit., equi, Liv. **II.** Transf., *manifest, of many sorts*; literae, Cic.

**multimodis**, adv. (for multis modis), *in many ways, variously*, Lucr.

**multimodus** -a -um (multus and modus), *various, manifold*, Liv. (?)

**multiplex** -plicis (multus and plex, from plico), *having many folds*. **I.** Lit., **a.**, alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic.; **b.**, *with many winds and turnings*; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.; **c.**, *with many layers*; lorica, Verg.; **d.**, *having many parts*; corona, Cic.; **e.**, *manifold, many, numerous*; multiplices fetus, *numerous offspring*, Cic.; **f.**, *many times as large*; multiplex quam pro numero damnus est, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of things, *of many different kinds, many-sided, manifold*; multiplex ratio disputandi, Cic. **B.** Of persons, *many-sided*; varius et multiplex et copiosus, Cic.; multiplices naturae, Cic.; ingenium, *versatile, changeable*, Cic.

**multiplicabilis** -e (multiplico), *having many folds*, Cic.

**multiplico**, 1. (multiplex), *to increase many times, multiply*; aes alienum, Caes.; flumina collectis multiplicantiur aquis, Ov.; domus multiplicata, *enlarged*, Cic.

**multitudo** -inis, f. (multus), *a large number, multitude*. **I.** Gen., litterarum, Cic. **II.** Esp., of men; **1.**, *a large number of men, crowd, multitude*; tanta multitudo lapides ac tela jaciebat, Caes.; **2.**, *in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitude*; fama et multitudinis judicio moveri, Cic.

**multivolus** -a -um (multus and volo), *having many wishes or desires*, Cat.

**1. multo** (multo), 1. (multa), *to punish*; aliquem morte, Cic.; exsilio, Liv.; vitia hominum damnis, ignominis, vinculis, Cic.; aliquem pecunia, *to punish with a fine*, Nep.; Veneri esse multatum, *punished with a fine paid to Venus*, Cic.

**2. multo**, multum, used adv., v. multus.

**multus** -a -um; comp., **plūs**, plūs; superl., **plūrimus** -a -um, *much*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of number, *many, numerous*; multis verbis, Cic.; viri, Cic.; multi, *many persons*, Cic.; minime multi, *exceedingly few*, Cic.; quam minime multa vestigia, *as few as possible*, Nep.; multis verbis, *diffusely, copiously*, Cic.; elliptically, *ne multa, ne multis, briefly, in brief*, Cic.; multi (= οἱ πολλοί), *the many, the multitude, the common herd*; unus de multis, Cic.; orator e multis, Cic.; compar., plures, genit. plurium, *several, more than one, Cic.*; quid plura? *in short*, Cic.; pluribus verbis rogare, Cic.; superl., plurimi, *very many, the most*; plurimis verbis, Cic.; mons, *very large*, Verg.; Aetna, *the greatest part of*, Ov. **B.** Of strength or fulness, *much, great, strong, considerable*; **1.**, multo labore, Cic.; superl., plurimus sol, *very hot*, Ov.; **2.**, of time, *ad multum diem, till late in the day*, Cic.; multa nocte, *late at night*, Cic.; multo mane, *very early*, Cic. **C.** Of space, *great*; multa pars Europae, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of discourse, *copious, diffuse, prolix*; ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, Cic. **B.** Of an action, *busy, vigorous, zealous*; in eodem genere causarum multus erat T. Juventius, Cic. **C.** *obtrusive, troublesome*; qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnis aut multus est, Cic. Hence, **multum**, compar., **plūs**, superl.,

**plūrimum**, *much, a great part*. **I.** Subst., **A.** In nom. or acc., with genit., *ad multum diem, till far in the day*, Liv.; multum diem, *a large part of the day*, Sall.; compar., plus posse, plus facere, Cic.; plus pecuniae, Cic.; plurimum posse, Cic.; plurimum gravitatis, Cic. **B.** In genit., *of price or value, pluris emere, vendere, deaver, at*

