

and with toties omitted, quoties mihi potestas erit, non praetermittam, Cic.

quotiescumquē, adv. *how often soever*, Cic.

quotquot, num. indecl. *however many, as many soever as*, Cic.

quotus -a -um (quot), *what in number? of what number? how many? quotus erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor.; tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, how many guests you would like to be invited with you, Hor.; quotusquisque, how many, ironically = how few; quotus enim quisque disertus, Cic.*

quotuscumquē -ācumquē -umcumquē, *whatever in number, how great or how small soever*, Tib.

quotusquisque, v. quotus.

quousquē, adv. *until when, how long, how far; quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? Cic. (separated, quo enim usque, Cic.)*

quum (cum), conj. (an old acc. neut. from quus = qui). **I.** Of time, **A.** Gen., **1**, *when*; qui non defendit injuriam quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.; esp. with tunc, tum, num, jam; quum primum, *as soon as*, Cic.; with historic present or aorist perf. or imperf., or with the historic infin., Liv., Cic.; **2**, *as often as, whenever*; quum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, in cubiculum deferrebat, Cic.; **3**, *since*; multi anni sunt, quum Fabius in aere meo est, Cic. **B.** **1**, used in a relative sense after a subst., *when, at which*; fuit quoddam tempus, quum homines vagabantur, Cic.; with the subj., fuit quum arbitraret, Cic.; **2**, used in a causal sense, *when*; praeclear facis quum puerum diligis, Cic.; quum . . . tum, *when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also*; volvendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum inprimis Catonis, Cic.; quum maxime, *particularly, above all*; nunc quum maxime, Cic. **II.** To express cause with subj., **A.** *as*; quum vita metus plena sit, Cic. **B.** **1**, with a mixture of connexion in time and in cause, esp. in narrative, with imperf. and pluperf., *as when*; Epaminondas quum vicisset Lacedaemonios, quaeivit, Cic.; **2**, *although*; quum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic.

R.

R, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, bet, corresponds with the Greek rho (Ρ, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by *rh* in some words derived from that language. The letters *r* and *s* seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent, as in arbor, arbos; honor, honos; quaeso for quaero; hesternus, from heri, etc.; *r* is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive libellus from liber, in intelligo from inter-lego, etc. For abbreviations in which *R* is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

rābidē, adv. (rabidus), *madly, savagely, fiercely*; omnia appetere, Cic.

rābidus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, Plin. **II.** In a wider sense, *ferce, raving, savage*. **A.** **1**, lit., of animals, canes, Ov.; leones, Hor.; **2**, transf., of things, personal characteristics, *wild, savage*; mores, Ov.; fames, Verg. **B.** Of inspired madness, *raging*; os, ora, Verg.

rābies -ēi, f. (rabio), *madness*. **I.** In a narrow sense, as a disease, Ov.; contacto eo scelere velut injectā rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. **II.** In a wider sense. **A.** *raging, fierceness, fury, rage*; a, of persons, animi acerbitas quaedam et rabies, Cic.; ira et rabies Latinorum, Liv.; **b**, transf., of things, *fury, rage*; fatalis temporis, Liv.; caeli marisque, Verg. **B.** Esp., of the inspired madness of the Sibyl, Verg.

rābio, 3, *to be mad*, Varr.

rābiosē, adv. (rabiosus), *madly, furiously*, Cic.

rābiosūlus -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *some-what raging, furious*, Cic.

rābiosus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, of madness as a disease, Plaut. **II.** In a wider sense, *furious, savage*; canis, Hor.; transf., of things, vide ne fortitudo minime sit rabiosa, Cic.

Rābiriūs -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were*: **1**, C. Rabirius Postumus, *accused of treason, and defended by Cicero*; **2**, Rabirius, *a poet, contemporary of Vergil*. Adj., **Rābiriānus** -a -um, *relating to Rabirius*.

rābo = arhabo (q.v.).

rābūla -ae, m. (rabio), *a bawling advocate, pettifogger*, Cic.

rācemifēr -fēra -fērum (racemus and fero). **1**, *bearing berries*; uva, Ov.; **2**, *crowned with grapes*; capilli, Ov.

rācēmus -i, m. **I.** *the stalk of a cluster of grapes*; uva lentis racemis, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** *a cluster of grapes*, Verg. **B.** *the juice of the grape*, Ov.

Rāciliūs -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Racilius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero*. **Rācilia** -ae, f. *wife of the dictator L. Q. Cin-cinnatus*.

rādiātūs (radius), *provided with rays, beam-ing*; sol, Cic.; lumina, Ov.

rādicītūs, adv. (radix), *with the root*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., *roots and all, utterly*; extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

rādicūla -ae, f. (dim. of radix), *a little root*, Cic.

rādīo, **1**, and **rādior**, **1**, dep. (radius, beam), *to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, radiate*; argenti radiabant lumine valvae, Ov.; partic., *radians, gleaming*; luna, Verg.

rādīus -īi, m. *a staff, rod*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *acuti atque alius per alium immixti radii*, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, *the spoke of a wheel*, Verg.; **2**, *mathem. t. t., the staff that mathematicians used for drawing figures on the abacus*; **3**, *t. t. of weaving, a shuttle*, Verg.; **4**, *t. t. of zoology, a, the sting of the fish pastinaca*, Plin.; **b**, radii, *the spurs of birds*, Plin.; **5**, *t. t. of botany, a kind of longolive*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, *mathem. t. t., the radius or semi-diameter of a circle*, Cic.; **2**, *a ray, beam of light*; radii solis, Cic.

rādīx -īcis, f. (perh. connected with ῥίζα), *a root*. **I.** Gen., **A.** **1**, lit., *the root of a tree or plant*; cortices et radices, Cic.; arbores ad radices subruere, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, *the root or lowest part of anything (of the tongue)*, Ov.; of a feather, Ov.; **b**, *the foot of a mountain*; in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. **B.** Fig., **a**, *origin, source*; patientiae, Cic.; ex hisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum, *a native of the same place*, Cic.; **b**, *firm foundation*; Pompejus, eo robore vir, iis radicibus, Cic. **II.** Esp., *an edible root*; a genus radicis quod appellatur chara, Caes.; **b**, *a radish*, Hor.

rādo, rāsi, rāsūn, 3. to scrape, scratch, shave.

I. to make smooth by scraping, shaving, etc.; lapides palmā, Hor. **II.** to graze, brush along, touch; litora, Verg.; terras, Hor. **III.** to scratch or scrape away, erase; a, nomen fastis, Tac.; b, to shave the hair with a razor (tondere, to cut it with scissors); caput et supercilia, Cic.; radere caput, as a sign of slavery, Liv., in pursuance of a vow, Juv.

Raeti (Rhaeti) -ōrum, m. a people between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech, north of the Po. Hence, **A. Raetia** -ae, f. Raetia, their country. **B. Raeticus** -a -um, Raetian. **C. Raetus** -a -um, Raetian.

rāja -ae, f. a fish, the ray, Plin.

rallum -i, n. (rado), a scraper for cleaning a ploughshare, Plin.

rallus -a -um (rad-lus, from rado), thin, of fine texture, Plaut.

rāmāle -is, n. (ramus), usually plur., twigs, branches, brushwood, Ov.

rāmentum -i, n. (for radmentum, from rado, as caementum from caedo). **I.** a shaving, splinter, chip, Lucr. **II.** Transf., a bit, morsel; aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny, Plaut.

rāmēus -a -um (ramus), of or relating to branches; fragmenta, brushwood, Verg.

ramex -icis, m. **I.** a rupture, Plin. **II.** ramices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs, Plaut.

Rammes -ium, m. (from ROM -us, Romulus), and **Rammenses** -ium, m. **I.** one of the three tribes into which the early Roman citizens were divided by Romulus according to their nationality (Rammes, the Latin stem; Tatian, the Sabine; Lucrees, the Etruscan), and hence the name of one of the three centuries of cavalry instituted by Romulus. **II.** Poet., transf. = nobles, Hor.

rāmōsus -a -um (ramus), full of boughs, branching, branchy. **I.** Lit., arbor, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., hydra ramosa natis e caede colubris, the hydra, from whose trunk, as from a tree, grew young serpents, Ov.

rāmūlus -i, m. (dim. of ramus), a little branch, twig, Cic.

rāmus -i, m. **I.** a bough, branch, twig. **A.** Lit., in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the fruit growing on a bough; rami atque venatus alebat, Verg.; b, a branch of a stag's antlers, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1.** branch of a mountain range, Plin.; **2.** rami, the arms of the Greek letter Y, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life; Samii rami, Pers.

rāna -ae, f. a frog. **I.** Lit., Verg.; rana turpis, a toad, Hor. **II.** Transf., rana marina, a sea-fish (Lophius piscatorius, Linn.), Cic.

rancēo, to stink, only in partic., **rancens** -entis, stinking, putrid, Lucr.

rancidūlus -a -um (dim. of rancidus). **I.** somewhat stinking, putrid, Juv. **II.** Transf., loathsome, Pers.

rancidus -a -um (rancēo), stinking, rank. **I.** Lit., aper, Hor. **II.** Transf., disgusting, offensive, Juv.

rānuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of rana). **I.** a little frog, a tadpole, Cic.; in jest, used of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, which was near the Pomptine Marshes, Cic. **II.** a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Plin.

rāpa -ae, f. = rapum (q.v.).

rāpācīda -ae, m. (rapax), a robber, Plaut.

rāpācitas -ātis, f. (rapax), greediness, rapacity; quis in rapacitate avarior? Cic.

rāpax -ācis (rapio). **I.** seizing to oneself, bearing or snatching away, furious, violent. **A.** Lit., ventus, Ov.; fluvius, Lucr. **B.** Transf., grasping, prone to grasp; nihil est appetentius, similis sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic. **II.** plundering, greedy of plunder. Subst., a robber;

a, of persons, Cic.; b, of animals, lupus, Hor.; c, of abstr. personif., mors, Tib.; Orcus, Hor.

rāphāninus -a -um (ραφάννος), of radishes, made from radishes, Plin.

rāphānītis -idis, f. (ραφάντις), a sword-lily, Plaut.

rāphānus -i, m. and f. (ράφανος), a radish, Cat.

rāpīdē, adv. (rapidus), hurriedly, quickly, rapidly. **I.** Lit., rapide dilapsus fluvius, Cic. **II.** Transf., quod quam rapidus fertur, Cic.

rāpīditas -ātis, f. (rapidus), rapid flow, rapidity; fluminis, Caes.

rāpīdus -a -um (rapio), tearing, seizing. **I.** a, of living beings, violent, savage; ferae, Ov.; b, of things, consuming, devouring; sol, Verg. **II.** Of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid; **1.** a, of living beings, Achates, Verg.; equus, Ov.; b, of things, annis, Hor.; torrens, Verg.; **2.** transf., oratio, Cic.

rāpīna -ae, f. (rapio). **I.** Lit., robbery, plundering, pillage; gen. in plur., Cic. **II.** Meton., booty, plunder, Verg.

rāpīo -rāpūi -raptum, 3. (stem RAP, Gk. APII in ἀπάγω), to snatch. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, to snatch to oneself, seize hastily; bipennem dextrā, Verg.; b, to drag away hastily; corpus consulis, Liv.; c, to hurry away, lead away with haste, hurry off; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex., se rapere hinc oculus, to hasten away, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad caedem optimi cuiusque, Cic.; d, (a) to conquer hastily, overpower; castra urbesque primo impetu, Liv.; (β) to hasten through; densa ferarum tecta, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to snatch, to enjoy or use in haste; occasionem de die, Hor.; b, to accomplish in haste, to hasten; viam, Ov.; nuptias, Liv. **II.** to take or snatch away by force. **A.** Lit., a, to snatch away, carry off; pilam, Cic.; b, to drag away by force, lead away; in jus ad regem, Liv.; e carcere ad palum et ad necem, Cic.; c, to carry off as plunder, to seize, rob; quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.; virgines, Cic. Subst., (a) **rāpta** -ae, f. she that is carried off, Ov.; (β) **rāptum** -i, n. that which is carried off, plunder, booty; rapto gaudere, Liv.; d, = diripere, to plunder; Armeniam, Tac.; e, to carry off prematurely, of death or disease, improvisa leti vii raptui gentes, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, to seize for oneself; commodā ad se, Cic.; b, to carry off, take away; alium quae rapit hora diem, Hor.; c, to carry away, lead astray; ipsae res verba rapiunt, Cic.; rapi in invidiam, Cic.; d, to transport, carry away; in a bad sense, animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall.; in a good sense, ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rāpi, Cic. (archaic fut. perf., rāpsit, ap. Cic.).

rāptim, adv. (raptus, from rapio), violently, hastily, quickly, hurriedly; haec scripsi rāptim, Cic.

rāptio -ōnis f. (rapio), a carrying off, abduction, Ter.

rāpto, 1. (intens. of rapio). **I.** to carry away in haste, hurry away; huc illic vexilla, Tac.; transf., of things, me Parnasi deserta per ardua rāptat amor, Verg. **II.** to carry off from, drag away violently. **A.** Lit., a, conjugem, Cic.; Hectora circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr.; b, to rob, plunder, Tac. **B.** Fig., a, to drag along;

quid raptum in crimina divos, *accuse*, Prop.; **b**, to hurry along with passion, Plaut.

raptor -ōris, m. (rapio). **A.** Lit., **a**, a robber, plunderer, Tac.; attrib., lupi raptores, *ravenous*, Verg.; **b**, an abductor, *ravisher*, Ov. **B.** Transf., raptore alieni honoris, Ov.

raptus -ūs, m. (rapio). **I.** a tearing off, rending away, Ov. **II.** **1**, a carrying off, abduction, rape, Cic.; **2**, plundering, Tac.

rāpulum -i, n. (dim. of rapum), a little turnip, Hor.

rāpum -i, n. (ράπυς), a turnip, Liv.

rārē, adv. (rarus), rarely, seldom, Plaut.

rārēfācio -fēci -factum **3**. (rarus and facio), to make thin, rarefy, Lucr.

rāresco, **3**. (rarus). **I.** to become thin, to lose density; humor aquai ab aestu, Lucr.; ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, open themselves, expand, Verg. **II.** Transf., to become rarer, to diminish, to lessen; paulatim rarescent montes, Tac.

rārītās -ātis, f. (rarus). **I.** want of density, thinness, looseness of texture, distance apart, Cic. **II.** Transf., fewness, rarity; dictorum, Cic.

rārō, adv. (rarus), seldom, rarely; ita raro, Cic.; quod si rarius fiet, Cic.

rarus -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, thin (opp. densus). **I.** Lit., retia, Verg.; cribrum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** **a**, scattered, scanty, far apart; vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., scattered, wide apart, dispersed (opp. confertus); ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. **B.** **1**, gen., **a**, few in number, rare; raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes.; in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.; Oceanus raris navibus aditur, Tac.; neut. plur. subst., rara (anteponantur) vulgaribus, Cic.; **b**, of a man that does something rarely, nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, seldom, Ov.; **2**, esp., rare, extraordinary, distinguished in its kind; rara quidem facie sed rarior arte canendi, Ov.

rāsilis -e (rado), scraped, having a smooth surface, polished; torno rasile buxum, Verg.

raster -tri, m. and **rastrum** -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastrī** -orum, m. an instrument for scraping, a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock, Verg.

rātio -ōnis, f. (reor), **a** reckoning, account, computation, calculation. **I.** **A.** Lit., (**a**) sing., eius pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic.; auri ratio constat, *comes right*, is correct, Cic.; rationem ducere, to compute, calculate, Cic.; rationem referre, give in an account, Cic.; (**B**) plur., rationes cum aliquo putare, Cic.; rationes subducere, to close, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, a roll, register, a list, catalogue, account; rationem carceris, quae diligitissime conficitur, Cic.; **2**, a sum, number, Plaut.; **3**, a business transaction, matter, affair; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic.; fori iudicique rationem Messala suscepit, public and legal business, Cic.; meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, my (thy, etc.) interest, advantage; rationes meas vestrae salutis anteposuissem, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** an account, reckoning, calculation; rationem habere, to make a calculation, Cic.; semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, **a**, a relation with, reference to; rationem habere, aliquid rationis habere cum aliquo, to have relations with, Cic.; quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? Cic.; **b**, respect, consideration, regard for anything; vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, Cic.; suam rationem ducere, to consider his own advantage, Cic.; **c**, plan, mode

of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way; ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, Cic.; scribendi consilium ratioque, Cic.; meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae, Cic.; rationes belli gerendi, principles, Caes.; **2**, esp., the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason; homo rationis particeps, Cic.; mens et ratio et consilium, Cic.; consilio et ratione, Cic.; ratio est, it seems reasonable, with infin., Cic.; hence, **a**, reason, motive, ground; (**a**) nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; consilii causa ratioque, Cic.; (**B**) rhet. t. t., ground or reason brought forward to support a proposition, Cic.; **b**, meton., reasonableness, propriety, method, order, rule; modo et ratione omnia facere, moderately and reasonably, Cic.; **c**, principle, view, tendency; florens homo in populari ratione, the most distinguished representative of the democratic view, Cic.; **d**, theory, doctrine, system, knowledge; Epicuri ratio, philosophical system, Cic.; de ratione vivendi, the art of living, Cic.; **e**, meton., a view, opinion; quum in eam rationem quisque loqueretur, Cic.; **f**, an adducing of proof, reasoning; concludatur igitur ratio, Cic.

rātiocinātiō -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). **I.** a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, Cic. **II.** **a** reasoning, ratiocination, argument, syllogism, Cic.

rātiocinātīvus -a -um (ratiocinor), argumentative, syllogistic, Cic.

rātiocinātor -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), a calculator, accountant, Cic.

rātiocinor, **1**. dep. (ratio), **1**, to compute, calculate, Cic.; **2**, to argue, infer, conclude; inter se, with acc. and infin., Cic.

rātiōnālis -e (ratio), reasonable, rational, Quint.

rātiōnāriū -ii, n. (ratio), a statistical account; imperii, Suet.

rātis -is, f. **I.** a raft, Cic., Caes.; ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, resolutis, Liv.; sing., collect. = a bridge of boats, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., a ship, boat, vessel, Verg.

rātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). **I.** a little reckoning, account, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** a poor, insufficient reason; hinc incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. **B.** a petty syllogism; concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

rātus -a -um, p. adj. (from reor). **I.** reckoned, calculated; pro rata parte, or simply pro rata, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, proportionally, Cic. **II.** Transf., determined, fixed, settled; **a**, rati astrorum ordines, Cic.; **b**, valid, fixed, legal; id iussum ratum ac firmum futurum, Cic.; ratum facere, to ratify, confirm, make valid, Cic.; ratum habere, deere, to consider valid, Cic.; aliquid mihi ratum est, I approve, Cic.

raucisōnus -a -um (raucus and sonus), hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Lucr.

raucitas -ātis, f. (raucus), hoarseness, Plin.

raucus -a -um (for ravidus, connected with ravis), hoarse. **I.** Lit., **A.** hoarse through illness; fauces, Lucr. **B.** **a**, hoarse through shouting; nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video, Cic.; of birds, screaming; cornix, Lucr.; palumbes, cooing, Verg.; **b**, of sound, vox ranarum, Ov. **II.** Poet., transf., hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull-sounding; cornu, Plaut.; murmur undae, Verg.

Randius -a -um, Raudian; Raudius Campus, and Raudii Campi, a plain in Upper Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.

raudus (rōdus, rūdus) -ēris, n. a rough

mass or lump; esp., a piece of brass used as a coin, Liv.

rauduscūlum -i, n. (dim. of *raudus*), a small sum of money; transf. de *rauduscūlo* Numeriano, the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

Raurici -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gaul, near modern Basle.

Ravenna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic, made a naval station by Augustus, now Ravenna. Hence, **Ravennās** -ātis, m. belonging to Ravenna.

rāvio, 4. (*ravis*), to talk oneself hoarse, Plaut.

rāvis -is, f. (connected with *raucus*), hoarseness, Plaut.

rāvus -a -um, grey, greyish, Hor.

rē -prep. insepar., meaning sometimes back, as in *recurrō*; sometimes against, as in *reductor*; sometimes again, as *restitutio* (orig. form *red*, which appears before vowels, e.g., *redeo*, sometimes lengthened, as *redi-vivus*).

1. *rēa*, v. reus.

2. *Rēa* = *Rhca* (q.v.).

reapse, adv. (re and eapse, i.e., eā and suff. -pse), indeed, in truth, really, Cic.

Rēatē, n. (defect., with same form for nom., acc., and abl.), an old town in the Sabine country, now Rieti. Adj., **Rēatinus** -a -um, Rentine; subst., **Rēatini** -ōrum, m. the people of Rēate.

rēātus -ūs, m. (reus), the state or condition of an accused person, Mart.

rebellatio, = *rebellio* (q.v.).

rebellatrix -icis, f. (rebellō), renewing war, rising again; Germania, Ov.

rebellio -ōnis, f. (rebellis), a renewal of war by a conquered people; rebellionem facere, Caes. Plur., Carthaginiensium rebelliones, Cic.

rebellis -e (re and bellum), renewing a war, insurgent; 1, lit., colonia, Tac.; 2, fig., amor, Ov.

rebellium = *rebellio* (q.v.).

rebellō, 1. to renew a war; a, lit., septies rebellare, Liv.; b, poet., transf., to renew the fight, Ov.

rebito, 3. to go back, return, Plaut.

rebbō, 1. to echo, resound, Verg.

rebcalcitrō, 1. of a horse, to kick backwards; fig., to deny access, Hor.

rebcalfaciō = *recalfacio* (q.v.).

rebcālēo, 2. to be warm again; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine, Verg.

rebcālēsco -cālōi, 3. (recaleo), to become warm again; quum motu atque exercitatione recalciscunt corpora, Cic.; fig., mens recalciscit, Ov.

rebcalfaciō (**rebcalfaciō**) -feci -factum, 3. to make warm again, Ov.

rebcandesco -candōi, 3. I. to grow white; recanduit unda, Ov. II. Transf., to become hot, to begin to glow. A. Lit., (tellus) recanduit aestu, Ov. B. Fig., recanduit ira, Ov.

rebcanto, 1. I. Intransit., to resound, echo, Mart. II. Transsit., A. to recall, recant; recantata opprobria, Hor. B. to charm away; curas, Ov.

rebcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. I. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire. A. 1, lit., of persons, ex eo loco, Caes.; non modo e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic.; b, of places, to retire, stand back; Anchisae domus recessit, Verg.; c, to recede in the distance, disappear from view; prove-

inur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg.

B. Fig., 1, of persons, in tota tua, Hor.; 2, of things, anni recedentes, Hor. II. to go away, depart, go to a distance. A. 1, lit., of living beings, nec vero a stabulis recedunt longius (apes), Verg.; 2, transf., of inanimate things, a, to separate from; recedit caput eervice, Ov.; b, to vanish, disappear; in ventos vita or anima exhalata recessit, Verg., Ov. B. Fig., 1, of persons, a, to depart from, abandon; ab officio, Cic.; b, to depart from, give up, renounce; ab armis, to lay down arms, Cic.; a vita, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, to depart from, lose; res absusitata consuetudine recessit, Cic.; b, to vanish, disappear, cease; et pariter Phoebeas pariter maris ira recessit, Ov.; c, recedere ab aliquo, to pass away from, be lost; quum res (property) ab eo quicum contraxisset, recessisset et ad heredem pervenisset, Cic.

rebcello, 3. to spring back, fly back, bend back; quum (ferrea) manus gravi libramento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

rebcens -entis, new, fresh, young, recent. I. Adj., A. Lit., (a) absol., caespes, Caes.; his recentibus viris, men of modern times, Cic. Subst., recentiores, later authors, Cic.; recenti re, recenti negotio, while the business is still fresh, Cic.; injuriarum memoria, Caes.; (β) with ab and the abl., fresh from, soon after, a little subsequent to; Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.; (γ) with ex and the abl., quum e provincia recens esset, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, praetura, Tac.; with abl. of name of town, Regini quidam eo venerunt, Romā sane recentes, direct from Rome, Cic. B. Transf., of strength, fresh, vigorous; of soldiers, integri et recentes, Caes.; of horses, Liv.; of things, animus (consulis), Liv. (abl. sing., gen. recenti, in poets sometimes recente; genit. plur., gen. recentium, in poets sometimes recentum). II. Adv., lately, recently; sole recens ordo, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.

rebcensio -censui -censitum and -censum, 2. to review, muster, examine. I. Lit., milit. t. t., exercitum, legiones, Liv.; polit. t. t., of the censor, equites, Liv. II. Transf., A. to go through, pass through; signa (of the sun), Ov. B. Esp., 1, to go over in thought, review; fataque fortunaeque virum, Ov.; 2, to go over in words, recount; fortia facta, Ov.

rebcensio -ōnis, f. (rebcensio), a reviewing, mustering, enumeration by the censor, Cic.

rebcensus -ūs, m. (rebcensio) = *rebcensio*, a reviewing, mustering; equitum rebcensum habere, of the censor, Liv.

rebcēptacūlum -i, n. (rebcēpto). I. a magazine, reservoir, receptacle; cibi et potionis (of the stomach), Cic.; cloaca maxima rebcēptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. II. Esp., a place of refuge, shelter, retreat; militum Catilinae, Cic.; rebcēptaculum esse classibus nostris, Cic.; fugientibus, Liv.

rebcēptio -ōnis, f. (rebcipio), a receiving, reception, Plaut.

rebcēpto, 1. (intens. of rebcipio). I. A. to draw back; 1, transit, hastam, Verg.; 2, reflex., se rebcēptare, to retire; Saturni sese quo stella rebcēptet, Verg. B. to receive back, Lucr. II. to receive frequently; mercatores, Liv.

rebcēptor -ōris, m. (rebcipio), one who receives or harbours, a harbourer; praedarum, Tac.; transf., ipse ille latronum occultator et rebcēptor locus, Cic.

rebcēptrix -triciis, f. (rebcēptor), a receiver (of stolen goods); furtorum, Cic.

rebcēptus -ūs, m. (rebcipio). I. a drawing back. A. Lit., spiritus, Quint. B. Fig., re-

tractation, recantation; nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. **II. A. a**, a retreat; non tutissimus a malis consiliis receptus, Liv.; **b**, esp., *recourse to*; receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. **B. Milit. t. t.**, a retreat, falling back; ut expeditum ad suos receptum habent, Caes.; Caesar receptui cani iussit, ordered the signal of retreat, Caes.; fig., canere receptui a miseris, Cic.

recessim, adv. (recedo), backwards, Plaut.

recessus -ūs, m. (recedo), **I. a** going back, receding, retreating; **1**, lit., lunae accessus et recessus, Cic.; (aestuum maritimorum) accessus et recessus, ebb and flow, Cic.; recessum primum ultimum non dabant, chance of retreating, Caes.; **2**, fig., accessum ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessum, disinclination for, Cic.; ut metus recessum quandam animi et fugam efficiat, Cic. **II. Meton.**, **1**, lit., **a**, a hollow, recess, Verg.; **b**, a place of retreat, quiet, retired place; mihi solitudo et recessus provinciae est, Cic.; **2**, fig., in animis hominum tanti sunt recessus, corners, intricacies, Cic.

redivivus -a -um (recido), returning, repeated; poet., Pergama, redivit, Verg.

