

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 01482698 6



Presented to  
The Library  
of the  
University of Toronto  
by

Estate of the late

Mary Sinclair













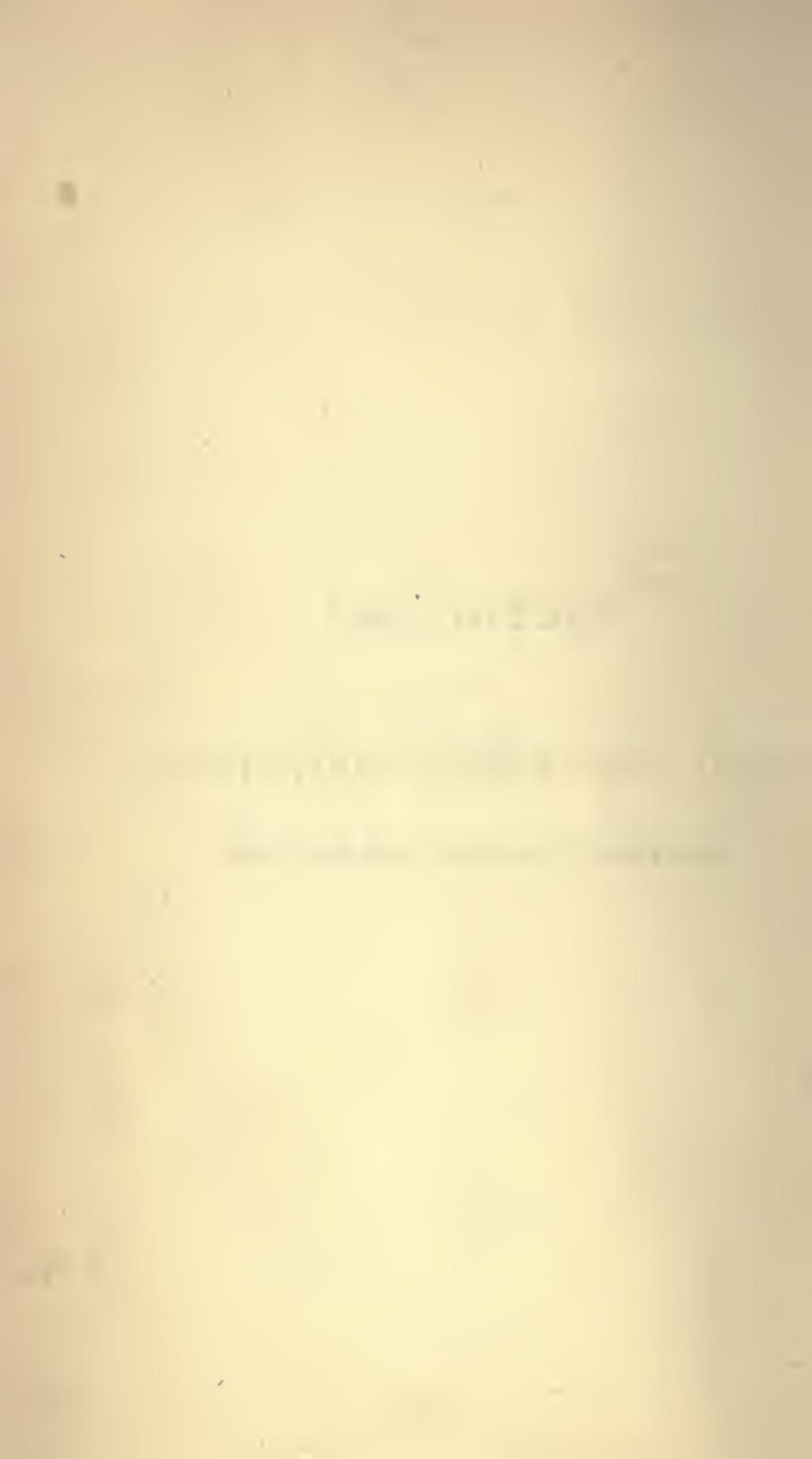
75

DICTIONARY

OF

LATIN AND GREEK QUOTATIONS,

PROVERBS, MAXIMS, AND MOTTOES



A DICTIONARY  
OF  
LATIN AND GREEK

QUOTATIONS, PROVERBS, MAXIMS  
AND MOTTOS,

*CLASSICAL AND MEDIÆVAL.*

INCLUDING LAW TERMS AND PHRASES.

EDITED BY

H. T. RILEY, B.A.,

LATE OF CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET,  
COVENT GARDEN.

1891.

LONDON .

REPRINTED FROM STEREO-PLATES BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,  
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.



PN  
6080  
R5  
1891

1089001

## P R E F A C E .

A DICTIONARY of Latin Quotations more copious, correct, and complete than any hitherto published had long been a cherished idea of the publisher, and awaited only time and circumstance for its development. Finding in the present editor a gentleman well qualified both by reading and industry to carry out his views, he placed the materials in his hands, and these with large additions, the fruit of further researches, are now laid before the reader.

The present collection differs from its predecessors in being limited exclusively to Latin and Greek quotations, the publisher intending, at a later period, to give French, Italian, Spanish, and German, in a separate volume. This arrangement has enabled him to nearly quadruple the number of Latin quotations given heretofore, and to extend the number of Greek from about twenty to upwards of five hundred ; amounting in all to an aggregate of more than eight thousand.

The translations are throughout either new or carefully revised, and as literal as is consistent with neatness and point. It would have been easy to make many of them more epigrammatic, but it was thought better to leave this to the reader's own taste.

Authorities are adjoined wherever it has been found possible to discover them, and in a vast many instances they appear for the first time in a Dictionary of Quotations.

Many of the nonsensical commentaries have been dispensed with, as in almost every instance, where the translation is correct, the quotation is more intelligible without them. Our only fear is that we have adopted too many.

One new, and it is hoped valuable, feature in the present volume, is the marking of the metrical quantities, which has been done in all cases where their absence might lead to mispronunciation. A quotation, however appropriate, would entirely lose its effect with those who are best able to appreciate its force, if blemished by false delivery. It has been thought unnecessary to mark the final *e*, because, as the classical reader will know, it is never silent.

The publisher claims little merit for himself in what concerns this volume, save the plan and a diligent reading of the proofs; but he thinks it right to avow the assistance of his eldest son, William Simpkin Bohn,

who has been a useful coadjutor throughout, particularly in the Greek portion. The printer, too, richly deserves his meed of praise for watchfulness and scholarship.

It remains only to speak of previous collections of the same character. The first and principal is Macdonnel's, originally published in 1796, and repeatedly reprinted, with gradual improvements, up to a ninth edition in 1826. This is the work of a scholar, and praiseworthy as a first attempt, but much too imperfect to satisfy the wants of the present day. The next was Moore's, which, though as recent as 1831, is little more than an amplification of Macdonnel's, avoiding as much as possible, for copyright considerations, the very words of his translations, but seldom improving them.

The Dictionary of Quotations which passes under the name of Blagdon (we say this advisedly, as the work was posthumous) differs so entirely from the plan of the present, as scarcely to be cited as a precursor. It is arranged under English 'common-places,' which are illustrated by lengthy quotations from a few of the Greek and Latin poets, each accompanied by metrical versions selected chiefly from Pope, Dryden, Francis, and Creech. It is a small volume of limited contents, but executed up to its pretensions.

After thus much had been written, and on the very eve of publication, we are unexpectedly greeted with a small "Manual of Quotations," by Mr. Michelsen, 308

pages, published at 6s. The basis of this work is Macdonnel's, which is incorporated almost verbatim from an early edition, the editor adding some little from other sources. It can in no way interfere with the present volume, and we rather hail it as showing that there must have been an evident want of what we have undertaken to supply.

H. G. B.

*York Street, Covent Garden.*

*April 18, 1856.*

# DICTIONARY

OF

## LATIN QUOTATIONS, PROVERBS, AND PHRASES.

---

*A bove majōri discit arāre minor.* *Prov.*—"The young ox learns to plough from the older." See *Ne sus*, &c.

*A cāpīte ad calcem.*—"From head to heel." From top to toe.

*A fonte puro pura dēflūit aqua.* *Prov.*—"From a clear spring clear water flows." A man is generally estimated by the company he keeps, as his habits are probably similar to those of his companions.

*A fortiōri.*—"From stronger reasoning." With much greater probability. If a pound of gunpowder can blow up a house, *a fortiōri* a hundredweight must be able to do it.

*A fronte præcipitium, a tergo lūpus.*—"A precipice before, a wolf behind." Said of a person between the horns of a dilemma.

*A lātēre.*—"From the side." A legate *a latere* is a pope's envoy, so called because sent from his *side*, from among his counsellors.

*A mensā et toro.*—"From table and bed," or, as we say, "from bed and board." A sentence of separation of man and wife, issuing from the ecclesiastical courts, on account of acts of adultery which have been substantiated against either party. It is not of so decisive a nature as the divorce *A vinculo matrimonii*; which see.

*A posteriōri.* See *A priori*.

*A priōri; a posteriōri.*—"From the former; from the lat-

ter." "Phrases used in logical argument, to denote a reference to its different modes. The schoolmen distinguished them into the *propter quod*, wherein an effect is proved from the next cause, as, when it is proved that the moon is eclipsed, because the earth is then between the sun and the moon. The second is, the *quia*, wherein the cause is proved from a remote effect; as, that plants do not breathe, because they are not animals; or, that there is a God, from the works of the creation. The former argument is called demonstration *a priori*; the latter, demonstration *a posteriori*."

*A re decedunt*.—"They wander from the point."

*A tēneris unguiculis*. CIC.—"From your tender little nails."

From your very earliest boyhood. See *Sed præsta*, &c., and *Amores de*, &c.

*A verbis legis non est recedendum*. COKE.—"There must be no departure from the words of the law." The judge must not give to a statute a forced interpretation contrary to the reasonable meaning of the words.

*A vinculo matrimōni*.—"From the bonds of matrimony."

See *A mensa*, &c.

*Ab actu ad posse valet illatio*.—"From what has happened we may infer what will happen."

*Ab alio spectes alteri quod feceris*. SYR.—"As you do to another, expect another to do to you."

*Ab amicis honesta petamus*. CIC.—"We must ask what is proper from our friends."

*Ab honesto virum bonum nihil deterret*. SEN.—"Nothing deters a good man from the performance of his duties."

*Ab inconvenienti*.—"From the inconvenience." The *Argumentum ab inconvenienti*, is an argument to show that a proposition will be unlikely to meet the expected end, and will therefore be inexpedient.

*Ab initio*.—"From the beginning."

*Ab ovo usque ad mala*. HOR.—"From the egg to the apples." From the commencement to the end; eggs being the first, and apples the last, dish served at the Roman entertainments.

*Ab Urbe conditâ*, more usually denoted in the Latin writers by the initials A. U. C., signifies, "from the building of the city" of Rome, B. C. 753.

*Abēunt studiā in mores.* OVID.—“Pursuits become habits.”

Use is second nature.

*Abi in pace.*—“Depart in peace.”

*Abiit nēmīne salutāto.*—“He went away without bidding any one farewell.”

*Abite nummi, ego vos mergam, ne mergar a vōbis.*—“Away with you, money, I will sink you, that I may not be sunk by you.”

*Abitūrus illuc quo priōres abiērunt,*

*Quid mente cēcā misērum torques spirītum?*

*Tibi dico, avāre*—

PHÆD.

—“As you must go to that place to which others have gone before, why in the blindness of your mind do you torment your wretched existence? To you I address myself, miser.”

*Abnormis sapiēns.* HOR.—“Wise without instruction.” Naturally gifted with a sound understanding.

*Abracadabra.*—A cabalistic word, the name of a deity formerly worshipped by the Syrians. The letters of his name, written on paper, in the form of an inverted triangle, were recommended as an antidote against various diseases.

*Absens hæres non erit.* *Prov.*—“He who is at a distance will not be the heir.” “Out of sight out of mind.”

*Absentem lædit cum ebrius qui litigat.* SYR.—“He who disputes with a drunken man, offends one who is absent.”

The senses of a drunken man may be considered as absent.

—*Absentem qui rodit amicum,*

*Qui non defendit alio culpante; solutos*

*Qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis;*

*Fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere*

*Qui nequit, hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto.* HOR.

—“He who backbites an absent friend, who does not defend him when another censures him, who affects to raise loud laughs in company and the reputation of a funny fellow, who can feign things he never saw, who cannot keep secrets, he is a dangerous man; against him, Roman, be on your guard.”

*Absque argento omnia vana.*—“Without money all is in vain.”

*Absque hoc, &c.* *Law term.*—“Without this,” &c. The technical words of exception used in pleading a traverse.

*Absque sudōre et labōre nullum opus perfectum est.*—"Without sweat and toil no work is made perfect." Without exertion and diligence success is rarely attained.

*Absque tali causā.* *Law Term.*—"Without such cause."

*Abstinēto a fabis.*—"Abstain from beans." An admonition of Pythagoras. Equivalent to saying, "Have nothing to do with elections." The Athenians, at the election of their public magistrates, balloted with beans. It is also worthy of remark that the Pythagoreans had a superstitious belief that the souls of the dead were harboured in the centre of the bean.

*Absurdum est ut alios regat, qui seipsum regere nescit.* *Law Maxim.*—"It is absurd that he should govern others, who knows not how to govern himself." Quoted by Rabelais, B. i. c. 52.

*Abundans cautēla non nocet.* *COKE.*—"Excess of precaution can do no harm."

*Abundat dulcibus vitis.* *QUINT.*—"He abounds with alluring faults." Said in allusion to an author the very faults of whose style are fascinating.

*Ac veluti magno in populo cum sæpe coorta est*

*Seditio; sævitque animis ignobile vulgus,*

*Jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat.* *VIRG.*

—"And as when a sedition has arisen amongst a mighty multitude, as often happens, and the minds of the ignoble vulgar are excited; now stones, now firebrands fly; fury supplies arms."

*Accēdas ad curiam.* *Law Term.*—"You may come to the court." A writ issued out of Chancery when a man had received false judgment in a hundred court or court baron, was so called.

*Accēde ad ignem hunc, jam calesces plus satis.* *TER.*—"Approach this fire, and you will soon be too warm." Said in allusion to the seductive beauty of the courtesan Thais.

*Accensā domo proximi, tua quoque periclitātur.* *Prov.*—"When the house of your neighbour is in flames, your own is in danger." See *Proximus ardet*, &c.

—*Acceptissima semper*

*Munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit.* *OVID.*

"Those gifts are always the most acceptable which our love for the donor makes precious."

*Accidit in puncto, et toto contingit in anno.*—“It happens in an instant, and occurs throughout the whole year.” Said in reference to those occurrences which are ruled by the uniform laws of nature.

*Accidit in puncto, quod non contingit in anno.*—“That may happen in a moment, which does not occur in a whole year.”

*Accipe nunc, victus tenuis quid quantaque secum*

*Afferat. In primis valeas bene*—— HOR.

—“Now learn what and how great benefits a temperate diet will bring along with it. In the first place, you will enjoy good health.”

—*Accipe, si vis,*

*Accipiam tabulas; detur nobis locus, hora,*

*Custodes: vidēamus uter plus scribere possit.* HOR.

—“Take, if you like, your tablets, I will take mine: let there be a place, a time, and persons appointed to see fair play; let us see who can write the most.”

*Accipe, sume, cape, sunt verba placentia papæ.*—“Take, have, and keep, are pleasant words from a pope.” A mediæval saying. It may also be translated, “to a pope.”

*Accipere quam facere præstat injuriam.* CIC.—“It is better to receive than to do an injury.”

*Accipio revocamen*—— OVID.—“I accept the recall.”

*Acclinis falsis animus meliōra recusat.* HOR.—“The mind intent upon false appearances refuses to admit better things.”

*Accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo.* Law Maxim.—“No man is bound to accuse himself except before God.” It is a maxim of our law, that no man can be forced to become his own accuser.

*Acer et vehemens bonus orator.* CIC.—“A good orator is pointed and forcible.”

*Acerrima proximorum odia.* TACIT.—“The hatred of those most nearly connected is the bitterest of all.”

*Acerrimus ex omnibus nostris sensibus est sensus videndi.* CIC.—“The keenest of all our senses is the sense of sight.”

*Acribus initiis, incurioso fine.* TACIT.—“Zealous at the commencement, careless towards the conclusion.” Said of those who commence an undertaking with more zeal than perseverance or discretion.

- Acriōra orexim excitant embammata.* COLUM.—“Savoury seasonings stimulate the appetite.”
- Acta exteriōra indicant interiōra secrēta.* COKE.—“The outward conduct indicates the secrets of the heart.”
- Actio personālis moritur cum personā.* *Law Maxim.*—“A personal action dies with the person.”
- Actum est de republicā.*—“It is all over with the republic.”  
The constitution is overthrown.
- Actum ne agas.* CIC.—“What has been done do not over again.”
- Actus Dei nēmīni facit injuriam.* *Law Maxim.*—“The act of God does wrong to no man.” The word *injury* is here used in its primary sense. God, who is the author of justice, cannot do that which is unjust.
- Actus legis nulli facit injuriam.* *Law Maxim.*—“The act of the law does wrong to no man.”
- Actus me invito factus, non est meus actus.* *Law Maxim.*  
—“An act done by me against my will, is not my act.”  
According to the principles of law, acts done under duress are void.
- Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.* *Law Maxim.*—  
“The act does not make the crime, unless the intention is criminal.” The law requires that evil intention, or malice prepense, should be reasonably proved against the person accused, before he can be pronounced guilty.
- Acum in metā fœni quærere.*—“To seek a needle in a bundle of hay.” A mediæval saying.
- Ad calamitātem quilibet rumor valet.* SYR.—“Every rumour is believed when directed against the unfortunate.” To the same purpose as the English proverb, “Give a dog a bad name and hang him.”
- Ad Calendas Græcas.*—“At the Greek Calends.” As the Greeks, in their division of the months, had no calends, (which were used by the Romans only,) this phrase was used in reference to a thing that could never take place. “To-morrow come never,” as we say.
- Ad captandum vulgus.*—“To catch the mob.” Said of a specious argument “for the nonce.”
- Ad connectendas amicitias, tenacissimum vinculum est morum similitudo.* PLINY the Younger.—“For cementing friendship, resemblance of manners is the strongest tie.”

*Ad consilium ne accesseris, antequam voceris.* PROV.—“Go not to the council-chamber before you are summoned.”  
“Speak when you are spoken to, and come when you are called.”

*Ad eundem.*—“To the same (rank or class).” Graduates of one university, when admitted to the same degree in another, but not incorporated as members, are said to be admitted *ad eundem*.

*Ad interim.*—“For,” or “during the meanwhile.” A temporary substitute is appointed to act *ad interim*.

*Ad libitum.*—“At pleasure.” In music this term is used to show that the passage may be played at the discretion of the performer.

*Ad mala quisque animum refert sua*—— OVID.—“Let each person recall to mind his own mishaps.”

*Ad mensuram aquam bibit.*—“He drinks water by measure.”

*Ad minora me demittere non recusabo.* QUINT.—“I will not refuse to descend to the most minute details.” I will sift the matter to the bottom.

—*Ad mores natura recurrit*

*Damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia*—— JUV.

—“Human nature ever reverts to its depraved courses, fixed and immutable.”

*Ad nomen vultus sustulit illa suos.* OVID.—“On hearing her name she raised her eyes.”

*Ad nullum consurgit opus, cum corpore languet.* GALL.—“The mind cannot grapple with any task when the body is languid.”

*Ad omnem libidinem projectus homo.*—“A man disposed to every species of dissipation.”

*Ad perditam securim manubrium adjicere.*—“To throw the helve after the lost hatchet.” To give way to despair.

*Ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas.* PHÆD.—“Sincerity is frequently impelled to its own destruction.”

*Ad pœnitendum propèrat, cito qui judicat.* SYR.—“He hastens to repentance, who judges hastily.”

*Ad populum phaleras, ego te intus et in cûtē novi.* PERS.—“Display thy trappings to the vulgar, I know thee inside and out.”

*Ad præscens ova cras pullis sunt meliõra.*—“Eggs to-day are better than chickens to-morrow.” A mediæval pro-

verb, in defective verse, similar to ours —“ A bird in the hand,” &c.

*Ad quæstionem juris respondant iudices, ad quæstionem facti respondant juratores.* *Law Maxim.*—“ It is the duty of the judge to decide as to the point of law, of the jurors to decide as to the matter of fact.”

*Ad quod damnum.* *Law Term.*—“ To what damage.” A writ issued to inquire into the damage that may be sustained before the grant of certain liberties.

*Ad referendum.*—“ To be referred,” or, “ to await further consideration.”

*Ad respondendum quæstioni.*—“ To answer the question.” Students at the university of Cambridge, who are about to be examined for their degree in Arts, or in other words, admitted *ad respondendum quæstioni*, are thence called *questionists*.

*Ad suum quemque æquum est quæstum esse callidum.* *PLAUT.* —“ It is only right that every one should be alive to his own advantage.”

*Ad tristem partem strenua suspicio.* *SYR.*—“ The minds of men who have been unfortunate are prone to suspicion.” Much to the same purpose as our proverb, “ A burnt child dreads the fire.”

*Ad turpia virum bonum nulla spes invitat.* *SEN.*—“ No expectation can allure a good man to the commission of evil.”

*Ad unum corpus humanum supplicia plura quam membra.* *ST. CYPRIAN.*—“ One human body is liable to more pains than the members of which it is composed.”

*Ad utrumque paratus.*—“ Prepared for either alternative.”

*Ad valorem.*—“ According to the value.” Duties are imposed on certain articles of merchandise, *ad valorem*, or according to their value.

*Ad vivum.*—“ To the life.”

*Adæquarunt iudices.*—“ The judges were equally divided.”

*Adde parum parvo, magnus acervus erit.*—“ Add a little to a little, and there will be a great heap.” An adaptation from Ovid.

*Adde, quod injustum rigido jus dicitur ense,  
Dantur et in medio vulnera sæpe foro.* *OVID.*

—“ Besides, iniquitous retaliation is dealt with the cruel

sword, and wounds are often inflicted in the midst of the court of justice.”

—*Adeo in tenēris consuescere multum est.* VIRG.—“Of such importance is it to be well trained in youth.”

“Train up a child in the way he should go,” says Solomon, *Prov.* xxii. 6.

—*Adeōne hominem immutari*

*Ex amōre, ut non cognoscas eundem esse?* TER.

—“Is it possible that a man can be so changed by love, that you could not recognise him to be the same?”

*Adeste, si quid mihi restat agendum.*—“If aught remains to be done by me, despatch.” The words of the emperor Severus, just before his death, according to Lord Bacon; but they are not to be found in Dio Cassius or Spartianus.

*Adhibenda est in jocando moderatio.* CIC.—“Moderation should be used in joking.” A joke should never be carried too far.

*Adhibenda est munditia, non odiosa, neque exquisita nimis, tantum quæ fugiat agrestem ac inhumanam negligentiam.* CIC.—“We should exhibit a certain degree of neatness, not too exquisite or affected, and equally remote from rustic and unbecoming carelessness.”

—*Adhuc sub jūdice lis est.* HOR.—“The point is still in dispute before the judge.” The controversy is yet undecided.

*Aditus est ipsi ad omnes facilis et pervius.* CIC.—“He has free and ready access to every one.”

—*Adjūro numquam eam me desertūrum,*

*Non si capiendos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnes homines;  
Hanc mihi expetivi, contingit; convēniunt mores; valeant  
Qui inter nos discidium volunt; hanc, nisi mors, mi adimet  
nemo.* TER.

—“I swear that I will never desert her, even though I were sure that I should make all men my enemies. Her have I desired above all things, her have I obtained. Our humours agree; farewell to those who would set us at variance. Nothing but death shall deprive me of her.”

*Adolescentem verecundum esse decet.* PLAUT.—“A young man ought to be modest.”

*Adornare verbis benefacta.* PLINY the Younger.—“To enhance the value of a favour by kind expressions.” The best of actions is liable to be undervalued, if done with a bad grace.

*Adscriptus glebæ.*—"Belonging to the soil." Attached to the soil, like the *serfs* and *neifs* in England so late as the reign of Edward VI., and the greater part of the peasantry of the Russian empire at the present day.

—*Adsit*

*Regūla, peccatis quæ pœnas irröget æquas.* HOR.

—"Let a law be made which shall inflict punishment commensurate with the crime."

—*Adulandi gens prudentissima laudat*

*Sermönem indocti, faciem deformis, amici.* JUV.

—"The crafty race of flatterers praise the conversation of an unlearned, the features of an ugly friend." See the Fable of the Fox and the Crow, in ÆSOP.

*Adversus solem ne loquitor.* PROV.—"Speak not against the sun." Do not argue against that which is as clear as the sun at mid-day.

*Æacus in pœnas ingeniösus erit.* OVID.—"Æacus shall refine in devising tortures for you."

*Ædificäre in tuo proprio solo non licet quod altëri noccat.*  
*Law Maxim.*—"You may not build on your own land that which may injure another." See the same principle in *Sic utere, &c.*

—*Ægrescitque medendo.* VIRG.—"He destroys his health by his very anxiety to preserve it."

—*Ægri somnia vana.* HOR.—"The delusive dreams of the sick man."

*Ægritudinẽm laudäre, unam rem maxime detestabilem, quorum est tandem philosophörum?* CIC.—"What kind of philosophy is it, pray, to extol melancholy, a thing the most detestable of all?"

*Ægrötat dæmon, monächus tunc esse volëbat;*

*Dæmon conväluit, dæmon ut ante fuit.*

"The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;

The devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

Lines composed in the middle ages.

*Ægrötatiões animi, qualis est avaritia, ex eo quod magni æstimëtur ea res, ex qua unïmus ægrötat, oriuntur.* CIC.—

"Diseases of the mind, such as avarice, spring from too high a value set upon the things by which the mind becomes corrupted."

*Ægröto dum anïma est, spes est.* CIC.—"So long as the

sick man has life, there is hope." A common saying with us, "While there is life there is hope."

*Æmulatio æmulationem parit.*—"Emulation begets emulation." A spirit of emulation excites others to similar exertions.

*Æmulus studiōrum et labōrum.* CIC.—"The rival of his pursuits and of his labours."

—*Æquā lege necessitas  
Sortitur insignes et imos.* HOR.

—"Fate, by an impartial law, is allotted both to the conspicuous and the obscure."

*Æquam memento rebus in arduis  
Servāre mentem, non secus in bonis  
Ab insolenti temperātam  
Lætitiā*— HOR.

—"In arduous circumstances remember to preserve equanimity, and equally in prosperous moments restrain excessive joy."

—*Æqua tellus  
Paup̄eri recluditur,  
Regumque pūeris.* HOR.

—"The impartial earth is opened alike for the pauper and the children of kings."

*Æquitas enim lucet ipsa per se.* CIC.—"Equity shines by her own light."

*Æquitas est correctio legis generaliter latæ quā parte deficit.* PLOWDEN.—"Equity is the correction of the law laid down in general terms, in those parts in which it is deficient." It modifies the rigour of the law, and takes into consideration the *circumstances* of the case.

*Æquo animo parātōque moriār.* CIC.—"May I meet death with a mind prepared and calm."

—*Æquum est  
Peccātis v̄niam poscentem reddere rursus.* HOR.

—"It is fair that he who expects forgiveness should, in his turn, extend it to others." We are also taught by a higher sanction, that, as we forgive them that trespass against us, so may we hope to be forgiven.

*Æra nitent usu; vestis bona quærit haberi;  
Canescunt turpi tecta relictā situ.* OVID.

—"Brass grows bright by use; good clothes require to be

worn; uninhabited buildings grow white with nasty mould."

*Ærugo animi, rubigo ingenii.* SEN.—"The rust of the mind is the blight of genius." Said of idleness.

*Ærumnābilis experientia me docuit.*—"Sorrowful experience has taught me."

*Æs debitōrem leve, gravius inimicum facit.* LABER.—"A trifling debt makes a man your debtor; a more weighty one, your enemy."

*Æs erat in pretio; chalybēia massa latēbat;  
Heu! quam perpetuo debuit illa tegi.* OVID.

—"Copper became valuable; the iron ore still lay hid. Alas! would that it had ever remained concealed."

*Æsōpo ingentem statuam posuere Attici,  
Servumque collocarunt æternā in basi,  
Patere honoris scirent ut cuncti viam.* PRÆDR.

—"The Athenians erected a lofty statue to Æsop, and placed him, though a slave, upon an everlasting pedestal, that all might know that the way to fame is open to every one."

*Æstinatio delicti præteriti ex post facto non creascit.* LAW MAXIM.—"The delinquency attaching to a crime that has been committed, is not increased by anything that has happened since."

—*Æstuat ingens*

*Imo in corde pudor, mixtoque insānia luctu,  
Et Furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.* VIRO.

—"Deep in his heart boils overwhelming shame, and frantic rage, with intermingled grief, and love racked with furious despair, and conscious worth."

*Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit  
Nos nequiores, mox daturos  
Progeniem vitiosiorē.* HOR.

—"The days of our parents, more dissolute than those of our forefathers, produced us more wicked than they; we, who are destined to produce a more vicious progeny still."—Horace is here a *laudator temporis acti*, a praiser of the "good old times."

*Ætatem non tegunt tempōra.*—"Our temples do not conceal our age." The wrinkled forehead betrays the hand of time.

*Ætatem Priami Nestorisque*

*Longam qui putat esse, Martiāne,  
Multum decipitur falliturque,  
Non est. vivere sed vita.* MAR.

—“He, Martianus, is much mistaken and deceived, who thinks that the life of Priam and of Nestor was long: not existence, but health, is life.”

*Ætatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores.* HOR.—“You must carefully observe the manners of every age.” By inattention to this rule, even Shakspeare has committed anachronisms.

*Æternum inter se discordant.* TER.—“They are everlastingly at variance with each other.”

*Æthiōpem dealbāre.* Prov.—“To wash a blackamoor white.”

—*Ævo rarissima nostro*

*Simplicitas*—— OVID.

—“Simplicity, a thing most rare in our age.” Ovid, like Seneca, sometimes praises a simplicity and self-denial, which he himself failed to practise.

*Affectum dantis pensat censura Tonantis.*—“The judgment of the Thunderer weighs the intention of the giver.” A mediæval line.

*Aflavit Deus et dissipantur.*—“God has sent forth his breath, and they are dispersed.” In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a medal with the above inscription was struck, to record the destruction of the Spanish Armada.

—*Age, libertate Decembri,*

*Quando ita majores voluerunt, utere*—— HOR.

—“Come, since our forefathers would have it so, use the freedom of December.” Said in allusion to the Saturnalia, during which the slaves at Rome were allowed a greater latitude than usual.

*Age quod agis.*—“Attend to what you are about”—or, as the clock at the Inner Temple formerly had it, “Be-gone about your business.”

*Agere considerate pluris est quam cogitare prudenter.* CIC.

—“It is better to act considerately than to think wisely.”

Very similar in meaning to the maxim, *Paulum sepultæ,* &c., which see.

—*Agnosco vêtëris vêtigra flammæ.* VIRG.—“I recognise

the remains of my former attachment." A somewhat similar expression to that of Gray,

"E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

*Agnus Dei.*—"The Lamb of God." A cake of wax stamped with the figure supporting the banner of the cross. It is supposed by the Romish Church to have miraculous powers for preserving the faithful. A part of the mass for the dead is also so called, from the circumstance of its beginning with these words.

*Agricōla incurvo terram dimōcūt arātro ;*

*Hinc anni labor ; hinc patriam parvosque nepōtes  
Sustinet : hinc armenta boum, meritosque juveacos.*

VIRG.

—"The husbandman cleaves the earth with his crooked plough: hence the labours of the year: hence he supports his country and his little offspring: hence his herds of kine and the steers which have earned his sustenance."

*Agri non omnes frugifēri sunt.* CIC.—"All fields are not fruitful." So too all men are not equally susceptible of improvement.

—*Ah miser !*

*Quantā labōras in Charybdi,*

*Digne puer meliōre flammā !* HOR.

—"Into what an abyss hast thou fallen, unhappy youth! deserving of a more happy flame!" A parallel case to that of Samson and Delilah.

*Ah ! nimium faciles, qui tristia crimina cædis*

*Flumineâ tolli posse putētis aquâ.* OVID.

—"Ah! too credulous mortals, who imagine that the guilt of bloodshed can be removed by the waters of the stream."

*Albæ gallinæ filius.* PROV.—"The son of a white hen." Said of a person extremely fortunate. An eagle is said to have dropped a white hen, with a sprig of laurel, into the lap of Livia, the wife of the Emperor Augustus.

*Album calcūlum addēre.*—"To give a white stone." In voting, among the ancients, approval was signified by putting into the urn a white stone; disapproval, or censure, by a black one.

*Alea judiciōrum.*—"Chance judiciary." "The uncertainty of judgments;" which too often, as it were, depend on

the throw of a die. "The glorious uncertainty of the law."

*Aleātor, quanto in arte est m̄lior, tanto est nequior.* SYR.—  
"The gambler, the more skilful he is in his art, the more wicked is he."

*Alexander victor tot regum atque populorum iræ succubuit.*  
SEN.—"Alexander, the conqueror of so many kings and nations, was himself subdued by anger."

*Aliam quercum excūte.*—"Go, shake some other oak." Said by a person who has already shown his liberality to an applicant.

*Alia res sceptrum, alia plectrum.*—"A sceptre is one thing, a fiddlestick another."

*Alias.*—"Otherwise." Applied to persons who assume two or more names; as A, *alias* B. It also means a second writ, issued after a first writ has been issued to no purpose.

*Alibi.*—"Elsewhere." *Law Term.* When a person accused of an offence endeavours to prove that he was absent from the place at the time when the crime was committed, he is said to set up an *alibi*.

—*Aliēna negotia centum*

*Per caput, et circa sāliunt latus*— HOR.

—"A hundred affairs of other people come into my head, and beset me on every side."

—*Aliēna negotia curo,*

*Excussus propriis.*— HOR.

—"I attend to the business of other men, regardless of my own." This quotation may be aptly applied to such busy-bodies as Æsop met, when carrying his lantern at mid-day. See *Phædrus*, B. iii. F. 19.

*Aliēna nobis, nostra plus aliis placent.* SYR.—"That which belongs to others pleases us most, while that which belongs to us is most valued by others." Few men are content with their station: so true it is that—

"Men would be angels, angels would be gods;

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel." POPE'S *Essay on Man*

—*Aliena opprobria sæpe*

*Abstērrēt vitiis*— HOR.

—"The disgrace of others often deters us from crime."

*Aliená optimum insaniá frui.*—"It is best to profit by the madness of others." A proverb quoted by the Elder Pliny. See *Optimum est aliená*, &c.

*Aliéna vitia in oculis habémus—a tergo nostra sunt.* SEN.—"We have the vices of others always before our eyes—our own behind our backs." See *Ut nemo in sese*, &c.

*Aliená vivère quadrá.* JUV.—"To eat off another man's trencher." To live at another's expense.

*Aliéni appetens, sui profusus.* SALL.—"Covetous of another's, lavish of his own." Catilino is here described by the historian.

*Aliéni tempóris flores.*—"Blossoms of a time gone by." Flowers that bloomed in other days.

—*Aliéno in loco*

*Haud stábile regnum est.* SEN.

—"Over a distant realm sovereignty is insecure."

*Aliénos agros irrígas tuis sitientibus.* *Prov.*—"You are watering your neighbours' fields, while your own are parched with drought." Said to an interfering busy-body.

*Alii sementem faciunt, alii metent.* *Prov.*—"The one sows, the other will reap."

*Alio patriam quærunt sub sole jacentem.* VIRG.—"They seek a country situate beneath another sun."

*Aliórum médicus, ipse ulcëribus scates.*—"The physician of others, you are full of ulcers yourself."

*Aliquando gratius est quod facili quam quod plená manu datur.*—"Sometimes that is more acceptable which is given with a kindly, than that which is received from a full hand." Presents are acceptable according to the spirit in which they are given.

*Aliquem fortunæ filium reverentissimè colere ac venerári.* AUST.—"To treat with the greatest reverence and respect a man who is the darling of fortune." To

—"follow that false plan,

That money only makes the man."

*Aliquis non debet esse iudex in propriá causá.* COKE.—"No man ought to be judge in his own cause."

*Alis volat propriis.*—"He flies with his own wings." He is able to take care of himself. Motto of the Earl of Thanet.

*Aliter cātūli longe olent, āliter sues.* PLAUT.—“Puppies have one smell, pigs quite another.” All animals have an instinct by which they recognise their young.

*Alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo.* VIRG.—“Vice is nourished and lives by concealment.”

*Alium silere quod vāleas, primus sile.* SEN.—“That you may impose silence upon another, first be silent yourself.”

*Alma mater.*—“A kind,” or “benign, mother.” A term originally used in reference to the earth, but employed by students to designate the university in which they were educated. It is said to have been first applied to Cambridge.

—*Alta sedent civilis vulnera dextræ.* LUCAN.—“The wounds inflicted by civil war are deeply seated.”

*Altērā manu fert lapīdem, altērā panem ostentat.* PLAUT.—“In one hand he carries a stone, while in the other he shows bread.” So our proverb, “He carries fire in one hand, and water in the other.”

*Altērā manu scabunt, altērā fēriunt.* PROV.—“They scratch you with one hand, and strike you with the other.” Said of treacherous and deceitful persons.

*Alter idem.* CIC.—“Another self.” See *Verus amicus*.

*Alter ipse amīcus.* PROV.—“A friend is a second self.” The thought occurs more than once in the works of Aristotle.

*Altērīus non sit qui suus esse potest.*—“Let no man be the servant of another, who can be his own master.”

—*Alterīus sic*

*Altēra poscit opem, res et conjūrat amīcè.* HOR.

—“Thus does one thing require the co-operation of another, and they join in mutual aid.”

*Alter remus aquas, alter mihi radat arēnas.* PROP.—“Let one of my oars skim the water, the other touch the sands.” By acting thus, we shall not find ourselves out of our depth.

*Alter rixatur de lanā sæpe caprīnā,  
Propugnat nugis armātus.*— HOR.

—“Another raises a dispute about a lock of goat’s wool, and has recourse to arms for trifles.” Potentates, as well as wolves, have often acted upon this principle, when they have deemed it to their interest to “pick a quarrel.”

*Altissima quæque flumīna mīnimo sono labuntur.* CURT.—“The deepest rivers flow with the least noise.” Of

similar application to our proverb, "Empty vessels make the greatest sound."

*A. M.* for *Artium Magister*.—"Master of Arts." The highest University degree in Arts. See also *Anno Mundi, Ante meridiem*.

*Ama tanquam osūrus. Odēris tanquam amatūrus. Prov.*—"Love as though you might hate. Hate as though you might love." Be prepared in either case for a change of circumstances; and neither make your friend acquainted with your failings and weak points, nor make it impossible that your enemy can ever become reconciled to you. Cicero, with considerable reason, dissents from the first part of this adage. See *Amicum ita*, &c.

*Amantium iræ amoris integratio est. TER.*—"The quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love." So our old proverb, "Old pottage is sooner heated than new made."

*Amāre et sapere vix deo conceditur. LABER.*—"It is hardly granted to a god to be in love and to act wisely."

*Amāre juvēni fructus est, crimen seni. SYR.*—"It is proper for a young man to be in love, a crime for an old one."

*Ambigūas in vulgum spargere voces.* Adapted from Virgil.—"To spread ambiguous reports among the populace."

*Ambigūum pactum contra venditōrem interpretandum est. Lavo Maxim.*—"A doubtful agreement is to be interpreted against the vendor."

*Amici probantur rebus adversis. CIC.*—"Friends are proved by adversity."

*Amici vitium ni feras, prodis tuum. SYR.*—"Unless you can put up with the faults of your friend, you betray your own;" you show that either the ties of friendship are easily relaxed, or that you are put out of temper by trifles.

*Amicitia semper prodest, amor et nocet. LABER.*—"Friendship is always productive of advantage, and love of injury." This *dictum* seems to be stated in rather too general terms.

*Amicōrum, magis quàm tuam ipsius laudem, prædica.*—"Enlarge upon the praises of your friends rather than on your own."

*Amicos res opimæ pariunt, adversæ probant. SYR.*—"Prosperity begets friends, adversity proves them."

*Amicum ita habēas posse ut fieri hunc inimicum scias. LABER.*

—“Live with your friend as if you knew that he might become your enemy.” This maxim, though inculcating caution, a considerable virtue, is better adapted to the political world than to the sphere of private friendship. See *Ama tanquam*, &c.

—*Amīcum*

*Mancipium dōmīno et frugi.* HOR.

—“A servant faithful to his master, and true.”

*Amīcum perdere est damnōrum maximū.* SYR.—“To lose a friend is the greatest of losses.”

*Amīcus certus in re incertā cernitur.* ENNIUS.—“An undoubted friend shows himself in doubtful circumstances.” Very similar to our proverb, “A friend in need is a friend indeed.”

*Amīcus curiæ.* Law Term.—“A friend of the court.” A member of the bar who makes a suggestion on any point of practice as to which the judge is in doubt is so called.

*Amīcus magis necessārius quam ignis aut aqua.*—“A friend is more needful than fire or water.”

*Amīcus Plato, amīcus Socrates, sed magis amīca veritas.* CIC.  
—“Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is a friend I prize above both.”

*Amīcus usque ad aras.*—“A friend to the very altar.”

*Amīssum quod nescitur non amittitur.* SYR.—“The loss that is not known is no loss.” Similar to our saying, “What the eye don’t see the heart don’t grieve.” So also Gray’s line, “Where ignorance is bliss ’tis folly to be wise.”

*Amittit meritō propriū qui aliēnum appetit.* PHÆD.—“He who covets that which belongs to another, deservedly loses his own.” Covetous men not unfrequently fall into the pit which they have dug for others.

—*Amor omnibus idem.* VIRG.—“Love is in all the same.”

*Amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus.* PLAUT.—“Love is most fruitful both in honey and in gall.”

*Amor tussisque non celantur.*—“Love and a cough cannot be concealed.” A proverbial saying.

*Amōre nihil mollius, nihil violentius.*—“Nothing is more tender, nothing more violent than love.”

—*Amōres*

*De tenēro meditatur ungui.* HOR.

—“She plans amours from her tenderest years.”

—*Amōto quærāmus sēria ludo.* HOR.—“Joking apart, let us give our attention to serious matters.”

—*Amphōra cępit*

*Institui; currente rotā cur urceus exit?* HOR.

—“A fine jar is intended to be made; why, when the wheel goes round, does it come out a humble pitcher?” A figure taken from the potter’s wheel. It has the same application as the Fable of the Mountain in Labour.

*Ampliat atātis spatium sibi vir bonus; hoc est*

*Vivere bis vitā posse priore frui.* MAR.

—“The good man extends the period of his life; it is to live twice, to enjoy with satisfaction the retrospect of our past life.”

*An boni quid usquam est, quod quisquam uti possit*

*Sine malo omni; aut, ne labōrem capias, cum illo uti velles.*

PLAUT.

—“Is there any good whatever that we can enjoy wholly without evil, or where you must not endure labour when you would enjoy it?”

*An dives sit omnes quærunt, nemo an bonus.*—“All inquire whether a man is rich, no one whether he is good.” A translation from EURIPIDES.

—*An erit qui velle recuset*

*Os populi meruisse, et cedro digna locutus*

*Linquere?*—

PERS.

—“Will there be any one to disown a wish to deserve the people’s praise, and to leave words worthy to be preserved in cedar?” Presses for books were made of cedar, and the paper was steeped in oil of cedar, that wood being esteemed for its antiseptic qualities.

*An nescis longas rēgibus esse manus?* OVID.—“Knowest thou not that kings have long arms?” that they can reach you at a distance even?

*An potest quidquam esse absurdius, quam quo minus vię restat, eo plus viatici quærere?* CIC.—“Can there be anything more absurd, than to be making all the greater provision, in proportion as the less of your journey remains to be performed?” A reproof of covetousness in old age.

*An quisquam est alius liber, nisi ducere vitam*

*Cui licet, ut voluit?*—

PERS.

—“Is any man free, but he who is at liberty to spend his life in whatever manner he may please?”

*Anceps remedium est melius quam nullum.*—“A doubtful remedy is better than none.”

*Anguillam caudâ tenes.* *Prov.*—“You hold an eel by the tail.” You have got to deal with a slippery fellow, and if you do not hold him fast, he will slip through your fingers.

*Anima est amica amanti.* *PLAUT.*—“His mistress is the very life of a lover.”

*Anima magis est ubi amat quam ubi animat.* *AUST.*—“The soul is more where it loves than where it lives.”

—*Animasque in vulnere ponunt.* *VIRG.*—“And they leave their lives in the wound.”

*Animi cultus quasi quidam humanitatis cibus.* *CIC.*—“Cultivation is to the mind what food is to the body.”

*Animo ægrotanti medicus est oratio.* *Prov.*—“Words are as a physician to an afflicted spirit.” See *Sunt verba*, &c.

—*Animoque supersunt*

*Jam prope post animam.* *SIDON. APOLL.*

—“They display spirit even though they have all but breathed forth their spirit.” There is a play upon the resemblance of the words *animus*, “courage,” and *anima*, “soul.”

—*Animorum*

*Impulsu, et cæcâ magnâque cupidine ducti.* *JUV.*

—“Led on by the impulse of our minds, by blind and headstrong passions.”

*Animula, vagula, blandula!*—

*Hospes, comesque corporis*—

—“Dear, fluttering, fleeting soul of mine, thou guest and companion of the body.” The beginning of the address of the emperor Adrian to his soul, composed in his last moments, and preserved by the historian Spartianus, as expressive of his uncertainty as to a future existence. The idea of Pope’s “Dying Christian’s Address to his Soul,” was suggested by these lines, which are replete with exquisite beauty.

—*Animum nunc huc celërem, nunc dividit illuc.* *VIRG.*—

“Now this way, now that, he turns his wavering mind.”

*Animum picturâ pascit inani.* *VIRG.*—“He feeds his mind

with an empty picture." He amuses himself with unsubstantial anticipations. See the stories of the Barmecide's Feast, and of Alnaschar and his brittle ware, in the *Arabian Nights*.

—*Animum rēgē, qui nisi paret*

*Impērat.*—

HOR.

—"Control your temper, for if it does not obey you, it will govern you."

*Animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum.* PLAUT.—

"A patient mind is the best remedy for affliction."

*Animus est in patēnis.* TER.—"My thoughts are among the saucepans." I am thinking of something to eat.

*Animus furandi.* Law Term.—"The intention of stealing." It is the *animus*, and not the act, that constitutes an offence.

*Animus homīni, quicquid sibi impērat, obliet.*—"Whatever it resolves on the human mind can effect."

*Animus hōmīnis semper appetit agere aliquid.* CIC.—"The mind of man is always longing to do something."

*Animus meminit præteritorum, præsentia cernit, futura prævidet.* CIC.—"The mind remembers past events, scans the present, foresees the future."

—*Animus quod perdidit optat,*

*Atque in præteritâ se totus imāgine versat.* PETRON.

—"The mind still longs for what it has lost, and is wholly intent upon the past." The contemplation of lost opportunities has a kind of fascination, which at the same moment both invites and repels.

—*Animus si te non deficit æquus.* HOR.—"If your equanimity does not fail you."

*Anno Domīni.*—"In the year of our Lord;" for brevity, A. D.

*Anno Mundi.*—"In the year of the world;" for brevity, A. M.

*Anno Urbis conditæ.*—"In the year from the building of the city." See *Ab urbe*, &c.

*Annōsam arbōrem transplantāre.*—"To transplant an aged tree." Said of a person late in life quitting an employment in which he has been long engaged, for a new one.

*Annōsa vulpes haud capitur laqueo.* Prov.—"An old fox is not to be caught with a springe." "Old birds are not to be caught with chaff."

*Annus mirābilis.*—"The year of wonders."

*Ante barbam doces senes.* *Prov.*—"Before you have got a beard you are for teaching the aged."

*Ante diem clauso compōnet Vesper Olympo.* *VIRG.*—"The evening star will first shut the gates of heaven upon the day."

*Ante mare, et tellus, et quod tegit omnia cælum,*

*Unus erat toto natūræ vultus in orbe,*

*Quem dixere Chaos; rudis indigestaque moles.* *OVID.*

—"At first the sea, the earth, and the heaven which covers all things, were the only face of nature through the whole universe, which men have named Chaos; a rude and undigested mass."

*Ante meridiem.*—"Before noon," or "mid-day," generally denoted by the initials A. M.

*Ante oculos errant domus, urbs, et forma locōrum;*

*Succēduntque suis singūla facta locis.*

*OVID.*

—"Before my eyes flit my home, the city, and each well-known spot: and then follows, in order, each thing, as it happens, in its appropriate place."

*Ante senectūtem curāvi, ut bene vivērem; in senectūte, ut bene moriar.* *SEN.*—"Before old age, I made it my care to live well; in old age, to die well." St. Jerome ranked Seneca among the writers of Christianity.

*Ante tubam trepidat.*—"He trembles before the trumpet sounds."

*Ante victōriam canere triumphum.*—"To celebrate the triumph before victory." Similar in meaning to our expression, "To count our chickens before they are hatched."

*Ante victōriam ne canas triumphum.*—"Don't sing your triumph before you have conquered." So we say, "Don't halloo before you are out of the wood."

*Ante vidēmus fulguratiōnem quam sonum audiāmus.* *SEN.*—"We see the lightning before we hear the thunder."

*Antehac putābam te habere cornua.* *Prov.*—"Till now I thought you had horns." Said to a blusterer, who, at the last moment, is found defective in courage.

*Antequam incīpiās consulto, et ubi consulēris facto opus est.* *CIC.*—"Before you begin, consider, and when you have considered, act."

*Antiquā homo virtūte ac fide.* *TER.*—"A man of the virtue and fidelity of the olden time."

*Antiquitas sæculi juvenus mundi.*—"Ancient time was the youth of the world." An aphorism of Lord Bacon, for which, according to Hallam and Whewell, he is indebted to Giordano Bruno.

*Anus simia sero quidem.* *Prov.*—"The old ape is taken at last." Of the same meaning as our saying, "The old fox is caught at last."

—*Apërit præcordia Liber.* *HOR.*—"Bacchus opens the heart."

*Apertè mala cum est mulier, tum demum est bona.* *SYR.*  
—"When a woman is openly bad, then she is good." This paradoxical expression implies that less injury results to the world from open dissoluteness, than from the hypocrisy of those who conceal profligacy under the guise of sanctity and virtue.

—*Aperto vivëre voto.* *PERS.*—"To live with every wish revealed." The motto of the Earl of Aylesford.

*Apio opus est.* *Prov.*—"There is need of parsley." Said when a sick person was past all hope of recovery. The Grecians sowed the graves of the dead with this herb.

*Apparätus belli.*—"The *matériel* of war."

*Appärent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.* *VIRG.*—"A few are seen here and there, swimming in the boundless ocean." Virgil here describes the shipwrecked sailors of the Trojan fleet.

*Appetitus ratiõni parëat.* *CIC.*—"Let your passions be obedient to reason." Employed as the motto of Earl Fitzwilliam.

*Aquam perdo.*—"I lose my time." Time was measured by the ancients by means of water running in the clepsydra as in more modern days by sand. A certain portion of time was allotted to each orator to plead his cause; whence the present expression, which literally means, "I am losing the water."

*Aquam plorat cum lavat fundëre.* *PLAUT.*—"He weeps at throwing away the water in which he was washed." Said of a miser.

*Aquïla non capit muscas.* *Prov.*—"The eagle does not stoop to catch flies."

*Aquïlæ senecta.* *Prov.*—"The old age of an eagle." Applied to aged toppers—as the eagle was supposed, in its latter years, to live by suction only.

*Aquilam volāre doces.* *Prov.*—"You are for teaching an eagle how to fly." "You are teaching your grandam," &c.

*Aquōsus languor.*—"The watery weakness." The dropsy.

*Araneārum telas texere.*—"To weave a spider's web." Meaning, to support an argument by fine-spun sophistry, or to engage in a frivolous pursuit.

*Arbiter bibendi.*—"The arbitrator of drinking." The master of the feast among the ancients gave directions when to fill the cups. See the *Stichus* of *Plautus*, A. iv. sc. 4.

*Arbiter elegantiārum.*—"The arbitrator of politeness." Commonly used in reference to the person whose duty it is to decide on any matter of taste or form; a master of the ceremonies.

—*Arbiter hic sumtus de lite jocōsā.* *OVID.*—"He was chosen umpire in this sportive contest." Said of *Tiresias*, who was chosen umpire in the contest between *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

*Arbore dejectā qui vult ligna colligit.* *Prov.*—"When the tree is thrown down, every one who pleases gathers the wood." The meanest may; and often do, triumph over fallen majesty. See the fable of "The aged *Lion* and the *Ass*," in *Phædrus*, B. i. F. 21.

*Arbores magnæ diu crescunt, unā horā extirpantur.* *CURT.*—"Great trees are long in growing, but are rooted up in a single hour."

*Arbores serit diligens agricōla, quarum aspiciet nunquam ipse baccam.* *CIC.*—"The industrious husbandman plants trees, of which he himself will never see a berry." In imitation of him, we must not confine ourselves to good works, the fruit of which is to be *immediately* gathered.

—*Arcādes ambo*

*Et cantāre pares, et respondere parāti.* *VIRG.*

—"Both *Arcadians*, equally skilled in the song and ready for the response."

*Arcāna impērii.*—"The mysteries of governing." State secrets.

*Arcānum demens detegit ebrietas.*—"Frantic drunkenness reveals every secret."

*Arcānum neque tu scrutāberis ullius unquam,*

*Commissumque teges et vino tortus et irā.* *HOR.*

—"Enquire not into the secrets of others, and conceal

what is intrusted to you, even though racked by wine and anger."

*Arcum annulum ne gestato.* *Prov.*—"Do not wear too tight a ring." Do not by imprudence waste your property.

*Arcum intensio frangit, animum remissio.* *STR.*—"Straining injures the bow, relaxation the mind." This maxim is in words not unlike that taught in the Fable of "Æsop at Play," except that he warns us against giving, not too much, but too little, relaxation to the mind. See *Phædrus*, B. iv. F. 14.

*Ardëat ipsa licet, tormentis gaudet amantis.* *JUV.*—"Although she herself may burn, she delights in the torments of her lover."

*Ardentia verba.*—"Words that glow." Expressions full of warmth and ardour.

—*Ardua cervix*

*Argutumque caput, brevis alvüs, obësaque terga,  
Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus*— *VIRG.*

—"Lofty is his neck, and his head slender, his belly short, his back plump, while his proud chest swells luxuriant, with brawny muscles." A fine description of what a horse should be.

*Ardua molimur; sed nulla nisi ardua virtus.* *OVID.*—"I attempt an arduous task; but there is no merit but what is to be secured by arduous means."

*Arëna sine calce.* *Prov.*—"Sand without lime." If sand is used too plentifully, the mortar will not adhere. This saying was used by the emperor Caligula with reference to the desultory works of the philosopher Seneca.

*Arëne mandas sëmina.* *Prov.*—"You are sowing your grain in the sand." You are labouring at an impossibility.

*Arescit gramen veniente autumno.*—"The grass withers as autumn comes on." Applicable to the sear and yellow leaf of old age.

*Argentum accëpi, dote impërium vendidi.* *PLAUT.*—"I received money with her, and for the dowry have sold my authority."

*Argillá quidvis imitãberis udã.* *HOR.*—"With moist clay you may imitate anything you please." Early impressions are most indelibly fixed.

*Argumentum ad hōcūnem.*—"An argument direct to the man." An argument which admits of a personal application.

*Argumentum ad ignorantiam.*—"An argument to ignorance." An argument founded on the ignorance of your adversary.

*Argumentum ad iudicium.*—"An argument by appeal to the judgment."

*Argumentum ad verecundiam.*—"An argument to decency."

*Argumentum baculinum.*—"The argument of the stick." Club law.

—*Argūtos inter strepit anser olōres.* VIRG.—"He gabbles like a goose among the tuneful swans."

*Arma cereālia.*—"The arms of Ceres." Implements of husbandry, of which Ceres was the goddess.

—*Arma tenenti*

*Omnia dat, qui justa negat.*— LUCAN.

—"He who refuses what is just, grants everything to his opponent when armed." Consciousness of rectitude inspires us with that confidence which so greatly conduces to success.

*Ars est celāre artem.*—"The great object of art is to conceal art." The perfection of art is attained when no traces of the artist are to be seen.

*Ars est sine arte, cujus principium est mentīri, medium laborāre, et finis mendicāre.*—"The art is devoid of art, whose beginning is falsehood, its middle labour, and its end beggary." The character of the delusive science of alchemy.

*Ars longa, vita brevis.*—"Art is long, life is short." A translation of the first of Hippocrates' Aphorisms.

—*Ars mihi non tanti est.* OVID.—"The art is not worth so great a penalty to me."

*Ars varia vulpis, ast una echīno maxīma.* *Prov.*—"The fox has many tricks; the hedgehog only one, and that greater than all." The hedgehog effectually defends himself by rolling himself up in a ball. See *Multa novit*, &c.

*Artem quævis alit terra.*—"Every country nurtures some art."

*Artis magistra necessitas.* PLINY the Younger.—"Necessity is the mistress of the arts."

*Asīnum sub fræno currere docere.* *Prov.*—"To teach an

ass to obey the rein." A task which was considered by the ancients to be "labour in vain." See *At si cognātos*, &c.

*Asinus asino, et sus sui pulcher.*—"An ass to ass is a beauty, a swine to a swine." Somewhat similar to our saying, "Every Jack has his Jill." A fortunate feature in the harmonious system of nature.

*Asinus inter simias.* *Prov.*—"An ass among apes." Said of a fool among ill-natured persons who make a butt of him.

*Asinus in unguento.* *Prov.*—"An ass among perfumes." Said of a person "out of his element."

*Asp̄r̄æ facetiæ, ubi nimis ex vero trax̄ere, acrem sui mem̄oriam relinquunt.* *TACIT.*—"Cutting jokes, especially when based too much upon truth, leave a bitter remembrance." The truth of this is experienced by those who prefer to *have* their joke, and *lose* their friend.

*Asp̄ritas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque.* *HOR.*—"A clownish roughness, churlish and ill at ease."

*Asp̄rius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum.* *CLAUD.*—"Nothing is more unendurable than a low-bred man, when he attains an elevated station." We have a proverb to the same effect, "Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil."

*Asp̄ice curvātos pom̄orum pond̄re ramos.* *OVID.*—"Behold the branches bending beneath the weight of apples."

—*Assiduo labuntur temp̄ora motu*—

*Non secus ac flumen. Neque enim consist̄ere flumen,  
Nec levis hora potest*—

—"Time glides on with a constant progress, no otherwise than as a flowing stream. For neither can the stream nor the fleeting hour stop in its course."

*Assumpsit.* *Law Term.*—"He engaged to pay." An action of *assumpsit* lies on the promise to pay, which the law implies on the part of every man who buys of another.

—*Ast alii sex*

*Et plures, uno conclāmant ore*— *JUV.*

—"Six others, ay more, with one voice assent."

*Astra regunt h̄m̄ines, sed regit astra Deus.*—"The stars govern man, but God governs the stars." The belief of the astrologers.

*Astūtior coccyge.* *Prov.*—"More crafty than the cuckoo,"  
who lays her eggs in the nest of another bird.

*At dæmon hōmīni quum struit aliq̄uid malum,  
Pervertit illi primitus mentem suam.*

EURIPIDES, as quoted by *Athenagoras*.

—"But the dæmon, when he devises any mischief against a man, first perverts his mind." See *Quem Deus*, &c., and *Quem Jupiter*, &c.

*At hæc etiam servis semper libēra fuērunt, timērent, gaudērent, dolērent, suo potius quam alt̄rius arbitrio.* *CIC.*—  
"Slaves, even, have always been at liberty to fear, to rejoice, to grieve, at their own pleasure, and not at the will of another."—The body may be "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd," but the mind cannot be chained.

*At jam non domus accipiet te læta; neque uxor*

*Optima, nec dulces occurrent oscūla nati*

*Prærip̄ere, et tacitā pectus dulcēdine tangent.* *LUCR.*

—"No longer shall thy joyous home receive thee, nor yet thy best of wives, nor shall thy sweet children run to be the first to snatch thy kisses, and thrill thy breast with silent delight." See the similar lines in *Gray's Elegy*.

*At pulchrum est digito monstrāri et dicier, Hic est.* *PERS.*—

"It is a gratifying thing to be pointed at with the finger, and to have it said, That is he." Of course this applies to a man who has become *famous*, not *notorious*.

*At reditus jam quisque suos amat, et sibi quid sit*

*Utile, sollicitis suppūtat articūlis*—— *OVID.*

—"Now-a-days every one loves his own interests, and reckons, on his anxious fingers, what may turn out useful for himself."

—*At scio, quo vos soleātis pacto perplexarīer;*

*Pactum non pactum est; non pactum pactum est, quod vobis  
lubet.* *PLAUT.*

—"But I understand the fashion in which you are wont to equivocate; an agreement is no agreement, no agreement is an agreement, just as it pleases you."

*At si cognātos, nullo natūra labōre*

*Quos tibi dat, retinēre velis, servāreque amīcos,*

*Infelix op̄eram perdas, ut si quis asellum*

*In campo doc̄eat parentem currēre fr̄enis.* *HOR.*

—"If you think to retain and preserve as friends the rela-

tives whom nature gives you, without taking any pains, wretched man! you lose your pains just as much as if a person were to train an ass to be obedient to the rein, and run along the plain." See *Asinum sub*, &c.

*At vindicta bonum vitá jucundius ipsá,*—

*Nempe hoc indocti.*— JUV.

—"But revenge is a blessing more sweet than life itself. Yes, fools think so."

*Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater.* VIRG.—"Both gods and stars his mother charges with cruelty." A description of the grief of Daphnis on hearing of the death of her son.

*Atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset*

*Tempora sævitæ*— JUV.

—"And would that he had devoted to such trifles as these all those days of cruelty." Said of Domitian.

*Atqui vultus erat multa et præclara minantis.* HOR.—"But you had the look of one that threatened many and excellent things."

*Atria regum hominibus plena sunt, amicis vacua.* SEN.—"The halls of kings are full of men, empty of friends." Kings have many followers, but few real friends.

—*Audacem fecerat ipse timor.* OVID.—"Fear itself had made her bold."

*Auctor pretiosa facit.* OVID.—"The giver enhances the value of the gift." See *Acceptissima*, &c.

*Audaces fortuna juvat timidosque repellit.*—"Fortune favours the bold, and repels the timid."

*Audax ad omnia femina, quæ vel amat vel odit.*—"A woman, when inflamed by love or by hatred, will dare everything."

—*Audax omnia perpëti*

*Gens humana ruit per vëtitum et nefas.* HOR.

—"Bold to perpetrate every species of crime, mankind rushes into everything that is wicked and forbidden." These words may be appropriately applied to vice and refined dissoluteness, but they were used by Horace as a censure upon what we should now call "the march of progress."

*Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum*

*Si vis esse aliquis. Probitas laudatur et alget.* JUV.

—“Dare to commit some act worthy of the little Gyara or the gaol, if you wish to be somebody. Virtue is praised and shivers with cold.” The Romans used the island of Gyara in the Ægean Sea as a place of transportation for criminals.

*Audendo magnus tegitur timor.* LUCAN.—“Great fear is concealed under a show of courage.”

*Audendum est, ut illustrata veritas patëat multique a perjurio liberentur.* LACTANT.—“We must make the attempt to set forth the truth, that it may be seen, and so be rescued from the mischiefs of perjury.”

—*Audentem Forsque Venusque juvant.* OVID.—“Fortune and Venus befriend the bold.”

*Audentes fortuna juvat.* VIRG.—“Fortune favours the brave.”

*Audi alteram partem.* Prov.—“Hear the other side.” Listen to what each party has to allege, before you give your decision.

—*Audi,*

*Nulla unquam de morte hominis cunctatio longa est.* JUV.

—“Listen! when a man’s life is at stake no delay can be too long.”

*Audi, vide, tace, si vis vivere in pace.*—“Listen, look on, and hold your tongue, if you would live in peace.” A Leonine line of the middle ages.

*Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum,*

*Rara juvenus*— HOR.

—“Our youth, thinned by the vices of their fathers, shall hear of these battles.”

*Audire, atque togam jubeo componere quisquis*

*Ambitione malâ, aut argenti pallet amore,*

*Quisquis luxuriâ*—

HOR.

—“Whoever is pale through foul ambition, or the love of money, or luxurious living, him I bid sit still and listen.”

*Audire est operæ pretium.* HOR.—“It is worth your while to listen.”

*Auditâ querelâ.* Law Phrase.—“The complaint of the defendant having been heard.” The name of a writ by which a defendant appealed against a judgment given against him.

—*Auditque vocatus Apollo.* VIRG.—“And Apollo hears when invoked.”

—*Aufērimur cultu.* OVID.—“We are captivated by dress.”  
*Auguriis patrum et priscā formidine sacrum.* TACIT.—“(A grove) hallowed by the auguries of our forefathers, and by ancient awe.” Like a fly in clouded amber, this hexameter lies concealed in the prose of the historian. It is probably a quotation from some Latin poet, but has been overlooked as such.

*Augurium ratio est, et conjectūra futūri :*

*Hāc divināvi, notitiamque tuli.* OVID.

—“Reason is my augury, and my estimate of the future; from it have I made my prediction and derived my knowledge.”

*Aula regis.*—“The court of the king.” A court which, in the middle ages, accompanied the king wherever he went, and in which originated the present Court of King’s Bench.

*Aura populāris.*—“The breeze of popularity.” A man who has the populace upon his side, is for the moment wafted on by the *aura popularis*. See *Virtus repulsæ*, &c.

*Aurea ne credas quæcunque nitescere cernis.*—“Think not that everything that shines is gold.” “All is not gold that glitters.” Trust not to outside appearances.

*Aurea nunc vere sunt sæcula, plurimus auro*

*Venit honos : auro conciliātur amor.* OVID.

—“Truly this is the golden age: the chief honours accrue through gold; with gold love is purchased.”

*Aurea prima sata est ætas, quæ vindice nullo,*

*Sponte suā, sine lege, fidem rectumque colēbat.*

*Pæna metusque abērant*—

OVID.

—“The golden age was first founded, which without any avenger, of its own accord, and without laws, practised faith and rectitude. Punishment, and the fear of it, did not yet exist.”

*Auream quisquis mediocritātem*

*Diligit, tutus caret obsoletū*

*Sordibus tecti, caret invidendā*

*Sobrius aulā.*

HOR.

—“Whoever loves the golden mean, avoids in safety the squalor of an old house, while, in the enjoyment of moderation, he escapes the cares of splendour.”

*Aureo piscāri hamo.* *Prov.*—“To fish with a golden hook.”

To spare no sum however large in obtaining the object of our pursuit. A saying much used by Augustus Cæsar.

*Auri sacra fumes*—— VIRG.—“The cursed greed of gold.”

See *Quid non mortalia, &c.*

*Auribus tēnō lupum.* TER.—“I hold a wolf by the ears.”

If I leave go he will destroy me, yet I shall not be able long to retain him. Somewhat similar to our English phrase of “catching a Tartar.” An Irish soldier, under Prince Eugene, called out to his comrade, in a battle against the Turks, that he had caught a Tartar. “Bring him along then,” said the other. “He won’t come,” was the reply. “Then come yourself.” “But he won’t let me,” was the answer.

*Auro contra cedo modestum amatōrem.* PLAUT.—“Find me a reasonable lover against his weight in gold.”

*Auro loquente nihil pollet quævis rätio.* PROV.—“When gold speaks, no reason is of the slightest avail.”

*Auro pulsa fides, auro venālia jura,*

*Aurum lex sēquitur, mox sine lege pudor.* PROP.

—“By gold good faith is banished, the laws are put up to sale for gold, the law follows gold, and before long will modesty lose the protection of the laws.”

*Aurum e stercōre.*—“Gold from a dunghill;” said of a thing which lies concealed where least expected.

*Aurum in fortunā invēnitur, naturā ingēnium bonum.* PLAUT.—“Gold is met with by luck, a good disposition is found by nature.”

*Aurum omnes, victā jam pietāte, volunt.* PROP.—“All men now long for gold, piety being overcome;” in other words, “Money now only makes the man.”

*Aurum per mēdios ire satellites*

*Et perrumpēre amat saxa, potentius*

*Ictu fulminēo*——

HOR.

—“Gold delights to make its way through the midst of guards, and to break through stone walls, more powerful than the thunderbolt.” The poet alludes to the story of Jupiter and Danaë.

*Aut amat, aut odit mulier; nil est tertium.* SYR.—“A woman either loves or hates; there is no third part.”

*Aut bibat, aut abeat.*—“Let each one drink or begone.” The man who passes the bottle without helping himself may

possibly take advantage of the unguarded expressions of those who are drinking more freely.

*Aut Cæsar aut nullus.*—"Either Cæsar or nobody." I will attain supreme eminence, or perish in the attempt. A saying of Julius Cæsar.

*Aut hoc quod produxi testium satis est, aut nihil satis.*—"Either this testimony which I have brought is sufficient, or nothing will suffice."

*Aut insānit homo, aut versus facit.* HOR.—"Either the man is mad, or is making verses."

*Aut non tentāris, aut perfice.* OVID.—"Either try not, or persevere."

"Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall," were the words written by Sir W. Raleigh on a pane of glass:

"If thy heart fails thee, why then climb at all?" was Queen Elizabeth's rejoinder.

*Aut pētis, aut urges ruitūrum Sisyphæ, saxum.* OVID.—"You Sisyphus, either pursue or push forward the stone that is destined to fall back again."

*Aut potentior te, aut imbecillior læsit: si imbecillior parcat illi; si potentior tibi.* SEN.—"He who injured thee was either stronger or weaker: if weaker, spare him; if stronger, spare thyself."

*Aut prodesse volunt aut delectāre poëtæ,*

*Aut simul et jūcunda et idōnea dicere vitæ.* HOR.

—"It is the wish of poets either to instruct or to amuse at the same time to inculcate what is agreeable and what is conducive to living well."