*a higher price*, Cic.; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *is of more value to me*, Cic.; aliquem pluris aestimare, *to think more highly of*, Cic.; superl., plurimi, *very dear*; esse, Cic. **II.** Adv., **A.** *multo, by far*, with comparatives or words of similar force; multo pauciores, Cic.; multo antepone, Cic.; non multo post, *not long after*, Cic. **B.** **multum**; **1.** of degree, *much, very*; longe multumque superare, Cic.; vir multum bonus, Cic.; non multum est majus, Cic.; **2.**, of time, *often*; multum mecum loquantur, Cic. **C.** plus; **1.** of number, *more*; non plus quam semel, Cic.; without quam, plus mille capti, Liv.; with abl., nec esse plus uno, Cic.; **2.**, of degree, *more*; quem plus plussque in dies diligo, *more and more*, Cic. **D.** plurimum, *most*; ut te plurimum diligam, Cic.

**Muluccha** (Mulucha) -ae, m. *a river in Mauritania, now Malua or Molua*.

**mūlus** -i, m. *a mule*, Cic.

**Mulvius** -a -um, Mulvian; pons, *a bridge above Rome on the via Flaminia, now Ponte Molle*.

**Mummīus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Mummīus Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth.

**Munātius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Munatius Plancus, one of the legates of Caesar.

**Munda** -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, scene of a victory of Julius Caesar over the sons of Pompeius, 45 B.C.

**mundānus** -a -um (mundus), *of or relating to the world, mundane*. Subst., **mundānus** -i, m. *a citizen of the world*, Cic.

**munditia** -ae, f. and (not in Cic.) **mundities** -ei, f. (mundus), *cleanness*. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** *neatness, spruceness, elegance*; **1.** non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic.; munditias capimur, Ov.; simplex munditias, Hor.; **2.**, *neatness, elegance of style, quā munditiā, homines quā elegantia*, Cic.

**undo**, 1. (mundus), *to cleanse, purify*, Verg.

**1. mundus** -a -um, *clean, neat, elegant*. **I.** supellex, coena, Hor. **II.** **1.**, of manner of life, *elegant, refined*; homo, Cic.; cultus justo mundior, *too elegant apparel*, Liv.; **2.**, of discourse, *neat, elegant*; verba, Ov.

**2. mundus** -i, m. (1. mundus, like Gr. κόσμος). **I.** ornament; muliebris, Liv. **II.** the universe, the world, and the heavenly bodies. **A.** hic ornatus mundi, *harmony of the universe*, Cic.; mundi innumerabiles, Cic. **B.** **1.**, the heavens; lucens, Cic.; **2.**, the world, the earth; **a.** lit., quicumque mundi terminus obstitit, Hor.; **b.** meton., *the inhabitants of the world, mankind*; fastos evolvere mundi, Hor.

**mūnēro**, 1. (munus), *to give, present*; aliquem aliqua re, Cic.

**mūnērōr**, 1. dep. *to present*; natura aliud alii munerat, Cic.

**mūnia** -ium, n. *duties, functions, official duties, official business*; candidatorum, Cic.

**mūniceps** -cipis, c. (munia and capio). **I.** the citizen of a municipium; municipes Cosanus, of Cosa, Cic. **II.** *a fellow-citizen, countryman, fellow-countryman*; meus, Cic.; municipes Jovis advenisse lagoenas, *countrymen of Jupiter*, i.e., Cretan, Juv.

**mūnicīpālīs** -e (municipium), *relating or belonging to a municipium, municipal*; homines, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, provincial; eques, Juv.

**mūnicīpium** -ii, n. (municipes), *a town, usually in Italy, the inhabitants of which had the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their*

*magistrates and laws; a free town, municipal town, Cic.*

**mūnificē**, adv. (munificus), *munificently, bountifully, Cic.*

**mūnificentia** -ae, f. (munificus), *munificence, bountifulness, Sall.*

**mūnifico**, 1. (munificus), *to present, to give, Lucr.*

**mūnificus** -a -um (munus and facio), *munificent, liberal; in dando, Cic. (compar., munificentior, superl., munificentissimus).*

**mūnimen** -his, n. (munio), *a protection, defence, fortification; munimine cingere fossas, Ov.; ad imbres, against the rains, Verg.*