1. recido -cidi -cāsūrus, **3.** (re and cado). **I. to fall back.** **A. Lit.**, recidunt omnia in terras, Caes. **B. Transf.**, **1**, **a**, to relapse, sink; in gravorem morbum, to relapse, Liv.; in eandem fortunam, Cic.; **b**, to fall to; eum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.; **c**, to fall upon, reach; hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse, Cic.; esp., to fall on the head of; ut amentiae poena in ipsum eiusque familiam recidat, Cic.; **2**, to come to, fall to, sink to, Cic.; **3**, to fall, happen, occur, light upon; illa omnia ex laetitia ad lacrimas reciderunt, Cic.; ad nihilum, to come to naught, Cic. **II. 1**, to fall into, to become; quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; **2**, to fall within a certain time; in nostrum annum, Cic.

2. recido -cidi -cīsum, **3.** (re and caedo). **I. to cut off, cut away**; **1**, caput, Ov.; ceras inanes, Verg.; **2**, trans., to extirpate; nationes, Cic. **II. to cut away**; **1**, lit., barbam falce, Ov.; **2**, trans., to cut away, lop off, abbreviate, re-trench; ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.

recingo -cīxi -cinctum, **3.** to ungird; tunicas, Ov.; pass. as middle, recingor, *I ungird myself*, Ov.

recīno, **3.** (re and cano), to resound, echo. **I. Intransit.** in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.; parracīmens, shrieking, Hor. **II. Trans.**, to cause to resound; **a**, of echo, cuius recinet iocosa nomen imago, re-echo, Hor.; **b**, of a poet, to praise loudly on the lyre; curvā lyrā Latonam, Hor.

recipio -cēpi -ceptum, **3.** (re and capio). **I. to take back.** **A.** to draw back, fetch back; **1**, lit., **a**, of things, ensem, to draw back, draw out, Verg.; **b**, of pers., aliquem medio ex hoste, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., to draw back, cause to retreat; milites defessos, Caes.; reflex., se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake oneself to any place; se ex hisce locis, Cic.; se ad nos, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., se hinc, se inde, se ex aliquo loco, se ad or in aliquem locum, se aliquo ad aliquem, Caes.; **2**, trans., **a**, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.; reflex., se recipere, to turn to, to have recourse to; se ad bonam frugem, Cic.; se ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes.; **b**, business t. t., to keep back, retain, reserve a portion; ruta caesa, Cic.; sibi aliquid, Cic.; **c**, to seize out of the hands of the enemy; aliquem ex hostibus, Liv. **B. to take back, receive again, receive**; **1**, lit., merita, Cic.; arma, Liv.; obsequia, Caes.; so to reduce again by conquest, to recover; Tarentum, Cic.;

suas res amissas, Liv.; **2**, trans., to recover; antiquam frequentiam, Liv.; vitam herbis fortibus, Ov.; animos ex pavore, to regain courage, Liv. **II. to receive, accept, take to oneself**; **1**, lit., **a**, to take in to oneself; ferrum, gladium, to receive the death-wound, Cic.; necesse erat ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes.; of animals, frenum, Hor.; of rivers, Mosa, parte quadam ex Rheno accepta quae, etc., Caes.; **b**, to receive into a place; (**a**) with acc. alone, of persons, Xerxes, Cic.; aliquem libentissimo animo, Caes.; of places, hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, Caes.; (**b**) with ad and the acc., aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; (**γ**) with in and the acc., Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic.; (**δ**) with abl. alone, exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; (**e**) with acc. of place, aliquem domum suam, Cic.; (**ζ**) with supine, senem sessum, Cic.; (**η**) absol., qui receperant, Caes.; **c**, to take possession of, conquer; oppidum, civitatem, Caes.; **d**, to receive money; pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.; **2**, trans., **a**, to receive into a certain rank or position; aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic.; aliquem in fidem, Cic.; **b**, to receive, accept, admit, allow; fabulas, to believe, Cic.; nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, admits, allows of, Cic.; **c**, to accept a task, undertake, take upon oneself; causam Sicularum, Cic.; officium, Cic.; **d**, hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for; pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; partic. subst., **receptum** -i, v. an engagement, guarantee; **e**, legal t. t., of the praetor, recipere nomen, to entertain, receive an accusation against any one, Cic.

reciprocatio -ōnis, f. (reciproco), a returning by the same path, Plin.

reciprocō, **1.** (reciproco). **I. Transit.**, to move backwards, to move backwards and forwards; animam, to draw in and breathe out the air, to breathe, Liv.; quinquerecenti in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, turned round and moved back, Liv.; esp. of the ebb tide, in motu reciprocando, on the ebb, Cic.; fig., si quidem ita reciprocantur, if the proposition is converted or reversed, Cic. **II. Intransit.**, to move backwards and forwards; fretum Euripi non septies die temporibus statim reciprocant, ebbs and flows, Liv.

reciprocus -a -um, returning, going back in the same path. **I. Lit.**, mare, ebbing, Tac.; vox, echoing, Plin. **II. Fig.**, ars, alternating, Plin.

recisamentum -i, n. (recido), a chip, shaving, Plin.

recisio -ōnis, f. (recido), a cutting off, Plin.

recisus -a -um, partic. of recido.

recitatio -ōnis, f. (recito), a reading aloud; **a**, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; **b**, of literary works, Plin.

recitator -ōris, m. (recito), a reader aloud; **a**, of documents in legal proceedings Cic.; **b**, of literary works, a reciter, Hor.

recito, **1.** to read, read aloud, read publicly; **a**, legal t. t., (**a**) to read a document; litteras in senatu, in contione, Cic.; aliquid ex codice, Cic.; (**b**) to read out the name of a person; testamento heredem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praeterea in recitando senatu, in reading the list of senators, Cic.; (**γ**) to read the words of an oath, to dictate, Tac.; **b**, to read or recite one's literary works before friends, Hor.

reclāmatiō -ōnis, f. (reclamo), a crying out against, loud disapprobation, Cic.

reclāmāto, **1.** (intens. of reclamo), to cry out against loudly, violently contradict, Cic.

reclāmo, **1.** to cry out against, shout in disapprobation, contradict loudly. **I. A. Lit.**, (**a**)

absol., Cic.; (8) with dat. of pers., alicui, Cic.; of things, orationi, Cic.; alicuius promissis, Cic.; (γ) with ne and the subj., una voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. **B.** Fig., quoniam ratio reclamavit vera, Lucr. **II.** Poet., transf., to reverberate, re-echo, resound; with dat., scopulis reclamant aequora, Verg.

reclīnis -e (reclino), leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, Ov.

reclino, 1. (re and *clino), to bend back, cause to lean back. **I.** Lit., se, Caes.; scuta, Verg.; **reclīnātus** -a -um, bent back, reclined, Caes. **II.** Transf., nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me from labour, Hor.

reclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (re and claudo), to unclose, to open. **I.** A. Lit., portas hosti, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to bring to light, to disclose, reveal; viam, Ov.; tellurem unco dente, to turn over, cultivate, Verg.; ensem, to draw from the scabbard, Verg.; 2, to open with a weapon = to pierce; pectus mucrone, Verg. **II.** Fig., ebrietas operata recludit, reveals, Hor.; fata, to relax, Hor.

recōgito, 1. to think over again, consider, deliberate upon; de re, Cic.

recōgnitio -ōnis, f. (recognosco). **I.** recollection; scelerum suorum, Cic. **II.** investigation, inspection, examining; agri Campani, Liv.

recognosco -nōvi -nitum, 3. **I.** A. to recognise, to know again; res, as one's property, Liv.; illa reminiscendo, Cic. **B.** to recall, to go over again; recognosce mecum noctem illam, Cic. **II.** a, to inspect, examine, investigate; agros, Liv.; b, to examine critically, to revise, authenticate, certify; decretum populi, Cic.; codicem, Cic.

recolligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to collect again, gather together again; fig., se, to regain courage, Ov.; primos annos, to become young again, Ov.; animum alicuius, to reconcile, Cic.

recolō -colūi -cultum, 3. to cultivate again. **I.** Lit., desertam terram, Liv. **II.** Fig., A. Gen., 1, to practise again, resume; artes, Cic.; studia, Cic.; 2, to set up again, renew, repair; imagines subversas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; 3, to honour again; aliquem sacerdotis, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1, to reflect upon again; inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, Verg.; 2, to recollect, think over again; quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.; 3, to call to mind, remember again, Ov.

recomminiscor, 3. dep. to recollect, Plaut. **recompō** -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. to re-adjust, re-arrange; comas, Ov.

reconciliatio -ōnis, f. (reconcilio). **I.** a restoration, re-establishment; concordiae, Cic. **II.** reconciliation; irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic.

reconciliator -ōris, m. (reconcilio), a restorer, re-establisher; pax, Liv.

reconcilio, 1. **I.** A. to make good again, restore, repair; diuturni laboris detrimentum sollertia et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes. **B.** to re-unite, bring together again; a, inimicos in gratiam, Cic.; b, to appease, to reconcile; aliquem alicui, Cic. **II.** to restore, re-establish; exstimationem iudiciorum, Cic.

reconcinno, 1. to restore, renovate, repair; tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

reconditus -a -um, p. adj. (from recondo), far removed, secret, concealed. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; neut. plur., occulta et recondita templi, secret recesses, Caes. **II.** Fig., a, abstruse, profound; reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic.; b, of character, reserved, mysterious; natura tristi ac recondita fuit, Cic.

recondo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to lay back, put back; gladium in vaginam, Cic.; poet., oculos, to close again, Ov. **II.** to lay aside. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, tamquam in vagina reconditum, Cic.; b, of provisions, treasure, etc., to lay up in store, keep; prome reconditum Caecubum, Hor.; recondita alia (medicamenta), Liv.; 2, fig., mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, lays up in store, Cic. **B.** to conceal, hide; 1, lit., a, quod celari opus erat habebat sepositum ac reconditum, Cic.; Ascanium curvā valle, Verg.; b, to thrust, etc.; ensem in pulmone, Verg.; c, to devour; volucres avidā alvo, Verg.; 2, fig., to conceal; voluptates, Tac.

recondūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, Plin.

reconfio, 1. to relink, Lucr.

recōquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil again; Peliam (in order to make young again), Cic. **II.** to melt, smell, forge again. **A.** Lit., enses, Verg. **B.** Fig., recocutus scriba ex quinqueviro, new-moulded, Hor.

recordatio -ōnis, f. (recorior), a recollection, remembrance; ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur., recordationes fugio, Cic.

recorior, 1. dep. (re and cor). **I.** to remember, recollect; (a) with genit., flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; (8) with acc., majorem diligentiam, Cic.; (γ) with acc. and infin., hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; (d) with rel. sent., non recorder, unde ceciderim, Cic.; (e) with de and the abl., de ceteris, Cic.; (ζ) absol., si recordari volumus, Cic. **II.** to think of something in the future, to ponder over; quae sum passura recorder, Ov.

recrastino, 1. (re and crastinus), to put off from day to day, Plin.

recreatio -ōnis, f. (recreo), a restoration, a recovery, Plin.

recrementum -i, n. (cerno), dross, slag, refuse, Plin.

recreo, 1. **I.** to create again, Lucr. **II.** to restore to a sound condition, to refresh, invigorate, revive; reflex., se recreare and middle, recreari, to revive, to recover, to be refreshed; a, physically, voculae recreandae causa, Cic.; recreari ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulneribus, Liv.; b, politically, provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.; middle, civitas recreatur, Cic.; c, mentally, afflictos animos, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, to recover from, Cic.

recrepō, 1. to echo, resound, Cat.

recresco -crevi -crētum, 3. to grow again, Liv.

recrūdesco -crūdīi, 3. to become raw again. **I.** Of wounds, to open afresh; quae consenuisse videbantur, recrudescent, Cic. **II.** Fig., to break out again; recrudescente Manliana seditione, Liv.

rectā, adv. (se, viā), straightway, straightforward, right on, directly, Cic.

rectē, adv. (rectus). **I.** in a straight line, in a straight (horizontal) direction; recte ferri, Cic. **II.** Fig., rightly, properly, well, duly, suitably. **A.** a, of conduct, behaviour, recte atque ordine facere, iudicare, Cic.; recte et vere respondere, Cic.; b, of condition, well; apud matrem recte est, it is all right with, Cic.; c, of consequence, well, favourably, safely; se alicui recte committere, Caes.; quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic.; recte vendere, at a high price, Cic. **B.** Of degree, recte ambulare, Cic.

rectio -ōnis, f. (rego), a ruling, governing; rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector -ōris, m. (rego), *a ruler, governor, director, guide, leader*. **I.** Lit., *navis, steersman*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *rector et gubernator civitatis*, Cic.; of deities, *ruler*; Olympi, or superum, or deum, *Jupiter*, Ov.; maris, *Neptune*, Ov.

rectrix -icis, f. (rector), *she that leads or guides*, Plin.

rectus -a -um, p. adj. (from rego), *straight* (whether horizontally or vertically), *upright*. **I.** 1. lit., *a*, in a horizontal direction, *straight*; recto itinere ad Iberum contendere, Caes.; rectus cursus hinc ad Africam, Liv.; recti oculi, *straight, steadfast look*, Cic.; *b*, of vertical direction, *upright*; ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, Cic.; *2*, transf., grammat. t. t., casus rectus, the nom. (opp. casus obliquus), Quint. **II.** Fig., *right, correct, proper, suitable, due*; *a*, physically and intellectually, (a) rectum et iustum proelium, Liv.; (b) *simple, natural, plain, straightforward*; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; (c) *right, free from mistakes*; quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, Cic.; neut. subst., *rectum primumque*, Cic.; *b*, morally, (a) *straightforward, honest, upright*; consilia recta, Liv.; conscientia recta, Cic.; praetor populi Romani rectissimus, Cic.; (b) *right, virtuous, dutiful*; in neut. subst., *right, virtue, good*; neque quidquam nisi honestum et rectum alter ab altero postulat, Cic.; rectum est, *it is right*, with acc. and infin., Cic.

recūbitus -ūs, m. (recumbo), *a falling down*, Plin.

recūbo, 1. *to lie back, to lie on the back, recline*; in hortulis suis, Cic.

recumbo -cubūi, 3. *to lie backwards, recline*. **I.** Of persons. **A.** Gen., in cubiculo, Cic.; in herba, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to recline at table*; in triclinio, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things, *to sink down, fall down*; cervix in humeros, Verg.

recupērātio -ōnis, f. (recupero), *a recovery*; libertatis, Cic.

recupērātor -ōris, m. (recupero). **I.** *a recoverer*; urbis, Tac. **II.** Esp., *recuperatores, a college of three or five magistrates appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement*, Cic.

recupērātorius -a -um (recuperator), of or relating to the recuperatores; iudicium, Cic.

recupero, 1. (recipio), *to get again, regain, recover*. **I.** Lit., *a*, of things, villam suam ab aliquo, Cic.; urbem, Liv.; amissa, Caes.; rempublicam, *supremacy in the state*, Cic.; *b*, of persons, *obsides*, Caes., Cic.; si vos et me ipsum recuperabo, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to win again, recover again (a person's favour)*; voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

recūro, 1. *to restore, refresh*, Cat.

recurro -curri -cursum, 3. *to run back, hasten back*. **I.** a. lit., of persons, ad aliquem, Cic.; ad redam, Cic.; in Tusculanum, Cic.; rure, Hor.; *b*, transf., of things, luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic.; bruma recurrit iners, Hor.; esp., of the course of the sun and the year, *to roll round*; sol recurrens, Verg. **II.** Fig., *a Gen.*, naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **B.** *to come back to, return to*; ad easdem conditionis conditiones, Caes.

recursio, 1. (intens. of recurro), *to run back, hasten back, return*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., cura recursat, Verg.

recursus -ūs, m. (recurro), *a return, coming back, retreat*; *a*, of persons, Liv.; *b*, of water, etc., Ov.

recurvo, 1. (recurvus), *to bend or curve back-*

wards; colla equi, Ov.; aquas in caput, *make to flow back*, Ov.; undae recurvatae, *winding*, Ov.

recurvus -a -um, bent or curved backwards; cornu, Verg.; tectum, *labyrinth*, Ov.; aera, hooks, Ov.; nexus hederarum, *winding*, Ov.

recūsatio -ōnis, f. (recuso). **I.** *a refusal*, Cic.; adimere alicui omnem recusationem, *possibility of refusing*, Cic. **II.** Legal t. t., *a protest*, Cic.

recuso, 1. (re and causa), *to refuse, decline, reject, be unwilling to do*. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc.; laborem, Caes.; molestias non recusare, Cic.; with double acc., populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.; transf., of things, genua cursum recusant, Verg.; (b) with infin., gen. with preceding negative, non recusare mori, Caes.; (c) with ne and the subj., sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic.; (d) when a negative precedes, with quin or quominus and the subj., non possumus quin alii a nobis dissentiant recusare, Cic.; non recusabo quominus omnes meae legant, Cic.; (e) with de and the abl., de iudiciis transferendis, Cic.; (f) absol., non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., *to object, take exception, plead in defence*; quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

recussus -ū, m. (recutio), *a striking back, rebound, recoil*, Plin.

recutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (re and quatio), *to strike back, cause to rebound, Verg.*

recūtus -a -um (re and cutis). **I.** *circumcised*; Judaea, Mart. **II.** *smooth-shorn*, Mart.

reda (rhēda) and **raeda** -ae, f. (a Gallie word), *a travelling carriage with four wheels*; vehi in reda, Cic.

redambulo, 1. *to walk back*, Plaut.

redāmo, 1. *to love again, return love for love*, Cic.

redardesco, 3. *to break out again (into flames)*, Ov.

redarguo -gūi -gūtum, 3. *to confute, refute, disprove, contradict*; *a*, of persons, redargue me, si mentor, Cic.; *b*, of things as objects, referre et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; with things as subjects, improborum prosperitates redarguant vires deorum, Cic.

redarius -ii, m. (reda), *the driver of a reda, coachman*, Cic.

redauspico, 1. *to take fresh auspices*; jestingly = *to return*, Plaut.

redditio -ōnis, f. (reddo), *the consequent clause of a sentence, apodosis*, Quint.

reddo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** *to give back, restore*; *1*, *to restore (the same object)*; (a) of concr. obj., obsides, captivos, Caes.; equos, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; reflex., se reddere convivio, *to return to*, Liv.; se terris, Verg.; so pass., reddi, as middle, reddar tenebris, *I shall return to*, Verg.; (b) of abstr. obj., alicui patriam, Liv.; *2*, *to give back something as an equivalent, to give back, requite, repay*; *a*, gen., (a) of concr. obj., oscula, Ov.; (b) of abstr. obj., beneficium, Cic.; pro vita hominis hominis vitam, Caes.; *b*, esp., (a) *to give back in another language = to translate, render, interpret*; quum ea quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.; (b) *to give back in utterances, to imitate*; verba bene (of a parrot), Ov.; *to answer, veras audire et reddere voces*, Verg.; *3*, *to represent, imitate, reflect, resemble*; qui te nomine reddet Sylvius Aeneas, Verg.; *4*, *to make, render, cause to be*, with double acc., aliquid or aliquem, foll. by an adj., aliquem iratum, Cic.; itinera infesta, Caes.; with a subst., aliquem avem, Ov. **II.** *to give forth from oneself, to give out*; *1*, *to give what is due or asked for or settled*; *a*, suum cuique, Cic.;

honorem, Cic.; caute vota, to fulfil, Cic.; rationem alicui, to render an account, Cic.; so also (a) of the dying, eum spiritum, quem naturae debeo, patriae reddere, Cic.; vitam naturae, Cic.; (β) of persons sacrificing, to offer; liba deae, Ov.; (γ) of persons writing or speaking, to communicate; sed perge, Pomponi, de Caesare ad redde quae restant, Cic.; β, (a) to give, bestow, grant; responsa, Verg.; peccatis veniam, Hor.; legal t. t., reddere iudicium, to grant or appoint a judicial inquiry; in aliquem, Caes.; reddere ius, to administer justice, pronounce sentence; alicui petenti, Caes.; (β) to grant, allow, leave; Thernitanis urbem, agros legesque suas, Cic.; 2, to give forth from the body; a, to give out, give forth (animam) a pulmonibus, Cic.; sonum, to sing or play, Hor.; β, to repeat, recite, narrate; ea sine scripto verbis iisdem, Cic.; carmina, Hor.

redemptio -ōnis, f. (redimo), *I. a buying up; a, bribing; iudici, a corrupting by bribery, Cic.; b, a farming of taxes, Cic. II. ransoming, redemption; captivorum, Liv.*

redempto, 1. (freq. of redimo), to ransom, redeem; captivos, Tac.

redemptor -ōris, m. (redimo), a buyer, contractor, farmer (of taxes), Cic.; frumenti, Liv.

redemptura -ae, f. (redimo), a contracting, farming (of taxes, etc.); redempturis anxisse patrimonium, Liv.

redéo -ii (-ivi) -itum, 4. to go back, come back, return. *I. A. Lit., a, of persons, e provincia, Cic.; a Caesare, Cic.; Roman, Cic.; domum, Caes.; in proelium, Liv.; ad suos, Caes.; with predic. nom., victor ex hac pugna redit, Liv.; with 1. sup., spectatum e senatu, Cic.; β, of things as subjects, redeunt humerique manusque, Ov.; of water, flumen in eandem partem, ex qua venerat, redit, Caes.; of the stars, day and night, etc., quum ad idem, unde profecta sunt, astra redierint, Cic.; of places, collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, sloped down to, Caes.; poet., of plants, redeunt jam gramina campis, Hor.; of physical qualities, forma prior redit, Ov. **B. Transf., 1, gen., a, of persons, in pristinum statum, Caes.; cum aliquo in gratiam, to be reconciled with, Cic.; redire ad se, to return to one's senses, physically, Liv., and mentally, Cic.; redire ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.; ad sanitatem, Cic.; Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, was reduced to, Caes.; β, of things, res redit, the matter comes up again, Cic.; 2, esp., of discourse, to return to the previous subject; sed de hoc alius, nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. **II. A. Of revenue, income, to come in; pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. B. to come to, be brought to, fall to; a, pills omissis, ad gladios redierunt, they betook themselves to their swords, Caes.; β, of things, bona in tabulis publicas redierunt, have been registered in, Cic.; summa imperii, summa rerum redit ad aliquem, Caes.; mortuo Tullio res (government of the state) ad patres redierat, Liv.*****

redhālo, 1. to breathe out again, Lucr.

redhibeo -ūi -itum, 2. (re and habeo). *I. to give back, return, Plaut. II. In business, to give back, return a damaged article; mancipium, Cic.*

redigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (re and ago). *I. to drive back, bring back, lead back. A. Lit., hostium equitatum in castra. B. Fig., rem in pristinam belli rationem, Caes.; in memoriam alicuius, to a person's recollection (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic. II. to bring or carry to. A. Lit., to draw in, call in, collect; quantam (pecuniam) ex bonis patriis redegisset, Cic.; omnem pecuniam Idibus, Hor.; magnam pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; esp., aliquid in publicum redigere, to deliver into the public treasury, to confiscate, Liv., or simply redigere; Heraclii bona verbo redigere, re-dis-*

sipare, Cic. **B. Fig., to make, to bring or reduce to a state or condition; to make, render such; Aeduos in servitum, Caes.; civitatem in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani, Cic.; ad certum, to make certain, Liv.; victoriam ad vanum et irritum, make fruitless, Liv.; aliquem or aliquid eo ut, etc., to bring to such a point that, etc., Liv.; with double acc., quae facilia ex difficilibus animi magnitudo redegerat, had made difficult easy, Caes.; in ordinem redigere, reduce to order, Liv.; β, to reduce in compass, number, value, etc.; to lessen, bring down; ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D., Caes.; nobilissima familia jam ad paucos redacta, Cic.; vilem ad assem redigi, Cic.**

redimicūlum -i, n. (redimio), a lapnet or fillet, frontlet, necklace, Cic.