*Aut regem aut fatuum nasci oportuit.* PROV.—"A man ought to be born a king or a fool." Idiots were in former times, and still are, in the East, held in the highest respect. The fools, or jesters, of kings and nobles, both in ancient times and the middle ages, were allowed the utmost licence; and it was a common saying, that "Fools are fortunate."

— *Aut virtus nomen ināne est,*

*Aut decus et pretium rectè petit experiens vir.* HOR.

"Either virtue is an empty name, or the wise man rightly seeks it as his glory and reward."

*Autumnus—Libitinæ questus acerbæ.* HOR.—"Autumn—th

harvest of the direful Libitina." Autumn was in ancient times, as now, accounted a sickly season, and Libitina was the patron goddess of the *pollinctores*, or undertakers.

*Auxilia humilia firma consensus facit.* LABER.—“Concord gives strength to humble aids.” Union imparts strength.

*Vivārus, nisi cum moritur, nil rectè facit.*—“A miser, until he dies, does nothing right.” His heir, at all events, is apt to think, that his dying was the best action of his life.

*Via Piëridum perägro loca, nullius antè*

*Trita solo, juvat intëgros accedëre fonteis*

*Atque haurire.*—

LUCRET.

—“I wander through the retired retreats of the Muses, untrodden before by another foot; I delight to approach their untouched fountain, and to drink thereof.”

*Vida est periculi Virtus, et quo tendat non quid passura sit cogitat.* SEN.—“Virtue courts danger, and considers what it may accomplish, not what it may suffer.”

*Vidis natura parum est.* SEN.—“The bounty of nature is too little for the greedy man.”

—*Avitus apto*

*Cum lare fundus.* HOR.

—“A farm inherited from my ancestors, with a suitable dwelling.” Horace here describes his Sabine farm.

## B.

*Balnea, vina, Venus corrumpunt corpöra nostra;*

*Sed vitam faciunt balnea, vina, Venus.*

*Epitaph in Gruter's Monumenta.*

—“Baths, wine, and Venus cause our bodies to decay: but baths, wine, and Venus make up the sum of life.”

“Wine, women, warmth, against our lives combine,  
But what were life without warmth, women, wine?”

*Barbæ tenus säpientes.* *Prov.*—“Philosophers as far as beard.” Ironically said of persons who, by assuming grave manners, wish to pass themselves off for men of learning.

*Bastardus nullius est filius, aut fülus pöpüli.* *Law Maxim.*—

“A bastard is the son of no man, in other words, the son of the public.” A bastard, not being born in wedlock, his

father is not recognised as such by the law ; but, as an individual, the public laws protect his life and property.

*Beāti immaculāti in viā.*—"Blessed are the undefiled in the way." The commencing words of the 119th Psalm.

*Beāti monōcūli in regiōne cecōrum.*—"Happy are the one-eyed in the country of the blind." All things ought to be judged of *comparatively*; and, whatever may be the extent of our misfortunes, there will still be found something for consolation.

*Beātissīmus is est, qui est aptus ex sese, quique in se uno sua ponit omnia.* CIC.—"He is the most happy who is self-prepared, and who centres all his resources in himself."

*Beātus ille qui procul negōtiis,  
Ut prisca gens mortālium,  
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis.  
Solūtus omni sēnōre.* HOR.

—"Happy the man who, remote from business, after the manner of the ancient race of mortals, cultivates his paternal lands with his own oxen, disengaged from all usury."

*Beātus qui est, non intelligo quid requirat ut sit beātior.* CIC.—"I do not see why he who is already happy, needs seek to be happier."

*Bella! horrīda bella!* VIRG.—"War! horrid war!"

*Bella matribus detestāta.* HOR.—"War, so detested by mothers."

*Bella—nullos habitūra triumphos.* LUCAN.—"Wars which will leave no cause for triumph." Most truly said of civil war.

*Bella suscipienda sunt ob eam causam, ut sine injuriā in pace vivātur.* CIC.—"Wars are to be undertaken in order that we may live in peace without suffering wrong."

*Bellè narras.*—"You tell a very pretty story." Said ironically.

*Bellua multōrum capītum.*—"The many-headed monster." The mob.

*Bellum ita suscipiātur, ut nihil aliud nisi pax quærita videātur.* CIC.—"War should be so engaged in, that nothing but peace should appear to be aimed at."

*Bellum nec timendum nec provocandum.* PLINY the Younger.—

“War ought neither to be dreaded, nor provoked.”

*Bene dormit, qui non sentit quam male dormiat.* SYRUS.—

“He sleeps well who does not perceive how badly he has slept.”

—*Benè est cui Deus obtūlit*

*Parcā quod satis est manu.* HOR.

—“Happy for him, to whom God has given enough with a sparing hand.”

*Bene ferre magnam*

*Disce fortunam.* HOR.

—“Learn to support your good fortune with moderation.”

*Bene merenti bene profūerit, male merenti par erit.* PLAUT.

—“To the well-deserving God will show favour, to the ill-deserving will he give like for like.”

*Benè nummatum decōrat Suadēla Venusque.* HOR.—“Love and compliance \* favour the wealthy suitor.”

*Bene si amico fēcēris, ne pīgeat fecisse,*

*Ut pōtius pudeat si non fēcēris.* PLAUT.

—“If you have conferred a favour upon your friend, repent not of having done so; rather feel that you would have been ashamed had you not done so.”

*Benefacta malè locāta, malefacta arbitror.* CIC.—“Favours injudiciously conferred I consider injuries.” Nothing is more injurious to the common good, than indiscriminate charity, or profuse indulgence.

*Beneficia dare qui nescit injustè petit.* SYR.—“He who knows not how to bestow a benefit, is unreasonable if he expects one.”

*Beneficia plura rēcipit qui scit reddere.* SYR.—“He receives most favours, who knows how to make a proper return.”

*Beneficia usque eo læta sunt dum videntur exsolvi posse; ubi multum antevenēre, pro gratiā odium redditur.* TACIT.—

“Benefits are only acceptable so long as we think we may requite them; but when they exceed the possibility of so doing, hatred is returned instead of gratitude.” This maxim, it is to be hoped, is not of general acceptation, but applies to the exception, and not the rule. If universally acted on, the world would soon be a dreary wilderness.

See *Æs debitorem*, &c.

\* *Suadela*, or *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion.

*Beneficium accipere libertatem vendere est.* LABER.—“To accept an obligation is to barter your liberty.”

*Beneficium dignis ubi des, omnes obliges.* SYR.—“Where you confer a benefit, worthy of it, the obligation is extended to all.”

*Beneficium invito non datur.* PROV.—“A benefit conferred on a churl is no benefit.” The phrase may also mean that a benefit conferred with an ill grace is no benefit.

*Beneficium meminisse debet is, in quem collocata sunt; non commemorare qui contulit.* CIC.—“He ought to remember benefits on whom they are conferred; he who confers them ought not to mention them.”

*Beneficium non in eo quod fit aut datur constitit, sed in ipso facientis aut dantis animo: animus est enim qui beneficiis dat pretium.* SEN.—“A benefit consists not in that which is done or given, but in the spirit in which it is done or given; for it is the spirit which gives all the value to the benefit.”

*Beneficium sæpe dare, docere est reddere.* SYR.—“Often to confer a benefit is to teach how to make a return.” In giving to others, we teach them to be charitable.

*Beneficus est qui non sui, sed alterius causâ benignè fuit.* CIC.—“He is beneficent who acts kindly, not for his own sake, but to serve another.” Disinterestedness is the soul of benevolence.

*Benignior sententia in verbis generalibus seu dubiis est præferenda.* COKE.—“In cases where general or doubtful words are employed, the more merciful construction is to be preferred.”

*Benignitas quæ constat ex operâ et industriâ honestior est, et latius patet, et prodesse potest pluribus.* CIC.—“That bounty, the essence of which is works and industry, is more honourable and more extended in its results, and has the power of benefiting more largely.” The distinction between active charity and the mere bestowal of money.

*Benignus etiam dandi causam cogitat.* PROV.—“Even the benignant man takes into consideration the grounds of his liberality.” Indiscriminate bounty is as baneful as avarice. See *Benefacta male*, &c.

*Bibere papaliter.*—“To drink like a pope.” A mediæval expression.

*Bis dat qui citò dat.* ALCIATUS.—“He gives twice who gives in time.” The value of a service depends very much upon the grace and promptness with which it is done. See *Inopi beneficium*, &c., *Gratia ab*, &c.

*Bis est gratum quod opus est, si ultro offéras.* SYR.—“That is doubly acceptable, which is spontaneously offered when we stand in need.” “A friend in need is a friend indeed.”

*Bis interimitur qui suis armis perit.* SYR.—“He dies twice who perishes by his own arms.” Misfortunes are doubly bitter when caused by ourselves.

*Bis peccāre in bello non licet.* *Prov.*—“It is not permitted to err twice in war.” Errors in war are often irretrievable, and leave no opportunity for a repetition.

*Bis pueri senes.* *Prov.*—“Old men are twice children.” Said in reference to the years of dotage. “Once a man, twice a child.”

*Bis vincit qui se vincit in victoriá.* SYR.—“He conquers twice, who, when a conqueror, conquers himself.”

*Blandæ mendacia linguæ.*—“The lies of a flattering tongue.”

*Bæōtum in crasso jurāres aëre natum.* HOR.—“You would swear he was born in the dense atmosphere of Bæotia.” The inhabitants of Bæotia, in Greece, were said to be remarkable for extraordinary stupidity. Their country, however, produced Pindar and Epaminondas.

*Bombālio, clangor, stridor, taratantāra, murmur.*—Words descriptive of a hubbub, or *charivari*.—“Oh what a row, what a rumpus, and a rioting!” as the song says.

*Bona bonis contingunt.*—“Blessings befall the good.”

*Boná fide.*—“In good faith.”

*Bona malis paria non sunt, etiam pari numëro; nec lætitia ulla minímo mœröre pensanda.* PLINY the Elder.—“The blessings of life do not equal its ills, although even in number; nor can any pleasure compensate for even the slightest pain.” The sentiment of a melancholy mind, which looks on the dark side of things.

*Bona nēmīni hora est, ut non alicui sit mala.* SYR.—“There is no hour good for one man but that it is bad for another.” “One man’s loss is another man’s gain.”

*Bona notabilia.* *Law Term.*—“Known goods.” Goods beyond the value of five pounds left by a person deceased, in any other diocese than that in which he died.

*Bonæ leges malis ex mōribus procreantur.* MACROB.—“ Good laws grow out of evil acts.”

*Bonārum rerum consuetūdo pessīma est.* SYR.—“ The constant enjoyment of good things is most hurtful.” Habitual indulgence in luxuries is prejudicial; by constant repetition the taste becomes cloyed, and all sense of enjoyment lost.

*Boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, imprōbi seps parvo.* CIC.—“ Good men are never induced to commit fraud by any gain whatsoever; the bad often by a very little.”

*Boni pastōris est tondere pecus non deglubere.* SUTTON.—“ It is the duty of a good shepherd to shear his sheep, not to flay them.” A saying of Tiberius Cæsar, in reference to excessive taxation.

*Boni venātōris est plures feras capere non omnes.*—“ It is the business of a good sportsman to take much game, not all.” From Notes to HORACE, by NANNIUS.

*Boni viri omnes aequitatem ipsam amant.* CIC.—“ All good men love justice for its own sake.”

*Bonis avibus.*—“ With good omens.”

*Bonis inter bonos quasi necessaria est benevolentia.* CIC.—“ Between good men there is a necessary interchange, as it were, of good feeling.”

*Bonis nocet quisquis pepercit malis.* SYR.—“ He injures the good, who spares the wicked.” Misplaced sympathy is an injury committed against society.

*Bonis quod bñefit haud perit.* PLAUT.—“ A kindness done to the good is never lost.” Good deeds are never ill-bestowed.

*Bono ingenio me esse ornātam, quam auro multo mavolo.* PLAUT.—“ I had much rather that I was adorned with a good disposition than with gold.”

*Bonum ego quam beātum me esse nimio dici mavolo.* PLAUT.—“ I would much rather be called good than fortunate.”

*Bonum est fugienda aspicere in aliēno malo.* SYR.—“ It is well to see what to avoid in the misfortunes of others.”

*Bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insāne non bonum est.* PLAUT.—“ It is good to love in a moderate degree; to love to distraction is not good.”

*Bonum magis carendo quam fruendo sentitur.* Prov.—“ A

good is more valued when we are in want of it, than when we enjoy it." The value of good health is only truly estimated by the sick man.

—*Bonum summum quo tendimus omnes.* LUCRET.—“That ultimate good at which we all aim.”

*Bonus animus in malá re dimidium est mali.* PLAUT.—“Good courage in a bad case is half of the evil got over.”

*Bonus arátor agricultiōne se oblectat, cultu sæpe defatigātur, cultūrā ditescit.* CIC.—“A good husbandman takes delight in agriculture; he is often wearied with his labours, but by culture he gets rich.”

—*Bonus atque fidus*

*Judex honestum prætulit utili.* HOR.

—“A good and faithful judge prefers the honest to the expedient.”

*Bonus dux bonum reddit militem.* PROV.—“A good general makes good soldiers.”

*Bonus judex secundum æquum et bonum judicat, et æquitatem strictæ legi præfert.* COKE.—“A good judge gives judgment according to what is equitable and right, and prefers an equitable construction to the strict letter of the law.”

*Bos aliēnus subinde prospectat foras.* PROV.—“The strange ox repeatedly looks to the door.” Significant of that love of home which pervades the animated creation.

*Bos fortius fatigātus figit pedem.* PROV.—“The wearied ox treads the surest.”

*Bos in linguâ.*—“An ox on his tongue.” Said of a man who had been bribed, as the Athenians had money stamped with the figure of an ox.

*Breve tempus ætātis satis est longum ad bene honestēque vivendum.* CIC.—“A short life is long enough for us to live well and honestly.”

*Brevi manu.*—“With a short hand.” Off-hand, in a summary manner.

—*Brevis esse labōro,*

*Obscūrus fio.*— HOR.

—“While I endeavour to be brief, I become obscure.” Said of authors who, aiming at conciseness, give their readers credit for knowing too much. The exclamation of Thomas Warton, on accidentally snuffing out a candle.

*Brevis ipsa vita est, sed malis sit longior.* SYR.—“Life itself is short, but it may last longer than your misfortunes.” Somewhat similar to our proverb, “It is a long lane that has no turning.”

*Brevis voluptas mox dolōris est parens.*—“Short-lived pleasure is the parent of speedy sorrow.”

*Brutum fulmen.*—“A harmless thunderbolt.” Big words; the groans of the mountains when they were delivered of the mouse.

## C.

*Cacoëthes.*—“A bad habit.” This is a Greek word Latinized, which has been adopted in other languages.

*Cacoëthes carpendi.*—“An itch for finding fault,” or “carping at.”

*Cacoëthes scribendi.*—“An itch for scribbling.”

*Cadit quæstio.* A phrase in Logic.—“There is an end of the question.” The matter requires no further investigation. See *Casus quæstionis*.

*Cæca invidia est, nec quidquam aliud scit quam detractare virtutes.* LIVY.—“Envy is blind, and knows not how to do aught but detract from the virtues of others.”

*Cæci sunt oculi, cum animus res alias agit.* SYR.—“The eyes are blind, when the mind is intent upon something else.”

*Cæcus non judicat de colōre.*—“A blind man is no judge of colours.”

*Cæsarem portas, et fortūnas ejus.*—“Thou carriest Cæsar and his fortune.” Said by Cæsar to the pilot in the tempest.

*Cætëra desunt.*—“The rest is wanting.”

*Cætëra quis nescit?* OVID.—“The rest who knows not?”

*Calamitas quærula est et superba felicitas.* CURT.—“Adversity is complaining, and prosperity proud.”

*Calamitosus est animus futuri anxius.* SEN.—“The mind that is anxious about future events, is miserable.”

—*Campos ubi Troja fuit.* LUCAN.—“The fields where Troy once stood.”

*Callidos eos appello, quorum tanquam manus opere sic animus usu concalluit.* CIC.—“I call those experienced, whose minds become strengthened just as the hands are hardened by labour.”

*Calumniāre fortiter, aliquid adhærēbit.*—"Slander stoutly; some of it will stick."

*Calumniāri si quis autem voluerit,*

*Quod arbōres loquantur, non tantum feræ ;*

*Fictis jocāri nos meminerit fābūlis.* PHÆD.

—"But if any one shall think fit to cavil, because not only wild beasts, but even trees speak, let him remember that we are disporting in the language of fable."

"'Tis clear that birds were always able

To hold discourse, at least in fable." COWPER.

*Camēlus desidērans cornua etiam aures perdidit.* Prov.—

"The camel begging for horns lost its ears as well." We should be thankful for the faculties with which Providence has endowed us, and not wish for those which are inconsistent with our condition.

*Camēlus saltat.* Prov.—"The camel is dancing." Said of a person doing something quite repugnant to his ordinary habits.

*Candīda me capiet, capiet me flava puella.* OVID.—"The blonde will charm me, the brunette will charm me too."

*Candīda pax homīnes, trux decet ira feras.* OVID.—"Fair peace becomes human beings, savage fury wild beasts."

*Candīda, perpetuo rēside, concordia, lecto,*  
*Jamque pari semper sit Venus æqua jugo :*

*Diligat illa senem quondam ; sed et ipsa marito,*

*Tunc quoque cum fuerit, non videatur anus.* MAR.

—"Fair concord, ever attend their bed, and may Venus ever prove auspicious to the well-matched pair; may she at a future day love her old man; and may she, even when she is so, not appear to her husband to be aged."

*Candīdus in nautā turpis color : æquōris undā*

*Debet et a radiis sidēris esse niger.* OVID.

—"A fair complexion is unbecoming in a sailor; he ought to be swarthy, from the spray of the sea and the rays of the sun."

*Candor dat vīribus alas.*—"Candour imparts wings to strength."

*Canes socium in culinā nullum amant.* Prov.—"Dogs love no companion in the kitchen." See *Figulus*, &c., and *Urs domus*, &c.

*Canes timidi vehementiùs latrant quàm mordent.* Q. CURT  
 “With cowardly dogs, the bark is worse than the bite.”

*Canina facundia.*—“Dog eloquence.” Mentioned by Quintilian as that kind of eloquence which distinguished itself in snarling at others. See *Littera canina*.

*Canis festinans cæcos parit cãtũlos.* *Prov.*—“The bitch, in making too much haste, brings forth her whelps blind.” Said of persons who are in too great a hurry to put the finishing stroke to what they have undertaken.

*Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viãtor.* JUV.—“The traveller with empty pockets, will sing in presence of the robber.” He who has nothing to lose is in no fear of being robbed.

*Cantantes licet usque (minus via lædet) ãamus.* VIRO.—“Let us sing as we travel on, the journey will be all the less tedious.”

*Cantat, et ad nautas ebria verba jacit.* OVID.—“He sings aloud and cracks his drunken jokes upon the sailors.”

*Cantat vinctus quoque compede fossor,  
 Indocili nũmero cum grave mollit opus,  
 Cantat et innitens limosæ pronus arẽna,  
 Adverso tardam qui trahit amne ratem.* OVID.

—“The miner, chained with the fetter, sings as he lightens his heavy labours with his untaught numbers; and the man sings, who strives as he bends forward on the oozy sand, while he drags the slow barge against the tide.”

*Cantate Domino.*—“O sing unto the Lord (a new song).” Beginning of the 98th Psalm.

*Cantilenam eandem canis.* TER.—“You are singing the same tune.” Like our expression, “You are always harping on one string.”

*Cãpias.* *Law Term.*—“You may take” the body of the defendant, under either a

*Cãpias ad respondendum.* *Law Term.*—“You may take him to make answer.” A writ issued to take the defendant and make him answer to the complaint,—or a

*Cãpias ad satisfaciendum.* *Law Term.*—“You may take him to satisfy.” “A writ of execution on a judgment obtained, commanding the officer to imprison the defendant until satisfaction is made for the debt recovered against him.”

*Captantes capti sumus.*—“We catchers are caught.” “The biter is bitten.”

*Capistrum maritāle.* JUV.—“The noose matrimonial.”

*Capita aut navem?*—“Head or ship?” Or as we say, “Head or tail.” “Cross or pile?” The copper coins of Rome had on one side the double head of Janus, on the other the figure of a ship.

*Cāpitis nives.* HOR.—“The snows of the head.” White hair.

*Captum te nidōre suæ putat ille culīnæ.* JUV.—“He thinks he has caught you with the fumes of his kitchen.” He thinks that you will submit to anything for a good dinner.

*Caput artis est, decēre quod faciās.* PROV.—“It is the perfection of good management, to let all that you do be becoming.” Every one should endeavour to act in a manner becoming to his age and position.

*Caput mortuum.*—“The dead head.” A term used in chemistry, meaning the residuum of a substance that has been acted on by heat. By punsters the term has been applied to a blockhead.

*Caput mundi.*—“The head of the world.” The designation of ancient Rome in the days of her splendour. It is still applied, by Roman Catholics, to modern Rome, as the see of the head of their religion.

*Cara fuit, conjux, primæ mihi cura juventæ  
Cognita; nunc ubi sit quæritis? Urna tegit.* OVID.

—“I once had a dear wife, known as the choice of my early youth. Do you ask where she is now? The urn covers her.” Lines full of pathos.

*Carbone notāre.*—“To mark with charcoal.” To place a black line against the name of a person was to signify disapproval.

—*Caret insidiis hominum, quia mitis, hirundo.* OVID.—“The swallow is exempt from the snares of men, because it is gentle.”

*Caret pericūlo, qui etiam cum est tutus cavet.* SYR.—“He is secure against danger who, even when in safety, is on his guard.” This caution must however be used, without being over anxious about the future. See “*Calamitosus est,*” &c.

*Cari sunt parentes, cari libēri, propinqui, familiāres; sed omnes omnium caritātes patria una complexa est.* CIC.—“Dear are our parents, dear our children, our relatives,

our friends; but our country in itself embraces all of these affections."

*Caritate benevolentiaque sublata, omnis est e vita sublata jucunditas.* CIC.—"Charity and benevolence removed, all the delights of life are withdrawn."

*Carmen triumphale.*—"A song of triumph."

*Carmina nil prosunt; nocuerunt carmina quondam.* OVID.—"Verses are of no use; verses once did me harm."

*Carmine fit vivax virtus; expersque sepulcri,  
Notitiam seræ posteritatis habet.* OVID.

—"By verse is virtue made immortal; and, secure from death, it thereby obtains the notice of late posterity."

*Carni vale.*—"Adieu to flesh." Hence the Carnival of the Romish Church, the beginning of Lent.

*Carpe diem quàm minime credula postero.* HOR.—"Seize upon to-day, trusting as little as possible in the morrow." The poet says this in conformity with the Epicurean maxim, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die;" but it may admit of a more extended and more useful application, and teach us not to put off till to-morrow what may be done to-day.

*Caseus est nequam quia concòquit omnia secum.* Med. Aphor.—"Cheese is injurious, because it digests all things with itself." The saying is at the present day, that cheese digests all things but itself.

*Caseus est sanus quem dat avàra manus.* Aphorism of the School of Health at Salerno.—"Cheese, when given with a sparing hand, is wholesome."

*Cassis tutissima virtus.*—"Virtue is the safest helmet." Motto of the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

*Casta ad virum matrôna parendo imp̃rat.* SYR.—"A virtuous wife, by obeying her husband, gains the command over him."

*Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem*

—*Pugnis.*— HOR.

—"Castor delights in horses, he that was born from the same egg, in boxing." All men have their own peculiar tastes.

*Casus belli.*—"A cause for war."

*Casus in eventu est.* OVID.—"The result is doubtful."

*Casus omissus.* Law Term.—"A case omitted." A case for which provision was not made in the statute under con-

sideration, either from neglect, or from the fact of its antecedent improbability.

*Casus quæstionis*.—"Loss of question." In Logic, this means the failure to maintain a position. This is most probably what is alluded to in a passage of Shakspeare, which has so puzzled his commentators,

"As I subscribe not these nor any other,  
But in the loss of question."

*Measure for Measure*, A. ii. s. 4.

*Casus quem sæpe transit, aliquando invēnit*. SYR.—"He whom misfortune has often passed by, is by it at last assailed." Good fortune, however long continued, is no pledge of future security. "The pitcher that goes oft to the well gets broken at last."

*Casus ubique valet; semper tibi pendeat hamus.*

*Quo minimè credas gurgite, piscis erit.* OVID.

—"Chance is powerful everywhere; let your hook be always hanging ready. In waters where you least think it, there will be a fish."

*Cato mirari se aiēbat, quod non rideret aruspex aruspicem cum videret.* CIC.—"Cato used to say that he was surprised that one soothsayer could keep his countenance when he saw another." In allusion to the barefaced manner in which they imposed upon the credulity of the multitude.

*Cātulæ domīnas imitantes.* *Prov.*—"Puppies imitating their mistresses." Said of servants affecting the state and grandeur of their masters, and acting "high life below stairs."

*Catus amat pisces, sed non vult tingere plantas.*—"Puss loves fish, but is loth to wet her feet." It wisely "lets 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would.'" A mediæval adage.

*Caudæ pilos equino paulatim oportet evellere.* *Prov.*—"You must pluck out the hairs of a horse's tail one by one." Many things can be effected by patience and perseverance, which are proof against the efforts of violence and precipitation.

*Causa latet, vis est notissima.* OVID.—"The cause lies hid, the power is most evident." The evil is unseen, but its mischievous effects cannot be overlooked.

- Causam hanc justam esse in animum inducite,  
Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi.* TER.
- “For my sake come to the conclusion that this request is fair, that so some portion of my labour may be abridged.”
- Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, accipiterque  
Suspectos laqueos, et opertum miluus hamum.* HOR.
- “For the cautious wolf dreads the pit, the hawk the suspected snare, and the fish the concealed hook.”
- Cave a signatis.*—“Beware of those who are branded.”  
Avoid bad company.
- Cave ne quid stulte, ne quid temere, dicas aut facias contra potentes.* CIC.—“Beware that you neither say nor do anything rashly against the powerful.”
- Cave sis te superare servum siris faciendo bene.* PLAUT.—  
“Take care that you do not let your servant excel you in doing well.”
- Cave tibi a cane muto et aqua silenti.* Prov.—“Have a care of a silent dog and a still water.”
- Caveat emptor; qui ignorare non debuit quod jus alienum emit.* Law Maxim.—“Let the buyer be on his guard: for he ought not to plead ignorance that he is buying the right of another.” He is bound to take all reasonable precautions in such a case, and will be supposed to have seen all patent defects.
- Cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures.* CIC.—  
“We must be careful not to give ear to flatterers.”
- Cavendum est ne major pena, quam culpa, sit; et ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem.* CIC.—  
“Care must be taken that the penalty does not exceed the fault, and that some are not punished for the same offences for which others are not so much as called upon to answer.”
- Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea linguæ.* CIC.—“Let the sword give place to the gown, the laurel yield to the tongue.” Let violence give place to law and justice, the sword of the conqueror to the eloquence of the orator.
- Cedant carminibus reges, regumque triumphis.* OVID.—“Let kings, and the triumphs of kings, yield to verse.”
- Cedat uti conviva satur*— HOR.—“Like a well-filled guest, let him depart (from life).” See *Cur non*, &c.

*Cede Deo.* VIRG.—“Yield to God.” Submit to the decrees of Providence.

*Cede repugnanti; cedendo victor abibis.* OVID.—“Give way to your opponent; by yielding you will come off victorious.” A prudent concession will often secure for us greater advantages than an obstinate assertion of our rights.

*Cēdite Romāni scriptōres, cēdite Graii.* PROP.—“Yield, ye Roman writers; give way, ye Greeks:” ironically applied to a conceited scribbler, such for instance as Zoilus, the sour critic of Homer.

*Cedunt grammatici, vincuntur rhetōres.* JUV.—“The grammarians give way, the rhetoricians are vanquished.”

—*Celsæ graviōre casu*

*Decidunt turres.* HOR.

—“Lofty towers fall down with the greatest crash.” The greater the elevation, the heavier the fall.

*Centum doctūm hominum consilia sola hæc devincit dea Fortiūna.* PLAUT.—“This goddess, Fortune, unaided, prevails over the plans of a hundred learned men.”

—*Centum solātia curæ*

*Et rus, et cōmites, et via longa dabunt.* OVID.

—“The country, and companions, and the length of the journey, will afford a thousand solaces for your cares.”

*Cepi corpus.* Law Term.—“I have taken the body.” The return made by the sheriff upon a *capias*, or other similar process.

*Cērērem pro frugibus, Libērum pro vino, Neptūnum pro mari, Curiam pro senātu, Campum pro comitiis, togam pro pace, arma ac tela pro bello appellāre solent.* CIC.—“They are in the habit of using the word ‘Ceres’ for fruits, ‘Bacchus’ for wine, ‘Neptune’ for the sea, ‘Curia’ for the senate, ‘Campus’ (Martius) for civic elections, ‘Toga’ for peace, and ‘arms’ and ‘weapons’ for war.” Examples of the figure Metonymy.

*Cēreus in vitium flecti, monitōribus asper.* HOR.—“(Youth), pliable as wax to the bent of vice, rough to its reprovers.”

*Cernis, ut ignāvum corrumpant ōtia corpus;*

*Ut cāpian vītium, ni moveantur, aquæ.* OVID.

—“You see how ease enervates the slothful body; how water contracts a taint if it remains unmoved.”

*Cernite sim qualis; qui modo qualis eram.* OVID.—“Behold what I am; and what I was but a little while ago!”

*Cernuntur in agendo virtutes.* CIC.—“The virtues of a man are seen in his actions.”

*Certa amittimus, dum incerta p̄t̄imus.* PLAUT.—“We lose what is certain, while we are seeking what is uncertain.”

*Certa sunt paucis.* Prov.—“There is certainty in few words.” This, however, may admit of some doubt.

*Certe ego fecissem, nec sum sapientior illo.* OVID.—“At all events I should have done so, and I am no wiser than he.”

*Certe ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia.* CIC.—“Assuredly the ignorance of future evils is preferable to the knowledge of them.” To much the same effect as our proverb, “What the eye don’t see the heart don’t grieve.” “Where ignorance is bliss,” &c.

*Certiorāri.* Law Term.—“To be made more certain.” A writ from the Court of Chancery, or Queen’s Bench, commanding the judges of the inferior courts to certify or to return the records of a cause pending before them.

*Certis rebus certa signa præcurrunt.* CIC.—“Certain signs precede certain events.” This reminds us of Campbell’s line, “Coming events cast their shadow before.”

*Certum est quod certum reddi potest.* COKE.—“That is certain which is capable of being made certain.”

—*Certum voto pete finem.* HOR.—“To your wishes fix a certain end.”

*Cervi, luporum præda rapacium,  
Sectamur ultro, quos õpimus  
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.* HOR.

—“We, like stags, the prey of rapacious wolves, follow of our own accord those, whom to deceive and escape would be a signal triumph.”

*Cessante causâ, cessat et effectus.* COKE.—“The cause removed, the effect ceases also.”

*Chius dõm̄inum emit.* Prov.—“The Chian buys himself a master.” This adage was used in reference to those who bring calamities on themselves. When Chios was conquered by Mithridates, he delivered the inhabitants into the hands of the slaves, whom they themselves had imported.

*Christe eleison.*—“Christ have mercy upon us.” Latinized

Greek, used in the service of the Romish Church. See *Kyrie eleison*.

*Chronica si penses, cum pugnant Oxonienses,*

*Post paucos menses, volat ira per Anglinenses.*

—"If you examine the chronicles, when the Oxford men fall out, within a few months the strife will fly throughout all England." A monkish Leonine proverb in reference to the numerous strifes and dissensions which arose at Oxford during the middle ages.

*Circuitus verbōrum*.—"A round-about expression." A rambling story.

*Citius quam asparāgi coquuntur*. *Prov.*—"Quicker than you could cook asparagus." A proverb frequently used by the emperor Augustus, when he wanted anything to be done instantly.

*Citius venit pericūlum cum contemnitur*. *SYR.*—"When danger is despised, it overtakes us all the sooner." An enemy despised is the most dangerous enemy of all.

*Cito matūrum cito putridum*.—"Soon ripe, soon rotten." A proverb in dispraise of precocity. See *Odi puerulos, &c.*

*Citò scribendo non fit ut bene scribātur, benè scribendo fit ut citò*. *QUINTIL.*—"In writing readily, it does not follow that you write well, but in writing well, you must be able to write readily." See *Sat cito, &c.*

*Citra pulvĕrem*.—"Without dust," i. e. "without labour." The ancient wrestlers, after anointing themselves, sprinkled their bodies with fine dust, to stop the pores and prevent exhaustion by too great perspiration.

*Cives magistrātibus pāreant, magistrātus lēgibus*.—"Let the citizens obey the magistrates, the magistrates the laws."

*Civitas ea autem in libertate est posita, quæ suis stat viribus, non ex aliēno arbitrio pendet*. *LIVY.*—"That nation is in the enjoyment of liberty which stands by its own strength, and does not depend on the will of another."

*Clamāto, Meus est hic ager, ille tuus*. *OVID.*—"Cry aloud, 'This is my land, that is yours.'"

—*Clarum et venerābile nomen*

*Gentibus, et multum nostræ quod prōdĕrat urbi*. *LUCAN.*

—"A name illustrious and revered by nations, and one that has advantaged our city much." Said of Cato of Utica.

*Claudicantis conversatiōne utens, ipse quoque claudicare discēs*.

- Prov.*—"Associate with the lame and you will learn to limp." To the same effect as the line quoted by St. Paul from the Greek, "Evil communications corrupt good manners." We have a very similar proverb, "Tell me your company, and I will tell you what you are."
- Claudite jam rivos, sat prata bibērunt.* *VIRO.*—"Now close your streams, the meadows have imbibed enough." Alluding to irrigation of the fields, but figuratively meaning, "Cease the song," or "conversation," as the case may be.
- Clausum fregit.* *Law Term.*—"He broke into my enclosure." An action of trespass committed on lands or tenements.
- Clavam extorquere Hercūli.* *Prov.*—"To wrest his club from Hercules." To attempt to do a thing which is far beyond our capacity.
- Clēricus, vel addiscens.*—"Either a clerk, or learning to be one." A mediæval expression, used with reference to a man who wishes to appear very knowing.
- Clodius accūsat mæchos.* *Prov.*—"Clodius accuses the adulterers." Clodius himself was one of the greatest profligates of his age. Hence these words became a proverb, like our saying, "The devil rebukes sin."
- Cælo tēgitur qui non habet urnam.*—"He is covered by the heavens who has no urn."
- Cælum ipsum petimus stultitiâ.* *HOR.*—"We aim at heaven even in our folly." Said in allusion to the Fable of the Giants attempting to seize heaven, and the restless spirit of man.
- Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.* *HOR.*—"Those who cross the sea, change their clime but not their character."
- Cœpisti mēlius quam desinis; ultīma primis Cedunt: dissimiles hic vir, et ille puer.* *OVID.*  
—"With more honour didst thou begin, than thou dost close; the last scene falls short of the first: how unlike the present man and the child of that day!"
- Certus dulces, valēte!*— *CATUL.*—"Happy meetings, fare ye well!"
- Cogenda mens est ut incipiat.* *SEN.*—"The mind must be excited to make a beginning." The great difficulty in

most things is how to make a beginning, hence the saying,  
“A thing begun, is half done.”

*Cogi qui potest nescit mori.* SEN.—“He who can be compelled knows not how to die.” A man who, upon compulsion, will do that which is dishonourable, is afraid to meet death, the other alternative.

*Cogitāto, mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia,*

*Ætātem qui uni cubili nunquam committit suam.* PLAUT.

—“Consider the little mouse, what a sagacious animal it is, for it never intrusts its life to one hole only.”

*Cognātio movet invidiam.* Prov.—“Relationship gives rise to envy.” We are more apt to envy the good fortune of our relatives than that of strangers.

*Cognōvit actiōnem.* Law Term.—“He has confessed the action.” The case is so called where a defendant confesses the plaintiff’s cause against him to be true, and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

*Collectumque fremens volvit sub nāribus ignem.* VIRG.—“And snorting, rolls the volumes of fire beneath his nostrils.”

*Colūbram in sinu fovēre.*—“To cherish a serpent in one’s bosom.” To admit into your confidence a false friend, or as we call him, “a snake in the grass.”

*Comes jucundus in viā pro vehiculō est.* SYR.—“A pleasant companion, upon a journey, is as good as a carriage.” Because he will shorten the journey by beguiling the time.

*Comis et humānus erga alios.* CIC.—“One courteous and humane towards others.”

*Comis in uxōrem*— HOR.—“A man attentive to his wife.”

*Comitas inter gentes.*—“Comity between nations.” Courtesy in their intercourse, and consideration for the interests and feelings of each other. It is this *comity* that renders sacred between belligerents the flag of truce.

*Commōdum ex injuriā suā nemo habēre debet.* Law Maxim.—“No man ought to derive advantage from his own wrong.”

— *Commōtā fervet plebēcula bile.* PERS.—“Its anger moved, the rabble is excited.”

*Commūne bonum.*—“A common good.”

*Commūne periculūm concordiam parit.*—“A common danger produces unanimity.”

*Commūne naufragium omnibus est consolūtio.*—“A general

shipwreck is a consolation to all." A general calamity, when all row in the same boat, is borne with more firmness of mind, by each individual, than a similar misfortune would have been, had it happened to himself alone.

*Commūne vitium in magnis librisque civitatibus ut invidia comes gloriæ sit.* CORN. NEP.—"It is a common vice in great and free states, for envy to be the attendant upon glory,"—especially in Athens, where Aristides became hated, because he had deserved to be called "the Just."

*Commūnia propriè dicere.* Adapted from HORACE, *De Arte Poet.*—"To express common-place things with propriety."

*Commūniū annis.*—"One year with another."

*Commūnis utilitas societātis maximum vincūlum est.* LIVY.—"The common good is the great chain which binds men together in society."

*Commūniter negligitur, quod commūniter possidētur.*—"That is neglected by all, which is possessed by all." "Every man's business is nobody's business."

—*Compōnītur orbis*

*Rēgis ad exemplum; nec sic inflectere sensus*

*Humānos edictu valent, quam vita regentis.* CLAUD.

—"The manners of the world are formed after the example of the king; nor can edicts influence the human understanding, so much as the life of the ruler."

*Compōsitum miracūli causā.* TACIT.—"A story trumped up for the sake of exciting wonder." Much like what we call a "cock and bull story."

*Compos mentis.* *Law Lat.*—"In the enjoyment of his understanding."

*Conciliat animos comitas affabilitasque sermōnis.* CIC.—"Courtesy and affability of address conciliate the feelings."

*Concordia discors.* LUCAN and OVID.—"A discordant concord." Expressive of a harmonious union of things of different natures.

*Concordiā res parvæ crescunt, discordiā maximæ dilabuntur.* SALL.—"With concord, from small beginnings things increase; with discord, the greatest advantages are frittered away." The former part of this quotation is the motto of the corporation of the Merchant Tailors.

*Condo et compōno quæ mox depromere possim.* HOR.—"I

store and lay by things which I may be enabled one day to draw upon." In my hours of study I gain knowledge, which is to be useful to me in after-life.

*Confirmat usum qui tollit abūsum.* *Law Maxim.*—"He confirms the use of a thing, who takes away the abuse."

*Confiteor, si quid prodest delicta fatēri.* *OVID.*—"I confess my errors, if it is of any use to acknowledge them."

*Conjugium vocat, hoc prætexit nōmine culpam.* *VIRG.*—"She calls it wedlock, by this name she glosses over her fault." The unfortunate Dido is not the only one who on such an occasion has laid the same "flattering unction to her soul."

*Conscia mens recti famæ mendācia risit ;*  
*Sed nos in vitium crēdūla turba sumus.* *OVID.*

—"Her mind, conscious of integrity, laughed to scorn the falsehoods of report ; but we are, all of us, a set too ready to believe ill."

*Conscientia mille testes.* *Prov.*—"The conscience is as good as a thousand witnesses."

*Conscientia rectæ voluntātis maxīma consolātio est rerum incommodārū.* *CIC.*—"A consciousness of good intentions is a very great consolation in misfortunes."

*Consensus facit lēgem.* *Law Maxim.*—"Consent makes the law." Two parties having made an agreement with their eyes open, and without fraud, the law will insist on its being carried out.

*Consentientes et agentes pari pœnā plectentur.* *COKE.*—"Those who consent to the act, and those who commit it, should be visited with equal punishment." See *Qui facit, &c.*

*Consentire non vidētur qui errat.* *Law Maxim.*—"He who is under a mistake is not considered to consent." No one, in law, is deemed to consent to that of which he had not a previous knowledge. But every man is supposed to know the law, and "*ignorantia legis non excusat.*" See *Nil volitum, &c.*

*Consilia firmiōra sunt de divīnis locis.* *PLAUT.*—"Advice is given with higher sanction from holy places."

*Consilia qui dant prava cautis homīnibus,*  
*Et perdunt ōpēram et dēridentur turpīter.* *PHÆD.*

—"Those who give bad advice to discreet persons, both lose their pains and, to their disgrace, are laughed to scorn."

*Consilium Pompeii plane Themistocleum est; putat enim, qui mari potitur, eum rerum potiri.* CIC.—“The plan of Pompey is clearly that of Themistocles; for he thinks that he who gains the command of the sea, must obtain the supreme power.”

—*Conspicit arcem,*

*Ingēniis, opibusque, et festā pace virentem.* OVID.

—“She looks upon the citadel, flourishing in arts, in wealth, and joyous peace.”

*Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto.* CATO.—“Be firm or mild, as circumstances may require.”

—*Constitērant hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,*

*Inque vicem fuerat captātus anhelitus oris.* OVID.

—“They took their stations, Thisbe on the one side, and Pyramus on the other, and the breath of their mouths was mutually caught by turns.”

*Constructio legis non facit injuriam.* COKE.—“The construction of the law does no injury.”

*Consuefacere aliquem suā sponte rectē facere quam aliēno metu.*

TER.—“To teach a person to act correctly of his own accord, rather than through fear of another.”

*Consuetudine animus rursus te huc inducet.* PLAUT.—

“Through habit your inclination will be leading you to do it again.”

*Consuetudinem benignitatis, largitiōni munērum antepōno.*

*Hæc est gravium hominū atque magnōrum; illa quasi assentatorum populi, multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantium.* CIC.—“I prefer much the habit of courtesy, to the bestowing of contributions. The one is in the power of men of eminence and high character; the other belongs to the flatterers of the populace, who in a manner tickle and delight the multitude thereby.”

*Consuetudo est altera natura.* CIC.—“Use is second nature.”

*Consuetudo est altera lex.* COKE.—“Usage is a second law.”

*Consuetudo est optimus interpres legum.* COKE.—“Custom is the best interpreter of the laws.”

*Consuetudo pro lege servatur.* *Law Max.*—“Custom is held as law.” Usage from time immemorial is the basis of our common law.

*Consule de gemmis, de tinctā mūrīce lanā,*

*Consule de facie corpōribusque diem.* OVID.

—"Consult the daylight about gems, about wool dyed in purple; consult it about the face and the figure as well."

*Consummātum est.*—"It is finished."

*Contemni est gravius stultitiæ quam percūti.*—"To a foolish man, it is more bitter to be treated with contempt, than to receive a blow."

*Contemni se impatienter ferunt principes, quippe qui coli consuevērunt.* TACIT.—"Princes, because they have been accustomed to receive homage, can ill brook being treated with contempt."

*Contemnuntur ii qui nec sibi, nec alteri prosunt, ut dicitur; in quibus nullus labor, nulla industria, nulla cura est.* CIC.—"They are to be despised, who neither profit themselves nor others, as the saying is; in whom there is no exertion, no industry, no thought."

*Contemporanea expositio est fortissima in lege.* *Law Max.*—"A contemporary exposition prevails in law." A precedent drawn from the established practice of the time, when the law was promulgated, being made in accordance with the then prevailing notions and usages, ought to have the most force.

*Contigimus portum, quo mihi cursus erat.* OVID.—"I have reached the harbour, to which I steered my course."

*Continuò culpam ferro compesce, priusquam*

*Dira per incautum serpent contagia vulgus.* VIRG.

—"Instantly repress the mischief with the knife, before the dire contagion has infected the unthinking multitude."

Even among civilized nations, we see life sacrificed for the common good.

*Contra bonos mores.*—"Contrary to good manners," or morals.

*Contra malum mortis, non est medicāmen in hortis.* *Med.*

*Aphor.*—"Against the evil of death there is no remedy in gardens." A Leonine line.

*Contra stimulum calcas.* TER.—"You kick against the spur."

So in *Acts ix. 5*, "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks?" The meaning is, that you only injure yourself by resistance.

*Contra verbosos noli contendere verbis;*

*Sermo datur cunctis, animi sapientia paucis.* CATO.

—"Strive not with words against the contentious; speech is given to all, wisdom to few."

*Contumeliam si dices, audies.* PLAUT.—“If you utter affronting speeches, you will have to hear them.”

*Convēniens vitæ mors fuit ista suæ.* OVID.—“That was a death conformable to his life.”

*Conventio privatōrum non potest publico juri derogāre.* COKE.—“An agreement between private persons cannot derogate from the rights of the public.”

*Convivæ certè tui dicant, Bibāmus, moriendum est.* SEN.—“Your guests are for saying, no doubt, ‘Let us drink, for die we must.’” See 1 *Cor.* xv. 32.

—*Convivatōris, uti ducis, ingēnium res Adversæ nudāre solent, celāre secundæ.* HOR.

—“Untoward circumstances usually bring out the talents of a host, as they do those of a general; while everything goes on well, they lie concealed.”

*Cor ne edito.* *Prov.*—“Eat not your heart.” A figurative expression, meaning, “Do not consume your life with cares.”

*Coram domīno rege.*—“Before our lord the king.”

*Coram nobis.* *Law Lat.*—“Before us.” Before the court Before persons invested with due authority.

*Coram non judice.*—“Before a person who is not a judge.” Before a tribunal which has no jurisdiction.

*Cornix scorpionem rāpuit.* *Prov.*—“The crow seized a scorpion,” and was stung to death. Mischievous recoils on its author. See *Neque enim.* &c.

*Corōnat virtus cultōres suos.*—“Virtue crowns her votaries.”

*Corpōra lentè augescunt, citò extinguuntur.* TACIT.—“All bodies are slow in growth, rapid in decay.”

*Corpōra magnanīmo satis est prostrāsse leōni:*  
*Pugna suum finem, cum jacet hostis, habet.* OVID.

—“It is sufficient for the noble-hearted lion to have brought the body to the ground: the contest is over when the enemy lies prostrate.” The poets give the lion a better character than he really deserves.

*Corpōri tantum indulgeus quantum bonæ valetudini satis est.* SEN.—“Indulge the body only so far as is necessary for good health.” Be moderate in pleasures although harmless in themselves.

*Corpōris et fortunæ bonōrum ut initium finis est.* *Omnia arte occidunt, et aucta senescunt.* SALL.—“Of the blessings of health and fortune, as there is a beginning, so there is an

end. Everything, as it is improved by art, hurries onward to decay, and increases only to become old."

*Corpus adhuc Echo, non vox erat : et tamen usum Garrula non alium, quam nunc habet, oris habebat ; Reddere de multis ut verba novissima posset.* OVID.

—"Echo was then a body, not a mere voice ; and yet the babbler had no other use of speech than she now has, to be able to repeat the last words out of many."

*Corpus delicti.* Law phrase.—"The body of the offence." The sum and substance of the crime.

*Corpus omne sive arescit in pulvorem, sive in humorem solvitur, vel in cinerem comprimitur, vel in nidorem tenuatur, subducitur nobis ; sed Deo elementorum custode reservatur.* MINUCIUS FELIX.—" (When death happens) every body is reduced to dust, dissolved into fluid, converted to ashes, or wasted away by evaporation, and so withdrawn from our sight ; but it is preserved in the hands of God, the guardian of the elements."

—*Corpus onustum*  
*Hesternis vitiis animum quoque pręgravat unà.* HOR.

—"The body, oppressed by the debauch of yesterday, weighs down the mind as well."

*Corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum.* CIC.—"The body is a vessel, as it were, or receptacle for the soul."

*Corpus sine pectore.*—"A body without a soul." A lump of flesh without spirit or animation. See *Sine pectore corpus.*

*Corrumpunt bonos mores colloquia prava.* Prov.—"Evil communications corrupt good manners." From the Greek.

*Corrupti mores sunt depravatique admiratione divitiarum.* CIC.—"Manners become corrupted and depraved through the hankering for riches."

*Corruptio optimi pessima.*—"The corruption of the best produces the worst." Nothing is so pernicious both in example and results as the rebound from very good to very bad. So our old proverb, "The sweetest wine makes the sharpest vinegar."

*Corruptissima in republica plurimę leges.* TACIT.—"In the state which is the most corrupt, the laws are always the most numerous." Such a state of things necessitates a multiplicity of laws.

*Cos ingeniōrum.*—“A whetstone for the wits.”

*Cras credēmus, hodie nihil.* *Prov.*—“To-morrow we will believe, not to-day.” Let us wait and see what will happen to-morrow; for the present we will sleep upon it.

—*Credat Judæus Apella.* *HOR.*—“Let Apella the Jew believe it.” An expression used in derision of the Jews, who were held in the greatest contempt among the Romans, every vice or weakness being imputed to them.

*Crede mihi bene qui lātuit, bene vixit, et intra Fortūnam debet quisque manēre suam.* *OVID.*

—“Believe me, he who has the good fortune to escape notice, lives the happiest life, and every one is bound to live within his means.”

*Crede mihi, misēros prudentia prima relinquit.* *OVID.*—“Believe me, prudence is the first thing to forsake the wretched.”

*Crede mihi, multos hābeas cum dignus amicos, Non fuit e multis quolibet ille minor.* *OVID.*

—“Believe me, although you deservedly have many friends, he out of those many was inferior to none.”

*Crede mihi, res est ingeniōsa dare.* *OVID.*—“Believe me, it is a noble thing to give.”

*Crede quod est quod vis; ac dēsine tuta verēri; Deque fide certā sit tibi certa fides.* *OVID.*

—“Believe that that is, which thou dost wish to be; cease to fear for what is secure, and have a certain assurance of undoubted constancy.”

*Crede quod habes, et habes.*—“Believe that you have it, and you have it.” This is not universally true—witness the unhappy termination of Alnaschar’s reverie, whose story is told in the Spectator and the Arabian Nights.

*Credēbant hoc grande nefas, et morte piandum, Si juvenis vētūlo non assurrexerat.*— *JUV.*

—“They used to hold it to be a heinous sin, and one that death alone could expiate, if a young man did not rise to pay honour to an elder.”

—*Credite, postēri!* *HOR.*—“Believe it, Posterity!”

*Credo pudicitiam, Saturno rege, morātam In terris.*— *JUV.*

—“In the reign of Saturn I believe that chastity did exist in the world.” The reign of Saturn was the “golden

age" of the Romans. Juvenal is speaking of the almost universal corruption of the Roman females in his day.

*Credula res amor est*—— OVID.—“Love is a credulous thing.”

——*Credula vitam*

*Spes fovet, ac melius cras fore semper ait.* TIBULL.

—“Credulous hope cherishes life, and ever tells us that to-morrow will be better.”

*Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,  
Majorumque fames. Multa petentibus,  
Desunt multa. Bene est cui Deus obtulit  
Parca quod satis est manu.* HOR.

—“Care attends accumulated wealth, and a thirst for still greater riches. They who require much are always in want of much. Happy is he to whom God has given a sufficiency with a sparing hand.”

*Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit :*

*Et minus hanc optat, qui non habet*—— JUV.

—“The love of money increases as fast as our wealth, and he who has none wishes for it the least.”

*Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops.* HOR.—“The fatal dropsy nursed by self-indulgence increases apace.” This figure is here used in reference to the “greed for gain.”

*Crescit sub pondere virtus.*—“Virtue grows under every weight;” shines forth with renewed lustre under every trial. The motto of the Earl of Denbigh.

*Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota.* HOR.—“Let not a day so joyful be without its mark of Cretan chalk.”

*Creta an carbone notandum.* HOR.—“To be marked with chalk, or with charcoal.” The Romans thus distinguished their lucky and unlucky days.

*Creta notare.*—“To mark with chalk.” To place a white line against the name of a person was to signify approval.

*Cretizandum cum Crete.* *Prov.*—“A man must be a Cretan with the Cretans.” We must do at Rome as Rome does.

*Crevērunt et opes, et opum furiosa cupido :*

*Et cum possideant plurima, plura volunt.* OVID.

—“Both wealth has increased, and the maddening lust for wealth: and though men possess ever so much, they still wish for more.”

*Crimen læsæ majestätis.* *Law Term.*—"The crime of lese-majesty," which involves the guilt of high-treason.

*Crimen quod mihi dabatur, crimen non erat.* *CIC.*—"That which was imputed to me as a crime was no crime."

*Crimina qui cernunt aliörum, non sua cernunt,  
Hi sapiunt aliis, desipiuntque sibi.*

—"Those who see the faults of others, do not see their own; such men are wise towards others, and fools to themselves."

—*Crimine ab uno*

*Disce omnes*—— *VIRG.*

—"From one offence learn all."

*Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine læsus :*

*Rem magnam præstas, Zoile, si bonus es.* *MART.*

—"With red hair, and tawny features, short of one foot, and blind of an eye—you do wonders, indeed, Zoilus, if you are a good man."

—*Cræsum, quem vox justi facunda Solönis*

*Respicere ad longæ jussit spätia ultima vitæ.* *JUV.*

—"Cræsus, whom the eloquent voice of the righteous Solon bade look upon the closing scene of a long life." See *Herodotus*, b. i. c. 32.

*Crudèlem mēdicum intempërans æger facit.* *SYR.*—"A disobedient patient makes an unfeeling physician." Because he is obliged to have recourse to harsher measures to effect a cure.

—*Crudèlis ubique*

*Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imāgo.* *VIRG.*

—"Everywhere is cruel sorrow, terror on every side, and death in a thousand shapes."

*Crux.*—"A cross." Anything that frets or annoys us, a difficulty or stumblingblock is so called. Thus, *crux criticörum*, "the cross of critics;" *crux medicörum*, "the cross of physicians;" *crux mathematicörum*, "the cross of mathematicians."

*Cucullus non facit monächum.*—"The cowl does not make the monk." Trust not appearances.

*Cui bono?*—"For whose benefit?" *A maxim of CASSIUS, the judge, quoted by Cicero (Pro Milone).* It is generally used as signifying, "What is the good of it?"

— *Cui famulātur maximus orbis*

*Diva potens rerum, domitrixque pecūnia fati.*

—“She to whom the great world is obedient, that goddess who rules mankind, money, the controller of fate.”

*Cui licet quod majus, non debet quod minus est non licere.*

*Law Max.*—“He who has the greater right, ought not to be without the lesser one.” Thus, in the transfer of property, a conveyance of the rights incident to it is always to be presumed.

*Cui malo?*—“To what evil?” What harm can result from it?

— *Cui mens divīnior atque os*

*Magna sonatūrum des nōmīnis hujus honōrem.* HOR.

—“To him who is divinely inspired, and has a command of lofty language, you may grant the honour of this title.” Said in allusion to the true poet.

*Cui nihil satis, huic etiam nihil turpe.*—“Nothing will be base to him for whom nothing is enough.” The man is troubled with no scruples, who covets unlimited wealth.

*Cui non convēniat sua res, ut calceus olim,*

*Si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret.* HOR.

—“To him who is not satisfied with his fortune, it is as with a shoe; if it is too large for his foot it will upset him, if too small, it will pinch him.”

*Cui placet alterius, sua nīmīrum est odio sors.* HOR.—“When a man is captivated with the lot of another, no wonder if he is discontented with his own.”

*Cui placet, obliviscitur; cui dolet, meminit.*—“He who is pleased at a thing, forgets it; he who is grieved at it, bears it in mind.”

*Cui prodest scelus, is fecit.* SEN.—“He who profits by the villany, has perpetrated it.” This is true in reference to the share of criminality which attaches to the “accomplice after the fact,” but is not of universal application.

*Cuicunque aliquis quid concēdit, concēdere videtur et id, sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.* *Law Max.*—“He who makes a grant to another, is held to have granted that as well, without which the thing so granted cannot be enjoyed.” A house or land, for instance, cannot be sold without right of ingress to it, if in the vendor’s power to grant it.

- Cuilibet in arte suâ p̄rito est credendum.* COKE.—“Every man ought to have credit for skill in his own art.”
- Cuivis dolōri remēdium est patientia.* SYR.—“Patience is the remedy for every sorrow.”
- Cujus conātibus obstat*  
*Res angusta domi*— HOR.  
 —“Whose efforts are frustrated by the narrowness of his means.” The fate of too many!
- Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad cælum.* LAW MAX.—“To him to whom the soil belongs, belongs everything over it, even to the sky.” The building of no man, for instance, may project over the land of his neighbour.
- Cujus summa est.*—“Of which the sum and substance is.” This is the long and short of it.
- Cujus tu fidem in pecuniâ perspexeris,*  
*Verēre ei verba credere?* TER.  
 —“Do you fear to trust a man with your secret, of whose honesty in pecuniary matters you have had experience?”
- Cujus vita despicitur, restat ut ejus prædicatio contemnatur.* ST. GREGORY.—“When a man’s life is despised, it follows that his preaching must fall into contempt.” The necessity of supporting precept by practice.
- Cujus vultūris hoc erit cadāver?* MART.—“To what vulture’s share shall this carcass fall?”
- Cujuslibet rei simulātor atque dissimulātor.* SALL.—“A man who possessed the power on every occasion to seem to be what he was not, and to conceal what he really was.” The character of Catiline, a finished hypocrite, as portrayed by Sallust.
- Cujusvis hōminis est errāre, nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverāre.* CIO.—“Every man is liable to err, but it is only the part of a fool to persevere in error.”
- Culpā suā damnum sentiens, non intelligitur damnum pati.* LAW MAX.—“He who suffers a loss by his own fault, is not considered (by the law) a sufferer.”
- Culpam pœna premit comes.* HOR.—“Punishment follows hard upon crime.”
- Cultaque Judæo septima sacra Syro.* OVID.—“And the seventh day kept holy and observed by the Syrian Jew.”
- Cum domus ingenti subito mea lapsa ruinā*  
*Concidit, in dōmini prōcubuitque caput.* OVID.

—“When my house came suddenly down, and fell in ruins with a tremendous crash upon its master’s head.”

—*Cum corpore mentem*

*Crescere sentimus, pariterque senescere.*— LUCRET.

—“We feel that the mental powers increase with those of the body, and, in like manner, grow feeble with it.”

*Cum dubia et fragilis sit nobis vita tributa,*

*In morte alterius spem tu tibi ponere noli.* CATO.

—“Seeing that life has been given us precarious and full of uncertainty, fix not thy hopes on the death of another.”

*Cum duo inter se pugnancia repèriuntur in testamento, ultimum ratum est.* COKE.—“When two clauses are found

in a will, repugnant to each other, the last holds good.”

But in deeds, the first holds good.

*Cum duplicantur lætères venit Moses.*—“When the tale of

bricks is doubled, then comes Moses;”—to the rescue of

the Israelites. A mediæval proverb, meaning that, “when

things are at the worst they will mend.”

*Cum est concupita pecunia, nec ratio sanat cupiditatem, existit morbus animi eique morbo nomen est avaritia.* CIC.—

“When money is coveted, and the desire is not cured by reason, there is a disease of the mind, and the name of that disease is ‘avarice.’”

*Cum feriunt unum, non unum fulmina terrent.* OVID.—

“When the lightning strikes but one, not one only does it alarm.”

*Cum fortuna manet, vultum servatis amici;*

*Cum cedit, turpi vertitis ora fugâ.* PETRON. ARB.

—“While prosperity lasts, you, my friends, give me your countenance; when it fails, you turn away your faces in disgraceful flight.”

*Cum fortuna perit, nullus amicus erit.*—“When fortune fails us, we shall have no friend left.”

*Cum fueris felix, quæ sunt adversa caveto;*

*Non eadem cursu respondent ultima primis.* CATO.

—“When you are enjoying prosperity, provide against adversity; the end of life will not be attended by the same train of fortunate circumstances as the beginning.”

*Cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis,*

*Ut locuples moriâris, egentis vivere fato.*

JUV.

—“Since it is undoubted madness, manifest insanity, to live the life of a beggar that you may die rich.”

*Cum grano salis.* *Prov.*—“With a grain of salt.” With something which will help us to swallow it; with some latitude or allowance. Said of anything to which we are unable to give implicit credence.

*Cum larvis luctāri.* *Prov.*—“To wrestle with ghosts.” To speak ill of the dead. See *De mortuis*, &c.

*Cum licet fugere ne quere litem.* *Prov.*—“When you can escape it, avoid a law-suit.”

—*Cum lux altera venit,*

*Jam cras hesternum consumpsimus; ecce aliud cras*

*Egerit hos annos.*—

PERS.

—“When another day arrives, we have consumed the morrow of yesterday; behold, another morrow comes, and so wastes our years.” A censure against procrastination, “the thief of time.”

—*Cum magna malæ sup̄est audācia causæ,*

*Crēditur a multis fidūcia*—

JUV.

—“When a bad cause is backed by great impudence, it is believed by many to be the boldness of innocence.”

—*Cum magnis virtūtibus affers*

*Grande supercilium.*—

JUV.

—“With thy high virtues thou dost bring great superciliousness.”

*Cum mōritur dives concurrunt undique cives;*

*Paup̄eris ad funus vix est e millibus unus.*

—“When a rich man dies, the citizens flock together from every side; at a poor man’s funeral there is hardly one out of thousands.” Mediæval Leonine lines.

*Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est.*—“With many other things which it would now be tedious to set forth in writing.” A line often used in an ironical sense. To whom does it belong?

*Cum plus sint potæ, plus potiuntur aquæ.*—“The more water is drunk, the more is desired.” See *Quo plus*, &c.

—*Cum prostrāta sopore*

*Urget membra quies, et mens sine pondere ludit.*

PETRON. ARBITER.

—“When repose steals over the limbs, extended in sleep, and the mind disports without restraint.”

*Cum pulchris tunicis sumet nova consilia et spes.* HOR.—  
“Happy in his fine clothes, he will adopt new plans and cherish fresh hopes.”

*Cum surges abitūra domum, surgēmus et omnes.* OVID.—  
“When you rise to go home, we will all rise too.”

*Cum tābūlis animum censōris sumat honesti.* HOR.—“Let him, with his papers, assume the spirit of an honest critic.”

*Cum tristibus sevērè, cum remissis jucundè, cum senibus grāviter, cum juventūte comīter vīve.* CIC.—“With those who are of a gloomy turn, be serious; with the idle, be cheerful; with the old, be grave; and with the young, be gay.”

*Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corpōris hujus*

*Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi.* OVID.

—“Let that day, which has no power but over this body of mine, put an end to the term of my uncertain life, when it will.”

*Cuncta prius tentāta : sed immedicābile vulnus*

*Ense rēcidendum, ne pars sincēra trahātur.* OVID.

—“All methods have been already tried; but a wound that admits of no cure must be cut away, that the sounder parts may not be corrupted.”

—*Cunctando restituit rem.* ENNIUS.—“He saved the state by delay.” Said in praise of Fabius, who saved Rome by avoiding an engagement with Hannibal.

*Cuncti adsint, mēritæque expectent præmia palmæ.* VIRG.

—“Let all attend, and await the reward of well-earned laurels.”

*Cunctis servatōrem liberatōremque acclamantibus.*—“All hailing him as their saviour and deliverer.”

*Cupido dominandi cunctis affectibus flagrantior est.* TACIT.

—“The desire of rule is the most powerful of all the affections of the mind.”

—*Cur ante tubam tremor occūpat artus?* VIRG.—“Why does tremor seize the limbs before the trumpet sounds?” That is, before the signal for battle.

*Cur in thēātrum, Cato sevère, venisti?* MART.—“Why, Cato, with all thy gravity, didst thou come to the theatre?”

On the occasion of the indecent celebration of the Floralia, when he only came that he might be seen to depart. See *An ideo, &c.* (App.)

—*Cur indecōres in limīne primo*

*Deficimus?*—

VIRG.

—“Why faint we inglorious at the very outset?”

*Cur me querēlis exanimas tuis?* HOR.—“Why worry me to death with your complaints?”

*Cur mōriātur homo, cui salvia crescit in horto?* Maxim of the School of SALERNO.—“Why should the man die in whose garden sage grows?”

“He that would live for aye,  
Must eat sage in May.”

Sage is a good stomachic, and its medicinal qualities were highly valued in former times. It is said to have derived its name from the Latin *salvus*, “safe,” or “healthy.”

*Cur mōriātur homo qui sumit de cinamōmo?* Maxim of the School of SALERNO.—“Why should the man die who takes cinnamon?”

*Cur nescire, pudens pravè, quam discere malo?* HOR.—“Why do I prefer, through false modesty, to be ignorant rather than learn?”

*Cur non, ut plenus vitæ conviva, recedis?*

*Æquo animoque capis secūram, stulte, quietem.* LUCRET.

—“Why not, fool, like a well-filled guest at life’s banquet, withdraw, and, with contented mind, take a repose that is removed from every care?”

*Cur opus affectas, ambitiōse, novum.* OVID.—“Why, in your ambition, do you attempt a new task?”

*Cura esse quod audis.*—“Take care to be as good as you are esteemed to be.”

*Cura ut valeas.*—“Take care of your health.”

*Cura pii Dīs sunt*— OVID.—“The good are the care of the gods.”

—*Curæ est sua cuique voluptas.* OVID.—“His own gratification is the object of each.”

*Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent.* SEN.—“Light grief find utterance, deeper ones are dumb.”

*Curas tolle graves, irasci crede profānum.*—“Dispel anxious cares; consider it profane to be angry.”

*Curatio funēris, conditio sepultūræ, pompæ exequiārū, magi sunt vivōrum solātia, quam subsidia mortuōrum.* Words of the Empero AUGUSTUS.—“The arrangements of the

funeral, the place of burial, the procession and the ceremonial, are rather a consolation to the living, than of importance to the dead."

*Cūria advisāre vult.* *Law Latin.*—"The court wishes to advise thereon." The entry made when the court takes time to deliberate before giving judgment.

*Cūria paup̄ribus clausa est; dat census honōres.* OVID.—"To the poor the senate-house is closed; wealth confers honours."

*Currente cālāmo.*—"With a running pen." The ancients sometimes wrote with a reed, whence this phrase. Equivalent to our English term, "off-hand."

*Currus bovem trahit.* *Prov.*—"The chariot is drawing the ox." "The cart is put before the horse." Said of anything done preposterously, or out of place.

*Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.* HOR.—"There is a something, I know not what, always found wanting in every man's too meagre fortunes."

*Custos morum.*—"The guardian of morality." A magistrate is so called.

*Custos regni.*—"The guardian of the realm." A person appointed to perform the sovereign's duties in his absence.

*Custos rotulōrum.*—"The master of the rolls." The principal justice of the peace in a county is also so called.

*Cutem gerit lacerātam canis mordax.* *Prov.*—"A snapping dog wears a torn skin."

"Those who in quarrels interpose,  
Must often wipe a bloody nose." GAY.

*Cutis vulpina consuenda est cum cute leōnis.* *Prov.*—"The fox's skin should be sewed to that of the lion." Where the strength of the lion fails, the cunning of the fox may prevail.

*Cymīni sectōres.* *Prov.*—"Splitters of cummin-seeds," or, as we say, "splitters of straws." An expression borrowed from Aristotle. Learned triflers, like many of the schoolmen of the middle ages.

## D.

*D. D.* for *Dono dedit.*—"Has presented," or "has given."

*D. D. D.*—In presentation copies of books, these letters are

inserted after the name of the giver, meaning either *donum dat, dicatque*, “presents (this book), and dedicates it;” or else, *dat, donat, dicatque*—“gives, presents, and dedicates (this book).”

*D. M.* for *Dīs Manibus*.—“To the divine Manes,” or “shades of the dead.” The usual commencement of Roman sepulchral inscriptions.

*D. O. M.*—See *Deo optimo maximo*.

*D. V.*—See *Deo volente*.

*Da juranti vñiam*.—“Pardon the oath.” Forgive me for swearing.

*Da locum mēliōribus*. TER.—“Give way to your betters.” The same maxim of modesty is inculcated by our Saviour, in Luke xiv. 8.

*Da mihi mutuū testimōnium*. CIC.—“Give me your testimony, and I’ll do as much for you.” “Claw me, and I’ll claw thee.”

*Da modo lucra mihi, da factō gaudia lucro;*

*Et face ut emptōri verba dedisse iuret.* OVID.

—“Do but grant me profit, give me the delight that arises from making a bargain, and grant that it may prove to my advantage to have imposed upon my customers.” The prayer of a fraudulent tradesman to Mercury.

*Da, Pater, augustam menti conscendere sedem;*

*Da fontem lustrare boni; da, luce repertā,*

*In te conspicuos animi defigere visus!* BOETH.

—“Grant, Father, that my mind may climb to thy august abode; grant that it may survey the source of good; grant that, when it has gained the light, I may fix my full gaze on thee!”

*Da popūlo, da verba mihi; sine nescius errem.* OVID.—“Deceive the public, deceive me too; in my ignorance let me be mistaken.”

*Da, precor, ingenio præmia digna meo.* OVID.—“Grant, I pray, a reward worthy of my genius.”

*Da spatium tenuemque moram, male cuncta ministrat*

*Impetus.*—

STAT.

—“Allow time and a short delay, haste and violence mar everything.”

*Da vñiam lacrymis.*—“Grant pardon to these tears.”

—*Dabit Deus his quoque finem.* VIRG.—“God will grant

an end to even these misfortunes." A phrase generally applied to public calamities, and the only real consolation that they will admit of.

—*Damna minus consuēta movent.* JUV.—“Misfortunes to which we are used affect us less severely.” To the same effect is our vulgar adage—“Eels become accustomed to skinning.”

*Damnans quod non intelligunt.* CIC.—“They condemn what they do not understand.” They make up by positiveness of assertion for lack of real knowledge.

*Damnōsa hærēditas.* Law Term.—“A losing property.” A property, the possession of which entails loss on the owner.