**mūnimentum** -i, n. (munio). **I.** *a fortification, bulwark, defence, protection; ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praebent, Caes.; tenere se munimentis, entrenchments, Tac. II.* *Fig., protection; rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.*

**mūnio (moenio)** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (moenia). **I.** *to build, build with walls; oppidum, Hor.; absol., to build a wall, Nep. II.* *A.* *to surround with a wall, fortify; 1, a, lit., palatium, Nep.; montem, Caes.; castra vallo fossaque, Caes.; 2, transf., to protect, defend; Alpihus Italiani munierat natura, Cic.; domum praesidiis, Cic.; quae (herbescens viriditas) contra avium morsu munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; 2, fig., to secure, make sure; mūnio me ad haec tempora, Cic. B.* *to make or build a road, to pave a road; viam, Cic.; itinera, Nep.; fig., munire alicui viam accusandi, to prepare a way for, Cic.*

**mūnitio** -ōnis, f. (munio). **I.** *fortifying, entrenching; 1, lit., milites munitione prohibere, Caes.; 2, meton., a fortification, entrenchment; urbem operibus munitionibusque saepire, Cic. II.* *a making passable, paving of roads; ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic.; munitio fluminum, bridging over, Tac.*

**mūnito**, 1. (intens. of munio), *to pave, make passable; viam, Cic.*

**mūnitor** -ōris, m. (munio), *a builder of fortifications, a sapper and miner, military engineer, Liv.*

**mūnitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from munio), *fortified, made safe, secured; oppidum munitissimum, Cic.*

**mūnus** -ēris, n. (moenus). **I.** *an office, function, employment, duty; reipublicae, a public office, Cic.; officii, the performance of a duty, Cic.; tuum est hoc munus, Cic.; consulare munus sustinere, Cic.; belli munera inter se partiri, Liv. II.* *A.* *an affectionate service, favour; neque vero verbis augeat suum munus, Cic.; munere alicuius rei (poet.), by the help of, Verg.; esp., the last services to the dead, funeral honours, interment; munere inani fungi, Verg. B.* *a gift, present; 1, alicui munus mittere, Cic.; mittere alicui aliquid muneris, to send or give as a present, Caes.; munera Liberi, wine, Hor.; Cereris, bread, Ov.; transf., opusculum majorum vigiliarum munus, the fruit of, Cic.; 2, a, a sacrifice; munera ferre templis, Verg.; b, a public show, especially of gladiators, generally given by the aediles to the people; munus magnificum dare, praebere, Cic.; munus gladiatorum, Cic.; hence, a building or theatre erected for the people, Ov.*

**mūnuscūlum** -i, n. (dim. of munus), *a small gift, little present; alicui mittere mūnuscūlum levissime crasso filo, Cic.*

**Mūnychia** -ae, f. (Μουνυχία), *one of the ports of Athens. Adj., Mūnychius* -a -um = *Athenian, Ov.*

1. **mūraena** = murena (q.v.).

2. **Mūraena** = Murena (q.v.).

**mūrālis** -e (murus), *of or relating to a wall, mural; pila muralia, used by those who defend a wall, Caes.; falces, hooks or grappling-irons for pulling down walls, Caes.; corona, the crown given to the one who first ascended the wall of a besieged city, Liv.; also corona, the diadem of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers, Lucr.*

**Murcia (Murtia, Myrtēa)** -ae, f. *a surname of Venus; ad Murciae (sc. aedem), or ad Murciam, a valley separating the Palatine from the Aventine at Rome, Liv.*

1. **mūrēna (mūraena)** -ae, f. (μύρραινα), *a sea-fish highly prized by the Romans.*

2. **Mūrēna** -ae, m. (1. murena), *a cognomen belonging to the gens Licinia, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, L. Licinius Murena, defended by Cicero, in the extant oration "Pro Murena," on a charge of bribery; 2, L. Licinius Varro Murena, friend of Cicero, executed for suspected complicity in a plot against Augustus.*

**mūrex** -icis, m. **I.** *the purple-fish, a shell-fish from which the Tyrian dye was obtained; the shell in poets is represented as the trumpet of Triton, Ov.; it was also used to adorn grottos, Ov.; meton., 1, the purple dye itself, Tyriusque ardebat murice laena, Verg.; 2, a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape; acutus, Verg. II.* *an edible shell-fish; Baianus, Hor.*