redimio -ii -itum, 4. to bind round, tie round, wreath round, crown; sertis redimiri et rosā, Cic.; tempora vittā, Verg.; partic. perf., **redimitus** -a -um, silvis redimita loca, Cat. (syncop. imperf., redimibat, Verg.).

redimo -ēmi -emptum (-entum), 3. (re and emo). *I. to buy back; domum, Cic.; fundum, Cic. II. to buy; A. Gen., 1, lit., necessaria ad cultum, Liv.; vitam alicuius pretio, Cic.; 2, transf., to buy, i.e., to procure, obtain for a price; pacem parte fructum, Cic.; pacem obsidibus, Caes. B. Esp., polit. and legal t. t., 1, to farm, hire; vectigalia, Caes.; picarias, Cic.; 2, to contract for; opus, Cic. III. to ransom. A. to set free by payment of money; 1, lit., captivos e servitute, Cic.; 2, transf., to set free, deliver; se pecuniā a iudicibus, Cic.; se a Gallis auro, Liv. B. to buy off, avert, remove; acerbitatem a republica, Cic.; litem, to compromise, Cic.*

redintēgro, 1. to restore, renew, repair; a, of persons, deminutas copias, Caes.; proelium, Caes.; memoriam auditoris, Cic.; spem, Caes.; pacem, Liv.; β, of things as subjects, redintegritatem luctum in castris consulum adventus, Liv.

redipiscor, 3. dep. (re and apiscor), to get, obtain again, Plaut.

reditio -ōnis, f. (redeo), a going back, coming back, returning, return; celeritas reditionis, Cic.

reditus -ūs, m. (redeo). *I. a coming back, going back, return. A. Lit., a, of persons, domum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; est hominibus reditus in curiam, may return to, Cic.; intercludere alicuius reditum, Cic.; plur., sanguine quaerendi reditus, Verg.; β, transf., of the stars, Cic. B. Fig., ad rem, ad propositum, Cic.; reditus in gratiam, reconciliation, Cic. II. returns, income, revenue; sing., Nep.; plur., reditus metallorum, Liv.*

redivia = redivia (q.v.).

redivivus -a -um (redi = re and vivus), renewed, renovated; applied to old building materials used a second time; lapis, Cic.; subst., **redivivum** -i, n. and **rediviva** -ōrum, n. old building materials used again, Cic.

redolēo -ūi, 2. to emit an odour, diffuse an odour. *I. Lit., redolent myrrae, Ov.; with abl., redolere thymo, smell of thyme, Verg.; with acc., vinum, to smell of wine, Cic. II. Fig., ita domus ipsa fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia redolerent, Cic.; mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.; with acc., doctrinam, Cic.; antiquitatem, Cic.*

redōmitus -a -um, tamed again, subdued again, Cic.

redōno, 1. *I. to give back, Hor. II. to pardon; graves iras et inivisum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor.*

redordior, 4. dep. to unravel, unweave, Plin.

redormio, 4. to sleep again, Plin.

redormitio -ōnis, f. (redormio), a going to sleep again, Plin.

reducō -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to bring back, lead back. **A.** to draw back, to draw backwards, draw towards oneself; **1**, lit., **a**, gen., falces tormentis internis, Caes.; remos ad pectora, Ov.; **b**, esp., (a) to draw in; auras naribus, Lucr.; (β) to extend a fortification; reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CCC. reduxit, Caes.; **2**, fig., **a**, to rescue; socios a morte reduxi, Verg.; **b**, to keep back from; meque ipse reduco a contemplatu dimoveoque mali, Ov. **B.** to lead back, often with rursus or rursum; **1**, lit., **a**, gen., (a) of persons as obj., aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) of things, diem or lucem, Verg.; **b**, esp., (a) to accompany, to escort, as a mark of respect; aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) to restore an exile; aliquem de exilio, Cic.; regem, Cic.; (γ) milit. t. t., to draw back forces, withdraw, cause to retire, take back; legiones ex Britannia, Caes.; copias a munitionibus, Caes.; victorem exercitum Romam, Liv.; **2**, fig., **a**, aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.; aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic.; in memoriam, to recall to recollection, Cic.; **b**, to re-introduce; legem majestatis, Tac. **II.** to bring or reduce to a certain state or condition; (carnem) lambendo mater in artus fingit et in formam reducit (of the she-bear), Ov.

reductio -ōnis, f. (reduco), a bringing back; regis Alexandrini, restoration, Cic.

reductor -ōris (reduco), one who brings back; plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

reductus -a -um, p. adj. (from reduco), withdrawn, retired. **I.** Lit., of places, retired, sequestered; vallis, Verg. **II.** Fig., virtus est medium vitiū et utrinque reductum, distant from both extremes, Hor.; applied to a painting, reductoria, the background, Quint.; subst., **reducta** -ōrum, n. (translation of ἀπορρυγμένα), in the language of the Stoics, things which though not evils were to be regarded as inferior (opp. producta), Cic.

reduncus -a -um, bent, bowed, curved; rostrum (aquilae), Ov.

redundantia -ae, f. (redundo), an overflowing; fig., of style, redundancy, Cic.

redundo, 1. (re and unda), to overflow, stream over. **I.** Lit., of water, etc., lacus, Cic.; pituita, Cic.; partic. perf., redundatus poet. = redundans, overflowing; aquae, Ov.; **2**, transf., to overflow with; foll. by abl., Asia, quae eorum ipsorum sanguine redundat, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1**, to overflow, abound, flow forth freely; **a**, nationes in provincias redundare poterant, Cic.; infamia ad amicos redundat, Cic.; **b**, of orators, Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, copiosus, diffuse, Cic.; **2**, to be very abundant, abound; ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatu orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic.; with abl., to abound in; splendissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic.

redūvia (redīvia) -ae, f. (from *reduo, as exuvia from exuo), a hangnail, whitlow, a loosening of the skin round the nails; prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, attend to a trifle, Cic.

redux -dūcis (reduco). **I.** Act., bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter, Ov. **II.** Pass., brought back, returned; reduces socii, Verg.; me reducem esse voluistis, returned from exile, Cic. (abl. sing., reduci in poets, Ov.).

refectio -ōnis, f. (reficio), a repairing, restoration, Suet.

refector -ōris, m. (reficio), a repairer, restorer, Suet.

refello -felli, 3. (re and fallo), to refute, confute, disprove; aliquem, Cic.; refellere et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; crimen commune ferro, Verg.

refercio -fersi -fertum, 4. (re and farcio), to stuff quite full, fill full. **I.** Lit., cloacas corporibus civium, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., complures aures istis sermonibus, Cic.; libros puerilibus fabulis, Cic. **B.** to crowd together; quae Crassus peranguste refertur in oratione sua, Cic.

refério, 4. **I.** to strike back, strike again, Plaut. **II.** to reflect; speculi refertur imagine Phoebus, Ov.

reféro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to carry back, bring back, bear back. **A.** **1**, to a place, **a**, to bring back, carry back; candelabrum, Cic.; pecunias in templum, Caes.; esp., of the wounded, aliquem in castra, Liv.; **b**, to take back, restore what has been lent or stolen, give back; pateram, Cic.; fig., ad equestrem ordinem judicia, Cic.; **c**, to give back from oneself; (a) to spit out; eum sanguine mixta vina, Verg.; (β) to cause to sound back, to cause to echo; in pass. = to echo, to resound; theatri natura ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes voces referantur, Cic.; **d**, to carry back = to make to return; (a) of return, mererunt pedes in Tusulanum, Cic.; esp., referre pedem, or referre se, or pass., referri, as middle, to return, to turn back again, to return home; se iterum Romam, Cic.; classem relatum nuntio, Verg.; esp., (aa) to bring back time that is past; o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, Verg.; (ββ) to direct again one's look, energy, etc.; oculos animunque ad aliquem, Cic.; animum ad studia, Cic.; se ad philosophiam, Cic.; (γγ) to restore to a condition; consilia in melius, Verg.; (δδ) legal t. t., to bring again before a court of justice; rem judicatum, Cic.; (εε) to refer to, to judge by, measure according to a certain standard; omnia ad voluptatem, Cic.; omnia consilia atque facta ad dignitatem et ad virtutem, Cic.; (β) of retreat, to move back; castra, Liv.; esp., referre pedem or vestigia, or gradum (gradus), or reflex., se referre and pass., referri, as middle, to retreat, move back, yield; esp. as milit. t. t., paulatim cedere ac pedem referre, Caes.; (γ) naut. t. t., to drive back; auster aliquem in Italiam refert, Cic.; **2**, to bring back from a place, as a trophy, present, discovery; **a**, tabulas repertas ad Caesarem, Caes.; pro re certa falsam spem domum, Cic.; esp., milit. t. t., signa militaria sex, Caes.; **b**, to bring back a message, report, etc.; responsum, Cic.; rumores, Cic.; with acc. and infin., imminere Volscum bellum, Liv.; **3**, to bring back as equivalent, return, requite; **a**, vicem, Ov.; alicui plurimam salutem, Cic.; **b**, gratiam, to return thanks, to recompense, Cic.; **4**, to turn back (parts of the body); oculos ad terram identidem, Cic.; os in se, Ov.; **5**, to repeat, renew, restore; **a**, eandem totius caeli descriptionem, Cic.; **b**, to represent, be the image of, recall; aliquem ore, Verg. **II.** to give away from oneself. **A.** to give up, present, deliver; frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, Caes.; polit. t. t., hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo, deliver into the public treasury, Cic.; rationes ad aerarium, Cic.; esp., **a**, to pay off; otonis idibus aera, Hor.; **b**, to offer as a sacrifice; sollemnia ludis, Verg.; **c**, to procure, confer upon; consulatum ad patrem, Cic.; **d**, to report, relate by word of mouth or by writing; certorum hominum sermones ad aliquem, Cic.; haec mandata Caesari, Caes.; aliquem in numero deorum, to raise to, Cic.; with acc. and infin., referunt Suebos ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes.; **e**, to place before for advice, apply to, refer to, de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum col-

legium, Cic.; esp., **1.** referre ad senatum, to bring a question before the senate; ad senatum de legibus abrogandis, Cic.; **2.** to register, record, enter; iudicium in tabulas publicas, Cic.; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquem in proscriptis, in the list of proscribed, Cic.; esp., to write in an account-book; pecuniam operi publico, under the head of a public work, Cic.; aliquid in acceptum referre or acceptum referre, to enter as paid, Cic. (perf. and sup., rettuli and rellatum sometimes in poets to make the first syllable long).

refert, rēfūt, referre, impers. (from re, for ex re and fert), it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest; with meā, tuā, nostrā, vestrā, cuijā; more rarely with ad and the acc., or only acc., or with genit.; a, with possess. pron., non ascripsi id, quod tuā nihil referrebat, Cic.; non plus sua referre, quam si, etc., Cic.; b, without poss. pron., refert magno opere id ipsum; with infin. as subj., neque refert videre quid dicendum sit, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? Cic.; quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? Cic.; c, with dat., quid refert intra naturae fines venti, iugera centum an mille aret? Hor.; d, with genit., faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis, quam suā retulisse videretur, Sall.; e, absol., tamquam referret, as if it were of any consequence, Tac.

refertus -a -um, p. adj. (from refero), stuffed, crammed, filled, full; (a) with abl., insula referta divitiis, Cic.; (b) with genit., mare refertum praedonibus, Cic.; (γ) with de and the abl., cur de proemiis referti essent eorum libri, Cic.; (δ) absol., aerarium refertius, Cic.; theatrum refertissimum, Cic.

refervēo, 2. to boil over; fig., refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

refervesco, 3. (refervēo), to boil up, bubble up; sanguis refervescit, Cic.

reficio -feci -fectum, 3. (re and facio). **I.** to make again. **A.** to make afresh, prepare again; arma, Sall.; ea quae sunt ommissa, Cic. **B.** to choose again; tribunos, Cic. **II.** to re-establish, restore a thing to its previous condition; salutem, Cic.; esp., a, to build again; pontem, Caes.; fana, Cic.; b, to refit, repair; naves, classem, Caes.; aedes, Cic.; c, to light again, kindle again; flammam, Ov.; d, to restore in point of number, to fill up, complete; exercitum, Liv.; copias, Caes.; e, to restore health, heal, cure; Thronis reficiendi spes, Cic.; f, to restore (physically, politically, mentally) to refresh, revive; relicere se et curare, Cic.; fessum viā ac vigiliis militem, Liv.; me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, gives me strength, Cic.; of things, herbas, Ov. **III.** to get back again, receive, get; plus mercedis ex fundo, Cic.

refigo -fixi -fixum, 3. to tear, loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten. **I.** Lit., tabulas, Cic.; signa templis, Hor. **II.** Meton., A. to take down the tables of the law, i.e., to repeal, abrogate; leges, aera, Cic. **B.** to pack up, ap. Cic.

refingo, 3. to form anew; cerea regna, Verg. Cat.

reflagito, 1. to ask back, demand again, Cat.

reflātus -ī, m. (reflo). **I.** a blowing against, Plin. **II.** Meton., a contrary wind; naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic.

reflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. to turn back, bend back. **I.** Lit., cervicem, Ov.; oculos, Ov.; pass., reflecti, as middle, tereti cervice reflexa, Verg.; longos reflectitur ungues, bends his nails into long talons, Ov. **II.** Fig., to turn back, turn, divert; animum, Cic.; mentes, Cic.; orsa in melius, Verg.

reflo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to blow back, blow against, blow contrary; etsi etesiae valde refloant, Cic. **II.** Transit., to blow out, breathe out, Lucr.

refloresco -florū, 3. to begin to bloom again, Plin.

refluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow back, to overflow; Nilus refluit campis, Verg.

refluus -a -um (refluo), flowing back; mare, Ov.

refodio -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig out, dig up, Plin.

reformator -ōris, m. (reformo), one who forms again, a reviver, improver, Plin.

reformidatio -ōnis, f. (reformido), excessive dread, fear, terror, Cic.

reformido, 1. to dread, fear, be afraid of, shun, avoid; a, of persons, (a) with acc., aliquem, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; (b) with infin., refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic.; (γ) with rel. sent., nec quid occurrat, reformidat, Cic.; (δ) absol., vide, quam non reformidem, Cic.; b, of things, ante (vites) reformidant ferrum, Verg.

reformo, 1. to form again, mould anew, alter in form; Ioleus reformatus in annos primos, Ov.

refovēo -fovi -fotum, 2. to warm again, cherish again, revive, restore, refresh. **I.** Lit., corpus, Ov.; vires, Tac.; ignes tepidos, Ov. **II.** Fig., provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac.

refractariolus -a -um (dim. of refractarius), somewhat contentious, stubborn; hoc iudiciale dicendi genus, Cic.

refractarius -a -um (refragor), stubborn, refractory, contentious, Sen.

refrāgor, 1. dep. (opp. to suffragor), to oppose, withstand, thwart; petenti, Cic.; honori eius, Liv.; illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, is opposed to, Cic.

refreno, 1. to hold back, rein in; transf., to hold back, restrain, curb; fluxus, Lucr.; aquas, Ov.; fig., animum, Cic.; juventutem, Cic.; adulescentes a gloria, Cic.

refrīco -fricū -fricātus, 1. to rub again, scratch again, gall. **I.** Lit., alieuius vulnera, to tear open, Cic.; cicatricem, Cic. **II.** Transf., to excite again, renew; pulcherrimi facti memoriam, Cic.; tuis sceleribus reipublicae praeterita fata refricabis, Cic.; dolore, Cic.; crebro refricatur lippitudo, breaks out afresh, appears again, Cic.

refrigeratio -ōnis, f. (refrigero), a cooling, coolness; me delectant et refrigeratio et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hiernus, Cic.

refrigeratorius -a -um (refrigero), cooling, Plin.

refrigeratrix -icis, f. cooling, Plin.

refrigero, 1. to make cool. **I.** Lit., a, physically, stella Saturni refrigerat, Cic.; b, of animal heat, membra undā, Ov.; dei membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata dicenda sunt, Cic.; pass., refrigerari, as middle, to cool oneself, grow cool; umbris aquisite, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cool, to deprive of warmth or zeal; and hence, pass., to be cold, exhausted, languid, to grow cool or languid; refrigerata accusatio, Cic.; sermone refrigerato, Cic.

refrigesco -frixi, 3. to grow cold, cool down, become cool. **I.** Lit., cor corpore cum toto refrixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., to lose warmth, vigour, zeal, grow cool, to flag, to fail, to abate, to grow stale; illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.; vereor ne hasta (the public auction) refrixerit, Cic.; of persons, Scaurus refrixerat, Cic.

rêfringo -frêgi -fractum, 3. (re and frango), to break up, break open. **I.** Lit., claustra, Cic.: carcerem, Liv. **II.** Transf., to break in pieces, to break, destroy; vim fluminis, Caes.; vim fortunae, Liv.

rêfugio -fûgi -fûgitum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away, take to flight, escape. **A.** Lit., velocissime, Caes.; ad suos, Caes.; Syracusas, Cic.; ex castris in montem, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to turn away from, avoid; vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.; b, of places, to retire from, recede from; refugit ab litore templum, Verg.; c, to take refuge with, have recourse to; ad legatos, Cic. **II.** Transf., to fly from, avoid, run away from. **A.** Lit., impetum, Cic. **B.** Fig., to avoid, shun; iudicio, Cic.; ministeria, Verg.

rêfugium -ii, n. (refugio), a place of refuge, a refuge; silvae densate refugium, Liv.; refugium populorum erat senatus, Cic.

rêfûsus -a -um (refugio). **I.** flying, fugitive, receding; quidam in castra refugi, Tac. Subst., refugi, fugitives, Tac. **II.** Poet., transf., receding, recoiling; unda, Ov.

rêfulgêo -fûlsi, 2. to gleam or glitter back, to shine brightly, to glitter. **I.** Lit., arma refulgentia, Liv.; Jovis tutela refulgens (of Jupiter, as an auspicious birth-star), Hor. **II.** Fig., splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Prop.

rêfundo -fûdi -fûsum, 3. **I.** to pour back; vapores eûlem, Cic.; aequor in aequor, Ov.; refluxus Oceanus, ebbing and flowing, Verg. **II.** to cause to flow forth; pass., refundi, as middle, to overflow; stagna refusa vadis, Verg.

rêfutatio -ônis, f. (refuto), a refutation, refutation, Cic.

rêfutatus, abl. -û = refutatio (q.v.).

rêfûto, 1. **I.** to drive back, press back; nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig., to resist, oppose, repel, repress. **A.** Gen., clamorem, Cic.; cupiditatem, Cic.; virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. **B.** Esp., to confute, refute, disprove; sceleratorum perjuria testimoniis, Cic.; aliquos domesticis testibus, Cic.; Fors dicta refutet! may fate avert! Verg.

rêgâlîolus -i, m. (dim. of regalis), a small bird, perhaps the wren, Suet.

rêgâlîs -e (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Lit., genus civitatis, monarchical, Cic.; nomen, Cic.; carmen, celebrating deeds of kings, Ov. **II.** Transf., kingly, princely, worthy of a king; ornatus, Cic.; regalem animum in se esse, Liv.

rêgâlîtêr, adv. (regalis), royally, regally; a, in good sense, centum hostiis sacrificium regaliter Minervae conficere, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically; precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov.

rêgêlo, 1. to thaw, warm, Mart.

rêgênêro, 1. to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, Plin.

rêgerminatio -ônis, f. (regermino), a budding again, putting forth of buds again, Plin.

rêgermino, 1. to put forth buds again, germinate again, Plin.

rêgêro -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry back, bear back, bring back. **I.** Lit., quo regesta e fossa terra foret, Liv.; tellurem, to throw back again, Ov. **II.** Transf., to throw back, return, report; convicia, Hor.

rêgia, v. regius.

rêgiê, adv. (regius), royally; a, in a good sense, Plaut.; b, in a bad sense, arbitrarily, despotically, tyrannically; crudeliter et regie fieri, Cic.; ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

rêgîficus -a um (rex and facio), royal, princely, splendid; luxus, Verg.

rêgîno, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Luer.

Rêgîllus -i, m. **I.** a town in the country of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome. Hence, **Rêgîllensis** -e and **Rêgîllânus** -a -um, belonging to Regillus. **II.** a small lake in Latium on the via Lavicana, scene of a victory of the Romans over the Latins, 496 B.C. Hence, **Regillensis** -e, surname of the Postumii, as the Roman commander was the dictator Postumius. **III.** surname of the gens Aemilia.

rêgîmen -inis, n. (rego). **I.** guiding, leading. **A.** Lit., eorum, Tac.; navis, Tac.; cohortium, Tac. **B.** Fig., guidance, rule, government, direction; totius magistratus, Liv.; absol., the government of a state, Tac. **II.** that which guides. **A.** Poet., the rudder, Ov. **B.** Fig., a ruler, governor; rerum, of a state, Liv.

rêgina -ae, f. (rex), a queen. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., Plaut.; 2, esp., of Cleopatra, Cic.; of Dido, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, of goddesses, regina, Juno, Cic.; b, a king's daughter, a princess (of Ariadne), Verg.; of Medea, Ov. **II.** Fig., queen, mistress, sovereign; haec una virtus (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic.; regina pecunia, Hor.

Rêgînus, v. Regium.

rêgio -ônis, f. (rego). **I.** a direction, line. **A.** Gen., si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic.; haec eadem est nostra regia et via, Cic.; oppidi murus recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat, Caes.; recta regione, in a straight line, Liv. **B.** Esp., e regione, adv., a, in a straight line; alterum e regione movetur, alterum declinat, Cic.; b, in the opposite direction, over, against; (a) with genit., e regione solis, Cic.; (b) with dat., esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a boundary line, boundary; 1, gen., a, lit., usually plur., res ea orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, Cic.; b, fig., sese regionibus officii continet, Cic.; 2, esp., a, t. f. of augurs' language, the line of sight; per litum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; b, a region of the heavens or earth; regio aquilonis, australis, Cic.; c, geographical position, eam esse naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, Cic. **B.** 1, a region, country, territory, district; a, lit., locus in regione pestilenti saluber, Cic.; b, fig., sphere, department, territory; bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, Cic.; 2, esp., a, an administrative division, province, district; principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, Caes.; b, a division, quarter, ward, district of Rome, Tac.

rêgiônâtîm, adv. (regio), according to districts, provinces; tribus describere, Liv.

Rêgîum -ii, n. **I.** a town of the Boii in Gallia Cispadana, now Reggio. Hence, **Rêgienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Regium. **II.** a town of the Brutii, at the south of Italy, near Sicily, now Reggio. Hence, **Rêgînus** -a -um, belonging to Regium.

rêgius -a -um (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., anni, the period of monarchy at Rome, Cic.; ales, the eagle, Cic.; causa (of the installation of Ptolemaeus Auletes), Cic. **B.** Transf., royal, splendid, magnificent; moles, Hor.; morbus, jaundice, Hor. **II.** Subst., **A.** **rêgiû** -ôrum, m. 1, the troops of the king, Liv.; 2, the satraps of the king, Nep. **B.** **regia** -ae, f. 1, the royal dwelling, the palace; a, gen., Cic.; b, esp., a building in Rome on the Via Sacra, the palace of Numa, afterwards used by the priests,

Cic.; so atrium regium, Liv.; **c.** meton., the court, the royal family, Liv.; **2.**= basilica, a public hall, Suet.

reglütino, 1. to unglue, separate, Cat.

regnator -ōris, m. (regno), a ruler, governor, king; Olympi, Jupiter, Verg.; Asiae, Verg.

regnatrix -trix, f. (regnator), ruling; domus, Tac.

regno, 1. (regnum). **I.** Intransit., to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign. **A.** Lit., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; imper., post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, Liv. **B.** Transf., to rule as a king; **a.**, of persons, to be master, to have absolute sway, to play the lord; partly in a good sense, Graecia jam regnante, Cic.; partly in a bad sense, to be a tyrant; regnavit is quidem (Gracchus) paucos menses, Cic.; **b.**, of things, to rule, get the mastery; ignis per alta cacumina regnat, Verg.; ardor edendi per viscera regnat, Ovid., of abstractions, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. **II.** Trans., to rule; only in pass., regnandam accipere Albam, Verg.; with abl. of pers., terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quae regnantur, which are ruled by kings, Tac.

regnum -i, n. (rex), royal power or authority, royalty, monarchy, the throne. **I.** **A.** Lit., superbi regni initium, Cic.; regnum affectare, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, in a good sense, authority, rule, unrestrained power; alieni regnum deferre, Caes.; abuti ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, under the republic at Rome, tyranny, despotism; regnum appetere, Cic.; crimen regni, Ov.; regnum judiciorum, regnum forense, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a country ruled by a king, a kingdom; fines regni, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, the kingdom of the dead, Verg.; 2, any possession, estate; in tuo regno, Cic.; mea regna, Verg.

rêgo, rex, rectum, 3. to guide, direct. **I.** Lit., **A.** equum, Liv.; regit beluam quocumque vult, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., regere fines, to mark out boundaries, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** to guide, direct; **a.**, motum mundi, Cic.; juvenem, Cic.; **b.**, esp., as a ruler, to guide, direct, rule, govern, administer; rempublicam, Cic.; Massilienses summâ iustitiâ, Cic.; transf., of abstract objects, omnes animi partes, Cic.; suorum libidines, Cic. **B.** to show the right way to, to set right; errantem, Caes.; te regere possum, Cic.

regredior -gressus sum, 3. (re and gradior), to go back, retreat, step back. **I.** Lit., **a.**, ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; **b.**, as milit. t. t., to retreat, Caes. **II.** Fig., in illum annum, Cic.

regressio -ōnis, f. (regredior), a going back, repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Quint.

regressus -ūs, m. (regredior), a going back, return. **I.** Lit., **a.**, Cic.; dare alicui regressum, Ov. Plur., conservare progressus et regressus, Cic.; **b.**, milit. t. t., a retreat, Liv. **II.** Fig., **a.**, a return; ab ira, Liv.; **b.**, refuge, recourse; ad principem, Tac.

rêgula -ae, f. (rego), a rule, a bar, staff, lath, stick. **I.** Gen., Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., a rule, Cic. **B.** Fig., a rule, pattern, model; juris, Cic.; regula ad quam omnia iudicia rerum diriguntur, Cic.