*Damnōsa quid non imminuit dies?* HOR.—“What does not all-destructive time impair?”

—*Damnōsa senem juvat alea, ludit et hæres.* JUV.—“If the destructive dice have pleasures for the father, his son will be a gamester.” So our proverb, “Bad hen, bad eggs.” See *Mala gallina*, &c.

*Damnū absque injuriā.* Law Term.—“Loss without injury.” That kind of loss which all persons are liable to, who are exposed to the competition of others in the same business or profession as themselves. Loss, in fact, by fair competition.

*Damnū appellandum est cum malā famā lucrū.* SYR.—“That ought to be called a loss, which is gained by the sacrifice of character.”

*Dapes inemptæ.* HOR. and VIRG.—“Dainties unbought.” The produce of the farm.

—*Dapibus suprēmi*

*Grata testūdo Jovis.* HOR.

—“The shell so loved at the feasts of supreme Jove.” Mercury framed the *cithara*, (the origin of the modern guitar,) by stretching strings across the shell of a tortoise; his music was in high requisition at the table of Jupiter.

—*Dare jura marītis.* HOR.—“To lay down laws for husbands.”

—*Dare pondus idōnea fumo.* PERS.—“Things suited to give weight to smoke.” To impart value to that which is worthless.

*Dat Deus imviti cornua curta bovi.* Prov.—“God gives

short horns to the vicious ox." "God sends a curst cow short horns." *Much Ado About Nothing*, act ii. sc. 1.

—*Dat inānia verba*,

*Dat sine mente sonum.*— VIRG.

—"He utters empty words, he utters sounds without meaning."

*Dat vēniam corvis, vexat censūra columbas.* JUV.—"He grants pardon to the ravens, but visits with heavy censure the doves." A line often used to signify that the innocent man meets with injustice, while the guilty escape without censure.

—*Data tempore prosunt*,

*Et data non apto tempore vina nocent.* OVID.

—"Wine given at a proper time, is useful; given at an improper time, it is injurious."

*Date obŏlum Belisārio.*—"Give your mite to Belisarius." It is said that this great general, when blind and aged, was neglected by the emperor Justinian, and obliged to beg for charity. The tale is however treated as a fiction by Gibbon.

—*Datur ignis, tametsi ab inimicis petas.* PLAUT.—"Fire is granted, even though you ask it of your enemies." It was considered unlucky to refuse fire to any one.

*Davus sum, non Œdipus.* TER.—"I am Davus, not Œdipus." I am a plain, simple man, not a conjuror. Œdipus was said to have solved the riddle of the Sphinx.

*De aliēno corio liberālis.* *Prov.*—"Liberal of another man's leather."

*De aliēno largitor, et sui restrictus.* CIC.—"A bestower of other men's property, but tenacious of his own." One who is liberal, but at the expense of others.

*De āsini umbrā disceptāre.* *Prov.*—"To dispute about an ass's shadow." To give one's attention to frivolous matters.

*De bene esse.* *Law Term.*—"As being well done for the present." A thing is done *de bene esse*, when it is done conditionally, and is to stand good till some time named, when the question of its being rightly or wrongly done will be determined. Depositions are often taken *de bene esse*, the question as to whether they shall be used for the benefit of the party so taking them, being reserved for consideration at a future time.

*De calceosollicitus, at pedem nihil curans.* *Prov.*—"Anxious about the shoe, but careless about the foot." Said of those who are more thoughtful about outside appearances than the cultivation of the mind.

—*De duro est ultima ferro.*

—*Fugere pudor, verumque, fidesque :*

*In quorum subiére locum fraudesque, dolique, Insidiæque, et vis, et amor scelerätus habendi.* OVID.

—"The last age was of hard iron.—Modesty, and truth, and honour took to flight; in place of which succeeded fraud, deceit, treachery, violence, and the cursed hankering for acquisition." The condition of man after the fall, according to heathen tradition.

*De facto.*—"From the thing done." Because it is so. An usurper holds a throne *de facto*, not by right, but might.

*De fumo disceptäre.* *Prov.*—"To dispute about smoke." To wrangle about trifles. See *De asini*, &c.

*De fumo in flammam.* *Prov.*—"Out of the smoke into the flame." Quoted by Ammianus Marcellinus. Similar to our proverb, "Out of the frying-pan," &c.

*De gustibus non est disputandum.*—"There is no disputing about tastes." Like our saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison."

*De hoc multi multa, omnes aliquid, nemo satis.*—"Of this matter many people have said many things, all something, no one enough."

*De jure.*—"From what is lawful," or "by law." Possession *de jure* is possession by right of law.

*De lanâ caprinâ.*—"About goat's wool." About a worthless object.

*De male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius hæres.*—"A third heir seldom enjoys property dishonestly got." Hence the saying, "Badly got, badly gone." See *male parta*, &c.

*De medietate linguæ.* *Law Term.*—"Of a moiety of languages." A jury empannelled to try a foreigner, when, at his request, one half of it is composed of foreigners, is a jury *de medietate linguæ*.

*De mendico male meretur, qui ei dat quod edat, aut quod bibat, Nam et illud quod dat perdit, et illi producitur vitam ad miseriam.*

PLAUT.

—"He deserves ill of a beggar, who gives him to eat or

to drink; for he both loses that which he gives, and prolongs for the other a life of misery."

*De minimis non curat lex.* *Legal Maxim.*—"The law takes no notice of extreme trifles." The theft of a pin, for instance.

*De missâ ad mensam.*—"From mass to table," or, to preserve the jingle, "From mass to mess." A mediæval saying, implying that the only active employment of the monks was to eat and say their prayers.

*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*—"Of the dead be nothing said but what is good." Silence, at least, is a duty where we cannot praise the dead.

*De motu proprio.*—"From his own impulse." "Of his own free will."

—*De multis grandis acervus erit.* *OVID.*—"Out of many things a large heap is made."

*De nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti.* *PERS.*—"From nothing there is nothing made, and no existing thing can be reduced to nothing." The doctrine of the Epicureans as to the eternity of matter. See *Lucretius*, B. i. l. 160—265

*De non apparentibus, et non existentibus, eadem est ratio* *COKE.*—"The reasoning is the same as to things which do not appear, and those which do not exist."

*De omnibus rebus, et quibusdam aliis.*—"About everything, and something more besides." Said ironically of a voluminous book, or of a speech in which numerous topics are discussed. The saying is said to have derived its origin from the circumstance that Smalgruenius first wrote a work entitled *De omnibus rebus*, and then another, *De quibusdam aliis*. The same story has, however, been fathered on Thomas Aquinas.

—*De paupertate tacentes*

*Plus poscente ferent.*— *HOR.*

—"Those who are silent as to their poverty will obtain more than he who begs." So the lion rewarded the modest traveller, and rebuffed the importunate robber. See *Phædrus' Fables*, B. II. Fab. I.

*De pilo, or de filo, pendet.* *Prov.*—"It hangs by a hair," or "by a thread." The risk, or danger, is imminent. Originally said in reference to the sword which Dionysius of Syracuse caused to be suspended over the head of the courtier Damocles.

*De quo libelli in celeberrimis locis proponuntur, huic ne perire quidem tacitè conceditur.* CIC.—“The man who is publicly arraigned is not allowed even to be ruined in quiet.”

*De vitâ hominis nulla cunctatio longa est.* Adapted from JUVENAL.—“When the life of a man is at stake, no delay can be too long.” See *Audi, nulla*, &c.

*Debētis velle quæ vēlimus.* PLAUT.—“You ought to wish as we wish.”

*Dēbile principium mēlior fortūna sequētur.*—“Better fortune will succeed a weak beginning.”

*Dēbilem facito manu,  
Dēbilem pede, coxâ,  
Lābricos quate dentes,  
Vita dum superest, bene est.*

*A portion of a fragment of MÆCENAS, as quoted by Seneca.*—“Make me weak in the hands, weak in the feet and hips, dash out my failing teeth. So long as life remains 'tis well.” The words of a man who clings to life at any cost.

*Debito justitiæ, or E debito justitiæ.* Law Phrase.—“By debt of justice.” By virtue of a claim justly established.

*Deceptio visus.*—“A deceiving of the sight.” An illusion practised on the eye. “An ocular deception.”

*Decet affectus animi neque se nimium erigere nec subjicere serviliter.* CIC.—“We ought neither to allow the affections of the mind to become too much elated, nor yet abjectly depressed.”

*Decet patriam nobis cariorem esse quam nosmetipsos.* CIC.—“Our country ought to be dearer to us than ourselves.”

—*Decies repetita placēbit.* HOR.—“Ten times repeated it will please.” It will be encored again and again.

*Decipimur specie recti.*—HOR.—“We are deceived by an appearance of rectitude.”

—*Decipit*

*Frons prima multos; rara mens intelligit*

*Quod interiōre condidit cura angulo.* PHÆDR.

—“First appearances deceive many; the penetration of but few enables them to discern that which has been carefully concealed in the inmost corners of the heart.”

*Decōrum ab honesto non potest separāri.* CIC.—“Propriety cannot be separated from what is honourable.”

*Ded̄cet philosophum abjicere animum.* CIC.—“It is unbecoming in a philosopher to be dejected.”

*Ded̄cōrant bene nata culpæ.* HOR.—“Vices disgrace what is naturally good.”

*Dēdimus potestātem.* Law Term.—“We have given power.”

A writ, or commission, giving certain powers, for the purpose of speeding the business of the court.

*Dediscit animus sero quod d̄didicit diū.* SEN.—“The mind is slow to unlearn what it has been long in learning.” Impressions once made on the mind are not easily erased.

—*Dedit hanc contāgio labem,*

*Et dabit in plures.*— JUV.

—“Contagion has caused this plague-spot, and will extend it to many more.”

*Defectio virium adolescentiæ vitiis efficitur sæpius quam senectutis.* CIC.—“Loss of strength is more frequently the fault of youth than of old age.”

*Defendit numerus junctæque umbōne phalanges.* JUV.—“He is defended by their numbers, and the array of their serried shields.”

*Defluit saxis agitatus humor,*

*Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes,*

*Et minax, (nam sic voluere,) ponto*

*Unda recumbit.*

HOR.

—“The troubled surge falls down from the rocks, the winds cease, the clouds vanish, and the threatening waves, (for such is the will of the sons of Leda,) subside.”

*Deforme est de seipso prædicare, falso præsertim.* CIC.—“It is unseemly to talk of one’s self, and more especially to state falsehoods.”

*Deformius nihil est ardeliōne sene.* MART.—“There is nothing more unseemly than an aged busybody.”

*Degēnēres animos timor arguit.*— VIRG.—“Fear shows an ignoble mind.”

*Dei plena sunt omnia.* CIC.—“All things are full of God.”

See *Sunt Jovis*, &c.

—*Delectando pariterque monendo.* HOR.—“Pleasing as well as instructing.” Having an eye both to the useful and the ornamental. See *Omne tulit*, &c.

*Delegata potestas non potest delegari.* COKE.—“A power

that is delegated cannot again be delegated." That is, by the person to whom it is delegated.

*Delenda est Carthāgo.*—"Carthage must be destroyed." A phrase with which Cato the Elder used to end all his speeches, to stimulate the people to the destruction of Carthage, which from its wealth and commerce he looked upon as the most dangerous enemy of Rome.

*Deleo omnes dehinc ex animo muliēres.* TER.—"From henceforth I blot out all women from my mind."

*Deliberando sæpe perit occāsio.* SYR.—"The opportunity is often lost by deliberating." This may occur where we have to perform a duty in a given time.

*Deliberandum est diu quod statuendum est semel.* SYR.—"Time must be taken for deliberation, where we have to determine once for all."

*Deliberāre utilia, mora est tutissīma.* SYR.—"To deliberate about useful things is the safest of all delay."

*Deliberat Roma, perit Saguntum.* Prov.—"Rome deliberates, Saguntum perishes." The Saguntines, the brave allies of Rome, perished while the Romans were deliberating how to save them. Too much deliberation is nearly as dangerous as too little. See *Dum deliberamus*, &c.

*Deliciæ illēpidæ atque inelegantes.* CATULL.—"Gross and vulgar pleasures."

*Delīramenta doctrīnæ.*—"The ravings of the learned." Such, for instance, as the question which was seriously argued among the schoolmen, how many angels could dance on the point of a needle.

—*Delīrant reges, plectuntur Achīvi.* HOR.—"The kings play the madman, the Achæans (the people) are punished for it." When kings fight, it is at the expense of the blood and treasure of their subjects.

*Delphīnum natāre doces.* Prov.—"You are teaching a dolphin how to swim." "You are teaching your grandam to suck eggs."

*Delphīnum sylvis appingit, fluctibus aprum.* HOR.—"He paints a dolphin in the woods, a boar in the waves." A description of the incongruities of a wretched painter.

—*Demētrī, teque Tigellī,*

*Discipulārum inter jubeo plorāre cathēdras.* HOR.

—“ You, Demetrius, and you, Tigellius, I bid lament among the forms of your female pupils.” Addressed to frivolous authors.

*Demitto aurīcūlas ut iniquæ mentis asellus.* HOR.—“ Like an ass of stubborn disposition, I drop my ears.”

*Denique non omnes eādē mirantur amantiq̄ue.* HOR.—“ All men, in fact, do not admire and love the same things.” No two men probably have the same tastes, any more than exactly similar bodies and features.

*Deo dante nil nocet invidia, et non dante, nil proficit labor.*  
—“ With the favour of God, envy cannot injure us; without that favour, all our labours are of no avail.”

*Deo favente.*—“ With God’s favour.”

*Deo juvante.*—“ With God’s help.”

*Deo optimo maximo.*—“ To God, all good and all great.” The usual beginning of epitaphs in Roman Catholic countries, denoted by the initials, D. O. M.

*Deo volente.*—“ God willing.” Often denoted by the initials, D. V.

*Deōrum cibus est.* *Prov.*—“ ’Tis food fit for the gods.”

*Deprendi mīserum est.*— HOR.—“ To be detected is a shocking thing.”

*Derelictio commūnis utilitātis contra natūrā est.* CIC.—“ The abandonment of the common good is contrary to nature.”

*Deridet, sed non derideor.*—“ He laughs, but I am not laughed at.” Said by a wise man, who will not take an affront.

*Derivativa potestas non potest esse major primitivā.* *Law Maxim.*—“ A power that is derived cannot be greater than that from which it is derived.”

*Descriptas servāre vices, ōp̄erumque colōres,*

*Cur ego, si nequeo ignōrōque, poēta salūtor?* HOR.

—“ If I am incapable of, and ignorant how to observe the distinctions described, and the complexions of works of genius, why am I saluted with the name of ‘ Poet ’ ? ”

*Desiderantem quod satis est, neque  
Tumultuōsum sollicitat mare,*

\* \* \*

*Non verberatæ grandine vineæ,*

*Fundusve mendax.*— HOR.

—“**H**UMAN who desires but a competence, neither the tempestuous sea renders anxious, nor yet vineyards peited with hail, nor disappointments in his farm.”

*Designatio unius est exclusio alterius.* COKE.—“The mention of one condition implies the exclusion of another.”

—*Desinant*

*Maledicere, facta ne noscant sua.* TER.

—“Let them cease to speak ill of others, lest they should happen to hear of their own doings.”

*Desine fata Deum flecti sperare precando.* VIRG.—“Cease to hope that the decrees of the gods can be changed through your prayers.”

*Desinat in piscem mulier formosa supernè.* HOR.—“A woman beautiful above, ends in the tail of a fish.” A description of bad taste and incongruity of style.

*Destitutus ventis remos adhibe.*—“When the wind fails, ply your oars.”

*Desunt cetera.*—“The rest is wanting.” Words often placed at the end of an imperfect narrative.

*Desunt inopia multa, avaritiae omnia.* PROV.—“Poverty is in want of much, avarice of everything.” With the one, a wish to gain money is natural, with the other, a disease.

*Det ille veniam facile, cui venia est opus.* SEN.—“He who needs pardon, should readily grant pardon.”

*Detiores omnes sumus licentia.* TER.—“We are all of us the worse for too much licence.” There are *spoilt children* even among men.

*Detestando illo crimine, scelera omnia complexa sunt.* CIC.—“In that one detestable crime all wickedness is comprised.”

*Detrahere aliquid alteri, et hominem hominis incommodo suum augere commodum, magis est contra naturam quam mors, quam paupertas, quam dolor, quam cetera quae possunt aut corpori accidere, aut rebus externis.* CIC.—“To deprive another of anything, and for one man to increase his own advantage by the distress of another, is more repugnant to nature, than death, or poverty, or grief, or any other contingencies that can possibly befall our bodies, or affect our external circumstances.”

*Detur aliquando otium quiesque fessis.* SEN.—“Rest and repose should sometimes be granted to the weary.” The bow must be sometimes unstrung.

*Detur pulchriōri.*—"Let it be given to the most beautiful." The inscription on the golden apple, by adjudging which to the goddess Venus, Paris offended Juno and Minerva, and ultimately caused the Trojan war.

—*Deum namque ire per omnes*

*Terrasque, tractusque maris, cælumque profundum.* VIRG.  
—"For God, they say, pervades all lands, the tracts of sea, and the heaven profound." In these lines Virgil gives a broad outline of the Pantheistic philosophy.

*Deus det.*—"May God grant." In the middle ages, grace at meat was so called, from the commencing words.

*Deus est mortāli juvāre mortālem, et hæc ad æternam gloriam via.* PLINY the Elder.—"For man to assist man is to be a god; this is the path that leads to everlasting glory."

*Deus est summum bonum.*—"God is the supreme good."

—*Deus hæc fortasse benignâ*

*Rêducet in sedem vice.*— HOR.

—"God will, perhaps, by some propitious change, restore these matters to their former state."

*Deus id vult.*—"It is the will of God." The cry of the Crusaders at the siege of Jerusalem.

*Deus misereātur nobis.*—"God be merciful unto us." The beginning of the 67th Psalm.

—*Deus nobis hæc ôtia fecit.* VIRG.—"God has granted unto us this repose."

*Deus omnibus quod sat est supp̄ditat.*—"God supplies enough to all." Because God alone is properly the judge of what is enough.

*Dextras dare.*—"To give the right hands to each other." An assurance of mutual friendship, or at least of security, because two right hands, when clasped, cannot conceal any weapon.

*Dextro tempore.* HOR.—"At a propitious time." At a lucky moment.

*Di bene fecerunt, inöpis me quodque pusilli*

*Finxerunt animi, raro et perpauca loquentis.* HOR.

—"The gods have dealt kindly with me, since they have framed me of an humble and meek disposition, speaking but seldom and briefly."

*Di bene vertant, tene crumēnam.* PLAUT.—"May the gods send luck—take the purse."

—*Dī immortāles, obsēcro, aurum quid valet.* PLAUT.—

“Immortal gods, I do beseech you, how powerful is gold!”

*Dī laneos pedes habent.* Prov.—“The gods have feet made of wool.” The judgments of Providence overtake us silently, and when we least expect them.

*Dī mēlius, quam nos moneāmus tālia quēquam.* OVID.—

“May the gods forbid that I should advise any one to follow such a course.”

*Dī nobis labōribus omnia vendunt.* Prov.—“The gods sell us everything for our labours.”

—*Dī nos quasi pilas hōmīnes habent.* PLAUT.—“The gods treat us men like balls.”

*Dī, quibus impērium est animārum, umbræque silentes,*

*Et Chaos, et Phlęgēthon, loca nocte tacentia late;*

*Sit mihi fas audita loqui! sit nūmine vestro*

*Pandēre res altā terrā et caligine mersas.*

VIRG.

—“Ye gods, to whom belongs the empire of the ghosts, and ye silent shades, and Chaos, and Phlegethon, places where silence reigns around in night! permit me to utter the secrets I have heard; may I by your divine will disclose things buried deep in the earth and darkness.”

—*Dī talem terris avertite pestem.* VIRG.—“Ye gods, avert from the earth such a scourge.”

*Dī tibi dent annos! a te nam cætēra sumes;*

*Sint modo virtūti tempōra longa tuæ.*

OVID.

—“May the gods grant thee length of years! All other blessings from thyself thou wilt derive, let only time be granted for thy virtues.”

*Dī tibi sint faciles; et opis nullius egentem*

*Fortūnam præstent, dissimilemque meæ.*

OVID.

—“May the gods be propitious to thee; may they also grant thee a fate that needs the aid of no one, and quite unlike to mine.”

*Dic mihi, cras istud, Posthūme, quando vēniet?* MART.—

“Tell me, Posthumus, when will this to-morrow arrive?”

Said to a procrastinating friend.

*Dic mihi, si fias tu leo, qualis eris?* MART.—“Tell me, if

you were a lion, what sort of one would you be?” No man should speak too positively as to how he would conduct himself under a total change of circumstances and position.

*Dicam insigne, recens adhuc*

*Indictum ore alio.* HOR.

—"I shall record a remarkable event, which is new as yet, and untold by the lips of another."

*Dicēbam, Medicāre tuos desiste capillos :*

*Tingere quam possis, jam tibi nulla coma est.* OVID.

—"I used to say—Do leave off doctoring your hair; and now you have no hair left for you to dye."

—*Dicenda, tacenda locutus.* HOR.—"Speaking of things to be mentioned and to be kept silence upon."

—*Dicenda tacendaque calles ?* PERS.—"Dost thou understand when to speak, and when to hold thy tongue?"

*Dicere quæ puduit, scribere jussit amor.* OVID.—"What I was ashamed to say, love has commanded me to write."

*Dicetur meritâ nox quoque nœniâ.* HOR.—"The night too shall be celebrated in an appropriate lay."

*Dicite Iō Pæan, et Iō bis dicite Pæan ;*

*Decidit in casses præda petita meos.* OVID.

—"Sing Io Pæan, and Io Pæan twice sing, the prey that was sought has fallen into our toils." Ovid says this, having taught the men the arts of successful courtship.

*Art of Love, B. ii.*

*Dicitis, omnis in imbecillitate est et gratia et caritas.* CIC.—

"You affirm that all kindness and benevolence is founded in weakness."

*Dicitur certe vulgari quodam proverbio ; Qui me amat, amat et canem meum.* ST. BERNARD.—"At all events there is a certain common proverb which says, Love me, love my dog."

—*Dicta tibi est lex.* HOR.—"The law has been laid down for you."

*Dicto celèrius hostis abscedit caput,*

*Victorque rediit—*

PHÆD.

—"Sooner than you could say it, he whipped off the head of the enemy, and returned victorious."

*Dictum de dicto.*—"A report founded on hearsay."

*Dictum sapienti sat est.* PLAUT. and TER.—"A word to the wise is enough." A hint is enough for a sensible man.

*Dictus eram cuidam subito venisse puellâ ;*

*Turbida perversas induit illa comas.* OVID.

—"I was unexpectedly announced as having paid a visit

to a certain lady; in her confusion she put on her wig the wrong side before."

*Diem perdididi!*—"I have lost a day!" The exclamation of the Emperor Titus, on finding at night that he had done nothing worthy of recollection during the day.

*Dies adimit ægritudinem.* *Prov.*—"Time removes afflictions."

*Dies datus.* *Law Term.*—"A day given." The day appointed for appearing.

*Dies dolorem minuit.*—"Time alleviates grief."

*Dies Dominicus non est juridicus.* *COKE.*—"Sunday is not a day in law."

*Dies faustus.*—"A lucky day."

*Dies infaustus.*—"An unlucky day."

*Dies iræ, dies illa,*

*Sæclum solvet in favillâ*

*Teste David cum Sibyllâ.*

"The day of wrath, that dreadful day,

The world in ashes all shall lay—

This David and the Sibyl say."

These are the commencing lines of the Sequence used by the Romish Church in the Office of the Dead. The authorship of this hymn, which is of considerable beauty, does not seem to be positively known. It has been attributed to Thomas de Celano, a Minorite friar of the fourteenth century, but, more generally, to Frangipani, Cardinal Malabranca.

—*Dies, ni fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,*

*Semper honoratum, sic Dî voluistis, habēbo.* *VIRG.*

—"The day, if I mistake not, is at hand, which I shall always account a day of sorrow, always a day to be honoured, such, ye gods, has been your will."

*Dies non* (the word *juridicus* being understood).—"No legal day." A day on which the courts are closed, and no law proceedings are going on, which is therefore called "no day." Such days were by the Romans called "nefasti." Sunday is a *dies non* in law. See *Dies Dominicus*, &c.

*Dies si in obligationibus non pōnitur, præsentē die debetur.* *Law Maxim.*—"If a day for payment is not stated in a bond, the money is due on the day on which it is executed."

*Dies solemnes.*—"Holidays."

*Difficile custoditur quod plures amant.*—"That is preserved with difficulty which many covet."

*Difficile est, fateor, sed tendit in ardua virtus.* OVID.—"It is difficult, I confess; but true courage seeks obstacles."

*Difficile est longum subito depōnere amorem.* CATULL.—"It is difficult to relinquish on a sudden a long cherished love."

*Difficile est mutāre animū, et si quid est pñitū insitū mōribus, id subito evellere.* CIC.—"It is difficult to alter the disposition, and, if there is anything deeply implanted in our nature, suddenly to root it out."

*Difficile est plurimum virtutem revereri, qui semper secundā fortunā sit usus.* AD HERENN.—"It is difficult for him to have a very high respect for virtue, who has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity." It is doubted if the four Books on Rhetoric, dedicated to Herennius, are the composition of Cicero.

*Difficile est satiram non scribere*— JUV.—"It is hard to avoid writing satire." This was especially true in reference to the corrupt age in which Juvenal lived.

*Difficile est temperare felicitati, quā te non putes diu usurum.* TACIT.—"It is difficult to enjoy with moderation the happiness, which we suppose we shall not long enjoy."

*Difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina.* SYR.—"One should be slow in giving ear to accusations."

*Difficilia quæ pulchra.* PROV.—"The best things are worst to come by."

*Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus es idem;*

*Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.* MART.

—"Crabbed but kind, pleasant and sour together, I can neither live with you nor yet without you."

*Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti.* HOR.—"Peevish, complaining, the praiser of by-gone times." A natural and not unamiable feature, if not carried to an extreme.

—*Difficulter continetur spiritus,*

*Integritatis qui sinceræ conscius,*

*A noxiōrum præmitur insolentiis.* PHÆD.

—"The mind is with difficulty restrained, which, conscious of unsullied integrity, is exposed to the insults of spiteful men."

*Difficulter reciduntur vitia quæ nobiscum creverunt.*—"Vices

which have grown with our growth are with difficulty lopped away."

—*Diffugiunt, cadis*

*Cum fæce siccâtis, amici*

*Ferre jugum pârîter dolösi.* HOR.

—"Friends too faithless to bear equally the yoke of adversity, when the casks are emptied to the very dregs, fly off in all directions."

*Dignior est vestro nulla puella choro.* TIBULL.—"No maiden, (Muses,) is more worthy of your choir."

*Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.* HOR.—"The Muse forbids the man who is worthy of praise to die."

*Dignum patellâ operculum.*—"A cover worthy of the pot." What better could be expected of one coming of such a stock?

—*Dignum sapiente, bonoque est.* HOR.—"'Tis worthy a wise man, and a good."

*Diis aliter visum*— VIRG.—"It has seemed otherwise to the gods."

—*Diis proximus ille est*

*Quem ratio, non ira movet, qui facta rependens*

*Consilio punire potest*—

CLAUD.

—"He is nearest to the gods, whom reason, not passion, influences; and who, weighing the circumstances, can inflict punishment with discretion."

*Dilatîones in lege sunt odiösæ.* LAW MAXIM.—"Delays in the law are odious."

*Diligere parentes prima natûræ lex est.* VAL. MAX.—"To love one's parents is the first law of nature."

*Diligimus omnia vera, id est fidëlia, simplicia, constantia; vana, falsa, fallentia ödîmus.* CIC.—"We (naturally) love all qualities that are genuine, that is, that are faithful, frank, and constant; such as are vain, fickle, and deceitful, we abhor."

*Diligitur nemo, nisi cui Fortûna secunda est,*

*Quæ, simul intönuît, proxîma quæque fugat.* OVID.

—"No one is beloved, but the man to whom Fortune is favourable; soon as she thunders, she chases away all that are near."

*Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet*— HOR.—"He who has

made a beginning, has half done." This is sometimes quoted "*bene cœpit.*" So our old proverb, "Well begun is half done."

*Dimidium plus toto.* *Prov.*—"The half is more than the whole." Meaning that the half which we have with safety, is better than the whole when only to be obtained with danger. *A translation from HESIOD.*

*Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrāta rotundis.* *HOR.*—"He pulls down, he builds up again, he changes square for round." Descriptive of a restless love of change.

*Disce aut discēde.*—"Learn or depart." A punning motto sometimes put up in school-rooms.

*Disce docendus adhuc, quæ censet amicūlus, ut si Cæcus iter monstrāre velit; tamen aspice si quid Et nos quod cures proprium fecisse loquāmur.* *HOR.*

—"Hear what are the sentiments of your humble friend, who himself still requires teaching just as much as a blind man who undertakes to show the way; however, see if even I can advance anything which you may think it worth your while to adopt as your own."

*Disce, puer, virtūtem ex me, verumque labōrem, Fortūnam ex aliis*— *VIRG.*

—"Learn, my son, valour and real exertion from me, good fortune from others." The words of Æneas to Iulus, when the former was about to engage Turnus in single combat.

*Discipūlus est priōris postērior dies.* *SYR.*—"The day that follows is the scholar of that which has gone before."

*Discit enim citiūs, mēminitque libentiūs illud Quod quis deridet quam quod probat et venerātur.* *HOR.*

—"Each learns more readily, and retains more willingly, that which causes laughter than that which merits his approbation and respect." The poet here censures that love of scandal which prevails unfortunately among all grades and classes.

*Discite justitiam moniti et non temnere divos.* *VIRG.*—"Learn justice from my advice, and not to despise the gods." The words of one who spoke from bitter experience, and when repentance was too late.

*Discerpant facta cum dictis.* *CIC.*—"The facts differ from the statement."

—*Disjecti membra poëtæ.* HOR.—“The limbs of the dismembered poet.”

*Disjice compositam pacem, sere crīmīna belli.* VIRG.—“Cast aside this patched-up peace, sow the evils of war.” The address of Juno to the Fury Alecto, when prompting her to “let slip the dogs of war.”

*Dissimile est, pecūniæ debītis et grātīæ.* CIC.—“There is a difference between the owing of money and of gratitude.”

*Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco  
Largè repōnens, atque benignius  
Deprōme quadrimum Sabinā,  
O Thaliarche, merum diōtā.* HOR.

—“Dispel the cold, by heaping logs in plenty on the hearth, and bountifully pour, O Thaliarchus, the wine of four years old from the Sabine jar.”

*Distat opus nostrum; sed fontibus exit ab isdem;  
Artis et ingēnuæ cultor uterque sumus.* OVID.

—“Our pursuits are different; but they arise from the same source, and each of us is the cultivator of a liberal art.”

*Distrāhit ānimum librōrum multitūdo.* SEN.—“A multitude of books distracts the mind.” A hint to *dilettanti* students.

*Districtus ensis cui semper impiā  
Cervīce pendet, non Sicūlæ dapes  
Dulcem elaborābunt sapōrem,  
Non āvium cithāræque cantus  
Somnum rēdūcent.* HOR.

—“Sicilian dainties will not force a delicious relish for the man over whose impious neck ever hangs the naked sword; the songs of birds and of the lyre will not restore his sleep.”

*Distringas.* Law Phrase.—“You may distrain.” A writ issued to the sheriff, commanding him to distrain.

*Diversum vitio vitium prope majus*— HOR.—“To this vice there is an opposite vice, almost the greater of the two.”

*Dives agris, dives pōsitis in fœnōre nummis.* HOR.—“Rich in lands, rich in money placed out at interest.”

—*Dives amīcus  
Sæpe decem vitīis instructor, odit et horret.* HOR.

—“Your rich friend who has many a time been initiated into ten times as many vices as you have, hates and ab-

hors you (for yours).” He sees the mote in your eye, and takes no thought of the beam in his own.

*Dives aut iniquus est, aut iniqui hæres.* *Prov.*—“A rich man is either a knave, or the heir of a knave.” As illiberal as the English adage :

“It is a saying, common more than civil,  
The son is blest, whose sire is at the devil.”

*Dives eram dudum, fecerunt me tria nudum,  
Alea, vina, Venus, per quæ sum factus egænus.*

—“I was rich of late; three things have made me poor, gaming, wine, and women; through these have I been brought to want.” Leonine rhymes of the middle ages.

—*Dives qui fieri vult,  
Et citò vult fieri*— *JUV.*

—“The man who is anxious to become rich, is anxious to become so with all speed.”

*Divide et impèra.*—“Divide and rule.” Not a Christian precept, but one which has been often acted upon by successful politicians.

—*Divisum sic breve fiet opus.* *MART.*—“Thus divided, the work will become short.” All difficulties are to be surmounted by method.

*Divitiæ grandes hómīni sunt, vivère parcè  
Æquo ânimo*— *LUCR.*

—“It is great wealth to a man, to live frugally, with a contented mind.”

*Divitiæ virum faciunt.*—“Money makes the man.” It is fortunate that this is not universally the case, and that people are *sometimes* estimated for other qualities. See *Et genus et proavos, &c.*

*Divitiarum acquisitio magni labōris, possessio magni timōris, amissio magni dolōris.*—“The gaining of wealth is a work of great labour; the possession, a source of great apprehension; the loss, a cause of great grief.”

*Divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque frágilis; virtus clara æternaque habètur.* *SALL.*—“The glory of wealth and of beauty is fleeting and unsubstantial; virtue is brilliant and everlasting.”

*Dixerit e multis aliquis, Quid virus in angues  
Adjicis? et rabidæ tradis ovile lupæ?* *OVID.*

—“One of the multitude may say, Why add venom to the

serpent? And why deliver the sheepfold to the ravening wolf?"

*Dixero quid si forte jocōsius, hoc mihi juris*

*Cum vēniā dabis—*

HOR.

—"If perchance I shall speak a little jocosely, you will kindly allow me that privilege."

—*Dōcīles imitandis*

*Turpibus et pravis omnes sumus—* JUV.

—"We are all apt scholars in learning that which is base and depraved."

*Docti non solum vivi atque præsentes studiōsos dicendi erudiunt, atque docent; sed hoc etiam post mortem monimentis literarum assequuntur.* CIC.—"Learned men not only teach and instruct others desirous to learn during their life, and while they are still with us, but, even after death, they do the same by the records of literature which they leave behind them."

*Docti ratiōnem artis intelligunt, indocti voluptātem.* QUINT.

—"Learned men understand the principles of art, the unlearned have a perception of the pleasure only."

*Doctrina est ingēniū naturāle quoddam pābūlum.* CIC.—

"Learning is as it were the natural food of the mind."

*Doctrīna sed vim promōvet insitam,*

*Rectique cultus pectōra rōbōrant:*

*Utcunque dēfēcere mores,*

*Dēdēcōrant bene nata culpæ.* HOR.

—"But learning improves the innate force, and good discipline confirms the mind; whenever morals are deficient, vices disgrace what is naturally good."

*Dolendi modus, timendi non autem.* PLINY the Younger.—

"To grief there is a limit, not so to fear."

*Doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas.* PLAUT.—"Fraud ceases

to be a fraud, if not artfully planned." The intention with which an action is done gives it its real weight and importance.

*Dōlium volvitur.* PROV.—"A cask is soon set a rolling." A weak man is easily turned from his purpose.

*Dolor decrescit, ubi quo crescat non habet.* SYB.—"Grief decreases, when it has nothing to make it increase."

*Dolōrem aut extimescēre vēnientem, aut non ferre præsentem, turpe est.* CIC.—"To be terrified at an approaching evil,

or not to be able to bear up against it when present, is disgraceful."

—*Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?* VIRG.—"Who inquires in an enemy whether it was stratagem or valour?"

*Dolus versatur in generalibus.* Law Max.—"Fraud employs generalities."

*Domī manēre convēnit felicibus.*—"Those who are happy at home ought to remain there."

*Domī mansit, lanam fecit.*—"She stayed at home and spun her wool." An epitaph upon an exemplary wife.

*Domī puer ea sola discere potest quæ ipsi præcipiuntur: in scholâ etiam quæ aliis.* QUINT.—"A boy can only learn at home those things which are taught him individually; at school, he can learn by what is taught to others."

*Dōmīne, exaudi.*—"Lord, listen to my prayer."

*Domīnium a possessiōne cœpisse dicitur.* Law Maxim.—"Right is said to have had its beginning in possession." Length of possession is sufficient to give a legal title.

*Dōmīnus vobiscum.*—"The Lord be with you."

*Dōmītæ naturæ.*—"Of a tame nature." See *Feræ naturæ.*

*Domus amica domus optima.*—"The house of a friend is the best of houses."

*Domus procērum.*—"The house of peers." Often written *Dom. proc.*

*Domus sua est unicuique tutissimum refugium.* COKE.—"Every man's house is his safest refuge." "Every man's house is his castle."

*Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ, et*

*Linqve sevëra.*

HOR.

—"With cheerfulness enjoy the blessings of the present hour, and banish sad thoughts."

*Donatio mortis causâ.* Law Term.—"A gift made in apprehension of death." A death-bed disposition of property, when a person delivers his personal goods to another to keep, in case of his decease.

*Donec eras simplex, ânimum cum corpore amâvi;*

*Nunc mentis vitio læsa figūra tua est.*

OVID.

—"So long as you were disinterested I loved both your mind and your person; now, to me, your appearance is affected by this blemish on your disposition."

*Donec eris felix multos numerābis amīcos ;*

*Tempōra si fuerint nūbila, solus eris.* OVID.

—“So long as you are prosperous you will reckon many friends ; if the times become cloudy, you will be alone.”

—*Donum exitiāle Minervæ.* VIRG.—“The fatal gift of Minerva.” The wooden horse, by means of which the Greeks gained possession of Troy.

*Dormiunt aliquando leges, nunquam moriuntur.* COKE.—“The law sometimes sleeps, it never dies.” It is not so much the law that sleeps, as those who ought to put it in force ; often from a sense of the impolicy of asserting their legal rights to the very letter.

—*Dos est magna parentum*

*Virtus*—— HOR.

—“The virtue of one’s parents is a great dowry.”

*Duābus anchōris nītitur.*—“She is held by two anchors.”

So our saying, “He has two strings to his bow.”

*Dubiam salūtem qui dat afflictis, negat.* SEN.—“He who gives to the afflicted a dubious support, denies it.” Such support is deprived of its grace, if not of its efficacy.

*Duc me, Parens, celsique dominātor poli,*

*Quocunque plācuit ; nulla parendi mora est ;*

*Adsum impiger.*

SEN.

—“Conduct me, Parent of all, and ruler over the lofty heavens, wherever it pleases thee ; in obeying thee I make no delay ; I am ever ready at thy command.”

*Duces tēcum.* Law Term.—“Bring with you.” A writ which commands a person to appear in court on a certain day, and bring with him certain writings or evidences.

—*Ducimus autem*

*Hos quoque felices, qui, ferre incommōda vitæ,*

*Nec jactāre jugum, vitā didicēre magistrā.* JUV.

—“We consider those men happy, who, from their experience in life, have learned to bear its inconveniences without struggling against the yoke.”

—*Ducis ingēnium, res*

*Adversæ nudāre solent, celāre secundæ.* HOR.

—“Disasters are wont to reveal the abilities of a general, good fortune to conceal them.” Hence the most consummate abilities of a general are shown in a masterly retreat.

*Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt.*—“Fate leads the willing, and the unwilling drags.” From the Greek of Cleanthes, in Seneca, Epistle 107.

*Dulce domum.*—“Sweet home.” A Latin song is thus called, which is sung at Winchester College, on the evening preceding the Whitsun holidays.

*Dulce est desipere in loco.* HOR.—“It is pleasant to play the fool on the proper occasion.” As there is “a time for everything,” there is a time for merriment and relaxation.

*Dulce est miseris socios habuisse doloris.*—“It is a comfort for the wretched to have companions in their sorrow.”

*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* HOR.—“It is sweet and glorious to die for one’s country.”

*Dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.* VIRG.—“And, as he dies, his thoughts revert to his dear Argos.”

*Dulcibus est verbis alliciendus amor.*—“Love must be allured with kind words.”

*Dulcior est fructus post multa pericula ductus.*—“The fruit is sweetest that is gained after many perils.” A Leonine proverb quoted by Rabelais, “Stolen fruit is the sweetest.”

—*Dulcique animos novitate tenēbo.* OVID.—“And I will enthral your mind with the charms of novelty.”

*Dulcis amor patriæ, dulce videre suos.*—“Sweet is the love of one’s country, sweet to behold one’s kindred.”

*Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici ;*

*Expertus metuit*—

HOR.

—“Worship of the great is pleasant to those who are inexperienced in the world, but he who has gained experience dreads dependence.”

*Dum Aurora fulget, moniti adolescentes, flores colligite.*—

“Take my advice, my young friends, and gather flowers while the morning shines.” Employ the hours of sunshine, for “when the night cometh, no man can work.”

*Dum bene dives ager ; dum rami pondere nutant,*

*Afferat in calatho rustica dona puer.*

OVID.

—“While the country is bountifully rich, while the branches are bending beneath their load, let the boy bring your country presents in his basket.”

*Dum caput infestat, labor omnia membra molestat.*—“While the head aches, weariness oppresses all the limbs.”

*Dum curæ ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri.* VIRG.—  
“While I am immersed in doubtful care, with uncertain hopes of the future.”

*Dum deliberamus quando incipiendum, incipere jam serum fit.*  
QUINT.—“While we are deliberating when to begin, it becomes too late to begin.” See *Deliberat*, &c.

*Dum fata fugimus, fata stulti incurrimus.* BUCHANAN.—  
“While we fly from our fate, like fools we rush on to it.”

*Dum fata sinunt vivite læti.* SEN.—“So long as the Fates permit, live in cheerfulness.”

*Dum flammæ Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.* VIRG.—  
“While he imitates the flames of Jove, and the lightnings of Olympus.”

*Dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur.*  
TER.—“While the mind is in suspense, it is swayed by a slight impulse one way or the other.”

*Dum lego, assentior.* CIC.—“Whilst I read, I assent.”  
The exclamation of Cicero, while reading Plato’s reasoning on the immortality of the soul.

*Dum licet, in rebus jucundis vive beatus,  
Vive memor quàm sis ævi brevis.* HOR.

—“While you have the power, live contented with happy circumstances, live mindful how short is life.” See *Dum vivimus*, &c.

—*Dum loquor, hora fugit.* OVID.—“While I am speaking, time flies.”

*Dum ne ob malefacta pëream, parvi æstimo.* PLAUT.—“So I do not die for my misdeeds, I care but little.”

*Dum potuit solitâ gemitum virtute repressit.* OVID.—“So long as he is able, he suppresses his groans with his wonted fortitude.” Said of Hercules when he has put on the fatal garment sent him by his wife.

—*Dum recitas incipit esse tuus.* MART.—“As you recite it, it begins to be your own.” See *Mutato nomine*, &c.

*Dum se bene gessit.*—“So long as he conducts himself well.” “During good behaviour.” The tenure upon which some official situations are held.

*Dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur.* TACIT.—“While each is fighting separately, the whole are conquered.” The Britons, being divided among themselves by the jealousies of their petty nations, and having no centre of action,

were more easily conquered by the Romans than if they had acted in concert.

*Dum spiro, spero.*—"While I breathe I hope."

*Dum tacent, clamant.* CIC.—"While silent, they cry aloud." Their silence is expressive of their smothered discontent.

*Dum vires annique sinunt, tolerāte labōres :*

*Jam vēniet tūcito curva senecta pede.* OVID.

—"While strength and years permit, endure labour; soon will bowed old age come on with silent foot."

*Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contrāria currunt.* HOR.—"While fools are for avoiding one fault, they run into the opposite one."

*Dum vivimus, vivāmus.* From an ancient inscription in GRUTER, p. 609.—"While we live, let us live." Let us enjoy life, for existence without enjoyment is not living. This was the maxim of the Epicureans. See *Dum licet*, &c.

*Dum vivit, hōmīnem nōvērīs; ubi mortuus est, quiescas.* PLAUT.—"While he is alive, you may know a person; when he is dead, keep yourself quiet."

*Dummōdo morāta recte vēniat, dotāta est satis.* PLAUT.—"So long as a woman comes with good principles, she is sufficiently portioned."

*Dummōdo sit dives, barbārus ipse placet.* OVID.—"If he be only rich, a very barbarian is pleasing."

*Duōbus modis, id est aut fraude aut vi, fit injūria—fraus quasi vulpēcūlæ, vis leōnis vidētur—utrumque ab hōmīne alienissimum est.* CIC.—"Injury is done by two methods, either by deceit or by violence; deceit appears to be the attribute of the fox, violence of the lion; both of them most foreign to man."

*Duos qui sequitur lepores neutrum capit.* PROV.—"He who follows two hares catches neither." So our saying, "Between two stools," &c.

*Duplex omnino est jocandi genus: unum illiberale, pētūlans, flagitiōsum, obscœnum; altērum, elēgans, urbānum, ingeniōsum, facētum.* CIC.—"There are two sorts of pleasantry; the one ungentlemanly, wanton, flagitious, obscene; the other elegant, courteous, ingenious, and facetious."

—*Dura*

*Exerce impēria, et ramos compesce fluentes.* VIRG.

—“Exert a rigorous sway, and check the straggling boughs.”

*Durante beneplácito*.—“During our good pleasure.” The tenure by which most official situations are held in this country.

*Durante vitá*.—“During life.”

*Duráte, et vosmet rebus serváte secundis*. VIRG.—“Persevere, and reserve yourselves for better times.”

*Durum et durum non faciunt murum*.—“Hard and hard do not make a wall.” A mediæval proverb. As bricks require a soft substance to unite them, so proud men will never agree without the mediation of a mild and equable disposition.

*Durum! Sed levius fit patientiá*

*Quicquid corrigere est nefas*. HOR.

—“’Tis hard! But that which it is not allowed us to amend, is rendered more light by patience.”

*Durum telum necessitas*. *Prov.*—“Necessity is a sharp weapon.”

*Dux fœmina facti*. VIRG.—“A woman the leader in the deed.” Said in reference to the valour and enterprise of Queen Dido.

## E.

*E contra*.—“On the other hand.”

*E dēbito justitiæ*. See *Debito justitiæ*.

*E flammá cibum pětēre*. TER.—“To seek one’s food in the very flames.” Only the most abject and wretched would pick from out of the flames of the funeral pile the articles of food, which, in conformity with the Roman usage, were thrown there.

*E multis paleis, paulum fructus collēgi*. *Prov.*—“From much straw I have gathered but little fruit.” “Much straw, but little grain.” With much labour I have obtained but little profit.

*E se finxit velut arāneus*.—“He spun from himself like a spider.” He depended solely on his own resources.

*E tardigrádis ášinis equus non prōdiit*. *Prov.*—“The horse does not spring from the slow-paced ass.” Worthy chil-

dren cannot be expected to spring from degenerate parents.

*E tēnui casā sæpe vir magnus exit.* *Prov.*—"From an humble cottage a hero often springs."

*E terræ cavernis ferrum elīcimus, rem ad colendos agros necessarium.* *CIC.*—"We draw forth iron from the depths of the earth, a thing necessary for cultivating the fields."

*Ea ānīmī elātio quæ cernitur in periculīs, si justitiā vacat, pugnatque pro suis commōdis, in vitio est.* *CIC.*—"That elevation of mind which is to be seen in moments of peril, if it is uncontrolled by justice, and strives only for its own advantages, becomes a crime."

*Ea fama vagatur.*—"That report is in circulation." There is a report to that effect.

*Ea quōniam nēmīni obrūdi potest,*  
*Itur ad me*— TER.

—"Because she cannot be pushed off on any one else, they come to me."

—*Ea sola voluptas*  
*Solāmenque mali*— VIRG.

—"That was his only delight, and the solace of his misfortune."

*Ea sub ōcūlis pōsita negligimus; proximōrum incuriōsi, longinqua sectāmur.* *PLINY the Younger.*—"Those things which are placed under our eyes, we overlook; indifferent as to what is near us, we long for that which is distant." The traveller abroad overlooks the beauties of his own country.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

*Ecce homo.*—"Behold the man." The title given to pictures of our Saviour, wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe—when Pilate said, "Behold the man," *John xix. 5.*

*Ecce itērum Crispinus!*— *JUV.*—"Behold! Crispinus once again!" A notorious debauchee and favourite of the emperor Domitian, whom Juvenal has occasion more than once to make the object of his satire.

*Ecquem esse dices in mari piscem meum?* *PLAUT.*—"Of which fish in the sea can you say, 'That is mine?'"

*Edēpol næ hic dies pervorsus et advorsus mihi obtigit.* *PLAUT.*

—“Upon my word, this day certainly has turned out both perverse and adverse for me.”

*Edere non pōtēris vocem, lupus est tibi visus.* *Prov.*—“You cannot utter a word, you have surely seen a wolf.” It was said that the wolf, by some secret power, deprived of their voice those who beheld it. See *Lupus in fabulā.*

*Edere oportet ut vivas, non vivere ut edas.* *AD HERENN.*—“You ought to eat to live, not live to eat.”

*Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.*—The ambiguous message penned by Adam Orleton, bishop of Hereford, and sent by Queen Isabella to the gaolers of her husband, Edward II. Being written without punctuation, the words might be read two ways; with a comma after *timere*, they would mean, “Edward to kill fear not, the deed is good;” but, with it after *nolite*, the meaning would be, “Edward kill not, to fear the deed is good.”

*Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malōrum.* *OVID.*—“Riches, the incentives of evil, are dug out of the earth.”

*Effugit mortem quisquis contempsit, timidissimum quemque consēquitur.* *CURT.*—“He who despises death, escapes it; while the most cowardly it overtakes.”

*Effutire leves indigna tragœdia versus,*  
*Ut festis matrōna moveri jussa diebus.* *HOR.*

—“Tragedy disdains to babble forth trivial verses, like a matron challenged to dance on festive days.”

*Ego apros occido, sed alter ūtitur pulpamento.*—“I kill the boars, while another enjoys the flesh.” “I beat the bush, another catches the hare.” A proverb used by the emperor Diocletian. See *Sic vos, &c.*

*Ego consuetudinē sermōnis vocābo consensum eruditōrum; sicut vivendi consensum bonōrum.* *QUINT.*—“I shall consider the style of speaking adopted by men of education, as the model of correct language; as I do the example of good men the model of our conduct through life.”

*Ego ero post principia.* *TER.*—“I will be behind the first rank.” I will get out of harm’s way.

*Ego et rex meus.*—“I and my king.” An expression attributed to Cardinal Wolsey. Though apparently egotistical and haughty, correct Latin would not admit of any other form.

— *Ego hæc mecum mussito,  
Bonæ meæ inhiant; certatim dona mittunt et munera.*

PLAUT.

—“I mutter this to myself—‘They are gaping after my property, while, vying with each other, they are thus sending me gifts and presents.’”

*Ego ita compërio omnia regna, civitatës, nationës, usque eo prospërum impërium häbuisse, dum apud eos vera consilia valuerunt.* SALL.—“I find that all kingdoms, states, and nations have enjoyed prosperity, so long as good counsels have had influence in their affairs.”

— *Ego nec studium sine divite vena,  
Nec rude quid prosit vïdeo ingënum.*— HOR.

—“For my part, I can neither conceive what study can do without a rich natural vein, nor what rude genius can avail of itself.”

*Ego—quod te laudas, vehementer probo,  
Namque hoc ab alio nunquam continget tibi.* PHÆD.

—“I greatly approve of your bestowing praise on yourself, for it will never be your lot to receive it from another.”  
The answer of Æsop to a wretched author, who praised himself.

*Ego, si bonam famam mihi servasso, sat ero dives.* PLAUT.—  
“If I keep a good character for myself, I shall be quite rich enough.”

— *Ego si risi, quod ineptus  
Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum,  
Lividus et mordax videor tibi?*— HOR.

—“If I laugh at the silly Rufillus, because he smells of perfumes, or at Gargonius, because he stinks like a he-goat, am I to be thought envious and carping?”

*Ego spem pretio non emo.* TER.—“I will not purchase hope with gold.” I will not throw away what is of value upon empty hopes.

— *Egrëgiï mortālem, atique silenti.* HOR.—“A being of extraordinary silence and reserve.”

*Eheu! fugāces, Posthūme, Posthūme,  
Labuntur anni; nec piëtas moram  
Rugis et instanti senectæ  
Affëret, indömītæque morti.* HOR.

—“Alas! Posthumus, Posthumus, our years pass away,

nor can piety stay wrinkles, and approaching old age, and unconquerable death."

*Eheu! quam brevibus p̄reunt ingentia causis!* CLAUD.—  
"Alas! by what trifling causes are great states overthrown!" or, as Pope says, "What mighty contests spring from trivial things!"

*Eheu! quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in arvo,  
Idem amor exitium p̄cōri est, p̄cōrisque magistro.* VIRG.  
—"Alas! how lean is my bull amid the rich pastures! love is equally the destruction of the cattle, and of the cattle's master."

—*Eheu!*

*Quam t̄m̄r̄e in nosmet legem sanc̄imus in̄quam!  
Nam v̄itiis nemo sine nascitur; opt̄imus ille est,  
Qui m̄n̄imis urḡetur.*— HOR.

—"Alas! how rashly do we sanction severe rules against ourselves, for no man is born without faults; he is the best who is subject to the fewest."

*Eja, age, rumpe moras, quo te spectābimus usque?  
Dum quid sis d̄b̄itas, jam potes esse nihil.* MART.

—"Come then, away with this delay, how long are we to be looking at you? While you are in doubt what to be, presently it will be out of your power to be anything at all."

*Elāti ān̄imi comprimendi sunt.*—"Minds which are too much elated must be humbled."

*Elegit.* Law Term.—"He has chosen." A writ of execution that lies for one who has recovered a debt, to levy from a moiety of the defendant's lands: while holding which moiety the creditor is tenant by *elegit*.

*Elephantem ex muscā facis.* Prov.—"You are making an elephant of a fly."

*Elephantus non capit murem.* Prov.—"The elephant does not catch mice." Some annoyances are beneath our notice. See *Aquila non*, &c.

*Elige eum cujus tibi plācuit et vita et orātio.* SEN.—"Make choice of him whose mode of living and whose conversation are pleasing to you."

*Eligito tempus, captatum s̄epe, rogandi.* OVID.—"Choose your time for asking, after having often watched for it."

*Elocutio est idoneōrum verbōrum et sentiētiarum ad rem in-*

*ventam accommodatio.* CIC.—“Elocution is an apt accommodation of the words and sentiments to the subject under discussion.”

*Eloquentia non modo eos ornat, penes quos est, sed etiam universam rempublicam.* CIC.—“Eloquence is not only an ornament to those who possess it, but even to the whole community.”

*Emax fœmina.* OVID.—“A woman who is always buying.”  
A lover of bargains.

*Emere malo quam rogare.*—“Better to have to buy than to beg.” Because in the former case there is no obligation.  
—*Emitur solâ virtute potestas.* CLAUD.—“(True) power is purchased by virtue alone.”

*Empta dolore docet experientia.* PROV.—“Experience bought by pain teaches us a lesson.”

*Emunctæ naris homo.*—“A man of sharp nose.” One of quick perception.

*En! hic declarat, quales sitis iudices!* PHÆD.—“Look! This shows what sort of judges you are.”

*Eo crassior aer est, quo terris propior.* CIC.—“The air is the more dense, the nearer it is to the earth.”

*Eo instanti.*—“At that instant.”

*Eo magis præfulgebatur quod non videbatur.* TACIT.—“He shone with all the greater lustre, because he was not seen.” Said of a great man whose statue was insidiously removed from public view.

*Eodem collyrio mederi omnibus.* PROV.—“To heal all with the same ointment.” To use the same argument, or adopt the same course, with persons of all ages and classes.

*Eodem modo quo quid constituitur eodem modo dissolvitur.* COKE.—“In the same manner in which an agreement is made, it is dissolved.” If made by deed, it must be dissolved by deed.

—*Epicuri de grege porcum.* HOR.—“One of the swinish herd of Epicurus.”

*Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte.* HOR.—“A better horseman than Bellerophon himself.” Bellerophon was master of the winged horse Pegasus.

—*Equo frenato est auris in ore.* HOR.—“The ear of a bridled horse is in his mouth.” He is guided by the bit, not by words.

*Equitis quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas*

*Omnis, ad incertos oculos, et gaudia vana.* HOR.

—“In these days, our knights have transferred all pleasure from the hearing to the eyes that may deceive, and frivolous amusements.” The poet rebukes the Roman *equites* for their love of the shows of the Circus and the amphitheatre.

*Equus Seiānus.*—“The horse of Seius.” Cneius Seius, a Roman citizen, possessed a horse of singular size and beauty, and supposed to be sprung from those of Diomedes, king of Thrace. Seius was put to death by Antony, and the horse was bought for a large price by Cornelius Dolabella. He in his turn was conquered by Cassius, and fell in battle; upon which the horse came into the hands of Cassius. He slaying himself on being defeated by Antony, the horse came into Antony’s possession; who was afterwards defeated by Augustus, and put himself to death. The possession of this horse was considered so disastrous to its owner, that “The horse of Seius” became a proverbial expression for a thing that was supposed to bring ill luck.

*Erant in officio, sed tamen qui mallent imperantium mandata interpretari, quam exsequi.* TACIT.—“They attended to their duties, but still as preferring rather to cavil at the commands of their rulers, than to obey them.” Quoted by Lord Bacon in his Essays.

*Erant quibus appetentior famæ videretur, quando sapientibus cupido gloriæ novissima exuitur.* TACIT.—“There were some to whom he seemed too greedy of fame, at a time when the desire of glory, that last of all desires, is by the wise laid aside.” Milton was probably indebted to this passage for his line on ambition,

“That last infirmity of noble minds.”

*Ergo haud difficile est perituram accessere summam,  
Lancibus oppositis, vel matris imagine fractâ.* JUV.

—“Therefore there is no scruple in borrowing a sum, soon to be squandered, by pawning their plate, or the battered likeness of their mother.”

—*Eripe te moræ.* HOR.—“Away with all delay.”

—*Eripe turpi*

*Colla juço. Liber, liber sum, dic age.*— HOR.

—“Rescue your neck from this vile yoke; come, say, I am free, I am free.”

*Erīpīte isti glādium, qui sui est impos anīmi.* PLAUT.—

“Take away the sword from him who is not in possession of his senses.”

*Erīpit interdum, modo dat medicīna salūtem.* OVID.—“Medicine sometimes takes away health, sometimes bestows it.”

*Erīpuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.*—“He snatched the lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants.”

This line, an adaptation of one from Manilius, was inscribed by the French minister Turgot on a medal struck in honour of Benjamin Franklin. The allusion is to his discovery that lightning is produced by electricity, and to the support which he gave to his country in the assertion of its independence of the British crown. See *Solvitque animis, &c.*

*Errāmus si ullam terrārum partem immūnem a pericūlo crēdimus.* SEN.—“We are mistaken if we believe that there is any part of the world free from danger.”

*Errantem in viam redūcīto.*—“Bring back him who has strayed, into the right way.” The duty of the pastor of the flock.

—*Errat, et illinc*

*Huc venit, hinc illuc, et quoslibet occūpat artus  
Spīritus; eque feris humana in corpōra transit,  
Inque feras noster.*—

OVID.

—“The soul wanders about and comes from that spot to this, from this to that, and takes possession of any limbs it may; it both passes from the beasts into human bodies, and from us into the beasts.” The Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of the soul.

*Esse bonum fācile est, ubi quod vetet esse remōtum est.* OVID.

—“It is easy to be good, when that which would forbid it is afar off.” It is easy to be virtuous when we are not exposed to temptation.

*Esse quam vidēri malim.*—“I would rather be, than seem to be.”

*Esse quoque in Fatis reminiscitur affōre tempus*

*Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque rēgia cæli  
Ardeat; et mundi moles operōsa labōret.* OVID.

-“He remembers too that it was in the decrees of fate,

that a time should come when the sea, the earth, and the palace of heaven, seized by the flames, should be burnt; and the laboriously-wrought fabric of the universe should be in danger of perishing." So we read in Scripture, "But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burnt up." 2 Pet. iii.

*Esse solent magno damna minōra bono.* OVID.—"Trivial losses are often of great benefit."

*Est amicus socius mensæ, et non permanēbit in die necessitātis.*  
—"Some friend is a companion at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction."—*Ecclus.* vi. 10.

This, however, is only said of the class of *so-called* friends.  
—*Est animus lucis contemptor!* VIRG.—"My soul is a contemner of the light!"

—*Est animus tibi*

*Rerumque prudens, et secundis*

*Tempōribus dubiisque rectus.* HOR.

—"You have a mind endowed with prudence in the affairs of life, and upright, as well in prosperity as in adversity."

*Est aviditas dives, et pauper pudor.* PHÆD.—"Covetousness is rich, while modesty starves."

—*Est bonus ut mēlior vir*

*Non ālius quisquam.*— HOR.

—"He is so good a man, that no one can be better."

*Est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia.*— HOR.—"There is need of conciseness that the sentence may run agreeably."

*Est demum vera felicitas, felicitate dignum vidēri.* PLINY the Younger.—"The truest happiness, in fine, consists in the consciousness that you are deserving of happiness."

*Est egentissimus in suā re.*—"He is much straitened in circumstances."

*Est etiam misēris pietas, et in hoste probatur.* OVID.—"Towards the wretched there is a duty, and even in an enemy it is praised."

*Est etiam, ubi profecto damnum præstet facere, quam lucrum.* PLAUT.—"There are occasions when it is undoubtedly better to make loss than gain."

—*Est hic,*

*Est ubi vis, animus si te non dēficit æquus.* HOR.

—“[Happiness] is to be found here, it is everywhere, if you possess a well-regulated mind.”

*Est in aquā dulci non invidiōsa voluptās.* OVID.—“In pure water there is a pleasure begrudged by none.”

*Est ipsi res angusta domi.*—“His means are but very limited.”

*Est mihi, sitque, precor, nostris diuturnior annis,*

*Filia; quā felix sospite semper ero.*

OVID.

—“I have a daughter, and long, I pray, may she survive my years; so long as she is in comfort I shall ever be happy.”

*Est miserōrum, ut malevolentes sint atque invideant bonis.*

PLAUT.—“’Tis the nature of the wretched to be ill-disposed, and to envy the fortunate.”

*Est modus in rebus; sunt certi dēnique fines,*

*Quos ultra citrāque nequit consistere rectum.* HOR.

—“There is a medium in all things; there are, in fact, certain bounds, on either side of which rectitude cannot exist.” The evils which have been produced by fanaticism, prompted by motives really good, are almost equal to those which have sprung from confirmed vice. The poet wisely commends the *golden mean*.

—*Est multi fābula plena joci.* OVID.—“It is a short story, but full of fun.”

*Est natūra hōmīnum novitātis āvida.* PLINY the Elder.—

“Man is by nature fond of novelty.”

*Estne Dei sedes nisi terra, et pontus, et aër,*

*Et cælum, et virtus? Supēros quid quærimus ultra?*

*Jūpiter est, quodcunque vides, quocunque movēris.* LUCAN

—“Has God any other seat than the earth, and the sea and the air, and the heavens, and virtue? Beyond these why do we seek God? Whatever you see, he is in it wherever you move, he is there.” The doctrine of Pantheism.

*Est nitidus, vitroque magis perlucidus omni*

*Fons.*—

OVID.

—“The fountain is limpid and clearer than any glass.”

*Est op̄eræ pretium duplicis pernoscere juris*

*Naturam* —

HOR.

--“’Tis worth your while to know the nature of these two kinds of sauce.” A good motto for a disciple of Kit-chener or Soyer.

*Est pater ille quem nuptiæ demonstrant.* *Law Max.*—“He is the father whom the marriage-rites point out as such.” Each man must be content to father his wife’s children, unless he can show a satisfactory reason to the contrary.

*Est profectò Deus, qui quæ nos gerimus auditque et videt.* *PLAUT.*—“There is undoubtedly a God who both hears and sees the things which we do.”

*Est proprium stultitiæ aliõrum cernere vitia, oblivisci suõrum.* *CIC.*—“It is the province of folly to discover the faults of others, and forget its own.”

—*Est quædam flere voluptas ;*

*Explêtur læchrymis, egërïturque dolor.* *OVID.*

—“There is, in weeping, a certain luxury; grief is soothed and alleviated by tears.”

—*Est quiddam gestus edendi.* *OVID.*—“One’s mode of eating is of some importance.”

*Est quoddam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.* *HOR.*—“’Tis something to have advanced thus far, even though it be not granted to go farther.” Failure in a laudable attempt is far from being a thing to be ashamed of.

*Est quoque cunctarum novitas carissïma rerum.* *OVID.*—“Novelty is, of all things, the most sought after.”

*Est rosa flos Vènëris ; quo dulcia furta latèrent,*

*Harpöcräti matris dona dicävit Amor.*

*Indè rosam mensis hospes suspendit amïcis,*

*Convivæ ut sub eâ dicta tãcenda sciant.*

—“The rose is the flower of Venus; in order that his sweet thefts might be concealed, Love dedicated this gift of his mother to Harpocrates. Hence it is that the host hangs it up over his friendly board, that the guests may know how to keep silence upon what is said beneath it.” Harpocrates was the god of silence. Hence our expression, “It was said under the rose.”

*Est tempus quando nihil, est tempus quando aliquid, nullum tamen est tempus in quo dicenda sunt omnia.*—“There is a time when nothing may be said, a time when some things may be said, but no time when all things may be said.”

*Est via sublimis, cælo manifesta sereno,*

*Lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso.* OVID.

—“There is a way on high, easily seen in a clear sky, and which, remarkable for its very whiteness, receives the name of the Milky Way.”

*Esto perpætua.*—“Be thou everlasting.” The last words of Father Paul Sarpi, spoken in reference to his country, Venice.

*Esto quod es ; quod sunt alii, sine quemlibet esse :*

*Quod non es, nolis ; quod potes esse, velis.*

—“Be what you really are ; let any other person be what others are. Do not wish to be that which you are not, and wish to be that which you can be.”

*Esto quod esse vidëris.*—“Be what you seem to be.” Motto of Lord Sondes.

*Esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.* JUV.—“Be, as many are now-a-days, rich to yourself, poor to your friends.”

*Esurienti ne occurras.*—“Do not encounter a starving man.” An enemy reduced to desperation is likely to prove formidable.

*Et cætëra.*—“And the rest.” Denoted by—&c.

—*Et credis cinëres curäre sepultos ?* VIRG.—“And do you suppose that the ashes of the dead care for what passes on earth ?”

*Et dicam, Mea sunt ; inñiciamque manus.* OVID.—“And I will say, ‘They are mine,’ and will lay hands on them.”

*Et dubitãmus adhuc virtutem extendere factis ?* VIRG.—“And do we hesitate to extend our glory by our deeds ?”

*Et errat longè meã quidem sententiã,*

*Qui impërium credit grãvius esse aut stabilius*

*Vĩ quod fit, quam illud, quod amicitiaã adjungitur.* TER.

—“He is very much mistaken, in my opinion, at all events, who thinks that an authority is more firm, or more lasting, which is established by force, than that which is founded on affection.”

*Et facere et pati fortia Romãnum est.* LIVY.—“To act bravely and to suffer bravely is the part of a Roman.”

*Et fert suspensos, corde micante, gradus.* OVID.—“And with palpitating heart he advances on tiptoe.”

*Et genus et formam regina pecunia donai* HOR.—“Money,

that queen, bestows both birth and beauty." Money becomes the substitute for high lineage and good looks.

*Et genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,*

*Vix ea nostra voco.*—

OVID.

—"High lineage and ancestors, and such advantages as we have not made ourselves, all these I scarcely call our own."

*Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algâ est.* HOR.—"Virtue and high birth, unless accompanied by wealth, are deemed more worthless than sea-weed." That is, by the unthinking part of the community.

*Et lateat vitium proximitate boni.* OVID.—"And let each fault lie concealed under the name of the good quality to which it is the nearest akin." See *Et mala*, &c.

*Et latro, et cautus præcingitur ense viator;*

*Ille sed insidias, hic sibi portat opem.* OVID.

—"Both the cut-throat and the wary traveller is girded with the sword; but the one carries it for the purposes of crime, the other as a means of defence."

*Et magis adducto pomum decerpere ramo,*

*Quam de cœlâtâ sumere lance juvat.* OVID.

—"It is more gratifying too, to pull down a branch and pluck an apple, than to take one from a graven dish."

*Et mala sunt vicina bonis; errore sub illo*

*Pro vitio virtus crimina sæpe dedit.* OVID.

—"There are bad qualities too near akin to good ones: by confounding the one for the other, a virtue has often borne the blame for a vice." See *Et lateat*, &c.

*Et male tornatos incūdi reddere versus.* HOR.—"And to return ill-polished verses to the anvil."

*Et mea cymba semel vastâ percussa procellâ*

*Illum, quo læsa est, horret adire locum.* OVID.

—"My bark too, once struck by the overwhelming storm, dreads to approach the spot on which it has been shattered."

*Et meæ, (si quid loquar audiendum,)*

*Vocis accedet bona pars.*

HOR.

—"Then, if I can offer anything worth hearing, my voice shall readily join in the general acclamation."

*Et mihi, Præpositum perfice, dixit, opus.* OVID.—"And said to me, Complete the work that you design."

*Et mihi res, non me rebus, submittere conor.* HOR.—“I endeavour to conquer circumstances, not to submit to them.”

*Et minimæ vires frangere quassa valent.* OVID.—“A very little violence is able to break a thing once cracked.” If we give way to dejection, we shall be unable to struggle against the caprice of fortune.

*Et monere, et moneri, proprium est veræ amicitiae.* CIC.—“To advise, and be advised, is the duty of true friendship.”

*Et moveant primos publica verba sonos.* OVID.—“And let the topics of the day lead to the first words.”

*Et nati natōrum, et qui nascentur ab illis.* VIRG.—“The children of our children, and those who shall be born of them.” Our latest posterity.

*Et neque jam color est misto candore rubori ;  
Nec vigor, et vires, et quæ modo visa placēbant ;  
Nec corpus remānet—* OVID.