**Murgantia** -ae, f. **I.** *a town in Samnium, now Croce di Morcone. II.* *town in Sicily, now Mandri Bianchi. Adj., Murgantinus* -a -um, *relating to Murgantia.*

**murmillō** = mirmillo (q.v.).

**mūrīa** -ae, f. (ἀλμυρίς), *brine, pickle, Hor.*

**murmur** -ūris, n. (ονοματόπ.), *a murmur, a humming, buzzing, roaring, growling noise. I.* *of men and animals, populi, Liv.; of indistinct supplication, placare deos precibus et murmure longo, Ov.; the humming of bees, Verg.; the roar of a lion, Mart. II.* *Of things, of the sea, Cic.; of the wind, Verg.; of the sound of wind-instruments, cornuum, Hor.; inflati buxi, Ov.*

**murmūro**, 1. (murmur), *to murmur, make a humming, growling noise; with acc., flebile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov. II.* *Of things, to roar; mare murmurans, Cic.*

1. **murrha (murra)** = 1. myrrha (q.v.).

2. **murrha (murra, myrrha)** -ae, f. *a mineral, perhaps fluor spar, out of which costly vases and goblets were made; hence, poet., the goblets themselves, Mart.*

1. **murrhēus (murrēus)** = 1. myrrhēus (q.v.).

2. **murrhēus (murrēus, myrrhēus)** -a -um (2. murrha), *made of fluor spar, pocula, Prop.*

1. **murrhinus (murrinus)** = 1. myrrhinus (q.v.).

2. **murrhinus (murrinus, myrrhinus)** -a -um (murrha), *made of or relating to the mineral called myrrha, Plaut.*

**murt** . . . v. myrt . . .

**Murtia** = Murcia (q.v.).

**mūrus** -i, m. *a wall. I. A.* *Lit. a, a wall round a city; urbis, Cic.; muro lapideo urbem cingere, Cic.; b, the wall of a private building, Cic. B.* *Transf., 1, the wall of a building, Cic.; 2, a bank or dyke of earth, Varr.; 3, the rim or edge of a vessel, Juv. II.* *protection, defence; lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula murrice tranquillatis, Cic.; Graium murus Achilles, Ov.*

1. **mūs**, mūris, c. (μῦς), *a mouse; rusticus or agrestis, field-mouse, Hor.; non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.; under*

the word *mus* the Romans comprehended the cat, *marten*, *sable*, *ermine*, etc.

**2. Mūs, Mūris**, m. the name of a family of the gens *Decia*, two members of which, *P. Decius Mus* and his son of the same name, devoted themselves to death to gain victory for their country.

**Mūsa** -ae, f. (Μοῦσα). **I.** a muse, goddess of music, poetry, and generally of the fine arts. The Muses, usually said to be the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were nine in number, namely, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Calliope, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia. **II.** Meton., **1.** song, poetry; pedestris, poetry bordering on prose, Hor.; **2.** musae, learning, studies; agrestiores, Cic.

**1. Mūsaeus** -i, m. (Μουσαῖος), a fabulous Greek poet.

**2. mūsaeus** -a -um (Musa), poetical, musical, Lucr.

**musca** -ae, f. (μύσκα, dim. of μύια), a fly, Cic.; transf., a troublesome, inquisitive person, Plaut.

**muscārius** -a -um (musca), **1.** of or relating to flies, Plin.; **2.** subst., **muscārium** -ii, n. a fly-flap, made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's or horse's tail, Mart.

**muscipūla** -ae, f. and **muscipūlum** -i, n. (mus and capio), a mouse-trap, Phaedr.

**muscōsus** -a -um (muscus), covered with moss, full of moss, mossy; fontes, Virg.; nihil muscosius, Cic.

**muscūlus** -i, m. (dim. of mus). **I.** a little mouse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** milit. t. t., a shed, mantelet, Caes.; **2.** a species of whale, Plin.