1. **regulus** -i, m. (dim. of rex). **I.** a petty king, prince, Sall. **II.** a king's son, prince, Liv.

2. **Rêgulus**, surname of the gens Atilia, the most famous member of which was the consul M. Atilius Regulus, famous for his devoted return into captivity in the First Punic War.

rêgusto, 1. to taste again or repeatedly. **I.** Lit., Pers. **II.** Fig., crebro litteras alicuius, to

take pleasure in reading over again, Cic.; laudationem Lollii, Cic.

reicio = rejicio (q.v.).

rejectionis -a -um (rejicio), to be rejected; subst., **rejectionis** -orum, transl. of the Stoic ἀπορρηγμένα, things which, though not evil, are to be rejected, Cic.

rejectionis -ōnis, f. (rejicio). **I.** Lit., a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up; sanguinis, a spitting of blood, Plin. **II.** Fig., **A.** a casting out, rejection, despising; **a.**, huius civitatis, Cic.; **b.**, esp., legal t. t., the refusal to accept a particular judge, challenging a jurymen; iudicium, Cic. **B.** In rhet., in alium, a shifting off from oneself to another, Cic.

rejectionis, 1. (intens. of rejicio), to cast back, throw back, Lucr.

rejicio -jēci -jectionem, 3. (re and jacio), to throw back. **I.** Gen., **A.** In a narrow sense, to cast behind, throw behind; **a.**, scutum (to protect oneself), Cic.; esp., of a garment, to throw behind; togam ab humero, Liv.; paenulum, to throw back on the shoulders (to leave the hands free), Cic.; **b.**, esp., (a) rejicere or pass., rejici, as middle, to sink back; se in alicuius gremium, Lucr.; (β) to place behind; accensus in postremam aciem, Liv.; rejecta mater, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, to cast back from oneself, throw away, repel, drive back; 1, lit., **a.**, colubras ab ore, Ov.; oculos Rutulorum arvis, turn from, Verg.; esp., (a) to throw away a garment; vestem ex humeris, Ov.; sagulum, Cic.; (β) to throw back; cause to echo; gen., in pass., to echo back; imago rejecta, Lucr.; **b.**, esp., (a) to drive off living beings; capellas a flumine, Verg.; esp., as milit. t. t., to drive back; equitatum, Caes.; hostes ab Antiochea, Cic.; fig., alicuius ferrum et audaciam in foro, Cic.; (β) as naut. t. t., of a storm, to drive back, cast up; naves tempestate rejectas, Caes.; rejici austro ad Leucopetram, Cic.; 2, fig., **a.**, to drive off from oneself, remove, repulse; hanc proscRIPTIONem hoc iudicio a se rejicere et aspernari, Cic.; **b.**, esp., (a) to reject with scorn, disdain, spurn; bona diligere et rejicere contraria, Cic.; omnem istam iudices or jury; as legal t. t., to challenge the judges or jury; iudices, Cic.; recuperatores, Cic.; (β) to refer to; alicuique ad ipsam epistolam, Cic.; (γ) to bring a matter before the senate, or a magistrate; rem ad senatum, Liv.; (δ) to put off; totam rem in mensem Ianuarium, Cic. **II.** to throw back at some one; telum in hostem, Caes. (imper., reice, dissyll., Verg.).

relabor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. to slide, glide, flow, fall back. **I.** Lit., preno rudente relabi, Ov.; relabi montibus, Hor. **II.** Fig., tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor.; nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, come back to, Hor.

relanguesco -langui, 3. to become faint, languid. **I.** Physically, Ov. **II.** Morally or intellectually, **a.**, to be weakened, be made effeminate; iis rebus relanguescere animos, Caes.; **b.**, to become relaxed, to abate; taedio impetus relanguescit regis, Liv.; relanguisse se dicit, his animosity had abated, Liv.

relatio -ōnis, f. (refero), a carrying back, bringing back. **I.** Lit., Quint. **II.** Fig., **A.** Legal t. t., criminis, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser, Cic. **B.** 1, polit. t. t., a motion, proposal, proposition of a magistrate in the senate, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., relation, reference, respect, Cic.

relator -ōris, m. (refero), a mover, proposer in the senate, ap. Cic.

relatus -ūs, m. (refero), a bringing before. **I.** a narrative, recital; quorum (carminum) relatus, Tac. **II.** a proposal, report in the senate, Tac.

relaxatio -ōnis, f. (relaxo), a relaxation, easing; animi, Cic.

relaxo, 1. **I.** to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax; alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.; ora fontibus, Ov. **II.** to make slack, to ease, to open, unjust. **A.** Lit., clausura, Ov.; vias et caeca spiramenta, Verg. **B.** Fig., to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, relax; a, gen., (a) transit., continuationem verborum modo relaxat, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quiddam astrinxi relaxat, loosens the reins which I drew tight, Cic.; (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, Cic.; (β) reflex. and middle, animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, shall have freed themselves, Cic.; simply relaxare and middle, relaxari = to slacken; (dolor) levitas dat intervalla et relaxat, Cic.; insani quum relaxentur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.; b, esp., to relax by way of recreation, to lighten, enliven, cheer up; (a) transit., animum, Cic.; (β) reflex. and middle, se istā occupatione, Cic.; relaxari animo, Cic.

relégatio -ōnis, f. (I. relego), a banishing, banishment, the mildest form of exile from Rome, by which the exile preserved his civil rights, Cic.

1. **relego**, 1. to send away. **I.** Lit., 1. tauros procul atque in sola pascua, Verg.; 2. as a punishment, to remove, banish; filium ab hominibus, Cic.; aliquem in exsilium, Liv.; relegatus, non exsul dicitur (the relegatio being the mildest form of banishment), Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to remove far away; terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic.; b, to reject; Samnitium dona, Cic.

2. **relego** -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to gather up, collect again. **A.** Lit., filo relecto, Ov. **B.** Transf., to travel, sail through, traverse again; Hellespontiacas aquas, Ov. **II.** to go over again; a, to read over again; Trojani belli scriptorem, Hor.; scripta, Ov.; b, to talk over; suos sermone labores, Ov.

reléntesco, 3. to become languid, feeble again; amor, Ov.

relévo, 1. **I.** to lift, raise up again; e terra corpus, Ov. **II.** to make light again, to lighten. **A.** Lit., epistolam graviorem pellatione, Cic.; relevati longā catena, to be freed from, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to relieve, free from an evil, to lessen, diminish; communem casum misericordiā hominum, Cic.; morbum, Cic.; 2, to lighten, alleviate, refresh; pectora mero, Ov.; potius relevare quam castigare, Cic.; relevati, to be relieved, refreshed; relevata respublica, Cic.

relictio -ōnis, f. (relinquo), a leaving, deserting; reipublicae, Cic.

relictus and **reliōsus** = reliquus (q.v.).

religatio -ōnis, f. (religo), a tying up, training; vitium, Cic.

religio (religiō) -ōnis, f. (perhaps from re-ligo). **I.** Gen., conscientiousness, scrupulousness, conscientious exactness; hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, Cic.; nulla in iudiciis severitas, nulla religio, Cic.; with object, genit., non nullius officii, privati officii, Cic.; with subject, genit., fides et religio iudicis, Cic. **II.** Esp., respect for what is sacred. **A.** conscientious scruples, respect for conscience; perturbari religione et metu, Cic.; res in religionem alicui venit, is a matter of conscience to, Cic.; religio alicui non est, quominus, etc., a man is not prevented by conscience from, etc., Cic.; in plur., quas religiones, Cic. **B.** religious feeling, religious awe; 1, lit., a, in a good sense, inculta iustitia religioe Numae Pompilii, Liv.; in plur., hostis omnium religionum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstition; animos multiplex religio et pleraque externa inessit, Liv.; 2, meton., that which is holy or sacred; a, gen., (a) in a good sense, in sacerdotibus tanta offusa

oculis animoque religio, Liv.; (β) in a bad sense, an insult to religion, sin, curse; religio Clodiana, Cic.; b, esp., (a) act., religious obligation; tanta religione obstricta tota provincia est, Cic.; so of an oath, religio iurjurandi, Cic.; (β) holiness, sanctity; deorum, Cic.; magistratus religione inviolati, Cic.; of a place, fani, sacriarii, Cic. **C.** religious worship, the worship of the gods, external religion; 1, lit., religio, id est, cultus deorum, Cic.; plur., religiones, religious observances; diligentissimus religionum cultor, Liv.; 2, meton., an object of worship, holy thing; religio domestica (of a statue), Cic.; hence, the sacred dwelling of a god; a deorum religionibus demigrare, Cic. (In poets the first syllable is long, hence written religio).

religiōse (religiōse), adv. (religiosus). **I.** conscientiously, scrupulously; testimonium dicere, Cic. **II.** piously, religiously; deos colere, Liv.; religiosissime templum colere, Cic.

religiōsus (religiōsus) -a -um (religio). **I.** conscientious, scrupulous; testis, Cic. **II.** A. religiously scrupulous; civitas, Liv.; dies, a day of evil omen, as the dies Alliensis, Cic. **B.** a, in a good sense, religious, god-fearing, pious; (a) lit., qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegere sunt dicti religiosi, Cic.; (β) meton., holy, sacred; templum sanctum et religiosum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstitious, Ter.

religo, 1. **I.** to tie, fasten behind. **A.** Lit., 1, virginem, Ov.; rite oncos, Verg.; trabes axibus, Caes.; aliquem ad currum, Cic.; funera in stipite, Ov.; funiculum a puppi, Cic.; 2, to bind up the hair; alicui, for the sake of some one; flavam comam, Hor.; 3, to fasten a boat or ship to the bank, to moor; naves ad terram, Caes.; religata in litore pinus, Ov. **B.** Transf., quae (prudencia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, connected with, Cic. **II.** to unbind, unfasten, Cat.

relino -lēvi -litum, 3. to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch, etc., Verg., Ter.

relinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. **I.** to leave behind, leave. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; 2, fig., to leave behind; aculeos in animo alicuius, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind; a, lit., heredem testamento reliquit hunc, Cic.; so of posthumous work, scriptum in Originibus, Cic.; b, fig., memoriam, Cic.; nomen, Hor.; 2, to leave over, leave to, to let remain; a, alicui ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alicui, Caes.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, there remained, Caes.; b, fig., populari reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes relinquitur, remains, Cic.; Caes.; urbem direptioni ac incendiis, Cic.; relinquitur with ut and the subj., Cic., Caes.; 3, to leave behind in a certain state, to let lie, leave; a, lit., aliquem insepultum, Cic.; b, fig., rem integrum, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes. **II.** to abandon, forsake, separate oneself from some one or something. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., domum propinquoque, Caes.; 2, fig., a quartana aliquis relinquitur, Cic.; vitam, Verg.; relinquit aliquem animas, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic. **B.** to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; signa, desert, Liv.; 2, fig., a, to neglect, abandon, let go, take no thought for; rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.; agrorum et armorum cultum, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to pass over, not to notice; caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, Cic.; (β) to leave unfinished; artem inveniendi totam, Cic.; (γ) to leave unavenged, unpunished; injurias suas, Cic.

reliquiae (reliquiae) -arum, f. (reliquus), remains, relics, remainder, remnant. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., conjurationes, Cic.; Troas

Danaum reliquias, *remnant left by the Greeks*, Verg. **B.** Esp., **a.**, the fragments of food, *remnants of a feast*, Plaut.; fig., velle me ad cenam (the murder of Caesar) invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes (*had not left Antonius alive*), Cic.; **b.**, the remains of some one dead, carcass; humanorum corporum, Tac.; **c.**, the remains, ashes of a corpse *burnt on the funeral pyre*; Marii, Cic. **II.** Fig., pristinae fortunae reliquia, miserae, Cic. (in poets, to lengthen the first syllable, also written reliquiae).

reliquus (relicus) -a -um (relinquo), *that which is left behind, remaining, left*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., spes, Cic.; subst., (a) plur., **reliqui** -orum, m. the rest; with genit., reliqui peditum, Liv.; (B) **reliquum** -i, n. and **reliqua** -orum, n. the rest, the remainder; de reliquo, Cic.; reliqua belli perficere, Liv.; esp., reliquum est ut, foll. by subj. only, *it remains that*, Cic.; reliquum est with infin., Cic.; nihil est reliqui, *nothing remains*, Cic.; reliquum facere, *to leave remaining*; nullum munus cuique reliquum fecisti, *thou hast left no duty unperformed*, Cic.; nihil reliqui facere, *to leave nothing remaining*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** t. of business language, outstanding (of a debt), remaining; pecuniam reliquam ad diem solvere, Cic.; subst., **reliquum** -i, n. and plur., **reliqua** -orum, n. *what is outstanding, remaining*; quum tanta reliqua sunt, Cic.; **2.** of time, remaining, future; gloria, Cic.; in reliquum tempus, Cic. **II.** Transf., *that which is left of a whole when the part is taken away, remaining*; reliqua pars exercitus, Caes.; reliqui omnes, *all the rest*, Cic.

religio, religiosus, etc. = religio, etc. (q.v.).

reliquiae = reliquiae (q.v.).

relucēo -luxi, **2.** to gleam back, to glitter, shine, Cic.

relūcesco -luxi, **3.** (inchoat. of reluceo), to become bright again, begin to shine again; imago solis reluxit, Ov.

reluctor, **1.** dep. to strive against, struggle against; draco, Hor.

remācresco -crui, **3.** to grow thin again, Suet.

remālēdico, **3.** to revile again, Suet.

remādo, **3.** to chew the cud, ruminate, Plin.

remāneo -mansi -mansum, **2.** to remain behind, remain. **I.** Gen., Romae, Cic.; in exercitu, Cic.; ad urbem, Caes.; domi, Cic.; apud aliquem, Caes. **II.** Esp., **2.** to remain, abide, continue; **1.** lit., animi remanent post mortem, Cic.; **2.**, to remain in a certain condition; pars integra remanebat, Cic.

remāno, **1.** to flow back, Lucr.

remansio -ōnis, f. (remaneo), a remaining, continuing in one place, Cic.

remēdium -ii, n. (re and medeor). **I.** a means of healing, a cure, remedy, medicine; remedium quoddam habere, Cic.; remedio quodam uti, Cic.; remedio esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., a means of assistance or relief, a remedy; injuriarum tuae, Cic.; remedia incommodorum, Cic.; ad magnitudinem frigorum hoc sibi remedium comparare, Cic.

remēo, **1.** to go back, come back, return; remeat victor, Verg.; aer, Cic.; with acc., urbes, Verg.; aevum peractum, *to live over again*, Hor.

remētor -mensus sum, **4.** to measure over again, measure back. **I.** Gen., astra rite, to observe carefully, Verg. **II.** to go back, Plin.; in pass. meaning, iter retro pari ratione *romensum* est, *has been traversed*, Lucr.

remex -migi, m. (remus and ago), a rower, Cic.; collectively = remiges, the crew of rowers, Verg.

Rēmi (Rhēmi) -orum, m. a people of N. Gaul, between the Matrona (Marne) and the Aisne (Aisne), whence modern Rheims; sing., Iecius Remus, Caes.

remigatio -ōnis, f. (remigo), a rowing, Cic.

remigium -ii, n. (remex). **I.** rowing. **A.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** the oars; **a.** lit., Verg.; **b.** transf., of the oar-like motion of wings, remigio alarum, Verg. **B.** the crew of rowers, the oarsmen, Liv.

remigo, **1.** (remex), to row, Cic.

remigro, **1.** to wander back, come back, return. **I.** Lit., in domum suam, Cic.; Romam, Cic. **II.** Fig., ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigaret, Cic.

remīniscor, **3.** dep. to call to mind, recollect, remember; absol., de quaestoribus remīniscētem recordari, Cic.; with genit., veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.; with acc., eas res, Cic.; with rel. sent., quae tradantur mysteriis, Cic.

remiscēo -miscū -mistum (-mixtum), **2.** to mix, mix up, mingle; Lydis remixtum carmen tibiis, Hor.

remissē, adv. (remissus). **I.** loosely; orationem non astricte, sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. **II.** gently, mildly; remissius disputare, Cic.

remissio -ōnis, f. (remitto). **I.** sending back; obsidum captivorumque, Liv. **II.** a letting down. **A.** Lit., **1.** a letting fall, lowering; superciliorum, Cic.; **2.** letting fall, lowering, sinking; vocis contentiones et remissiones, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** breaking off, interrupting, ceasing; morbi, Cic.; usūs, Cic.; **2.** a remitting; tributum in triennium, Tac.; **3.** remissio animi; **a.** relaxation, recreation, Cic.; **b.** quiet, tranquillity; in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.; **c.** mildness, Cic.

remissus -a -um, p. adj. (from remitto), relaxed, languid. **I.** Lit., corpora, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** In a bad sense, negligent, remiss, inactive; animus, Cic.; te remissionem in petendo, Cic. **B.** In a good sense; **1.** less severe; ventus remissior, Caes.; frigora remissiora, Caes.; **2.** mild, gentle, Cic.; **3.** cheerful, merry, lively; homo, Cic.; jocus, Cic.

remitto -misi -misum, **3.** **I.** to send back, send; mulieres Romam, Cic.; obsequia alicui, Caes.; nuntium, to send a divorce to, Cic.; **so 1.**, to throw back; pila, Caes.; **2.**, to give back, return; alicui beneficium, Caes.; **3.**, to give back from oneself; **a.** vocem memora remittunt, echo, Verg.; **b.**, to cause, produce; atramenta remittunt labem, Hor. **II.** to let go back, relax; habenas, Cic.; frena equo, Ov.; arcum, Hor.; **so 1.**, to let sink down; brachia, Verg.; tunica remissa, Ov.; **2.**, to loosen; vincula, Ov.; esp., **a.**, to make liquid (again); calor mella liquefacta remittit, Verg.; **b.**, to free; vere remissus ager, freed from ice and snow, Ov.; **c.**, to cause to relax, to relieve, release, abate; spes animos a certamine remisit, Liv.; se remittere, to leave off work, refresh oneself, Nep.; cantus remittunt animum, relieve, enliven the mind, Cic.; reflex., se remittere, or simply remittere, to abate, become mild, cease; quum remiserant dolores, Cic.; ventus remisit, Caes.; **3.**, to give free scope to; animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tum continerentur, Cic.; **4.**, to give up, to allow, forego, concede, grant; **a.** omnia ista concedam et remittam, Cic.; provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Cic.; **b.**, to renounce some work, punishment, etc., to remit, forego, give up; navem in triennium, Cic.; Erycis tibi terga remitto, *make no use of*, Verg.;

inimicitias suas reipublicae, Liv.; **c**, to *abate, stop*; de celeritate, Cic.; aliquid, Cic.; aliquid de severitate cogendi, Cic.

rēmōlior, 4. dep. to *press back, push back, move back*; pondera terrae, Ov.

rēmollesco, 3. to *become soft again*. **I.** Lit., vera remollescit sole, Ov. **II.** Fig., **a**, to *be moved by*; precibus, Ov.; **b**, to *become effeminate*; eā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, Caes.

rēmollīo, 4. to *make soft again*; fig., to *make effeminate, to weaken*; artus, Ov.

rēmōra -ae, f. a *delay, hindrance*, Plaut.

rēmōrāmen -iuis, n. (remoror), a *delay*, Ov.

rēmordēo -mordi -morsum, 2. to *bite again*; fig., to *annoy, disquiet, harass*; te cura remordet, Verg.

rēmōror, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to *remain behind, delay, dally, linger, loiter*; in Italia, Liv. **II.** Trans., to *delay, obstruct, hinder*; aliquem, Cic.; iter alicuius, Sall.

rēmōte, adv. (remotus), *afar off, at a distance*; aliae (stellae) propius a terris, aliae remotius eadem spatia coniciunt, Cic.

rēmōtiō -ōnis, f. (removeo), a *putting away, removing*; criminis, repellē, Cic.

rēmōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from removeo). **I.** Lit., *distant, afar off, remote*; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; loci remoti a mari, Cic. **II.** Fig., *removed from*; **a**, *free from*; ab suspitione remotissimus, Cic.; a vulgari scientia remotiora, Cic.; **b**, *disinclined to, averse from*; ab inani laude remotus, Cic.; **c**, subst., **rēmōta** -ōrum, n. = ἀπορηγμένα, of the Stoics, *things to be rejected*, Cic.

rēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to *move back, remove, take away, put away*; pecora, Caes.; arbitros, Cic.; aliquid ex oratione, Cic.; aliquid de medio, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; equos ex conspectu, Caes.; aliquem a republica, to *deprive of political rights*, Cic.; aliquem senatu, Liv.; *remove* re arbitris, Cic.

rēmūgio, 4. **I.** to *bellow again, bellow back*; ad verba alicuius, Ov. **II.** Transf., to *roar back, resound, echo*; vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg.

rēmuloēo -mulsi -mulsum, 2. to *stroke back*; caudam, Verg.

rēmulum -i, n. (ῥυμυλκῶ, for ῥυμὸν ἔλκω), a *tow-rope, towing cable*; navem remulco adducere, Caes.

Rēmulus -i, m. **I.** a *king in Alba*, Ov. **II.** the *name of a hero*, Verg.

rēmunerātiō -ōnis, f. (remunero), a *recompense, repaying, return*; benevolentiae, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

rēmuneror, 1. dep. to *recompense, repay, reward*; (a) with acc. of pers., aliquem similimo munere, Cic.; aliquem magno praemio, Caes. (β) with acc. of thing, beneficia alicuius officiis, Cic.; (γ) absol., in accipiendo remunerandoque, Cic.

Rēmūria = Lemuria, v. Lemures.

rēmurmūro, 1. to *murmur against, murmur back*; nec fracta remurmurat unda, Verg.

1. rēmus -i, m. (ῥέμυς), an *oar*. **I.** **A.** Lit., navigium remis incitare, Caes.; prov., remis ventisque, or ventis remis, by *oars and sails, by all means in our power*; res velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda, Cic. **B.** Fig., orationem dialecticorum remis propellere, Cic. **II.** Transf., *remi, the hands and feet of a person swimming*, Ov.; of the wings of a bird, alarum remis, Ov.

2. Rēmus -i, m. the *twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, who slew him in a dispute respecting the foundation of the city*.

3. Rēmus, v. Remi.

rēnarro, 1. to *relate again*; fata divum, Verg.

rēnascor -nātus sum, 3. dep. to *be born again, arise, grow again*. **I.** Lit., pinnae renascuntur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, of concr., ab secunda origine velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.; **b**, of abstr., bellum istuc renatum, Cic.

rēnāvigo, 1. to *sail back*; in haec regna, Cic.

rēnēo, 2. to *unspin, unravel that which has been spun*; dolent fila reneri, that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

rēnes -um and -iūm, m. the *kidneys*, Cic.

rēnidēo, 2. **I.** to *shine, gleam back, to glitter, be bright, to shimmer*; pura nocturno renidet luna mari, Hor.; non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. **II.** Meton., to *beam with joy, be joyful, cheerful, to laugh, and in a bad sense to laugh scornfully, to grin*; homo renidens, Liv.; adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguus renidet, Hor.

rēnidesco, 3. (renideo), to *glitter*, Lucr.

rēnitor, 3. dep. to *oppose, withstand, resist*, Liv.

1. rēno, 1. to *swim back*, Hor.