—“And now, no longer is his complexion of white mixed with red ; neither his vigour nor his strength, nor the points which charmed when seen so lately, nor even his body, now remains.”

*Et nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si  
Græco fonte cadunt parçè detorta.—* HOR.

—“And new and lately invented terms will have authority, if they are derived from Greek sources, with but little deviation.”

*Et nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores,  
Nudaque simplicitas, purpureusque pudor.* OVID.

—“A fidelity that will yield to none, manners above reproach, ingenuousness without guile, and blushing modesty.”

*Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos ;  
Nunc frondent sylvæ, nunc formosissimus annus.* VIRG.

—“And now every field, now every tree, is budding forth ; now the woods look green ; now most beautiful is the year.” A description of Spring.

*Et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori.* HOR.—“It is forbidden to sin, or the reward is death.” The sin to which the poet alludes, is that of adultery, as punished by the Scythians. So in Scripture, “The wages of sin is death” Rom. vi. 23.

—*Et Phœbo digna locūti,*

*Quique sui mēmōres ālios fecēre merendo ;  
Omnibus his nīveā cinguntur tempōra vittā.* VIRG.

—“Those who have uttered things worthy of Phœbus, and those who have made others mindful of them by their merits, all these have their temples bound with the snow-white fillet.” In his description of the rewards of Elysium, the poet classes his brethren, the disciples of Phœbus, with the benefactors of mankind.

*Et pudet, et mētuo, semperque eādēque prēcāri,*

*Ne subeant ānīmo tēdia justa tuo.* OVID.

—“I am both ashamed and I dread to be always making the same entreaties, lest a justifiable disgust should take possession of your feelings.”

—*Et quæ sibi quisque timēbat,*

*Unius in misēri exitium conversa tulēre.* VIRG.

—“And what each man dreaded for himself, they bore lightly, when centred in the destruction of one wretched creature.” A picture of the readiness with which man makes a scapegoat of his fellow-man.

*Et quando ubērīor vītīōrum cōpia? Quando*

*Major avāritiæ pātuit sinus? Alea quando*

*Hos ānīmos?—*

JUV.

—“And when was vice ever in greater force? When was there ever a greater scope for avarice? When did the dice more thoroughly enthral the minds of men?”

*Et qui āliis nocent, ut in ālios liberāles sint, in eādē sunt injustitiā, ut si in suam rem aliēna convertant.* CIC.—

“And those who injure one party to benefit another, are quite as unjust, as if they converted the property of others to their own benefit.”

—*Et qui nolunt occidēre quenquam*

*Posse volunt.—*

JUV.

—“Even those who have no wish to slay another, are wishful to have the power.” In allusion to the ambitious thirst for power.

*Et quiescenti agendum est, et agenti quiescendum est.* SEN.—

“He who is indolent should labour, and he who labours should take repose.”

*Et rident stōlidi verba Latīna.—* OVID.—“And the fools laugh at Latin words.”

*Et sanguis et spīritus pecūnia mortālibus.* *Prov.*—"Money is both blood and life to men."

*Et sēquentia.*—"And what follows." Generally written in short, *et seq.*

*Et si non āliquā nocuisses, mortuus esses.* *VIRG.*—"And if you could not have hurt him some way or other, you would have died (of spite)."

*Et sic de simīlibus.*—"And so of the like."

*Et tēnuit nostras numerōsus Horātius aures.* *OVID.*—"Horace too, with his varied numbers, charmed my ears."

*Et vēniam pro laude peto; laudātus abunde, Non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero.* *OVID.*

—"Pardon too, in place of praise, do I crave; abundantly, reader, shall I be praised, if I do not cause thee disgust."

*Et vitam impendēre vero.*—"And in the cause of truth to lay down life."

*Etēnim omnes artes quæ ad humanitātem pertinent, habent quoddam commūne vincūlum, et quasi cognatiōne quādam inter se continentur.* *CIC.*—"All the arts appertaining to civilized life, are united by a kind of common bond, and are connected, as it were, by a certain relationship."

*Etiam capillus unus habet umbram suam.* *SYR.*—"Even a single hair has its shadow." The most trivial thing has its utility and importance.

*Etiam celeritas in desidērio, mora est.* *SYR.*—"In desire, even swiftness itself is delay."

*Etiam fera animālia, si clausa tēneas, virtūtis obliviscuntur.*—"Savage animals even, if you keep them in confinement, forget their ferocious disposition."

*Etiam fortes viros subītis terrēri.* *TACIT.*—"The minds of resolute men even may be alarmed by sudden events." And on the other hand, weak men are then found resolute.

*Etiam in secundissimis rebus maxīme est utendum consīlio amīcōrum.* *CIC.*—"Even in our greatest prosperity, we ought by all means to take the advice of our friends."

*Etiam innocentes cogit mentīri dolor.* *SYR.*—"Pain makes even the innocent liars."

*Etiam oblivisci quod scis, interdum expēdit.* *SYR.*—"It is sometimes as well to forget what you know."

—*Etiam Parnassia laurus*

*Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbrā.* *VIRG.*

—“EVEN the Parnassian laurel shelters itself beneath the dense shade of its mother.” Said of the suckers which shoot up from the root.

*Etiam sanāto vulnere cicātrix manet.* SYR.—“Even when the wound is healed the scar remains.” Injuries are more often forgiven than forgotten.

*Etiam si Cato dicat.* PROV.—“Even if Cato were to say so” —I would not believe it: Cato being a man of the most scrupulous integrity.

—*Etiam stultis acuit ingēnium fames.* PHÆD.—“Hunger sharpens even the wits of fools.”

*Etsi pervivo usque ad summam ætātem, tamen*

*Breve spatium est perferendi quæ mīnitas mihi.* PLAUT.

—“Though I should live even to an extreme age, still, short is the time for enduring what you threaten me with.”

—*Euge poetæ.* PERS.—“Well done, ye poets!”

*Eum auscultā, cui quātuor sunt aures.* PROV.—“Listen to him who has four ears.” Attend to persons who show themselves more ready to hear than to speak.

*Eventus stultōrum magister est.* LIV.—“Experience is the master of fools.” Fools are only to be taught by experience.

*Eversis omnibus rebus, quum consilio profici nihil possit, una ratio videtur; quidquid evēnerit, ferre moderāte.* CIC.—“When we are utterly ruined, and when no counsel can profit us, there seems to be one way open to us; whatever may happen, to bear it with moderation.”

*Evolāre rus ex urbe tanquam ex vinculis.* CIC.—“To fly from the town into the country, as though from chains.”

*Ex abundantī cautēlā.*—“From excess of precaution.”

*Ex abūsu non arguitur ad usum.* LAW MAX.—“We must not argue, from the abuse of a thing, against the use of it.”

*Ex abūsu non argumentum ad desuetūdinem.* LAW MAX.—“The abuse of a thing is no argument for its discontinuance.”

*Ex æquo et bono judicāre.*—“To judge in fairness and equity.”

*Ex arēnā funiculum nectis.* PROV.—“You are for making a rope of sand.” You are attempting an impossibility.

*Ex auribus cognoscitur āsinus.* PROV.—“An ass is known by his ears.”

*Ex cāthēdrā.*—"From the chair," or "pulpit." Coming from high authority, and therefore to be relied on.

*Ex concessō.*—"From what has been conceded." An argument *ex concessō*, or from what the opponent has admitted.

*Ex contractu.*—"From contract."

*Ex curiā.*—"Out of court."

*Ex dēbito justitiæ.*—"From what is due to justice."

*Ex delicto.*—"From the crime."

*Ex desuetūdīne amittuntur privilēgia.* *Law Max.*—"Rights are forfeited by non-user."

*Ex diuturnitāte tempōris omnia præsumentur esse solemniter acta.* *Law Max.*—"From length of time everything is presumed to have been solemnly done."

*Ex eōdem ore cālidum et frigidum efflāre.*—"To blow hot and cold with the same mouth." This adage is founded on the Fable of the Satyr and the Traveller.

*Ex factis non ex dictis amīci pensandi.* *LIV.*—"Friends are to be estimated from their deeds, not their words."

*Ex facto jus ōrītur.* *Law Max.*—"The law arises from the fact." Until the nature of the crime is known, the law cannot be put in force.

*Ex hābitu hōmīnes mētientes.* *CIC.*—"Estimators of men from their outward appearances."

—*Ex humīli magna ad fastigia rerum*

*Extollit, quōties vōluit fortūna jocāri.* *JUV.*

—"As oft as fortune is in sportive mood, she raises men from an humble station to the highest pinnacle of power."

*Ex inimīco cōgīta posse fieri amīcum.* *SEN.*—"Think that you may possibly make of an enemy a friend." Avoid extremes in enmities. See *Amicum*, &c.

*Ex magnā cēnā stōmācho fit maxīma pēna,*

*Ut sis nocte levis, sit tibi cēna brevis.*

—"From a heavy supper great uneasiness to the stomach is produced; that you may enjoy a good night's rest, let your supper be moderate." A Leonine or rhyming couplet, not improbably issued by the School of Health at Salerno.

*Ex malis mōribus bonæ leges natæ sunt.* *COKE.*—"From bad manners good laws have sprung."

*Ex mero motu.*—"From a mere motion;" of one's own free will.

*Ex necessitate rei.*—"From the urgency of the case."

*Ex nihilo nihil fit.*—"From nothing nothing is made."

Nothing can come of nothing.

*Ex officio.*—"By virtue of his office."

*Ex otio plus negotii quam ex negotio habemus.* *Old Scholiast.*

—"From our leisure we get more to do, than from our business." Especially when it gives us the opportunity of falling into mischief.

*Ex parte.* *Law Term.*—"On one part." Evidence given on one side only is called *ex parte*.

*Ex pede Herculem.* *Prov.*—"You may judge of Hercules from his foot." Pythagoras ascertained the length of the foot of Hercules by taking the length of the Olympic stadium or course, which was six hundred feet, originally measured by the foot of the hero. He thence came to the conclusion that his height was six feet seven inches. From this circumstance was formed the proverb, meaning that we may judge of the whole from the part.

*Ex post facto.* *Law Term.*—"Done after another thing."

A law enacted purposely to take cognizance of an offence already committed, is, so far as that individual offence is concerned, an *ex post facto* law.

*Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.* *Prov.*—"A Mercury is not to be made out of every log." Mercury being a graceful god, it was not out of every piece of wood that his statue could be made.

*Ex tempore.*—"Off-hand." On the spur of the moment, or, without preparation.

*Ex umbrâ in solem.* *Prov.*—"Out of the shade into the sunshine." You have rendered clear what was obscure before.

*Ex ungue leonem.* *Prov.*—"You can tell the lion by his claw." The master's hand may be known in the specimen.

*Ex uno disce omnes.*—"From one learn all." From one example you may judge of all. What has been said of one may be said of the rest. See *Crimine ab uno*, &c.

*Ex uno spectata omnia.* *Prov.*—"From one circumstance judge of all."

*Ex vitâ discēdo, tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo.*

*CIC.*—"I depart from life as from an inn, not as from my

home." I die without regret, just as one quits an inn, where he has been a sojourner for a time only.

*Ex vitio alterius sapiens emendat suum.* SYR.—“From the faults of another a wise man corrects his own.”

*Ex vitulo bos fit.*—“The calf becomes an ox.” Small things enlarge to great.

*Ex vultibus hominum mores colligere.*—“To judge of men’s manners from their countenance.”

*Exceptio probat regulam.* *Law Max.*—“The exception prove the rule.” The fact of there being an exception proves the existence of a rule.

*Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera lætus.*—“Except that you were not with me, I was in other respects happy.”

*Excessit ex ephēbis.*—“He is out of his minority.” He is of age, and has come to years of discretion.

—*Exclūdat jurgia finis.* HOR.—“Let this settlement terminate all disputes.”

*Excusatio non petita fit accusatio manifesta.* *Law Max.*—“An excuse that is uncalled for is a convincing proof of guilt.”

*Exeat.*—“Let him depart.” The leave given for temporary absence from college is so called.

—*Exeat aulā*

*Qui vult esse pius*— LUCRET.

—“Let him withdraw from court, who wishes to remain uncorrupted.”

*Exegi monumentum ære perennius.* HOR.—“I have completed a monument more durable than brass.” The prophecy of a poet, who formed a just estimate of his works.

*Exempli gratia.*—“For example.” For instance. Usually written *e. g.*

*Exemplo plus quam ratione vivimus.*—“We live more by example than by reason.” On this is based the tyranny of fashion.

*Exemplo quodcumque malo committitur ipsi*

*Displicet auctori; prima est hæc ultio, quod, se*

*Judice, nemo nocens absolvitur*—

JUV.

—“Every deed that will furnish a precedent for crime, must be condemned by the author himself. This is his first punishment, that, being his own judge, no guilty man is acquitted.”

—*Exempta juvat spinis e pluribus una.* HOR.—“A single

thorn extracted out of many, is a point gained." As the passage stands in the original, the poet puts the question, "Of what use is it to have one thorn plucked out when you are smarting from many?"

*Exercent illi sociæ commercia linguæ :*

*Per gestum res est significanda mihi.* OVID.

—"They enjoy the intercourse of a common language: by me everything has to be signified by gestures."

*Exercitatio optimus est magister.* Prov.—"Practice is the best master."

*Exercitatio potest omnia.* Prov.—"Continued practice can accomplish everything." "Practice makes perfect."

*Exeunt omnes.*—"All depart." A stage direction.

—*Exi,*

*Intönat horrendum.* JUV.

—"Begone! she thunders out with awful voice."

*Exigit et a stätuis farinas.* Prov.—"He exacts meal from a statue even." He can make something out of everything, and can "get blood out of a stone."

*Exigite ut mores tēnēros ceu pollice ducat,*

*Ut si quis cerá vultum facit*— JUV.

—"Require him, with his thumb, as it were, to press into shape their unformed morals, just as one forms a face from wax." Said with reference to the importance of good training in tender years. The poet alludes to the Roman mode of taking portraits in wax.

*Exigua est virtus, præstare silentia rebus ;*

*At contra, gravis est culpa, tacenda loqui.* OVID.

—"Tis a small merit to hold silence upon a matter; on the other hand, it is a serious fault to speak of things on which we ought to be silent."

*Exigui nūmēro, sed bello vivida virtus.* VIRG.—"Few in number, but valiant in spirit."

*Exiguum est ad legem bonum esse.* SEN.—"It is but a slight matter to be good to the letter of the law only."

*Exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt,*

*Et dōmīnum fallunt, et prosunt fūrībūs*— HOR.

—"It is a poor house indeed, in which there are not many superfluities, which escape the master's notice, and fall a prey to thieves."

—*Exitio est avūlis mare nautis.* HOR.—"The sea is the

destruction of avaricious sailors." Few will think this an apposite maxim at the present day.

*Exitus in dubio est : audēbimus ultīma, dixit ;*

*Vidērit, audentes forsne Deusne juvet.* OVID.

—"The result is doubtful, we will dare the utmost," said he, 'Be it chance or be it a Providence that aids the bold, let him see to it.'"

*Experientia docet.* *Prov.*—"Experience teaches." Or, as our proverb has it, "Experience makes fools wise."

*Expēritum crucis.*—"Trial by the cross." Alluding, probably, to a mode of eliciting truth by torture.

—*Experto crede.* VIRG.—"Believe one who speaks from experience."

*Experto crede Roberto.*—"Believe Robert, who speaks from experience." A proverb commonly used in the middle ages ; but its origin does not appear to be known. Burton uses it in the Introduction to his Anatomy of Melancholy.

—*Expertus mētuit*— HOR.—"He who has experienced it, dreads it."

*Expētuntur divitiæ ad perficiendas voluptates.* CĪC.—"Riches are sought to minister to our pleasures."

*Explōrant adversa viros ; perque aspēra duro*

*Nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo.* SIL. ITAL.

—"Adversity proves men ; and virtue, undaunted, struggles through difficulties, and up the steep height, to gain the reward of fame."

*Expressa nocent, non expressa non nocent.* *Law Max.*—"What is expressed may be injurious, what is not expressed is not so." Said in reference to written contracts.

*Expressio unius est exclusio alterius.* *Law Max.*—"The naming of one man implies the exclusion of another."

—*Extinctus amābitur idem.* HOR.—"The same man will be beloved when dead." Men, in general, meet with more justice from their fellow-men, when dead, than when alive.

*Extra lutum pedes habes.* *Prov.*—"You have got your feet out of the mud." You are well out of that difficulty,

*Extra telōrum jactum.*—"Beyond bow-shot." Out of harm's way. See *Ego post*, &c.

*Extrēma gaudiū luctus occupat.* *Prov.*—"Grief borders on the extremes of gladness." "If you laugh to-day, you may cry to-morrow," is an old saying.

*Extrēma manus nondum op̄r̄ibus ejus imp̄sita est.*—"The finishing hand has not yet been put to his work."

*Extrēm̄is d̄iḡitis attinḡere.*—"To touch with the finger ends."  
To handle a matter lightly.

*Extrēm̄is malis extrēma remēdia.* *Prov.*—"Extreme evils require extreme remedies." "Desperate maladies require desperate remedies."

*Exūerint sylvestrem ān̄imum, cultuque frequenti,  
In quascun̄que voces artes, haud tarda sequentur.* VIRG.  
—"They lay aside their rustic nature, and by repeated instruction will advance apace in any arts into which you may initiate them."

*Exul, inops erres, aliēnaque lim̄na lustres;  
Exiguumque petas ore tremente cibum.* OVID.  
—"An exile, and in need, mayst thou wander, and mayst thou survey the thresholds of others, and beg with tremulous lips a morsel of food."

## F.

*F. C.* See *Fieri curavit.*

*Fabas indulcet fames.* *Prov.*—"Hunger sweetens beans."  
"Hunger is the best sauce."

*Faber compēdes quas fecit ipse  
Gestet*— AUSON.

—"Let the blacksmith wear the fetters which he himself has forged." See *Tute hoc*, &c.

*Faber quisque fortūnæ suæ.* SALL.—"Every man is the architect of his own fortune."

*Fabricando fabri fimus.* *Prov.*—"By working we become workmen." "Practice makes perfect."

*Fābūla, nec sentis, totā jactāris in urbe.* OVID.—"You are the talk, and yet you do not perceive it, of the whole city."

*Fac simile.*—"Do the like." Read as one word, it means an exact imitation or copy of anything.

*Fac totum.*—"Do everything." Hence our word *factotum*, meaning a "handy man."

*Facētīarum apud pr̄epotentes in longum memōria est.* TACIT.  
—"Men in power do not readily forget a joke."

*Faciam ut hujus loci semper meminēris.* TER.—"I will make you always remember this place."

— *Facies non omnibus una,*

*Nec diversa tamen, qualis decet esse sororum.* OVID.

—“The features are not the same in all, nor yet very different; they are such as those of sisters ought to be.”

A description of “a family likeness.”

*Facies tua computat annos.*—“Your face reckons your years;”  
or, “Your face tells your age.”

*Facile est impèrium in bonis.* PLAUT.—“The sway is easy over the good.”

*Facile est inventis addere.* Prov.—“It is easy to improve what has been already invented.”

*Facile improbi malitiâ suâ aspergunt probos.*—“Wicked men with their malice easily asperse the characters of the good.”

*Facile invenies et pejorem, et pejus morâtam,*

*Meliorem neque tu reperies, neque sol videt.* PLAUT.

—“You may easily find a worse woman, and one of worse manners; a better one you will not find, nor does the sun behold such.”

*Facile omnes cum valimus recta consilia*

*Ægrôtis damus. Tu, si hic sis, aliter senties.* TER.

—“When we are in health, we are all able to give good advice to the sick. You, if you were in my place, would think otherwise.”

*Facile princeps.*—“The acknowledged chief.” The one who stands first, beyond a doubt.

— *Facilis descensus Averni,*

*Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad aurâs,*

*Hic labor, hoc opus est—*

VIRG.

—“Easy the descent to hell; but to retrace your steps, and to regain the upper world, that is the difficulty, that the labour.” The poet alludes to the descent of Æneas to the Infernal regions; but the figure may be applied to the readiness with which we may fall into evil courses, and the difficulty of retracing our steps.

*Facilius crescit quam inchoatur dignitas.* SYR.—“Increase of dignity is more easily gained than the first step.”

*Facilius sit Nili caput invenire.* Prov.—“It would be easier to discover the sources of the Nile.”

— *Facinus audax incipit,*

*Qui cum opulento pauper homine cœpit rem habere aut negotium.* PLAUT.

- “A poor man who commences to have business or dealings with an opulent one, commences upon a rash undertaking.”
- Fācīnus majōris abollæ.* JUV.—“The crime of a more dignified garb.” A crime committed by a philosopher of more dignified character. The *abolla* was the cloak worn by philosophers.
- Fācīnus quos inquīnat æquat.* LUCAN.—“Those whom guilt defiles, it places on a level.” The highest and the lowest are equally degraded by guilt; but, if anything, the former is the most culpable.
- Facit gratum fortūna, quam nemo videt.* SYR.—“The good fortune which no one sees, makes a man grateful for it.” Because he is not the object of envy.
- Fācīto aliquid ōpēris, ut semper te diabōlus invēniat occupātum.* ST. JEROME.—“Be busy about something; so that the devil may always find you occupied.”
- Fāciunt næ intelligendo, ut nihil intelligant?* TER.—“By being thus knowing, do they not show that they know nothing at all?”
- Facta canam; sed erunt qui me finxisse loquantur.* OVID.—“I shall sing of facts; but there will be some to say that I have invented fictions.”
- Factis ignoscite nostris,*  
*Si scelus ingēnio scitis abesse meo.* OVID.  
—“Forgive my deeds, inasmuch as ye know that impiety was far from my intention.”
- Facto pius et scelerātus eōdem.* OVID.—“A father, affectionate and unnatural in the self-same act.” Said of Agenor, when he dismissed his son Cadmus to roam over the world in search of his daughter Europa.
- Factum ābiit; monumenta manent.* OVID.—“The occurrence has passed away; the memorial of it still remains.” The motto of the London Numismatic Society.
- Factum est illud; fieri infectum non potest.* PLAUT.—“The thing is done, it cannot be undone.”
- Fæx pōpūli.*—“The dregs of the people.” The scum of the population.
- Fallācia alia aliam trudit.* TER.—“One deception makes way for another.” One lie is supported by another.
- Fallentis sēmīta vitæ.* HOR.—“The path of a life that passes unnoticed.”

*Fallit enim vītiū, spēcie virtūtis et umbrā,*

*Cum sit triste habitu, vultuque et veste severum.* JUV.

—“For vice deceives us, under the form and guise of virtue, when serious in manner and reserved in countenance and dress.” A rebuke of sanctified hypocrisy.

*Fallitur egrēgio quisquis sub principiē credit  
Servitium. Nunquam libertas grātor extat  
Quam sub rege pio—*

CLAUD.

—“He is mistaken who considers it slavery to be ruled by a virtuous prince. Never has liberty more charms, than under a pious king.”

*Fallor? An arma sonant? Non fallimur, arma sonābant;  
Mars venit, et vñiens bellica signa dabat.* OVID.

—“Am I mistaken? Or is that the clash of arms? I am not mistaken, it was the clash of arms: Mars approaches; and, as he comes, he sounds the note of war.”

*Falsa grammatica non vitiat concessionem.* COKE.—“Bad grammar does not vitiate a grant.” See *Mala Grammatica*, &c.

—*Falso damnāti crimine mortis.* VIRG.—“On a false charge condemned to die.”

*Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infāmia terret,  
Quem nisi mendosum et mendacem?—* HOR.

—“Whom, but the vicious and the liar, does misplaced praise delight, or lying slanders alarm?”

*Fama, malum quo non aliud velocius ullum,  
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.* VIRG.

—“Rumour, than which no pest is more swift, increases by motion, and gains strength as she goes.”

*Famā nihil est celerius.* LIVY.—“Nothing travels more swiftly than scandal.”

*Famæ damna majora sunt, quam quæ æstimari possint.* LIVY.  
—“The loss of reputation is greater than can be possibly conceived.”

*Famæ laboranti non facîle succurritur.* PROV.—“It is not easy to repair a character when falling.” It is not easy to recover a lost character.

—*Famam extendere factis.* VIRG.—“To extend our fame by our deeds.” The motto of Linnæus.

*Fames est optimus coquus.* PROV.—“Hunger is the best cook.”  
*Fames et mora bilem in nasum conciunt.* PROV.—“Hunger

and delay summon the bile to the nostrils," i. e. "excite our wrath."

*Fames optimum condimentum.* *Prov.*—"Hunger is the best sauce."

*Fames, pestis, et bellum, p̄p̄uli sunt pernīcies.*—"Famine, pestilence, and war, are the scourges of mankind."

*Familiāre est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere.*—"It is usual with man to forgive all his own faults." A man is an indulgent censor to himself.

*Farrāgo libelli.* *JUV.*—"The medley of my book." The "something of everything" there to be found.

—*Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* *OVID.*—"It is right to be taught by an enemy even." We may profit from the oversights of our adversaries, by learning to avoid them.

*Fastidientis est stōmāchi multa degustāre.* *SEN.*—"To taste of many dishes is a sign of a delicate stomach."

*Fastus inest pulchris, sequiturque superbia formam ;  
Irrisum vultu despicit illa suo.* *OVID.*

—"Cold disdain is innate in the fair, and haughtiness accompanies beauty. By her looks she despises and she scorns him."

*Fata obstant.*—"The Fates are opposed." It is not his destiny.

*Fata volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt.*—"The Fates lead him who is willing, and drag him who is unwilling." A maxim of the believers in predestination, that it is as well to be resigned to our fate.

*Fatetur faciūsus is qui iudicium fugit.* *Law Max.*—"He who flies from trial confesses his guilt." At all events, his conduct is *primā facie* evidence against him.

*Fatigātis humus cubile est.* *CURT.*—"To the weary the earth is a bed."

—*Fatis accēde Deisque,  
Et cole felices, misēros fuge. Sīdēra cælo  
Ut distant, flamma mari, sic ūtile recto.* *LUCAN.*

—"Welcome the Fates and the Gods, caress the fortunate, and shun the wretched. As much as the stars are distant in the heavens, as much as flame differs from the sea, so much does the expedient differ from the right."

*Favēte linguis.* *OVID.*—"Favour by your tongues," or, "Be propitious in your language." This was an usual injunc-

tion with the Romans at their sacrifices, as a word of ill-omen spoken during their celebration was considered to have an evil influence.

*Fecundi cālces quem non fecēre disertum?* HOR.—“Whom have not flowing cups made eloquent?”

—*Felices errōre suo.* LUCAN.—“Happy in their error.”  
“Where ignorance is bliss, ’tis folly to be wise.” GRAY.

*Felices ter et amplius*

*Quos irrupta tenet cōpūla, nec, malis*

*Divulsus quærimōniis,*

*Suprēmā cītius solvet amor die.* HOR.

—“Thrice happy they, and more, whom an indissoluble union binds together, and whom love, unimpaired by evil complainings, does not separate before the last day.”  
Applicable to the delights of connubial happiness.

*Felicitas multos habet amicos.* PROV.—“Prosperity has many friends.” Fair-weather followers, and sun-shine friends.

*Felicitas nutrix est iracundiæ.* PROV.—“Prosperity is the nurse of anger.” Men who have been successful are apt to forget themselves.

*Felicitè is sapit, qui pericūlo aliēno sapit.*—“He is happy in his wisdom, who is wise at the expense of another.” From the interpolated Scene in the *Mercator* of Plautus, supposed to have been written by Hermolaüs Barbarus.

*Felix est cui quantulumcunque temporis contigit, bene collocatum est.* SEN.—“Happy is he who has well employed his time, however short it may have been.”

*Felix quem faciunt aliēna pericūla cautum.*—“Happy is he whom the perils of others put on his guard.”

*Felix quem faciunt aliōrum cornua cautum.* OWEN [*Epigr.*].  
—“Happy the man whom the horns of others make wary.”

*Felix qui nihil debet.* PROV.—“Happy is he who owes nothing.”

*Felix qui pōtuit rerum cognoscere causas.* VIRG.—“Happy is he who can trace the causes of things.” A compliment to the philosopher, who centres his pleasure in that which is for the benefit or instruction of mankind.

—*Felix quicumque dolore*

*Altērius disces posse carere tuo.* TIBULL.

—“Happy you, who can, by the pain of another, learn to avoid it yourself.”

*Felo de se. Law Latin.*—"A felon of himself." One who, being, in legal estimation, of sound mind, slays himself. One who commits felony by suicide.

*Feræ natūræ.*—"Of a wild nature." This term is applied to animals of a savage nature, in contradistinction to those, which are under the control of man, and are called *domitæ naturæ*, "of a tame nature."

*Feras, non culpes, quod mutāri non potest.* SYR.—"You must endure, not blame, that which cannot be altered." "What cannot be cured must be endured."

*Feras quod lædit, ut id quod prodest perfēras.* SYR.—"You must bear that which hurts, that you may gain that which profits."

*Fere libenter hōmīnes id quod volunt credunt.* CÆS.—"Men generally are willing to believe what they wish to be true." Like our saying, "The wish is father to the thought."

*Ferre pulcherrimē secundam fortūnam et æquē adversam.* CIC.—"To bear with equal gracefulness good fortune or bad."

*Ferrēus assīduo consūmītur annūlus usu.* OVID.—"By continued use a ring of iron is consumed."

*Fertilior seges est aliēnis semper in agris, Vicīnumque pecus grandius uber habet.* OVID.

—"The crop is ever more fruitful in our neighbour's fields, and his cows have more distended udders than our own." It is the nature of man to repine at his own lot, and to envy that of another.

*Ferto, ferēris.*—"Bear, and you shall be borne with." Learn to "give and take."

*Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.* HOR.—"My inflamed liver swells with bile, difficult to be repressed."

*Fervet avaritiā misēroque cupidīne pectus?* HOR.—"Does your heart burn with avarice, and the direful greed for gain?"

*Fervet olla, vivit amicitia.* Prov.—"While the pot boils, friendship endures."

*Festīna lentè.*—"Hasten slowly." Be on your guard against impetuosity. A favourite saying of the emperors Augustus and Titus. It forms the punning motto of the Onslow family.

*Festināre nocet, nocet et cunctatio sæpe ;*

*Tempore quæque suo qui facit, ille sapit.*

—“It is bad to be in a hurry, and delay is often as bad ; he is wise who does everything at its proper time.”

—*Festinat decurrere velox*

*Flosculus, angustæ, miseræque brevissima vitæ*

*Portio ; dum bibimus, dum certa, unguenta, puellas*

*Poscimus, obrêpit non intellecta senectus.*

JUV.

—“The short-lived flower, the limited span of our fleeting and wretched existence, hastens to decay ; whilst we are drinking, calling for garlands, perfumes, and women, old age steals upon us unperceived.” We learn from Ovid that wine and women, unguents and garlands, all played their part in the feasts of the sensualists of Rome.

*Festinatio tarda est. Prov.*—“Haste is slow.” Real despatch is insured by prudence and caution : for a thing is done “*sat cito si sat benè,*” “quick enough if well enough.”

—*Festo die si quid prodigëris*

*Profesto egere liceat, nisi pepercëris.* PLAUT.

—“If you are guilty of any extravagance on a feast day, you may be wanting on a common day, unless you are frugal.”

*Fiat.*—“Let it be done.” “So be it.” An order or assent given by one in authority.

*Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.*—“Let the experiment be made on a worthless body.”

*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*—“Let justice be done, though heaven should fall.” Said of a decision formed at all hazards.

*Fiat lux.*—“Let there be light.” *Gen.* i. 3.

*Fiat mixtura secundum artem.*—“Let the mixture be made according to the rules of art.” Often placed at the end of medical prescriptions.

*Ficos dividere. Prov.*—“To split figs.” Said of persons who would, as we say, “flay a flint.”

*Ficta voluptatis causâ sit proxima veris.* HOR.—“Let whatever is devised for the sake of entertainment have as much resemblance as possible to truth.”

*Fictis meminerit nos jocari fabulis.* PHÆDR.—“Let it be remembered that we are amusing you with tales of fiction.”

*Ficum cupit.* *Prov.*—"He wants some figs." "He is paying me so much attention to suit his own purposes." The Athenian fashionables were in the habit of visiting the cottages of the peasants, on the approach of the fig season, and treating them with great courtesy, that they might obtain the choicest of the fruit when it came to maturity.

*Ficus ficus, ligōnem ligōnem vocat.* *Prov.*—"He calls a fig a fig, a spade a spade." He is a plain, straightforward man, one who speaks his mind.

*Fide abrogatā, omnis humāna societas tollitur.* *LIV.*—"Good faith abolished, all human society is destroyed."

*Fidēlius rident tuguria.* *Prov.*—"The laughter of the cottage is the most hearty." Because the laughers are free from care.

*Fidem qui perdit perdere ultra nil potest.* *SYR.*—"He who loses his good faith has nothing else to lose." Integrity and honour are the most valuable inheritance.

*Fidem qui perdit, quo se servat in reliquum?* *SYR.*—"He who has lost his credit, with what shall he sustain himself in future?"

*Fides servanda est.* *PLAUT.*—"Faith must be kept."

*Fides sit p̄enes auctōrem.*—"Let due faith be given to the author." A phrase used by a writer when quoting from a doubtful authority.

*Fiēri curāvit.*—"Caused this to be done." Often represented in monumental inscriptions by the initial letters F. C.

*Fiēri faciās.* *Law Lat.*—"Cause it to be done." A writ by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt, or damages, on the defendant's goods. Sometimes called, for brevity, a *fi fa*.

*Figūlus figulo invidet, faber fabro.* *Prov.*—"The potter envies the potter, the blacksmith the blacksmith." So we say, "Two of a trade never agree."

*Filii non plus possessiōnum quam morbōrum hærēdes sumus.*—"As sons we are heirs, no less to diseases than to possessions."

*Filius nullius.*—"The son of no man." A bastard is so called, for he has no legal rights as a son, in respect to the inheritance of property.

*Filum aquæ.*—"The thread of the stream." An imaginary

line in the middle of a river, which is supposed to be the boundary of the lordships or manors on either side.

*Finge datos currus; quid agas?*— OVID.—“Suppose the chariot were given to you; what would you do?” The question put by Apollo, when Phaëton asks him for the loan of the chariot of the Sun. The same question may be asked of one who aspires to an office which he is unfit to fill.

*Fingēbat trēmūlā rustica liba manu.* OVID.—“She made her rustic cakes with trembling hand.”

*Fingit equum tēnērā dōcilem cervicē magister*  
*Ire viam quam monstrat eques*— HOR.

—“The trainer teaches the docile horse to turn, with tractable neck, whichever way the rider directs it.”

*Finis corōnat opus.* *Prov.*—“The end crowns the work.” A work cannot be appreciated until it is completed. The words are also capable of meaning the same as our saying, “The end sanctifies the means.”

*Fistūla dulce canit vōlūcres dum dēcipit auceps;*  
*Impia sub dulci melle venēna latent.* OVID.

—“The pipe sounds sweetly, while the fowler is decoying the birds; beneath the sweet honey deadly poisons lie concealed.”

*Fit cito per multas præda petita manus.* OVID.—“The prey that is sought by many hands speedily accumulates.”

*Fit erranti medicīna confessio.* CIC.—“Confession is as medicine to him who has erred.” “Confess your faults one to another,” says the apostle, *James* v. 16.

*Fit fabricando faber.* *Prov.*—“To become a blacksmith you must work at the forge.”

*Fit in dominātu servitus, in servitūte dominātus.* CIC.—“He who should be the master, sometimes becomes the servant, he who should be the servant, the master.”

*Fit sonus; inclāmat cōmītes, et lūmīna poscit.* OVID.—“An uproar is the consequence; she summons her attendants, and calls for lights.”

*Flagrante bello.*—“While the war was raging.”

*Flagranti delicto.*—“In the commission of the offence.”  
“In the very act.”

*Flamma fumo est proxīma.* PLAUT.—“Flame is near akin to smoke.” So our proverb, “Where there’s smoke there’s fire.” No rumour is without some foundation.

*Flamma per incensas citius sedetur aristas.* PROPERT.—“Sooner might the flames be extinguished among the standing corn as it burns.”

*Flare simul et sorbere haud facile est.* PLAUT.—“It is not easy to drink and whistle at the same moment.” We must not try to do two things at once.

*Flebile ludibrium.*—“A deplorable mockery.” Such, for instance, as a woman of seventy marrying a boy of fourteen. [See an instance in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. i. p. 177.]

*Flebit, et insignis tota cantabitur urbe.* HOR.—“He shall lament it, and his name shall be sung the whole city through.” The poet threatens his foes with this punishment.

*Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.* VIRG.—“If I cannot influence the gods of heaven, I will stir up Acheron itself.” I will avail myself of every possible resource to accomplish my purpose. Words which are only likely to proceed from the mouth of a vindictive and unscrupulous opponent.

*Flet victus, victor interit.*—“The conquered mourns, the conqueror is undone.” A not uncommon result, both in war and law. This saying took its rise from the battle of Chæronea, which caused the destruction of both the Theban and the Athenian power.

*Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant.* LUCRET.—“As bees sip of every juice in the flowery meads.” Every one who makes selections *tries* to do this, the man of taste alone succeeds.

*Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant.* OVID.—“Now rivers of milk, rivers of nectar, were flowing.” A description of the happy state of man in the Golden Age.

—*Flumina libant*

*Summa leves*— VIRG.

—“They lightly skim the surface of the rivers.”

*Fluvius cum mari certas.* PROV.—“You, a river, are contending with the ocean.” Said to a person of small means trying to imitate the affluent.

*Fœdus hoc aliquid quandoque audēbis*— JUV.—“Ere long you will dare to commit some crime more base than this.”

*Fædum inceptu, fædum exitu.* LIVY.—“A bad beginning leads to a bad ending.”

*Fænum habet in cornu, longe fuge, dummodo risum Excūtiat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcit amico.* HOR.

—“He has hay upon his horn, fly afar from him, for so long as he can excite a laugh, he spares no friend.” The ancients used to fasten a wisp of hay to the horns of a vicious bull. The poet speaks of an unscrupulous man, ready to say anything of another, to gratify his own vanity.

*Fons omnium viventium.*—“The fountain of all living things.” The Deity.

*Fontes ipsi sitiunt.* PROV.—“Even the fountains are athirst.” Said ironically of wealthy men who are covetous.

*Forma bonum frāgile est*— OVID.—“Beauty is a frail advantage.”

*Formā paupēris.* LAW TERM.—“In form of a poor man.” See *In forma*, &c.

*Forma viros neglecta decet*— OVID.—“A neglect of personal appearance becomes men.”

*Formam quidem ipsam, Marce fili, et tanquam faciē honesti vides; quæ si oculis cerneretur, mirābiles amōres excitāret sapiētiæ.* CIC.—“You see, my son Marcus, the very figure and features, as it were, of virtue; and, if it could only be beheld by our eyes, it would excite a marvellous love for wisdom.”

*Format enim natūra prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunārum hābitum; juvat, aut impellit ad iram, Aut ad humum mœrōre gravi dedūcit et angit; Post effert ānimi motus interpretē linguā.* HOR.

—“For nature forms us first within to every modification of circumstances; she delights us, impels us to anger, or depresses us to the earth, and afflicts us with heavy sorrow; and then expresses these emotions of the mind by the tongue, its interpreter.”

*Formidābilior cervōrum exercitus, duce leōne, quam leōnum cervo.* PROV.—“An army of stags would be more formidable under the command of a lion, than one of lions under the command of a stag.” Everything depends upon generalship.

*Formōsa faciēs muta commendātio est.* SYR.—“A handsome face is a silent recommendation.”

—*Formōsos sæpe invēni pessimos,*

*Et turpi facie multos cognōvi optimos.* PHÆD.

—“I have often found the good-looking to be very knaves, and I have known many with ugly features most worthy men.”

—*Forsan et hæc olim mēmīnisse juvābit;*

*Durāte, et vosmet rebus servāte secundis.* VIRG.

—“Perhaps it may one day be a pleasure to remember these sufferings; bear up against them, and reserve yourselves for more prosperous fortunes.”

—*Forsan mīsēros meliōra sequentur.* VIRG.—“Perhaps better fortunes await us wretched men.”

*Forsitan hic āliquis dicat, Quæ publicā tangunt*

*Carpere concessum est; hoc via juris habet.* OVID.

—“Perhaps some one here may say, ‘What encroaches on the highway it is allowable to take; this right the road confers.’”

*Fortem facit vicīna libertas senem.* SEN.—“The prospect of liberty makes even an old man brave.”

*Fortem posce ānimum*—— JUV.—“Pray for strong resolve.” The motto of Lord Say and Sele.

*Fortem posce ānimum, mortis terrōre carentem,*

*Qui spatium vitæ extrēmum inter mūnēra ponat,*

*Natūræ*——

JUV.

—“Pray for strong resolve, void of the fear of death, that reckons the closing hour of life among the boons of nature.”

*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis;*

*Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum*

*Virtus, nec imbellem feroces*

*Progenērant āquīlæ columbam.* HOR.

—“The brave are generated by the brave and good; there is in steers and in horses the virtue of their sires, nor does the warlike eagle beget the peaceful dove.”

*Fortes fortūna adjūvat.* TER.—“Fortune favours the bold.”

These words were quoted by the elder Pliny shortly before he perished, in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, a victim to his thirst for knowledge.

*Fortior et potentior est dispositio legis quam hōmīnis.* LAW

MAX.—“The control of the law is stronger and more powerful than that of man.”

*Fortis cadere, cedere non potest* — “The brave may fall, but will never yield.” A play upon the resemblance of the words *cadere* and *cedere*.

*Fortis et constantis animi est, non perturbari in rebus asperis.*

CIC.—“It is the proof of a brave and resolute spirit, not to be daunted in adversity.”

—*Fortissimus ille est*

*Qui promptus metuenda pati, si cōminus instent.* LUCAN.

—“He is the bravest, who is prepared to encounter danger on the instant.”

*Fortiter ferendo vincitur malum quod evitari non potest.* PROV.

—“By bravely enduring it, an evil which cannot be avoided is overcome.”

*Fortitudo in laboribus periculisque cernitur: temperantia in prætermittendis voluptatibus: prudentia in delectu bonorum et malorum: justitia in suo cuique tribuendo.* CIC.—

“Fortitude is to be seen in the endurance of toils and dangers; temperance, in a self-denial of luxuries; prudence, in a choice between good and evil; justice, in rendering to every one his due.”

*Fortius e multis mater desiderat unum;*

*Quam quæ flens clamat, Tu mihi solus eras.* OVID.

—“With greater fortitude does a mother bewail one out of many, than she who, weeping, exclaims, ‘Thou wast my only one.’”

*Fortuna favet fatuis.*—“Fortune favours fools.”

*Fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet.* PLAUT.—“Fortune moulds and fashions human affairs just as she pleases.”

*Fortuna magna magna domino est servitus.* SYR.—“A great fortune is a great slavery to its owner.” He who has immense wealth, is troubled with cares unknown to others.

*Fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis.* MART.—“Fortune gives to many too much, to none enough.”

*Fortuna nimium quem fovet, stultum facit.* SYR.—“Fortune makes a fool of the man whom she favours too much.”

*Fortuna non mutat genus.* HOR.—“Fortune does not change our nature.” “What’s bred in the bone won’t out of the flesh.”

*Fortuna obesse nulli contenta est semel.* SYR.—“Fortune is not content to do a man but one ill turn.” “Misfortunes never come single.”

*Fortūna opes auferre, non ānimū potest.* SEN.—“ Fortune may deprive us of wealth, but not of courage.”

“<sup>‡</sup> care not, Fortune, what you me deny ;

Of fancy, reason, virtue nought can me bereave.”

THOMSON.

*Fortūna parvis momentis magnas rerum commutatiōnes efficit.*

—“ Fortune, in a short moment, effects vast changes in worldly affairs.” The fate of a kingdom often depends upon the act of a moment.

*Fortūna sævo læta negōtio, et*

*Ludum insolentem lūdēre pertinax,*

*Transmūtat incertos honōres,*

*Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.* HOR.

—“ Fortune, delighting in her cruel pursuit, and persisting in playing her insolent game, shifts her uncertain honours, indulgent now to me, now to another.”

*Fortūna vitrea est, tum cum splendet frangitur.* SYR.—“ Fortune is like glass—while she shines she breaks.” She has its splendour with its brittleness.

—*Fortūnæ cætēra mando.* OVID.—“ I confide the rest to fortune.” I have taken all measures to ensure success, the rest remains in the hand of God.

*Fortūnæ fīlius.* HOR.—“ A son of fortune.” A favourite child of fortune ; one of a number that are very often spoiled.

*Fortūnæ majōris honos, erectus et acer.* CLAUD.—“ An honour to his elevated station, upright and brave.”

—*Fortūnæ verba dēdique meæ.* OVID.—“ And I have deceived my destiny.”

*Fortūnam reverenter habe, quicunque repentē*

*Dives ab exili progrēdiēre loco.*

AUSON.

—“ Behave with all respect to fortune, you who have suddenly risen to wealth from narrow circumstances.”

*Fortunāto omne solum patria est.*—“ To him who is fortunate every land is his country.”

*Fortunātus et ille deos qui novit agrestes.* VIRG.—“ Happy the man who makes acquaintance with the rural gods.” Such a man knows the health and pleasures of a country life.

—*Frāgīli quærens illidēre dentem*

*Offendet sōlido—*

HOR.

—“ Trying to fix her tooth in some tender part, Envy will

strike it against the solid." In allusion to the Fable of the Serpent and the File.

*Frangas, non flectes.*—"You may break, you shall not bend, me." Motto of the Duke of Sutherland and Earl Granville.

*Frange, miser, cālāmos, vigilātaque prælia dele,  
Qui facis in parvā sublimia carmina cellā,  
Ut dignus vēnias hēdēris, et imāgine macrā.* JUV.

—"Break your pens, poor wretch! Blot out your battles that have kept you watching, you that write sublime poetry in your narrow room, that you may come forth worthy of an ivy crown and a meagre statue."

*Fraudāre eos qui sciunt et consentiunt nemo vidētur.* LAW MAX.—"It is not deemed that a fraud is committed upon those who are aware of the act and consent to it."

*Fraus est celāre fraudem.* LAW MAX.—"It is a fraud to conceal fraud." By doing so a person becomes in the eye of the law an accomplice.

*Frigidam aquam effundere.*—"To throw cold water on a matter." To discourage an undertaking, by damping the enthusiasm of the projector. To poo-poo a thing as impracticable or unprofitable.

*Frigōra mitescunt Zephyris; ver prōtērit æstas  
Interitūra, simul*

*Pōmifer autumnus fruges effūdērit; et mox  
Bruma recurrit iners.*

HOR.

—"The colds are mitigated by the Zephyrs; the summer follows close upon the spring; shortly to die itself, as soon as the fruit-bearing autumn shall have poured forth her fruits; and then anon sluggish winter returns again."

*Frons, ōcūli, vultus persæpe mentiuntur: oratio vero sapissime.* CIC.—"The forehead, eyes, and features often deceive; still oftener the speech." It is a maxim of Machiavellian policy that "the use of speech is to conceal the thoughts."

*Fronti nulla fides*— JUV.—"There is no trusting the features." Judge not from outward appearances.

*Fructu non foliis arborem æstima.* PHAED.—"Judge of a tree from its fruit, not from its leaves."

*Frugēs consumere nati.* HOR.—"Born only to consume the fruits of the earth." Alluding to persons who pass their lives in eating and drinking, but are comparatively useless to society.

*Frustra j̄t per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciōra.*—"It is useless to do by many, that which may be done by a few." The chances are that they will be in each other's way. "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

*Frustra Hercūli.* *Prov.*—"It is in vain you speak against Hercules." Applied to those who speak ill of persons really above reproach.

*Frustra labōrat qui omnibus placēre studet.* *Prov.*—"He labours in vain who tries to please everybody." The Fable of the Old Man and the Ass teaches the same lesson.

—*Frustra retinācula tendens*

*Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habēnas.* VIRG.

—"In vain as he pulls the reins, is the charioteer borne along by the steeds; they no longer heed his control."

—*Frustra vitium vitāvēris illud,*

*Si te alio pravus detorsēris*— HOR.

—"In vain do you avoid one vice, if in your depravity you plunge into another."

*Fucum facere.*—"To give a false colour to a thing."

*Fugam fecit.* *Law Term.*—"He has taken to flight." Said of a person who has fled from trial.

—*Fuge magna; licet sub paupere tecto*

*Reges et regum vitā præcurrere amicos.* HOR.

—"Avoid an elevated station; under a poor roof one may surpass even kings and the friends of kings in what is really life."

*Fugere est triumphus.*—"Flight is a triumph." Said in the case of flight from temptation.

*Fugiendo in mēdia sæpe ruitur fata.* LIVY.—"By precipitate flight we often rush into the very midst of destruction."

"Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day  
(Live till to-morrow) will have pass'd away."

COWPER.

*Fugit hora.*—"Time flies." Lost moments can never be recovered.

—*Fugit impröbus, ac me*

*Sub cultro linquit*— HOR.

—"The rogue runs away, and leaves me under the knife."

He deserts me in my danger, and leaves me to be sacrificed.

—*Fugit irrēpārābile tempus.* VIRG.—“Time flies, never to be regained.”

—*Fuit Ilium*—— VIRG.—“Ilium was.” So said in reference to the former greatness of Ilium, or Troy, and the complete destruction which had befallen it. Commonly said of a thing long past. The expression may be appropriately applied to a man who is “a wreck of his former self.”

*Fuit ista quondam in hęc republicā virtus, ut viri fortes acerrimis suppliciis, civem perniciosum, quam hostem acerbissimum coercerent.* CIC.—“Virtue once prevailed so far in this republic, that our stern rulers would subject a vicious citizen to a more severe punishment than even the most inveterate enemy.”

—*Fulgente trahit constrictos gloria curru,*  
*Non minus ignōtos generōsis*—— HOR.

—“Glory drags along chained to her glittering car, the humble no less than those of noble birth.”

*Fumos vendere.* MART.—“To sell smoke.” To barter for money that which is worth nothing. A favourite of the emperor Alexander Severus was in the habit of selling his pretended interest at court, as “smoke.” The emperor, on hearing of it, had him smoked to death, and proclamation made to the effect that “the seller of smoke was punished by smoke.”

*Fumum et opes, strepitumque Romę*—— JUV.—“The smoke, the show, the rattle of the town.”

*Functus officio.*—“Having discharged his duties.” Said of one who no longer holds his former office.

*Fundamentum est justitię fides.* CIC.—“The foundation of justice is good faith.”

*Funem abrumpere nimium tendendo.* Prov.—“To break the cord by stretching it too tight.” In allusion to the mind, which becomes enfeebled if kept intensely applied too long.

*Funera plango, fulgura frango, Sabbata pango,*  
*Excito lentos, dissipō ventos, paco cruentos.*

—“I bewail deaths, I disperse lightnings, I announce the Sabbath, I arouse the slow, I dispel the winds, I appease the blood-thirsty.” A mediæval inscription on a bell.

— *Fungar ināni*

*Munĕre*— VIRG.

—“I will discharge an unavailing duty.”

— *Fungar vice cotis, acūtum*

*Reddĕre quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi.* HOR.

—“I will act the part of a whetstone, which can give an edge to iron, while incapable of cutting itself.” Literary critics, like whetstones, often give to others an edge.

*Fungino genere est, capite se totum tegit.* PLAUT.—“He is of the mushroom kind—he covers all his body with his head.” Said of a man having a *petasus*, or broad-brimmed hat.

*Fungino gĕnĕre est, sūbito crevit de nihilo.*—“He is of the mushroom genus, he has suddenly sprung up from nothing.”

*Funicūlis ligātum vel puer verberāret.* PROV.—“A man bound with cords even a child can beat.”

*Furāri litōris arēnas.* PROV.—“To steal the sands of the sea-shore.” Said of those who prize things of no value to any one else.

*Furiōsus absentis loco est.* COKE.—“A madman is looked upon as absent.” Because of the absence of reason.

*Furiōsus furōre suo punitur.* LAW MAX.—“A madman is punished by his own madness.” The affliction of madness is quite sufficient, without the sufferer being made responsible for his acts. The sentence may also be made to mean that a furious man causes suffering and repentance to himself by giving way to passion.

— *Furor arma ministrat.* VIRG.—“Their rage supplies them with arms.” Said of the desperation manifested in a popular insurrection, or in a captured city, when each uses as a weapon whatever comes to hand. Thus Abimelech and Pyrrhus were slain by missiles thrown by women, on the capture of a city.

— *Furor est post omnia perdĕre naulum.* JUV.—“It is sheer madness, when everything else is gone, to lose one’s passage-money too.” It is unwise to cut off every hope.

*Furor fit læsā sapius patientiā.* PROV.—“Patience, when trespassed on too often, is converted into rage.”

*Furor loquendi, or scribendi.* See *Cacoethes*, &c.

*Futūra expectans presentibus angor.*—“While awaiting the

future I am tormented by the present." The situation of a man in present difficulties, but with good prospects.

## G.

—*Galeātum serò duelli*

*Pœnitct*— JUV.

—"Having put on your helmet, it is late to repent of becoming a warrior." Good advice to a soldier before he takes the fatal shilling. See *Gladiator*, &c.

*Gallus in suo sterquilinio plurimum potest.* SEN.—"Every cock is master of his own dunghill."

—*Garrit aniles*

*Ex re fabellas*— HOR.

—"He relates old women's tales very much to the purpose."

*Gaude, Maria Virgo.*—"Rejoice, Virgin Mary." The beginning of an anthem chaunted by the monks of the Romish Church at nightfall; from which that particular period of time obtained the name of the *Godemarre*.

—*Gaudent prænōmine molles*

*Auriculæ*— HOR.

—"Delicate ears are tickled with a title."

*Gaudet equis, canibusque, et aprici gramine campi.* HOR.

—"He delights in horses, and dogs, and the grass of the sunny plain."

—*Gaudetque viam fecisse ruinâ.* LUCAN.—"He rejoices at having made his way by ruin." Said by Lucan of Julius Cæsar, against whom he manifests a most bitter prejudice.

*Genius loci.*—"The Genius" or "presiding spirit, of the place."

—*Genus humanum multo fuit illud in arvis*

*Dūrius*— LUCRET.

—"The human race was then far more hardy in the fields."

—*Genus immortalē manet, multosque per annos*

*Stat fortuna domūs, et avi numerantur avōrum.* VIRG.

—"The race continues immortal; throughout many years, the fortunes of the house still flourish, and grandsires of grandsires are to be numbered." A picture of a thriving community.

—*Genus irritabile vatum.* HOR.—“The sensitive race of poets.” Who are peculiarly tenacious of their literary fame.

*Gladiator in arēnā consilium capit.* PROV.—“The gladiator, having entered the lists, is taking advice.” Said of a man taking counsel at a moment at which it is probably too late to use it. See *Galeatum*, &c.

*Gloria est consentiens laus bonōrum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de excellenti virtūte.* CIC.—“Glory is the unanimous praise of the good, the unbought voice of those who can well discriminate as to surpassing virtue.”

*Gloria Patri.*—“Glory be to the Father.”

*Gloria virtūtem tanquam umbra sequitur.* CIC.—“Glory follows virtue, as though it were its shadow.”

*Gloriæ et famæ jactūra faciendā est, publicæ utilitatē causā.* CIC.—“A sacrifice must be made of glory and fame for the public advantage.”

*Gnatum pariter uti his dēcuit, aut etiam amplius, Quod illa ætas magis ad hæc utendā idōnea est.* TER.

—“Your son ought to have enjoyed these good things equally with you, or even more so, because his age is better suited for such enjoyments.”

*Græcia capta ferum victōrem cepit, et artes*

*Intulit agresti Latio*— HOR.

—“Greece, subdued, captivated her uncivilized conqueror, and imported her arts into unpolished Latium.”

*Græcōrum animi servitūte ac miseriā fracti sunt.* LIVY.—

“The minds of the Greeks are broken down by slavery and wretchedness.” The historian speaks of the time when Greece had succumbed to the Roman arms.

*Græcūlus esuriens ad cælum jussūris ibit.* JUV.—“The hungry wretch of a Greek would attempt heaven even, were you to bid him.”

So the English line, “Bid him go to hell, to hell he goes.” Said of the wretched sycophants who, in its degenerate days, left Greece, the country of their birth, to fawn on the great men of Rome.

*Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub jūdīce lis est.* HOR.—“The grammarians disagree, and the matter in dispute is still undetermined.”

*Gram. loquitur; Dia. vera docet; Rhe. verba colōrat;*

*Mu. canit; Ar. nūmerat; Geo. pondērat; As. docet astra.*

—“Grammar speaks correctly; Dialectics (Logic) teach us truth; Rhetoric gives colouring to our speech; Music sings; Arithmetic reckons; Geometry measures; Astronomy teaches us the stars.” Two Latin hexameters, composed to assist the memory in conveying to it some correct information.

*Grata supervēniet quæ non sperābitur hora.* HOR.—“The hour of happiness will be the more welcome, the less it is expected.” Unexpected blessings are doubly acceptable.

*Gratia ab officio quod mora tardat abest.* OVID.—“Thanks are lost for a service tardily performed.”

*Gratia gratiam parit.* PROV.—“Kindness produces kindness.”

*Gratia, Musa tibi. Nam tu solātia præbes;*

*Tu curæ requies, tu medicīna mali.* OVID.

—“Thanks to thee, my Muse. For it is thou that dost afford me solace; thou art a rest from care, a solace for my woes.”

*Gratia placendi.*—“The delight of pleasing.” The happiness we ought to feel in making others happy.

*Gratia pro rebus mērito debētur inemtis.* OVID.—“Thanks are justly due for things obtained without purchase.”

*Gratiæ expectātivæ.*—“Anticipated benefits.” Advantages in perspective.

*Gratior et pulchro vēniens in corpore virtus.* VIRG.—“Even virtue appears more lovely, when it inhabits a beautiful form.”

*Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens.* PHÆD.—“Out of breath about nothing, with much ado doing nothing.” The poet’s picture of the busy-bodies of Rome.

*Gratis assertitur.*—“It is asserted, but not proved.”

*Gratis dictum.*—“Said to no purpose.” Irrelevant to the present question.

—*Gratis pœnitet esse probum.* OVID.—“A man is sorry to be honest for nothing.”

*Gratūlor quod eum quem necesse erat diligere, qualiscunque esset, talem habemus, ut libenter quoque diligamus.* CIC.—“I rejoice that he, whom, whatever his character might have been, I was bound to love, should prove himself such, that I can feel a pleasure in bestowing my affections on

him." A compliment paid by a son or a subject, who finds the object of his dutiful respect equally that of his admiration.

*Gratum est quod patriæ civem p̄p̄uloque dedisti,  
Si facis ut patriæ sit idōneus, ūtilis agris;  
Ūtilis et bellōrum et pacis rebus agendis.* JUV.

—"It deserves our gratitude that you have presented a citizen to your country and people, if you take care that he prove useful to the state, and of service to her lands; useful in transacting the affairs both of war and peace."

*Gratum hōminem semper b̄n̄eficium delectat; ingrātum semel.*  
SEN.—"A benefit received is always delightful to a grateful man; to an ungrateful man, only at the time,"—that is, at the moment when it is bestowed.

*Grave nihil est hōm̄ini quod fert necessitas.*—"Nothing is really heavy to a man, which necessity brings upon him."

*Grave paupertas malum est, et intolerābile, quæ magnum domat populum.*—"The poverty which weighs down a great people is a grievous and intolerable evil."

*Grave pondus illum, magna nobilitas premit.* SEN.—"A grievous burden, his exalted rank weighs heavy on him."

*Grave senectus est hominibus pondus.*—"Old age is a heavy burden to man."

—*Grave virus*

*Munditiæ pepulère*— HOR.

—"Refinement expelled this offensive style." Horace alludes to the coarse and rugged lines of the early Roman authors, which became improved by their communication with the Greeks.

*Graviōra quædam sunt remedia periculis.* SYR.—"Some remedies are worse than the disease." This can be only said with reference to so-called remedies administered by quacks.

*Gravis ira regum semper.* SEN.—"The anger of kings is always heavy." Because they have the means of showing their displeasure.

*Gravissimum est imperium consuetūdinis.* SYR.—"The empire of custom is most mighty." The tyranny of fashion is a penalty inflicted on us in conjunction with the blessings of civilization. See *Usus tyrannus est.*

—*Grex totus in agris*

*Unius scabiæ cadit, et porrigine porci.* JUV.

—“The entire flock dies in the fields of the disease introduced by one, and the swine of the measles.”

*Grex venalium.* SUTTON.—“A venal throng.” An assembly whose votes are put up for sale.

*Gustatus est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius.* CIC.—  
“The sense of taste is the most exquisite of all.”

*Edere oportet ut vivas, &c.*

*Gutta cavat lapidem, consumitur annulus usu,*  
*Et teritur pressa vomer aduncus humo.* OVID.

—“The drop hollows out the stone, the ring is worn by use, and the curved ploughshare is rubbed away by the pressure of the earth.”

*Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo.* PROV.—“Dripping water hollows the stone not by force, but by continually falling.”

*Gutta fortunæ præ dolo sapientiæ.* PROV.—“A drop of fortune is worth a cask of wisdom.”

## H.

*Habeas corpus.* Law Term.—“You are to bring up the body.” The English subject’s writ of right. Where a person has been imprisoned, having offered sufficient bail, which has been refused though the case is aailable one, the judges of the court of Chancery or the Queen’s Bench may award this writ, for the discharge of the prisoner, on receiving bail.

*Habeas corpus ad prosequendum.* Law Term.—“You are to bring up the body for the purpose of prosecuting.” A writ for the removal of a person for trial in the proper county.

*Habeas corpus ad respondendum.* Law Term.—“You are to bring up the body to make answer.” A writ to remove a prisoner from the jurisdiction of a lower court to that of a higher one.

*Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum.* Law Term.—“You are to bring up the body to satisfy.” A writ against a person

in a lower court, where judgment has been pronounced against him, to remove him to a superior court, that he may be charged with process of execution.

*Habemus confitentem reum.* CIC.—“We have his own confession of his guilt.”

*Habemus luxuriam atque avaritiam, publicè egestatem, privātim opulentiam.* SALL.—“We have luxury and avarice, public want, private opulence.” Cato’s description of Rome in the latter days of the republic.

*Habent insidias hōmīnis blanditiæ mali.* PHÆD.—“The fair words of a wicked man are fraught with treachery.”

*Habeo senectūti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermōnis aviditatem auxit, potiōnis et cibi sustulit.* CIC.—“I owe many thanks to old age, which has increased my eagerness for conversation, and has diminished my hunger and thirst.”

*Habere derelictui rem suam.* AUL. GELL.—“To abandon one’s affairs to ruin.”

*Habere facias possessiōnem.* *Law Term.*—“You are to put in possession.” A writ commanding the sheriff to give seisin of land recovered in ejection.

*Habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, quod contra singulos, utilitatē publicā rependitur.* TACIT.—“Every great example [of punishment] has in it some injustice, but, though it affects individuals, it is balanced by the promotion of the public good.”

*Habet et musca splenem.* *Prov.*—“A fly even has its anger.” A warning that no enemy is to be despised, however weak and insignificant. See *Inest et*, &c.

*Habet iracundia hoc mali, non mult regi.* SEN.—“Anger has this evil, that it will not be governed.”

*Habet natūra, ut aliārum omnium rerum, sic vivendi modum; senectus autem peractio ætātis est tanquam fabulæ, cujus defatigatiōnem fugere debemus, præsertim adjunctā satietate.*

CIC.—“As in all other things, so in living, nature has prescribed to us a mean; but old age, like the last act of a play, is the closing of the scene, in which we ought to avoid too much fatigue, especially if we indulge to satiety.”

*Habet salem.*—“He has wit.” He is a wag.

*Habet suum venenum blanda oratio.* SYR.—“A soft speech has its poison.”

*Habitus corpōris quiescenti quam defuncto similior.* PLINY

*the Younger.*—"The appearance of the body was more that of a person asleep than dead." His description of the appearance of the body of his uncle, the Elder Pliny, after his death.

*Hæc jacet in tumbâ rosa mundi non rosa munda.*—"In this tomb lies a rose of the world, but no chaste rose." A punning epitaph placed by the monks on the tomb of fair Rosamond, in reference to her name and lax morals.

*Hæc sunt in fossâ Bedæ venerabilis ossa.*—"In this grave lie the bones of venerable Bede." Inscription on the tomb of Bede in Durham cathedral.

*Hactenus invidiæ respondimus*— OVID.—"Thus far do I give an answer to envy."

—*Hæ nugæ sèria ducent*

*In mala, dèrisum semel, exceptumque sinistra.* HOR.

—"These trifles will lead to mischiefs of serious consequence, when once made an object of ridicule, and used in a sinister manner."

*Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacisque imponere morem,  
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.* VIRG.

—"These shall be thy arts, to prescribe the conditions of peace, to spare the conquered, and to subdue the proud." The destinies of Rome.

*Hæc amat obscurum; volet hæc sub luce videri,  
Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen;  
Hæc placuit semel; hæc decies repetita placêbit.* HOR.

—"The one courts the shade; another, who is not afraid of the critic's caustic acumen, chooses to be seen in the light; the one has pleased once, the other will give pleasure if ten times repeated."

—*Hæc à te non multum abludit imago.* HOR.—"This picture bears no slight resemblance to you."

—*Hæc brevis est nostrorum summa malorum.* OVID.—  
"This is the short sum of our evils."

—*Hæc ego mecum*

*Compressis agito labris; ubi quid datur otii,  
Illudo chartis*— HOR.

—"These things I revolve by myself in silence. When I have any leisure I amuse myself with my papers."

*Hæc facit, ut vivat vinctus quoque compede fossor;  
Iñdœraque a ferro crura futura putet.* OVID.

—“Hope it is that makes even Æne muer, bound with the fetter, to live on, and to trust that his legs will be liberated from the iron.”

—*Hæc perinde sunt, ut illius animus, qui ea possidet, Qui uti scit, ei bona, illi qui non utitur recte, mala.* TER.

—“These blessings are just according to the disposition of him who possesses them. To him who knows how to use them, they are blessings; to him who does not use them aright, they are evils.”

*Hæc prima lex in amicitia sancitur, ut neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati.* CIC.—“This is the first law to be established in friendship, that we neither ask of others that which is dishonourable, nor ourselves do it when asked.”

*Hæc, pro amicitia nostra, non occultavi.* SUET.—“These things, in consideration of our friendship, I have not concealed from you.” Said by Tiberius to his unworthy favourite, Sejanus.

*Hæc scripsi non otii abundantia, sed amoris erga te.* CIC.—“I have written this, not from having an abundance of leisure, but of love for you.”

*Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis solatium ac perfugium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.* CIC.—“These studies are as food to us in our youth, they are the solace of our old age, the ornament of our prosperity, the comfort and refuge of our adversity; they amuse us at home, they are no encumbrance abroad, they pass the night with us, accompany us on our travels, and share our rural retirement.” So true it is, that books are the best, the most truthful, and the most constant of friends.

*Hæc sunt jucundi causa cibusque mali.* OVID.—“These things are at once the cause and the nutriment of the delightful malady.”

*Hæc sunt quæ nostrâ liceat te voce moneri.*

*Vade age*—

VIRG.

—“These are all the points on which I am allowed to offer you advice. Begone then.”

*Hæc vivendi ratio mihi non convenit.* CIC.—“This mode of living does not suit me.”

*Hæredem Deus facit, non homo.* COKE.—“It is God that makes the heir, not man.” Because no man is the heir of another who is alive. See *Nemo est hæres.* &c.

*Hæredis fletus sub persōnâ risus est.* SYR.—“The tears of an heir are laughter beneath a mask.” It is to be hoped that this saying has more wit than truth in it.

*Hæredum appellâione vëniunt hæredes hæredum in infinîtum.* COKE.—“Under the appellation of heirs come the heirs of heirs for everlasting.”

*Hæres hæredem, &c.* See *Perpetuus nulli, &c.*

*Hæres jure repræsentiōnis.*—“An heir by right of representation.” Thus, a grandson inherits from his grandfather, as representing his father.

*Hæres legitîmus est quem nuptiæ demonstrant.* *Law Max.*—“He is the legitimate heir, whom the marriage ceremony points out as such.” To be an heir, a person *must* be born, though he may not have been *procreated*, in wedlock.

—*Hæret latëri lethâlis arundo.* VIRG.—“The fatal shaft remains fixed in her side.” Words emblematical of the deep-seated wounds of love, envy, or remorse.

*Halcyōniî dies.*—“Halcyon days.” The kingfisher, or halcyon, was supposed to sit upon her nest, as it floated, for seven days in the winter, upon the sea; during which time that element was always calm; hence the expression, “Halcyon days,” expressive of a time of happiness or peace.

*Hanc cupit, hanc optat; solâ suspirat in illâ;*

*Signaque dat nutu, sollicitatque notis.* OVID.

—“Her he desires, for her he longs, for her alone he sighs; he makes signs to her by nods, and courts her by gestures.”

—*Et hæc certam pecuniamque damusque vicissim.* HOR.—“We expect this privilege, and we give it in return.”

—*Has pœnas garrûla lingua dedit.* OVID.—“This punishment has a prating tongue incurred.”

*Has vaticinatiōnes eventus comprobavit.* CIC.—“The event has verified these predictions.”

—*Haud æquum facit,*

*Qui quod didicit, id dediscit.* PLAUT.

—“He does not do right who unlearns what he has learnt.”

*Haud facile emergunt quorum virtûtibus obstat*

*Res angusta domi*—

JUV.

—“Those persons do not easily rise, whose talents are impeded by limited means.”

—*Haud ignāra ac non incauta futūri.* HOR.—“Neither ignorant, nor regardless, of the future.” Said of the ant.

*Haud ignāra mali misēris succurrere disco.* VIRG.—“Not unacquainted with misfortune, I have learned to succour the wretched.” The words of Dido, whom misfortunes had made more kind than wise, to the shipwrecked Æneas.

—*Haud passibus æquis.* VIRG.—“Not with equal steps.” These words are sometimes applied to a person who has been distanced by another in the race of life.