**muscus** -i, m. moss, Hor.

**mūsus** -a -um = **2. musaeus** (q. v.).

**mūsica** -ae, f. and **mūsicō** -ēs, f. (μουσική), music; musicam tractare, Cic.

**1. mūsicō** -ēs, f. = **mūsica** (q. v.).

**2. mūsicō**, adv. (μουσικῶς), splendidly, pleasantly, finely; musice hercle aetatem agitis, Plaut.

**mūsicus** -a -um (μουσικός). **I.** belonging or relating to music, musical; leges, rules of music, Cic. Subst., **a.** **mūsicus** -i, m. a musician, Cic.; **b.** **mūsica** -ōrum, n. music, Cic. **II.** Esp., relating to poetry, poetical, Ter.

**mussito**, **1.** (intens. of musso), to murmur to oneself; to mutter to oneself, Liv.; clam mussito, Liv.

**musso**, **1.** (like mutio, from sound mu). **I.** **a.** to murmur, mutter, whisper to oneself; musantes inter se rogabant, Liv.; **b.** to hum, buzz; of bees, mussant oras et limina circum, Verg. **II.** to be in fear and uncertainty; mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Verg.

**mustacēum (mustācium)** -i, n. and **mustacēus (mustācius)** -i, m. (mustum), a must-cake, a laurel-cake, a sort of wedding-cake, mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves; prov., laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to look for fame in trifles, Cic.

**mustēla (mustella)** -ae, f. (dim. of mus), a weasel, Cic.

**mustēlinus (mustellinus)** -a -um (mustela), of or relating to a weasel, Ter.

**mustum** -i, n., v. mustus.

**mustus** -a -um, young, new, fresh. **I.** Adj., agna, Cato; vinum, must, Cato. **II.** Subst., **mustum** -i, n. new wine, must, Verg.; fig., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.; meton., ter centum musta videre, vintages, Ov.

**Musulāmi (Musulāmi)** -ōrum, m. a warlike people of Numidia.

**Mūta** -ae, f. (mutus), a nymph, whom Jupiter made dumb because of her loquacity.

**mūtābilis** -e (muto), changeable, variable, inconstant; ea forma reipublicae mutabilis est, Cic.

**mūtābilitas** -ātis, f. (mutabilis), changeableness, mutability; mentis, Cic.

**mūtatio** -ōnis (muto). **I.** a changing, change, mutation; facere mutationem alicuius rei, Cic. **II.** a mutual change, exchange; officiorum, Cic.

**mūtīlo**, **1.** (mutilis). **I.** to maim, mutilate, cut off; naso aurbisque mutilatis, Liv.; caudam colubrae, Ov. **II.** Transf., to curtail, diminish; exercitum, Cic.

**mūtīlus** -a -um (μῦτλος, μῦτλος). **I.** maimed, mutilated; esp. of animals which have lost one or both horns; ales mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes.; so transf. in jest, sic mutilis militaris, Hor. **II.** Fig., of speech, mutila loqui, briefly, Cic.

**Mūtina** -ae, f. town in Cispadane Gaul, now Modena. Hence, adj., **Mūtīnensis** -e, relating to Mutina.

**mūtio (muttio)**, **4.** (from sound mu), to mutter, mumble, murmur, Plaut., Ter.

**mūtītio (muttītio)** -ōnis, f. a muttering, mumbling, Plaut.

**mūto**, **1.** (for movito), to move. **I.** to move away, remove; ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, should be removed from the state, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to change, alter; **1.** a, transit., sententiam, consilium, voluntatem, Cic.; mutari alite, to be changed into a bird, Ov.; **b.** reflex. mutare, and pass. mutari, to be changed; annona nihil mutavit, Liv.; **2.** a, to dye; vellera luto, Verg.; **b.** vinum mutatum, spoiled, soured, Hor. **B.** to change, exchange; **1.** jumenta, to change horses, Caes.; but, mutare calceos et vestimenta, to undress, Cic.; esp., mutare vestem, to put on mourning, Cic.; mutare terram, to go into another country, Liv.; mutata verba, used metaphorically, Cic.; **2.** to exchange, barter; merces, Verg.; res inter se, Sall.