2. rēno (rēheno) -ōnis, m. an *animal of northern Europe, perhaps the reindeer*, Caes.

rēnōdo, 1. to *unbind, untie*; comam, Hor.

rēnōvāmen -iuis, n. (renovo), a *renewal, new condition*, Ov.

rēnōvātiō -ōnis, f. (renovo), a *renewing, renewal, renovation*. **I.** Lit., mundi, Cic.; esp., renovatio singulorum annorum, compound interest, Cic. **II.** Transf., renovatio timoris, Cic.

rēnōvo, 1. to *renew, renovate, restore*. **I.** Lit., templum, Cic.; agrum aratro, to *plough land that has been left fallow for some time*, Ov.; esp., fenus in singulos annos, to *reckon compound interest*, Cic.; centesimae quotannis renovatae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, to *renew*; scelus suum illud pristinum, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; ex morbo velut renovatus flos juvenatae, Liv.; animos ad odium renovare, to *inflame afresh* to, Cic.; **b**, to *renew in thought or words, to repeat, recall*; renovabo illud quod initio dixi, Cic.; **c**, to *refresh, restore, renew in strength*; reficere et renovare rempublicam, Cic.

rēnūmero, 1. to *count over, pay, pay back, repay*, Plaut.

rēnuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (renuntio), a *proclamation, declaration, public announcement*; with subject. genit., eius, Cic.; with object. genit., suffragiorum, Cic.

rēnuntio (rēnunciō), 1. **I.** to *bring back word, report, announce*; **a**, gen. with acc., with de and the abl., with acc. and infin., with a depend. rel. sent., assentior renuntioque vobis nihil esse quod, etc., Cic.; renuntium est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, I was informed, ap. Cic.; **b**, to *make an official announcement or declaration, to report*; aliquid ad senatum, Cic.; **c**, to *make a thing publicly known, to announce, e.g., the election of a consul, etc., to proclaim*; with double acc., I. Murenam consulem, Cic.; or in pass. with double nom., sacerdos Climachias renuntiatius est, Cic. **II.** to *disclaim, refuse, renounce*; amicitiam alicui, Liv.; hospitium alicui, Cic.; decisionem tutoribus, Cic.

rēnuntius -ii, m. one who *brings back word, a reporter*, Plaut.

renūo -nūi, 3. to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject; renuit negitque Sabellus, Hor.; with dat., huic decem millium crimini, to deny, Cic.; with acc., nullum convivium, to decline, Cic.

renūto, 1. (intens. of renuo), to refuse, deny, decline, Lucr.

renūtus, abl. -ū, m. (renuo), a denial, refusal, Plin.

reor, rātus sum, 2. dep. (root RE, Gr. PE-ω, I say), to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge; (a), with acc. and infin. or with infin. alone, rentur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, etc., Cic.; (B) with double acc., alii rem incredibili rati, Sall.; (y) absol., reor in parenthesis, nam, reor, nullus posset esse judicior, Cic.

repāgula -ōrum, n. (repango). **I.** the barrier in a circus or racecourse to keep in the horses, Ov. **II.** the bars or bolts fastening a door; convulsis repagulis, Cic.; fig., omnia repagula pudoris officio perfringere, restraints, limits, Cic.

repandus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; calceoli, Cic.

repārābilis -e (reparo), that can be repaired or restored; damnum, Ov.

reparco (reperco), 3. to spare, refrain from, abstain from; id facere, Lucr.

repāro, 1. **I.** to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew. **A.** Gen., perdere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; vires, Ov.; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. **B.** Esp., to fill up, complete; exercitum, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, Hor.; cornua (of the moon), Verg. **II.** to barter for, purchase with; vina Syra reparata merce, Hor.

repastinatio -ōnis, f. (repastino), a digging up again, Cic.

repastino, 1. to dig, trench, delve again, Plin.

repecto -pexus, 3. to comb again; coma repexa, Ov.

repēdo, 1. (pes), to go back, retreat, Lucr.

repello, repūli (repūlli) -pulsum, 3. **I.** to drive back, drive away. **A.** Lit., homines a templi aditu, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; hostes in silvas, Caes. **B.** Fig., to drive away, banish, repel; vim vi, Cic.; dolorem a se, Cic.; aliquem a spe, deprive of hope, Caes. **II.** to push back, repulse. **A.** Lit., repagula, Ov.; aliquem a genibus, Cic.; tellurem (sc. a mari), to scull away from, Ov.; annes Oecani pede repellere, to spurn (of a star rising from the sea), Verg. **B.** Fig., 1. criminationes, to refute, Cic.; 2, to spurn, scorn, repel; conubia, Verg.; preces, Ov.; repulsi sunt ii, quos, etc., Cic.

repēdo -pendi -pensum, 3. **I.** to weigh back again; pensa, to return an equal weight of, Ov. **II.** to weigh against. **A.** Lit., 1, aurum pro capite, Cic.; 2, to ransom; miles auro repensus, Hor. **B.** Transf., to repay, recompense, requite; gratiam, Ov.; si magna rependam, Verg.; pretium vitae, Prop.; damna formae ingenio, make up for, Ov.

repēns -entis (πέρω, i.e., vergo). **I.** sudden, unexpected; adventus, Cic.; adv., repens alia nuntiatur clades, Liv. **II.** (In Tacitus only), new, fresh, recent; perfidia, Tac.

repēnsio, 1. (intens. of rependo), to repay, requite, recompense, make up for, Sen.

repēntē, adv. (repens), suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

repēntinus -a -um (repens), sudden, unlooked for, unexpected; amor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, quick-working, Tac.; ignoti

homines et repentini, upstarts, Cic. Hence, adv., **repentino**, suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

repercussio -ōnis, f. (repercutio), a rebounding, Sen.

repercussus -ūs, m. (repercutio), a rebounding, reverberation (of sound, etc.), echo, reflection; quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intuscat, Tac.

repercūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike back, drive back, cause to rebound (of sound, etc.): discus repercussus in aera, Ov.; esp., pass., repercuti, to bound back, and repercussus, bounding back; a, of sound, to re-echo; valles repercussae (clamoribus), Liv.; b, of light, to be reflected; lumen aquae sole repercussum, Verg.

repērio, repēri (repperi) -pertum (re and PER-io, cf. compertio), 4. to find, meet again. **I.** Lit., mortui sunt reperti, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** 1, to reveal, discover, ascertain, find out; causas duas, Cic.; neque reperire poterat quanta esset, etc., Caes.; in pass. with double nom., to be found out = to appear; Stoici inopes reperiantur, Cic.; improbus reperiebare, Cic.; with acc. and infin. = to find out, as stated in history; quem Tarentum venisse L. Camillo Appio Claudio consulibus reperio, Liv.; in pass. with nom. and infin., in Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperit, Cic.; 2, to find, acquire, gain; sibi salutem, Caes.; nomen ex inventore, Cic. **B.** to find out something new, discover, invent; nihil novi, Cic.; vian quā, etc., Cic.

repertor -oris, m. (reperio), a discoverer, inventor; medicinae, Verg.; hominum rerumque, Jupiter, Verg.

reptus -a -um, partic. of reperio.

repētentia -ae, f. (repeto), a recollection, remembrance, Lucr. (?)

repētitiō -ōnis, f. (repeto), repetition; a, eiusdem verbi crebra repetitio, Cic.; b, as a figure of speech = ἀναφορά, the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences, Cic.

repētitor -oris, m. (repeto), one who reclaims or demands back again; nuptae adeptae, Cic.

repēto -ivi and -iī -itum, 3. **I.** to strive after again. **A.** to attack again, fall upon again; regem repetitum saepius cuspidē, Liv. **B.** to go to again, turn to again, return to; castra, Cic.; retro in Asiam, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask back or again; 1, to ask again or anew, ask for; Gallum ab eodem repetit, Caes.; 2, to ask back, demand back; promissa, Cic.; Salaminii Homerum repetunt, claim as their countryman, Cic.; pecunias ereptas, Cic.; esp., a, res repetere, to demand satisfaction of an enemy (used of the Fetiales), Cic.; b, to demand back again; res, to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal, Cic.; pecuniae repetundae, or simply repetundae, money extorted from the provinces by their governors; meton., extortion; lex repetundarum pecuniarum, de pecuniis repetundis, law against extortion, Cic.; 3, to demand as one's right; jus suum, Cic.; rationem ab aliquo, Cic. **B.** to fetch back; 1, a, to fetch afresh; ahi (elephanti) repetiti ac trajecti sunt, Liv.; b, to renew, begin again; pugnam, Liv.; studia, Caes.; partic., repetitus, poet., as an adv. = anew, afresh; repetita robora caedit, Ov.; c, to think over again, recall, remember; rei memoriam, Cic.; 2, to repeat by words or writing; repete quae coepisti, Cic.; 3, to trace back from antiquity, deduce, fetch; originem domus, Verg.; aliquid alte, et a capite, Cic.; haec tam longe repetita principia, Cic.; 4, to regain, recover; libertatem, Liv.; 5, to reckon again; repetitis et enumeratis diebus, Caes.

repētundae, v. repeto.

rēplēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill again, fill up. **I.** Lit., exhaustas domos, complete, make good, Cic.; consumpta, Cic.; exercitum, Liv. **II.** to make full, fill, satisfy. **A.** corpora carne, Ov.; exercitum frumento, supply with, Caes.; fig., repleri scientiā juris, Cic.; hence, **rēplētus** -a -um, filled, full; lit. and fig., templa, Cic. **B.** to infect; ut curantes eādem vi morbi repletos sequi traherent, Liv.

rēplētus -a -um, partic. of repleo (q.v.).

replicatio -ōnis, f. (replico), a rolling again, rolling round; ut replicatione quādam mundi motum regat atque tuateur, Cic.

replico, 1. to fold back, unroll; fig., to unfold, unroll, turn over; memoria temporum, Cic.; memoria annallum, Cic.; temporis primum quidque replicans, Cic.

repo, repsi, reptum, 3. (root REP, Gr. ΕΠΗ-ω), to creep, crawl; 1. lit., cochleae inter saxa repentes, Sall.; 2. transf., of slow travellers, Hor.; of clouds, Lucr.; fire, Lucr.; 3. fig., sermones repentes per humum, a vulgar, prosaic style, Hor.

repōno -pōsi -pōsitum (-postum), 3. **I.** to place back, put behind; 1. cervicem, to bend back, Lucr.; 2. to lay up in store, lay by, preserve; pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.; arma, Caes.; fig., haec sensibus imis reponas, impress deep in, Verg.; 3. to lay aside, put on one side; tela, Ov.; faciemque deae vestemque, Verg.; falcem arbusta reponunt, make unnecessary, Verg.; transf., to give up; caestum artemque, Verg.; 4. to bury, lay in the earth; tellure repostos, Verg. **II.** to place a thing back in its former place, put back, restore; 1. columnas, Cic.; lapidem suo loco, Cic.; se in cubitum, recline at table again, begin to eat, Hor.; 2. to place on the table again; plena pocula, Verg.; 3. to restore a thing to its former condition; robora flammis ambesa, Verg.; hence, to restore a person; aliquem in sceptrā, Verg.; 4. to bring on the boards again, represent again; fabulam, Hor. **III.** to place one thing against another, in the place of another; 1. to put in the place of; te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.; 2. to answer again; ne tibi ego idem reponam, Cic.; 3. to requite, return; haec pro virginitate reponit, Verg. **IV.** to place in or on; 1. lit., quae sacra quaedam more Atheniensium virginum reposita in capitibus sustinebant, Cic.; 2. transf., a, sidera in numero deorum, Cic.; b, to place, cause to rest; spem in virtute, Caes.; causam totam in iudicium humanitate, Cic.

reporto, 1. to bear back, bring back, carry back. **I.** Lit., A. exercitum Britannia, Cic.; milites navibus in Siciliam, Caes. **B.** to bring back, to bring back home, as victor, nihil ex praeda domum, Cic.; victoriam, non pacem domum, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. to bring back, deliver; adytis haec tristitia dicta, Verg.; 2. to bring to a person; alicui solatium aliquod, Cic.

reposco, 3. **I.** to ask back again, demand back; arma, Ov.; alter a me Catilinam, alter Cethegum reposcebat, Cic.; with double acc., to ask back something from a person; aliquem simulacrum, Cic.; Parthos signa, Verg. **II.** to demand as a right, claim; regem ad supplicium, Verg.; ab aliquo rationem vitae, Cic.; with double acc., quos illi poenas (as a punishment) reposcent, Verg.

repositōrium -ii, n. (repono), a tray, waiter, stand, Plin.

repositus (repositus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of repono. **II.** P. adj., remote, distant; terrae repostae, Verg.

repositor -ōris, m. (repono), a restorer; templorum, Ov.

rēpōtia -ōrum, n. (re and poto), a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment, Hor.

repraesentatio -ōnis, f. (repraesento). **I.** a representation, a lively description, Plin. **II.** payment in cash, Cic.

repraesento, 1. **I.** to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, show, make manifest; a, quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.; b, to express, imitate; virtutem moresque Catonis, Hor. **II.** to perform immediately, hasten; a, se repraesentaturum id, etc., Caes.; medicinam, use directly, Cic.; diem promissorum, Cic.; si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis posset, brought about at once, Cic.; b, esp. t. t. of commercial language, to pay cash, pay ready money; pecuniam, Cic.

reprēhendo -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and **reprendo** -prendi -premsum, 3. to catch, to hold back, to seize, hold fast, detain. **I.** Lit., quosdam manu, Liv., fig., revocat virtus vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. **II.** Fig. **A.** Gen., genus pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1. to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem in eo quod, etc., Cic.; id in me reprehendis, Cic.; 2. rhet. t. t., a refuting, refutation, Cic.

reprēhensio -ōnis, f. (reprēhendo). **I.** a holding back; fig., a stopping or check in speaking; sine reprehensione, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1. blame, censure, reprehension; culpa, vitae, Cic.; plur., Cic.; 2. rhet. t. t., a refuting, refutation, Cic.

reprēhensio, 1. (freq. of reprēhendo), to hold back eagerly, to hold fast; singulos, Liv.

reprēhensor -ōris, m. (reprēhendo). **I.** a censurer, reprover, Cic. **II.** an improver, reformer; comitorum, Cic.

repressor -ōris, m. (reprimo), a represser, restrainer; caedis quotidiana, Cic.

reprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (re and premo), to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress. **I.** Lit., lacum Albanum, Cic.; dextram, Verg.; retro pedem, Verg.; represso jam Lucterio ac remoto (in battle), Caes. (Mithridatem) repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to keep under, check, curb, restrain, repress; a, of things, furorem exultantem, Cic.; animi incitationem atque alacritatem, Caes.; conatus alienius, Cic.; b, of persons as objects, se, to restrain oneself, Cic.; concitatum multitudinem, Cic.

reprōbo, 1. to disapprove, Cic. (?)

reprōmissio -ōnis, f. (reprimitto), a counter-promise, Cic.

reprōmittō -misi -misum, 3. to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, Cic.

reptatio -ōnis, f. (repto), a creeping, crawling, Quint.

reptatus -ūs, m. (repto), a creeping (of plants), Plin.

repto, 1. (intens. of repo), to creep, crawl, applied to slow walkers or travellers, Hor.

repudiatio -ōnis, f. (repudio), a refusal, rejecting, disdaining; supplicium, Cic.

repudio, 1. (repudium). **I.** to refuse, reject, disdain; cuius vota et preces vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.; pacem, Cic.; conditionem aequissimam, Cic. **II.** Esp. of married or betrothed persons, to repudiate, divorce, separate oneself from; uxorem, Suet.

repudium -ii, n. (re and pes, as tripudium from terra and pes), a separation between married or betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce; alicui repudium renuntiare, or remittere, to send a divorce to, Plaut.; repudium dicere, Tac.

repiñerasco, 3. *to become a boy again, to sport, frolic like a child*, Cic.

repugnans, p. adj. (from repugno), *contrary, opposed*; subst., **repugnantia** -lum, n. *contradictory things*, Cic.

repugnantē, adv. (repugnans), *unwillingly, with repugnance*, Cic.

repugnantia -ae, f. (repugno). **I.** *resistance, means of resistance*; natura hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus, Plin. **II.** Fig., *a contrariety, discordance* (opp. concordia); rerum, Cic.

repugno, 1. *to oppose, resist, withstand*. **I.** Lit., nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to be opposed to, to oppose, resist*; contra veritatem, Caes.; quum huic (cupiditati) obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic.; non repugno, foll. by quominus and subj., Cic. **B.** Esp., *to be naturally opposed or repugnant to, to be inconsistent with, incompatible with*; simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic.; haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic.

repullūlo, 1. *to sprout out again*, Plin.

repulsa -ae, f. (repello). **I.** *a repulse in soliciting an office, a rejection*; repulsa consulatus, Cic.; aedilicia, Cic.; a populo repulsam ferre, or accipere, Cic. **II.** Transf., *a denial, refusal*; amor crescit dolore repulsae, Ov.

repulso, 1. (intens. of repello), *to beat back*. **I.** colles verba repulsantes, echoing, Lucr. **II.** *to repel again and again*; vera repulsas pectus verba, Lutr.

1. **repulsus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (repello), *removed*; quod procul a vera nimis est ratione repulsus, Lucr.

2. **repulsus** -ūs, m. (repello), *a striking back*, hence, *the reflection of light, echoing of sound*; durioris materiae, resistance, Cic.

repūmicatio -ōnis, f. (re and pumico), *a rubbing down again, repolishing*, Plin.

repungo, 3. *to prick again, goad again*; fig., leviter illorum animos, Cic.

repurgo, 1. *to cleanse again*. **I.** **A.** Lit., iter, Liv.; humum saxis, Ov. **B.** Transf., caelum, Ov. **II.** Meton., *to clear away, purge out*; quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

repūtatio -ōnis, f. (reputo), *a consideration, reflecting upon, pondering*, Tac.

repūto, 1. **I.** *to reckon, count, compute*; ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones usque ad illam quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., *to think over, consider, ponder*; eorum nihil umquam, Cic.; with acc. and infin., cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid ille vellet, Cic.

requies -ētis, f. rest, repose. **I.** Lit., non labor meus, non requies, Cic.; curarum, Cic.; animi et corporis, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a resting-place*, Hor. (dat. not used, acc., requietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.).

requiesco -quievi -quietum, 3. *to rest, repose*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, in sella, Cic.; sub umbra, Verg.; a muneribus reipublicae, Cic.; 2, of things, vixitum requiesce aures a strepitu et tumultu hostili, Liv.; requiescit vitis in ulmo, rests upon, is supported by, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to rest, to sleep*; lecto, Prop.; 2, *to rest in the grave*; in sepulchro requiescere mortuum, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to repose, find rest*; animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall.; in spe huius, Cic. (syncop. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesce, Cic.).

requiētus -a -um, p. adj. (from requiesco), *rested, refreshed*; miles, Liv.; ager, fallow, Ov.

requirito, 1. (intens. of requiro), *to inquire after*, Plaut.

requiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (re and quaero). **I.** *to seek, search for again*. **A.** Lit., libros, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to miss, need, feel the want of*; majorum prudentiam in aliqua re, Cic.; subsidia belli, Cic.; 2, *to demand, to desire, consider necessary*; virtus nullam voluptatem requirit, Cic.; in hoc bello virtutes multae requiruntur, Cic. **II.** *to ask for, inquire after*. **A.** Gen., domum alicuius, Cic.; quae a me de Vatinio requiris, Cic.; quoniam nihil ex te hi majores natu requirunt, Cic.; with depend. interrog., illud quoque requirit, quatione fecerit, Cic. **B.** *to investigate*; rationes, Cic.

requisitum -i, n. (requiro), *need, necessity*, Sall.

res, rei, f. (connected with PE -o, whence *res*), *a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance*. **I.** Gen., divinae humanaeque res, natura rerum, the world, Cic.; genit., rerum, pleonastic, ficta rerum, Hor.; addita rerum, Hor.; rerum, used to strengthen a superl., rerum pulcherrima, Roma, Verg.; si res postulabit, if the position of affairs shall require, Cic.; homines nulla re bonā digni, good for nothing, Cic.; re natā, Cic.; pro re, according to circumstances, Liv.; res populi Romani perscribere, to narrate the affairs of the Roman people, write the history of Rome, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** Emphatic, *the thing itself, the real thing, the reality*; rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.; hos deos non re, sed opinione esse, Cic.; quantum distet argumentatio ab re ipsa atque a veritate, Cic.; et re vera, and in truth, Cic. **B.** *possessions, property, wealth*; rem facere, Hor.; augere, Cic.; plur., privatae res, Cic. **C.** *interest, advantage, benefit*; consulere suis rebus, Nep.; in rem suam convertere, Cic.; e or ex re publica (to the advantage of the state) fecisse, Cic.; ducere, Liv.; ex or e re publica est, with acc. and infin., it is for the public benefit, Cic.; ex re mea, to my advantage, Cic. **D.** *ground, reason, only in the phrases*, eā (hāc) re, ob eam (hanc) rem, on this account, on that account, Cic. **E.** *a matter of business, an affair*; rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; transf., res (alicui) est cum aliquo, to have to do with; tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, quoniam, etc., Cic. **F.** *a lawsuit, cause, action*; utrum rem an item dici oporteret, Cic. **G.** *res publica, and (in histor.) simply res*; **a.** res publica, the republic, the state, commonwealth, government; rem publicam sustinere, Cic.; **b.** simply res, res Romana, the Roman state, Liv.

resacro, 1. *to free from a curse*, Nep.

resaevio, 4. *to rage again*, Ov.

resalutatio -ōnis, f. (resaluto), *a greeting in return*, Suet.

resaluto, 1. *to salute again, return a greeting to*; aliquem, Cic.

resānesco -santui, 3. *to become sound again, to heal again*, Ov.

resarcio -sarsi -sartum, 4. *to patch again, mend again, repair*. **I.** Lit., tecta, Liv. **II.** Fig., *to repair, restore*; detrimentum, Caes.

rescindo -scidi -scissum, 3. *to tear off again, tear away again, cut off, cut away*. **I.** **A.** Lit., vallum ac loriam falcibus, Caes.; pontem, to break away, Caes.; latebram teli, to cut open, Verg.; vulnus, to open again, Ov.; and fig., luctus obductos, to renew, Ov. **B.** Meton., hence, *to open*; locum firmatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to rescind, repeal, abrogate a law, decree, etc.*; acta M. Antonii, Cic.; totam triennii praetura, Cic. **rescisco** -scivi and -scii -scitum, 3. *to find out, ascertain*; quum id rescierit, Cic.

rescribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write again, to write anew; ex eodem milite novas legiones, to enrol again, Liv. **II.** to write back, answer in writing; 1, ad aliquem, Cic.; alieni, Cic.; 2, litteris, ad litteras, or ad epistolam, Cic.; of the emperor, to answer a petition or inquiry in writing, Suet.; hence, **rescriptum** -i, n. an imperial rescript, Tac. **III.** a, in book-keeping, to enter to the credit of an account, to pay, repay; reliqua rescribamus, Cic.; quod tu nunquam rescribere (pay again) possis, Hor.; b, to transfer from one class of soldiers to another; ad equum, jestingly, with a double meaning, to make cavalry and to place in the order of knights, Caes.

resēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to cut off. **I.** Lit., linguam, Cic.; partem de tergore, Ov. **II.** Transf., to cut off, put away, remove; libidinem, Cic.; spem longam, Hor.

resēcro, 1. (re and sacro), to adjure repeatedly, implore again and again, Plaut. (another form resacro, q.v.).

resēdo, 1. to heal, assuage, Plin.

resegmīna -um, n. (reseco), cuttings, parings, Plin.

resēmīno, 1. to beget, produce again, Ov.

resēquor -sēcūtus (-sēcūtus), 3. dep. to follow, pursue; aliquem dictis, to answer, Ov.

1. **resēro** -sēvi, 3. to sow again, set again, plant again, Plin.