*Hectōra quis nosset, si felix Troja fuisset?*

*Publica virtūti per mala facta via est.* OVID.

—“Who would have known of Hector, if Troy had been fortunate? A path is opened to virtue through the midst of misfortunes.”

*Hei mihi! hei mihi! Istæc illum perdidit assentatio.* PLAUT.—“Ah me! ah me! this over-indulgence has proved his ruin.”

*Hei mihi! non magnas quod habent mea carmina vires,  
Nostraque sunt mēritis ora minōra tuis!* OVID.

—“Ah me! that these my verses have so little weight, and that my praises are so inferior to your deserts.”

*Hei mihi, quod nostri toties pulsata sepulcri  
Janua, sed nullo tempore aperta fuit.* OVID.

—“Ah! wretched me! that the door of my tomb should so oft have been knocked at, but never opened!”

—*Heu! Fortūna, quis est crudēlior in nos  
Te Deus? Ut semper gaudes illudere rebus  
Humānis*—

HOR.

—“Alas! O Fortune, what god is more cruel to us than thou? How much thou dost always delight in making sport of the fortunes of men!”

*Heu mēlior quanto sors tua sorte meā!* OVID.—“Alas! how much better is your fate than mine!”

*Heu pietas! Heu prisca fides!*— VIRG.—“Alas! for piety—Alas! for our ancient faith!”

*Heu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu!* OVID.—“Alas! how difficult it is not to betray guilt by our looks!”

*Heu! Quam difficilis gloriæ custōdia est!* SYR.—“Alas!

how difficult is the guardianship of glory!" Because more is expected of him who has once distinguished himself, than of the crowd of his fellow-men.

*Heu! Quam miserrum est ab eo lædi, de quo non ausis queri.*

SYR.—"Alas! how grievous is it to be injured by one against whom you dare make no complaint."

*Heu! Quanto minus est cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse!*—"Alas! how little the pleasure of conversing with those who are left, compared with that of remembering *inæ*." SHENSTONE'S epitaph on Miss Dolman.

"To live with them is far less sweet

Than to remember thee." MOORE.

*Heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit!* OVID.—"Ah! what a weight of destiny does one slight plank carry!" In allusion to a ship.

*Heu! totum triduum.* TER.—"Alas! a whole three days." The language of an impatient lover.

*Hi motus animarum, atque hæc certamina tanta Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent.* VIRG.

—"These commotions of their minds, and these mighty irays, checked by the throwing of a little dust, will cease." Said of the battles of the bees. These lines have been applied to the Carnival of the Roman Church, and the season of repose which follows immediately after the ceremony of sprinkling the ashes on Ash Wednesday.

*Hi narrata ferunt aliò; mensuraque ficti Crescit; et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.* OVID.

—"These carry elsewhere what has been told them; the sum of the falsehood is ever on the increase, and each fresh narrator adds something to what he has heard."

*Hiñtus maxime deplendus.*—"A deficiency very much to be deplored." Words used to mark a blank in a work, which has been rendered defective by accident or time. It is sometimes used in an ironical sense, in reference to speakers or other persons who make great promises, which they fail to perform.

*Hibernicis ipsis Hibernior.*—"More Irish than the Irish themselves." A specimen of modern dog Latin, quoted against those who are guilty of bulls or other absurdities.

*Hic coquus scitè ac munditer condit cibos.* PLAUT.—"This cook seasons his dishes well, and serves them up neatly."

*Hic dies vere mihi festus atras*

*Eximet curas.*—

HOR.

—“This day, to me a real festival, shall expel gloomy cares.” Said originally in reference to the day on which Augustus returned to Rome from Spain.

*Hic est aut nusquam quod quærimus.* HOR.—“What we seek is either here or nowhere.”

*Hic est mucro defensionis meæ.* CIC.—“This is my weapon of defence.” This is the point of my argument.

*Hic et ubique.*—“Here and everywhere.” Words sometimes used in reference to the omnipresence of the Deity.

*Hic finis fandi.*—“Here ends the discourse.” Let our conversation end here.

*Hic funis nihil attraxit.* PROV.—“This line has taken no fish.” This plan has not answered.

*Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycōri,*

*Hic nemus, hic toto tecum consūmērer ævo.* VIRG.

—“Here are cooling springs, here grassy meads; here, Lycoris, the grove; here with thee could I pass my whole life.”

*Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas.* VIRG.—

“This is the spot where the road divides into two parts.”

*Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,—*

*Quique pii vates, et Phæbo digna locuti :*

*Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,*

*Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.* VIRG.

—“Here is a band of those who have sustained wounds in fighting for their country; pious poets, who sang in strains worthy of Apollo; those who improved life by the invention of arts, and who, by their deserts, have made others mindful of them.”

—*Hic murus ahēneus esto,*

*Nil conscire sibi, nullā pallescere culpā.* HOR.

—“Let this be as a brazen wall of defence, to be conscious of no guilt, to turn pale at no accusation.” An admirable picture of the advantages of a good conscience.

—*Hic nigræ succus loliginis, hæc est*

*Ærugo mera.*—

HOR.

—“This is the invention of black envy, this is sheer cankered malice.”

*Hic patet ingēniis campus, certusque merenti  
Stat favor : ornātur propriis industria donis.* CLAUD.

—“Here lies a field open for talent, and certain favour awaits the deserving; industry is graced with her appropriate reward.”

*Hic pōtērit cavēre recte, jura qui et leges tenet.* PLAUT.—

“He will be able to take all due precautions, who understands the laws and ordinances.”

*Hic rogo, non furor est ne moriāre mori?* MART.—“I ask, is it not downright madness to kill yourself, that you may not die?”

“How! leap into the pit our life to save?

To save our life leap all into the grave?” COWPER.

*Hic secūra quies, et nescia fallēre vita,  
Dives opum variārum; hic latis ōtia fundis,  
Spēluncæ, vivique lacus; hic frīgida Tempe,  
Mūgītusque boum, mollesque sub arbōre somni.* VIRG.

—“Here is quiet free from care, and life ignorant of guile, rich in varied opulence; here are peaceful retreats in ample fields, grottoes and refreshing lakes; here are cool valleys, and the lowing kine, and soft slumbers beneath the tree.” The first *hic* is here substituted for *at*.

*Hic sēgētes, illuc vēniunt fēlicius uvæ:  
Arbōrei factus ālibi, atque injussa virescunt  
Grāmīna—* VIRG.

—“Here grain, there grapes more abundantly grow; nurseries of trees elsewhere, and grass spontaneously spring up.”

*Hic situs est Phaëton currus aurīga paterni;  
Quem si non tēnuit, magnis tamen excīdit ausis.* OVID.

—“Here Phaëton lies buried, the driver of his father’s car; which if he did not manage, still he miscarried in a great attempt.” The epitaph on the rash son of Apollo.

*Hic transitus efficit magnum vitæ compendium.*—“This change effects a great saving of our time.”

*Hic ubi nunc urbs est, tum locus urbis erat.* OVID.—“Here, where now the city stands, was then the city’s site.”

*Hic ver assiduum, atque aliēnis mensibus æstas.* VIRG.—  
“Here is everlasting spring, and summer in months that are not her own.”

— *Hic vivimus ambiōsā*

*Paupertāte omnes.*— JUV.

—“Here we all live in an ostentatious poverty.” The poorest man in a company is very often found to have the best coat.

*Hilārisque tamen cum pondēre virtus.* STATIUS.—“Virtue may be gay, but with dignity.” “Be merry and wise.”

*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*— HOR.—“Hence those tears.” The cause of his grief is now seen.

*Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.* HOR.—“To this refer every undertaking, to this the issue thereof.” To the decrees of Providence.

*Hinc sūbitæ mortes atque intestāta senectus.* JUV.—“Hence arise sudden deaths, and an intestate old age.” Debauchery and excesses cut short the lives of their votaries, and by a sudden death deprive them of the opportunity of making their will.

— *Hinc tibi copia*

*Manābit ad plenum benigno*

*Ruris honōrum opulenta cornu.* HOR.

—“Here plenty, rich in rural honours, shall flow for you, with her generous horn full to the very brim.” In allusion to the *Cornucopia*.

*Hinc totam infelix vulgātur fama per urbem.* VIRG.—“Hence the unhappy report was spread throughout the whole city.”

*Hinc usūra vorax, avidumque in tempore fœnus,*

*Et concussa fides, et multis utile bellum.*

LUCAN.

—“Hence devouring usury, and interest accumulating by lapse of time—hence shaken credit, and warfare profitable to the many.”

*Hinc venti dociles rēsōno se carcēre solvunt,*

*Et cantum acceptā pro libertāte rependunt.*

—“Hence the obedient winds are loosed from their durance as they sound, and give melody in return for the liberty they have received.” Words very applicable to the *Æolian harp*.

*Hirundinem sub eōdem tecto ne habeas.* PROV.—“Do not have a swallow under the same roof.” Do not make friends of those who will leave you when the spring and fair weather are past.

*Hirundines æstivo tempore præsto sunt: frigore pulsæ recedunt. Ita falsi amici.* AD HERENN.—“The swallows in summer are among us; in cold weather they are driven away. So it is with false friends.” Such friends may justly be called *fair-weather* friends.

*His læchrymis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro.* VIRG.—“To these tears we concede his life, and willingly show mercy.”

*His legibus solutis respublica stare non potest.* CIC.—“These laws once repealed, the republic cannot last.”

*His nunc præmium est, qui recta prava faciunt.* TER.—“In these days they are rewarded who make right appear wrong.”

*His saltem accumulæm donis, et fungar inani*

*Munere.*—

VIRG.

—“These offerings at least I would bestow upon him, and discharge this unavailing duty.” A quotation often used with reference to distinguished men when deceased.

*Hoc age.*—“Do this,” or “attend to this.”

*Hoc decet uxores; dos est uxoria lites.* OVID.—“This befits wives only; strife is the dowry of a wife.”

*Hoc erat in more majorum.* “This was the custom of our forefathers.”

*Hoc erat in votis; modus agri non ita magnus;*

*Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis aquæ fons,*

*Et paulum silvæ super his foret.*—

HOR.

—“This was ever the extent of my wishes; a portion of ground not over large, in which is a garden, and a fountain with its continual stream close to my house, and a little woodland beside.”

*Hoc est quod palles? cur quis non prandeat, hoc est?* PERS.

—“Is it for this you grow pale? Is it for this that one should go without his dinner?”

—*Hoc est*

*Vivere bis, vitâ posse priore frui.* MART.

—“It is to live twice over, to be able to enjoy the retrospect of our past life.”

—*Hoc fonte derivata clades,*

*In patriam, populumque fluxit.* HOR.

—“Derived from this source, perdition has overwhelmed the nation and the people.” The poet says that the

misfortunes of the Romans in their wars with the Parthians originated in the depravity then universally prevalent.

*Hoc maxime officii est, ut quisquis maxime opus indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari.* CIC.—“It is more especially our duty, to aid him in preference who stands most in need of our assistance.”

*Hoc opus, hoc studium, parvi properemus et ampli, Si patriæ volumus, si nobis vivere cari.* HOR.

—“Let us, both small and great, push forward in this work, in this pursuit; if to our country, if to ourselves, we would be dear.”

*Hoc pretium ob stultitiam fero.* TER.—“This is the reward I gain for my folly.”

*Hoc quoque, quam volui, plus est. Cane, Musa, receptus.* OVID.  
—“Even this is more than I wished to say. My Muse, sound a retreat.”

*Hoc scio pro certo, quod si cum stercore certo, Vinco seu vincor, semper ego maculor.*

—“This I know for certain, that when I contend with filth, whether I vanquish or am vanquished, I am always soiled.” Leonine rhymes.

—*Hoc scito, nimio celèrius*

*Venire quod molestum est, quam id quod cupidè petas.*

PLAUT.

—“Know this, that that which is disagreeable comes much more speedily than that which you eagerly desire.”

*Hoc tibi sit argumentum, semper in promptu situm, Ne quid expectes amicos facere, quod per te queas.*

—“Let this be your rule of life, always to be acted upon, expect not your friends to do anything that you can do yourself.”

—*Hoc tolerabile si non*

*Et furere incipias.* JUV.

—“This might be endurable, if you did not begin to rave.”

*Hoc volo, sic jubeo, &c.* See *Sic volo, &c.*

*Hodie mihi, cras tibi.* PROV.—“To-day for myself, to-morrow for you.” Inscribed over the elder Wyatt’s epitaph at Ditchley.

*Hodie nihil, cras credo.* VARRO.—“To-morrow I will trust, not to-day.” See *Cras credimus, &c.*

*Hodie vivendum amissâ præteritorum curâ.*—“Let us live to

day, dismissing all care for the past." Epicurean advice, given by a boon companion.

*Hōmīne imp̄rīto nunquam quidquam injustius,  
Qui, nisi quod ipse facit, nil rectum putat.* TER.

—"There is nothing more unreasonable than a man who wants experience, one who thinks nothing right except what he himself has done."

*Hōmīnem non odi sed ejus vitia.*—"I hate not the man, but his vices."

—*Hōmīnem p̄gīna nostra sapit.* MART.—"Our pages understand human nature." We write from experience.

*Hōmīnes ad deos nullā re propius accēdunt quam salutem hominibus dando.* CIC.—"In nothing do men more nearly approach the gods, than in giving health to men."

*Hōmīnes amplius ōcūlis quam auribus credunt: longum iter est per p̄cepta, breve et effīcax per exempla.* SEN.—"Men believe their eyes rather than their ears—the road by precept is long, by example short and sure."

*Hōmīnes nihil agendo discunt malē agere.* CATO.—"By having nothing to do, men learn to do evil."

"For Satan always mischief finds  
For idle hands to do." WATTS.

*Hōmīnes proniōres sunt ad voluptātem, quam ad virtūtem.* CIC.—"Men are more prone to pleasure than to virtue."

*Hōmīnes qui gestant, quique auscultant crimīna,  
Si meo arbitrātu liceat, omnes pendeant,  
Gestōres linguis, auditōres auribus.* PLAUT.

—"Those men who carry about, and those who listen to, accusations, should all be hanged, if I could have my way, the carriers by their tongues, the hearers by their ears."

*Hōmīnes quo plura habent, eo ampliōra cupiunt.* JUST.—"The more men have, the more they want."

*Hōmīnis est errāre, insipientis perseverāre.*—"It is the nature of man to err, of a fool to persevere in error."

*Hōmīnis frugi et temperantis functus officio.* TER.—"One who has acted the part of a virtuous and temperate man."

—*Hōmīnum sententia fallax.* OVID.—"The opinions of men are fallible."

*Homo ad res perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo, et oculus totus.* APUL.—"A man more clear-sighted than Lynceus or Argus, and eyes all over."

*Homo constat ex duābus partibus, corpore et animā, quorum una est corporea, altera ab omni materiæ concretione se-juncta.* CIC.—“Man is composed of two parts, body and soul, of which the one is corporeal, the other severed from all combination with matter.”

*Homo delirus, qui verbōrum minūtis rerum frangit pondēra.* A. GELL.—“A foolish man, who fritters away the weight of his subject by fine-spun trifling on words.”

*Homo extra est corpus suum cum irascitur.* SYR.—“A man when he is angry is beside himself.”

*Homo fervidus et diligens ad omnia paratur.* A KEMPIS *de Imit. Christi*.—“The man who is earnest and diligent is prepared for all things.”

*Homo hōmīni aut deus aut lupus.* *Prov.*—“Man is to man either a god or a wolf.”

*Homo hōmīni deus, si officium sciat.* CÆCIL.—“Man to man is a god, if he knows how to do his duty.”

*Homo hōmīni lupus.* PLAUT.—“Man to man is a wolf.” One man’s loss is, too often, another man’s gain.

“Man’s inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.” BURNS.

*Homo in Hispāniam natūra natūram vitium visum.*—“A woman about to sail to Spain to see the nature of vines.” A Latin puzzle; the sentence, at first, seeming to have neither grammar nor meaning.

*Homo justus nil cuiquam detrāhit.* CIC.—“A just man speaks ill of no one.”

*Homo multa habet instrumenta ad adipiscendam sapientiam.* CIC.—“Man possesses numerous means of acquiring wisdom.”

*Homo multārum literārum.*—“A man of many letters.” A man of extensive learning.

*Homo multi consilii et optimi.*—“A man always ready to give his advice, and that the best.”

*Homo qui erranti comīter monstrat viam,  
Quasi lumen de suo lūmine accendit, facit;  
Nihilōminus ipsi luceat, cum illi accendērit.*

—“He who kindly shows the way to one who has gone astray, acts as though he had lighted another’s lamp by his own; although it has given light to the other, it still

lights him on his way." So Shakspeare says, "The quality of mercy is twice blessed."

*Homo qui in hōmīne calamitōso est misericors, mēmīnat sui.*  
*Prov.*—"A man who is merciful to the afflicted, remembers what is due to himself." He remembers his duty as a man.

*Homo sine religiōne, sicut equus sine frāno.* *Prov.*—"A man without religion is like a horse without a bridle."

*Homo solus aut deus aut dæmon.* *Prov.*—"A man to live alone must be either a god or a dæmon."

*Homo sum; humani nihil à me aliēnum puto.* *TER.*—"I am a man, and nothing that concerns a man do I deem a matter of indifference to me." St. Augustin tells us that on hearing these words of the poet, the theatre resounded with applause.

*Homo tōties mōrītur, quōties amittit suos.* *SYR.*—"A man dies as many times as he loses his relatives."

*Homo trium literarum.* *PLAUT.*—"A man of three letters"—*FUR*, "a thief."

*Homo unius libri.*—"A man of one book." To fix one's mind intently on one book, and master it, is the only way to become truly learned, at least, according to Thomas Aquinas, as quoted by Jeremy Taylor.

*Homuncūli quanti sunt! cum recogito.* *PLAUT.*—"What poor creatures are men! when I reflect upon it."

*Honesta mors turpi vitā potior.* *TACIT.*—"An honourable death is better than an ignominious life." The maxim of a martyr.

*Honesta paupertas prior quam opes malæ.* *Prov.*—"Poverty with honesty is better than ill-acquired wealth."

*Honesta quædam scērra successus facit.* *SEN.*—"Success makes some crimes honourable." Thus rebellion and conspiracy, though based on fraud and ingratitude, are dignified, if successful, with the name of "revolution."

*Honestum non est semper quod licet.* *Law Max.*—"That is not always honourable which is lawful." If every one scrupulously insisted on his legal rights, the world would be a scene of tenfold litigation. We must "give and take."

*Honestum quod vere dicimus, etiamsi a nullo laudatur, laudabile est suā naturā* *CIC.*—"That which we truly call

virtuous, even though it be praised by no one, is praiseworthy in its own nature."

*Honestus rumor altèrum patrimonium est.* SYR.—"A good name is a second inheritance."

*Honor est præmium virtutis.* CIC.—"Honour is the reward of virtue."

*Honōra mēdicum propter necessitatē.* PROV.—"Make much of a physician through necessity."

*Honōres mutant mores.*—"Honours change manners."

*Honos alit artes.* CIC.—"Honours nurture the arts." See *Quis enim, &c.*

*Horæ cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni, nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur.* CIC.—"Hours and days, and months and years, pass away, and no time that is once past ever returns."

—*Horæ*

*Momento cita mors venit, aut victōria læta.* HOR.—"In a moment of time comes sudden death, or joyous victory." The contingencies of a soldier's life.

*Horrea formicæ tendunt ad inānia nunquam;*

*Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes.* OVID.

—"Ants never bend their course to an empty granary; no friend will visit departed wealth." Said in reference to fair-weather or sun-shine friends.

*Horresco rēfrens.* VIRG.—"I shudder as I tell it."

*Horrīdus miles esse debet, non cælātus auro argentoque, sed ferro et animis fretus. Virtus est militis decus.* LIVY.

—"The soldier should inspire terror, and not be adorned with gold and silver, but rely upon his courage and his sword. Valour is the soldier's virtue."

*Horror ubique ānimos, simul ipsa silentia terrent.* VIRG.—"Horror seizes their minds, and the very silence is dreadful."

*Hortus siccus.*—Literally, "a dry garden." A collection of dried plants for the purpose of classification. Applied figuratively to a recital of dry and uninteresting details.

*Hos ego versicūlos feci, tulit alter honōres;*

*Sic vos non vobis fertis arātra boves;*

*Sic vos non vobis mellificātis apes;*

*Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves;*

*Sic vos non vobis nidificātis aves.* VIRG

—"I wrote these lines; another has borne away the honour—Thus do ye, oxen, for others bear the yoke; thus do ye, bees, for others make honey; thus do ye, sheep, wear fleeces for others; thus do ye, birds, for others build nests."—On the occasion of some shows at Rome, the weather was remarkable for tempestuous nights, with fine days. Virgil, then a young man, and unknown, wrote these lines, and fixed them in a conspicuous place:

*"Nocte pluit totâ, redeunt spectacula mane,  
Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet."*

"It rains all night, the games return with day,  
Cæsar with Jove thus holds divided sway."

The author being inquired for, a poet of the name of Bathyllus claimed the distich, and was rewarded accordingly. Virgil, indignant at this, wrote under the verses the line "*Hos ego, &c.*," and the words, "*Sic vos non vobis*," four times. He alone proving able to complete the lines, of which these words were the beginning, the imposture of Bathyllus was detected, and he was dismissed with disgrace, while Virgil obtained the credit which was his due.

—*Hospes nullus tam in amici hospitium devorti potest,  
Quin ubi triduum continuum fuerit, jam odiösus siet,  
Verum ubi triduum continuos immorabitur,  
Tametsi dominus non invitus patitur, servi murmurant.*

PLAUT.

—"No guest can be hospitably entertained by a friend, but what when he has been there three days together, he must become a bore; but when he prolongs his stay for ten successive days, even should the master willingly allow it, the servants grumble."

*Hospitis antiqui solitas intravimus ædes.* OVID.—"We entered the well-known abode of an old friend."

*Hostis est uxor invita quæ ad virum nuptum datur.* PLAUT.

—"That wife is an enemy who is given to a man in marriage against her will."

—*Huc natas adjice septem,*

*Et totidem juvenes, et mox gñerosque nurusque,*

*Quærite nunc, hæbeat quam nostra superbia causam.* OVID.

—"Add to this my seven daughters, and as many sons, and ere long my sons-in-law and daughters-in-law; then

inquire what reason I have for being proud." The vain-glorious words of the unfortunate Niobe.

—*Huc prōpius me,*

*Dum doceo insanire omnes, vos ordine adite.* HOR.

—"Hither, all of you, come near me in order, while I convince you that you are mad."

*Huic maxime putamus malo fuisse, nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis.* CORN. NEPOS.—"This we think was his especial misfortune, that he entertained too high an opinion of his own genius and valour." The character of Themistocles.

*Huic versatile ingenium sic pariter ad omnia fuit, ut natum ad id unum diceres, quodcunque ageret.* LIVY.—"This man's genius was so versatile, so equally adapted to every pursuit, that in whatever he engaged, you would pronounce him to have been born for that very thing alone." The character of the elder Cato.

*Hujus aquæ tactus depellit dæmonis actus.*—"The contact of this water dispels the wiles of the devil." A mediæval line describing the alleged virtues of holy water.

*Humani nihil alienum.* TER.—"Nothing that concerns a man is indifferent to me." Motto of Earl Talbot.

*Humanitati qui se non accomodat,*

*Plerumque pœnas oppetit superbiæ.* PHÆD.

—"He who does not conform to courtesy, mostly pays the penalty of his superciliousness."

*Humânium amare est, humânium autem ignoscere est.* PLAUT.

—"It is natural to love, and it is natural also to be considerate."

*Humânium est errare.*—"It is the nature of man to err."

The result of his finite comprehension.

"To err is human, to forgive divine." POPE.

—*Humânium facinus factum est.*

*Actutum fortunæ solent mutarier. Varia vita est.* PLAUT

—"The common course of things has happened. Fortunes are wont to change upon the instant. Life is chequered."

*Humiles labōrant ubi potentes dissident.* PHÆD.—"The

humble are in danger, when the powerful disagree." See *Quicquid delirant, &c.*

*Hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino.* TER.—"I

make him over to you to eat and drink him to the very dregs." The figure is taken from the custom of tasting of a cup of wine, and then handing it to another.

*Hystëron prôtëron*.—"The last first." The Greek ὕστερον πρότερον, Latinized. A figure of speech in which the order of things is inverted, as in the lines of Virgil, *Georg.* b. iii. l. 60, and *Æn.* b. iii. l. 662. See also *Æn.* b. ii. l. 353, —*Moriāmur, et in media arma ruāmus*.—"Let us die, and rush upon their weapons."

## I.

*I. E.*, for *id est*.—"That is."

*I. H. S.*—An inscription sometimes attached to the figure of the cross. It may mean, *Jesus hominum Salvator*, "Jesus the Saviour of men," or *In hoc salus*, "In him is salvation." Or for the beginning of the Greek ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, "Jesus."

*I. N. R. I.*, for *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*.—"Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." The inscription over the cross.

*I. Q.* for *idem quod*.—"The same as."

*I, bone, quo virtus tua te vocat; i pede fausto,  
Grandia latūrus meritōrum præmia.*— HOR.

—"Go, my brave fellow, whither your valour calls you, go with prosperous step, certain to receive the ample rewards of your merit." Words addressed to a soldier who had by his valour already won a purse of gold. To which he made answer, *Ibit eo quo, &c.*, which see.

—*I demens! et sævas curre per Alpes,  
Ut puëris plāceas, et dēclāmātio fias.* JUV.

—"Go, madman! run over the rugged Alps, that thou mayst amuse children, and become the subject of a theme."

*I nunc, et vëtërum nobis exempla virōrum,  
Qui forti casum mente tulëre refer.* OVID.

—"Come now, and recount to me the examples of men of ancient times, who have endured evils with fortitude."

*I nunc, magnificos, victor, molire triumphos,  
Cinge comam lauro, vota que redde Jovi.* OVID.

—"Go now, thou conqueror, acquire splendid triumphs, encircle thy brows with laurel, and pay thy vows to Jove."

—*Ibi omnis*

*Effusus labor.*— VIRG.

—“There all his labour is lost.” Said of Orpheus, who lost Eurydice when bringing her back from the infernal regions.

*Ibis, redibis, non morieris in bello.*—“Thou shalt go, thou shalt return, thou shalt not die in battle.” This may be also read, by changing the punctuation, *Ibis, redibis non, morieris in bello.* “Thou shalt go, thou shalt not return, thou shalt die in battle.” An ambiguous answer given by an oracle; which, as punctuation was not used in ancient times, might save the credit of the oracle either way.

*Ibit eo quo vis, qui zonam perdidit.*— HOR.—“He who has lost his girdle, will go wherever you please.” Among the ancients, money, or the purse, was sometimes kept within the girdle. It is of the same meaning as our homely adage, “Hungry dogs eat dirty puddings.” See *Græculus esuriens*, &c.

—*Id arbitror,*

*Adprimè in vitâ esse utile, ne quid nimis.* TER.

—“This I consider in life to be especially advantageous; that one do nothing to excess.” See *Sunt certi*, &c.

*Id cinerem aut manes credis curâre sepultos?* VIRG.—“Do you suppose that the ashes of the dead, or the shades of the buried, care for that?” The poet’s less enlightened countrymen believed, however, that ghosts ate and drank at certain periods of the year, and especially at the time of the *Feralia*, which they celebrated in February. See Ovid’s *Fasti*, b. ii. l. 566, *et seq.*

*Id commûne malum, semel insanivimus omnes.* MANTUANUS, *Ecl.* i.—“It is a common ill, that we have all been mad once.”

*Id demum est hõmîni turpe, quod mœruit pati.* PHÆD.—“That only is really disgraceful to a man, which he has deserved to suffer.”

*Id ego jam nunc tibi renuncio tibi ut sis sciens.* TER.—“I now warn you of it, that you may be on your guard.”

*Id est.*—“That is.” Commonly expressed by the initials *i. e.*

*Id facere laus est quod decet, non quod licet.* SEN.—“To do

what is becoming, not what the law allows, is true merit." There are many moral offences, which it is impossible to bring within the strict letter of the law, but which it is our duty to avoid equally with those which are criminal.

—*Id genus omne.* HOR.—“All that class.” An expression which contemptuously alludes to the scum of the populace.

*Id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujusque suum maxime.*

CIC.—“That thing best becomes us, which belongs to our station.” See *Ne sutor*, &c.

*Id mutavit quia me immutatum videt.* TER.—“Because he sees me unchanged he has changed.”

*Id nobis maxime nocet, quod non ad rationis lumen sed ad similitudinem aliorum vivimus.* SEN.—“This is especially detrimental to us, that we live, not according to the light of reason, but after the fashion set by others.” We “follow the multitude to do evil.”

*Id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium,*

*Me reperisse, quo modo adolescentulus*

*Meretricum ingenia et mores posset noscere :*

*Matüre ut cum cognovit, perpetuo odoret.* TER.

—“That is a thing that I really consider my crowning merit, to have found out the way by which a young man may be enabled to learn the dispositions and manners of courtesans, so that by knowing them betimes he may detest them for ever after.”

—*Idem quod.*—“The same as.” Commonly expressed by the initials, *i. q.*

*Idem velle et idem nolle ea demum firma amicitia est.* SALL.

—“To have the same tastes and the same dislikes—this in fact is the basis of lasting friendship.”

*Idoneus quidem mea sententia, praesertim quum et ipse eum audiverit, ut scribat de mortuo ; ex quo nulla suspicio est, amicitiae causa, eum esse mentitum.* CIC.—“In my opinion he is qualified to write (of the deceased), especially as he had been accustomed to hear him speak ; for which reason there can be no ground for suspicion, that he has, for motives of friendship, stated what is false.”

*Ignavis semper feriae sunt.* Prov.—“With fools it is always holiday.” Idle persons can always find an excuse for indolence.

*Ignavissimus quisque, et, ut res docuit, in pericūlo non ausūrus, nimio verbis et linguā ferox.* TACIT.—“Every cowardly fellow, who, as experience tells us, will skulk in the hour of danger, is noisy and blustering with his words and language.” The best pictures of a blustering coward are the two captains, Thraso, in the *Eunuchus* of Terence, and Pyrgopolinices, in the *Miles Gloriosus* of Plautus, both of whom are first-rate vapourers.

*Ignāvum fucus pecus a præsēpibus arcent.* VIRG.—“[The bees] drive from their hives the drones, a lazy race.”

*Ignē quid utilius? si quis tamen urere tecta*

*Compārat, audāces instruit igne manus.* OVID.

—“What is there more useful than fire? and yet, if any one prepares to burn a house, it is with fire that he arms his rash hands.” Every blessing may be abused.

*Ignem ne gladio fōditō.* PROV.—“Stir not the fire with a sword.” Do not irritate an angry person,—or, as we say, “add fuel to flame.”

*Ignis fātus.*—“A deceiving light.” The Will o’ the wisp, or Jack-a-lantern. These words are sometimes used figuratively to denote a false light, tending to lead men astray.

*Ignis sacer.* PLINY the Elder.—“St. Anthony’s fire,” or Erisypelas. Columella calls by the same name an incurable and contagious disease among sheep.

*Ignorāmus.*—“We are ignorant.” A term employed when a grand jury ignores an indictment. The word is jokingly applied to an ignorant man, a dolt.

*Ignorantia facti excūsāt.* LAW MAX.—“Ignorance of the fact excuses.” A contract being falsely read or explained to an ignorant man, and executed by him under the false impression produced thereby, is void.

*Ignorantia juris quod quisque tenētur scire nō mīnem excūsāt.* LAW MAX.—“Ignorance of a law which every man is bound to know is no excuse.”

*Ignorantia non excūsāt legem.* LAW MAX.—“Ignorance is no plea against the law.” To the same effect as the last.

*Ignoratiōne rerum bonārum et malārum, maxīmē hōmīnum vita vexātur.* CIC.—“Through ignorance of what is good and what is bad, the life of man is greatly troubled.”

*Ignōrent pōpūli, si non in morte probāris,*  
*An scires adversa pati.*— LUCAN.

—“The people would be ignorant, if you did not prove by your death that you were capable of supporting adversity.”  
 Words addressed to Pompey, whom the poet represents as a hero, while he makes Julius Cæsar little better than a demon.

*Ignoscas aliis multa, nil tibi.* AUSON.—“Pardon others for many an offence, yourself for none.”

*Ignoscent si quid peccāvĕro stultus amici,*  
*Inque vicem illōrum patiar delicta libenter.* HOR.

—“If I, in my foolishness, commit any offence, let my friends pardon it; I, in my turn, will willingly bear with their failings.”

*Ignoscĭto sæpe altĕri, nunquam tibi.* SYR.—“Pardon others often, yourself never.”

*Ignōti nulla cupĭdo.* Prov.—“There can be no desire for that which is unknown.” Our wants are very much increased by knowledge and example.

*Ignōtis errāre locis, ignōta vidĕre*  
*Flūmĭna gaudĕbat, studio minuente labōrem.* OVID.

—“He loved to wander over unknown spots, and to see unknown rivers, his curiosity lessening the fatigue.”

—*Ignōtum argenti pondus et auri.* VIRG.—“An untold weight of silver and gold.”

*Ignōtum per ignōtius.* Prov.—“A thing not understood by a thing still less understood.” An attempt at illustration which only adds to the previous obscurity.

*Iis qui vendunt, emunt, conducunt, locant, justitia necessariā est.* CIC.—“Justice is necessary for those who sell, who buy, who hire, and who let on contract.”

*Iliācos intra muros peccātur et extra.* HOR.—“Sin is committed as well within the walls of Troy as without.” Both sides are to blame.

*Illa dolet verē quæ sine teste dolet.* MART.—“She grieves sincerely who grieves when alone.”

*Illa est agrĭcōlæ messis inĭqua suo.* OVID.—“That is a harvest which ill repays its husbandman.”

*Illis fidem dictis addĕre sola potest.* OVID.—“It is that

[the intention] alone that is able to give weight to what we say."

*Illa laus est, magno in gēnēre et in divitiis maxīmis,  
Libēros homīnem educāre, gēnēri monumentum et sibi.*

PLAUT.

—" 'Tis some merit for a man of noble family and of ample wealth to bring up children, memorials of his race and himself."

*Illa placet tellus in quā res parva beātum  
Me facit, et tenues luxuriantur opes.* MART.

—"That spot has its especial delights, in which small means render me happy, and moderate wealth insures abundance."

*Illā victōriā viam ad pacem patefēcit.*—"By that victory he opened a way to peace."

*Illæso lūmine solem.*—" [To look] at the sun with sight uninjured." Eagles are said to be able to do so. This is the motto of the Earl of Rosslyn.

*Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit,  
Compōnit furtim, subsequiturque decor.* TIBULL.

—"In whatever she does, wherever she turns, grace steals into her movements, and attends her steps." So Milton:

"Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,  
In every gesture dignity and love." *Par. Lost*, viii.

*Ille crucem scēlērīs pretium tulit, hic diadēma.* JUV.—"This man found the cross the reward of his crime; that one, a diadem." History shows us how some men have gained a throne by the same steps which led others to the gallows.

—*Ille etiam cæcos instāre tumultus*

*Sæpe monet, fraudesque et operta tumescere bella.* VIRG.

—"He often warns too that secret revolt is impending, and that treachery and pent-up warfare are ready to burst forth." The duty of a skilful statesman.

*Ille fuit vitæ Mario modus, omnia passo  
Quæ pejor fortūna potest, atque omnibus uso  
Quæ melior.*—

LUCAN.

—"Such was the course of Marius' life, who suffered all that ill fortune could inflict, and enjoyed all that good fortune could bestow." Marius experienced, perhaps, more vicissitudes than any man we read of in history. See Plutarch's *Life of him*.

*Ille igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra  
Torrentem; nec civis erat qui libera posset  
Verba animi proferre, et vitam impendere vero.* JUV.

—“He never exerted his arms to swim against the stream, nor was he a citizen who would freely deliver the sentiments of his mind, and lay down his life for the truth.”

—*Ille potens sui*

*Lætusque degit, cui licet in diem  
Dixisse, Vixi: cras vel atrâ  
Nube polum pater occupâto  
Vel sole puro; non tamen irritum  
Quodcunque retrò est efficiet.* HOR.

—“The man is master of himself, and lives happy, who has it in his power to say, ‘I have *lived* to-day; to-morrow let the Omnipotent invest the heavens, either with black clouds, or with clear sunshine, still, he shall not efface what is past.’”

*Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum, abit: unus utrique*

*Error, sed variis illūdit partibus.*— HOR.

—“One digresses to the right, the other to the left; they are both equally in error, but are influenced by different delusions.”

*Ille tēnet palmam; palma petenda mihi est.*—“He holds the palm; the palm must be sought by me.”

*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes*

*Angulus ridet.*— HOR.

—“That little spot of earth has charms for me before all others.” The charms of home.

*Ille vir, haud magnâ cum re, sed plenus fidei.*—“He is a man, not of ample means, but full of good faith.”

*Illi inter sese magnâ vi brachia tollunt.* VIRG.—“The workmen lift their arms in turns with mighty force.” Said of the Cyclopes, working at the forges of Etna. This line, when scanned, is expressive of the sound of alternate strokes on the anvil:

*Illin | ter se | se mag | nâ vi | brachia | tollunt—*  
by the figure *Onomatopœa*. See a similar instance in *Qual-  
rupedante putrem, &c.*

*Illi mors gravis incubat,*

*Qui, notus nimis omnibus,*

*Iqnôtus mōritur sibi.*

SÆX.

—“Death falls heavily upon him, who, too well known to all others, dies unknown to himself.”

*Illi robur et æs triplex*

*Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci*

*Commisit pelægo ratem*

*Primus.*—

HOR.

—“That man must have had oak and three-fold bronze around his breast, who first intrusted a frail bark to the raging seas.”

*Illiberale est mentiri; ingenuum veritas decet.*—“It is a low thing to lie; truth alone bespeaks the man of high birth.”

*Illic appposito narrabis multa Lyæo.* OVID.—“There, with the wine on the table, you will tell many a story.”

*Illic et cantant quicquid didicere theatris;*

*Et jactant faciles ad sua verba manus.* OVID.

—“There too they sing whatever snatches they have picked up at the theatres, and move their pliant arms in tune to their words.”

*Illotis pedibus ingredi.* Prov.—“To enter with unwashed feet.” In reference to the custom of the ancients of washing the feet before entering a sacred place, or sitting down at meals. Sometimes applied to those who talk irreverently of sacred subjects.

*Illuc est sapere, qui ubicunque opus sit, animum possis flectere.*

TER.—“It is true wisdom to be enabled to govern the feelings whenever there is a necessity for it.”

*Illud amicitie sanctum ac venerabile nomen*

*Nunc tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet?* OVID.

—“Is the sacred and venerable name of friendship now held cheap by you, and trodden under foot?”

*Illud maxime rarum genus est eorum, qui aut excellenti ingenii magnitudine, aut præclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ, aut utraque re ornati, spatium deliberandi habuerunt, quem potissimum vitæ cursum sequi vellent.* CIC.—“The number is especially small of those, who, either by extraordinary genius, or by remarkable erudition and knowledge, or by being endowed with either, have enjoyed the opportunity of deciding what mode of life, in especial, they would wish to embrace.”

*In herbis juvenis tandem custode remoto*  
*Gaudet equis canibusque, et aprici gramine campi,*

*Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,  
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus æris,  
Sublimis, cupidusque, et amata relinquere pernix.* HOR.

—“The beardless youth, his tutor at length dismissed devotes himself to horses and hounds, and the sword of the sunny Campus Martius; pliable as wax in receiving bad impressions, impatient of admonition, slow to see what is really for his good, profuse of money, high-spirited and full of eagerness, and prone to abandon the objects of his recent affection.”

— *Immensum gloria calcar habet.* OVID.—“Glory affords an unbounded stimulus.”

*Immo, duas dabo, inquit ille adolescens, una si parum est,  
Et si duarum pœnitēbit, inquit, addentur duæ.* PLAUT.

—“‘Aye, I will give you two,’ says this young man, ‘if one is too little; and if you are not satisfied with two,’ says he, ‘two more shall be added.’”

*Immōritur studiis, et amōre senescit habendi.* HOR.—“He is dying from his very efforts, and in his eagerness to acquire wealth is becoming an old man.”

*Immortāle odium, et nunquam sanābile vulnus.* JUV.—“An undying hatred, and a wound that can never be healed.”

*Immortālia ne speres monet annus, et alium*

*Quæ rapit hora diem*—

HOR.

—“That we are not to expect permanence in things, the year, and the hour that is hurrying past this delightful day, admonish us.”

*Imperāre sibi maximum impĕrium est.* SEN.—“To command one’s self, is to exercise the greatest command.”

*Impĕrat aut servit collecta pecūnia cuique.* HOR.—“Money amassed either serves or rules us.” It becomes either a slave or a tyrant, according to the way in which it is employed.

*Impĕria dura tolle, quid virtus erit?*—“Remove all harsh restraints, what will become of virtue?”

*Impĕrium facīlè iis artibus retinĕtur, quibus initio partum est.* SALL.—“Empire is most easily retained by those arts by which it was originally acquired.”

*Impĕrium flagitio acquisitum nemo unquam bonis artibus exercuit.* TACIT.—“No one ever employed sovereign power acquired by guilty measures, to promote good ends.”

*Impērium in impērio.*—“One government existing within another.” Said of a power assumed or set up in opposition to constituted authority.

*Impetrāre oportet, quia æquum postūlas.* PLAUT.—“You ought to have your own way, as you only ask what is fair.”

*Implacābiles plerumque læsæ muliēres.* Prov.—“Women when injured are generally implacable.”

*Implētus venter non vult studēre libenter.*—“A belly well filled is not readily inclined to study.” A mediæval line.

*Impotentia excūsat legem.* Law Max.—“Inability suspends the operation of the law.” Natural infirmities disqualify a man from the performance of certain duties of a citizen; as in the case of lunatics, the blind, the dumb, &c.

*Imprimātur.*—“Let it be printed.” The word generally used by the licenser of the press, in countries where the press is under the control of the government.

—*Imprōbæ*

*Crescunt divitiæ, tamen*

*Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.* HOR.

—“Iniquitous wealth increases, yet something or other is ever wanting to our still incomplete fortune.”

*Imprōbe amor, quid non mortālia pectōra cogis?* VIRG.—“Oh, cruel love! to what dost thou not impel the human breast?”

*Imprōbè Neptunum accūsāt, qui naufragium itērum facit.* SYR.—“He who twice suffers shipwreck unfairly throws the blame on Neptune.” Let experience teach you to avoid a danger which you have once escaped.

*Imprōbi hōmīnis est mendācio fallēre.* CIC.—“It is the act of a bad man to deceive by falsehood.”

*Imprōbis aliēna virtus semper formidolōsa est.* SALL.—“By wicked men the virtue of others is always dreaded.” They are afraid that comparisons will be made to their disadvantage.

*Impūnitas semper ad deteriōra invitāt.* COKE.—“Impunity always invites to still worse crimes.”

*In actu.*—“In the very act.”

*In æquāli jure mēlior est conditio possidentis.* Law Max.—“Where the rights are equal the condition of him who is in possession is the best.” Equivalent to “Possession is nine points of the law.”

*In aere piscāri ; in mare venāri.* *Prov.*—"To fish in the air ; to hunt in the sea." Said of persons attempting things for which by nature or circumstances they are utterly unfitted.

*In amōre hęc omnia insunt vitia ; injūrię,*  
*Suspiciōnes, inimicitię, indūcię,*  
*Bellum, pax rursus.*—

TER.

—"In love there are all these evils ; wrongs, suspicions, enmities, reconcilements, war, and then peace again."

*In Angliā non est interregnum.* *Law Max.*—"In England there never is an interregnum." See *Rex nunquam*, &c.

*In annūlo Dei figuram ne gestāto.* *Prov.*—"Wear not the image of the Deity in a ring." Do not use the name of God on frivolous occasions.

*In aquā scribis.* *Prov.*—"You are writing on water." You are wasting your labour.

*In arēnā edificas.* *Prov.*—"You are building on sand." You are raising a fabric which cannot stand.

*In beāto omnia beāta.* *HOR.*—"With him who is fortunate everything is fortunate."

*In cadūcum pariētem inclināre.* *Prov.*—"To lean against a falling wall." To rely upon a false or a feeble friend.

*In calamitōso risus etiam injūria est.* *SYR.*—"Even to smile at the unfortunate is to do an injury."

*In cāpite.*—"In chief." In the middle ages, those who held lands *immediately* of the king, and not of a mesne tenant, were called tenants *in capite*.

*In capite orphani discit chirurgus.*—"The surgeon practises on the orphan's head." A proverb of Arabian origin.

*In causā fācili, cuivis licet esse diserto.* *OVID.*—"In an easy cause any man may be eloquent."

*In cęlo nunquam spectātam impūnē comētam.* *CLAUD.*—"A comet is never beheld in the sky without disastrous results." The appearance of a comet was supposed to be indicative of some calamity to mankind.

*In cęlo quies.*—"In heaven there is rest." A motto very commonly used on hatchments.

*In cęlum jaculāris.* *Prov.*—"You are aiming your dart against the heavens." Your anger cannot injure him against whom it is directed.

*In commendam.*—"As commended," or "intrusted." A

*commendam* implies a licence to hold a living jointly with some benefice of higher rank.

*In contingentibus et liberis tota ratio facti stat in voluntate facientis.* *Law Max.*—"In contingencies and on occasions where we are free to act, the reason of our doing depends on the will of the doer."

*In corpore.*—"In a body."

*In curiâ.* *Law Term.*—"In court."

*In dubiis benigniôra semper sunt præferenda.* *Law Max.*—"In cases of doubt the side of mercy should always be preferred."

*In eadem re utilitas et turpîtudo esse non potest.* *CIC.*—"In the same thing turpitude and advantage cannot coexist."

*In eburnâ vaginâ plumbeus gladius.*—"A leaden sword in an ivory sheath." Said by Diogenes of a shallow, showy fop.

*In equilibrio.*—"In equilibrium."

*In esse.* *Law Term.*—"In actual being." That which exists.

*In exornando se, multum temporis insûmunt muliëres.* *TER.*—"Females spend too much time in bedecking themselves."

*In extenso.*—"In full," or "at large." Without abridgment. Used in reference to written documents.

*In flagranti delicto.*—"In glaring delinquency." In the very commission of the act.

*In flammam flammâs, in mare fundis aquas.* *OVID.*—"You heap flames upon flames, and pour water into the sea."

*In flammam ne manum injicito.* *Prov.*—"Thrust not your hand into the fire."

*In fõribus scribat, occupatum se esse.* *PLAUT.*—"Let him write upon the door that he is busy."

*In formâ pauperis.* *Law Term.*—"In the form of a poor man." Where any person has just cause of suit, but is so poor that he is not worth five pounds when all his debts are paid, the court, on oath made to that effect, and a certificate from counsel that he has good ground of action, will admit him to sue *in formâ pauperis*, without paying any fees to counsel, attorney, or the court.

*In foro conscientie.* *Law Term.*—"At the tribunal of conscience." According to the test supplied by our own conscience.

*In fugâ fœda mors est, in victõria gloriõsa.* CIC.—“Death is shameful in flight, glorious in victory.”

*In furias ignemque ruunt; amor omnibus idem.* VIRG.—“They rush into fire and fury, love is the same in all.”

*In futuro.*—“In future.” At a future time.

*In hoc signo vinces.*—“By this sign shalt thou conquer.” This motto was adopted by the emperor Constantine, after his assertion that he had beheld a cross in the heavens, the fancied precursor of victory. It is the motto of the Earl of Arran, and other persons of rank.

—*In horâ sæpe ducentos,*

*Ut magnum, versus dictabat, stans pede in uno.* HOR.

—“He would often, as a great feat, dictate two hundred lines in an hour, standing in the same position.” A description of the fluency of Lucilius, a witty but inelegant poet.

*In hunc scõpulum cadãverõsi senes ut plurimum impingunt.*—“Old men on the verge of the grave are mostly wrecked upon this rock”—that of avarice.

*In illo viro, tantum robur corpõris et ãnĩmi fuit, ut quocunque loco natus esset, fortunam sibi facturus videretur.* LIVY.—

“In that man there was such great strength of body and mind, that in whatever station he had been born it seemed as though he was sure of making his fortune.” Character of the elder Cato, as quoted by Lord Bacon.

*In judicando criminõsa est celõritas.* SYR.—“In giving judgment haste is criminal.”

*In limine.*—“At the threshold.” Preliminary.

*In loco.*—“In the place;” meaning, “in the proper place,” “upon the spot.” It may also mean, “instead of.”

*In loco parentis.*—“In the place of a parent.”

—*In lucro quæ datur hora mihi est.* OVID.—“The hour which is granted me, is so much gained.”

*In magnis et võluisse sat est.* PROP.—“In great undertakings to have even attempted is enough.”

—*In malâ uxõre atque inimico si quid sumas sumptus est; In bono hospite atque amico, quæstus est, quod sumitur.*

PLAUT.

—“If you lay anything out on a bad wife or an enemy, that is an expense; but what is laid out on a deserving guest and a friend, is so much gained.”

*In malis sperare bonum, nisi innocens, nemo potest.*—“In adversity no one but the innocent can hope for happiness”

*In manus.*—A mediæval expression, meaning, “Into your hands I commend myself,” *commendo me* being understood.

*In mari aquam querit.* *Prov.*—“He is looking for water in the sea.”

*In mea vesanas habui dispendia vires,  
Et valui pœnas fortis in ipse meas.* OVID.

—“To my own undoing I had the strength of a madman; and for my own punishment did I stoutly exert it.”

*In medias res.* HOR.—“Into the very midst of a thing.” Applicable to a person who without prelude plunges into the very midst of the matter in hand.

*In medio tutissimus ibis.* OVID.—“You will go most safely in the middle.” A middle course is the safest.

*In melle sunt sitæ linguæ vestræ atque orationes,  
Corda felle sunt lita atque aceto.* PLAUT.

—“Your tongues and your talk savour of honey; your hearts are steeped in gall and vinegar.”

*In memöriam.*—“In memory of.”

*In mercatürâ faciendâ multæ fallaciæ et quasi præstigiæ exercentur.*—“In commerce many deceptions, and, so to say, juggleries, are currently practised.”

*In monendo sapimus omnes, verum ubi  
Peccamus ipsi, non videmus propria.*

—“We are all wise in giving advice, but when we ourselves commit faults, we see them not.”

*In nocte consilium.* *Prov.*—“In the night is counsel.” Act not precipitately, but take time for reflection, or, as we say, “sleep on it.”

*In nömïne Dömïni incipit omne malum.*—“In the Lord’s name every evil begins.” A mediæval proverb, implying that the most sacred pretences are often made an excuse for the infliction of the greatest injuries.

*In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas  
Corpöra.*— OVID.

—“My design leads me to speak of forms changed into new bodies.”

*In nubibus.*—“In the clouds.”

*In nuce.*—“In a nutshell.”

*In nullum avärus bonus est, in se pessimus.* SYR.—“The

avaricious man is good to no one, but most hurtful to himself."

*In nullum reipublicæ usum, ambiōsâ loquēlâ inclāruit.* TACIT.—"He distinguished himself by ambitious oratory, of no advantage to the state." A good description of the career of a demagogue.

*In omnia paratus.*—"Prepared for everything."

*In omnibus ferè minōri ætāti succurrītur.* *Law Max.*—"In nearly all respects a person under age is protected by the law." A minor can be sued only for money due for necessities; for the law encourages no one to supply him with luxuries.

*In omnibus quidem, maxīmè tamen in jure, æquitas est.* *Law Max.*—"In all things, but in law especially, equity is an ingredient." Equity tempers the asperity of the written law, and makes it pliable according to the requirements of the case.

*In pace.*—"In peace." The *in pace* was a monastic punishment in the middle ages. The offender was incarcerated or immured, the parting words addressed to him or her being *Vade in pace*, "Go in peace," which see.

*In pace leōnes, in prælio cervi.* *Prov.*—"Lions in peace, deer in war." The character of braggarts.

*In partibus.*—"In the parts (beyond sea)," *transmarinis* being understood. In the Roman Catholic Church, titular bishops are said to be bishops *in partibus*.

*In perpētuum rei memōriam.*—"In everlasting remembrance of the event." A motto on a memorial of any great event.

*In pertūsum ingērimus dicta dolium.* *PLAUT.*—"We are casting our words into a leaky cask." We are throwing away our advice.

*In pios usus.*—"For pious uses."

*In pleno.*—"In full."

*In pontificālibus.*—"In pontificals," or priestly robes.

*In portu navigāre.* *Prov.*—"To sail into harbour." To overcome difficulties with final safety. See *Inveni portum*, &c.

*In posse.* *Law Term.*—"In possible being." A child unborn is *in posse*.

—*In prece totus eram.* *OVID.*—"I was wholly wrapt in prayer."

- *In principātu commutando sæpius Nil præter dõmni nomen mutant paupĕres.* PHÆD.  
 —“In a change of government, the poor mostly change nothing beyond the name of their master.”
- In propriâ persõnâ.*—“In proper person.” Personal appearance, used in contradistinction to appearance by a representative.
- In proverbium cessit, sapientiam vino obumbrâri.* PLINY the Elder.—“It has passed into a proverb, that wisdom is overshadowed by wine.”
- In puris naturâlibus.*—“In a state of nature.” Stark naked. An expression used in a jocular sense.
- In quadrum redigĕre.*—“To make a matter square.” To reduce to order.
- In re.* Law Term.—“In the matter of.”
- In re malâ anîmo si bono utâre, adjûvat.* PLAUT.—“In adversity, if you employ fortitude, it is of service.”
- In rebus dubiis plurimî est audâcia.* SYR.—“In matters of doubt, boldness is of the greatest value.”
- In rebus prospĕris superbiam magnõpĕre, fastidium, arrogantiamque fugiâmus.* CIC.—“In prosperity, let us especially avoid pride, disdain, and arrogance.”
- In referendâ gratiâ, debĕmus imitâri agros fertiles qui plus multo affĕrunt quam accepĕrunt.* CIC.—“In making a return for kindness, we ought to imitate fertile lands, which give back much more than they have received.”
- In saltu uno duos apros capĕre.* Prov.—“In one cover to take two boars.” Similar to our proverb, “To kill two birds with one stone.”
- In se magna ruunt.*— LUCAN.—“Great interests clash with each other.” Their very extent is apt to bring them into collision.
- In secundis rebus nihil in quemquam superbĕ ac violenter consulĕre decet.* LIVY.—“In prosperity it becomes us to act towards no one with pride and violence.”
- *In seipso totus, teres, atque rotundus.* HOR.—“A man perfect in himself, polished, and round as a globe.” A description of a man wholly occupied in mastering the inequalities of his own passions.
- *In servitûte expĕtunt multa inîqua ; Habendum et ferendum hoc onus est cum labõre.* PLAUT.

- “In servitude many hardships befall us; in pain this burden must be borne and endured.”
- In situ.*—“In its site,” or “position.”
- In solo Deo salus.*—“Salvation in God alone.” Motto of the Earl of Harewood.
- In solo vivendi causa palāto est.* JUV.—“The pleasures of the palate are their only reason for living.”
- In studio rei amplificandæ apparēbat, non avaritiæ prædam, sed instrumentum bonitāti quæri.* CIC.—“In his anxiety to increase his fortune, it was evident that it was not the gratification of avarice that was sought, but the means of doing good.” A compliment paid by Cicero to the virtues of Rabirius Postumus.
- In summâ inanitate versari.*—“To be engaged in the very height of frivolity;” or, in a vain and silly pursuit.
- In sylvam ligna ferre.* PROV.—“To carry wood to the forest.” As we say, “To carry coals to Newcastle.”
- In te, Dōmine, speravi.*—“In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.” The first line of a Psalm, and the motto of the Earl of Strathmore.
- In te omnis domus inclināta recumbit.* VIRG.—“In thee are centred all the hopes of thy house.” The words of Amata to her son Turnus, when about to engage in combat with Æneas.
- In tēnuī labor at tēnuīs non gloria.*— VIRG.—“It is labour bestowed on a trifling subject, but not trifling is the glory.” Said by Virgil in reference to the Fourth Book of his Georgics, which treats of the production and habits of bees.
- In terrōrem.*—“In terror.” By way of warning. Any power of enforcing the execution of a bond, or of inflicting punishment, or of revealing a secret, may be held *in terrorem* against another. The rod and fool’s cap are exhibited *in terrorem*.
- In toto.*—“In the whole.” Entirely.
- In toto et pars continētur.*—“In the whole the part is contained.”
- In transitu.*—“On the passage.” Goods are *in transitu* when on their passage from the owner to the consignee, so designated to free them from duties or excise in their passage through countries where they are not to remain.

*In tuo regno es.*—"You are in your own kingdom." You are omnipotent here, or you would not have insulted me thus.

*In turbas et discordias pessimo cuique plurima vis; pax et quies bonis artibus indigent.* TACIT.—"In times of turbulence and discord, whoever is the most abandoned has the greatest power; peace and good order stand in need of repose."

*In unoquoque virorum bonorum habitat Deus.* SEN.—"God dwells within every good man."

*In utero.*—"In the womb."

*In utramvis dormire aurem.* PROV.—"To sleep on either ear." As we sleep most soundly when lying on the side, this proverb applies to a man who has made his fortune, and may take his ease.

*In vacuo.*—"In a vacuum."

*In verbo.*—"In a word."

*In vino veritas.* PROV.—"In wine there is truth." Reserve is laid aside when a person is under the influence of wine. See *Quod in, &c.*

*In vitium ducit culpæ fuga.*— HOR.—"In flying from one vice, we are led into another."

—*In vitium libertas excidit, et vim*

*Dignam lege regi.*—

HOR.

—"Freedom degenerated into excess and violence that required to be regulated by law."

—*In vultu signa dolentis erant.* OVID.—"On her features there were signs of grief."

*Inānem inter magnātes versandi gloriam pertinacissimè sectāri.*

—"Inveterately to hanker after the glory of associating with the great."

*Inānis torrens verbōrum.* QUINT.—"An empty torrent of words."

—*Incēdimus per ignes*

*Suppositos cinēri dolōso.* HOR.

—"We are walking over fires that lie concealed beneath deceitful ashes." Our prospect of success appears encouraging, but we may encounter unforeseen disasters.

*Incendit omnem femīnæ zelus domum.* PROV.—"A jealous woman sets a whole house in a flame."

*Incenditque animum famæ venientis amōre.* VIRG.—"And fires his soul with the love of coming fame."

*Incerta hæc si tu postules*

*Ratiōne certa facere, nihilo plus agas,*

*Quam si des operam ut cum ratiōne insanias.* TER.

—“If you expect to render these uncertain things certain by dint of reason, you will no more effect it than if you were to endeavour to be mad with reason.”

*Incerti sunt exitus belli.* CIC.—“The results of war are uncertain.”

*Incertum est quo te loco mors expectet; itaque in omni loco illam expecta.* SEN.—“It is uncertain in what place death awaits you; await it therefore in every place.” “Live this day as if the last.”

—*Incessu p̄tuit Dea.* VIRG.—“She stood revealed a goddess in her gait.”

*Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.* PHILIP GUALTIER DE LILLE, a poet of the 13th century.—“He falls into Scylla in endeavouring to escape Charybdis.” These were two whirlpools on the coast of Sicily, of which Scylla was the most dangerous. They caused the destruction of a part of the fleet of Ulysses. It is sometimes quoted “*Qui vult vitare, &c.*” See *Quo tendis, &c.*

*Incipere multo est, quam impetrare, facilius.* PLAUT.—“It is much more easy to begin a thing than to complete it.”

*Incitamentum amoris musica.*—“Music is an incitement to love.”

*Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius.* Law Max.—“The inclusion of the one implies the exclusion of the other.”

—*Incoctum generoso pectus honesto.* PERS.—“A breast imbued with generous honour.”

*Incudi reddere.* HOR.—“To return to the anvil.” To reconsider a work, or return our performances to the anvil, to repair or repolish them.

*Incultis asp̄risque regiōnibus diutius nives hærent, ast domitæ tellure dilabuntur; similiter in pectoribus ira considit; feras quidem mentes obsidet, eruditas prælabitur.* PETRON. ARBITER.—“In rugged and uncultivated regions the snow lies longer upon the ground, but on cultivated soil it soon disappears; in a similar manner anger affects our breasts; in those which are uncultivated it remains, but in those which are cultivated it quickly subsides.”

*Incurvat genu senectus.* Prov.—“Old age bends the knee.”

*Inde datæ leges ne fortior omnia posset.* Law Max.—“Laws

were given that the strongest might not have it all his own way."

*Inde iræ.*—"Hence this resentment."

*Index expurgatōrius.*—An "Index expurgatory," or "purifying index." A list of books denounced by the pope as improper to be read by members of the Romish Church. Since it was originally compiled this Index has been frequently modified according to circumstances.

*Indictum sit.*—"Let it be unsaid." Said by way of apology.

*Indigna digna habenda sunt quæ hæres facit.* PLAUT.—"Unworthy acts must be looked upon as worthy if done by your master." See *Ita servum*, &c.

*Indigne vivit per quem non vivit alter.*—"He by whom LO one else lives, does not deserve to live."

*Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse*

*Compōsitum, illepīdumve putētur, sed quia nuper.* HOR.

—"I am annoyed that a thing should be found fault with, not because it is a heavy composition, or inelegant, but because it is modern."

*Indignum est in eâ civitatē, quæ lēgibus continētur, discēdi à lēgibus.*—"In a state which is governed by laws, there ought to be no departure from them."

—*Indōcīlis privāta loqui.*—LUCAN.—"Incapable of divulging secrets."

*Indocti discant, et ament mēmīnisse perīti.*—"Let the ignorant learn, and the learned take pleasure in remembering." A line by HENAULT, often attributed to Horace.

*Industriæ nil impossībile.*—"To industry there is nothing impossible." A Latinized saying of Periander of Corinth, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

*Indūsus virtūte ab alto.*—"Endued with virtue from on high."

*Inērat Vitellio simplicitas ac liberalitas, quæ, nisi adsit modus, in exitium vertuntur.* TACIT.—"There was in Vitellius a frankness and liberality, which, unless tempered with moderation, must lead to ruin." Virtues in excess, unless guided by prudence, are frequently productive of ultimate evil. See *Insani sapiens*, &c.

*Inest et formicæ sua bilis.* Prov.—"Even the ant can feel anger." The humblest of beings in the animated world is

influenced by passion, though it often lacks the means of showing it. See *Habet et, &c.*

*Inest sua gratia parvis.*—"Trifles have their own peculiar charms."

*Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem.* VIRG.—"You command me, O queen, to renew an unspeakable grief." Said by Æneas, with reference to the destruction of Troy, his native city, when requested by Dido to relate the history of its downfall.

*Infantem nudum cum te natura creavit,  
Paupertatis onus patienter ferre memento.* CATO.

—"As nature created you a naked infant, remember to bear with patience the burden of poverty."

*Infelix Dido, nulli bene juncta marito;  
Hoc pereunte fugis, hoc fugiente peris.* AUSON.

—"Hapless Dido, wedded under no good auspices to either husband; the one dying thou didst fly, the other flying thou didst die." SICHÆUS is here alluded to as her first husband, Æneas as the second.

*Infinita est velocitas temporis, quæ magis apparet respicientibus.* SEN.—"The swiftness of time is infinite, as is still more evident when we look back on the past."

*Infra dignitatem.*—"Below his dignity." In cant parlance called *Infra dig.*

*Infra tuam pelliculam te contine.* PROV.—"Content yourself with your own skin." Live as becomes your circumstances. Said to the ass who was found wearing a lion's skin, and got cudgelled to death.

—*Ingeminant curæ, rursusque resurgens  
Sævit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu.* VIRG.

—"Her cares redouble, and love, again arising, rages in her breast, and swells with a vast tide of passion."

*Ingênio faciès conciliante placet.* OVID.—"When the disposition charms, the features are pleasing."

—*Ingênio stat sine morte decus.* PROPERT.—"The honours of genius are immortal." See *Exegi monumentum, &c.*, and *Jamque opus, &c.*

*Ingeniorum cos æmulatio.* PROV.—"Emulation is the whetstone of genius."

*Ingénium cui sit, cui mens diviniór, atque os  
Magna sonaturum, des nómínis hujus honórem.* HOR.

—“To him who possesses genius, a soul of diviner cast, and greatness of expression, to him give the honour of the name of poet.”

—*Ingēnium ingens*

*Incul̄to latet hoc sub corpore.*— HOR.

—“A great intellect lies concealed beneath that uncouth exterior.”

—*Ingēnium mala sæpe movent.*— OVID.—“Misfortunes often sharpen the genius.”

—*Ingēnium res*

*Adversæ nudāre solent, celāre secundæ.* HOR.

—“Adversity is wont to reveal genius, prosperity to conceal it.”

*Ingens telum necessitas.* SEN.—“Necessity is a powerful weapon.”

—*Ingentem fōribus domus alta superbis*

*Mane salūtantum totis vomit ædibus undam.* VIRG.

—“The lofty palace, with its gorgeous portals, pours forth from every part whole torrents of courtiers, who have been paying their morning homage.”

*Ingentes ānimos angusto in corpore versant.* VIRG.—“In diminutive bodies they display mighty souls.” Said by Virgil of the bees, but applicable to men, like Alexander the Great, and Buonaparte, small in person, but great in spirit.

*Ingentes domīnos, et claræ nōmīna famæ,*

*Illustrique graves nobilitate domos*

*Dēvita, et longè cautus fuge; contrāhe vela,*

*Et te littōribus cymba propinqua vehat.* SEN.

—“Shun mighty lords, and names illustrious in fame, and houses ennobled by exalted rank, and, ever on your guard, fly from them afar; take in your sails, and let your bark hug the shore as it bears you along.”

—*Ingēnuas didicisse fidēliter artes*

*Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.* OVID.

—“To have thoroughly learned the liberal arts refines the manners, and permits them not to be unpolished.”

*Ingrāto hōmīne terra pejus nil creat.*—“The earth produces nothing worse than an ungrateful man.”

*Ingrātum est bēnēficium quod diu inter manus dantis hæsit; at bis gratum est, quod ultro affertur.*—“The favour that

has been long delayed in the hands of the giver loses its value; but that is doubly grateful, which is offered voluntarily." See *Bis dat, &c.*, and *Inopi beneficium, &c.*

*Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dicis.* PROV.—“If you say he is ungrateful, you say everything.” The ungrateful man is capable of any criminality.

*Ingratus est qui remotis testibus agit gratiam.* SEN.—“He is an ungrateful man who acknowledges his obligation when all witnesses are removed.” A truly grateful man does not content himself with secret thanks for benefits conferred.

*Ingratus unus miseris omnibus nocet.* SYR.—“One ungrateful man does an injury to all who are in distress.” Many wretched but deserving persons go unrelieved, in consequence of the ingratitude of others.

*Ingrēditurque solo, et caput inter nūbila condit.* VIRG.—“She roves over the earth, while her head is hid among the clouds.” A description of scandal.

*Inimici famam non ita ut nata est ferunt.* PLAUT.—“Enemies carry about reports not in the form in which they have originated.”

*Inimicus et invidus vicinorum oculus.* PROV.—“An enemy and an envious man is an eye over his neighbours.”

*Iniqua nunquam regna perpetua manent.* SEN.—“Rule unjustly gained is never of long duration.”

*Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero.* CIC.—“I prefer the most unjust peace to the most just war.”

*Iniquum est aliquem rei sui esse iudicem.* COKE.—“It is unfair that any one should be judge in his own cause.”

*Initia magistratum nostrorum meliora et firma finis inclināt.* TAC.—“The commencement of our official duties is characterized by greater vigour and alacrity, but towards the end they flag.” Too often the case in new undertakings.

*Injuriā injuriam cohibere licet.*—“We may escape an injury by the infliction of another.” According to the law of nations, not of Christianity.

*Injuriae spretæ exolescunt, si irascaris agnitæ videntur.* PROV.—“Injuries unnoticed lose their effect; if you are angry, they are seen to be acknowledged.” You thereby afford a triumph to him who gave the affront.

*Injuriam qui facturus est jam facit.* SEN.—“He who is

about to commit an injury, has committed it already.”  
 “Whoso hateth his brother, is a murderer: and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him.” 1 *John* iii. 15. See also *Matt.* v. 28.

*Injuriarum remedium est oblivio.* *Prov.*—“Oblivion is the best remedy for injuries.”

—*Injusta ab justis impetrari non decet;*

*Justa autem ab injustis, petere, insipientia* 'st. *PLAUT.*

—“From the reasonable to ask what is unreasonable is not right; from the unreasonable to ask what is reasonable is sheer folly.”

*Innatat unda freto dulcis, leviorque marinâ est,*

*Quæ proprium mixto de sale pondus habet.* *OVID.*

—“Fresh water swims on the surface of the deep, and is lighter than that of the sea, which derives its peculiar weight from the admixture of salt.”

*Innuendo.*—“By making signs,” or, “By nodding at.” A covert hint or intimation is so called.

—*Inopem me copia fecit.* *OVID.*—“Plenty has made me poor.” Narcissus says this, on finding that self-love has deprived him of a valuable treasure, the love of others. It may be applied to a writer, or speaker, whose expression is embarrassed by the copiousness of his thoughts.

*Inopi beneficium bis dat, qui dat celèriter.* *SYR.*—“He confers a two-fold benefit on the needy man who confers it speedily.” See *Bis dat*, &c., and *Ingratum est*, &c.

*Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.* *PHÆD.*—“The needy man, while affecting to imitate the powerful, comes to ruin.” Witness the Fable of the Frog and the Ox.

*Inquinat egrègios adjuncta superbia mores.* *CLAUD.*—“If pride accompanies, it is a blemish to the best of manners.”

*Insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui,*

*Ultra quod satis est virtutem si petat ipsam.* *HOR.*

—“Let the wise man bear the name of fool, the just of unjust, if he pursues even virtue herself beyond the proper bounds.” See *Inerat Vitellio*, &c.

*Insanientis dum sapientiæ*

*Consultus erro.*— *HOR.*

—See *Parcus Deorum*, &c.