**mūtūatio** -ōnis, f. (mutuor), a borrowing, Cic.

**mūtūē**, adv. (mutuus), mutually, reciprocally, in return; respondere, Cic.

**mūtūō**, adv. (mutuus), mutually, reciprocally; aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes, Cic.

**mūtūor**, **1.** dep. (mutuum), to borrow. **I.** Lit., **a.** money, etc.; pecunias, Caes.; without acc., ab aliquo, Cic.; **b.** other things, auxilia ad bellum, Auct. bell. Gall. **II.** Transf., orator subtilitatem ab Academicis mutuatur, Cic.; verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically, Cic.

**mūtus** -a -um. **I.** unable to speak, not possessing the power of articulate speech, dumb; bestia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** muta dolore lyra est, Ov. **B.** uttering no sound, mute, silent; imago, Cic.; artes quasi mutae, the fine arts as opposed to rhetoric, Cic. **C.** a, of places whence no sound is heard, still, quiet; forum, Cic.; **b.** of time, tempus mutum litteris, when nothing is written, Cic.

**mūtūus** -a -um (muto), lit., given in exchange. **I.** borrowed, lent; pecuniam dare mutuum, to lend, Cic.; sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, to borrow, Cic. Subst., **mūtūum** -i, n. a loan, Cic. **II.** mutual, reciprocal; non omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.; benevolentia, Cic. Subst., **mūtūum** -i, n. reciprocity; mutuum in amicitia, Cic.; pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Verg.

**Mūtūcō** -ēs, f. town in Sicily, now Modica. Hence, adj., **Mūtūcōensis** -e, relating to Mutycae.

**Mýcalê** -ēs, f. (Μυκάλη), a promontory of Ionia, opposite the island of Samos.

**Mýcēnae** -ārum, f., and **Mýcēna** -ae, f., and **Mýcenē** -ēs, f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη), a city in Argolis of which Agamemnon was king; hence, 1, adj., **Mýcēnaeus** -a -um, relating to Mycenē or to Agamemnon; 2, **Mýcenenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Mycenae; 3, **Mýcēnis** -idis, f. a Mycēnian woman, e.g., Iphigēneia, Ov.

**Mýcōnus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύκονος), one of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea.

**Mygdōnēs** -um, m. (Μυγδόνες), a Thracian people who settled in Phrygia, Bithynia, and Mesopotamia. Hence, 1, **Mygdōnis** -idis, f. = Lydian, Ov.; 2, **Mygdōnius** -a -um = Phrygian, Hor.

**Mygdōnidēs** -ae, m. son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

**Mýlāsa** -ōrum, n. (Μύλασα), a town in Caria. Hence, **A. Mýlāsēni** -ōrum, m. and **B. Mýlāsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Mylasa. **C. Mýlāsēus** -ēi, m. an inhabitant of Mylasa. **D. Mýlāsīus** -a -um, Mylasian.

**Myndus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύνδος), sea-town in Caria. Hence, **Myndīi** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Myndus.

**mýōpāro** -ōnis, m. (μυοπάρων), a small piratical skiff, Cic.

**mýricē** -ēs, f., and **mýrica** -ae, f. (μυρίκη), the tamarisk, Verg.

**Myrina** -ae, f. (Μυρίνα), fortified sea-port of the Aeolians in Mysia.

**Myrmecidēs** -ae, m. (Μυρμηκίδης), a celebrated sculptor.

**Myrmidōnes** -um, m. (Μυρμιδόνες), the Myrmidons, a people in Thessolia Phthiotis under the rule of Achilles.

**myrmillo** = mirmillo (q.v.).

**Mýrō** -ōnis, m. (Μύρων), a celebrated Greek sculptor.

**mýrōpōla** -ae, m. (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents, Plaut.

**mýrōpōlium** -īi, n. (μυροπώλιον), a shop where unguents are sold, Plaut.

1. **myrrha** (murrrha, murra) -ae, f. (μύρρα), 1, the myrrh-tree, Plin.; 2, myrrh, a gum obtained from the myrrh-tree.

2. **myrrha** = 2. murrrha (q.v.).

3. **Myrrha** -ae, f. (Μύρρα), the daughter of Cinyras, changed into a myrrh-tree.

1. **myrrhēus** (murrrhēus, murrēus) -a -um (myrrha), 1, perfumed or anointed with myrrh, Hor.; 2, myrrh-coloured, yellow, Prop.