2. **resēro**, 1. to unclothe, open. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a narrow sense, to open a door; fores, januam, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to open; pectus, to tear open, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to open, make accessible; Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic.; aures, Liv. **B.** to reveal; angustae oracula mentis, Ov. **C.** to open = to begin; annum, Ov.

reservo, 1. **I.** to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep; hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes.; in aliud tempus, Caes.; cetera praesenti sermone, Cic. **II.** a, to save; omnes, Cic.; b, to retain, preserve; nihil ad similitudinem hominis, nothing human, Cic.

resēs -sidis (resideo). **I.** remaining, sitting, staying behind; reses in urbe plebs, Liv. **II.** motionless, inactive, inert; cum residem tempus terere, Liv.; animus, Verg.

residēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (re and sedeo), to remain sitting, to abide, stay. **I.** Lit., a, resideamus, let us sit down, Cic.; in equo, Ov.; in republica, Cic.; b, to celebrate a festival or holiday; denicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis, kept in honour of the dead, Cic. **II.** Transf., in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.; residet spes in tua virtute, depends upon, Cic.; cuius culpa non magis in te resedit, Cic.

resīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit down, place oneself; a, to sit down to rest, Cic.; mediis aedibus, Verg.; b, to settle; Siculis arvis, Verg.; c, to stay in a place, remain; in villa, Cic.; in oppido aliquo, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate things, to sink down, settle. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., si montes resedissent, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to sink, to settle down, abate, grow quiet; mens resedit, Caes.; cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.; b, to become tired, to be weary, exhausted; longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv. **B.** to sink down = to draw back, withdraw; a, lit., maria in se ipsa resedunt, Verg.; b, fig., sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, interchange hexameter and pentameter, Ov.

resīdūus -a -um (resideo), remaining, left behind, outstanding; odium, Cic.; simulatio, Liv.; pecuniae, Cic.; subst., **resīdūum** -i, n. that which remains, the remainder, residue, rest, Cic.

resīgno, 1. **I.** to unseal, open. **A.** Lit., litteras, Cic.; testamenta, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to open = to reveal; venientia fata, Ov.; 2, to cancel, annul, destroy; omnem tabularum fidem, Cic.; 3, to release, free; lumina morte resignat (Mercurius), releases from death, Verg. **II.** to enter from one account-book into another, to give back, resign; cuncta, Hor.; quae dedit, Hor.

resīlio -sīlii -sultum, 4. (re and salio), to leap back, spring back; in gelidos lacus, Ov.; ad manipulos, Liv. **I.** Of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound; resilit granda a culmine tecti, Ov.; fig., ubi scopulum offendis eiusmodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resiliere videas, verum etiam, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to contract, diminish; in spatium breve, Ov.

resīmus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; nares, Ov.

resīna -ae, f. (ῥήνιν), resin, Plin.

resīnāceus -a -um (resina), resinous, Plin.

resīnātus -a -um (resina). **I.** flavoured with resin; vinum, Mart. **II.** smeared with resin; juvenus (to take hairs off the skin), Juv.

resīnōsus -a -um (resina), full of resin, resinous, Plin.

resīpio, 3. (re and sapio), to have a snack, taste, flavour of anything. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, with no trace of the wit of his country, i.e., Athens, Cic.

resīpisco -sīpti and -sīpi, also -sīpivi, 3. (resipio). **I.** to recover one's senses, come to oneself again (from fainting, etc.), Cic. **II.** to become rational again, come to one's right mind, Cic. (syncop. perf., resipisset, Cic.).

resīsto -stīti, 3. **I.** to remain standing. **A.** a, in a position of rest, to remain, continue; ibi, Caes.; Romae, Cic.; b, after motion, to stand still, halt, Caes.; virtus resistet extra fores carceris, Cic.; negabat se unquam cum Curione restitisse, had stopped to talk, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of discourse, set ego in hoc resisto, stop here, Cic.; b, to recover a footing, get to one's feet again; ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic. **II.** to resist, oppose, withstand. **A.** Physically, a, of persons, hostibus, Caes.; vi contra vim, Liv.; b, of things, quae nunc immotae perstant vitisque resistunt, Ov.; c, morally, dolori fortiter, Cic.; lacrimis et precibus, Cic.; resistere et pugnare contra veritatem, Cic.; impers., omnibus his resistitur, Caes.; foll. by ne and the subj., ne sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep.; foll. by quin and the subj., vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; cui nullā vi resisti potest, foll. by quo secius and subj., Cic.; absol., restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic.

resōlūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from resolvo), relaxed, effeminate, Mart.

resōlvo -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open. **I.** A. vestes, Ov.; equos, to unyoke, Ov.; puella resoluta capillos, with dishevelled hair, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, gleba se resolvit, becomes loose, Verg.; Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, stretches out in sleep, Verg.; 2, to open; litteras, Liv.; fauces in verba, Ov.; 3, to melt; ignis aurum resolvit, Lucr.; nivem, Ov.; 4, to drive away, dissipate; tenebras, Verg.; nebulas, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to end; curas, Verg.; litem lite, Hor.; 2, to dissolve, to relax physically, weaken, make languid; ut jacui totis resoluta medullis, Ov.; 3, to abolish, destroy; jura pudoris, Verg.; 4, to free; to piacula nulla resolvunt, Hor.; 5, to unravel, reveal; dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambages, Verg.; 6, to pay, Plaut., Cic.

resōnābilis -e (resono), resounding, echoing, Ov.

resōno -sōnūi and -sōnāvī, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to give back an echo, to resound, echo; aedes plangoribus resonant, Verg.; resonans theatrum, Cic.; gloria virtuti resonat, is an echo of, Cic. **B.** to sound again and again, to resound; nervos resonare, Cic.; resonant avibus virgulta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to re-echo, repeat; doces silvas resonare Amaryllida, Verg.; umbrae resonarent triste et acutum, Hor.; in pass., in fidibus testudine resonatur (sonus), Cic. **B.** to fill with sound; lueos cantu, Verg.

resōnus -a -um (resono), resounding, echoing; voces, Ov.

resorbēo, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again; fluctus, Ov.

respecto, 1. (intens. of respicio). **I.** to look eagerly back, look about for. **A.** Lit., respectare ad tribunal, Liv.; with acc., arcem Romanam, Liv. **B.** Transf., verum haec ita praeteramus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.; with acc., si qua pios respectant numina, have regard for, Cic. **II.** Meton., to look for, expect; par munus ab aliquo, Cic.

respectus -ūs, m. (respicio). **I.** a looking back, looking around one. **A.** Lit., sine respectu fugere, Liv.; incendiorum, looking back upon, Cic. **B.** Transf., care, regard, respect, consideration towards; Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu majestatis, Liv. **II.** Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat; quum respectum ad senatum non haberet, Cic.

respergo -spersi -spersum, 3. (re and spargo), to besprinkle, sprinkle over; manus sanguine, Cic.; aliquem cruore, Liv.; fig., servili probro respergi, Tac.

respersio -ōnis, f. (respergo), a sprinkling over, besprinkling; pigmentorum, Cic.; sumptuosa respersio, sprinkling of the grave with incense and wine, Cic.

respersus, abl. -ū, m. (respergo), a sprinkling, besprinkling, Plin.

respicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (re and specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; nusquam circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., a, to look back upon; tribunal, Liv.; Eurydiciam suam, Ov.; anicium, Verg.; b, to see behind one, to observe; quos ubi rex respexit, Liv.; angues a tergo, Verg.; with acc. and infin., respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to look back upon, reflect upon; spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.; b, to have respect to; (a) to think upon, provide for; ut respiciam generum meum, Caes.; (b) to care for, consider; rempublicam, Cic.; commoda populi, Cic.; c, to belong to, fall to the care of; ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Caes.; d, to look towards with desire, to hope, expect; spem ab Romanis, Liv.

respirāmen -inis, n. (respiro), the wind-pipe, Ov.

respiratio -ōnis, f. (respiro). **I.** a taking breath, respiration; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, meton., a pause in a speech where the speaker takes breath, Cic. **II.** an exhalation; aquarum, Cic.

respirātus -ū, m. (respiro), a taking breath, Cic.

respiro, 1. **I.** to blow back, blow in a contrary direction; of winds, Lucr. **II.** Esp., to breathe back. **A.** to take breath, breathe, breathe out; animam, Cic.; ex ea pars redditur respirando, Cic. **B.** to take breath, recover oneself after any violent exertion; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, fig., to be relieved from fear, anxiety, etc.; paulum a metu, Cic.; of abstractions, to abate, decline; cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit paulum, Cic.; oppugnatio respiravit, took breath, declined in

violence, Cic.; pass. impers., ita respiratum est, Cic.

resplendēo -ūi, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, Verg.

respondēo -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** to promise in return, Plaut. **II.** to answer. **A.** Lit., to answer (prop., by word of mouth); tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen.; to answer by word of mouth or by writing; epistolae, Cic.; ad haec, Cic.; alicui ad rogatum, Cic.; videret quid responderet, Cic.; respondere "culi," Cic.; esp., a, of judges, to give decisions; de jure, Cic.; criminibus respondere, to defend oneself against, Cic.; of oracles and soothsayers, to answer, Cic.; transf., saxa respondent voci, give an echo, Cic.; b, to answer to one's name, hence, to appear, be present; quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv.; Verrem non respondurum, Cic.; so of soldiers, to answer to one's name, take one's place; ad nomina non respondere, Liv.; fig., pedes respondere non vocatos, be in readiness, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to correspond to, to answer to, to agree or accord with; verba verbis respondeant, Cic.; tua virtus opinioni hominum respondet, Cic.; b, to requite, return; amoris amore, Liv.; c, to lie over against; contra respondet tellus, Verg.; d, to be punctual in paying; ad tempus, Cic.; e, to balance, correspond to in strength, etc.; orationi illorum, Cic.

responsio -ōnis, f. (respondeo). **I.** a reply, answer; responsum elicere, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t.t., sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument (= ἀποκρίσις), Cic.

responsio, 1. (intens. of responso), to give an answer, opinion (of legal advisers), Cic.

responso, 1. (intens. of respondeo), to answer, reply, respond. **I.** A. Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to re-echo; lucus ripaeque responsant circa, Verg. **II.** Fig., respondere cupidinibus, to withstand, Hor.; cenis, to scorn, Hor.; palato, to defy, Hor.

responsor -oris, m. (respondeo), one who answers, Plaut.

responsum -i, n. (respondeo), an answer. **I.** Gen., responsum dare alicui, Cic.; reddere, Cic.; ferre, auferre, obtain, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, the answer of an oracle or soothsayer; haruspicum, Cic.; Sibyllae, Verg.; b, the answer or opinion of a lawyer, Cic.

respublica, v. res.

respūo -ūi, 3. **I.** Lit., to spit back or out, to reject; reliquiae cibi, quas natura respuit, Cic. **II.** Fig., to reject, refuse, repel, disapprove of; quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; poetas, Hor.; conditionem, Caes.

restagnatio -ōnis, f. (restagno), an overflowing; Euphratis, Plin.

restagno, 1. to overflow; quas (paludes) restagnantes faciunt lacus, Liv.; restagnans mare, Ov.; transf., of places, to be overflowed; late is locus restagnat, Caes.

restauro, 1. (re and *stauro, from sto, whence instauro), to restore, replace, repair, rebuild; aedem, Tac.

resticula -ae, f. (dim. of restis), a thin rope or cord, Cic.

restillo, 1. to drop back again; fig., quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, haec instilled, Cic.

restinctio -ōnis, f. (restinguo), a slaking, quenching; sitis, Cic.

restinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. to extinguish, quench. **I.** Lit., igitur, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to quench, master, subdue, control; sitim, Cic.; ardorem cupiditatum, Cic.; odium alicuius, Cic.;

b, to *extinguish*, destroy, put an end to; studia, Cic.; animos hominum sensusque morte restringi, Cic.

restio -ōnis, m. (restis), a rope-maker Suet.; in jest, one who is scourged with ropes, Plaut.

restipulatio -ōnis, f. (restipulor), a counter-engagement, Cic.

restipulor, 1. to promise, engage in return, Cic.

restis -is, acc. -im and -em, abl. -e, f. a rope, cord; per manus reste data, in a kind of dance where the rope ran through the hands of the dancers, Liv.

restito, 1. (freq. of resto), to remain behind, loiter, linger, Liv.

restitrix -trix, f. (resto or resto), she that remains behind, Plaut.

restitūo -ti -tūum, 3. (re and statuo). **I.** to put in its former place, replace, restore. **A.** Gen., statum, Cic. **B. a**, to bring back again, restore; causa restitendi mei, Cic.; **b**, to give back, give up again, restore; agrum alicui, Liv.; fig., se alicui, to become friends again, Cic. **II.** to restore, build again, bring a thing back to its previous condition; oppida, Caes.; provinciam in antiquum statum, Cic.; aliquid in pristinam dignitatem, Cic.; aliquid in amicitiam, Cic.; aliquid, to restore a person's property to him, Cic.; aliquid in integrum, to place a man in his former condition, Cic.; rem, aciem, proelium, Liv.; damna Romano bello accepta, to repair, Liv.

restitutio -ōnis, f. (restituo). **I.** a restoration; Capitolii, Suet. **II.** a calling back again; a, from banishment, restoration of a person to his previous condition, Cic.; b, a pardoning; damnatorum, Cic.

restitutor -ōris, m. (restituo), a restorer; templorum, Liv.; salutis, Cic.

resto -stiti, 1. **I.** to remain behind, remain standing, stand still. **A.** Gen., Prop. **B.** to resist, oppose, withstand, Liv.; pass. impers., quā minimā vi restatur, where the least resistance is, Liv. **II.** to remain, remain over. **A.** Gen., 1, of things, hic restat actus, Cic.; dona pelago et flammis restantia, saved from, Verg.; restat ut, etc., it remains that, etc., Cic.; non or nihil aliud restat nisi or quam, foll. by infin., Liv.; 2, of persons, to remain, be left; (a) restabant solus de viginti, Ov.; (β) to remain alive; qui pauci admodum restant, Cic. **B.** With reference to the future, to remain for, await; placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis, for the future, Cic.; hoc Latīo restare canunt, with acc. and infin., Verg.

restrictē, adv. (restrictus). **I.** sparingly; tam restricte facere id, Cic. **II.** accurately, strictly; praecipere, Cic.; observare, Cic.

restrictus -a -um, p. adj. (from restringo). **I.** close, tight; toga, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, close, stingy; homo, Cic.; quum naturā semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior, Cic.; 2, strict, severe; imperium, Tac.

restringo -strinxī -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind back, bind fast, bind tight; restrictis lacertis, Hor. **II.** 1, to draw back, confine, restrict, restrain, Tac.; 2, to draw back, to open; dentes, Plaut.

résulto, 1. (intens. of resilio), to spring back, rebound. **I.** tela resultant galea, Verg. **II.** Of sound, to echo, resound; imago vocis resultat, Verg.; transf., of places, to resound; pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg.

résūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take again, take back. **I.** Lit., tabellas, Ov. **II.** Transf.,

1, to renew, repeat; pugnam, Tac.; 2, to obtain again, to recover; vires, Ov.

rēsūpīno, 1. **I.** to bend, turn backwards; assurgentem umbone, to strike back to the ground, Liv.; middle, resupinari, to bend back; resupinati Galli, prostrate from intoxication, Juv. **II.** Meton., to break open; valvas, Prop.

rēsūpinus -a -um, bent backwards. **I.** A. Gen., collum, Ov.; resupinus haeret curru, Verg.; resupinum aliquid fundere, to lay low on the ground, Ov. **B.** Esp., lying on one's back; jacuit resupinus, Ov.; resupini natant, on their backs, Ov. **II.** Meton., throwing back the head, with the nose high in the air (of the proud), Ov.

résurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again. **I.** A. Lit., herba resurgens, Ov.; resurgam (from bed), Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to rise up again; in ultionem, Tac.; 2, to come up again, reappear; amor, re-awakens, Verg.; 3, to come forth again; quum res Romana contra spem votaue eius velut resurgeret, Liv. **II.** Meton., to stand up again = to be built again; resurgens urbs, Tac.

résuscito, 1. to revive, resuscitate; fig., veterem iram, Ov.

rēsūtus -a -um, ripped open, Suet.

rétardatio -ōnis, f. (retardo), a retarding, protracting, delay, Cic.

rétardo, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain. **I.** Lit., aliquid in via, Cic.; in middle signification, motus stellarum retardantur, more slowly, Cic. **II.** Fig., to hinder, prevent; aliquid a scribendo, Cic.

rétaxo, 1. to censure in return, Suet.

rētē -is, n. a net (both for fishes and for hunting animals with); retia ponere cervis, Verg.; retia tendere, Ov.; ex araneolis aliae quae rete textunt, Cic.

rētēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, to open. **I.** Lit., A. thecam numariam, Cic.; homo retectus, not covered by a shield, Verg. **B.** Poet., to make visible, to illuminate; orbem radis, Verg.; jam rebus luce retectis, Verg. **II.** Transf., to reveal, discover; arcanum consilium, Hor.; scelus, Verg.

rétendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to slacken, unbend; arcum, Ov.

rétentio -ōnis, f. (retineo), a keeping back, holding in. **I.** Lit., aurigae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a withholding; assensionis, Cic.

1. **rétento**, 1. (intens. of retineo), to hold firmly back, hold fast. **I.** Lit., Liv.; caelum a terris, to keep apart, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to preserve, maintain; sensus hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

2. **rétento (rétempto)**, 1. (re and tento), to try, attempt again; fila lyrae, Ov.; foll. by infin., Ov.

rétentus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of retendo. **II.** Partic. of retineo.

rétexo -texi -textum, 3. **I.** to unravel, unravel. **A.** Lit., quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., dum luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, diminished again, Ov.; 2, esp., to dissolve, cancel, annul, reverse; praetura, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. **II.** to weave again; poet., transf., to renew, repeat; properata retexit fata, Ov.

rétariūs -ii, m. (rete), a fighter with a net, a gladiator furnished with a net, with which he strove to entangle his adversary, Suet.

réticētia -ae, f. (reticeo), a keeping silent, silence (opp. loquutio). **I.** Gen., Cic.; vestra virtus neque oblivione eorum qui nunc sunt,

neque *reticentiā posterorum* sepulta esse poterit, Cic.; *poena reticentiae*, i.e., for keeping silent about a defect in an object offered for sale, Cic. **II.** As a figure of speech, a sudden pause (Gr. ἀποσιώπησις), Cic.

reticēo -ētī, 2. (re and taceo). **I.** Intransit., to be silent, keep silence; (a) absol., quum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic.; de injuriis, Cic.; (β) with dat., to give no answer to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to keep secret, conceal; cogitationes suas, Cic.; quod ii, qui ea patefacere possent, reticuisset, Cic.

reticulātus -a -um (reticulum), net-like, reticulated, Plin.

reticulūs -i, m. and **reticūlum** -i, n. (dim. of rete), a little net; 2, for catching fish, Plant.; b, a bag of net-work used for carrying certain articles; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; reticulum panis, Hor.; c, a net for the hair, Juv.; d, a racket for striking a ball, Ov.

retināculum -i, n. (retineo), a rope, a cable, cord, Verg., Ov.

retinens -entis, p. adj. (from retineo), tenacious of anything; sui juris dignitatisque, Cic.

retinentia -ae, f. (retineo), a retaining in the memory, recollection, Lucr.

retinēo -tīnī -tentum, 3. (re and teneo). **I.** to hold back, hold fast, detain. **A.** Lit., 1, to keep back; a, of persons, concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.; nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.; b, of things, lacrimas, Ov.; manus ab ore, Ov.; 2, to keep back, preserve, hold back; armorum parte tertiā celata atque in oppido retentā, Caes.; 3, to retain a conquest; oppidum, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to keep within bounds, restrain; moderari cursum atque in sua potestate retinere, Cic.; retinere in officio, Cic.; foll. by quin, aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes.; 2, to keep, preserve, hold fast; ut amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retineret, Cic.; statum suum, Cic.; memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, Caes.; aliquid memoriā, Cic. **II.** to hold fast. **A.** Lit., arcum manu, Cic. **B.** Transf., ordo ipse annalium medioeriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic.

retinnio, 4. to resound, to ring again; in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanis, Cic.

retīs -is, f. = rete (q.v.).

retōndēo -tonsus, 2. to reap, mow again, Plin.

retōno, 1. to thunder back, to resound, Cat.

retorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist back, bend back, turn back. **I.** Lit., oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; caput in sua terga, Ov.; brachia tergo, to bind behind the back, Hor. **II.** Transf., to change; mentem, Verg.

retorridus -a -um, parched up, dried up, Plin.

retostus -a -um, roasted, Plin.

retractatio -ōnis, f. (retracto), refusal, denial; sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

retractātus -a -um, p. adj. (from retracto), revised; idem σύνταγμα nisi ad te retractatus, Cic.

retracto (retracto), 1. **I.** to lay hold of, handle again, undertake anew. **A.** Lit., ferrum, Verg.; arma, Liv.; cruda vulnera, to open the old wounds, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to take in hand again, retouch, use again; verba desueta, Ov.; b, to renew; augere dolorem retractando, Cic.; c, to think of again; aliquid diligenter, Cic.; fata, Ov. **II.** to draw back; transf., a, to recall, retract; dicta, Verg.; b, to refuse, be unwilling, be reluctant, decline, Cic.; quid retractas, Verg.

retractus -a -um, p. adj. (from retraho), afar off, distant, remote; retractori a mari murus, Liv.

retrāho -trāxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw back. **A.** to draw backwards; 1, lit., a, manum, Cic.; Hannibalem in Africam, Cic.; se ab ictu, Ov.; b, to fetch back a fugitive, bring back, Cic.; aliquem ex fuga, Sall.; 2, transf., a, to keep back, prevent; consules a foedere, Cic.; b, to hold back, not to give out; quos oculare aut retrahere aliquid suspicio fuit, Liv.; c, se, to withdraw oneself; quum se retraxit, ne pyxidem traderet, Cic. **B.** to drag forth again, draw forth again; Treveros in arma, Tac. **II.** to draw towards; fig., in odium judicis, Cic.

retribūo -tribūi -tribūtum, 3. **I.** to give again. **A.** to give back, restore; pro Siculo frumento acceptam pecuniam populo, Liv. **B.** to give again, afresh, Lucr. **II.** to give back a man his due; alii fructum quem meruit, Cic.

retrō (from re and pron. suff. ter, as citro, intro), adv. **I.** Lit., backwards, back; behind; redire, retro repetere, Liv.; retro respicere, Cic.; quod retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, in times past, formerly, back; et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, 1, back, backwards; retro ponere, to postpone, Cic.; 2, again, on the contrary, on the other hand, Cic.

retrōāgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, Plin.

retrōeo, 4. to go back, return, Plin.

retrōgrādiōr -gressus um, 3. dep. to go backwards, move backwards, Plin.

retrōgrādus -a -um (retrogradior), retrograde, going backwards, Sen.

retorsum and **retorsus**, adv. (= retroversum [-vorsum] and retroversus [-vorsus]), backwards, behind. **I.** Lit., retorsum vela dare, Hor. **II.** Transf., in return, in reversed order; deinde retorsum vicissim, etc., Cic.

retorsus = retorsum (q.v.).

retroversus -a -um (verto), turned backwards, back, Ov.

retrūdo -trūsus, 3. to push back, thrust back, Plant. Partic., **retrūsus** -a -um, remote, distant, sequestered, obscure; simulacra deorum jacent in tenebris ab isto retrusa atque abdita, Cic.; voluntas abdita et retrusa, Cic.

retundo, **retūdi** (rettūdi) -tūsus (tunsus), 3. to beat back, to drive back. **I.** **A.** Lit., Lucan. **B.** Transf., to check, keep within bounds; linguas Aetolorum, Liv. **II.** to hammer back something sharp, to blunt, make dull. **A.** Lit., tela, Ov.; fig., ferrum aliquis, to frustrate a murderous attempt, Cic. **B.** Transf., impetum, Liv.; mucronem stili, Cic.

retūsus (retunsus) -a -um, p. adj. (from retundo), dull, blunt. **I.** Lit., ferrum, Verg. **II.** Transf., dull; ingenium, Cic.

Reudigni -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Germany.

reūs -i, m. and **reā** -ae, f. (res). **I.** an accused person, prisoner, culprit, defendant; gen. with acc. of the charge, more rarely with de and the abl., reum facere aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; reum fieri, to be accused, Cic.; referre in reos (of the praetor), to enter a name on the list of accused persons, Cic.; aliquem ex reis eximere, to strike out the name of an accused person, Cic.; Sextius qui est de vi reus, Cic.; used without reference to a court of justice, reus fortunae, accused as responsible for ill fortune, Liv.; reus sine te criminis huius agor, Ov.; pluri, rei, the parties to a suit, both plaintiff and defendant;

reos appello quorum res est, Cic. **II.** bound by, answerable for; voti, bound to fulfil my vow (i.e., having obtained the object of my wishes), Verg.; suae partis tutandae, answerable for, Liv.

rēvalesco -vālūtī, 3. to become well again, be restored to health. **I.** Lit., ope qua revalescere possis, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be restored; Laodicea revaluit propriis opibus, Tac.

rēvēho -vēxi -vēctum, 3. to carry, bear, bring back. **I.** Lit., a, act. and pass., tela ad Grajos, Ov.; praeda revecta, brought back, Liv.; b, middle, revehi, to drive back, ride back, sail back; (with or without equo, curru, nave, etc.) in castra, Liv.; Ithacam, Hor. **II.** Fig., ad superiorem aetatem revecti sumus (in discourse), have gone back, Cic.

rēvello -velli -vulsum, 3. **I.** to tear, pull, pluck away. **A.** Lit., tela de corpore, Cic.; caput a cervice, Verg.; saxum e monte, Ov.; morte ab aliquo revelli, to be separated from, Ov. **B.** Fig., to tear away, destroy, banish; consilium ex omni memoria, Cic.; omnes injurias, Cic. **II.** to tear up, to open; humum dente curvo, to plough, Ov.; cinerem manesque, to disturb, violate a tomb, Verg.

rēvelo, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare; frontem, Tac.; os, Ov.; sacra, Ov.

rēvenio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come back, return; domum, Cic.; in urbem, Tac.

rēvērā, adv. (re and vera), indeed, in truth, truly, Cic.

rēverbēro, 1. to beat back, drive back, Sen.

rēvērendus -a -um, p. adj. (from revereor), inspiring awe, venerable; nox, Ov.; facies, Juv.

rēvērens -entis, p. adj. (from revereor), respectful, reverent; erga patrem, Tac.

rēvērētēr, adv. (reverens), reverently, respectfully, Plin.; reverentius, Tac.; reverentissime, Suet.

rēvērentia -ae, f. (revereor), reverence, respect, fear, awe; adversus homines, Cic.; legum, before the laws, Juv. Personif. **Rēvērentia**-ae, f. a goddess, mother of Majestas by Honor.

rēvērēor -vēritus sum, 2. dep. to feel awe or respect or shame before, to revere, reverence, respect, to fear; suspitionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coetum virorum, Liv.

rēverro, 3. to sweep again, Plant.

rēversio (rēvorsio) -onis, f. (revertor). **I.** a turning back on the way before a man has reached the end of his journey (while reditus = return after a man has reached his journey's end), Cic.; reditu vel potius reversione, Cic.; consilium protectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a return, recurrence; tertianae febris et quartanae reversionis, Cic.; plur., sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

rēverto (rēvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum) -ēre and **rēvertor (rēvortor)** -versus (-vorsus) sum -verti (-vorti), dep. **I.** to turn back, return. **A.** Lit., ex itinere, Cic.; ad aliquem, Caes.; Laodiceam, Cic.; with double nom., quum victor a Mithridatico bello revertisset, Cic.; poet., of things, Tiberim reverti, Hor. **B.** Transf., to return, come back; ad sanitatem, to a better frame of mind, Cic.; in gratiam cum aliquo, to be reconciled with, Liv.; poena reversura est in caput tuum, doomed to fall, Ov.; esp., in discourse, to return, revert; rursus igitur eadem revertantur, Cic.; ad propositum revertat, Cic.; ad id, unde digressi sumus, revertantur, Cic. **II.** reverti, to turn to; revertitur ad commodum, Cic. (act. not used in present tenses in prose).

rēvidēo, 2. to see again, Plant.

rēvincio -vinxi -vinctum, 4. **I.** to tie back, tie behind; juvenem manus post terga revinctum, Verg. **II.** **A.** Lit., bind fast, bind round; trabes, Caes.; zona de poste revincta, Ov. **B.** Transf., mentem amore, Cat.

rēvinco -vici -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again. **I.** Lit., catervae consilii juvenis revictae, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., revictam conjugationem, suppressed, Tac. **B.** Esp., to confute, convict; aliquem, Cic.

rēviresco -virūi, 2. (inchoat. of revireo), to grow green again, to grow strong, flourish again, revive; senatum ad auctoritatis pristinae speciem revirescere, Cic.

rēvisito, 1. to visit repeatedly, Plin.

rēviso -visi -visum, 3. to look back at, come again to see, revisit. **I.** Intransit., furor revisit, returns, Lucr. **II.** Transi., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.

rēvivisco -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic.

rēvocābilis -e (revoco), that can be revoked or called back, Ov.

rēvocāmen -inis, n. (revoco), a calling back, recall, Ov.

rēvocatio -ōnis, f. (revoco). **I.** a calling back. **A.** Lit., a bello, Cic. **B.** Fig., advocatio a cogitanda molestia et revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. **II.** In rhetoric, a withdrawal, withdrawing, revocation; verbi, Cic.

rēvoco, 1. **I.** to call again. **A.** 1, in suffragium, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., to summon again before a court of justice, to bring a fresh charge against; hominem revocat populus, Cic.; 3, theatrical t. t., to call again for a repetition of a speech, etc., to encore; quum saepius revocatus vocem obtulisset, Cic.; with acc. of thing to be repeated, to call for again; primos tres versus, Cic.; impers., milites revocatum est, Cic.; 4, milit. t. t., to summon again soldiers who had been discharged; milites, Cic. **B.** 1, to call again, in turn; unde tu me vocasti, unde te ego revoco, Cic.; 2, to invite back or again; qui non revocatus esset, Cic. **II.** to call back.