*Insanire parat certâ ratione modoque.* *HOR.*—“He is preparing to show his madness with a certain degree of

reason and method." There is "method in his madness."  
*Insanire putas solennia me, neque rides.* HOR.—"You think me mad like everyone else, and you do not laugh."

*In sānus mēdio flumīne quæris aquam.*—"You madly search for water, in the middle of a stream." Said of one who searches for what is wrong where there is nothing good to be found.

*Ins. inus omnis furere credit ceteros.* SYR.—"Every madman believes that all others are mad."

—*Insequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons.* VIRG.—"A steep mountain of waters follows with its towering height."

*Insipientis est dicere, Non putarem.* CIC.—"It is the part of a fool to say, 'I should not have thought so.'"

*Instita hominibus natura violentiæ resistere.* TACIT.—"It is by nature implanted in man to resist oppression."

—*Inspërata accidunt magis sæpe quam quæ speres.* PLAUT.  
 —"Things not hoped for happen more frequently than things which you do hope for."

*Inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium.*

*Jubeo, atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.* TER.

—"I advise you to look into the lives of men, as though into a mirror, and from others to take an example for yourself."

*Integer vitæ scelerisque purus*

*Non eget Mauri jaculis neque arcu.* HOR.

—"The man whose life is unblemished, and unstained by crime, needs not the javelins nor bow of the Moor." Such a man may be wounded in body, but will remain unscathed in soul.

*Integra mens augustissima possessio.* PROV.—"A mind unblemished is the noblest possession."

*Intentio inservire debet legibus, non leges intentioni.* COKE.—  
 "The intention ought to obey the laws, not the laws the intention." The laws ought not to be wrested from their original meaning, to suit the purposes of any one.

*Inter alia.*—"Among other things."

*Inter amicos omnium rerum communitas.* CIC.—"Among friends all property is common."

*Inter arma leges silent.* CIC.—"In the midst of arms the laws are silent." Martial law then takes the place of civic sway.

*Inter cuncta leges, et percontābĕre doctos,*

*Quā ratiōne queas tradūcĕre lĕnĭter ævum.* HOR.

—“Under every circumstance you must read and consult the learned how you may be enabled to pass your life in quiet.”

*Inter delicias semper aliquid sævi nos strangūlat.* PROV.—

“Amid our enjoyments there is always some vexation to torment us.” See *Medio de fonte*, &c.

*Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,*

*Immortāle odium et nunquam sanābile vulnus*

*Ardet adhuc*—

*Inde furor vulgo, quod nūmīna vicinōrum*

*Odit uterque locus, cum solos credit habendos*

*Esse deos, quos ipse colit.*—

JUV.

—“An ancient and inveterate enmity between neighbours, an everlasting hatred, and an ever-rankling wound, still galls them both. Hence has sprung universal rancour, because each community hates the worship of its neighbour, as it believes that those gods only which itself holds sacred ought to be esteemed as such.”

*Inter indoctos etiam cōrydus sonat.* PROV.—“To the unskilled

the voice of the sparrow is music.” A dunce even may impose on the illiterate. The *corydus* was a lark with an inferior note, found in the neighbourhood of Athens.

*Inter malleum et incūdem.* PROV.—“Between the hammer and the anvil.” Said of a person between the horns of a dilemma.

*Inter nos.*—“Between ourselves.” “Not to let it go any further.”

*Inter puēros senex.* PROV.—“An old man among boys.”

Said of a person who by his gravity of manners affects to be wiser than he really is.

*Inter quadrupēdes gloria prima lepus.* MART.—“Of quad-

rupeds the chief glory is the hare.” The Roman gourmands seemed to esteem this animal higher than we do; for we find Horace saying, *Fæcundi lepōris sapiens sectabitur armos.*—“A man of taste will look out for the shoulders of a pregnant hare.”

*Inter spem curamque, timōres inter et iras,*

*Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse suprĕmum :*

*Grata supervĕniet quæ non sperābitur hora.* HOR.

—“In the midst of hope and care, in the midst of fear, and disquietudes, think every day that dawns upon you to be your last; the hour which shall not be expected will come upon you as a grateful boon.”

—*Inter strepit anser olōres.* VIRG.—“A goose he gabbles among the swans.”

—*Inter sylvas Acadēmi quærere verum.* HOR.—“Amid the woods of Academus to seek for truth.” A spot near Athens where Plato lectured, and the philosophers met for discussion.

—*Inter utrumque tene.* OVID.—“Keep a mid course between the two extremes.” See *In medio*, &c.

*Inter vivos.*—“Between” or “among the living.”

*Interdictum est ne bonus cum malifico usum ullius rei conso-ciētur.* PHÆD.—“It is forbidden a good man to hold any intercourse with an evil-doer.”

*Interdum lærymæ pondëra vocis habent.* OVID.—“Sometimes tears have the weight of words.”

*Interdum stultus benè loquitur.* Prov.—“Sometimes a fool speaks to the purpose.” We may learn something of even a fool.

—*Interdum vitia prosunt hominibus,  
Sed tempore ipso tamen apparet veritas.* PHÆD.—“Vices are sometimes profitable to men, but still, in time, the truth transpires.”

*Interdum vulgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat.* HOR.—“Sometimes the populace sees things aright; at other times it errs.”

*Intërea dulces pendent circum oscula nati;  
Casta pudicitiam servat domus.* VIRG.

“Meantime his sweet children hang about his lips, and his chaste abode is the dwelling of virtue.” See *At jam*, &c., and the corresponding lines in *Gray’s Elegy*, Stanza vi.

*Intërea gustus elementa per omnia quærunt,  
Nunquam animo prætiis obstantibus; intërius si  
Attendas, magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur.* JUV.

—“Meantime they search for delicacies throughout all the elements, with minds regardless of expense; watch them narrowly, and you will see that those things please most which cost the highest price.”

*Intërerit multum Davusne loquatur an heros.* HOR.—“It is

of considerable consequence whether (the servant) Davus is speaking, or a hero." The poet here warns dramatic writers to make their characters speak in language appropriate to their station in life.

*Intērest reipublicæ ut quisque re suâ benè utātur.*—"It is of importance to the state that every one should make a good use of his property."

*Interpōne tuis interdum gaudia curis.*—"Season your cares with joys sometimes."

*Intolerābilis nihil est quam fœmīna dives.* JUV.—"Nothing is more unbearable than a woman with a full purse."

*Intonuēre poli et crebris micat ignibus æther.* VIRG.—"The heavens thunder and the sky flashes with vivid lightnings."

—*Intra*

*Fortūnam debet quisque manēre suam.* OVID.

—"Every one is bound to live within his means." See *Crede mihi*, &c.

—*Intus et in cute novi.* PERS.—"I know thee inside and out." See *Ad populum*, &c.

—*Intus et in jecōre ægro*

*Nascuntur dōmīni.*— PERS.

—"In our own breasts, and from a morbid liver, our masters spring up." Our passions, if they are not our servants, will become our masters.

*Intūta quæ indēcōra.* TACIT.—"Those things which are unbecoming are unsafe."

*Invendibili merci oportet ultro emptōrem abducere,*

*Proba merx facile emptorem rēperit, tametsi in abstrūso sit.*

PLAUT.

—"To unsaleable wares it is necessary to try to entice the buyer; good wares easily meet with a purchaser, although they may be hid in a corner."

*Invēni portum, Spes et Fortūna valēte;*

*Sat me lusistis, ludite nunc alios.*

"I've reach'd the harbour, Hope and Chance, adieu!

You've play'd with me, now play with others too."

Lines at the end of Le Sage's *Gil Blas*. Translated from the *Anthologia Græca*. See *Jam portum*, &c. Burton ascribes this version, with some variations, to Prudentius.

*Invēnies vestri præcōnia nōmīnis illic;*

*Invēnies ānīmi pignōra multa mei.* OVID.

—“There wilt thou find the commendations of thy name · there wilt thou find full many a pledge of my esteem.”

*Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,  
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.* VIRG.

—“Men who have improved life by their discoveries in art, and who have insured remembrance by their good deserts.”

*Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni  
Tormentum majus.*— JUV.

—“Sicilian tyrants invented nothing that is a greater torment than envy.” He alludes to the brazen bull of Perillus, made for the Sicilian tyrant Phalaris, in which his victims were roasted to death. This, as well as the cave of Dionysius of Syracuse, were productive of slight tortures compared with those produced by envy.

*Invidiam ferre aut fortis aut felix potest.* SYR.—“The brave or the fortunate are able to endure envy.”

*Invidiam placare paras, virtute relicta?* HOR.—“Do you think of appeasing envy by forsaking virtue?”

*Invidus alterius macrescit rebus optimis.* HOR.—“The envious man grows lean on seeing the prosperity of another.” A description of the cankering effects of envy.

*Invidus, iracundus, iners, vinosus, amator,  
Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit,  
Si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem.* HOR.

—“The envious, the choleric, the indolent, the slave to wine, to women—none is so savage that he cannot be tamed, if he will only lend a patient ear to discipline.”

*Invisa nunquam imperia retinentur diu.* SEN.—“A sway that has incurred hatred is never held long.”

*Invisa potentia, atque miseranda vita eorum, qui se metui quam amari malunt.* CORN. NEP.—“The power is detested, and the existence wretched, of those who would rather be feared than loved.”

*Inviso semel principe seu bene, seu male, gesta premunt.* TACIT.  
—“A ruler once detested, his deeds, whether good or bad, lead to his downfall.” Somewhat similar to our proverb—“Give a dog a bad name and hang him.”

*Inventa Minerva.* CIC. and HOR.—“Minerva being unwilling.” Minerva being the goddess of wisdom, it was supposed that she was the bestower of that invaluable attribute.

If a work appeared to be destitute of wisdom, or genius, it was said to have been composed *invitá Minervá*, “against the will of Minerva.”

*Invitat culpam qui peccatum præterit.* SYR.—“He who passes a crime unpunished, encourages sin.”

*Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti.* HOR.—“He who saves a man’s life against his will does just the same as if he murdered him.” His benevolence is as little estimated as if he were his most bitter enemy.

*Involvère diem nimbi et nox humida cælum*

*Abstulit.*—

VIRG.

—“Clouds enwrapped the day, and humid night withdrew the heavens from our view.”

*Ipsa hæret scöpulis, et quantum vertice ad auras*

*Æthërias, tantum radice in Tartära tendit.*

VIRG.

—“[The tree] itself cleaves fast to the rocks, and as high as it shoots upwards into the æthereal regions, so deep does it descend with its roots to Tartarus below.”

—*Ipsæ rursum concédite sylvæ.* VIRG.—“And you, ye woods, once more farewell!”

*Ipsæ dies agit festos; fususque per herbam,*

*Ignis ubi in medio, et socii cratera corönant,*

*Tè libans, Lenææ, vocat.*—

VIRG.

—“The swain himself keeps holiday; and stretched on the grass, where there is a fire in the middle, and where his companions crown the bowl, he invokes thee, Lenæus, as he makes the libation.”

*Ipsæ dixit.*—“He himself said it.” He said it on his *ipse dixit*. A mere saying or assertion without proof.

*Ipsæ Jupiter, neque pluens omnibus placet, neque abstînens.*

*Prov.*—“Not even Jupiter himself can please all, whether he sends rain or whether he leaves off.”

*Ipsæ pavet; nec qua commissas flectat habénas,*

*Nec scit quâ sit iter; nec si sciat impëret illis.* OVID.

—“He becomes alarmed, nor knows which way to turn the reins intrusted to him, nor does he know the way; nor if he did know, could he control the steeds.” Persons who undertake what they cannot accomplish are in the predicament of Phaëton, when he attempted to guide the horses of the Sun.

*Ipse semet canit.* *Prov.*—"He sings about himself." In our phrase, "He is his own trumpeter."

*Ipsi lætitiâ voces ad sidëra jactant*

*Intonsi montes ; ipsæ jam carmîna rupes,  
Ipsa sonant arbusta.*— VIRG.

—"The unshorn mountains themselves send forth their voices to the stars; even the rocks utter their song, the very shrubs resound."

*Ipsissîma vërba.*—"The very identical words."

*Ipsò factò.*—"In fact itself." "Absolutely," or "actually."

*Ipsò jure.*—"By the law itself."

—*Ira furor brevis est.*— HOR.—"Anger is a short madness."

—*Ira quæ tēgitur nocet ;*

*Professa perdunt odia vindictæ locum.* SEN.

—"Resentment which is concealed is baneful; hatred avowed loses the opportunity of revenge." The object of the resentment is put upon his guard.

*Iracundiam qui vincit, hostem supërat maximum.* SYR.—"He who overcomes his anger, subdues his greatest enemy."

*Irârûm tantos volvis sub pectõre fluctus ?* VIRG.—"Do you harbour such torrents of anger in your breast?"

—*Iras et verba locant.*— MART.—"They let out for hire their anger and their words." A satirical view of the duties of a pleader.

*Irâtus cum ad se redit, sibi tum irascitur.* SYR.—"An angry man, when he returns to himself, is angry with himself." He is overwhelmed with self-reproach.

*Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devënit et Ancus.* HOR.—"It still remains for you to go where Ancus and Numa have gone before."

*Irrëpit in hominûm mentes dissimulatio.* CIC.—"Dissimulation creeps apace into the minds of men."

*Irrigat ros herbam virentem, et calor solâris tēpëfacit.*—"The dew waters the growing grass, and the sun's heat warms it."

*Irritâbis crabrõnes.* PLAUT.—"You will irritate the hornets." Or, as we say, You will bring a hornet's nest about your ears.

*Is cadet ante senem qui sapit ante diem.* *Prov.*—"He dies

before he is old, who is wise before his day." See *Cito maturum*, &c.

*Is est honos hōmīni pudīco, meminisse officium suum.* PLAUT.—“To be mindful of his duty is true honour to an upright man.”

*Is hābitus animōrum fuit, ut pessimum facinus audērent pauci, plures vellent, omnes pāterentur.* TACIT.—“Such was the state of feeling, that a few dared to perpetrate the worst of crimes, more wished to do so, all suffered it.”

*Is maxīmè divitiis utitur, qui mīnīmè divitiis indiget.* SEN.—“He uses riches to the best purpose, who stands the least in need of riches.”

*Is mihi demum vivēre et frui ānimā vidētur, qui āliquo negōtie intentus, prāclāri facinōris aut artis bonæ famam quærit.* SALL.—“That man in fine appears to me to live and to enjoy life, who, being engaged in any business, seeks the reputation attendant upon some illustrious deed, or upon the discovery of some useful art.”

*Is mihi vidētur amplissimus qui suā virtūte in altiōrem locum pervēnit.* CIC.—“He is, in my opinion, the greatest man, who has by his own virtues raised himself to a higher station.”

*Is mīnimo eget mortālis, qui mīnimum cupit.* SYR.—“He of all mortals is the least in want, who desires the least.”

*Is ordo vitio carēto, cætēris spēcimen esto.*—“Let this order be free from vice, and an ensample to the others.” This injunction was contained in the Twelve Tables at Rome, and was addressed to the Senatorial or Patrician order. The highest in rank should be most careful to set a good example.

*Is sāpiens qui se ad casus accommodet omnes;*

*Stultus in adversis ire natātor aquis.*

—“He is the wise man who can accommodate himself to all contingencies; the fool struggles, like a swimmer, to go against the stream.” This is not the motto of the *Justus et tenax propositi vir*, but it is the one usually adopted by the man who “wants to get on in the world.”

—*Istam*

*Oro, (si quis adhuc prēcibus locus) exue mentem.* VIRG.

—“I beseech you (if my entreaties can still have any effect) lay aside that intention.”

*Isia decens fūcies longis vitiābitur annis ;  
Rugaque in antiquā fronte senilis erit.* OVID.

—“That beauteous face will be spoiled by length of years,  
and the wrinkle of age will be on thy antiquated brow.”

*Isthuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est  
Videre, sed etiam illa quæ futūra sunt  
Prospicere.*— TER.

—“That is wisdom indeed, not to look at the present  
moment, but to look forward to what is to come.”

*Ita comparatam esse hōmīnum naturam omnium,  
Aliena ut mēlius videant et dijudicent,  
Quam sua!*— TER.

—“That the nature of men should be so constituted, that  
they can see and judge of other men’s affairs better than  
their own!”

*Ita dīs est placitum, voluptātem ut mœror comes consequatur.*  
PLAUT.—“It has so pleased the gods that Sorrow should  
attend as companion on Pleasure.”

*Ita finitima sunt falsa veris, ut in præcipitem locum non debeat  
se sapiens committere.* CIC.—“Falsehood borders so closely  
upon truth, that a wise man should not trust himself too  
near the precipice.” A rebuke against quibbling.

*Ita lex scripta est.*—“To such effect is the law written.”  
The words of a man who argues tersely, and by the letter.

*Ita me Dii ament! ubi sim nescio.* TER.—“May the gods  
so love me, I know not where I am.” I am bewildered,  
quite beside myself.

*Ita nobilissima Græciæ civitas, quondam vero etiam doctissima  
sui civis unius acutissimi monumentum ignorasset, nisi ab  
hōmine Arpināte didicisset.* CIC.—“So the most noble  
city of Greece, once too the most distinguished for learn-  
ing, would have remained in ignorance of the monument  
of her most talented citizen, had it not learned from a man  
of Arpinum” (now Abruzzo). Cicero speaks of the city  
of Syracuse; he himself having found there the tomb of  
Archimedes, covered with weeds, and abandoned to oblivion.

*Ita oportuit intrare in gloriam suam.*—“Thus ought he to  
enter upon his career of glory.”

—*Ita servum par videtur frugi se instituere ;  
Proinde heri ut sint, ipse item sit, vultum e vultu comparet ;  
Tristis sit, si heri sint tristes ; hilāris sit si gaudeant*

PLAUT.

—“Thus does it seem becoming for a trusty servant to conduct himself; just as his superiors are should he be too; by their countenances he should fashion his own countenance; if his superiors are grave, let him be grave; if they rejoice, let him be merry.” See *Indigna digna*, &c.

—*Ita vertere seria ludo.* HOR.—“Thus to turn serious matters into jest.”

*Ita vita est hominum, quasi, cum ludas tessëris ;*

*Si illud quod maxime opus est jactu non cadit,*

*Illud quod cecidit forte id arte ut corrigas.* TER.

—“The life of man is just like playing with dice; if that which you most want to throw does not turn up, that which turns up by chance you must correct by skill.”

*Ita voluerunt, ita factum est.*—“So they willed it, and so it has been done.”

—*Iter factum corruptius imbre.* HOR.—“The way being rendered more disagreeable by the rain.”

*Iter pigrorum quasi sepes spinarum.* From *Proverbs* xv. 19.

—“The way of the slothful is as a hedge of thorns.”

*Itërum ille eam rem judicatam judicat*

*Majoreque mulctâ mulctat.*— PLAUT.

—“He is trying a matter again that has been tried already, and is mulcting us again with a still heavier fine.”

*Ixion quod versari narratur rotâ*

*Volubilem fortunam jactari docet.* PHÆD.

—“The story of Ixion whirling round upon the wheel, teaches us how changeful a thing is fortune.”

## J.

—*Jacet ecce Tibullus,*

*Vix manet e toto parva quod urna capit.* OVID.

—“See, here Tibullus lies; of one so great there hardly remains enough to fill a little urn.”

*Jacta est alea.*—“The die is cast.” The deed is done, and there is now no room for deliberation.

*Jactitatio.* Law Term.—“A boasting.” Jactitation of marriage is a false boasting of a person that he, or she, is married to another, such not being the case. On a *libel*

brought against the party guilty of jactitation, the ecclesiastical courts will impose silence on him or her

—*Jam desuetudine longâ*

*Vix subeunt ipsi verba Latina mihi.* OVID.

—“From long disuse scarcely do Latin modes of expression recur to me.” The complaint of Ovid, when in exile at Tomi in Pontus.

—*Jam istæc insipientia est,*

*Sic viam in promptu gērere.*—PLAUT.

—“Why, this is sheer folly, thus to keep your wrath always bottled up in readiness.”

*Jam nunc minâci murmuræ cornuum*

*Perstringis aures; jam litui strepunt.* HOR.

—“Even now you stun our ears with the threatening murmur of horns; now the clarions sound.”

*Jam pauca arâtro jūgëra rēgiæ*

*Moles relinquunt.*—HOR.

—“Princely palaces will soon leave but few acres to the plough.” The allusion is to the vast tracts of land enclosed by the rich for purposes of ornament, and no longer available for the public benefit.

*Jam portum invēni, Spes et Fortūna valēte!*

*Nil mihi vobiscum est, lūdite nunc alios.*

—“I have now gained the harbour, Hope and Fortune, adieu! I have nothing to do with you, now go play with others.” A translation by Sir Thomas More of an Epigram in the Greek Anthology. See *Inveni portum, &c.*

—*Jam protervâ*

*Fronte petit Läläge maritum.* HOR.

—“Already, with unblushing face, does Lalage seek a husband.”

*Jam redit et Virgo, rēdeunt Säturnia regna.* VIRG.—“Now the Virgin returns, now the Saturnian age returns.” The supposed reign of Astræa, the goddess of justice, in the Golden Age.

—*Jam sævus apertam*

*In räbiem cæpit verti jocus, et per honestas*

*Ire minax impūne domos.*—HOR.

—“At length the bitter raillery began to be turned into open rage, and menaces with impunity to stalk through reputable houses.”

*Jam satis*--*ohe*. AUSON.—“Hold—enough!”

—*Jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant*. VIRG.—  
“Now the high tops of the villages afar send forth their  
smoke.”

*Jamque opus exēgi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignis,  
Nec pōtērit ferrum, nec edax abōlēre vetustas*. OVID.

—“I have now completed a work which neither the anger of  
Jove, nor fire, nor the sword, nor consuming time, will be  
able to destroy.” A prediction of the poet, which, thus  
far, has been verified, and deservedly so.

*Jamque quiescēbant voces hōmīnumque canumque ;  
Lunaque nocturnos alta regēbat equos*. OVID.

—“And now the voices of men and the baying of dogs  
were lulled, and the moon or high was guiding the steeds  
of night.”

—*Jānuā lethi*

*Sed patet immāni, et vasto respectat hiātu*. LUCRET.

—“But the gate of death yawns with its wide and vast  
entrance.” “Broad is the way that leadeth to destruc-  
tion.” *Matt.* vii. 13.

*Jānuis clausis*.—“With closed doors;” that is, “in se-  
crecy.”

*Jasper fert myrrham, thus Melchior, Balthazar aurum*.

*Hęc quicum secum portet tria nōmīna regum,  
Solvitur a morbo, Dōmīni pietāte, cadūco*.

—“Jasper brings myrrh, Melchior frankincense, and Bal-  
thazar gold. Whoever carries with him the names of these  
three kings will be exempt, by the goodness of God, from  
the falling sickness.” A mediæval charm. These were  
said to be the names of the kings of the Magi, who were  
led by the star to the cradle of our Saviour in Beth-  
lehem. They are usually called the Three Kings of Cologne.

*Jejunus raro stōmāchus vulgāria temnit*. HOR.—“A hungry  
stomach rarely despises plain food.”

—*Jovis omnia plena*. VIRG.—“All things are full of Jove.”  
The hand of Providence is visible everywhere.

—*Jubeo totas aperire fenestras*. OVID.—“I bid you open  
all the windows.”

*Jubilāte Deo*.—“O be joyful in the Lord.” The beginning  
of the Hundreth Psalm.

—*Jucunda et idōnea dicere vitæ*. HOR.—“To relate what

- is agreeable and suited to our conduct in life." The useful, as well as the amusing. See *Omne tulit, &c.*
- Jucunda est memōria prætēritōrum malōrum.* CIC.—"The recollection of past evils is pleasant."
- Jucunda rerum vicissitūdo.*—"A delightful change of circumstances."
- Jucundi acti labōres.* CIC.—"The remembrance of difficulties overcome is delightful."
- Jucundum et carum stērilis facit uxor amicum.* JUV.—"A barren wife makes a dear and interesting friend." To those, namely, who are looking for her husband's money after his decease.
- Jucundum nihil est, nisi quod rēficit variētas.* SYR.—"Nothing is pleasant that is not enlivened with variety."
- Judex damnātur cum nocens absolvitur.* SYR.—"The judge is condemned when the guilty is acquitted." That is, when the sentence is supposed to be dictated by corrupt motives, or to betray incapacity.
- Judex non potest esse testis in prōpriā causā.* COKE.—"A judge cannot be a witness in his own cause."
- Judex non solum quid possit, sed etiam quid deceat ponderāre debet.* CIC.—"A judge ought to weigh well not only what he may do, but also what he ought to do."
- Judicandum est lēgibus, non exemplis.* *Law Max.*—"We must judge according to law, not by precedent."
- Judice te mercēde caret, per seque petenda est*  
*Externis virtus incomitāta bonis.* OVID.  
 —"In thy judgment, virtue needs no reward, and is to be sought for her own sake, unaccompanied by external benefits."
- Judices qui ex lege judicātis, lēgibus obtemperāre debētis.* CIC.  
 —"You judges who judge according to the law, ought to be obedient to the law."
- Judicia Dei sunt ita recondita ut quis illa scrutāri nullatēnus possit.* CIC.—"The decrees of God are so impenetrable, that no one can possibly scrutinize them." The ways of Heaven are unsearchable. See *Job* v. 9; *Rom.* ii. 33.
- Judicio acri perpendere.* LUCRET.—"To weigh with keen discernment."
- Judicis est innocentiae subvenire.* CIC.—"It is the duty of the judge to succour innocence."

*Judicis officium est, ut res, ita tempōra rerum*

*Quærere.*—

OVID.

—“It is the duty of a judge, to consider not only the facts, but the circumstances of the case.”

*Judicium Dei.*—“The judgment of God.” The name by which the *ordeal* by fire or water was called in the middle ages, because it was supposed that God would by his intervention manifest the guilt or innocence of the party tried.

*Judicium p̄rium aut leges terræ.*—“The judgment of our peers, or the laws of the land.” By these only can an Englishman be condemned. Words from the *Magna Charta*, selected as his motto by that eminent judge, Lord Camden. The nobles are judged by the nobles, the commons by the commons, each by their peers.

*Judicium subtile videndis artibus.*— HOR.—“An acute discernment in understanding the arts.”

*Jugulāre mortuos.* *Prov.*—“To stab the dead.” To be guilty not only of needless cruelty, but also of cowardice.

*Juncta juvant.*—“United, they assist.” Said of things trifling in themselves, but which, put together, acquire strength.

*Jungere dextras.* VIRG.—“To join right hands.” Or, as we say, “to shake hands.”

*Jungere equos Titan v̄lōcibus imp̄rat Horis.* OVID.—“Titan commands the swift-flying Hours to yoke the horses.” The poet speaks of the *Hours*, which were personified under the names of *Eunomia*, *Dice*, *Irene*, *Carpo*, and *Thallo*, as harnessing the horses of the sun.

*Jupiter est quodcunque vides, quocunque mov̄ris.* LUCAN.—“Where’er you turn your eyes, where’er you move, ’tis God you see.” The doctrine of Pantheism.

*Jupiter in multos t̄merāria fulm̄na torquet,*

*Qui p̄nam culpā non merūre pati.*

OVID.

—“Jupiter hurls his lightnings at random against many, who have not deserved punishment for any commensurate fault.”

*Jupiter tonans.*—“The thunderer Jove.” “The *Jupiter tonans* of debate,” i. e. a “great gun” in argument.

*Jura negat sibi nata, nihil non arrōgat armis.* HOR.—“He denies that laws were framed against him; he arrogates

everything to himself by force of arms." The acts of a tyrant or usurper.

*Juratōres sunt jūdices facti.* *Law Max.*—"The jurors are the judges of the facts."

*Jurāvi linguā, mentem injurātam gero.* *CIC.*—"I have sworn with my tongue, but I have a mind unsworn." I feel no constraint to perform my oath. The words of a man from whom an oath has been extorted by unlawful means and under duress, or the mental reservation of a subtle casuist.

*Jure divīno.*—"By Divine law," meaning, "by the will of Heaven," irrespective of the will of the people. The sovereigns of the line of the Stuarts were the last monarchs of Great Britain who claimed to govern by this title.

*Jure humāno.*—"By human law." By laws made and upheld by men. The present emperor of France professes to reign *jure humano*, "by the will of the people."

*Jure repræsentatiōnis.* *Law Term.*—"By right of representation." As representing another party.

*Jurgia præcipue vino stimulāta cavēto.* *ŌVID.*—"Especially avoid quarrels excited by wine."

*Jus aliquod faciunt affinia vincūla nobis.* *ŌVID.*—"The links of connexion form a certain tie between us."

*Jus civile.*—"The civil law," i. e. the Roman law, which, to a certain extent, is still used in our ecclesiastical courts.

*Jus civile neque inflecti grātiā, neque perfringi potentiā, neque adulterāri pecūniā debet.* *CIC.*—"The law of the land ought neither to be warped by favour, nor broken through by power, nor corrupted by money."

*Jus divinum.*—"Divine right."

*Jus gentium.*—"The law of nations." Laws formed on strict principles of universal justice, and acknowledged by all nations of the civilized world as the basis of their international relations.

*Jus postliminii.*—"The law of recovery." A Roman law which restored certain rights and privileges to one who had lost them was thus called.

*Jus primogenituræ.*—"The right of eldership."

*Jus proprietatis.*—"The right of property."

*Jus regium.*—"Royal right."

*Jus sanguinis. quod in legitimis successiōnibus spectatur, ipso*

*nativitātis tempore quæsitum est.* *Law Max.*—"The right of consanguinity, which is regarded in successions by law, is established at the very moment of our birth."

*Jus summum sæpe summa malitia est.* *TER.*—"Extreme law is often extreme wrong." See *Summum jus*, &c.

*Justæ causæ facilis est defensio.* *CIC.*—"It is easy to defend a just cause."

—*Justissimus unus*

—*Et servantissimus æqui.* *VIRG.*

—"Most just and most observant of what is right." **The** character of Ripheus.

*Justitia erga Deum religio dicitur; erga parentes pietas.*—*CIC.*—"Fulfilment of our duty towards God is called religion; towards our parents, piety."

*Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus.* *CIC.*—"Justice is obedience to the written law."

*Justitia nihil expetit præmii.* *CIC.*—"Justice seeks no reward."

*Justitia non novit patrem nec matrem, solum veritatem spectat.* *Law Max.*—"Justice knows neither father nor mother; it looks at truth alone."

*Justitiâ tanta vis est, ut ne illi quidem, qui maléficio et scélère pascuntur, possint sine ullâ particulâ justitiæ vivere.* *CIC.*—"There is so vast a power in justice, that those even who live by crime and wickedness, cannot live without some small portion of justice among them." Hence the proverb which says that "There is honour among thieves."

*Justitiæ partes sunt, non violare homines, verecundiæ non offendere.* *CIC.*—"It is the duty of justice to do injury to no man; of propriety, to offend none."

*Justum bellum quibus necessarium, et pia arma quibus nulla nisi in armis relinquitur spes.* *LIVY.*—"War is just to those to whom it is necessary; and an appeal to arms is a sacred duty with those who have no hope left except in arms."

*Justum et tenacem propõsiti virum,  
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,  
Non vultus instantis tyranni  
Mente quatit solidâ.* *HOR.*

—"Not the rage of the people pressing to hurtful measures, not the aspect of the threatening tyrant, can shake

from his settled purpose the man who is just and determined in his resolution."

*Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum.* SEN.—"It is the failing of youth, not to be able to restrain its own impetuosity."

*Juxta fluvium puteum fodit.* PROV.—"He is digging a well close by a river." Said of a person adding to a supply which is already more than sufficient.

## K.

*Kyrie eleison.*—"Lord, have mercy upon us." Two Latinized Greek words in common use in the responses of the Romish Church.

## L.

*LL. D.* for "*Legum Doctor*," "Doctor of Laws."

*L. S.* for "*Locus sigilli*," which see.

*Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.* HOR.—See *Rusticus expectat*, &c.

*Labitur occulte, fallitque volubilis ætas.* OVID.—"Age glides stealthily on, and beguiles us as it flies."

—*Labor omnia vincit*

*Improbus.*— VIRG.

—"Incessant labour conquers everything."

—*Laborem*

*Dulce levamen.*— HOR.

—"The sweet soother of my cares." The words addressed by the poet to his lyre, the solace of his leisure hours.

—*Lachrymæque decora,*

*Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.* VIRG.

—"His graceful tears, and a merit that still more commends itself in a beautiful person."

—*Lactuca innatat acri*

*Post vinum stomacho.*— HOR.

—"Lettuce after wine floats on an acrid stomach." Words to be borne in mind by the *bon vivant*.

*Lætus in præsens ânîmus, quod ultra est*

*Odërit curâre, et amâra lento*

*Tempëret risu. Nihil est ab omni*

*Parte beātum.*

HOR.

—“The mind that is cheerful at the present hour, will be indifferent about anything beyond it, and meet the bitters of life with a complacent smile. Nothing is blessed on every side.”

*Lætus sorte tuâ vives sapienter.*—“If you are wise you will live contented with your lot.”

*Lâpides lôquîtur, cãveant lectôres ne cërëbrum iis excütîat.*—

“He speaks stones; let his readers take care that he does not knock their brains out.” See *Plautus, Aulul.* II. i. 29.

*Lapis philosophôrum.*—“The philosopher’s stone.” A supposed mineral, sought by the alchemists of the middle ages, the property of which was to transmute the base metals into gold.

*Lapis qui volvitur algam non gënërat.* *Prov.*—“A rolling stone finds no sea-weed.” Or as we say, “A rolling stone gathers no moss.” The figure, in the Latin, refers to the stone on the sea-shore, upon which, as it rolls to and fro, the sea-weed does not collect.

*Lapsus calâmi.*—“A slip of the pen.”

*Lapsus linguæ.*—“A slip of the tongue.”

*Lascîvi sôböles gregis.* HOR.—“The descendants of a wanton race.”

*Lateat scintillûla forsan.*—“Some small spark may lie perchance concealed.” These words (in reference to the vital spark) have been adopted as the motto of the Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently drowned.

*Lätërem lavas.* *Prov.*—“You are washing a brick.” This was originally said of unburnt bricks, which the more they were scoured, the more muddy they became. “You are making bad worse.”

—*Latet anguis in herbâ.* VIRG.—“A snake lies hidden in the grass.” Individuals, like armies, suffer most from perils that lie in ambush.

*Lätius regnes, ävidum domando*

*Spîritum, quam si Lîbyam remôtis*

*Gädibus jungas, et ütërque Pænus*

*Serviat uni.*

HOB.

—“You may possess a more extensive dominion by controlling a craving disposition, than if you could unite Libya to the distant Gades, and the natives of either Carthage were subject to you alone.”

*Latrant me, lăteo ac tăceo.*—“They bark at me, but I lie hid, and hold my tongue.”

*Latrante uno, latrat statim et alter canis.* *Prov.*—“When one dog barks, another at once barks too.”

*Latrantem curatne alta Diăna canem?* *Prov.*—“Does Diana on high care for the dog that bays her?”

*Laudāri a laudāto viro.* *CIC.*—“To be praised by a man who deserves praise.”

*Laudat vênāles qui vult extrūdĕre merces.* *HOR.*—“He praises the wares he has to sell who wishes to push them off upon others.”

—*Laudāto ingentia rura,*  
*Exiguum cōlito.* *VIRG.*

—“Commend large estates, but cultivate a small one.” You will both avoid giving offence to others, and will insure your own happiness and peace of mind.

—*Laudātor tempōris acti.* *HOR.*—“A praiser of times past.” An old man, who, like Nestor in the Iliad, is always praising the men and manners of former times. A weakness both amiable and natural. See *Ætas parentum*, &c.

—*Laudātur ab his, culpātur ab illis.* *HOR.*—“He is praised by these, censured by those.”

*Laudibus arguitur vini vinōsus.*—*HOR.*—“The drunkard is convicted by his praises of wine.”

*Laudis amōre tumes? sunt certa piācūla quæ te*  
*Ter purè lecto, pōtĕrunt recreāre, libello.* *HOR.*

—“Do you swell with the love of praise? There are [in philosophy] certain purgations which can restore you, a certain treatise being thrice perused with purity of mind.”

*Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco, congrĕgo clerum,*  
*Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro.*

—“I praise the true God, I summon the people, I assemble the clergy, I mourn the dead, I put to flight the plague, I celebrate festivals.” Inscription on a church bell. See *Funera*, &c.

*Laudo, malum cum amīci tuum ducis malum.* *PLAUT.*—“I

commend you for considering the affliction of your friend your own affliction."

*Laureum bacculum gesto.* *Prov.*—"I carry a sprig of laurel." I am proof against all dangers. The laurel was thought by the ancients to be an antidote against poison, and to afford security against lightning.

*Laus Deo.*—"Praise be to God."

*Laus in proprio ore sordescit.* *Prov.*—"A man's own praise of himself is unseemly." "Self-praise is no recommendation."

*Lebēride cæcior.* *Prov.*—"Blinder than a serpent's slough." Which has holes only instead of eyes.

*Legē totum si vis scire totum.*—"Read the whole if you wish to know the whole." It is not easy to judge of a book on one connected subject, by reading a bit here and there.

*Legem brevem esse oportet quo faciilius ab impēritis tēneātur.* *SEN.*—"A law ought to be short that it may be the more easily understood by the unlearned."

*Leges a victōribus dicuntur, accipiuntur a victis.* *CURT.*—"Conditions are made by the conquerors, accepted by the conquered."

*Leges ad civium salutem, civitātumque incolunitātem conditæ sunt.* *CIC.*—"Laws were made for the safety of citizens, and the security of states."

—*Leges mori serviunt.* *PLAUT.*—"The laws are subservient to usage."

*Leges sunt inventæ quæ cum omnibus semper unā atque eādē voce loquerentur.* *CIC.*—"Laws are so made that they may always speak with one and the same voice to all."

Good laws are no respecters of persons.

*Legis constructio non facit injuriam.* *Law Max.*—"The construction of the law does injury to no man." For instance, it will not suppose a man to grant away that which rightfully belongs to another.

—*Legitima fraudatur litēra voce ;*

*Blæsaque fit jusso lingua coacta sono.* *OVID.*

—"The letters are deprived of their full sound, and the lisping tongue is contracted with an affected pronunciation."

*Legum ministri magistrātus, legum interpretēs judicēs ; legum a-nique idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut libēri esse possimus.*

*CIC.*—"The magistrates are the ministers of the law, the

judges the interpreters of the laws; we all, in fine, are the servants of the law, that we may be free."

*Lenior et melior fis, accedente senectâ?* HOR.—"Do you become milder and better, as old age approaches?"

*Leniter ex merito quidquid patiâre ferendum est,  
Quæ venit indignè pœna dolenda venit.* OVID.

—"Whatever you suffer deservedly should be borne with patience; the penalty that comes upon us undeservedly comes as a ground for complaint." The poet thus consoles himself, upon his banishment to Thrace without having deserved it.

*Lentiscum mandêre.* Prov.—"To chew mastich." Said of people over-nice about their personal appearance. Gum mastich is a whitener of the teeth, and a preserver of the gums.

*Leônem larvâ terres.* Prov.—"You are for frightening a lion with a mask."

*Leonina societas.* Prov.—"A lion's society." A partnership where one individual engrosses the whole power and authority. See the Fable of the Lion in Partnership, in *Phædrus*, b. i. f. 1.

*Leonini versus.*—"Leonine verses." These consist of Latin hexameters, or hexameters and pentameters, in rhyme. There are various kinds; but the most common is that in which the cæsura in the fifth syllable rhymes with the end of the line, thus:

*En rex Edvardus debacchans ut leopardus.*

("Lo! king Edward, raging like a leopard.")

Other metres are however used in the Leonine hymns of the Roman Catholic Church. The name is said to have been derived from Leoninus, a monk of the twelfth century. He may very possibly have revived the use of these rhymes; but we find them composed as far back as the third century.

*Leônium ora a magistris impûnè tractantur.* SEN.—"The mouths of lions are handled with impunity by their keepers." That which is dangerous to one man may be done in safety by another.

*Lepidi mores turpem ornatum fucilè factis compröbant.* PLAUT.—"Good morals have no difficulty in setting off a lowly garb."

*Lēpōris vitam vivit.* *Prov.*—"He lives the life of a hare."

He is always full of fears and anxiety.

*Lepos et festivitas orationis.* *Cic.*—"The pleasantry and playfulness of his conversation."

—*Leve fit quod benè fertur onus.* *Ovid.*—"The load becomes light which is borne with cheerfulness."

*Leves homines futuri sunt imprōvidi.* *Tacit.*—"Light-minded men are careless of the future."

*Lēvia perpessi sumus, si flenda patimur.* *Sen.*—"We have had to suffer but trifles if our sufferings are merely such as we should weep for." Real misfortunes require something more than tears as their remedy.

*Lēviōra sunt injūria, quæ repentino aliquo motu accidunt, quam ea quæ meditāte præparāta inferuntur.* *Cic.*—"The injuries which befall us unexpectedly are less severe than those which we are deliberately anticipating."

*Lēvis est dolor qui capere consilium potest.* *Sen.*—"That grief is but light which can take counsel."

*Lēvius solet timere qui propius timet.* *Sen.*—"A man's fears are diminished when the danger is near at hand." Danger appears less formidable when looked in the face.

*Lex appetit perfectum.* *Law Max.*—"The law aims at perfection."

*Lex citius tolerare vult privatum damnum quam publicum malum.* *Coke.*—"The law will sooner tolerate a private loss than a public evil."

*Lex est, quæ in Græcorum conviviiis obtinetur, aut bibat aut abeat. Et rectè. Aut enim fruatur aliquis, pariter cum aliis, voluptate potandi; ut ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat ante discēdat.* *Cic.*—"At the banquets of the Greeks a custom prevails, that every man shall either drink or begone: and with good reason: for every man should enjoy, equally with the rest, the pleasure of drinking; lest he, being sober, should witness any violence of conduct, before he departs, on the part of those who are overtaken with wine."

*Lex neminem cogit ad impossibilia.* *Law Max.*—"The law compels no man to do impossibilities." If a man under a penalty in a bond undertakes to do a physical impossibility, the law will not allow the penalty to be recovered.

*Lex nēmīni operātur inīquum; nēmīni facit injuriam.* *Law Max.*—"The law works injustice to no man, does injury to none."

*Lex non scripta.*—"The unwritten law." The common law of England, which originated in custom prior to the time of Richard I., and has never been committed to writing. The eldest son inherits realty to the exclusion of the younger children under the *Lex non scripta*.

*Lex prospicit non respicit.* *Law Max.*—"The law is prospective, not retrospective."

*Lex scripta.*—"The written" or "statute law."

*Lex taliōnis.*—"The law of retaliation," or "of requital." "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." This is the law of revenge, not of justice, and not unlike what the Americans call "Lynch Law."

*Lex terræ.*—"The law of the land." A term used in contradistinction to the "civil law."

*Lex universa est quæ jubet nasci et mori.* *SYR.*—"There is one universal law which commands that we shall be born and shall die."

*Libera te metu mortis.* *SEN.*—"Deliver thyself from the fear of death." By doing your best to insure the reward of a good life.

*Liberi parentes alant, aut vinciantur.*—"Let children support their parents, or be imprisoned." A Roman law.

*Librius quam ut imperantium mēmīnissent.* *TACIT.*—"Too freely to remember their own rulers."

*Libertas est potestas faciendi id quod jure licet.* *Law Max.*—"Liberty is the power of doing that which the law permits." The proper estimate of real liberty.

*Libertas, quæ sera, tamen respexit inertem.* *VIRG.*—"Liberty which, though late, looked back upon me in my helpless state."

—*Libertas ultīma mundi*

*Quo stētērit fērienda loco.*— *LUCAN.*

—"In the spot where liberty has made her last stand must she be smitten." A sentiment attributed by Lucan to Julius Cæsar.

*Libidinōsa et intempērans adolescentia effectum corpus tradit senectūti.* *CIC.*—"A youth of sensuality and intemperance transmits to old age a worn-out body."

*Libido effrenata effrenatam appetentiam efficit.* *Prov.*—"Unbridled gratification produces unbridled desire." See *Sic quibus*, &c.

*Libra justa justitiam servat.*—"A just balance preserves justice."

—*Liceat concedere veris.* *HOR.*—"It is only right to yield to truth."

*Licet superbus ambules pecuniâ,  
Fortuna non mutat genus.* *HOR.*

—"Although you may strut about, proud of your money, fortune does not change birth." Words addressed to a conceited *parvenu*.

—*Licuit, semperque licebit*

*Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis.*

—"It ever has been lawful, and ever will be, to spare the person, but to censure the vice."

*Lignum vitæ.*—"The wood of life." Boxwood, or the wood of the *guaiacum officinale*, is popularly so called.

—*Limæ labor et mora.* *HOR.*—"The labour and tediousness of the file." The wearisome labour of correcting and giving the last polish to a work.

*Lingua mali loquax malæ mentis est indicium.* *SYR.*—"An evil tongue is the proof of an evil mind." Because "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." *Luke* vi. 4, 5.

—*Lingua mali pars pessima servi.* *JUV.*—"The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant." If a servant is unprincipled, the opportunities which he has for slander render his power for evil ten-fold greater.

—*Lingua melior, sed frigida bello*

*Dextera.*— *VIRG.*

—"Excelling in speech, but of a right hand slow to war." The description given of Drances.

*Lingua, sile; non est ultra narrabile quicquam.* *OVID.*—"My tongue, be silent; not another word must be said."

—*Linguarum centum sunt, oraque centum,*

*Ferrea vox.*— *VIRG.*

—"It has a hundred tongues, a hundred mouths, a voice of iron." The attributes of rumour.

—*Linguarum prorsus non nego*

*Habere atque agere maximas me gratias.*

*Verum oculis ut priveris opto perfidis.* *PHÆD.*

—“I do not deny that to your tongue I owe most sincere thanks, and I return them; but I wish you may be deprived of your perfidious eyes.” Said to one who, though he may hold his tongue, still acts the traitor by his significant looks.

*Lingua alicujus fultem ac ventosam retundere.* LIVY.—“To silence the babbling empty tongue of a person.”

*Lingua compescere, virtus non minima est.*—“To restrain the tongue is not the least of virtues.”

*Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens*

*Uxor, neque harum, quas colis, arborum,*

*Te, præter invisas cupressos,*

*Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.*

HOR.

—“Your estate, your house, and your pleasing wife must be left, nor shall any of these trees which you are tending follow you, their owner for a brief space, except the hated cypresses.” The cypress was planted near the graves of the dead.

*Lis litem generat.* Prov.—“Strife begets strife.”

*Litem paret lis, noxa item noxam parit.* Prov.—“Dispute begets dispute, and injury begets injury.”

*Litæra canina.*—“The canine letter.” The letter R is so called, as it seems to be pronounced by a dog when he snarls, “Grr, Grrr,” as Rabelais says.

*Litæra scripta manet.*—“The written letter remains.” Words may escape our memory, but that which is written remains established as proof of the intention of the writer. Probably a portion of a mediæval pentameter.

*Litæra Bellerophontis.* Prov.—“Letters of Bellerophon.” Prætus, king of Argos, suspecting that Bellerophon had attempted to corrupt the chastity of his wife, sent him to the king of Syria with a sealed letter directing him to put the bearer to death. Hence letters which are dangerous to the bearer are called *Litæra Bellerophontis*.

*Litæra humaniores.*—“Polite literature,” or “arts,” in University parlance.

*Littus ama, altum alii teneant.*—VIRG.—“Hug the shore, let others stand out into the deep.” Figuratively applied, these words warn us not to launch out into hazardous enterprises, but to consult the dictates of prudence.

*Lividi limis oculis semper aspiciunt aliorum commoda.* CIC.—

“Envious men always view with jealousy the prosperity of others.”

*Loc. cit.* for *Loco citato*.—“In the place quoted.”

*Locum tenens*.—“Holding his place,” meaning, a person acting for, or holding the office of, another. A substitute or deputy, or, more strictly speaking, a *lieutenant*.

—*Locus est et pluribus umbris*. HOR.—“There is room enough for more to introduce their friends.” The “*umbra*,” or “shadow,” was a guest’s friend, allowed by the Roman custom to accompany him at banquets and entertainments.

*Locus in quo*.—“The place in which.” Meaning, the place or position which was previously occupied.

*Locus sigilli*.—“The place for the seal”—which is pointed out in copies of deeds or sealed documents by the letters L. S.

*Locus standi*.—“A place for standing.” A position assumed in argument.

—*Longa est injūria, longæ*

*Ambāges*.— VIRG.

—“Lengthened is the story of my wrongs, tedious the detail.”

*Longa mora est, quantum noxæ sit ubique repertum*

*Enumerāre : minor fuit ipsa infāmia vero*. OVID.

—“It were an endless task to enumerate how great an amount of guilt everywhere prevailed; even the report itself was below the truth.” The words of Jupiter when he found it necessary to destroy mankind by the deluge.

—*Longa via est, nec tempōra longa supersunt,*

*Dixit ; et hospitibus jānuā nostra patet*. OVID.

—“‘Long is the road,’ said he, ‘and little of the day remains; my door too is ever open to the stranger.’”

*Longè aberrat scopo*.—“He is wide of the mark.” “He has wandered far from his sphere.”

*Longè absit*.—“Far be it from me.” Or as we say, “God forbid.”

—*Longè mea discrēpat istis*

*Et vox et ratio*.— HOR.

—“Both my language and my sentiments differ widely from theirs.”

*Longum iter est per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla*.

SEN.—“The road by precept is long; by example, short and effectual.”

*Loquendum ut vulgus, sentiendum ut docti.* COKE.—“We should speak with the populace, think with the learned.”

*Lotis manibus.*—“With clean hands.”

*Lubrīca nascentes implent conchyliā lunæ.* HOR.—“The increasing moon plumps up the slippery oyster.” A dictum to be remembered by the epicure.

*Lubrīca statio et proxima præcipitio.*—“A slippery spot, and on the edge of a precipice.”

*Lubrici sunt fortunæ gressus.*—“The footsteps of fortune are slippery.”

*Lubricum linguæ non facile in pœnam est trahendum.* LAW MAX.—“A slip of the tongue ought not to be punished without due consideration.”

*Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ;*

*Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus*

*Affulsit pœpulo, grātor et dies,*

*Et soles mēlius nitent*

HOR.

—“Restore, O excellent prince, light to thy country; for, like the spring, wherever thy countenance has shone, the day passes more agreeably for the people, and the sun has a superior lustre.” An eulogium, addressed by the poet to the emperor Augustus, during his absence from Rome.

—*Lucet, cœmus*

*Quo ducit gula.*— HOR.

—“It is day, let us go whither appetite leads us.”

*Lucidus ordo.* HOR.—“Perspicuous arrangement.” Method.

—*Lucri bonus est odor ex re*

*Quâlibet.*—

JUV.

—“The smell of gain is good, come from what it may.”

Vespasian made this reply to his son Titus, when he expostulated with him upon his imposing a tax upon urine.

—*Lucrum amāre nullum amatōrem decet.* PLAUT.—“No lover ought to be in love with pelf.”

*Lucrum malum æquāle dispendio.* PROV.—“An evil gain is equal to a loss.” “What is ill-gotten rarely thrives.”

*Luctantem Icāriis fluctibus Africū*

*Mercātor metuens, otium et oppīdi*

*Laudat rura sui: mox reficit rates*

*Quassas, indōcīlis paupēriem pati.*

HOR.

—"The merchant, dreading the south-west wind contending with the Icarian waves, commends the tranquillity and the rural retirement of the country-town; but soon, incapable of being taught to endure poverty, he refits his shattered bark."

*Luctantes ventos tempestātesque sonōras*

*Impērio premit.*—

VIRG.

—"He represses by his control the struggling winds, and the resounding tempests." Said in allusion to the sway of Æolus, the god of the winds.

*Lucus à non lucendo.*—That is, *Lucus*, "a grove," is derived, by antiphrasis, from *non lucere*, "not to admit light," because, as the grammarians said, it does not allow the light of the sun to shine through it. This derivation is found in Servius on Æneid I., Charisius, and Diomedes. Quintilian (i. 6) also notices it, but merely to ask whether such derivations from contraries can possibly be received by reasonable people; some critics having also imagined that *ludus*, "a school," was so called *à non ludendo*, because no play was allowed in it, and that Pluto was called *Ditis*, "rich," because he was *minime dives*, "not at all rich." Vossius condemns the derivation of *lucus* from *luceo* as a mere fancy of the grammarians, and alludes to another given by Isidore, xiv. 8, *à collucendo crebris luminibus religionis causá*, "from the number of lamps or torches that were often lighted in the sacred groves," *lucus* being properly a grove consecrated to some deity, though often used in a general sense. But Vossius prefers on the whole to derive it from *λόχος*, "an ambush." Others would have it for *lugus* from *λύγη*, "darkness." The real etymology is quite uncertain. Servius, who favours the derivation from *luceo*, adduces, in support of it, another imagination of the grammarians, *bellum*, "war," *à nullá re bellá*, because it has nothing pleasing in it; and Varro, de L. L., book v., rather inclines to think that *cælum*, "heaven," may be derived *à celando*, from "to conceal," *quia apertum est*, "because it is open." *Lucus à non lucendo* has become proverbial in ridicule of absurd or far-fetched etymologies. See *Non sequitur*, and *Obscurum per obscurius*.

*Lūdēre cum sacris.*—"To play with holy things." To jest on sacred subjects.

*Ludit in humānis Divīna potentia rebus ;*

*Et certam præsens vix habet hora fidem.* OVID.

—“The Divine power finds sport in the affairs of men, and the present moment hardly carries positive assurance.”

—*Ludus ānīmo debet ālīquando dari,*

*Ad cōgitandum mēlior ut rēdeat tibi.* PHÆD.

—“Recreation ought sometimes to be given to the mind, that it may return to you better fitted for thought.”

*Lūgēte Vēnēres Cupīdīnesque.* CATULL.—“Mourn, ye Venuses and Cupids.” These words, used by the poet in commemorating the death of Lesbia’s favourite sparrow, are sometimes employed ironically.

*Lumen soli mutuū das.* Prov.—“You are lending light to the sun.” Said of persons who affect to explain what is perfectly clear and intelligible, or, as Young says of commentators, “Hold their farthing candle to the sun.”

*Lupus in fābūlā.* Prov.—“The wolf in the fable.” Alluding to the accidental arrival of the person who happens at that moment to be the subject of conversation. Like the wolf of ancient fable, which was said to have that power, his appearance deprives the speakers of their voice, or, in other words, puts a stop to their conversation. See *Edere non poteris*, &c.

*Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem.* Prov.—“The wolf changes his hair, but not his nature.” See *Naturam expellas*, &c.

*Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti.*

*Tempus abire tibi est.*— HOR.

—“Thou hast trifled enough, hast eaten and drunk enough, ’tis time for thee to depart.” Words addressed to an aged sensualist, on the verge of the grave.

*Lusit amābiliter, donec jam sævus apertam*

*In rābiem verti cœpit jocus.*— HOR.

—“This raillery sported on pleasantly enough, till at length, becoming bitter, it began to turn into virulence.”

*Lusus natūræ.*—“A freak of nature.” A deformed or unnatural production is so called.

*Lutum nisi tundātur, non fit urcæus.* Prov.—“Unless the clay be well pounded, no pitcher can be made.” Nothing of value can be produced without industry.

*Luxum pōpūli expiāre solent bella.*—“The luxury of a people is usually expiated by war.” Luxury and dissipation

produce disorder, the fruitful parent of turbulence and war.

*Luxuriæ desunt multa, avaritiæ omnia.* SYR.—“Luxury is in want of many things; avarice, of everything.”

*Luxūriant ānīmī rebus plerumque secundis;*

*Nec fācīle est æquā commōda mente pati.* OVID.

—“The feelings often run riot amid prosperity; and to bear good fortune with evenness of mind is no easy task.”

## M.

*M. D.* “*Medicinæ Doctor.*”—“Doctor in Medicine.”

*M. S.* See *Manu scriptum.*

*Macte virtūte.* VIRG.—“Be strong in virtue.” These words are sometimes used ironically.

*Macte virtūte diligentīaque esto.* LIVY.—“Be strong in virtue and diligence.”

—*Mācūlæ quas aut incūria fudit,*

*Aut hūmāna parum cavit natūra.*— HOR.

—“The blemishes which carelessness has produced, or against which human nature is not sufficiently on its guard.”

—*Mādīdis Notus ēvlat alis.* OVID.—“The south-west wind flies forth with dripping wings.”

—*Magālia quondam.* VIRG.—“Once cottages.” The same may be said, as to the ground on which they stand, of some of the most gorgeous palaces of the present day.

*Magis gaudet quam qui senectam exiit.* PROV.—“He is more delighted than one who has put off old age,” *i. e.* has become young again.

—*Magis illa juvant quæ pluris emuntur.* JUV.—“Those things please most which cost most.”

*Magis magni clērici non sunt magis sapiētes.* PROV.—“The greatest scholars are not the wisest men;” in a worldly point of view. A mediæval proverb.

*Magis mutus quam piscis.* PROV.—“More dumb than a fish.”

*Magister ālius casus.* PLINY the Elder.—“Chance is a second master.”

*Magister ārtis ingēnāque largītor*

*Venter.*—

PEES.

—"Hunger, the teacher of the arts, and the bestower of invention."

*Magistrātus indicat virum.*—"Office proves the man." Motto of the Earl of Lonsdale.

*Magna Charta.*—"The Great Charter." The Charter which was obtained from King John by the barons of England, in the year 1215, and which has ever since been regarded as the great bulwark of the liberties of Great Britain.

*Magna civitas, magna solitudo.* *Prov.*—"A great city, a great desert." A Latin adage taken from a Greek comic poet, who said of the city of Megalopolis in Arcadia, Ἐρημία μεγάλη ὅτιν ἡ Μεγάλη πολις. "The great city, (or Megalopolis,) is a great wilderness."

*Magna est admiratio copiosè sapienterque dicentis.* *CIC.*—"Great is our admiration of one who expresses himself with fluency and wisdom."

*Magna est veritas et prevalēbit.*—"Truth is powerful, and she will prevail." An adaptation of the words in *I. Esdras*, iv. 41.

*Magna est vis consuetudinis: hæc ferre laborem, contemnere vulnus et dolorem docet.* *CIC.*—"Great is the power of habit: this teaches us to bear fatigue, and to despise wounds and pain."

*Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani, Inque suo pretio ruga senilis erat.* *OVID.*

—"In days of yore great was the respect paid to the hoary head, and honoured were the wrinkles of age."

—*Magnâ mediis comitante catervâ.* *VIRG.*—"In the midst of a vast crowd which attended him."

*Magna movet stomacho fastidia, si puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus.*— *HOR.*

—"The stomach is sensible of great loathing, if the servant touches your cup with his greasy hands."

*Magna quidem sacris quæ dat præcepta libellis Victrix Fortunæ Sapia. Ducimus autem Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ, Nec jactare jugum vitæ didicere magistrâ.* *JUV.*

—"Noble indeed are the precepts which Philosophy, that triumphs over Fortune, lays down in her sacred pages. Yet we deem those happy too, who, with daily life for their

preceptress, have learnt to endure with patience the evils of life, and not to struggle against the yoke."

*Magna servitus est magna fortuna.* SEN.—"A great fortune is a great servitude;"—in consequence of the many and imperative duties which it entails.

*Magna vis est conscientie in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserunt, et pœnam ante oculos versari putent qui peccarunt.* CIC.—"The power of conscience is great in both ways; those have nothing to fear who have committed no crime; and those who have sinned always have punishment before their eyes."

*Magna vis est, magnum nomen, unum et idem sentientis senatus.* CIC.—"Great is the power, great the name, of a senate which is unanimous in its opinions."

*Magnæ felicitates multum caliginis mentibus humanis obijciunt.* SEN.—"Great prosperity involves the human mind in extreme darkness." Men who are suddenly prosperous are apt to lose sight of their duties and obligations.

*Magnæ fortunæ comes adest adulatio.*—"Adulation is the attendant on great wealth."

*Magnas inter opes inops.* HOR.—"Poor in the midst of great wealth." A description of a miser, who knows not the proper use of money, and dares not spend it.

*Magne pater divum, sævos punire tyrannos*

*Haud aliâ ratione velis—*

*Virtutem videant, intabescantque videndo.* PERS.

—"Great father of the gods, be pleased to punish cruel tyrants in no other way than that they may behold virtue, and pine in despair as they behold her." The pangs of remorse are the severest punishment.

*Magni animi est injurias despiciere.* SEN.—"It is the duty of a great mind to despise injuries."

*Magni est ingenii revocare mentem à sensibus, et cogitationem à consuetudine abducere.* CIC.—"It requires great intellect to release the mind from the thralldom of the senses, and to wean the thoughts from confirmed habits."

—*Magni nominis umbra.* LUCAN.—"The shadow of a great name." These words are sometimes applied to the degenerate son or descendant of an illustrious father or ancestor. The son of Cicero, for instance, was only the shadow of his father's great name. See *Stat magni*, &c.

*Magni refert quibuscum vixeris.* PROV.—“It is of great consequence with whom you live.” People are generally estimated according to the character of their associates.

—*Magnis tamen excidit ausis.* OVID.—“He fell, however, in a great attempt.” See *Hic situs est*, &c.

*Magno conātu magnas nugas.* TER.—“Great efforts on great trifles.”

*Magno cum pericūlo custoditur, quod multis placet.* SYR.—“That is kept with great danger, which is coveted by many.”

—*Magno de flūmine malle*

*Quam ex hoc fonticūlo tantundem sūmere.*— HOR.

—“I had rather draw my glass of water from a great river than the same quantity from this little spring.” Said ironically in reproof of those who lay by large stores and never use them.

—*Magnōrum haud unquam indignus avōrum.* VIRG.—“Never proving unworthy of his illustrious ancestors.”

*Magnos hōmīnes virtūte melimur, non fortunā.* CORN. NEP.—“We estimate great men by their virtue, not by their success.” Philosophers may do this, but the public does not.

*Magnum bonum.*—“A great good.” A species of plum is so called.

*Magnum est argumentum in utrōque fuisse moderātum.*—“It is greatly in a man’s favour, to have shown himself moderate, when placed in either situation.”

—*Magnum hoc ego duco,*

*Quod plācui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,*

*Non patre præclāro, sed vitā et pectōre puro.* HOR.

—“I esteem it a great blessing that I pleased you, who distinguish probity from baseness, not by the illustriousness of a father, but by the purity of the heart and feelings.”

—*Magnum hoc vitium vino est,*

*Pedes captat primum; luctātor dolōsus est.* PLAUT.

—“This is the great fault in wine; it first trips up the feet: it is a cunning wrestler.”

*Magnum paupēries opprōbrium jubet*

*Quidvis aut facere aut pati.* HOR.

“Poverty, a great reproach, impels us to do or to suffer anything.”

*Magnum vectigal est parsimonia.* CIC.—“Economy is a great revenue.” On the principle of Franklin’s favourite saying—“A penny saved is a penny earned.”

*Magnus Alexander corpore parvus erat.* Prov.—“The great Alexander was small in stature.”

*Major e longinquo reverentia.* TAC.—“Respect is greater at a distance.” Similar to our proverb, “Familiarity breeds contempt.” The French have a saying, that “No man is a hero to his valet.”

—*Major famæ sitis est quam*

*Virtutis; quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,*

*Præmia si tollas?*

JUV.

—“The thirst for fame is greater than for virtue; for, take away the reward, and who would embrace virtue?” Strictly speaking, there is selfishness, though of a laudable character, in the motives of the best of men; they, at least, look for the reward of a good conscience.

*Major hæreditas venit unicuique nostrum à jure et legibus, quam à parentibus.* CIC.—“We each of us receive a more valuable inheritance in our civil and legal rights, than any we derive from our fathers.”

*Major privato visus, dum privatus fuit, et omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset.* TACIT.—“He appeared greater than a private individual, so long as he remained a private individual, and, by the consent of all, would have been deemed fit to rule had he never ruled.” Said of the Emperor Galba.

—*Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo.* VIRG.—“A more extended range of things presents itself to me.” My views become enlarged.

*Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ.* VIRG.—“And the shadows lengthen as they fall from the lofty mountains”—upon the approach of evening.

—*Mala causa silenda est.* OVID.—“It is best to be silent in a bad cause.”

*Mala conscientia etiam solitudine anxia atque sollicita est.*—“An evil conscience is anxious and solicitous, even in solitude.”

*Mala fides.*—“Bad faith.”

*Mala gallina, malum ovum.* Prov.—“Bad hen, bad egg.” So *Matt. vii. 16*, “Do men gather grapes of thorns, or tigs of thistles?”

*Mala grammatica non vitiant chartam.* COKE.—“Bad grammar does not vitiate a deed.” A deed is construed according to the manifest intention of the writer.

*Mala mali malo mala contulit omnia mundo;*

*Causa mali tanti scemina sola fuit.*

—“The jaw-bone of a bad man with the aid of an apple brought all evil into the world; woman alone was the cause of all this evil.” A play on the Latin words, *māla*, “a jaw-bone,” *mālus*, “bad,” *mālum*, “evil,” and *malum*, “an apple.”

*Mala mens, malus animus.* TER.—“Bad heart, bad disposition.”

*Mala ultro adsunt.* PROV.—“Misfortunes come unsought.”

—*Malè cuncta ministrat*

*Impetus.*—

STAT.

—“Violence conducts everything badly.” When we are influenced by passion, we do everything amiss. See *Daspatium*, &c.

*Malè imperando summum imperium amittitur.* SYR.—“By bad government the supreme rule is lost.”

*Malè narrando fabula depravatur.*—“A story is spoiled by being badly told.”

*Malè partum malè dispexit.* PLAUT.—“Property ill got, ill spent.” “Lightly come, lightly go.” See *De malè quaesitis*, &c.

*Malè secum agit æger, medicum qui hæredem facit.* SYR.—“The sick man does injustice to himself who makes his physician his heir.”

—*Malè si mandata loquaris,*

*Aut dormitabo aut ridebo.*— HOR.

—“If you pronounce the parts assigned you badly, I shall either fall asleep or laugh.” Addressed to an actor in tragedy.

—*Malè verum examinat omnis*

*Corruptus iudex.*— HOR.

—“Every corrupt judge imperfectly examines into the truth.” He shuts his eyes to such parts of the matter as do not suit his purpose. The poet is speaking of the intemperate man as ill qualified to judge of temperance.

*Malè vivunt qui se semper victuros putant.* SYR.—“They live ill, who think they will live for ever.” Because they are always deferring repentance and amendment.

*Malédicus à maléfico non distat nisi occasiōne.* QUINTILL.—

“An evil-speaker differs from an evil-doer in nothing but want of opportunity.” A person who stabs our good name will not hesitate to stab the body if it suits his purpose, and he can insure impunity.

*Malūfacēre qui vult, nusquam non causam invēniet.* SYR.—

“He who wishes to do evil will never be at a loss for a reason.” See Æsop’s Fable of the Wolf and the Lamb.

*Malesuāda famēs.* VIRG.—“Hunger that persuades to evil.”

*Mali principii malus finis.* TER.—“Bad beginnings have bad endings.”

*Malim inquietam libertātem quā quietum servitium.*—“I would prefer liberty with unquiet to slavery with quiet.”

The sentiments of a lover of freedom at any price.

*Malis avibus.*—“With bad birds,” *i. e.* “with a bad omen.”

*Malitia est versuta et fallax ratio nocendi.* CIC.—“Malice is a subtle and deceitful engine of mischief.”

*Malo accepto stultus sapit.* . *Prov.*—“After suffering an evil the fool becomes wise.” “Experience is the mistress of fools.”

*Malo bēnēfacēre tantumdem est pericūlum*

*Quantum bono mālūfacēre.*—

PLAUT.

—“To do good to the bad is a danger just as great as to do bad to the good.”

*Malo cum Platōne errāre, quam cum aliis rectē sentire.* CIC.

—“I had rather be wrong with Plato, than think aright with the others.”

*Malo indisertam prudentiam, quā loquācem stultitiam.* CIC.

—“I prefer ineloquent prudence to fluent folly.”

*Malo malo malo malo.*

—“*Malo*, I would rather be

*Malo*, in an apple tree,

*Malo*, than a wicked man

*Malo*, in adversity.”

A play upon the different meanings of apparently the same word.

*Malo mihi malè quā molliter esse.* SEN.—“I prefer being unfortunate to being effeminate.”

*Malo nodo malus quærendus cuneus.* *Prov.*—“For a hard knot a hard tool must be sought.”

*Malo si quid bñfācias, id bñfīcium intērit,  
Bono si quid mālēfācias, atātem expētīt.* PLAUT.

—“If you do any good to the bad, the benefit is lost at once if you do any bad to the good, it lasts for a length of time.”

*Malōrum facinōrum ministri quasi exprobrantes aspiciuntur.* TACIT.—“The accomplices in evil actions are generally looked upon as our censors.” There is no dependence upon them beyond the present moment.

*Malōrum immensa vorāgo et gurgēs.* CIC.—“A boundless abyss and gulf of evils.”

*Malum bene condītum ne movēris.* PROV.—“Do not disturb an evil that has been fairly buried.” “Let well alone”—or, as we say, “Do not rip up old sores.”

*Malum consīlium consultōri pessimum.* VER. FLACCUS.—“Bad advice is most fatal to the adviser.” Its ill effects are apt to recoil upon himself. See *Nec enim*, &c.

*Malum est consīlium quod mutāri non potest.* SYR.—“That is bad counsel, which cannot be changed.” See *Vestigia nulla*, &c.

*Malum in se.*—“An evil in itself.” That which is universally acknowledged to be bad among civilized men, and is stigmatized as such by the laws of nature.

*Malum nascens facīlē opprīmītur; inveterātum fit robustius.* CIC.—“An evil habit in the beginning is easily subdued, but when it becomes inveterate, it gains strength.”

*Malum prohibītum.*—“An evil from prohibition.” That which is conventionally an evil, from being so defined by law; such, for instance, as smuggling.

*Malum vas non frangītur.* PROV.—“A worthless vessel does not get broken.” “Nought comes to no harm.”

*Malus bonum ubi se simūlat, tunc est pessimus.* SYR.—“A bad man is worst of all, when he pretends to be a good one.” Because we are not on our guard against him.