2. **myrrhēus** = 2. murrrhēus (q.v.).

1. **myrrhinus** (murrrhinus, murrīnus) -a -um (l. myrrha), of myrrh, Plaut.

2. **myrrhinus** = 2. murrrhinus (q.v.).

**myrtētum** (murtētum) -ī, n. (myrtus), a grove or thicket of myrtle-trees, Sall.

**myrtēus** (murtēus) -a -um, 1, of or relating to the myrtle, Verg.; 2, myrtle-coloured, Tib.

**myrtum** -ī, n. (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry, Verg.

**myrtus** -ī and -us, f. (μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree, Verg.

**Myrtīlus** -ī, m. (Μυρτίλος), the son of Mercury, who threw himself into the sea, hence according to some called mare Myrtoum (but see under Myrtos).

**Myrtos** -ī, f. (Μύρτος), a small island near Euboea; hence, adj., **Myrtōus** -a -um, mare Myrtoum, a part of the Aegean sea between Crete, the Peloponnese, and Euboea.

**Myscēlus** -ī, m. (Μύσκελος), an Achaean, founder of Crotona.

**Mysi** -ōrum, m. (Μύσοι), the people of Mysia in Asia Minor; hence, 1, **Mysia** -ae, f. their country; 2, **Mýsus** -a -um, Mysian.

**mystāgōgus** -ī, m. (μυσταγωγός), a priest or attendant who showed the temple to strangers; a cicerone, Cic.

**mysterium** -īi, n. (μυστήριον). **I.** Sing., a secret, secret science; aliquid tacitum tamquam mysterium tenere, Cic. **II.** Plur., **mysteria** -ōrum, n. (μυστήρια). **A.** mysteries or secret rites with which some gods of antiquity were worshipped; especially the Eleusinian worship of Ceres, Cic. **B.** secrets, mysteries (of an art); mysteria rhetoricum aperire, Cic.

**mystēs** -ae, m. (μύστης), a priest at the mysteries, Ov.

**mysticus** -a -um (μυστικός), relating to the mysteries, secret, mystic, Verg.

**Mýtilēnae** -ārum, f. and **Mýtilēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυτιλήνη), capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence, adj., **Mýtilēnaeus** -a -um, Mytilenean.

**Mýus** -untis, f. (Μυός), a town in Caria.

**mytilus** = mitulus (q.v.).

## N.

**N**, n, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds in sound to the Greek nu (Ν, ν). For the uses of N. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Nābātaei** (Nābāthaei) -ōrum, m. (Ναβαταῖοι, Ναβαθαῖοι), the Nabataeans in Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Nābātaeus** -a -um, Nabataean, poet. = Arabian, Eastern; subst., **Nābātaea** -ae, f. (Ναβαταῖα), a country of Arabia Petraea.

**Nābis** -bīdis, m. (Νάβις), king of Sparta about 200 A.C.

**nablium** (naulium) -īi and **nablum** -ī, n a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre, Ov.

**nae** = 1. ne (q.v.).

**naenia** = nenia (q.v.).

**Naevius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most notable member was Cn. Naevius, Roman dramatic and epic poet, born about 274 A.C. Hence, **Naevianus** -a -um, Naevian. **Naevius** -ī, m. a mole on the body, Cic.

**Nahanarvali** -ōrum, m. a German tribe.

**Naiās** -ādis and **Nāis** -īdis (-īdos), acc. plur. -īdas, f. (Ναῖας, Ναῖς, a swimmer), 1, a water-nymph, Naiad; used attribut., puellae Naiades, Verg.; 2, a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, Ov. Hence, **Nāicus** -a -um, belonging to the Naiads.

**nam**, conj. for (differs from enim in standing at the beginning of a clause or proposition). **1.** Introducing an explanation, is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes.; hence, esp., **a**, sometimes introducing a parenthesis, in insula quae est in Tiberino (nam opinor illud alteri flumini nomen esse) sermoni demus operam, Cic.; **b**, or taking up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis, duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fellebat); nam et liberam Mirciū temeritatem, etc., Liv.; also **c**,

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