A. In a narrow sense, 1, lit., a, aliquem ex itinere, Cic.; qui me revocastis, out of exile, Cic.; with things as objects, oculos, Ov., pedem, Verg., gradum, Verg., to turn away; b, esp., milit. t. t., to recall soldiers from a march, expedition, etc.; legiones ab opere, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to call back, bring back again, recover, renew; studia longo intervallo intermissa, to take up again, Cic.; b, to call back, apply again; se ad industrium, Cic.; se ad se revocare, or simply se revocare, to recover oneself, collect oneself, Cic.; hence, (a) to keep back; aliquem a tanto scelere, Cic.; (b) to confine; comitia in unam domum, Cic.; (c) to recall, revoke; facta, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to call to; 1, lit., abi, quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to apply to, refer to; illam rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque revocabant, Cic.; b, to bring to; in dubium, Cic.; omnia ad suam potestatem Cic.; c, to judge according to; omnia ad gloriam Cic.

rēvolo, 1. to fly back. **I.** Lit., dux grunni revolat, Cic. **II.** Transf., revolat telum, Ov.

rēvolvibilis -e (revolvere), that can be rolled back; pondus, Ov.

rēvolvo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll back, unroll. **I.** **A.** Gen., 1, transit., Tac.; poet., rursus iter omne, metusare back again, traverse again, Verg.; 2, reflex. and middle, draco revolvens seso, Cic.; revolutus equo, falling down from,

Verg.; ter revoluta toro est, *sank back*, Verg.; revoluta dies, *returning*, Verg. **B.** Esp., to unroll or open a book; Origines (a work of Cato's), Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., **1.**, act. and pass., omnia ad communes rerum atque generum summas revolvuntur, *will be brought back to, reduced to*, Cic.; poet., iterum casus, to undergo again, Verg.; **2.**, middle, revolvī, **a.**, to return to, in speaking or writing; ut ad illa elementa revolvam, Cic.; **b.**, to come to (something bad); revolutus ad dispensationem inopiae, Liv. **B.** Esp., to read again; loca jam recitata, Hor.; to think of again; visa, Ov.; to tell again; haec, Verg.

revōmo -vōmūi, **3.**, to vomit up, disgorge; fluctus, Verg.

révorsio = reversio (q.v.).

révorsus, etc. = reversus, etc. (q.v.).

rēvulsio -ōnis, f. (revello), a tearing away, Plin.

rex, régis, m. (rego), ruler, prince. **I.** Lit., rex Dejotarus, Cic.; rex regum (of Agamemnon), Liv.; simply rex, used of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; regem deligere, creare, constituere, Cic.; poet. attrib., populus late rex, *ruled far*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.**, of some of the gods, rex divum atque hominum, or deorum, Jupiter, Verg.; rex aquarum, Neptune, Ov.; rex Stygius, Pluto, Verg.; **2.**, the king and his consort; reges excitos, Liv.; the royal family; direptis bonis regum, Liv.; **3.**, during the republic at Rome, rex = a despot, an absolute monarch, tyrant; rex populi Romani, i.e., Caesar, Cic.; decem reges aerarii, Cic.; **4.**, in the religious language, rex sacrorum, sacrificiorum, Cic., sacrificus, Liv., sacrificulus, Liv., a priest who under the republic performed the sacrifices which formerly the kings performed; **5.**, gen. = head, chief, leader; **a.**, of animals, rex apum, Verg.; **b.**, of rivers, rex Eridanus (the chief stream in Italy), Verg.; **c.**, of the patron of a parasite, Hor.; **d.**, the guide, tutor of a young man; rex pueritiae, Hor.

rhācōma (rhēcōma) -ae, f. a root, perhaps rhubarb, Plin.

Rhādāmanthus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ραδάμανθς), son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, judge in the lower world.

Rhaeti = Raeti (q.v.).

rhāgades -um, f. and **rhāgādia** -ōrum, n. (ρᾱγάδες, ραγάδια) a kind of sores or ulcers, Plin.

rhāgion -ii, n. (ράγιον), a kind of small spider, Plin.

Rhamnes = Ramnes (q.v.).

rhannos -i, f. (ράμνος), buckthorn, Plin.

Rhamnus -nuntis, f. (Ραμνούς), a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped; hence, **A.** Adj., **Rhamnusius** -a -um, virgo, Cat., or simply Rhamnusia, Nemesis, Ov. **B.** **Rhamnusis** -idis, f. Nemesis, Ov.

Rhamses -sesis, m. an old king of Egypt.

rhapsōdia -ae, f. (ραψωδία), a rhapsody; secundā, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

1. Rhēa (Rēa) -ae, f. Rhea Silvia, daughter of King Numinus of Alba, mother of Romulus and Remus by Mars.

2. Rhēa -ae, f. (Ρέα), an old name of Cybele.

rhēcōma = rhacoma (q.v.).

rhēda = rēda (q.v.).

rhēdārius = redarius (q.v.).

Rhēgium = Regium (q.v.).

Rhēmi = Remi (q.v.).

Rhēnus -i, m. the Rhine; poet. adj., flumen Rhenum, Hor.; in poets, meton. = the people

dwelling on the banks of the Rhine. Adj., **Rhēnanus** -a -um, belonging to the Rhine.

Rhesus -i, m. (Ρήσος), king in Thrace, who came to the help of Troy; according to an oracle, the Greeks could not capture Troy if the horses of Rhesus tasted of Trojan pastures, so Diomedes and Ulysses stole the horses and killed Rhesus.

rhētor -ōris, m. (ῥήτωρ). **I.** a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, Cic. **II.** an orator, Nep.

rhētōrica v. rhetoricius.

1. rhētōrice, v. rhetoricius.

2. rhētōrice, adv. (rhetoricus), rhetorically, oratorically, Cic.

rhētōricus -a -um (ῥητορικός). **I.** of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical; mos, Cic.; ars, Cic.; whence subst., **rhētōrica** -ae, f. and **rhētōrice** -ēs, f. (ῥητορικῇ), Cic. **II.** relating to rhetoric; doctores, teachers of rhetoric, Cic.; libri rhetorici, text-books of rhetoric, Cic.; subst., **rhētōrica** -ōrum, n. rhetoric, Cic.

rheumatismus -i, m. (ρευματισμός), rheum, catarrh, Plin.

rhina -ae, f. (ρίνη), a kind of shark, Plin.

rhinocēros -ōtis, m. (ῥινόκερος). **I.** a rhinoceros, Plin.; prov., nasum rhinocerotis habere, to turn up the nose, sneer at everything, Mart. **II.** Meton., a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros, Juv.

Rhīnēcōlūra -ae, f. (Ῥινοκόλoura), a town on the coast of the Mediterranean between Egypt and Syria, now El-Arish (Arish).

Rhinton -ōnis, m. (Ῥίνθον), a tragic poet of Tarentum.

Rhion (-um) -ii, n. (Ῥιών), a promontory in Achaia, opposite Antirrhium.

Rhiphaeus = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

Rhizon -ōnis, m. (Ῥίζον), a town in Illyria, now Risano; hence, **Rhizonitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Rhizon.

rhō, n. indecl. (ῥω), the Greek name of the letter R, Cic.

Rhōda -ae, f. a town of the Indigetes in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Rosas.

Rhōdānus -i, m. (Ῥοδανός), a river in Gaul, now the Rhone; Rhodani potor, a dweller on the banks of the Rhone, Hor.

rhōdinus -a -um (ῥόδινος), made of roses, Plin.

Rhōdius, v. Rhodus.

rhōdōdaphnē -ēs, f. (ῥοδόδάφνη), the olean-der, Plin.

rhōdōdendrōs -i, f. and **rhōdōdendrōn** -i, n. (ῥοδόενδρον) = rhododaphne (q.v.).

Rhōdōpe -ēs, f. (Ῥοδόπη), a mountain in Thrace, now Despoto or Despoti Dag; meton.: Thrace, Verg.; hence, adj., **Rhōdōpeius** -a -um, Thracian; vates, heros, Orpheus, Ov.

Rhōdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥόδος), Rhodes, an island in the Carpathian Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its trade, its school of rhetoric, and its colossus. Hence, adj., **Rhōdius** -a -um, Rhodian; plur. subst., **Rhōdii** -ōrum, m. the Rhodians, Cic.

Rhoetēum (Ροίτειον), a promontory in the Troad; hence, **Rhoetēus** -a -um, Rhoetean, a, lit., profundum; and subst., **Rhoetēum** -i, n. the sea near Rhoetēum, Ov.; b, poet., TRANSF. = Trojan; ductor, Aeneas, Verg.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus) -i, m. (Ροίκος). **I.** a giant, Hor. **II.** a centaur, Verg.

rhombus (-ōs) -i, m. (ῥόμβος). **I.** a magician's circle, Ov. **II.** the turbot, Hor.

rhomphaca -ae, f. a long missile weapon.

Rhosus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥῶσος), a sea-port in Cilicia, famous for its pottery. Hence, **Rhosi-acus** -a -um, Rhosian; vasa, Cic.

Rhoxolani (Roxolani) -ōrum, m. a Scythian people in modern European Tartary.

rhythmicus -i, m. (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition, Cic.

rhythmus -i, m. (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time (either in music or discourse), Quint.

rhūtium -ii, n. (ῥύτιον), a drinking-horn, Mart.

rica -ae, f. a veil, Plaut.

ricinium -ii, n. (rica), a small veil worn especially as an article of mourning, Cic.

riectum = rictus (q.v.).

rictus -ūs, m. and **rictum** -i, n. (ringor), the opening of the mouth, the open mouth; a, of man, risu deducere rictum, Hor.; b, of animals, the expanded jaws; rictus Corberei, Ov.

rideo, risi, risum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to laugh. **A.** Gen., ridere convivae, cachiinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.; in stomacho ridere, to laugh grimly, Cic.; pass. impers., ridetur, there is laughter, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to laugh or smile in a friendly manner; alieui or ad alieum, to smile upon; cui non risere parentes, Verg.; so transf. (α) to laugh, to look cheerful, to look bright; omnia nunc rident, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; (β) to please; ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.; 2, to laugh triumphantly, to triumph over; muneribus aemuli, Hor. **II.** Transiit., to laugh at. **A.** Gen., joeca tua de haeresi Vestoriana risisse me, Cic.; haec ego non rideo, I do not jest, Cic.; pass., non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic. **B.** Esp., to ridicule; alieum, Cic.; pass., Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic.

ridibundus -a -um (rideo), laughing, Plaut.

ridiculārius -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; subst., **ridiculāria** -ōrum, n. drolleries, Plaut.

ridiculē, adv. (ridiculus). **I.** In a good sense, jokingly, humorously, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, ridiculously, absurdly; homo ridicule insanus, Cic.

ridiculōsus -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, facetious, Pers.

ridicūlus (rideo), exciting laughter. **I.** In a good sense, droll, humorous, funny, facetious.

A. Adj., cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic.; poet. with infin., (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas, Hor. **B.** Subst., a, **ridicūlus** -i, m. a joker, jester, Plaut., Ter.; b, **ridicūlus** -i, n. a thing to laugh at, joke, jest; per ridiculum dicere, Cic.; plur., sententiose ridicula dicere, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous; insanias quae ridicula alis, Cic.; ridiculum poema, Hor.; ridiculum est with infin., Cic.

rigens -entis, p. adj. (per rigeo), stiff, unbending; aqua, frozen, Mart.

rigeo, 2. (root RIG, GR. PIP, connected with FRIG-eo), to be stiff, to stiffen. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, with cold, frost, etc.; rigere frigore, Cic.; 2, poet., to be stiff, bend, unbending; terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, Verg.; 3, poet., to be stiffened; auro or ex auro, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be stiff = to be immovable; nervi rigent, Hor.; 2, to stand stiff or upright; cervix riget horrida, Ov.; of hair, to stand on end; gelido conae terrore rigebant, Ov. **II.** Fig., feritas immota riget, Mart.

rigesco, rigui (inchoat. of rigeo), 3, to grow

stiff, become stiff. **I.** Lit., with cold; vestes rigescunt, Verg. **II.** Transf., of hair, to stand on end (from terror); metu capillos riguisse, Ov.

rigidē, adv. (rigidus), stiffly; fig., rigorously, severely, Ov.

rigidus -a -um (rigeo), stiff, unbending, rigid. **I.** **A.** Lit., from cold; tellurem Boreā rigidam movere, Verg.; or by nature, hard; silex, Ov.; ensis, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, stiff = standing upright; columna, Ov.; capilli, Ov.; 2, stiff, stretched out; crura, Cic.; cervix, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, immovable, inflexible; innocentia, Liv.; vultus, Ov.; 2, stiff, rough, unpolished; mores, Ov.; signa rigidiora, not elaborated, Cic.; 3, stern, inflexible; satelles, Hor.; censor, Ov.; 4, wild, savage; ferae, Ov.

riġo, 1. **I.** to lead or conduct water to any place. **A.** Lit., aquam per agros, ap. Liv. **B.** Fig., hinc motus per membra rigatur, Lucr. **II.** to wet, moisten, bedew. **A.** 1, lit., lucum fons perenni rigabat aqua, Liv.; 2, poet., transf., to bedew; ora lacrimis, fletibus, Verg., Ov.; 3, fig., Prop.

Rigodūlum -i, n. a town in the country of the Treveri, now Ricol or Reol.

rigor -ōris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, rigidity, hardness. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of gold, Lucr.; of wood or iron, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, severity, harshness, sternness, Tac.; 2, roughness, rudeness, harshness of manner, Ov. **II.** Esp., rigidity or numbness produced by cold; torpenti bus rigore membra, Liv.

rigūus -a -um (riġo). **I.** Act., watering, irrigating; annes, Verg. **II.** Pass., well-watered, irrigated; hortus, Ov.

rima -ae, f. a crack, cleft, fissure; rimas agere, Cic.; naves rimis dehiscunt, spring a leak, Verg.; poet., ignea rima micans, the lightning, Verg.

rimor, 1. dep. (rima), to cleave. **I.** Gen., to turn up; terram rastris, Verg. **II.** Esp., to grub up, burrow through, root up. **A.** Lit., of birds and other animals, Verg. **B.** Transf., to turn over, pry into, search, examine; id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Cic.; secreta, Tac.

rimōsus -a -um (rima), full of cracks, chinks, fissures; cymba, Verg.; fig., quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aures, that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor, 3. dep. to show the teeth; fig., to snarl, growl, be angry at, Hor.

ripa -ae, f. a bank. **I.** Lit., the bank of a river (litus, the shore of the sea, ora, the sea-coast); ripa magni fluminis, Cic.; plur., ripae, of one of the banks of a river, Liv. **II.** Poet. and post-classical, the shore of the sea, Hor.

Ripaeus = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

ripārius -a -um (ripa), frequenting river-banks; hirundo, Plin.

Riphaeus (Rhiphaeus, Rhipaeus, Ripaeus) -a -um (Ῥῑφαιος), name of a country in Scythia or Scythia; arces, the Rhiphaean mountains; pruinu, Verg.

ripūla -ae, f. (dim. of ripa), a little bank (of a river), Cic.

risus -i, m. (ῥίσκος), a box, chest, trunk, Ter.

risio -ōnis, f. (rideo), laughing, laughter, Plaut.

risor -ōris, m. (rideo), a laugher, mocker, Hor.

risus -ūs, m. (rideo), laughing, laughter; in a bad sense, jeering, ridicule. **I.** Lit., hominum de te, Cic.; risus consecutus est, non in te, sed in errorem tuum, Cic.; miros risus edere,

Cic.; risum movere, commovere, excitare, to cause laughter, Cic.; risus captare, to try to raise a laugh, Cic.; risum tenere, continere, to check, Cic. **II.** Meton., an object of laughter; deus omnibus risus erat, Ov.

ritē, adv. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ritus; prop. abl., instead of ritu). **I.** with suitable religious ceremonies; deos colere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** properly, duly, fitly, rightly; deum rite beatum dicere, Cic.; rebus rite paratis, Verg.; poet., fortunately, luckily; propinquare augurium, Verg.; **2.** usually, in the ordinary manner; quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor.

rituālis -e (ritus), relating to religious usage; libri, Cic.

ritus -ūs, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, lit., course). **I.** religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, Cic. **II.** Gen., a custom, usage, observance; ritus Cyclopum, Ov.; esp. abl., ritu, after the manner of, as; mulierum ritu, Liv.; pecuniam ritu, latronum ritu, Cic.

rivalis -e (rivus), of or relating to a brook or canal. **I.** Adj., Col. **II.** Subst., **A.** Lit., one who uses a brook or canal in common with another. **B.** Transf., a rival in love, rival suitor, Ov.; prov., se amare sine rivali, to have no rival to fear, Cic.

rivalitas -ātis, f. (rivalis), rivalry (in love), Cic.

rivulus -i, m. (dim. of rivus), a small brook, rivulet; fig., Cic.

rivus -i, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ῥίος), a stream. **I.** 1, lit., a brook; rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.; **b.** an artificial water-course, channel, dyke; rivus ducere, Ov.; **2.** transf., a stream, of other fluids, such as blood, milk, etc.; lacrimarum, Ov.; rivis currentia vna, Verg. **II.** Fig., a stream, course; fortunae, Hor.

rixa -ae, f. (connected with ῥίσις, ῥίσις), a quarrel, brawl, strife, dispute, (a) between men; Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic.; (β) between animals, Ov.

rixator -ōris, m. (rixor), a brawler, Quint.

rixor, 1. dep. (rixa), to quarrel, brawl; cum aliquo de amica, Cic.

robiginosus -a -um (robigo), rusty, Plaut.; robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, with envious teeth, Mart.

1. **robigo** (rūbigo) -inis, f. (1. robur, ruber), rust. **I.** Lit., scabra robigne pila, Verg.; ferrum robigne roditur, Ov.; poet., of the dark deposit on the teeth, Ov. **II.** Fig., the rust of inactivity or oblivion; ingenium longa robigne laesum torpet, Ov.

2. **Rōbigo** (Rūbigo) -inis, f. and **Rōbigus** (Rūbigus) -i, m. (1. robigo), the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew. Hence, **Rōbigalia** -ium, n. the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated annually on the 25th of April.

robōr = robur (q.v.).

roboreus -a -um (robur), oaken, Ov.

robōro, 1. (robur), to strengthen, make firm. **I.** Lit., artus, Lucr. **II.** Fig., pectora, Hor.; gravitatem (animi), Cic.

robūr (rōbus, archaic) -ōris, n. (root RO, Gr. ΡΩ-ρρη, ΡΩ-ρην), strength. **I.** Lit., hard wood; esp., oak, oak-wood; **a.** gen., quereus antiquo robore, Verg.; sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.; **b.** poet., of other hard wood, morsus roboris (of the cleaster), Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** of things made of oak or other hard wood; **a.** in robore accumbunt, on oaken benches, Cic.; robur sacrum, the Trojan

horse, Verg.; robur praefixum ferro, a lance, Verg.; **b.** esp., the underground cellar in the prison of Servius Tullius at Rome, also called the Tullianum, Liv. **B.** hardness, strength, firmness; **1.** **a.** of physical strength, robur juvenatae, Liv.; **b.** of political power, neque his ipsis tantum unquam virium aut roboris fuit, Liv.; **c.** of intellectual or moral strength, firmness, constancy; alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic.; robur incredibile animi, Cic.; **2.** concr., the strength, pith of anything; **a.** versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.; **b.** of soldiers, the flower of the army; quod fuit roboris duobus proeliis interit, Caes.

1. **robūs** -a -um, archaic = rufus, red, Juv.

2. **robūs** -ōris, n. = robur (q.v.).

robustus -a -um (robur). **I.** of hard wood, of oak, oaken; stipites, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** s' ong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust; si esset usque ad aetate robustior, Cic.; **2.** intellectual; strong, powerful; animus, Cic.; malum fit robustius, Cic.

rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3. to gnaw, nibble at. **I.** Lit., **1.** vivos unguis, Hor.; **2.** fig., to calumniate, disparage, backbite, slander; absentem amicum, Hor.; absol., in conviviis rodunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., to eat away, corrode, consume; ferrum robigne roditur, Cic.

1. **rōdus** = raudus (q.v.).

2. **rōdus** = rudus (q.v.).

rōduscūlum = rauduscūlum (q.v.).

rōgālis -e (rogus), of or relating to the funeral pile, Ov.

rōgatio -ōnis, f. (rogo). **I.** asking, question. **A.** Act., asking, Cic. **B.** Pass., that which is asked, a question; **a.** as a figure of speech, Cic.; **b.** polit. t. t., a proposal, proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people; Caecilia, proposed by Caecilius, Cic.; rogationem ad populum ferre, Caes.; rogationem perferre, Cic. **II.** a request, entreaty, Cic.

rōgatiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). **I.** a little question, Cic. **II.** an unimportant proposal or bill, Cic.

rōgator -ōris, m. (rogo), one who asks. **I.** the proposer of a bill, Cic. **II.** an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling-clerk; rogator primus, the one who took the votes of the pre-rogative century, Cic.

rōgātus -ū, m. (rogo), a request, entreaty; rogatu tuo, Cic.; eius rogatu, Cic.

rōgatio -ōnis, f. (rogito), a proposition, project of law, Plaut.

rōgito, 1. (freq. of rogo), to ask, inquire frequently or eagerly; rogitanes alii alios, Liv.; quid rei sint, rogitant, Liv.

rōgo, 1. (root ROG, Gr. OPT, whence ῥέγω, ῥέγομαι), to stretch after something, to fetch. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask, inquire, question; **1.** gen., **a.** aliquem aliquid; quid me istud rogas? Cic.; **b.** with de and the abl., quae de te ipso rogaro, Cic.; **c.** with dep. interrog. sent., rogatus de cybaea, quid responderit, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** polit. t. t., (a) aliquem sententiam or aliquem, to ask a person his opinion; quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.; (β) rogare populum or legem or absol., lit., to ask the people about a law, hence, to make a proposal, proposition, project of law, etc., to the people, to propose a bill; rogare populum, Cic.; rogare plebem, Cic.; rogare legem, Cic.; (γ) rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; ut consul rogaret praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic.; **b.** milit. t. t., rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to the troops, Caes. **B.** to ask

entreat, beseech, request; **1**, gen., **a**, aliquem aliquid, Cic.; **b**, aliquem; Taurum de aqua per fundum eius ducenda, Cic.; **c**, with ut or ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; Caesar consolaturo rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.; **d**, absol., Cic.; **2**, esp., to invite; aliquem, Cic. (archaic. subj. perf., rogassit, rogassint, Cic.).

rōgus -i, m. *a funeral pile*; rogiū exstruere, Cic.; aliquem in rogiū imponere, Cic.; poet., carmina diffugiunt rogos, escape destruction, Ov.

Rōma -ae, f. (Ῥώμη), Rome, the chief city of Latium and the Roman empire, founded 753 or 754 B.C.; honoured as a goddess in a separate temple. Hence, **A. Rōmānus** -a -um, **1**, Roman; ludi, the oldest games at Rome (also called ludi magni and maximi), Cic.; Romano more, straightforwardly, candidly, Cic.; Romanum est, it is the Roman custom; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; subst., **a**, **Rōmānus** -i, m., (a) sing., collect. = the Romans, Liv.; (ß) plur., Romani, the Romans, Cic.; **b**, **Rōmana** -ae, f. a Roman woman; **2**, = Latin; lingua, Ov.

Rōmulus -i, m. son of Ilia or Rhea Silvia and Mars, twin brother of Remus, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death under the name of Quirinus. Hence, **A. Adj.**, **Rōmūleus** -a -um, of Romulus; fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv. **B. Rōmulus** -a -um, **a**, belonging to Romulus; ficus = Ruminalis, Ov.; **b**, Roman, Verg. **C. Rōmūlides** -ae, a descendant of Romulus; plur. **Rōmūlidae** -arum and -um, poet., the Romans, Verg.

rōrārīi -grum, m. (sc. milites), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, Liv.

rōridus -a -um (ros), bedewed, Prop.

rōrifēr -fēra -fērum (ros and fero), dew-bringing, Lucr.

rōro, 1. (ros). **I.** Intransit., to cause dew, to drop or distil dew. **A.** Lit., quum rorare Tithonia conjux cooperit, Ov. **B.** Transf., to drip, drop, be moist; rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vespres, Verg. **II.** Trans., to bedew, cover with dew. **A.** Lit., roratæ rosae, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, to moisten, water; ora lacrimis, Lucr.; **2**, to drip, let fall in drops; roratæ aquae, Ov.; pocula rorantia, which let fall the wine drop by drop, Cic.

rōrūlentus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy, Plin.

rōs, rōris, m. (connected with ῥέος), dewy. **I.** Lit., ros nocturnus, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1**, poet., any dripping moisture; rores pluvii, rain-clouds, Hor.; of tears, stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor.; stillans, blood, Ov.; of perfume, Arabus, Ov.; **2**, ros marinus, or in one word rosmarinus, rosemary, Hor.; poet., ros maris, Ov.; or simply ros, Verg.

rōsa -ae, f. a rose. **I. A.** As a flower, **a**, Cic.; plena rosarum atria, Ov.; **b**, collect. = roses, a garland of roses; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; in rosa, crowned with roses, Cic. **B.** As a plant, flores rosae, Hor., Verg. **II.** As term of endearment, mea rosa, my rosebud, Plaut.

rōsacēus -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; rosaceum oleum, or subst., **rōsacēum** -i, n. oil of roses, Plin.

rōsārius -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; subst., **rōsārium** -i, n. a rose-garden, rosary, Verg.

rosacidus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy. **I.** Lit., mala, Verg.; mella, dripping like dew, Verg.; dea, Aurora, Ov. **II.** Poet., transf., moistened, watered; Herculæ saxa rivis, Verg.