*Malus clandestīnus est amor, damnum est merum.* PLAUT.—“Clandestine courtship is bad; it is downright ruin.”

*Malus est enim custos diuturnitātis metus, contrāque benevolentia fidēlis vel ad perpetuitātem.* CIC.—“Fear is a bad preserver of that which is intended to endure; on the other hand, considerateness will insure fidelity for ever.” A contrast of the comparative results of despotic sway and free government.

*Malus malum vult, ut sit sui similitis.*—"A bad man wishes another to be bad, that there may be one like himself."

*Malus usus abolendus est.* *Law Max.*—"An evil custom ought to be abolished." In states this should be done with a sense that every usage is not necessarily bad because it is old.

*Mandamus.* *Law Term.*—"We command." A writ or command issuing from the Queen's Bench, commanding certain things to be done, which it lies within its power to enforce.

*Mandare suspendium alicui.* *APUL.*—"To bid a man go and be hanged."

*Mandrabuli more res succedit.* *Prov.*—"The business goes on as it did with Mandrabulus:" i. e. worse and worse. Mandrabulus was a man who found a treasure, on which he presented to Juno a golden ram, meaning to make a similar offering each year: but repenting of his liberality, the next year he offered one of silver, and the following, one of bronze. Hence this phrase, very similar to our saying, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire."

*Manebant vestigia morientis libertatis.* *TACIT.*—"Traces still remained of expiring liberty." The spirit of freedom was not utterly crushed.

—*Manet altâ mente repostum,*

*Judicium Paridis spreteque injuria formæ.* *VIRG.*

—"There remains deeply seated in her mind the judgment of Paris, and the injustice done to her slighted beauty."

In allusion to the vengeance of Juno.

*Manibus pedibusque.*—"With hands and feet." With all one's energies; "With tooth and nail."

*Manliana impéria.* *Prov.*—"A Manlian order." In reference to Titus Manlius, who ordered his son to be scourged and beheaded for fighting contrary to orders.

*Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc*

*Parthenope. Cęcini pascua, rura, duces.*

—"Mantua bore me, Calabria witnessed my death, Parthenope [or Naples] now receives me. I sang of pastures, fields, and heroes." The epitaph of Virgil, written by himself, Donatus says, though without much appearance of probability.

*Mantua, vę! misęrę nimium vicina Cremōnę.* *VIRG.*—

“Mantua, alas! how much too near to the unfortunate Cremona!” These words are said to have been most aptly quoted by Dean Swift, on seeing a valuable Cremona violin swept from a table to the floor by a lady’s mantle or gown.

*Manu forti.*—“With a strong hand.”

*Manu scriptum.*—“Written by the hand.” Hence our word manuscript—sometimes written MS. and in the plural MSS.

*Manum de tábülá!*—“Hands off the picture!” Meaning that by touching and retouching you may at last injure a work. Said originally by Apelles to Protogenes, when still labouring to add to the beauties of a picture already beautiful.

*Manum non vertërim, digítum non porrexërim.*—“I would not turn my hand, or hold out my finger for it.”

*Manus manum fricat, et manus manum lavat.* *Prov.*—“Hand rubs hand, and hand washes hand.” Nature teaches us that we were made to assist each other.

*Marë apertum.*—“A sea open,”—to commerce.

*Mare clausum.*—“A sea shut up,”—against the commerce of the world at large.

*Mare quidem commüne certo est omnibus.* *PLAUT.*—“Surely the sea is common to all.”

*Margaríta e stercöre.* *Prov.*—“A pearl from a dunghill.”

*Marmöreo Licínus tímülo jacet, at Cato parvo,*

*Pompeius nullo. Quis putet esse deos?*

*Saxa premunt Licinum, levat altum Fama Catõnem,*

*Pompeium titüli. Crëdïmus esse deos.*

—“Licinus lies in a marble tomb, Cato in an humble one, Pompey in none. Who can think that the gods exist? Heavy lies the stone on Licinus; Fame raises Cato on high; his glories, Pompey. We believe that the gods do exist.” The first two lines are an epigram from the Latin Anthology in reference to the magnificent tomb of one Licinus, the slave and steward of Julius Cæsar. The two lines in answer, which are equally good, are of more recent origin.

*Mars grävior sub pace latet.*— *CLAUD.*—“A more serious warfare lies concealed beneath a show of peace.”

—*Martem accendĕre cantu.* VIRG.—“To kindle the warfare by his note.” Said of a trumpeter, and the effects of martial music.

*Mater ait natæ, dic natæ, Filia, natam*

*Ut mōneat natæ, plangĕre filiōlam.*

“The mother to her daughter spake,  
Daughter, said she, arise,  
Thy daughter to her daughter take,  
Whose daughter’s daughter cries.”

A distich, according to Zuinglius, on a lady of the family of the Dalburgs, who saw her descendants to the sixth generation.

*Mater artium necessitas.* Prov.—“Necessity is the mother of arts.” Or, as we say, “Necessity is the mother of invention.”

*Mater familias.*—“The mother of a family.”

*Matĕriem, qua sis ingĕniōsus, habes.* OVID.—“You have a subject on which to prove your ingenuity.”

*Matĕriem superābat opus.*—OVID.—“The workmanship surpassed the material.” The mechanical skill displayed rendered the material more than doubly valuable.

*Matūre fias senex, si diu velis esse senex.* Prov.—“You must become an old man soon, if you would be an old man long.” “Old young and old long.” You must leave off the irregularities of youth early, if you wish to attain old age. Quoted by Cicero, *De Senectute*.

*Māvĕlim mihi inimīcos invidĕre quam me inimīcis meis :  
Nam invidĕre aliū bene esse, tibi male esse, mīsĕria est.*

PLAUT.

—“I had rather that my enemies should envy me than I my enemies ; for to feel envy because it goes well with another, and badly with yourself, is wretchedness.”

*Maxīma debĕtur puĕris reverentia.*—JUV.—“The greatest respect is due to youth.” Everything said and done in the presence of youth should be weighed more carefully even than our conduct in the company of old age. It has its effect for good or for bad.

*Maxīma illĕcĕbra est peccandi impunitātis spes.* CIC.—“The greatest allurements to guilt, is the hope of escaping with impunity.” It is the certainty of punishment that deters from the commission of crime.

*Maxima pœna mihi est ipsum offendisse*— OVID.—“It is my greatest punishment to have offended him.”

*Maxima quæque domus servis est plena superbis.* JUV.—“Every great house is full of insolent servants.”

*Maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est, voluptate dominante.* CIC.—“Where a love of pleasure reigns paramount, the greatest of virtues must necessarily lie inactive.”

*Maximus in minimis.*—“Very great in very little things.”  
The character of a laborious triller.

—*Me antehac*

*Supremum habuisti cõmitem consiliis tuis.* PLAUT.

—“Till now you have had me as the most intimate sharer in your counsels.”

*Me duce, damnõsas, hõmõnes, compescite curas.* OVID.—“With me for your guide, ye men, dispel your anxious cares.”

*Me justum esse gratis oportet.* SEN.—“It is my duty to be just without reward.”

*Me liceat casus misereri insontis amici?* VIRG.—“May it be allowed me to pity the misfortunes of my guiltless friend?”

*Me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum.* VIRG.—“On me! on me! here am I who did the deed, oh turn your sword on me.” See *Mea fraus*, &c.

*Me miserum! paucas mõnui quod prosit in horas.* OVID.—“Wretched me! I have been giving advice to be of use for a few hours only.”

—*Me non oracula certum,*

*Sed mors certa facit.*—

—These words are part of a speech of Cato in Lucan, ix. 582. Cato says,

*Sortilegis egeant dubii, semperque futuris*

*Casibus ancipites, me non oracula certum,*

*Sed mors certa facit; pavidò fortique cadendum est.*

—“Let those who are doubtful, and always perplexed about future events, seek the aid of diviners; as for me, it is not oracles that render me decided, but death, which is itself decided; for the coward and the hero must perish alike.”

*Me non solum piget stultitiæ meæ, sed etiam pudet.* CIC.—

“I am not only grieved at, but even ashamed of, my folly.”

—*Me Parnassi deserta per ardua duicis*

*Raptat amor ; juvat ire jugis, qua nulla priõrum  
Castãliam molli divertitur orbïta clivo.* VIRG.

—“The sweet love [of the Muses] transports me along the lonely heights of Parnassus ; I delight to range those mountain-tops, where no path, trodden by the ancients, winds down to Castalia with gentle descent.”

—*Me pascant olivæ,  
Me cichoræa, levesque malvæ.  
Frui parãtis, et vãlido mihi,  
Latõe dones, et, precor, intëgrã  
Cum mente, nec turpem senectam  
Dëgère, nec cithãrã carëntem.* HOR.

—“May olives support me, succory too and soft mallows. O son of Latona, grant me to enjoy what I have, and to possess my health, with an unimpaired understanding, I beseech thee ; and not to pass a wretched old age, or deprived of my lyre.”

*Mea culpa, Deus.*—“My fault, O God.” A mediæval expression, like our “God forgive me,” used by a person when sensible of having done or said anything profane.

—*Mea fraus omnis : nihil iste nec ausus,  
Nec pötuit, cælum hoc, et conscia sidëra testor.* VIRG.  
—“Mine is all the offence, he neither dared, nor could do, aught. This I call heaven and the conscious stars to witness.” (See *Me, me, adsum*, &c.) The words of Nisus, when attempting to save Euryalus, in the 9th Æneid. A celebrated statesman, having quoted the passage, “*Me, me, adsum*,” &c., was reminded by his opponent, that he had omitted the “*Mea fraus omnis*,” which was much more applicable to him.

*Meãrum rerum me novisse æquum est ordinem.* PLAUT.—“It is right that I should know the state of my own circumstances.”

—*Mecum facîle rëdeo in grãtiam.* PHÆD.—“I am easily reconciled to myself.”

—*Mëdia inter prælia semper  
Stellãrum, cœlique plagis, sũpërisque vacãvi.* LUCAN.

—“Ever, amid battles, have I found time to contemplate the stars, and the tracts of heaven, and the realms above.”

*Mëdici, causã morbi inventã, curatiõnem inventam putant.* CIC.

—“Physicians think that, the cause of the disease being discovered, they have also discovered its cure.”

*Mēdīci graviōres morbos aspēris remēdiis curant.* CURT.—

“Physicians cure severe diseases with sharp remedies.”

*Mēdicus dedit qui tempōris morbo moram,*

*Is plus rēmedii quam cutis sector dedit.*

—“The physician who gives to the disease time for cure, finds a better remedy than he who cuts the skin.” A gradual cure is more desirable than recourse to violent remedies.

✓ — *Mēdio de fonte lepōrum*

*Surgit amāri āliquīd quod in ipsis flōribus angat.* LUCRET.

—“From the midst of the very fountain of delight something bitter arises, to vex us even amid the flowers themselves.”

“Full from the fount of joy’s delicious springs

Some bitter o’er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.”

CHILDE HAROLD, c. i. § 82.

— *Mēdio tutissimus ibis.* OVID.—“You will go most safely in the middle.” By avoiding extremes you will insure comparative security.

✓ — *Mediōcritibus esse poētis*

*Non Dī, non hōmīnes, non concessēre columnæ.* HOR.

—“Mediocrity in poets not gods, nor men, nor book-sellers will permit.”

*Mēdiōcritas est inter nimium et parum.*—“Mediocrity is the mean between too much and too little.”

*Mel in ore, verba lactis,*

*Fel in corde, fraus in factis.*

—“Honey in his mouth, words of milk, gall in his heart, fraud in his deeds.” A Leonine couplet of the middle ages, descriptive of a hypocrite.

*Mēlior est conditio possidentis.* Law Max.—“The condition of him who is in possession is the most advantageous.” “Possession is nine points of the law,” where the rights are equal.

*Mēlior est conditio possidentis, ubi neuter jus habet.* Law Max.—“Where neither has a right, the condition of him who is in possession is the best.”

*Mēlior tūtiorque est certa pax, quam sperāta victōria.* LIV.

—“Certain peace is better and safer than expected victory.”

*Meliōra sunt ea quæ natūrā, quam quæ arte perfecta sunt.*

CIC.—“Those things which are perfect by nature are better than those which are made perfect by art.”

*Mélius est cavēre semper, quàm pati semel.* Prov.—“It is better to be always on one’s guard, than once to suffer.”

On the other hand, Julius Cæsar used to hold that it was better to suffer once, than to be kept continually on the rack of apprehension.—*Mélius est pati semel, quàm cavēre semper.*

*Mélius est modo purgāre peccāta, et vītia resecāre, quam in futurum purganda reservāre.* TH. A KEMPIS.—“It is better now to cleanse ourselves of our sins, and to lop off our vices, than to reserve them, to be cleansed at some future time.”

*Mélius est peccāta cavēre, quam mortem fūgēre. Si hōdie non es parātus, quōmodo cras eris? Cras est dies incertus: et qui scis si crastīnum habēbis?* TH. A KEMPIS.—“It is better to avoid sin, than to fly from death. If to-day you are not prepared, how will you be to-morrow? To-morrow is an uncertain day, and how do you know whether you will have a to-morrow?”

—*Mélius non tangēre, clamo.* HOR.—“I give notice, ’tis best not to touch me.” The words of a man who is on his guard against every attack.

*Mélius, pejus, prosit, obsit, nil vident nisi quod libuerit.* TER.—“Better or worse, for their advantage or disadvantage, they see nothing but what they please.”

*Mellitum venēnum, blanda orātio.* Prov.—“A flattering speech is honied poison.” It tends to disarm the person to whom it is addressed.

*Membra reformīdant mollem quoque saucia tactum;*

*Vanaque sollicitis incūtit umbra metum.*

OVID.

—“The wounded limb shudders at even a gentle touch: and to the timid the unsubstantial shadow creates alarm.”

*Memento mori.*—“Remember you must die.” Anything which reminds us of our end is called a *memento mori*. At their banquets the Egyptians were in the habit of introducing a mummy or a skeleton, and addressing words to this effect to their guests.

*Memento semper finis, et quia perditum non redit tempus.*

TH. A KEMPIS.—“Always be in remembrance of your end, and that time lost never returns.”

—*Mēmīnērunt omnia amantes.* OVID.—“Lovers remember everything.”

*Memorābilior prima pars vitæ quam postrēma fuit.* LIVY.—“The first part of his life was more distinguished than the latter.” Said of Scipio Africanus the Younger.

*Mēmōrem immēmōrem facit, qui monet quod memor mēmīnit.* PLAUT.—“He who is continually reminding a man who has a good memory, makes him forget.”

*Memōria est per quam mens rēpētīt illa quæ fuērunt.* CIC.—“The memory is that by which the mind recalls the things that have been.”

*Memōriā in æternā.*—“In eternal remembrance.”

✓ *Memōria technica.*—“An artificial memory.” Words or signs adapted for aiding the memory.

*Mendācem mēmōrem esse oportet.* QUINT.—“A liar should have a good memory.”

*Mendāci hōmīni, ne verum quidem dicenti crēdere solēmus.* CIC.—“We are accustomed to give no credit to a liar, even when he tells the truth.” Illustrated by the Fable of the Shepherd Boy and the Wolf.

—*Mendici, mimi, balatrōnes.* HOR.—“Beggars, buffoons, and scoundrels.” “Tag, rag, and bobtail.”

*Mendico ne parentes quidem amici sunt.* *Prov.*—“To a beggar not even his own parents are friendly.” Poverty has the effect of blighting the natural affections.

*Mene fugis? per ego has lachrymas dextramque tuam, te  
Per connūbia nostra, per inceptos Hymenæos,  
Si bene quid de te mēruī, fuit aut tibi quicquam  
Dulce meum, miserere domūs lābentis, et istam  
Oro, siquis adhuc prēcibus locus, exue mentem.* VIRG.

—“Dost thou fly from me? I conjure thee, by these tears, by thy own right hand, by our marriage rites, by our new-made wedding tie, if ever I have deserved well of thee, or if aught of my charms were sweet unto thee, pity my falling house, and if there is still any room for my prayers, lay aside, I beseech thee, this thy intention.” Dido thus appeals to Æneas, when he is about to abandon her, and fly from Carthage.

*Mene salis plācīdi vultum fluctusque quiētos*

*Ignorāre jubes? Mene huic confidēre monstro?* VIRG.

—“Dost thou command me not to understand the countenance of the placid ocean and the waves? Am I to put any faith in this monster?”

*Mens āgitat molem*— VIRG.—“A mind informs the mass.”

*Mens bona regnum possidet.* PROV.—“A good mind possesses a kingdom.” “My mind to me a kingdom is.” The motto of the Emperor Nerva.

*Mens conscia recti.*—“A mind conscious of rectitude.” See *Conscia mens recti*, &c.

*Mens cujusque is est quisque.*—“The mind of the man is the man himself.”

*Mens immōta manet, lāchrymæ voluntur inānes.* VIRG.—“His mind remains unmoved. Tears are shed of no avail.”

—*Mens interrīta lēthi.* OVID.—“A mind unawed by death.” The feelings of a good man in his last moments.

*Mens invicta manet.*—“The mind remains unsubdued.” This is especially proved in the case of those who have died martyrs for their faith.

*Mens peccat, non corpus, et unde consilium abfuit culpa abest.* LIV.—“The mind sins, not the body, and where reason is wanting there is no criminality.” Hence it is that lunatics are not subject to the penal laws.

*Mens sine pondere ludit.*—“The mind is playful when free from pressure.”

*Mensque pati durum sustinet ægra nihil.* OVID.—“A mind diseased can bear nothing that is harsh.” Its susceptibility is increased by suffering.

—*Mensūraque juris*

*Vis erat.*— LUCAN.

—“And might was the measure of right.” This takes place in the lawless days of anarchy.

—*Mentis gratissimus error.* HOR.—“A most delightful reverie of the mind.” See *Pol me*, &c.

*Mentis pēnētrālia.* CLAUD.—“The inmost recesses of the mind.” The secret thoughts of the heart.

—*Meo sum pauper in ære.* HOR.—“I am poor, but at my own expense.” Though I am poor, I am out of debt.

*Mercēs virtūtis laus est.* *Prov.*—"Praise is the reward of virtue."

*Merx ultrōnea putet.* *Prov.*—"Proffered wares stink."  
Quoted by St. Jerome, and meaning that proffered services are despised. In either case we are apt to suspect the sincerity of the person making the offer.

*Messe tenus propriā vive.*—*PERS.*—"Live within your own harvest." Live within your means.

*Messis erant primis vīrides mortālibus herbæ,*  
*Quas tellus nullo sollicitante dabat.* *OVID.*

—"Green grass, which the earth yielded, unsolicited by man, was, to the first mortals, in place of harvest."

*Mētiri se quemque suo mōdūlo ac pede verum est.* *HOR.*—"It is just that every man should estimate himself by his own measure and standard." Stretch your arm no further than your sleeve will reach.

*Meum and tuum.*—"Mine and thine." The "law of *meum* and *tuum*," means "the law of property;" in contradistinction to what is called at the present day *communism* or *socialism*.

*Meum est propōsitum in tabernā mori ;*  
*Vinum sit appōsitum mōrientis ori.*

—"In a house of carousal, well primed will I die,  
With the cup to my lips, while expiring I lie."

The commencement of the so-called drinking-song of Walter Mapes. It consists of some stanzas selected from his *Goliæ Confessio*.

*Meus mihi, suus cuique est carus.* *PLAUT.*—"Mine is dear to me, and dear is his own to every man."

—*Micat inter omnes.* *HOR.*—"It shines above all." These words have been used as a punning inscription under the picture of a favourite cat. "My cat above all others."

—*Migrāvit ab aure voluptas*  
*Omnis.*— *HOR.*

—"All pleasure has fled from the ear." Said in reference to those who preferred pantomimic exhibitions on the stage to the dialogue of the legitimate drama.

*Mihi forsan, tibi quod nēgāvit,*  
*Porriget hora.*— *HOR.*

—“Time may, perhaps, extend to me that which it has denied to thee.”

*Mihi istic nec sēritur nec mētitur.* PLAUT.—“There is neither sowing nor reaping for me in this matter.”

—*Mihi res, non me rebus, subjungere conor.* HOR.

—“I endeavour to make events submit to me, and not to submit myself to them.”

—*Mihi tarda fluunt ingrātaque tempōra*— HOR.—“The time flies slowly and heavily to me.”

*Militat omnis amans.*— OVID.—“Every lover is a soldier.” The lover requires vigilance, wariness, resolution, and fortitude. Ovid wrote his “Art of Love” to instruct in this kind of warfare.

*Militiæ spēcies amor est.* OVID.—“Love is a kind of warfare.”

—*Mille ānimos excīpe mille modis.* OVID.—“Treat a thousand dispositions a thousand different ways.”

*Mille hōmīnum spēcies et rerum discolor usus;*

*Velle suum cuique est, nec voto vivitur uno.* PERS.

—“There are a thousand kinds of men, and different hues in the colour of things; each one follows his own inclination, nor do they all agree in their desires.” It is one of the most admirable dispensations of Providence, that the tastes of men are suited to the infinite variety of circumstances. See *Quot homines, &c.*

*Mille modi Vēnēris.*— OVID. “A thousand-fold are the ways of love.”

*Mille trahens vārios adverso sole colōres.* VIRG.—“Drawing a thousand colours from the opposite sun.” Said of the rainbow.

*Millia frumenti tua trivērit ārea centum,*

*Non tuus hoc cāpiet venter plus ac meus.*— HOR.

—“Though your threshing-floor should yield a hundred thousand bushels of corn, your belly will none the more hold more than mine.”

*Minātur innocentibus qui parcit nocentibus.* COKE.—“He threatens the innocent who spares the guilty.”

*Minor est quā servus, dōmīnus qui servos timet.*—“A master who fears his servants is lower than a servant.” He should take care therefore not to put himself in their power.

—*Minuentur atræ*

*Carmine curæ.* HOR.

—“Black cares will be soothed by verse.”

—*Minuit præsentia famam.* CLAUD.—“Our own presence diminishes the exaggeration of report.” See *Majoræ longinquo*, &c., and *Vindictam*, &c.

*Minus afficit sensus fūtigatio quam cōgitatio.* QUINT.—“Bodily fatigue affects the mind less than deep thought.”

—*Minus aptus acūtis*

*Naribus horum hōmīnum.*— HOR.

—“Not proof against the sharp-witted sneers of these men.”

*Minus in parvos fortuna furit,*

*Lēciusque ferit leviōra Deus.* SEN.

—“Fortune rages less against the humble, and God strikes more lightly the lowly.” See the Fable of the Oak and the Thistle.

—*Minūti*

*Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas*

*Ultio.*—

JUV.

—“Revenge is always the pleasure of a narrow, diseased, and little mind.” Any person capable of thinking twice must see that no practical utility can result from the gratification of revenge.

*Minūtia.*—“Trifles.” Meaning the most minute and trifling circumstances connected with any matter.

*Minūtula pluvia imbrem parit.* PROV.—“Many little drops make a shower.” “Many littles make a mickle.”

*Mira cano; sol occubuit, nox nulla secuta est.*—“Wonders I sing; the sun has set, no night has ensued.” See *Sol occubuit*, &c.

*Mira quædam in cognoscendo suāvitas et delectatio.*—“There is a certain wonderful gratification and delight in gaining knowledge.”

*Mirabile dictu.* VIRG.—“Wonderful to be told.”

*Miramur ex intervallo fallentia.* PROV.—“We admire at a distance things which are deceptive.” Both morally and physically the sight is often deceived by objects beheld from a distance. “’Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.” See *Major e*, &c., and *Minuit præsentia*, &c.

*Mirantur tæciti, et dūbio pro fulmine pendent.* STATIUS.—

“ In silence they are amazed, and stand in expectation of the thunderbolt, doubtful where it shall fall.”

*Miris modis Dī ludos faciunt hominibus;*

*Mirisque exemplis somnia in somnis danunt.* PLAUT.

—“ In wondrous ways do the gods make sport of men ; and in wondrous fashions do they send dreams in sleep.”

*Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem.* HOR.—“ Mingle a little gaiety with your grave pursuits.” “ Be merry and wise.”

—*Misera est magni custodia census.* JUV.—“ The charge of a great estate is a misery.” If the duties of the owner are properly attended to they will entail labour, if neglected he must make up his mind to be robbed.

*Misera est servitus ubi jus est aut vagum aut incognitum.* LAW MAX.—“ Servitude is a wretched state where the law is either undefined or unknown.”

*Misera mors sapienti non potest accidere.* CIC.—“ A wretched death cannot fall to the lot of a wise man.” To him death, in whatever shape, will be welcome.

*Miseram pacem vel bello bene mutari.* TACIT.—“ A peace that is productive of wretchedness, may be profitably exchanged for war.” The one is a certain evil, from the other good may result.

—*Miseri, quibus*

*Intentata nites.*— HOR.

—“ Wretched are they to whom you, untried, seem fair ! ” They will be sadly duped on finding your beauty accompanied by deceit and ingratitude.

*Misericordia Domini inter pontem et fontem.* ST. AUGUSTIN.—“ Between bridge and stream the Lord’s mercy may be found.” True repentance, though at the last moment, will find favour in the sight of God.

—*Miseris succurrere disco.* VIRG.—“ I have learned to succour the wretched.” See *Haud ignara*, &c.

*Miserrima est fortuna quæ inimico caret.* SYR.—“ Most wretched is the fortune of him who has not an enemy.” Meaning that to be envied by none, a man must be low down in the world indeed.

—*Miserrima isthæc miseria est servo bono,*

*Apud herum qui vera loquitur, si id vi verum vincitur.*

PLAUT

—“It is the greatest of misfortunes to a good servant, who is telling the truth to his master, if that same truth is overpowered by violence.”

*Miserimum est timere cum speres nihil.* SEN.—“It is a most wretched thing to be in dread, when you have nothing to hope for.”

—*Miserum est alienam vivere quadrā.* JUV.—“Wretched is it to live at the expense of another.”

—*Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ,  
Ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.* JUV.

—“It is wretched to be dependent on another’s fame; the chance is, that the props by which you are supported will be withdrawn, and the roof come tumbling down in one common ruin.”

—*Miserum est opus,  
Igitur demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet.* PLAUT.

—“It is a shocking thing to have to dig a well at the last moment, just when thirst has seized your throat.” The disadvantage of having deferred till the last moment a matter of vital importance.

*Miserum istuc verbum et pessimum est,  
Habuisse, et nihil habere.*— PLAUT.

—“A shocking expression that, and a most grievous one, ‘I had, and I have not.’”

*Mitte ambos nudos ad ignotos, et videbis.*—“Send them both naked among strangers, and then you will see.” The old rule (attributed by Bacon, in his Apophthegms, to “one of the philosophers,”) for knowing a fool from a wise man. See the Fable of Simonides preserved from Shipwreck, in Phædrus.

—*Mitte hanc de pectore curam.* VIRG.—“Dismiss these anxieties from your breast.”

*Mitte superba pati fastidia, spemque caducam  
Despice; vive tibi, nam moriēre tibi.* SEN.

—“Cease to endure a patron’s proud insolence, and despise all transitory hopes; live for yourself, for for yourself you will die.”

*Mittimus.* Law Term.—“We send.” A writ for the removal of records from one court to another, also a precept in writing, under which a person accused of a crime is committed to prison by a justice of the peace.

*Mobilis et vāria est fermè natūra malōrum.* JUV.—“The nature of evils is generally variable and changing.”

*Mōbilitāte viget, viresque acquirit eundo.* VIRG.—“It lives by moving, and gains strength as it goes.” Said with reference to the activity of Rumour, which gains strength as it travels.

—*Mōbīlium turba Quirītium.* HOR.—“A crowd of fickle citizens.” The mob, so called from their *mobilitas*, or fickleness.

*Moderāri ānimo et orātiōni, cum sis irātus, non mēdiōcris ingēniū est.* CIC.—“To keep the mastery over your indignation and language, when you are angry, is no mean effort of the mind.”

*Moderāta durant.* SEN.—“Things enjoyed in moderation last long.” Whereas excess entails speedy exhaustion.

*Modestè tamen et circumspecto judicio de tantis viris pronuntiandum est, ne, quod plerisque accidit, damnent quæ non intelligunt.* QUINTILL.—“We should, however, pronounce our opinions with reserve and cautious judgment, concerning such eminent men, lest, as is the case with many, we should be condemning what we do not understand.”

*Modestia famæ neque summis mortālibus spernenda est.* TACIT.—“Fame is not to be despised by even the most eminent of men, if sought with modesty.” A high reputation is a legitimate object of ambition so long as it is sought by fair means.

—*Modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athēnis.* HOR.—“He now places me at Thebes, now at Athens.” Said of a dramatic writer, whose art and talent enable him to carry his audience along with him whenever he changes the scene.

*Modus omnibus in rebus optimum est hābitu.* PLAUT.—“A medium is best to be observed in all things.” See *Est modus, &c.*

*Modus operandi.*—“The mode of operation.” The way in which a thing is done.

*Molesta et importūna salutantium frequentia.*—“A troublesome and annoying crowd of persons paying their court.”

*Molle meum lēvibus cor est violābile telis.* OVID.—“My tender heart is vulnerable by his light arrows.” In allusion to the darts of Cupid.

—*Mollia tempōra fandi.* HOR.—“The favourable moment

for speaking." There is a season for everything, and among them, for asking a favour.

*Mollis educatio nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit.*

QUINT.—“An effeminate education weakens all the powers both of mind and body.”

*Mollis in obssequium facilisque rogantibus esses.* OVID.—

“You should be kindly obsequious and yielding to any entreaties.”

—*Mollissima corda*

*Humano generi dare se natura fatetur,*

*Quæ lachrymas dedit.*—— JUV.

—“Nature confesses that she has bestowed on man a most susceptible heart, in that she has granted tears.”

*Molliter austero studio fallente laborem.* HOR.—“While your eagerness in the pursuit beguiles fatigue.”

—*Molliter ossa cubent.* OVID.—“Softly may his bones repose.”

—*Momento mare vertitur ;*

*Eodem die ubi luserunt, navigia sorbentur.*

—“In a moment the sea is changed, and on the same day on which they have gaily sported along, ships are swallowed up.” Human life and the lot of the sailor are equally subject to vicissitudes.

—*Mōniti, meliōra sequāmur.* VIRG.—“Advised, let us follow better counsels.”

*Mons cum monte non miscēbitur.* PROV.—“Mountain will not mingle with mountain.” Haughty persons will rarely agree.

*Mons partūribat, gēmītus immānes ciens,*

*Eratque in terris maxīma expectatio,*

*At ille murem p̄p̄erit.*—— PHÆD.

—“A mountain was in labour, sending forth dreadful groans, and there was in the districts the highest expectation. But after all, it brought forth a mouse.” See *Parturiunt montes, &c.*

*Monstra evēnērunt mihi !*

*Introit in ædes ater aliēnus canis !*

*Anguis per implūvium dēcidit de tēgūlis !*

*Gallina cēcīnit !*—— TER.

—“Prodigies have befallen us! A strange black dog came into the house! a snake came down from the tiles

through the sky-light! a hen crowed!" All these were bad omens with the ancients.

*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.*

VIRG.—“A monster horrible, misshapen, huge, and deprived of his eye.” The description given by Virgil of the Cyclops Polyphemus, after his one eye had been put out by Ulysses with a red-hot spit.

—*Monstrum nullá virtúte redemptum*

*A vitiis.*—

JUV.

—“A monster whose vices are not redeemed by a single virtue.”

*Mora omnis odio est, sed facit sapiéntiam.* SYR.—“All delay is distasteful, but it produces wisdom.”

*Morbi perniciosiores sunt animi quam corpõris.* CIC.—“The diseases of the mind are more hurtful than those of the body.”

*More majõrum.*—“After the manner of our ancestors.”

*More suo.*—“After his usual manner.”

*Mores deteriõres increbrescunt, nec qui amici, qui infidèles sint, pernoscas.* PLAUT.—“Bad manners gain apace, nor can you distinguish who are your friends, and who are false to you.”

*Mores dispãres dispãria stúdia sequuntur.* CIC.—“Persons of different manners follow different pursuits.” “Every man to his taste.” See *Non omnia*, &c.

—*Mores multõrum vidit.*— HOR.—“He saw the manners of many men.” Said of Ulysses.

*Mori est felicis, antequam mortem invocet.* SYR.—“He who dies before he calls for death is a happy man.”

—*Moriãmur, et in mēdia armæ ruãmus.* VIRG.—“Let us die, and rush into the thick of the fight.” See *Hysteron proteron*.

*Mõribus antiquis stat Roma.*—“Rome stands by her ancient manners.” The stability of the Roman republic was based on the simplicity of the manners of its citizens, and their resistance to all innovations.

*Mõribus et formã conciliandus amor.* OVID.—“Pleasing manners and good looks conciliate love.”

*Mors et fugãcem persëquitur virum,*

*Nec parcit imbellis juventæ*

*Poplitibus, timidoque tergo.*

HOR.

—“Death pursues the man as he flies, nor spares the trembling knees of the unwarlike youth, or his timid back.” The impartial advance of death, who strikes down all before him, the coward equally with the brave.

*Mors et vita in mǎnibus linguæ.* *Prov.*—“Life and death are in the hands of the tongue.”

*Mors jānuā vitæ.*—“Death is the gate of life,” *i. e.* of everlasting life.

*Mors omnibus commūnis.*—“Death is the common lot of all.”

—*Mors sola fatētur*

*Quantūla sint hōmīnum corpuscūla.*— *JUV.*

—“Death alone discloses how insignificant are the puny bodies of us men.” Death, the universal leveller, shows the emptiness of human pride and ambition, and the feebleness of man.

—*Mors ūltima līnea rerum est.* *HOR.*—“Death is the closing limit of human affairs.”

*Mortālia acta nunquam Deos fallunt.*—“The deeds of man never deceive the gods.”

—*Mortālia facta peribunt ;*

*Nedum sermōnum stat honos et grātia vivax,*

*Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidēre, cadentque*

*Quæ nunc sunt in honōre vocābūla, si volet usus,*

*Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi.* *HOR.*

—“Mortal works must perish ; much less can the honour and elegance of language be long-lived. Many words shall revive which have now fallen into disuse, and many shall fall into disuse which are now esteemed, if it is the will of custom, in whose power is the decision, and the right to form the standard of correct speaking.”

*Mortālis nemo est, quem non attingat dolor morbusque.*—  
“There is no mortal being whom grief and disease cannot reach.”

*Mortalitāte relictā vivit immortalitāte indūtus.*—“Mortality left behind, he lives clothed in immortality.”

*Mortem Parca affert, opes rursus ac facultātes aufert.*—“Fate brings death, and deprives us of wealth and riches.”

*Mortua manus.* *Law Term.*—“Mortmain.” Lands which were transferred to ecclesiastical corporations, and thereby became inalienable and not liable to secular services, were said to be, so far as the community at large was concerned,

placed in *mortuâ manu*, "in a dead man's hand." There is, however, some doubt as to the origin of the term.

*Mortuis nōn conviciandum.* *Prov.*—"We must not speak ill of the dead." See *De mortuis*, &c.

*Mortuo leōni et lepōres insultant.* *Prov.*—"Even hares insult a dead lion." It is only a poor-spirited creature that will insult departed greatness. See the Fable of the Aged Lion and the Ass, in Phædrus, B. i. F. 21.

*Mortuum flagellas.* *Prov.*—"You are beating a dead man." Said to one who reproves a man incorrigibly wicked.

*Mortuus per somnum vacābis curis.* "Having dreamed that you are dead you will be free from care." This was a current opinion of the ancient Greeks, and still prevails with some superstitious persons.

—*Mos est oblivisci hōmīnibus, neque novisse, cujus nihīli sit faciunda gratia.* *PLAUT.*—"It is the fashion for persons to forget and not to know him whose favour is esteemed as worth nothing."

*Mos pro lege.* *Law Max.*—"Usage for law." Long established usage is the basis of our common law.

*Motus in fine velōcior.*—"Motion, towards its conclusion, is more swift." The law of falling bodies.

—*Movet cornicūla risum*

*Furtivis nūdāta colōribus.*— *HOR.*

—"The crow, deprived of its stolen colours, excites our laughter." A picture of the detected hypocrite or braggart.

*Mūgītus lābyrinthi.* *Prov.*—"The roaring of the labyrinth." A phrase used at Rome, to signify any common topic or hackneyed subject; this being a favourite theme with wretched poets.

*Mulgēre hircum.* *Prov.*—"To milk a he-goat." To attempt an impossibility.

—*Mūlier cūpīdo quod dicit amanti,*

*In vento et rāpīdā scribēre oportet aquā.* *CATULL.*

—"What a woman says to an anxious lover, ought to be written on the winds and the water as it swiftly flows." In allusion to the fickleness of the fair sex; but more particularly the fair sex of ancient Rome.

*Mūlier profecto nata est ex ipsā morā.* *PLAUT.*—"Woman is surely born of tardiness itself."

*Mulier quæ sola cōgitat malè cōgitat.* *Prov.*—"A woman who meditates alone, meditates to evil purpose."

*Mulier tum bene olet ubi nihil olet.* *PLAUT.*—"A woman smells sweetly, when she smells of nothing at all."

*Multa cadunt inter cālicem suprēmaque labra.* *LABER.*—"Many things fall between the cup and the edge of the lips." To the same purpose as our favourite proverb,

"There is many a slip

"Twixt the cup and the lip."

*Multa dies, vāriusque labor mutābilis ævi,  
Rētūlit in mēlius; multos alterna revīsens  
Lusit, et in sōlido rursus fortūna locāvit.* *VIRG.*

—"The lapse of time, and the varying revolutions of changing years, have improved many things, and capricious fortune, after many changes, has placed them once again on a solid basis." In allusion to the changing destinies of states, and the transitions from anarchy to peace and order.

*Multa diūque tuli: vitiis pātientia victa est.* *OID.*—"Much and long time have I suffered; by your faults is my patience overcome."

*Multa docet fames.* *Prov.*—"Hunger teaches many things." To the same effect as "Necessity is the mother of invention."

—*Multa et præclāra minantis.* *HOR.*—"Threatening things many and great." Of great and wondrous promise.

*Multa ferunt anni vēnientes commōda secum;  
Multa recēdentes ādimunt.*— *HOR.*

—"Our years as they advance bring with them many advantages; as they recede they take many away." Our early years are gilded by the pleasures of hope and anticipation: our declining ones are embittered either by satiety or disappointment.

*Multa gemens.* *VIRG.*—"Deeply lamenting." Said of one who relates a sorrowful tale.

*Multa me dōcuit usus, magister egrēgius.* *PLIN. the Younger.*—"Necessity, that excellent master, hath taught me many things."

*Multa novit vulpes, sed felis unum magnum.* *Prov.*—"A fox knows many things, but a cat one great thing." Said by the cat, who could climb the tree and so escape the hounds,

while the bragging fox could only run for it. See *Ars varia*, &c.

—*Multa petentibus*

*Desunt multa.*— HOR.

—“Those who desire much are in want of much.” The number of our wants (not our *necessities*) is in proportion to the extent of our desires.

*Multa præter spem scio multis bona evenisse.* PLAUT.—“I know that many a lucky thing has happened to many a one beyond his hopes.”

*Multa quidem scripsi; sed quæ vitiōsa putāvi,*

*Emendātūris ignibus ipse dēdi.* OVID.

—“Much did I write; but what I considered faulty I myself committed to the all-correcting flames.”

*Multa rogant utenda dari; data reddere nolunt.* OVID.—

“They ask for many a sum to be lent them; but when it is lent they are loth to repay.”

*Multa senem circumveniunt incommōda.*—“Many inconveniences surround the aged man.”

—*Multa videmus*

*Quæ miser et frugi non fecit Apicius.*— JUV.

—“We see many things which even Apicius (mean and stingy compared with him) never was guilty of.”

*Multa viri nequicquam inter se vulnera jactant,*

*Multa cavo lātēri ingemnant, et pectore vastos*

*Dant sonitus; erratque aures et tempora circum*

*Crebra manus duro crepitant sub vulnere malæ.* VIRG.

—“The men deal many blows to one another with erring aim, and many redouble on their hollow sides; from their breasts the thumps resound, and round their ears and temples thick blows at random fly; their jaws crack beneath the heavy hits.”

*Multæ manus onus levius faciunt.* Prov.—“Many hands make a burden light.”

*Multæ terricōlis linguæ, cælestibus una.*—“The inhabitants of earth have many tongues, those of heaven but one.” A much quoted line, written by the late Rev. H. Carey of the British Museum.

*Multarum palmārum cauidicus.*—“A pleader who has gained many victories.”

*Muttas amicitias silentium dirēmit.* Prov.—“Silence severs

many friendships." It requires considerable energy and warmth of feeling long to maintain a correspondence with friends at a distance. See *Non sunt amici*, &c.

*Multi adorantur in arâ qui cremantur in igne.* ST. AUGUSTIN.  
—"Many are worshipped at altars, who are burning in flames." Not every man that has been canonized is really a saint.

—*Multi*

*Committunt eâdem diverso crimina fato.* JUV.

—"Many men commit the same crimes, with very different fates." See *Ille crucem*, &c.

*Multi more isto atque exemplo virunt, quos cum censeas  
Esse amicos, repèriuntur falso falsimoniis.* PLAUT.

—"Many live after this manner and method; when you think them to be your friends, they are found to be false with their deceitfulness."

*Multi multa, nemo omnia novit.* COKE.—"Many people know many things, no one everything."

*(Multi) nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt.* HOR.—  
"Many esteem nothing right, but what pleases themselves."

—*Multi si pauca rogâbunt,*

*Postmodo de stipulâ grandis acervus erit.* OVID.

—"If many ask for but a little, very soon will a heap be formed from the gleanings." "Many littles make a mickle."

*Multi te odèrint si teipsum ames.*—"Many will hate you if you love yourself." Selfishness and self-love beget hatred and contempt.

*Multi tristantur post delicias, convivia, dies festos.*—"Many persons feel dejected after pleasures, banquets, and holidays."

*Multis commoditatibus et elegantis, suas aedes commodiôres aptiôresque fecit.* CIC.—"By many appliances and elegancies, he has rendered his house more commodious and convenient."

—*Multis ille bonis flêbilis occidit*

*Nulli flêbilior quam tibi*— HOR.

—"He died lamented by many good men, by none more lamented than by thee."

*Multis minatur, qui uni facit injuriam.* SYR.—"He who injures one, threatens many."

*Multis parâsse divitias non finis miseriârum fuit, sed mutatio; non est in rebus vitium sed in ânimo.* SEN.—“To have become possessed of riches, is, to many, not the end of their miseries, but a change in them; the fault is, not in the riches, but in the disposition.”

*Multis terribilis cavêto multos.* AUSEN.—“If you are terrible to many, then beware of many.” The number of your enemies is proportionably increased.

*Multitudinem decem faciunt.* COKE.—“Ten make a multitude.”

*Multo mēlius ex sermōne quam lineamentis, de mōribus hōmīnum judicāre.*—“It is much better to judge of men’s characters from their words than their features.”

*Multò plures satiētas quam fames perdidit viros.*—“Surfeit has killed many more men than hunger.”

*Multōrum annōrum opus.*—“The labour of many years.”

*Multōrum mānibus grande levātur opus.*—“By the hands of many a great work is made easy.” See *Multæ manus*, &c

*Multos castra juvant, et lituo tube  
Permistus sōnitus, bellaque mātribus  
Detestāta.*—

HOR.

—“The camp, and the sound of the trumpet mingled with that of the clarion, and war, detested by mothers, have delights for many.”

*Multos ingrātos invēnimus, plures faciūmus.* PROV.—“We find many men ungrateful; we make still more.” By throwing the opportunity of showing themselves ungrateful in the way of undeserving persons.

—*Multos in summa pericūla misit*

*Ventūri timor ipse mali.*—

LUCAN.

—“The very fear of approaching evil has driven many into peril.” See *Incidit in Scyllam*, &c.

*Multos qui conflictāri adversis videantur, beātos; ac plerosque, quanquam magnas per opes, miserrimos; si illi gravem fortunam constanter tōlerent, hi prospērā inconsulte utantur.*

TACIT.—“Many who appear to be struggling against adversity, are happy; and more, although possessed of great wealth, are most wretched. The former support their adverse fortune with firmness, the latter inconsiderately abuse their prosperity.”

*Multos timēre debet, quem multi timent.* SYR.—“He of

whom many are afraid has reason to be afraid of many.”  
See *Multis terribilis*, &c.

—*Multum ablūdit imāgo*. HOR.—“The picture is most ludicrously unlike.”

*Multum demissus homo*. HOR.—“An extremely reserved man.”

*Multum habet jucunditātis soli cœlique mutatio*. PLINY the Younger.—“Change of soil and climate is productive of considerable pleasure.”

*Multum ille periclitatur, qui in negotiatiōnem maritimam pecūniam impendit suam*.—“He runs many risks who expends his money on maritime speculations.”

*Multum in parvo*.—“Much in little.” Much in a little compass. A compendium.

*Multum sapit qui non diū dēsipit*. PROV.—“He is very wise who does not long persist in folly.” This is said, taking into consideration the limited extent of the human powers of discernment.

*Multum te opinio fallit*. CIC.—“Your opinion is extremely fallacious.”

*Mundæque parvo sub lare paup̄rum*

*Cœnæ, sine aulæis et ostro,*

*Sollicitam explicuere frontem*. HOR.

—“A cleanly meal in the little cottage of the poor has smoothed an anxious brow, without hangings and purple.”

*Munditiæ, et ornātus, et cultus, hæc fœminarum insignia sunt, his gaudent et gloriantur*. LIVY.—“Neatness, ornament, and dress, are distinctions peculiar to women; in these they delight and glory.”

—*Munditiis capimur*. OVID.—“We are captivated by neatness.”

*Mundus scena, vita transitus, venisti, vidisti, abiisti*.—“This world is a stage, and life your walk across; you have come, you have seen, you are gone.”

*Mundus universus exercet histrionem*. PETRON. ARB.—“All men practise the player’s art.” So Shakspeare—

“All the world’s a stage,

And all the men and women merely players.”

*As You Like It.*

*Mūnēra cœcipit frequens, remittit unquam*. PLAUT.—“He

often receives presents, but never makes them in return."

*Mūnĕrum ānĭmus optĭmus est.* *Prov.*—"Goodwill is the best of gifts." The goodwill of the giver constitutes the real value of the gift.

—*Munus Apollĭne dignum.* *HOR.*—"A present worthy of Apollo." A compliment to a meritorious poem.

*Munus ornāre verbis.* *TER.*—"To enhance the value of a present by one's words." To double the value of a gift by the grace with which it is presented.

*Muri coctiles.* *OVID.*—"Walls of brick;" and not "cock-tailed mice," a translation facetiously suggested in the "Art of Pluck."

*Mus in pice.*—"A mouse in pitch." A man who is always immersed in useless researches: Swift's dirty philosopher of Lagado in "Gulliver's Travels," for instance.

*Mus non uni fidet antro.* *PLAUT.*—"The mouse does not trust to one hole only."

—*Musæo contingĕre cuncta lepōre.* *LUCRET.*—"To touch upon everything with a lively wit."

*Mustĕlam habes.* *Prov.*—"You have a weasel (in your house)." To meet a weasel was considered an omen of misfortune.

*Mutātis mutandis.*—"Changing what should be changed." A warrant made out against B will do for E, *mutatis mutandis*, *i. e.* changing one name for the other.

—*Mutāto nōmĭne, de te*

*Fābŭla narrātur.*— *HOR.*

—"Change but the name, the story's told of you." Such was the gist of Nathan's parable to David.

*Mutiāna cautio.*—"The quirks" or "cozenage of Mutius." In allusion to Mutius Scævola, the great Roman lawyer.

*Mutum est pictŭra poĕma.*—"A picture is a poem without words." See *Si poĕma, &c.*, and *Ut pictura poĕsis, &c.*

## N.

*N. B.* See *Nota bene.*

*Næ amĭcum castigāre ab mĕrĭtam noxiam*

*Immūne est facĭnus.*—

*PLAUT.*

—“To reprove one’s friend for a fault that deserves it, is decidedly a thankless task.”

*Nævia sex cyāthis, septem Justina bibātur.* MART.—“Let Nævia be toasted with six cups, Justina with seven.”

*Nam bonum consīlium surripitur sapissime,  
Si minus cum curā aut cate locus loquendi lectus est.* PLAUT.  
—“For a well-devised plan is very often filched away, if the place for deliberating has not been chosen with care or caution.”

*Nam curiōsus nemo est, quin idem sit malēvōlus.* PLAUT.—  
“For no person is a busy-body, but he is ill-natured as well.”

*Nam de mille fabæ mōdiis dum surripis unum,  
Damnum est, non faciūsus, mihi pacto lenius isto.* HOR.  
—“For when from a thousand bushels of beans you steal a single one, the loss to me is trifling, but none the less is the crime on your part.” Although the law does not take cognizance of extreme trifles, still, morally speaking, if there is the *animus furandi*, “the intention to steal,” the guilt is the same.

*Nam ego illum p̄riisse duco, cui quidem p̄riit pudor.* PLAUT.  
“For I consider that man to be lost who is lost to shame.”

*Nam et majōrum institūta tuēri, sacris cerimōniisque rētinendis, sapientis est.*—“For it is the part of a wise man to defend the institutions of his forefathers, and uphold the sacred rites and ceremonies.”

*Nam et stultè facere et stultè fabulārier,  
Utrumque in atāte haud bonum est.* PLAUT.  
—“For to act unwisely and to talk unwisely, are neither of them profitable at times.”

*Nam mora dat vires, tēnēras mora percōquit uvas;  
Et vālidās sēgētes, quod fuit herba, facit.* OVID.  
—“For time supplies strength; time thoroughly ripens the tender grapes; and it makes that into standing corn which was before only blades of grass.”

*Nam non est verisimīle hōmīnem paup̄rem  
Pauxillum parvi facere, quin nummum petat.* PLAUT.  
—“For it is not very likely that a poor man would despise ever such a trifle, and not be glad of a piece of money.”

*Nam nunc mores nihil faciunt quod licet, nisi quod lubet.*

PLAUT.—“For now-a-days it is the fashion to reckon of no value what is proper, but only what is agreeable.”

*Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt Dî;*

*Cārior est illis homo quam sibi.*—— JUV.

—“For the gods will bestow what is most suitable, rather than what is agreeable; man is more dear to them than he is to himself.”

*Nam qui injuste impetum in quempiam facit, aut irâ, aut aliquâ perturbatiōne incitatus, is quasi manus afferre videtur socio.* CIC.—“For when a man, in the heat of anger, or agitated by some other cause, makes an attack upon another unjustly, it would seem as though he had laid hands upon an ally.” Because man is a social animal.

*Nam sapiens quidem pol ipsius fingit*

*Fortunam sibi.*—— PLAUT.

—“The prudent man really frames his own fortunes for himself.”

*Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum*

*Facti crimen habet.*—— JUV.

—“For he who secretly meditates a crime within himself, has all the guilt of the deed.” The *animus*, and not the act, constitutes the crime; although the laws of man can only take cognizance of the *animus* when manifested by the act.

*Nam vitis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est,*

*Qui minimis urgetur.*—— HOR.

—“For no man is born without faults; he is the best who is beset by the fewest.”

——*Namque inscitia est*

*Adversum stimulum calces.* TER.

—“For it is mere folly to kick against the spur.” So in *Acts ix. 5*, the Lord says to Saul, “It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks;” i. e. to resist a superior power which has you under its control.

*Narratur et prisci Catonis*

*Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.* HOR.

—“It is said that the virtues even of old Cato were often warmed by wine.” Said in allusion to the rigid Cato, the Censor.

*Nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine pendet.* MANIL.—

“We are born to die, and our end is the necessary consequence of our birth.”

*Nascimur poëtæ, finis orātōres.* CIC.—“We are born poets, we become orators.” Poetical genius is a gift, but oratory may be acquired by education and perseverance. Witness the instance of Cicero, who in vain tried to become a poet, and of Demosthenes, who by perseverance became the greatest of orators. See *Poëta nascitur*, &c.

*Natio comæda est.* JUV.—“The nation is a company of players.”

*Natis in usum lætitia scyphis*

*Pugnare Thracum est; tollite barbarum*

*Morem.*—

HOR.

—“To quarrel over your cups, which were made to promote good fellowship, is like the Thracians: away with a habit so barbarous.” The battles of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, the near neighbours of the Thracians, commenced in a drunken brawl.

—*Natos ad flūmina primum*

*Dēferimus, sævoque gelu durāmus et undis.* VIRG.

—“Our infants, as soon as born, we convey to the rivers, and harden them in the freezing ice and waves.”

—*Natūra beātis*

*Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognōverit uti.* CLAUD.

—“Nature has given unto all to be happy, if each did but know how to make a proper use of her gifts.” The same objects and opportunities may be blessings or curses to us, according as they are used.

*Natūra dedit usūram vitæ tanquam pecūniæ nullā præstitūtā die.* CIC.—“Nature has bestowed life on us, at interest, like money, no day being fixed for its recall.”

*Natūrā ipsā valere, et mentis viribus excitāri, et quasi quodam divīno spirītu afflāri.* CIC.—“To be endowed with strength by nature, to be impelled by the powers of the mind, and to be inspired by a certain divine spirit as it were.” A recital of the endowments of true genius.

*Natūra naturans—natūra naturāta.*—“Nature formative—nature formed.” The two ultimate principles of the Dualistic Philosophy are technically so called.

*Natūra non dat virtūtem; nascimur quidem ad hoc, sed sine*

*hoc.* CIC.—“Nature does not bestow virtue; we are born indeed to it, but without it.”

*Natūra! quam te cōlīmus inviti quoque.* SEN.—“O nature! how much do we worship thee, however unwilling!”

*Natūra tenacissīmi sumus eorum quæ puēri percipīmus, ut sapor, quo nova vasa imbuuntur, durat.* SEN.—“We are naturally most tenacious of those impressions which we receive in childhood, just as a flavour remains in those vessels with which they were imbued when new.”

*Naturālem quamdam voluptātem habent lusus jocusque; at eorum frequens usus omne ānīmīs pondus, omnemque vim ēripit.* SEN.—“There is a certain delight in pleasantry and jesting; but a too frequent use of them deprives the mind of all weight and vigour.”

*Natūram expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret.* HOR.—“Though you should check Nature by force, she will still resume her sway.”

*Naufṛāgium rerum est mīlier malefīda marīto.*—“A faithless wife is the shipwreck of her husband’s fortunes.” These words were quoted by William the Conqueror to his wife Matilda, on finding that she encouraged his son Robert in his rebellious designs.

*Nauseanti stōmācho efflūunt omnia.*—“Everything is thrown off from a sick stomach.”

—*Nāvibus atque*

*Quadrīgīs pētīmus bene vīvère.*— HOR.

—“With the help of ships and chariots we endeavour to make ourselves happy.” By moving from place to place.

*Ne ad aures quidem scalpendas otium est.* *Prov.*—“He has not time even to scratch his ears.”

*Ne Æsōpum quidem trivit.* *Prov.*—“He has not so much as thumbed Æsop.” Said of a person extremely illiterate; the Fables of Æsop being among the ancients an elementary school book.

—*Ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.* VIRG.—“Yield not to misfortunes, but meet them with still greater firmness.” The first three words are the motto of the Earl of Albemarle.

*Ne cuivis dextram injecēris.* *Prov.*—“Don’t give your right hand to every one.” Use discrimination in the selection of your friends.

*Ne depugnes in aliëno negōtio.* *Prov.*—"Fight not in another person's concerns."

*Ne exeat regno.* *Law Term.*—"Let him not leave the kingdom." A writ issued by the courts of Equity to prevent a person from leaving the kingdom without the royal licence.

*Ne glädium tollas, mülter.* *Prov.*—"Woman, do not wield the sword." Persons should not wield "edged tools," which they know not how to use.

*Ne Hercüles quidem contra duos.* *AUL. GEL.*—"Not Hercules even could struggle against two."

*Ne intelligis, dōmīne?* "Don't you understand, good sir?" See *Love's Labour's Lost*, Act V. sc. 1.

*Ne Jupīter quidem omnībus placet.* *Prov.*—"Not Jupiter himself can please everybody."

*Ne mente quidem recte uti possūmus, multo cibo et potiōne complēti.* *CIC.*—"We cannot use the mind aright when filled with much food and drink."

*Ne mihi contingant quæ volo, sed quæ sunt utilia.*—"Let those things happen to me, not which I most wish, but which are most for my good."

*Ne negligas amicitiae consuetudinem, aut viöles jura ejusdem.*—"You must not omit the usages of friendship, or violate the rights thereof."

—*Ne non procumbat honestè,*

*Extrēma hæc etiam cura cadentis erat.* *OVID.*

—"That she might fall in no unseemly manner—this was her care even as she died." Said of Lucretia when about to stab herself.

*Ne plus ultra.*—"No farther." "This is my *ne plus ultra*"—much the same as This is my *ultimatum*, (or, as the newspapers have it at the present day, my *ultimatissimum*,)—"beyond this I will not go."

*Ne præsentem aquam effundas, priusquam aliam sis adeptus.* *Prov.*—"Do not throw away the water you have, until you have got more." Do not throw away a present advantage for a problematical one.

*Ne prius antidōtum quam venēnum.* *Prov.*—"Don't take the antidote before the poison." Do not exculpate yourself before you are accused.

*Ne, puëri, ne tanta animis assuescēte bella;*

*Neu patriæ vāldas in viscēra vertite vires.* *VIRG*

—“Do not, my sons, accustom your minds to such cruel wars, nor turn your mighty strength against the vitals of your country.”

*Ne puero gladium.* *Prov.*—“Do not give a child a sword.”  
Let every person act in his proper sphere of life.

*Ne, pulvis et cinis, superbe te geras,*  
*Omnipotentis ne fulmina feras.*

—“Dust and ashes, be not elate with pride, lest the lightnings of the Omnipotent should reach thee.” The commenting lines of a Sequence used by the Romish Church.

*Ne qua meis esto dictis mora*—*VIRG.*—“Let there be no delay in the execution of my injunctions.”

*Ne quid abjectè, ne quid timidè faciās.* *CIC.*—“Do nothing meanly, nothing timidly.”

*Ne quid detrimenti respublica cāpiat.*—“That the republic shall receive no detriment.” The injunction given at ancient Rome to the Dictator, when invested with the supreme authority.

*Ne quid falsi dicere audēat, ne quid veri non audēat.* *CIC.*—“Let him not dare to say anything that is false, nor let him fear to say what is true.” Advice given to an historian.

*Ne quid nimis.* *TER.*—“Not too much of anything.” Do nothing to excess. See *Id arbitror*, &c.

*Ne scūticā dignum horribili sectere flagello.* *HOR.*—“Do not punish with an unmerciful scourge that which is only deserving of the whip.” The censure of the satirist, as well as of every one that reproves, should be proportionate to the fault.

*Ne sibi deesset in his angustiis.* *CIC.*—“Lest, in circumstances of such great difficulty, he should be found wanting to himself.”

*Ne sus Minervam.* *Prov.*—“A pig must not talk to Minerva.” Ignorant persons must not censure those wiser than themselves.

*Ne sutor ultra crēpidam.*—“Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.” Words addressed by Apelles to a shoemaker, who pointed out errors in a slipper painted in one of his pictures; but when he was proceeding to criticise other parts of the painting, he was met by the artist with this rebuke.

—*Ne te longis ambāgibus ultra*

*Quām satis est morer.*— HOR.

—“That I may not, by a long circumlocution, delay you longer than is necessary.”

*Ne tentes, aut perfice.* *Prov.*—“Attempt not, or achieve.”

*Ne verba pro farinā.* *Prov.*—“Don’t give me words for meal.” Similar to our expression, “Sweet words butter not parsneps.”

—*Nec bellua tētrior ulla est,*

*Quam servi rābies in libēra terga furentis.* CLAUD.

—“No monster is there more baneful, than the fury of a slave wreaking his vengeance on the backs of freemen.”

*Nec caput nec pedes.* *CIC.*—“Neither head nor feet;” or, as we say, “Neither head nor tail.”

*Nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudātus acēti.* MART.—“Not food itself is palatable when deprived of the relish given by vinegar.”

*Nec citō crēdideris ; quantum citō crēdere lædat,*

*Exemplum vobis, non leve, Procris erit.* OVID.

—“Be not too ready to believe; the fate of Proeris will be no slight example to you how disastrous it is to believe things readily.” See *Ovid’s Met.* b. vii. l. 394, *et seq.*

*Nec cui de te plusquam tibi credas.* *Prov.*—“Give no man more credit than yourself about yourself.” Do not acquiesce in either praises or censures pronounced on you, which you know to be undeserved.

*Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.* HOR.—“Nor let a god interfere, unless there be a difficulty worthy of a god’s assistance.” Advice to dramatic writers, not to introduce personages too exalted, except on occasions of the highest importance.

*Nec domo dōmīnus, sed dōmīno domus honestanda est.* *CIC.*—“The master ought not to be honoured by the house, but the house by the master.”

*Nec fācile invēnias multis in millibus unum ;*

*Virtūtem prētium qui putet esse sui.* OVID.

—“Among many thousands you would not easily find one who believes that virtue is its own reward.”

*Nec fuge collōquium ; nec sit tibi jānuā clausa.* OVID.—“Fly not from conversation ; and let not your door be shut.”

—*Nec imbellem feroces*

*Progenērant āquīlæ columbam.* HOR.

—“Nor do ferocious eagles beget the unwarlike dove.”

*Nec levis, ingēnuas pectus coluisse per artes,*

*Cura sit; et linguas edidicisse duas.* OVID.

—“And be it no light care to cultivate the mind with the liberal arts, and to learn thoroughly the two languages.”  
The Latin and the Greek.

—*Nec longum tempus, et ingens*

*Exiit ad cælum ramis felicibus arbos,*

*Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma.* VIRG.

—“In no long time a huge tree shoots up to heaven with verdant boughs, and admires its new leaves, and fruits not its own.” Said of the results of grafting trees.

*Nec loquor hæc, quia sit major prudentia nobis;*

*Sed sim, quam mēdico, notior ipse mihi.* OVID.

—“And I say this, not because I have any greater foresight, but because I am better known to myself than to a physician.”

*Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.* HOR.—“It is no

disgrace to have been gay, but it is, not to have renounced those gaieties.” The shame does not lie in having joined in gaieties, but in not having quitted them at a proper season. A man must not be *always* “sowing his wild oats.”

*Nec magis sine illo nos esse felices, quam ille sine nobis potuit.*

PLINY'S *Panegyric on Trajan*.—“No more could we live happily without him, than he could without us.”

*Nec me pudet, ut istos, fatēri nescire quod nesciam.* CIC.—

“Nor am I ashamed, like those men, to acknowledge that I do not know the things which I do not know.”

—*Nec meus audet*

*Rem tentare pudor, quam vires ferre recūsent.* VIRG.

—“Nor does my modesty presume to attempt a thing which my powers are unable to accomplish.”

*Nec meus hic sermo est, sed quæ præcepit Ofellus.* HOR.—

“Nor is this my language, but a precept which Ofellus has given.”

—*Nec mihi dicere promptum,*

*Nec fūcere est isti.*— OVID.

—“Neither does my talent lie in talking, nor his in act-

ing." The words of Ajax when pleading against Ulysses for the arms of Achilles.

*Nec mīnimum refert, intacta rosāria primus,  
An serā carpas pæne relicta manu.* OVID.

—"Nor does it make a slight difference only, whether you cull from rosebeds before untouched, or whether, with a late hand, when there are hardly any roses left."

*Nec minor est virtus, quam quærere, parta tuēri :  
Casus inest illic ; hic erit artis opus.* OVID.

—"Tis no less merit to keep what you have got, than to gain it. In the one there is some chance ; the other will be a work of art."

*Nec mirum, quod divīna natūra dedit agros, ars humāna ædificāvit urbes.* VARRO.—"Nor is it wonderful, as divine nature has given us the country, and human art has built the cities." Similar to the line of Cowper,

"God made the country, and man made the town."

*Nec mora, nec rēquies.*— VIRG.—"Neither rest nor cessation." No intermission is allowed.

*Nec morti esse locum.*— VIRG.—"Nor is there scope for death." Virgil says, that after their dissolution on earth, all things return to God, and that death has no further power over them.

—*Necnon et apes exāmīna condunt  
Corticibusque cavis vitiōsæque illicis alveo.* VIRG.

—"Bees also conceal their swarms in the hollow bark and in the trunk of a decayed holm oak."

*Nec nos obnīti contra, nec tenēre tantum  
Sufficimus ; sūperat quōniam Fortūna, sequāmur,  
Quoque vocat vertāmus iter.*— VIRG.

—"We are neither able to make head against (the storm), nor even to withstand it ; since Fortune overpowers us, let us follow her, and turn our course whither she invites us."

The words of Æneas to his followers.

—*Nec placidam membrīs dat cura quīetē.* VIRG.—"Nor does care allow placid quiet to the wearied limbs."

*Nec plūrībus impar.*—"No unequal match for many." The motto assumed by Louis XIV. when he formed his project for the subjugation for Europe.

*Nec plūteum cædit, nec demorsos sapit unguēs.* PERS.—  
"It neither thumps away at the desk, nor savours of

nails gnawed to the quick” Said of poor spiritless poetry.

*Nec, quæ præteriit, iterum revocabitur unda;*

*Nec, quæ præteriit hora redire potest.* OVID.

—“Neither shall the wave, which has passed by, ever be recalled; nor can the hour which has passed ever return.”

*Nec quare et unde—quid hæbeat tantum rogant.*—“People ask not *how* and *whence*, but only *what* a man possesses.”

*Nec quicquam ad nostras pervenit acerbius aures.* OVID.—

“Nothing more distressing has come to my ears.”

*Nec satis est pulchra esse poemata, dulcia sunt.* HOR.—“It is not enough that poems be beautiful; let them be pleasing also.”

*Nec scire fas est omnia.* HOR.—“Nor is it allowed us to know all things.”

*Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus.* HOR.—

“Nor will the arrow always hit the object aimed at.”

*Nec servum meliorem ullum, nec deteriorem dominum fuisse.*

SUETON.—“There never was a better servant or a worse master.” Said of the emperor Caligula.

*Nec, si me subito videas, agnoscere possis.* OVID.—“Nor could you recognise me, if you were to see me on a sudden.”

*Nec si non obstatur propterea etiam permittitur.* CIC.—

“Though an act is not prohibited, it does not therefore follow that it is permitted.” Moral duties go beyond the mere letter of the law.

*Nec sibi cenarum quivis temere arroget artem,*

*Non prius exactâ tenui ratione saporum.* HOR.

—“Let no man rashly arrogate to himself a knowledge of the art of catering, if he has not previously acquired an intimate knowledge of the delicate distinctions of flavours.”

*Nec sibi, sed toti gñitum se credere mundo.* LUCAN.—“To

believe that he was born not for himself alone, but for the whole world.” The principle acted upon by the benefactors of mankind.

*Nec sum adeo informis, nuper me in littore vidi.* VIRG.—

“Nor am I so very ugly, I lately viewed myself on the shore.” Self-commendation.

*Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent æra lupinis.* HOR.—“Nor

is he ignorant of the vast difference between money and lupines." He can distinguish between the worthy and the worthless. Lupines were used as counters among the Romans, and to represent money on the stage.

*Nec tamen in dando mensuram desērit; immo,  
Singūla describit certo modērāmine finis.*

—"Nor yet in giving does he go beyond all bounds; nay, rather, to each he assigns a portion fixed and definite."

*Nec tamen indignum est, quod vobis cura placendi,  
Cum comptos hābeant sæcula nostra viros.* OVID.

—"And yet it is not unbecoming for you to have a care to please, since our age produces men of taste." Advice to the ladies.

*Nec tibi quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decēbit  
Occurrat; mentemque domet respectus honesti.* CLAUD.

—"And let it not be the subject of your thoughts what you may do, but what you ought to do; let a regard for what is honourable ever govern your mind."

*Nec vagus in laxā pes tibi pelle natet.* OVID.—"And do not let your foot wallop about in your shoe down at heel."

*Nec Vēnēris phārētris macer est, aut lampāde fervet:*

*Inde faces ardent, vēniunt a dote sagittæ.* JUV.

—"It is not from Venus' quiver that he grows thin, or with her torch that he burns; it is from this that his fires are fed, from her dowry the arrows come." Said of a fortune-hunter.

*Nec verbum verbo curābis reddere fidus*

*Interpres.*— HOR.

—"Nor, even if a faithful translator, should you make it your care to render the original word for word." The meaning of the original might be lost thereby.

*Nec vidisse semel satis est, juvat usque morāri,*

*Et conferre gradum, et vēniendī discere causas.* VIRG.

—"Nor is it enough to have merely seen him; they are delighted to prolong the interview, and to approach him, and to learn the cause of his coming." The ghosts of the departed Trojans thronging around Æneas, when he visits the infernal regions.

*Nec vixit malè qui natus mōriensque fefellit.* HOR.—"Nor has he lived to no purpose, who, from his birth to his death, has lived in retirement."

*Nec vos, turba fere censu fraudata, magistri*

*Spernite : discipulos attrahit illa novos.* OVID.

—“Neither do you, schoolmasters, a set too often cheated of your pay, despise her; 'tis she that brings you new pupils.” Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, is alluded to.

—*Nec vultu destrue dicta tuo.* OVID.—“And do not undo your sayings with your looks.”

*Necesse est cum insanientibus furere, nisi solus relinquaris.*

PETRON. ARB.—“It is necessary to be mad with the insane, if you would not be left alone.” It is as well to appear to conform to the prejudices of the day.

*Necesse est eum qui velit peccare aliquando primum delinquere.*

CIC.—“It is a matter of course that he who would sin must first fail in his duty.” See *Nemo repente, &c.*

*Necesse est facere sumptum, qui quaerit lucrum.* PLAUT.—

“It is necessary for him who looks for gain, to incur some expense.” “Nothing venture, nothing win.”

*Necesse est in immensum exeat cupiditas quae naturalem modum transiit.* SEN.—

“Avarice, when it has once passed the proper limits, of necessity knows no bounds.”

*Necesse est ut multos timeat, quem multi timent.* SYR.—

“He whom many fear, must of necessity fear many.”