Roscius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1**, Sex.

Roscius, of Ameria, accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero; **2**, Q. Roscius, of Lanuvium, a celebrated Roman actor, the contemporary and friend of Cicero; appellat., a Roscius = a master in his art; hence, adj., **Rosciānus** -a -um, Roscian; imitatio, Cic.; **3**, L. Roscius Otho, friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Roscia; adj., **Roscius** -a -um, Roscian; lex Roscia, a law giving the equites special seats in the theatre.

Rōsēa (Rōsia) -ae, f. a district in the Sabine country, famous for the rearing of horses. Hence, adj., **Rōseus** -a -um, Rosean.

rōsetum -i, n. (rosa), a garden of roses, Varr.

1. rōsēs -a -um (rosa). **I.** made of roses, full of roses; strophium, Verg. **II.** Meton., rose-coloured, rosy; rubor, Ov.; poet., epithet of the deities of the morning and of light; dea, Aurora, Ov.; Phoebus, Verg.; so of anything young or fresh, blooming; esp., of parts of the body, cervix, os (of Venus), Verg.

2. Rōsēs -a -um, v. Rosea.

rōsidus = roscidus (q.v.).

rōsio -ōnis, f. (rodo), corrosion, Plin.

rosmārinus, v. ros.

rostellum -i, n. (dim. of rostrum), a little beak or snout, Plin.

rostra -ōrum, n., v. rostrum.

rostrātus -a -um (rostrum), having a beak or hook, beaked; esp., of the beaked ornament of ships, curved; navis, Cic.; corona, a crown ornamented with small figures of the beaks of ships, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, Plin.; hence, poet., transf., cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, with the crown of honour on his brow, Verg.; columna rostrata, the pillar adorned with ships' prows, erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius, Liv.

rostrum -i, n. (rodo), that which gnaws. **I.** Lit., in birds, the beak; in other animals, the snout, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things resembling a beak or snout; esp., **A.** the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak (used for ramming other ships), Caes. **B.** Meton., **1**, poet., the prow of a ship, Verg.; **2**, **rostra** -ōrum, n. the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with the prows of the ships taken from the Antiates, 338 B.C.); escendere in rostra, Cic.; descendere de rostris, Cic.; a rostris, Hor.

rōta -ae, f. a wheel. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., the wheel of a carriage, Lucr.; of a machine, ne currente rotā funis eat retro, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1**, a wheel for torture (Gr. τροχός), in rotam ascendere, Cic.; used often of the wheel of Ixion, rota orbis Ixionii, Verg.; **2**, a potter's wheel; currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor.; **3**, a wheel or roller for moving heavy weights, Tac. **II.** Transf., **1**, the wheel of a chariot; meton., poet., the chariot itself; pedibusve rotāve, Ov.; plur., rotæ, Verg.; **2**, the sun's disk, Lucr.; **3**, the course in a circus, Prop. **III.** Fig., **1**, fortunæ rota, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune, Cic.; **2**, poet., imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e., in elegiac verse, Ov.

rōto, 1. (rota). **I.** Trans., to cause to turn round like a wheel, to whirl round, swing round. **A.** Lit., enssem fulmineum, to brandish, Verg.; middle, rotari, to revolve, to turn or roll round; circum caput igne rotato, Ov. **B.** Fig., Juv. **II.** Intransit., to turn or wheel round; saxa rotantia, Verg.

rōtūla -ae, f. (dim. of rota), a little wheel, Plaut.

rōtundē, adv. (rotundus), *roundly*; fig., of expression, *elegantly, smoothly*, Cic.

rōtunditās -ātis, f. (rotundus), *roundness, rotundity*, Plin.

rōtundo, 1. (rotundus), *to round, make round*.
I. Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., *to make up a round sum of money*; mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

rōtundus -a -um (rota), *round, circular, spherical*. **I.** Lit., caelum, Hor.; nihil rotundius, Cic.; prov., mutat quadrata rotundis, turn everything upside down, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, *round, perfect, complete, self-contained*; teres atque rotundus, Hor.; 2, *of style, well-rounded, elegant, smooth, well-turned*; verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.

rūbēfacio -fēcī -factum, 3. (rubeo and facio), *to redden, make red*, Ov.

rūbellus -a -um (dim. of ruber), *reddish, somewhat red*, Plin.

rūbens -entis, p. adj. (from rubeo), *red, reddish*; 1, gen., urva, Verg.; 2, esp., *red with shame, blushing*, Tib.

rūbēo, 2. (v. ruber), 1, *to be red*; sol rubere solitus, Liv.; 2, *to be red with shame, blush*, Cic.

rūber -bra -brum (root RU, whence rufus and rutilus), *red, ruddy*. **I.** Gen., flamma, Ov.; sanguis, Hor.; aequor rubrum oceani, *reddened by the setting sun*, Verg. **II.** Adj. proper, A. Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs*, Cic. **B.** Saxa Rubra, *a place in Etruria, not far from Cremera*, Cic.

rūbesco -būī, 3. (rubeo), *to grow red, become red*; mare rubescebat radiis, Verg.

1. **rūbēta** -ae, f. (rubus), *a species of toad found in bramble-bushes*, Juv.

2. **rūbēta** -ōrum, n. (rubus), *bramble-bushes*, Ov.

1. **rūbēus** (rōbēus) -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish*, Varr.

2. **rūbēus** -a -um (rubus), *made of bramble, twigs*; virga, Verg.

Rūbi -ōrum, m. *a town in Apulia, now Ruvo*.
rūbia -ae, f. *madder*, Plin.

Rūbico -ōnis, m. *a small river in Italy, south of Ravenna, which before the time of Augustus marked the boundary between Italia and Gallia Cisalpina, the crossing of which by Caesar was an act of war against the senate; now Pisatello, also called Rukon*.

rūbicundulus -a -um (dim. of rubicundus), *somewhat red (for shame)*, Juv.

rūbicundus -a -um (rubeo), *red, reddish, ruddy, rubicund*; Priapus, painted red, Ov.; matrona, browned by the sun, Ov.; Ceres, golden-red, Verg.

rūbidus -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish, ruddy*, Plaut.

Rūbigālia, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbigo = robigo (q.v.).

Rūbigo, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbor -ōris, m. (rubeo), *redness*. **I.** a, *red paint, rouge*; fucati medicamenta candori; et ruboris, Cic.; b, *purple*; Tyrii rubores, Verg. **II.** As a quality, 1, *lasting*, a, gen., Ov.; b, *the red tint of the skin, glow*; ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.; 2, *momentary*, a, *redness of the skin*; flammae latentis indicium rubor est, Ov.; b, *glow of the eyes in anger*; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov.; c, *reddening from shame, blush*; Masinissae rubor suffusus, Liv.; alicui non rubor est, with infin., *one need not blush that, etc.*, Ov.; hence, meton., (a) *modesty*, Cic.; (b) *the cause of shame, disgrace*, Cic.

Rūbra Saxa, v. ruber.

rūbrica -ae, f. **I.** *red earth, and esp., red ochre*, Hor. **II.** Meton., *the title of a law which was written in red, the rubric*; and hence, the law itself, Pers.

rūbricosus -a -um (rubrica), *full of red earth*, Plin.

rūbus -i, m. (root RU, whence ruber), 1, *a bramble-bush*, Caes.; 2, *a blackberry*, Prop.

ructo, 1 and **ructor**, 1. dep. (root RUC, whence ructus, erugo, eructo), 1, *to belch, eructate*, Cic.; 2, *to belch out, vomit forth*; fig., versus, Hor.

ructor = ructo (q.v.).

ructus -ūs, m. (conn. with ructo), *belching, eructation*, Cic.

rūdens -entis, m. (f. Plaut.), *a strong rope, cable*; rudentis explicatio, Cic.; stridor rudentum, Verg.

rūdēra -um, n., v. 1. rudus.

Rūdiae -ārum, f. *a town in Campania, birth-place of Ennius, now Rotigliano or Ruge*. Hence, **Rūdinus** -a -um, of Rudiae; Rudinus homo, i.e., Ennius, Cic.

rūdiārius -ī, m. (2. rudis), *a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e., one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator*, Suet.

rūdicūla -ae, f. (dim. of 2. rudis), *a small wooden spoon, used in cooking*, Plin.

rūdimentum -i, n. (rudis), *the first trial or beginning in anything, an attempt, essay*; a, gen., primum regni puerilis, Liv.; b, in warfare, militare, Liv.; bellī, Verg.; rudimentum adolescentiae ponere, Liv.

Rūdinus, v. Rudiae.

1. **rūdis** -e, rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncultivated. **I.** Lit., a, of things, rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestaque moles, chaos, Ov.; lana, unspun, Ov.; b, poet., of living creatures, young, fresh, Cat. **II.** Transf., rude, uncultivated, unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced; (a) absol., forma quaedam ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; rudis et integer discipulus, Cic.; (b) with in and the abl. or the abl. alone, in disserendo, Cic.; arte, Ov.; (c) with ad and the acc., rudis ad pedestria bella gens, Ov.; (d) with genit., Graecarum litterarum, Cic.

2. **rūdis** -is, f. *a small stick*. **I.** a ladle, scoop, used for stirring and mixing in cooking, Plin. **II.** a staff used for soldiers and gladiators in fencing exercises, a foil, Liv.; a staff of this kind was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service; tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; hence, transf., rude donari, to be discharged, Ov.

rūdo, rūdivi, 3. *to bellow, roar*. **I.** Lit., of lions, Verg.; of asses, to bray, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, of men, Verg.; b, of things, prora rudeis, rattling, Verg.

1. **rūdus** (rōdus) -ēris, n. 1, *broken fragments of stone used for making floors*, Plin.; 2, *rubbish from ruined buildings*, Tac.

2. **rūdus** = raudus (q.v.).

rūduscūlum = rauduscūlum (q.v.).

rūfesco, 3. (rufus), *to grow reddish*, Plin.

rūfo, 1. (rufus), *to make reddish*, Plin.

Ruffrae -ārum, f. *a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium*.

Rufrium -īi, n. *a town of the Hirpini, now Ruvo*.

rūfūlus -a -um (dim. of rufus). **I.** reddish, somewhat red, Plaut. **II.** Rufali, those tribuni militum who were chosen by the army or general himself (opp. comitatus), Liv.

rufus -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rutilus), *red, ruddy, reddish*, Plaut., Ter.

ruga -ae, f. *a wrinkle in the face*. **I.** Lit., Hor.; *sulcare rugis cutem*, Ov.; as a sign of age, non rugae auctoritate arripere possunt, Cic.; of sadness, nunc ruga tristis abit, Ov.; of anger, *a frown*; rugas coegit, Ov.; populum rugis superclique decepti, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam figere, to disgrace, mar*, Juv.; 2, *a crease, fold, plait of any kind*, Plin.

Rugii -orum, m. *a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, and on the island of Rügen*.

rugo, 1. (ruga). **I.** Transi., *to fold, wrinkle*, Plin. **II.** Intransi., *to be wrinkled*, Plaut.

rugosus -a -um (ruga), *full of wrinkles, wrinkled*, genae, Ov.; cortex, Ov.; rugosus frigore pagus, villagers, Hor.

ruina -ae, f. (ruo), *a falling down, fall*. **I.** A. Lit., 1, *jumentorum sarcinarumque*, Liv.; 2, esp., *the falling down of a building*; tarris, Caes.; eā ruina oppressum interire, Cic.; ruinam dare, *to fall down*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *fall, ruin, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, destruction*; urbis, Liv.; ruinae fortunarum tuarum, Cic.; ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, death, Hor. **II.** Meton., *A. that which falls down*; 1, *caeli ruina, a rain-storm, Verg.*; 2, *the ruins of a building, rubbish*; gen. in plur., ruinae templorum, Liv. **B.** Of persons, *a destroyer, overthrower, bane*; reipublicae, Cic.; ruinae publicanorum, Piso and Gabinius, Cic.

ruinōsus -a -um (ruina), *going to ruin*; 1, *ruinous*; aedes, Cic.; 2, *ruined, fallen*; domus, Ov.

Rullus -i, m., P. Servilius, tribune of the people, against whom Cicero delivered three speeches.

rūma = rumis (q.v.).

rumen -inis, n. *the gullet*.

rumex -icis, c. *sorrel*, Plin.

rumifico, 1. (rumor and facio), *to report*, Plaut.

Rūmina -ae, f. (ruma), *a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which, according to the legend, the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus*. Hence, **Rūminālis** ficus, Liv.; also called Rūmina ficus, the fig-tree above-mentioned, Ov.

ruminatio -ōnis, f. (rumino), *a chewing the cud*. **I.** A. Lit., Plin. **B.** *a repetition, return*, Plin. **II.** *turning over in the mind, ruminating upon*, Cic.

rumino, 1. and **rumīnor**, 1. dep. (rumen), *to chew the cud, ruminate, chew over again*; pallentes herbas, Verg.

rumis -is, f. and **rūma** -ae, f. *the breast, teat*, Plin.

rumor -ōris, m. *a dull noise*. **I.** Gen., *a*, of things, *the noise of the oars*, Verg.; *b*, *murmuring, murmur, confused cry*; rumore secundo = clamore secundo, with favouring shout, Hor. **II.** *A.* *a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay*; rumores incerti, Caes.; rumor multa fingit, Caes.; rumor multa perfert, Cic.; with genit. of the cause, uno rumore perieuli, Cic.; with de and the abl., graves de te rumores, Cic.; rumor est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; rumor vulgatur, Liv.; crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes.; increbrescit rumor, Liv. **B.** *common or general opinion, popular judgment*; 1, gen., *parva aura rumoris*, Cic.; 2, esp., *good opinion*; rumore quemdam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *to break, break in pieces, burst, rend, tear asunder*. **I.** Lit., **A.**

Gen., 1, *vinenla*, Cic.; pontem, *to break down*, Liv.; pass., *rumpi = to be burst*; inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic.; 2, *to burst, split, injure, damage*; Jecur, Juv.; pass., *rumpi, as middle = to burst*; ut licentiā audacium, quā ante rumpebar (*burst with anger*), nunc ne movear quidem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., *to break through*; ordines, mediam aciem, Liv.; 4, poet., transf., unde tibi redditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, cut off, Hor. **B.** 1, *to break through, to force, make off*; ferro per hostes viam, Verg.; eo cuneo viam, Liv.; 2, *to cause to break forth*; a, fontem, Ov.; often reflex., se rumpere, and middle, rumpi, *to break forth*; tantus se nubibus imber ruperat, Verg.; b, *to cause a sound to burst forth, to utter*; questus, Verg. **II.** Fig., *to break*; a, *to destroy, violate, annul, make void*; foedera, Cic.; jus gentium, Liv.; testamentum, Cic.; b, *to break off, interrupt, disturb*; visum, Cic.; somnum, Verg.; silentia, Ov.; rumpe moras, Verg.

rūmuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of rumor), *a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip*; imperitorum hominum rumuscūlos aucupari, Cic.

rūna -ae, f. *a species of missile, a dart or javelin*, Cic. (?)

runcino, 1. *to plane, plane off*, Plaut.

runcio, 1. *to weed, thin out*, Plin.

rūo, rūi, rūtum, but partic. fut., rūitūrus, 3. (connected with *ῥέω*, to flow), *to run, to rush, to hasten*. **I.** Intransi., **A.** Gen., 1, lit., *a*, of persons, (Pompejum) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic.; in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv.; b, of rivers, de montibus, Verg.; c, of sounds, unde ruunt, *rush forth*, Verg.; d, of night and day, ruit oceano nox, *hastens over*, Verg.; (but) nox ruit, *hastens away*, Verg.; 2, fig., *a*, in arma ac dimicationem, Liv.; ad interitum, Cic.; b, esp. of over hasty actions, *to be hasty, precipitate*; ruere in agendo, in dicendo, Cic. **B.** *to fall down, sink, fall to the ground*; 1, lit., *a*, poet., of persons, ruebant victores victique, Verg.; b, of things, ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu non candicant, Cic.; 2, transf., *to fall, be ruined*; ruere illam reipublicam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** 1, *to snatch up, pick up*; *a*, cinerem et confusa ossa focis, Verg.; b, *to collect together, scrape together*; unde divitias aerisque ruam acervos, Hor.; 2, *to cast up from below*; *a*, ruere spumas salis aere (of ships), Verg.; b, legal. t. t., *rūta et caesa*, and by asyndeton, *rūta caesa, everything on an estate dug up (ruta), and fallen down (caesa), minerals and timber*, Cic. **B.** *to cast down*; immanem molem volvuntque runtque, Verg.

rūpes -is, f. (rumpo), *a rock, cliff*, Caes., Liv.

rūpicāpra -ae, f. (rupes and capra), *a chamois*, Plin.

ruptor -ōris, m. (rumpo), *a breaker, violator*; foederis, Liv.

rūricōla -ae, c. (rus and colo), *inhabiting, cultivating the country*; boves, Ov.; deus, Priapus, Ov. Subst., **rūricōla** -ae, m. *a countryman, a tiller of the field*; poet., of an ox, Ov.

rūrigēna -ae, m. (rus and gigno), *born in the country, rustic*. Subst., **rūrigēnae** -arum, c. *the countryfolk*, Ov.

rūro, 1. and **rūrōr**, 1. dep. (rus), *to live in the country*, Plaut.

rursus and **rursum**, adv. (contr. for re-rorsus, re-rorsum, i.e., reversus, reversum). **I.** *backward, back*; rursum trahunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *on the other hand, on the contrary, in return*; rursus repudiaret, Cic. **B.** *To express repetition of a previous action, again, once more, afresh*; rursus sevocanda videatur Cic.; rursus resistens, Caes.

rūs, **rūris**, *n.* the country (in opposition to the town), lands, a country-seat, villa, *farm.* **I.** Lit., habes *rūs amoenum*, Cic.; acc., *rūs*, to the country, Plaut.; plur., in sua *rura venire*, Cic.; abl., *rure*, and locat., *ruri*, in the country; *ruri vivere*, Cic. **II.** Meton., manent vestigia *ruris*, traces of boorish nature, Hor.

Ruscino -ōnis, *f.* a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on a river of the same name, now Tour de Rousillon.

ruscum -i, *n.* and **ruscus** -i, *f.* butcher's broom, Verg.

Rusellae -ārum, *f.* one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now ruins near Roselle; hence, adj., **Rusellānus** -a -um, belonging to Rusellae.

russus -a -um, *red, russet*, Cat.

rusticānus -a -um (rusticus), of or relating to the country, rustic; *vita rusticana*, Cic.; homines *rusticani*, Cic.

rusticatio -ōnis, *f.* (rusticor). **I.** a living in the country, Cic. **II.** agriculture, Cic.

rusticē, adv. (rusticus). **I.** like a rustic, in a countryfied manner; loqui, Cic. **II.** Meton., clownishly, awkwardly; facere, Cic.

rusticitas -ātis, *f.* (rusticus), a, rustic manners, rusticity, awkwardness, Ov.; b, bashfulness, timidity, Ov.

rusticor, *1.* dep. (rusticus), to live in the country, to rusticate; absol., Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

rusticulus -a -um (dim. of rusticus), somewhat rustic, boorish. Subst., **rusticulus** -i, *m.* a little countryman, a little rustic, Cic.

rusticus -a -um (rus), of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic. **I.** Lit. **A.** Adj., praedium, Cic.; vita, Cic.; homo, a countryman, Cic. **B.** Subst., **rusticus** -i, *m.* a countryman, a rustic, Cic. **II.** Meton., country-like. **A.** In a good sense, plain, simple, homely; mores, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, clownish, countryfied, awkward, boorish; *rustica vox* et agrestis, Cic. Subst., **rusticus** -i, *m.* a boor, clown; *rustica* -ae, *f.* a country-girl, Ov.

1. **rūta** -ae, *f.* (ῥύτις), the herb rue. **I.** Lit., Cic.; plur., Ov. **II.** Fig., bitterness, unpleasantness, Cic.

2. **rūta** caesa, *v. ruo*.

rūtābūlum -i, *n.* (ruo), a fire-shovel, Suet.

rūtātus -a -um (1. ruta), flavoured with rue, Mart.

Rūtēni (Rūthēni) -ōrum, *m.* a Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, in modern Rovergue, with capital Segodunum, now Rhodéz.

rūtilesco, *3.* (rutilo), to become reddish, Plin.

Rūtīlius -a -um (orig. appellat. = red), name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was P. Rutilius Rufus, an orator and historian, consul in the time of Marius.

rūtīlo, *1.* (rutilus). **I.** Intransit., to shine with a reddish gleam, to glitter like gold; arma *rutilare* vident, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make reddish, to dye red; comae *rutilatae*, Liv.

rūtīlus -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rufus), red, gold-red, golden, yellow, auburn; capilli, Ov.; ignis, Verg.; cruor, Ov.; fulgor, Cic.

rutrum -i, *n.* (ruo), a spade, shovel, Liv.

rūtūla -ae, *f.* (dim. of ruta), a little bit of rue, Cic.

Rūtūli -ōrum (and poet.) -ātum, *m.* the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea; sing., **Rūtulus** -i, *m.* a Rutulian,

Verg.; Rutulus audax, Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Verg. Hence, adj., **Rūtulus** -a -um, Rutulian; rex, Turnus, Verg.

Rūtūpia -ārum, *f.* a town of the Caerni in Britain, perhaps the modern Richborough. Hence, adj., **Rūtūpinus** -a -um, belonging to Rutupiae.

S.

S, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς), sometimes representing the Greek aspirate, e.g., *sex* = ἑξ, *sal* = ἅλς, *serpo* = ἔρπω, *super* = σῦπερ. It is occasionally interchanged with *t* (as *mersare*, *pulsare*, *metare*, *pultare*), and *r* (as *honor* and *honos*). The poets of the older period often elided *s* before a consonant, e.g., *vita illa dignū* locoque; by assimilation, *s* before *f* becomes *f*, as *difficilis*; it often represents another consonant which has been assimilated to it, as *jubeo*, *jussi* (for *jubsi*), *cedo*, *cessi* (for *cedsi*), *premo*, *pressi* (for *premsi*), *pando*, *passum* (for *pandsum*). For abbreviations in which *S* is used, v. Table of Abbreviations.

Sāba -ae, *f.* (Σάβα), a district in Arabia Felix, famous for its perfumes. Hence, **Sābaeus** -a -um (Σαβαίος), Sabaeen; poet. = Arabian. Subst., **a**, **Sābaea** -ae, *f.* (sc. terra), the country of Sabaea (= Arabia Felix); **b**, **Sābaei** -ōrum, *m.* the Sabaeans.

Sābate -ēs, *f.* a town in Etruria, on a lake of the same name, now Lago di Bracciano. Hence, adj., **Sābatinus** -a -um, of or relating to Sabate; tribus, Liv.

Sābāzius (Sābādīus, Sēbādīus) -ī, *m.* (Σαβᾶσιος), a surname of Bacchus, Cic. Hence, **Sābazia** -ōrum, *n.* a festival in honour of Bacchus.

Sabbāta -ōrum, *n.* (Σάββατα), the Sabbath, Jewish day of rest; tricesima sabbata, either the great Sabbath (a Jewish festival in October), or else the new moon, Hor. Hence, **Sabbātarius** -a -um, relating to the Sabbath. Subst., **Sabbātarii** -ōrum, *m.* the observers of the Sabbath, the Jews, Mart.

Sābelli -ōrum, *m.* (dim. of Sabini), a poetic name of the Sabines; sing., Sabellus, the Sabine (i.e., Horace, as owner of an estate in the Sabine country), Hor. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sābellus** -a -um, Sabine. **B.** **Sābellicus** -a -um, Sabine.

Sābini -ōrum, *m.* an ancient people of Italy, neighbours of the Latins; meton. = the country of the Sabines, Liv.; sing., **Sābinus** -i, *m.* a Sabine, Liv.; **Sābina** -ae, *f.* a Sabine woman, Juv. Hence, adj., **Sābinus** -a -um, a Sabine. Subst., **Sābinum** -i, *n.* (sc. vinum), Sabine wine, Hor.

Sabis -is, acc. -im, *m.* a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Sambre.

sābulēta -ōrum, *n.* (sabalum), sandy places, Plin.

sābūlo -ōnis, *m.* grave, sand, Plin.

sābūlōsus -a -um (sabalum), abounding in sand, sandy, gravelly, Plin.

sābūlum -i, *n.* gravel, sand, Plin.

1. **sāburra** -ae, *f.* sand used as ballast, Verg.

2. **Sāburra** -ae, *12.* a general of king Juba.

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