The condition of the tyrant. See *Multos timere, &c.*, and *Multis terribilis, &c.*

*Necessitas est lex temporis et loci.* *Law Max.*—“Necessity is the law of time and place.”

*Necessitas non habet legem.* *Law Max.*—“Necessity knows no law.” In a sinking ship, for instance, the laws of life and property are but little regarded.

*Necessitudinis et libertatis infinita est aestimatio.* *Law Max.*—

“Necessity and liberty should receive the very greatest consideration.”

*Nefas nocere vel malo fratri puta.* SEN.—“Consider it a crime to do an injury to a bad brother even.” Similar to the Scripture precept, by which we are commanded to return good for evil.

*Negat quis? Nego. Ait? Aio. Postramo impetravi egomet*

*mihî omnia assentari.* CIC.—“Does any one deny a thing?

Then I deny it. Does he affirm? Then I affirm. In fine, I have prevailed upon myself to agree to everything.”

—*Neglecta solent incendia sūmĕre vires.* HOR.—“Fire neglected is wont to gain strength.”

*Negligĕre quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnĭno dissolūti.* CIC.—“To be careless of what any one may think of him, is not only the conduct of an arrogant man, but of one utterly abandoned.”

*Nĕgōtiis par.*—“Equal to business.” Able to manage affairs.

*Nem. con.* Abbreviation of *nĕmĭne contradicente*.—“No one contradicting” any question proposed.

*Nem. diss.* Abbreviation of *nĕmĭne dissentiente*.—“No one disagreeing” with a proposition made.

*Nĕmĭnem id āgĕre, ut ex altĕrius prĕdĕtur inscitĭā.* CIC.—“No man should so act as to take advantage of another man’s ignorance.”

*Nĕmĭnem tibi adjungas amĭcum priusquam explorāvĕris quōmodo priōribus amĭcis sit usus.*—“Make no man your friend before you have ascertained how he has behaved towards his former friends.”

*Nĕmĭni dixĕris, quæ nolis efferri.* PROV.—“Tell no one that which you do not wish repeated again.”

*Nĕmĭni fidas, nisi cum quo prius mōdium salis absumpsĕris.* PROV.—“Trust no man till you have eaten a bushel of salt with him.”

*Nemo allĕgans suam turpitūdinem audiendus est.* LAW MAX.—“No man bearing testimony of his own baseness ought to be heard.”

*Nemo an bonus, an dives omnes quærĭmus.* PROV.—“No one asks whether a man is good; we all ask whether he is rich.”

*Nemo benĕ impĕrat nisi qui parūvĕrit impĕrio.* PROV.—“No man is fully able to command, unless he has first learned to obey.”

*Nemo dat quod non habet.* LAW MAX.—“No man gives that which he does not possess.”

*Nemo debet bis punĭri pro uno delicto.* COKE.—“No man ought to be punished twice for one offence.”

*Nemo dextĕrius fortūnā sit usus.*—“No man has more judiciously employed his good fortune.”

*Nemo doctus mutātĭonem consĭlii inconstantiam dixit esse.* CIC.—“No well-instructed man has called a change of opinion

inconstancy." Acknowledgment of error is a duty, upon the observance of which our improvement depends.

*Nemo errat uni sibi, sed dementiam spargit in proximos.* SEN.—“No man commits error for himself alone, but scatters his folly among all around him.” Error is doubly injurious; first in itself, and then by example.

*Nemo est ab omni parte beātus.*—“No man is happy in every respect.” See *Nihil est*, &c.

*Nemo est hæres viventis.* *Law Max.*—“No man is the heir of one who is alive.” He is only an “heir apparent.” See *Hæredem Deus*, &c.

—*Nemo in sese tentat descendere? Nemo!* PERS.—“Does no one attempt to explore himself? No one!” Instead of looking into the faults of others, we should examine our own hearts.

*Nemo ire quenquam publicâ prohibet viâ.* PLAUT.—“No one forbids another to go along the highway.” No one is likely to interfere with you so long as you keep the beaten path.

*Nemo ita pauper vivit, quam pauper natus est.* SYR.—“No man ever lived so poor as he was born.”

*Nemo læditur nisi à seipso.* *Prov.*—“No man is hurt but by himself.”

*Nemo malus felix, mñimè corruptor.*— JUV.—“No wicked man can be happy, least of all one who corrupts others.”

*Nemo me impūnè lacessit.*—“No one provokes me with impunity.” The motto of the Order of the Thistle, a plant which is protected by its prickles.

*Nemo militans Deo implicetur secularibus negotiis.* COKE.—“No one in the service of God should be involved in secular affairs.”

*Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.* PLINY the Elder.—“No man is wise at all times.”

*Nemo plus juris in alium transferre potest quam ipse habet.* *Law Max.*—“No man can transfer to another a right or title greater than he himself possesses.”

*Nemo potest nudo vestimenta detrahere.* *Prov.*—“No man can strip a naked man of his garment.” Like our saying, “You cannot get blood out of a stone.”

*Nemo prudens punit quia peccatum est, sed ne peccetur.* SEN.—“No man of prudence punishes because a fault has

been committed, but that it may not be committed." If this were not the object of punishment, it would degenerate into revenge.

*Nemo puniatur pro aliēno delicto.* *Law Max.*—"Let no man be punished for the fault of another."

*Nemo qui suæ confidit, alterius virtūti invidet.* *CIC.*—"No man who confides in his own virtue, envies that of another."

*Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*—— *JUV.*—"No man ever became extremely wicked all at once." Men sink into the depths of vice step by step.

*Nemo sic impar sibi.*—"No man was ever so unequal to himself." See *Nil fuit*, &c.

*Nemo solus satis sapit.* *PLAUT.*—"No man is sufficiently wise of himself."

*Nemo suâ sorte contentus.*—"No one is contented with his own lot."

*Nemo tam divos habuit faventes,*  
*Crastinum ut possit sibi polliceri.* *SEN.*

—"No man was ever so favoured by the gods as to be able to promise himself a morrow."

*Nemo tenetur ad impossibile.* *Law Max.*—"No one is bound to do that which is impossible."

*Nemo tenetur seipsum accusare.* *Law Max.*—"No one is bound to accuse himself."

*Nemo vir magnus, sine aliquo afflātu divīno, unquam fuit.* *CIC.*  
—"No man was ever great without some portion of Divine inspiration."

*Neptūnum, procul a terrâ, spectare furentem.*—"From the land to view the ocean raging afar."

*Nequam hōmīnis ego parvipendo grātiā.* *PLAUT.*—"I set little value on the esteem of a worthless man."

*Nequam illud verbum est, Bene vult, nisi qui bene facit.* *PLAUT.*  
—"That expression, 'he wishes well,' is worthless unless a person *does well* besides."

*Nequāquam satis in re unā consūmere curam.* *HOR.*—"It is by no means enough to devote our care exclusively to one object."

*Neque cæcum ducem, neque amentem consultōrem.*—" [Select] neither a blind guide nor a silly adviser." A sentiment from Aristophanes.

*Neque cuiquam tam clarum ingēnium est, ut possit emergere nisi illi matēria, occāsio, fautor etiam commendātorque contingat.* PLINY the Younger.—“No man possesses a genius so commanding, as to be able to rise in the world, unless these means are afforded him:—opportunity, and a friend to promote his advancement.”

*Neque culpa neque lauda teipsum.*—“Neither blame nor praise yourself.” Avoid egotism, and pretend not to be either better or worse than you are.

—*Neque enim concludere versum*

*Dixeris esse satis: neque, si quis scribat, uti nos, Sermōni prōpiōra, putes hunc esse poētam.* HOR

—“For you must not deem it enough to tag a verse; nor if any person, like me, writes in a style more nearly resembling conversation, must you esteem him to be a poet.”

—*Neque enim lex æquior ulla,*

*Quam necis artīfices arte perire suā.* OVID.

—“For there is no law more just than that the contrivers of death should perish by their own contrivances.”

*Neque enim quies gentium sine armis, neque arma sine stipendiis, neque stipendia sine tributis.* TACIT.—“The repose of nations cannot be insured without arms, arms without pay, nor pay without taxes.” An armed peace is the best guarantee against war.

*Neque extra necessitatē belli præcipuum ōdium gero.*—“Beyond that necessitated by war, I feel no particular resentment.”

*Neque femina, amissā pudicitia, alia abnuērit.* TACIT.—

“When a woman has once lost her chastity, she will deny nothing.” She will most probably be induced by circumstances to submit to any degradation.

*Neque mala vel bona quæ vulgus putet.* TACIT.—“Things are not to be pronounced either good or bad on public opinion.”

*Neque mel, neque apcs. Prov.*—“No bees, no honey.”  
“Every rose has its thorns.”

*Neque opinione sed natura constitutum est jus.* CIC.—“Not in opinion but in nature is law founded.”

*Neque semper arcum*

*Tendit Apollo.* HOR.

—“Nor is Apollo always bending his bow.”

—*Nēqueo monstrāre, et sentio tantum.* JUV.—“I cannot describe it, I only feel it.”

*Nequicquam Deus absēdit  
Prūdens oceāno dissociābili  
Terras, si tamen impiæ*

*Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.* HOR.

—“In vain has God in his wisdom divided the countries of the earth by the separating ocean, if nevertheless profane barks bound over the forbidden waters.”

*Nequicquam exornāta est bene, si morāta est male,  
Pulchrum ornātum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt.*

PLAUT.

—“It is in vain that a woman is well dressed, if she is ill conducted; misconduct soils a fine dress worse than dirt.”

*Nequicquam pōpūlo bibūlas donāvērīs aures;*

*Respue quod non es.*— PERS.

—“You cannot possibly give the people ears that will drink in everything: aim not at that for which you are not made.” You cannot long impose even on the credulity of the public.

*Nequicquam sapit qui sibi non sapit.* PROV.—“He is wise to no purpose who is not wise for himself.”

*Nequissīmi hōmīnis est prōdēre amicum.*—“It is the part of the most abandoned of men to betray his friend.”

*Nequitiā vinōsa tuam convīvia narrant.* OVID.—“Your drunken banquets bespeak your debauchery.”

*Nervi belli pecūnia infīnīta.* CIC.—“Endless money is the very sinews of war.” Both Bacon and Machiavelli question the truth of this saying.

*Nervis aliēnis mōbile lignum.*—“A wooden puppet moved by strings in the hands of others.” Said with reference to those who allow themselves to be made the tools of others.

*Nervis omnībus.* PROV.—“Straining every nerve.”

*Nescia mens hōmīnum fati sortisque futūræ,  
Et servāre modum rebus sublāta secundis!* VIRG.

—“How blind is the mind of men to fate and future events, how unwilling to practise moderation, when elated with prosperity!”

*Nescio quā natāle solum dulcēdīne cunctos*

*Ducit, et immēmōres non sinit esse sui.* OVID.

—“The land of our birth allures us by an unaccountable attraction, and permits us not to be forgetful of it.”

*Nescio quâ præter sôlitum dulcēdine læti.* VIRG.—“By some inconceivable charm animated beyond their wont.”

*Nescio quis tēnēros ôculus mihi fascinat agnos.* VIRG.—“I know not what evil eye has bewitched my tender lambs.” Said in reference to the notion among the ancients, that evil resulted from the glance of the envious eye.

*Nescio quômodo inhæret in mentibus quasi sæculôrum augûrium futûrôrum; idque in maxîmis ingēniis, altissîmisque ânîmis, et existit maxîme et appâret facillîme.* CIC.—“There is, I know not how, inherent in the minds of men, a certain presage as it were of a future state; and this chiefly exists and appears the most manifest, in those of the greatest genius and of the most exalted mind.”

*Nescire quid antea quam natus sis accidērit, id est semper esse puërum; quid enim est ætas hōmînis, nisi memōria rerum nostrârûm cum supēriôrum ætate contexērit?* CIC.—“To be unacquainted with what has taken place before you were born, is to be always a child; for what is human life, unless memory is able to compare the events of our own times with those of by-gone ages?”

*Nescis quid serus vesper vehat.* PROV.—“You know not what night-fall may bring.”

*Nescis tu quam metîcûlosa res sit ire ad jûdicem.* PLAUT.—“You little know what a ticklish thing it is to go to law.”

*Nescit plebs jejûna timēre.* PROV.—“A starving populace knows no fear.”

—*Nescit vox missa reverti.* HOR.—“The word which has been once uttered, can never be recalled.” Hence the mischief that may result from an unguarded expression or the disclosure of a secret.

—*Neu flûitem dūbiæ spe pendûlus horæ.* HOR.—“That I may not fluctuate in the hope dependent on each uncertain hour.” The blessings of a competency.

*Neutiquam officium libèri esse hōmînis puto,*

*Cum is nihil promēreat, postulâre id grâtiæ appōni sibi.* TER.

—“I do not think it the part of a man of a liberal mind to ask that a thing should be granted him when he has done nothing to deserve it.”

—*Ni*

*Posces ante diem librum cum lūmine, si non  
Intendes ānimum stūdiis et rebus honestis,  
Invidiā vel amōre vigil torquēbēre.* HOR.

—“Unless before day you call for your book with a light, unless you occupy your mind with study and becoming pursuits, you will, when waking, be tortured by envy or by love.” By idleness the passions are let loose, and mischief is a probable result.

—*Ni vis boni*

*In ipsā inesset formā, hęc formam extinguerent.* TER.

—“Had there not been great force of beauty in her very form, these things must have extinguished it.” Her neglected dress and disheveled hair.

*Nihil a Deo vacat: opus suum ipse implet.* SEN.—“Nothing is void of God: He himself fills all his works.” The doctrine of Pantheism.

*Nihil ad versum.*—“Not corresponding to the words,” meaning, “not to the purpose.” This adage is supposed to have had reference to the representations by gesticulation of the sense of the part recited. Hence, when the actor failed to represent the sense conveyed by the line, the prompter used this expression.

*Nihil agendo hōmīnes malè agēre discunt.*—“By doing nothing, men learn to do ill.”

*Nihil agit qui diffidentem verbis solātur suis;*

*Is est amicus qui in re dūbiā re juvat, ubi re est opus.*

PLAUT.

—“He does nothing who consoles a desponding man with words; he is a true friend, who, under doubtful circumstances, aids in deed when deeds are necessary.”

*Nihil aliud necessārium, ut sis miser, quam ut te miserum credas.*—“Nothing is wanting to make you wretched but to fancy yourself so.”

*Nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suscipere possunt, qui suas omnes cōgilatiōnes abjecerunt in rem tam hūmīlem atque abjectam.* CIC.—“They can attempt nothing elevated, nothing noble and divine, who have expended all their thoughts upon a thing so low and abject.”

*Nihil credam et omnia cavēbo.*—“I will trust to nothing, and be on my guard against everything.”

*Nihil differt utrum ægrum in ligneo lecto an in aureo collöces : quocumque illum transtülëris, morbum suum secum transfert.* SEN.—“It matters not whether you place the sick man on a wooden bed, or on one of gold; wherever you lay him, he carries his disease along with him.”

*Nihil difficile est Natüræ, ubi ad finem*

*Sui præpërat*—— *Momento fit cinis, diu silva.* SEN.

—“Nothing is difficult to Nature, when she is pursuing her end. A wood is long in making, ashes are made in an instant.” Said in reference to the final destruction of the earth by fire. See *Esse quoque, &c.*

*Nihil doli subesse credens.* CORN. NEP.—“Suspecting no deceit.”

*Nihil ëripit fortuna nisi quod et dedit.* SYR.—“Fortune takes nothing away but what she has given.”

*Nihil est ab omni*

*Parte beatum.* HOR.

—“There is nothing that is blessed in every respect.”

There is a dark side to every picture.

*Nihil est aliud magnum, quam multa minüta.* Prov.—“That which is great is nothing but many littles.” “Many littles make a mickle.”

*Nihil est aptius ad delectatiönem lectöris, quam tempörum varietätës, fortunæque vicissitudïnes.* CIC.—“Nothing is better suited for the entertainment of a reader, than the varying features of times, and the vicissitudes of fortune.” It is the varieties and contrasts of history that make “truth stranger than fiction.”

—*Nihil est furäcius illo :*

*Non fuit Autölyci tam pïceäta manus.* MART.

—“There is nothing in the world more pilfering than he; not even the hand of Autolycus was so gluey (filching) as his.”

*Nihil est in vitä magnöpëre expetendum nisi laus et honestas.*

CIC.—“There is nothing in life so earnestly to be sought as character and probity.”

*Nihil est misërius, quam äñimus hömïnis conscius.* PLAUT.—

“There is nothing more wretched than the mind of a man with a guilty conscience.”

—*Nihil est*

*Quin male narrando possit depravärier.* TER.—“There is no story but what may be made worse by being badly told.”

—*Nihil est quod credere de se*

*Non possit.*—

JUV.

—“There is nothing that he cannot believe about himself.”

*Nihil est quod non expugnet pertinax ōpĕra, et intenta ac diligens cura.* SEN.—“There is nothing which persevering industry may not overcome, with continued and diligent care.”

*Nihil est s̄anit̄ati multo vino nocentius.*—“There is nothing more prejudicial to health than much wine.”

*Nihil est tam ūtile quod in transitu prosit.* SEN.—“Nothing is so useful that it can be profitable from only a hasty perusal.” No lasting benefit can be derived from careless or hasty studies.

*Nihil est tam v̄olūcre quam m̄aledictum, nihil f̄acilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, nihil l̄atius dissipatur.* CIC.—“Nothing is so swift in flight as slander, nothing more easily propagated, nothing more readily received, nothing more widely disseminated.”

*Nihil eum commendat pr̄ter simulatam versutatamque tristitiam.* CIC.—“He has nothing to recommend him, except an assumed and deceitful seriousness.”

—*Nihil hic nisi carmina desunt.* VIRG.—“Nothing is wanting here but a song.”

*Nihil h̄om̄ini am̄ico est opportūno am̄icius.* PLAUT.—“There is nothing more desirable to a man than a friend in need.”

*Nihil honestum esse potest, quod justitiā vacat.* CIC.—“Nothing can be honest which is destitute of justice.”

*Nihil largiundo gl̄oriam adeptus est.* SALL.—“He acquired glory by no bribery.” He rose by his own merits.

*Nihil legēbat quod non excerp̄ret.* PLINY the Younger.—“He read no work from which he did not cull something.” Said of his uncle the Elder Pliny, author of the *Historia Naturalis*.

*Nihil Lysiae subtilit̄ate cedit, nihil argūtiis et acūmine Hyperidi.* CIC.—“He yields not a jot to Lysias in subtlety, nor to Hyperides in acumen and sharpness of repartee.” Lysias was a celebrated orator of Syracuse, Hyperides of Athens.

*Nihil magis consentāneum est quam ut iisdem modis res dissolvatur quibus constituitur.* Law Max.—“Nothing is more

consistent with reason than that everything should be undone by the same means by which it was done." A deed under seal, for instance, can only be varied by a deed under seal.

*Nihil potest rex nisi quod de jure potest.* *Law Max.*—"The king can do nothing but what he is allowed to do by law." In a country, namely, which is governed on constitutional principles.

*Nihil pretio parco, amico dum opitūlor.*—"I spare no expense so long as I can serve my friend."

*Nihil prodest improbam mercem emere.* *Prov.*—"There is no advantage in buying bad wares."

*Nihil scire est vita jucundissima.* *Prov.*—"To know nothing at all is the happiest life." So our old English proverb, "Children and fools have merry lives."

*Nihil scriptum miracūli causā.* *TACIT.*—"There is nothing written here to excite wonder." Said of a plain unvarnished narrative.

*Nihil semper floret; ætas succēdit ætati.*—"Nothing flourishes for ever; age succeeds age."

*Nihil simul inventum est et perfectum.* *COKE.*—"Nothing is invented and brought to perfection at the same moment."

*Nihil sub sole novi.*—"There is no new thing under the sun." *Eccl. i. 9.*

*Nihil tam absurdum dici potest ut non dicatur à philōsōpho.* *CIC.*—"There is nothing so absurd but what it may have been said by some philosopher."

*Nihil tam difficile est, quin quærendo investigāri possit.* *TER.*—"There is nothing so difficult, but what it may be found out by research."

*Nihil tam firmum est, cui pericūlum non sit etiam ab invāldo.* *QUINT. CURT.*—"There is nothing so secure, but what there may be danger from even the weakest." A mouse may put the finishing stroke to the ruin of a castle-wall.

*Nihil tam firmum est, quod non expugnāri pecūniā possit.* *CIC.*—"Nothing is so well fortified that it cannot be taken by money."

*Nihil turpius est quam gravis ætate senex, qui nullum aliud habet argumentum, quo se probet diu vixisse, præter ætatem.* *SEN.*—"There is nothing more despicable than an old man, who has no other proof to give of his having lived long than his age."

*Nihil unquam peccāvit, nisi quod mortua est.*—“She only did amiss in this, that she died.” An epitaph on a virtuous wife, given by Camerarius as having been found near the Jews’ Quarter at Rome.

*Nihil unquam sic impar sibi.* See *Nil fuit*, &c.

—*Nihil vidētur mundius.* TER.—“Nothing seems more neat.”

*Nihili cōcio est.* PLAUT.—“Trusting is good for nought.”

*Nil actum credens, dum quid superesset agendum.* LUCAN.—“Considering nothing done, whilst aught remained to be done.” Said of Julius Cæsar. The principle adopted by a man of energy and talent.

*Nil ādeo fortūna gravis miserābile fecit,  
Ut minuant nullā gāudia pace malum.* OVID.

—“Misfortune has made no lot so wretched, but what a respite of the evil is productive of some delight.”

*Nil admirāri prope est res una, Numīci,  
Solāque, quæ possit facere et servare beātum.* HOR.

—“Never to lose one’s self-possession is almost the one and only thing, Numicius, which can make and keep a man happy.”

*Nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit.* HOR.—“That illustration is of no use which extricates us from one difficulty by involving us in another.”

*Nil conscire sibi, nullā pallescere culpā.* HOR.—See *Hic murus*, &c.

—*Nil consuetūdine majus.* OVID.—“There is nothing more powerful than custom.”

—*Nil cupientium  
Nudus castra peto.* HOR.

—“Naked I commit myself to the camp of those who desire nothing.”

*Nil debet.* Law Term.—“He owes nothing.” The common plea in defending an action for debt.

*Nil despērandum.*—“Nothing is to be despaired of.”

*Nil despērandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro.* HOR.—“We must despair of nothing, Teucer being our leader, and we under his command.”

*Nil dicit.* Law Term.—“He says nothing.” When the defendant fails to put in his answer to the plaintiff’s declaration, judgment is given against him, because he does not say anything why it should not be

*Nil dictu fœdum visūque hæc limina tangat,*

*Intra quæ puer est.*—

JUV.

—“Let nothing unfit to be said or seen, enter those thresholds where youth inhabits.” See *Maxima debetur*, &c.

*Nil dictum quod non dictum prius.* *Prov.*—“Nothing can be said which has not been said before.” See *Nihil sub*, &c.

*Nil ego contulërim jucundo sanus amico.* *HOR.*—“There is nothing which, in my senses, I should prefer to an agreeable friend.”

*Nil erit ultërius quod nostris möribus addat*

*Postëritas ; eädem cüpiënt faciëntque minöres :*

*Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit.*—

JUV.

—“There will be nothing left for posterity to add to our manners ; those who come after us will act as we do, and have the same desires : every vice has reached its culminating point.” The complaint of the moralist in every age against the luxury and vice of his time.

*Nil feret ad Manes divitis umbra suos.* *OVID.*—“The ghost of the rich man will carry nothing to the shades below.”

—*Nil fuit unquam*

*Sic impar sibi.*— *HOR.*

—“Never was there anything so unlike itself.” The extreme of inconsistency.

*Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,*

*Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.*—

JUV.

—“Unhappy poverty has nothing in it more galling, than that it exposes men to laughter.”

*Nil habuit in tenementis.* *Law Term.*—“He had no such tenement.” The plea denying the title of the plaintiff in an action of debt by a lessor against a lessee without deed.

*Nil homini certum est. Fieri quis posse putaret ?* *OVID.*—

“There is nothing assured to mortals. Who could have thought that this would come to pass ?”

*Nil intra est olëam, nil extra est in nuce duri.* *HOR.*—“[If such is not the case] then there is no kernel in the olive, no shell outside the nut.” A person who will maintain that, will swear that black is white.

—*Nil me officit unquam,*

*Ditior hic, aut est quia doctior ; est locus uni*

*Cuique suus.*—

*HOR.*

—“It nothing affects me that this man is more wealthy or more learned than I am; every man has his own station.”

*Nil mihi das vivus, dicis post fata datūrum;*

*Si non insānis, scis, Maro, quid cūpiam.* MART.

—“You give me nothing during your life, you say you will leave me something after your death; if you are not a fool, Maro, you know what I wish for.” The thoughts of the man who is waiting to slip “into dead men’s shoes.”

*Nil mihi vobiscum est; hæc meus ardor erit.* OVID.—“I have nought to do with you; she shall be my flame.”

*Nil mortālibus arduum est.* HOR.—“Nothing is too arduous for mortals.” With patience and perseverance there is no difficulty in that which is not in itself impossible.

—*Nil obstat. Cōis tibi pene vidēre est*

*Ut nudam, ne crure malo, ne sit pede turpi:*

*Mētiri possis ōcūlo latus.*—

HOR.

—“There is nothing in your way; through the thin gauze dress you may discern her almost as well as if she were naked; you may see that she has neither a bad leg nor an ugly foot; you may survey her form from top to toe with your eye.”

*Nil opus est dīgītis, per quos arcāna loquāris.* OVID.—“There is no need there of using the fingers to talk over your secrets.”

*Nil ōritūrum āliās, nil ortum tale fatentes.* HOR.—“Confessing that none had arisen before, or would arise, like unto thee.” A compliment to his patron, Augustus.

*Nil peccent ōcūli, si ōcūlis ānimus impēret.* SYR.—“The eyes cannot sin if the understanding governs the sight.” Cicero too says that it is necessary to exercise chastity of sight. See also *Matt.* v. 28.

*Nil prodest quod non lādēre possit idem.* OVID.—“There is nothing advantageous, which may not also be injurious.” These evils may be caused by carelessness, precipitation, or want of moderation.

*Nil prōprium ducas quod mutāri potest.* SYR.—“Reckon nothing your own, that can be changed.” All worldly possessions are of doubtful tenure; but virtue, philosophy, and an enlightened mind, we may call our own.

—*Nil sciri si quis putat, id quoque nescit*

*An sciri possit, qui se nil scire fatētur.*

LUCRET.

—“If a person thinks that nothing can be known, it necessarily follows that he does not know whether or not nothing can be known, from his very confession that he knows nothing.” An answer to the scepticism of the disciples of Pyrrho, who maintained that “all that we know is, that nothing can be known.”

*Nil similius insāno quam ēbrīus.* *Prov.*—“Nothing more strongly resembles a madman than a man who is drunk.”

—*Nil sine magno*

*Vita labōre dedit mortālībus.* *HOR.*

—“Life has bestowed nothing on man without great labour.”

—*Nil sine te me*

*Prosunt honōres.*— *HOR.*

—“My honours are nothing worth without thy aid.”

An address by the poet to his Muse, entreating her to continue her inspiration.

*Nil spernat auris, nec tamen credat statim.* *PHÆD.*—“Let the ear despise nothing, nor yet let it accord implicit belief at once.”

*Nil tam difficile est, quin quærendo investigāri possit.* *TER.*

—“There is nothing so difficult but what it may be found out by seeking.”

*Nil tam difficile est quod non solertia vincat.* *Prov.*—“There is nothing so difficult that skill will not overcome it.”

*Nil tēmēre novandum.* *Law Maxim.*—“Innovations should not be rashly made.”

*Nil tēmēre uxōri de servis crede querenti;*

*Sæpe etēnim mulier quem conjux diligit, odit.* *CATO.*

—“Do not rashly give credit to a wife complaining of servants; for very often the wife hates the person whom the husband most regards.”

*Nil vōlitum quin præcognitum.*—“Nothing can be wished for without our having had some thought of it beforehand.” See *Consentire non*, &c.

*Nimia cura detērit magis quam emendat.* *Prov.*—“Too much care injures rather than improves.” A good thing may be spoiled by overdoing it. “Too many cooks spoil the broth.”

*Nimia est misēria pulchrum esse hōmīnem nimis.* *PLAUT.*—

“It is a very great plague to be too handsome a man.” The words of Pyrgopolinices, a braggart and a fop.

—*Nimia est voluptas, si diu abfuëris a domo  
Domum si redieris, si tibi nulla est ægritudo animo obviam.*

PLAUT.

—“It is a great pleasure, if you have been long absent, when you return home to have no anxieties to grate your feelings.”

*Nimia familiãritas parit contemptum.* Prov.—“Too much familiarity breeds contempt.”

—*Nimia illæc licentia*

*Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum.* TER.

—“This extreme licentiousness will assuredly end in some great disaster.”

*Nimia subtilitas in jure reprobatur.* Law Max.—“Excessive refinements in the law are to be reprobated.”

*Nimio id quod pudet facilius fertur, quam illud quod piget.*  
PLAUT.—“That which we are ashamed of is more easily endured than that which we are vexed at.”

*Nimio præstat impendiosum te quam ingratum dicier;  
Illum laudabunt boni, hunc etiam ipsi culpabunt mali.*

PLAUT.

—“It is much better to be called over-liberal, than ungrateful; the first, good men will applaud; the latter, even bad men will condemn.”

*Nimirum insanus paucis videatur, eo quod  
Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.* HOR.

—“He, for instance, appears to be mad to but a few, because the greater part of them are infected with the same disease.”

*Nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ.* HOR.—“Rank and sweaty odours annoy us at overcrowded entertainments.” A good suggestion for those who think that they cannot overcrowd a room.

—*Nimis uncis*

*Naribus indulges.*— PERS.

—“You indulge your upturned nostrils too much.” The nostrils, as Pliny says, were considered the exponents of sarcasm and ridicule.

*Nimum altercando veritas amittitur.* Prov.—“In too eager disputation, the truth is lost sight of.”

*Nimum difficile est repëriri, ita ut nomen ducit,*

*Cui tuam cum rem credideris sine omni curâ dormias.* PLAUT.

—“It is an extremely difficult thing for a friend to be found to act up to his title, and to whom when you have intrusted your interests you may sleep without care.”

—*Nimum ne crede colōri.* VIRG.—“Trust not too much to your good looks.” Said by the poet to a conceited youth, but applicable to outward appearances in general.

*Nimum risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat.* QUINT.—“A laugh costs too much, if it is bought at the expense of propriety.”

*Nimus in veritate, et similitudinis quam pulchritudinis amantior.* QUINT.—“Too scrupulous as to the truth, and more desirous of exactness than beauty.” There are disagreeable traits in nature, which an artist need not go out of his way to copy. Some of the Dutch painters have been guilty of this.

*Nisi caste, saltem caute.* PROV.—“If not chastely, at least cautiously.” A Jesuitical hint that at all events we should study appearances.

—*Nisi dextro tempore Flacci*

*Verba per attentam non ibunt Cæsaris aurem.* HOR.

—“Unless at an appropriate time, the words of Flaccus will not reach the attentive ear of Cæsar.”

*Nisi Dominus, frustra.*—“Unless the Lord is with us, our efforts are vain.” From *Psalms* cxxvii. 1. The motto of the city of Edinburgh, where it has been ludicrously translated, “You can do nothing here unless you are a lord!”

*Nisi prius.* LAW TERM.—“Unless before.” A writ by which the sheriff is commanded to bring a jury to Westminster Hall on a certain day, unless the justices shall previously come into his county.

*Nisi utile est quod facimus, stulta est gloria.* PHÆD.—“Unless what we do is useful, vain is our glory.” This line is said to have been found copied on a marble stone, as part of a funeral inscription, at Alba Julia, or Weissenberg, in Transylvania.

*Nitimur in vëtitum semper, cupimusque negata.* OVID.—“We are ever striving for what is forbidden, and are coveting what is denied us.”

*Nitor in adversum, nec me, qui cætëra vincit*

*Impëtus, et rapido contrarius evëhor orbi.* OVID.

—“Against this I have to contend; that force which over-

comes all other things, does not overcome me; and I am borne in a contrary direction to the swiftly moving world."

*Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.* JUV.—"Virtue is the sole and only nobility."

*Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,  
Nox est perpétua una dormienda.* CATULL.

—"As soon as our brief day has closed, we shall have to sleep in everlasting night." The words of one who did not believe in the immortality of the soul.

*Nobis non licet esse tam disertis,  
Qui Musas colimus severiores.* MART.

—"We, who cultivate the severer Muses, are not allowed to be so discursive."

—*Nocet empta dolore voluptas.* HOR.—"Pleasure purchased by pain is injurious." Because pleasure of this kind arises from immoderate indulgence.

—*Noctemque diemque fatigat.* VIRG.—"He labours both night and day."

*Noctis erat medium; quid non amor improbus audet?* OVID.  
—" 'Twas midnight; what does not unscrupulous passion dare?"

*Nocturnâ versâte manu, versâte diurnâ.* HOR.—"Ponder these matters by night, ponder them by day."

*Nocumentum, documentum.* PROV.—"Harming's warning."  
"Forewarned, forearmed."

*Nodum in scirpo querere.* PROV.—"To look for a knot in a bulrush." To be too fastidious.

*Nolens volens.*—"Whether he will or no." "Will he, nill he."

*Noli affectare quod tibi non est datum,  
Delusa ne spes ad querelam recidat.* PHÆD.

—"Covet not that which has not been granted you, lest your baffled hopes sink down to useless repinings."

*Noli equi dentes inspicere donati.* PROV.—"Look not a gift-horse in the mouth." Quoted by St. Jerome.

*Noli me tangere.*—"Touch me not." A plant of the genus *impatiens*. On being touched when ripe, it discharges its seeds from the capsule with considerable force. The term is also applied to an ulcer or cancer; and sometimes an object of extreme costliness is called a "Touch me not." See also *John* xx. 17.

—*Noli pugnāre duōbus.* CATULL.—“Don’t fight against two.” “Two to one is odds.”

*Nolle prōsēqui.* *Law Term.*—“To be unwilling to prosecute.” An acknowledgment by the plaintiff that he will not proceed any further with his suit.

*Nolo episcopāri.* —“I have no wish to be a bishop.” A phrase which, with a semblance of modesty, was used as a matter of form by those who were elevated to a bishopric. Hence it is used to imply an affectation of indifference about a thing which a person has the greatest ambition to obtain.

*Nomen amicitia est, nomen ināne fides.* OVID.—“Friendship is but a name, constancy an empty title.”

*Nōmina honesta prætenduntur vitiis.* TAC.—“Honourable names are given as a screen to vices.”

*Nōmine pœnæ.* *Law Term.*—“Under name of a penalty.” A penalty agreed to be incurred on non-payment of rent by a given day.

*Non adeo cecidi, quamvis dejectus, ut infra  
Te quoque sim; infērius quo nihil esse potest.* OVID.  
—“Although prostrate, I have not fallen so low that I am beneath even thee, than whom nothing can be lower.”

*Non ætate verum ingēnio adipiscitur sapiētia.* PLAUT.—“Not by years but by disposition is wisdom acquired.”

*Non aliter quam qui adverso vix flūmine lembum  
Remigiis subigit: si brāchia forte remisit,  
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni.* VIRG.  
—“Not otherwise than is he who rows his skiff with much ado against the tide; if by chance he slackens his arms, the tide hurries him headlong down the stream.”

*Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare;  
Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te.* MART.  
—“I do not love thee, Sabidius, nor can I say why; this only I can say, I do not love thee.” A description of an unaccountable aversion. This epigram has been thus translated by the facetious Tom Brown;

“I do not love thee, Doctor Fell:  
The reason why I cannot tell;  
But this alone I know full well,  
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell.”

Dr Fell being the dean of Christ Church, who had threatened him with expulsion.

*Non ampliter sed munditer convivium; plus salis quam sumptus.* CORN. NEP.—“An entertainment not profuse but elegant; more of true relish than expense.”

*Non assumpsit.* Law Term.—“He did not undertake.” The general issue in an action of *assumpsit*, where the defendant denies that he undertook to do the thing stated. See *Assumpsit*.

*Non auriga piger.*—“No lazy charioteer.” Said of a director or managing man who will not “let the grass grow under his feet” in carrying out an undertaking.

*Non bene conducti vendunt perjuriam testes.* OVID.—“Witnesses hired dishonestly make sale of their perjuries.”

*Non bene convēniunt, nec in unā sede morantur Majestas et amor.*— OVID.

—“Majesty and love do not well agree, nor do they dwell in the same place.”

*Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum.* OVID.—“The discordant atoms of things not harmonizing.” A description of the state of Chaos.

*Non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro;  
Hoc caeleste bonum praeterit orbis opes.*

—“Liberty is not well sold for all the gold; this heavenly blessing surpasses the wealth of the world.”

*Non bonus somnus est de prandio.* Apage. PLAUT.—“Sleep is not good after a morning meal—out upon it!”

*Non caret is, qui non desiderat.*—“He is not in want who has no desires.”

*Non compos mentis.*—“Not master of his mind.” In an unsound state of mind.

*Non constat.* Law Term.—“It does not appear.” It is not shown by evidence before the court.

*Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum.*— MART.—“It is not every one to whom it has been given to have a nose:” meaning a keen wit, and power of satire.

*Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* HOR.—“It is not the lot of every man to visit Corinth.” It is not the lot of all men to enjoy the same opportunities of travel or improvement. Corinth was the head quarters of luxury

and refinement, and it was only the more wealthy who could afford to pay a visit to it.

*Non de ponte cadit, qui cum sapientiâ vadit.*—"He falls not from the bridge who walks with prudence." A mediæval Leonine proverb.

*Non decet superbum esse hōmīnem servum.* PLAUT.—"It is not proper for a servant to give himself airs."

*Non decipitur qui scit se decipi.* COKE.—"He is not deceived who knows that he is being deceived."

*Non dēerat voluntas, sed facultas.*—"Not the will, but the means, were wanting."

—*Non dēficit alter.* VIRG.—"Another is not wanting."

We sustain no loss but what can easily be replaced; or the loss of one will be the gain of another.

*Non Dindymēne, non ādytis quatit  
Mentem sacerdotum incōla Pythius,*

*Non Liber æque; non acūta*

*Sic gēmīnant Cōrybantes æra,*

*Tristes ut iræ.*—

HOR.

—"Nor Cybele, nor Pythian Apollo, the dweller in the shrines, so convulses the breasts of his priests, nor so does Bacchus; nor do the Corybantes so loudly redouble their blows on the shrill cymbals, as direful anger (inflames the mind)."

*Non domus et fundus, non æris acervus et auri*

*Ægrōto dōmīni deduxit corpore febres,*

*Non ānīmo curas.*—

HOR.

—"Neither house nor land, nor heaps of brass and gold, can remove the fever from their sick possessor, nor banish cares from his mind."

*Non eādē est ætas, non mens.*— HOR.—"My age, my tastes are now no longer the same."

*Non eādē rātio est, sentire et dēmēre morbos:*

*Sensus inest cunctis; tollitur arte malum.* OVID.

—"The art of perceiving diseases and of removing them is not the same. Perception exists in all; by skill alone disease is removed."

—*Non ebur neque aureum*

*Meā rēnidet in domo lacūnar.* HOR.

—"No ivory or golden ceiling shines resplendent in my house."

—*Non ego avārum*

*Cum te veto fieri, vappam jūbeo ac nebūlōnem.* HOR.

—“When I forbid you to be a miser, I do not bid you become a prodigal and a spendthrift.”

*Non ego illam mihi dotem esse puto, quæ dos dicitur,*

*Sed pudicitiam, et pudōrem, et sedatam cupidīnem.* PLAUT.

—“That which is called a dowry, I do not deem my dowry, but chastity, modesty, and subdued desires.”

*Non ego mendōsos ausim defendere mores,*

*Falsaque pro vitiis arma tenere meis.* OVID.

—“I would not presume to defend my faulty morals, and to wield deceitful arms in behalf of my frailties.”

*Non ego mordāci destrinxi carmine quenquam;*

*Nec meus ultius crimina versus habet.* OVID.

—“I have pulled no one to pieces in spiteful verse; nor does my poetry contain a charge against any man.”

*Non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo.*

PLAUT.—“I do not quite believe that every kind of gain is serviceable to mankind.”

—*Non ego paucis*

*Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,*

*Aut humana parum cavit natura.*— HOR.

—“I will not take offence at a few blemishes which either carelessness has caused, or against which human nature has failed to be on its guard.”

*Non ego ventosæ venor suffragia plebis.* HOR.—“I do not

hunt after the suffrages of the unsteady multitude.” I do not solicit their votes.

*Non enim gazæ neque consulâris*

*Summōvet lictor miseros tumultus*

*Mentis et curas læqueata circum*

*Tecta volantes.*

HOR.

—“For neither regal treasure, nor the consul’s lictor, can remove the direful tumults of the mind, nor the cares that hover about the carved ceilings.”

*Non enim potest quæstus consistere, si eum sumptus superat.*

PLAUT.—“There cannot any profit remain, if the expenditure exceeds it.”

*Non enim tam auctoritatis in disputando, quam ratiōnis mo-*

*menta quærenda sunt.* CIC.—“In discussing a question,

more reliance ought to be placed on the influence of reason than on the weight of authority."

*Non equidem invidéo, miror magis.*— VIRG.—“For my part, I feel no envy, I am surprised rather.”

*Non equidem studeo, bullātis ut mihi nugis*

*Página turgescat, dare pondus idōnea fumo.* PERS.

—“I do not study that my page may be swelled out with bubbly trifles, suited only to give weight to smoke.”

*Non equidem vellem; sed me mea fata trahēbant,*

*Inque meas pœnas ingēniōsus eram.*

OVID.

—“I wish indeed that I had not; but my destiny drew me on, and I exercised my ingenuity to my own undoing.”

*Non esse cūpidum pecūnia est: non esse emācem vectīgal est.*

CIC.—“Not to be covetous is money: not to be fond of buying, a revenue.”

*Non est.* See *Non est inventus.*

*Non est ad astra mollis à terris via.* SEN.—“Not easy is the passage from the earth to the stars.” It is only by great efforts that immortality is to be attained.

*Non est arctius vincūlum inter hōmīnes quam jusjurandum.*

*Law Max.*—“There is no stronger bond among men than an oath.”

*Non est beātus, qui se non putat; quid enim refert qualis status tuus sit, si tibi vidētur malus?* SEN.—“No man is happy who does not think himself so; for what does it signify how exalted your position may be, if it appears to you undesirable?”

*Non est bonum ludēre cum Diis.* *Prov.*—“It is not good to trifle with the gods.” It is impossible to deceive an all-wise Providence.

*Non est de sacco tanta fārīna tuo.*—“All that meal is not out of your own sack.” Said to a man who is palming off the work of another as his own. A mediæval proverb.

*Non est ejusdem et multa et oportūna dicere.* *Prov.*—“It is not easy for the same person to talk much and to the purpose.”

*Non est factum.* *Law Term.*—“It was not done.” The general issue in an action on bond or other deed, whereby the defendant denies that to be his deed on which he is impleaded.

*Non est in mēdico semper rēlevētur ut æger :*

*Interdum doctā plus valet arte malum.* OVID.

—“It is not always in the physician’s power that the invalid should recover; sometimes the disease is more powerful than the resources of art.”

*Non est inventus.* *Law Term.*—“He has not been found.”

The return made by the sheriff when a person whom he has been ordered to produce cannot be found by him. When a man disappears or is not forthcoming, he is jocosely said to be *non est inventus*, or *non est*.

—*Non est jocus esse malignum.* HOR.—“There is no joking in being spiteful.” Genuine humour is compatible only with good nature.

*Non est magnus pūmīlio licet in monte constitērit : Colossus magnitudīnem suam servābit, etiam si stētērit in pūteo.* SEN.

—“A dwarf is no bigger, though he stand on the summit of a mountain: a Colossus will preserve its magnitude, though it should stand in a well.” You cannot improve a fool whatever advantages you give him, while the man of genius will attain eminence in the greatest obscurity.

*Non est meum contra auctōritātem senātūs dicere.* CIC.—

“It is not for me to speak against the authority of the senate.”

*Non est mihi cornea fibra.* *Prov.*—“My nerves are not made of horn.” I am not unmoved by a tale of misery and woe.

*Non est rēmedium adversus sycophantæ morsum.* *Prov.*—

“There is no remedy against the bite of a flatterer.”

*Non est vivere, sed valere, vita.* MART.—“Not existence, but health, is life.”

*Non exercitus, neque thesauri, præsīdia regni sunt, verum amici.* SALL.—“Neither armies, nor treasures, are the safeguards of a state, but friends.”

*Non fācias malum ut inde vēniat bonum.* COKE.—“You must not do evil that good may come of it.”

*Non fas est scire omnia.*—“We are not allowed to know everything.”

*Non formōsus erat, sed erat facundus Ulysses.* OVID.—

“Ulysses was not handsome, but then he was eloquent.”

*Non fumum ex fulgōre, sed ex fumo dare lucem.* HOR.—

“Not to produce smoke from light, but light from smoke.”

In this, says Horace, consists the difference between a bad and a good poet. The first begins with a florid and inflated prelude, and ends in smoke; the latter, beginning with reserve, attains the height of poetic grandeur.

*Non habet commercium cum virtute voluptas.* CIC.—“Pleasure has no fellowship with virtue.” Said in reference to that kind of pleasure which delights in excess.

*Non habet in nobis jam nova plaga locum.* OVID.—“A fresh wound can now no longer find room in me.”

*Non hæc in fœdera.*— VIRG.—“Not into such alliances as these.”

*Non hoc de nihilo est.*—“This does not come of nothing.” There is some foundation for this story—there is something in it.

*Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit.* VIRG.—“The present moment does not require such an exhibition as this.”

—*Non hōmīnis culpa, sed ista loci.* OVID.—“It is not the fault of the man, but of the place.”

*Non horam tecum esse potes, non ōtia rectè*

*Pōnere, teque ipsum vitas fūgītīvus et erro,*

*Jam vino quærens, jam somno fallere curam;*

*Frustrà, nam comes atra premit sequiturque fugācem.* HOR.

—“You cannot endure an hour by yourself, nor apply your leisure advantageously; a fugitive and vagabond, you endeavour to escape from yourself, now endeavouring with wine, now with sleep, to cheat care—but all in vain: for the gloomy companion presses on you, and pursues you as you fly.” A fine description of the torture endured by the wicked man, under the stings of self-reproach.

*Non id quod magnum est pulchrum est, sed id quod pulchrum magnum.*—“Not that which is great is praiseworthy, but that which is praiseworthy is great.”

*Non id videndum, conjūgum ut bonis bona,*

*At ut ingēnium congruat et mores mōribus;*

*Prōbitas, pudorque virgīni dos optima est.* TER.

—“It is not requisite that the possessions of the married couple should be equal in amount; but that, in disposition and manners, they should be alike. Chastity and modesty are the best dowry a young woman can have.”

*Non ignāra mali mīseris succurrere dises.* VIRG.—“Not unversed in suffering, I learn to succour the wretched.”  
The words of Dido to Æneas. See *Haud ignara*, &c.

—*Non illa colo cālāthisve Minervæ*

*Fæmīneas assuēta manus.*— VIRG.

—“Not to the distaff or the work-baskets of Minerva had she accustomed her womanly hands.” Though originally said of Camilla, the female warrior, these words are applicable to an indolent and ignorant woman.

*Non ille pro caris amīcis*

*Aut patriū timīdus p̄rīre.* HOR.

—“He fears not to die for his beloved friends or for his country.” The sentiment of a hero and a patriot.

—*Non in caro nidōre voluptas*

*Summa, sed in teipso est, tu pulmentāria quære  
Sudando.*— HOR.

—“The chief pleasure [in eating] does not lie in the rich flavour, but in yourself. Do you seek dainties by sweating.” The benefit of exercise and the value of a good appetite.

*Non intelligitur quando obr̄pit senectus.* CIC.—“We do not perceive it, while old age creeps on apace.”

*Non intelligunt hōmīnes quam magnum vectīgal sit parsimōnia.*

CIC.—“Men do not understand how great a revenue is economy.” In accordance with Franklin’s saying, that “a penny saved is a penny earned.”

*Non invīsa feres pūeris munuscūla parvis.* HOR.—“You will be the bearer of no unwelcome presents to the children.”

*Non ita est, neque cuique mortālium injūriæ suæ parvæ videntur.* SALL.—“It is not so, nor do his own injuries appear light to any man.”

*Non letum timeo; genus est miserābile leti;*

*Dēnite naufrāgium; mors mihi minus erit.* OVID.

—“I fear not death; it is the dreadful kind of death; take away the shipwreck, and death will be a gain to me.”

*Non licet hōmīnem esse sæpe ita ut vult, si res non sinit.* TER.

—“A man often cannot be what he would, if circumstances do not permit it.”

*Non licet in bello bis peccāre.* PROV.—“In war, it is not permitted twice to err.”

*Non liquet.*—"It is not clear." Words used in the Roman law, when the judge gave the verdict *ignoramus*, similar to that of the Scotch at the present day, "not proven." It is called "Ampliation," or a "verdict of *ignoramus*," and neither acquits nor convicts the party accused.

*Non lugenda est mors quam consēquitur immortalitas.* CIC.—"That death is not to be mourned which is followed by immortality."

*Non magni pendis quia contigit.* - HOR.—"You do not value it greatly, because it came by accident."

*Non me pudet fatēri nescire quod nesciam.* CIC.—"I am not ashamed to confess myself ignorant of that which I do not know."

*Non mētuis dubio Fortūnæ stantis in orbe  
Numen, et exōsæ verba superba Deæ?* OVID.  
—"Dost thou not fear the Divine power of Fortune, as she stands on the unsteady wheel, and of the goddess who abhors all boastful words?"

*Non mihi mille placent; non sum desultor amōris.* OVID.—"A thousand girls have no charms for me; I am no rover in love."

*Non mihi sapit qui sermōne, sed qui factis sapit.* GREG. AGRIGENT.—"I esteem a man wise, not according to his words, but according to his deeds."

*Non mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,  
Ferreæ vox, omnes possim comprehendere.* VIRG.  
—"Not though a hundred tongues were mine, a hundred mouths, and iron voice, could I include them all."

*Non missūra cutem, nisi plena cruōris hirūdo.* HOR.—"A leech that will not leave the skin until sated with blood."

*Non nobis, Dōmīne.*—"Not unto us, O Lord." The beginning of the 115th Psalm. Some verses of this Psalm, beginning as above, have been used for ages as a grace after dinner, and are still chaunted at public festivals.

*Non nobis solum nati sumus.* CIC.—"We are born not for ourselves alone."

"Not for thyself alone,  
Did Nature form thee." ARMSTRONG.

*Non nostrum inter vos tantas compōnere lites.* VIRG.—"It is not for me to settle for you such serious disputes."

*Non nunc igitur de vectīgālibus, non de sociōrum injūriis;  
libertas et ānīma nostra in dubio est.* CIC.—"The question

is not now as to our revenues, not as to the injuries sustained by our allies; our liberties and our lives are at stake."

*Non obstante v̄redicto.* *Law Term.*—"The verdict notwithstanding."

*Non ōcūli tācuēre tui.*—*OVID.*—"Your eyes were not silent."

*Non omnem mōlitor quæ fluit unda videt.*—"The miller does not see everything which is carried past by the stream." A mediæval proverb.

*Non omne quod nitet aurum est.* *Prov.*—"All is not gold that glitters."

*Non omnes arbusta juvant hūmīlesque myricæ.* *VIRG.*—"The shrubs and the humble tamarisks have not their charms for all."

—*Non omnes eādē mirantur amantque.* *HOR.*—"All men do not admire and love the same objects." Tastes differ. So our proverb, "So many men so many minds." See *De gustibus, &c.*, and *Quot homines, &c.*

*Non omnia eādē æque omnibus suāvia esse scito.* *PLAUT.*—"Know that all things are not equally sweet to all men."

—*Non omnia possūmus omnes.* *VIRG.*—"We cannot any of us do everything." Each one is suited for his own sphere, and that alone.

*Non omnis error stultitia est dicendus.*—"Every error must not be called foolishness." A mistake need not be the result of systematic folly or weakness.

*Non omnis fert omnia tellus.*—"Not every land bears everything."

*Non omnis mōriar; multāque pars mei*

*Vitābit Libitinam.*—

*HOR.*

—"I shall not wholly die; and a great part of me shall escape Libitina." Libitina was the goddess who was supposed to preside over funerals.—Horace here anticipates undying fame.

*Non opus admissō subdēre calcar equo.*—"There is no need to spur a horse at full speed." "We must not ride a willing horse too hard." A mediæval adaptation from Ovid

*Non opus est magnis plācīdo lectōre poētis;*

*Quamlibet invitum difficilemque tenent.* *OVID.*

—"Great poets have no need of an indulgent reader; they captivate one however unwilling and difficult to please."

*Non placet quem scurræ laudant, mănipulâres mussitant.*

PLAUT.—“I like not the man whom the town-gossips praise aloud, but of whom his neighbours are silent.”

*Non posse benè geri rempublicam multorum impèriis.* CORN.

NEP.—“Under the command of many, the affairs of the commonwealth cannot be well conducted.” “No man can serve two masters.” See *St. Matt.* vi. 24.

*Non possidentem multa vocâveris*

*Rectè beâtum. Rectius occüpat*

*Nomen beâti, qui Deorum*

*Münëribus sapiënter uti,*

*Duramque callet paupëriem pati.* HOR.

—“You cannot properly call a man happy because he possesses much. He more justly claims the title of happy, who understands how to make a wise use of the gifts of the gods, and how to endure the privations of poverty.”

—*Non possum ferre, Quirites,*

*Græcam urbem.*—

JUV.

—“I cannot endure, O Romans! a Grecian city.”

*Non potest sevërus esse in judicando, qui alios in se sevëros*

*esse jüdices non vult.* CIC.—“He cannot be impartial in judging others, who does not wish others to be strict judges of himself.”

*Non prögrëdi est rëgrëdi.* PROV.—“Not to go on is to go

back.” Nothing in this world is stationary, and that which does not advance retrogrades.

—*Non prönüba Juno,*

*Non Hymënæus adest, non illi Grätia lecto;*

*Eumëñides strävëre torum.*—

OVID.

—“No Juno, guardian of the marriage rites, no Hymenæus, no one of the Graces, attended those nuptials. The Furies strewed the marriage bed.”

*Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonïa quidam,*

*Sed vitio cæci propter patrimonïa vivunt.* JUV.

—“Some persons do not acquire estates for the enjoyment of life, but, blind in error, live only for their estates.”

*Non pudendo, sed non faciëndo id quod non decet, impudentiæ*

*effügëre nomen debëmus.* CIC.—“Not by being ashamed of doing, but by avoiding to do, what is unbecoming, we ought to shun the imputation of effrontery.”

*Non purgat peccāta qui negat.* *Prov.*—"He who denies his offences does not atone for them."

*Non quam diu, sed quam benè vixēris refert.* *SEN.*—"Not how long, but how well, you have lived, is the question."

*Non qui solētur, non qui labentia tardè  
Tempōra narrando fallat, amicus adest.* *OVID.*

—"There is no friend nigh to console me, no one to beguile my moments with his converse, as they slowly creep along."

*Non quia tu dignus, sed quia mitis ego.* *OVID.*—"Not that you were worthy, but because I was indulgent."

*Non quisquam frūitur veris odōribus,  
Hyblæos latēbris nec spōliat favos,  
Si frontem cāveat, si timeat rubos.  
Ornat spina rosas, mella tegunt apes.*

—"No one will enjoy the sweet-smelling flowers of spring, nor spoil the Hyblæan honeycombs in their concealment, if he dreads his face being stung, or fears the brambles. The rose is provided with its thorn, the honey protected by the bees."

*Non quivis suāvia comēdit edūlia.* *Prov.*—"Not every one eats nice dainties." See *Non cuivis*, &c.

*Non quo sed quōmodo.*—"Not by whom, but how." Motto of Lord Howard de Walden.

*Non refert quam multos sed quam bonos libros hābeas ac legas.* *SEN.*—"It matters not how many, but how good, are the books you possess and read."

*Non satis feliciter solēre procedēre quæ ōcūlis agas aliēnis.* *LIVY.*—"That business does not usually go on well, which you transact with the eyes of other persons."

*Non scholæ, sed vitæ discimus.* *SEN.*—"We learn not at school, but in life." Our education is only *commenced* at school.

*Non scribit, cujus carmīna nemo legit.* *MART.*—"That man is not a writer, whose verses no one reads."

*Non semper ea sunt quæ videntur; dēcipit  
Frons prima multos.*— *PHÆD.*

—"Things are not always what they seem to be; first appearances deceive many."

*Non semper erit æstas.*—"It will not always be summer."  
A translation from Hesiod.

*Non semper erunt Saturnālia.* *Prov.*—"It will not always be holiday time."

*Non semper idem flōribus est honos*

*Vernis; neque uno luna rubens nitet*

*Vultu.*—

HOR.

—"The same glorious colour does not always remain in the flowers of spring, nor does the ruddy moon shine with the same aspect."

*Non s̄quitur.*—"It does not follow." It is not a necessary inference. The phrase is sometimes used as a substantive.

*Non si malè nunc et olim sic erit.* HOR.—"Though matters may be bad to-day, they may be better to-morrow." "It is a long lane that has no turning." "Heaviness may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

*Psalm xxx. 5.*

*Non sibi sed toti genitūm se crēdere mundo.* LUCAN.—"To believe himself born not for himself, but for the whole world."

*Non soles respicere te, cum dicas injustè alt̄eri?* PLAUT.—  
—"Are you not accustomed to look at yourself when you abuse another?"

*Non solum scientia quæ est remōta à justitiā, calliditas pōtius quàm sapiētia est appellanda; verum etiā animus parātus ad pericūlum, si suā cupiditate, non utilitate commūni impellitur, audaciæ pōtius nomen habet quàm fortitudinis.*

CIC.—"Not only may that knowledge which is not governed by justice be called cunning rather than wisdom; but that courage also which is ready to encounter every danger, when impelled by avarice and not the common good, may be called audacity, rather than fortitude."

*Non solum natūra sed etiā lēgibus populōrum constitūtum est, ut non liceat sui commōdi causā nocere alt̄eri.* CIC.—"It is ordained not only by nature, but also by the law of nations, that it shall not be allowable for a person to injure another for his own benefit."

*Non sum informātus.* *Law Latin.*—"I am not informed thereon."

*Non sum qualis eram.*— HOR.—"I am not what I once was." The words of one who feels the effects of old age.

*Non sum quod fuëram.*— OVID.—"I am not what I once was."

*Non sum uni angulo natus : patria mea totus hic est mundus.*

SEN.—“I was not born for one corner: all the world is my country.” I am a citizen of the world.

*Non sunt amici qui degunt procul. Prov.*—“They are not your friends who live at a distance.” See *Multas amicitias*, &c.

*Non sunt iudiciis omnia danua meis. OVID.*—“Every point is not to be yielded to my recommendations.”

*Non tali auxilio, nec defensõribus istis,*

*Tempus eget.*—

VIRG.

—“We do not, at this time, want such aid as that, nor such defenders.”

*Non tam ovum ovo simile. Prov.*—“More like than one egg is to another.”

—*Non tam portas intrare patentes,*

*Quam frõgisse juvat ; nec tam patiente colõno*

*Arva premi, quam si ferro põpulentur et igni.*

*Concessã pudet ire viã.*—

LUCAN.

—“It does not give him so much delight to enter by open gates, as to have forced them; nor so much that the fields be ploughed by the patient husbandman, as laid waste by fire and sword. He is reluctant to enter by a path conceded.” One of this poet’s usual misrepresentations of Julius Cæsar.

—*Non tamen intus*

*Digna geri promes in scenam : multãque tolles*

*Ex õcõlis, quæ mox narret fãcundia præsens. HOR.*

—“You must not, however, bring upon the stage things fit only to be acted behind the scenes; and you must take away from view many actions which an eloquent reciter may afterwards in person relate.” Murders for instance.

—*Non tamen irritum*

*Quodcunque retro est, efficiet ; neque*

*Diffinget, infectumque reddet,*

*Quod fũgiens semel hora vexit. HOR.*

HOR.

—“Not Heaven will render ineffectual what is past, or annihilate and undo what the fleeting hour has once carried away with it.”

*Non temerarium est, ubi dives blandẽ appellat paupẽrem*

PLAUT.—“It is not for nothing, when a rich man accosts a poor one courteously.”

*Non tēmère est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab levâ manu.*

PLAUT.—“It was not for nothing that the raven was just now croaking on my left hand.” So in Gay’s Fables :

“That raven on yon left-hand oak  
(Curse on his ill-betiding croak!)  
Bodes me no good.”——

*Non tu corpus eras sine pectöre. Dî tibi formam,*

*Dî tibi divitias dēderant, artemque fruendi.* HOR.

—“You are not a body without a soul. The gods have given you a beauteous form, the gods have given you wealth and the faculty of enjoying it.” An elegant compliment paid by Horace to his friend the poet Tibullus.

*Non tu scis, cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum ascenderis, Maximum pericūlum inde esse, a summo ne rursum cadas?*

PLAUT.

—“Do you not know that when you have ascended from a deep well to the top, there is the greatest danger lest you should fall back again from the top?”

—*Non umbras nocte volantes,*

*Non tîmeo strictas in mea fata manus.* OVID.

—“I fear not ghosts that flit by night, or hands armed for my destruction.”

*Non unquam tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum.*—“It never hurts us to have kept silence, it hurts us to have spoken.”

*Non usitâtâ, nec tēnuî ferar*

*Pennâ.*——

HOR.

—“I shall soar on no common, no feeble, wing.”

*Non ut diu vivāmus curandum est, sed ut satis.* SEN.—“It should be our care to live not long, but well enough.”

Life ought to be distinguished not so much by a number of years as by good actions.

—*Non ut plācīdis coēant immītia, non ut*

*Serpentes avibus gementur, tigrībus agni.* HOR.

—“Not to such a degree that the tame should unite with the savage; nor that serpents should be coupled with birds, lambs with tigers.” A sample of inconsistency.

*Non uti libet, sed uti licet, sic vivimus.* PROV.—“We must live not as we like but as we can.” We must “make a virtue of necessity.” See *Ut quimus*, &c.

*Non uxor salvum te vult, non filius: omnes*

*Vicini odērunt, noti, puēri, atque puellæ.* HOR.

—“Neither thy wife nor thy son wishes well to thee; all thy neighbours hate thee, thy acquaintances, even the very boys and girls.” Addressed to a miser, hated by all.

*Non vis esse iracundus? ne sis curiosus. Qui inquirat, quid in se dictum sit, se ipse inquietat.* SEN.—“Do you wish not to be angry? be not inquisitive. He who inquires what has been said of him, torments himself.”

*Non zelus sed charitas.*—“Not your good wishes, but your charity.” A mediæval expression.

—*Nonumque prematur in annum.* HOR.—“And let it be kept back up to the ninth year.” A recommendation to dramatic writers to expend the greatest care upon their productions.

—*Noris quam elegans formarum spectator fies.* TER.—“You shall see how nice a judge of beauty I am.”

—*Nos decēbat*

*Lūgere ubi esset aliquis in lucem editus,  
Humānæ vitæ vāria rēpūtantes mala,  
At qui labōres morte finisset graves,  
Omnes amicos laude et lætitiā exequi.* CIC.

—“We ought to grieve when a being is born into the world, thinking of the various evils of human life; but when, by death, a man has closed his toilsome labours, all his friends should be affected with feelings of congratulation and joy.” A quotation from Euripides.

*Nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus æquor.* OVID.—“We have ploughed the vast ocean in a frail bark.”

—*Nos hæc novimus esse nihil.* MART.—“We know that these things are nothing at all.” Mere trifles.

—*Nos in vitium credula turba sumus.* OVID.—“We are a multitude prone to vice, ever ready to be led astray.”

*Nos patriæ fines et dulcia linquimus arva.* VIRG.—“We quit the limits of our native land, we bid our pleasant plains farewell.”

*Nos populo damus.* SEN.—“We go with the crowd.” We do as the world does.

*Nos quoque, quæ ferimus, tulimus patientius ante;  
Et mala sunt longo multiplicata die.* OVID.

—“I too at first endured my sufferings with patience; and by length of time my evils have been multiplied.”

—*Nos te,*

*Nos faciūmus, Fortūna, deam.*— JUV.

—“It is we, Fortune, it is we that make thee a goddess.”

See *Nullum numen habes, &c.*

*Nosce tempus.* *Prov.*—“Know your opportunity.” “Make hay while the sun shines.”

*Noscenda est mensūra sui spectandaque rebus*

*In summis minimisque.*—

JUV.

—“One should know one’s own measure, and keep it in view, in the greatest and in the most trifling matters.”

*Noscitur ex sociis.* *Prov.*—“He is known from his companions.” An estimate of his character is to be formed from the company he keeps. “Birds of a feather,” &c.

*Nosse hæc omnia salus est adolescentūlis.* TER.—“To know all these things is salvation for youth.”

*Nostra sine auxilio fugiunt bona; carpite florem.* OVID.—

“Our advantages fly irretrievably; then gather flowers while ye may.”

—*Nostri farrāgo libelli.* HOR.—“The medley of my book.”

*Nota bene.*—“Mark well!” note well. Often signified by N.B., calling the reader’s attention in especial to what follows.

—*Nota mala res optūma est.* PLAUT.—“A bad thing is best known.”

*Notæ Tironiānæ.*—“Tironian notes.” Short-hand writing was so called in the earlier part of the middle ages, from Tullius Tiro, the freedman of Cicero, who was supposed to have invented it.

—*Notandi sunt tibi mores.* HOR.—“You must study the manners of men.”

*Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit;*

*Tempore crevit amor.*—

OVID.

—“Proximity caused their first acquaintance, and their first advances in love; with time their affection increased.”

*Novacula in cotem.* *Prov.*—“The razor against the whetstone.” Sharp as he is, he has met his match. See *Fragili quærens, &c.*

*Novi ego hoc sæculum, moribus quibus siet.* PLAUT.—“I know this age, what its manners are.”

—*Novi ingēnium muliŕrum,*

*Nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis cūpiunt ultro.* TER.

—“I know the disposition of women; when you will they won't, when you won't they will.”

*Novos amīcos dum paras, vĕtĕres cole.*—“While you cultivate new friendships, preserve your old ones.” For remember, that it takes time to make friends.

—*Novum intervĕnit vĭtium et cālāmītas,*

*Ut neque spectāri neque cognosci potuĕrit :*

*Ita pĕpūlus stūdio stūpĭdus in funambūlo*

*Anĭmum occupārat.*—

TER.

—“An universal disaster and calamity interrupted [my play], so that it could not be witnessed throughout or estimated: so much had the populace, carried away with silly admiration, devoted their attention to some ropedancing.”

*Novus homo.*—“A new man.” A man of yesterday; a mushroom, an upstart.

—*Nox atra cavā circumvōlat umbrā.* VIRG.—“Black night envelopes them with her surrounding shade.”

*Nox erat; et bĭfōres intrābat luna fenestras.* OVID.—“It was night, and the moon entered at the windows with their double shutters.”

*Noxię pęna par esto.* CIC.—“Let the punishment be equal to the offence.”

*Nuces relinquĕre.*—“To leave the nuts.” To lay aside childish amusements.

*Nudum pactum.* Law Term.—“A naked agreement.” A bare promise, made in words only, and not confirmed by a written contract.

*Nugę canōrę.* HOR.—“Melodious trifles.” Agreeable nonsense.

—*Nugis addĕre pondus.* HOR.—“To add weight to trifles.”

—*Nulla aconĭta bibuntur*

*Fictĭlibus.*—

JUV.

—“No wolf'sbane is drunk out of earthen vessels.” The peasant is in no danger of poison when eating from his humble dish—because there is no inducement to put an end to his life.

*Nulla ętas ad perdiscendum est.* ST. AMBROSE.—“There is no age past learning.”

- Nulla bona.* *Law Phrase.*—"No goods," or "no assets."
- Nulla capitālior pestis quam voluptas corpōris hōmīnibus a natūrā data.* CIC.—"No pest more deadly has by nature been allotted to men than sensual indulgences."
- Nulla dies ābeat, quin līnea ducta supersit.* *Prov.*—"Let no day pass by, without a line being drawn and left in remembrance of it." No day should be allowed to pass without leaving some memorial of itself.
- Nulla discordia major quam quæ a religiōne fit.*—"No animosities are more bitter than those which arise from religion." See *Odiūm theologicūm.*
- Nulla est sincēra voluptas ; Sollicitique āliquīd lætis intervēnit.*— OVID.
- "No pleasure is without alloy ; some anxiety always interferes with our joys." See *Medio de, &c.*
- Nulla falsa doctrīna est, quæ non permisceat āliquīd vērītātis.*
- "There is no doctrine so false as not to be mingled with some truth."
- Nulla ferè causa est, in quā non fœmīna litem Mōvērīt.*— JUV.
- "There is hardly any dispute, in which a woman did not cause the breach."
- Nulla ferent talem sæcla futūra virum.*—"No future ages will produce such a man."
- Nulla fides regni sōciis, omnisque potestas Impātiens consortis erit.*— LUCAN.
- "There is no faith between the sharers in rule, and all power will be impatient of a sharer." See *Summa sedes, &c.*
- Nulla herba aut vis mortis tela frangit.*—"No herb or might can break the darts of death."
- Nulla potentia supra leges esse debet.* CIC.—"There ought to be no power above the laws."
- Nullā quidem sano grāvior mentisque potenti Pœna est, quam tanto displicuisse viro.* OVID.
- "There is no punishment more severe to a man of principle and good sense, than to have displeased so distinguished a person."
- Nullā re facilius conciliātur benevolentia multitudīnis, quam abstinentiā et continentiā.* CIC.—"By nothing is the good

will of the multitude more easily conciliated, than by abstinence and moderation."

*Nulla recordanti lux est ingrāta gravisque,*

*Nulla fuit cujus non mēmīnisse velit.*

*Ampliat aētātis spātium sibi vir bonus, hoc est*

*Vivēre bis, vitā posse priōre frui.*

MART.

—"No day can be cause of grief and bitter reflection to a good man, none is there which he is unwilling to remember: he prolongs the period of existence, and may be said to live twice, in that he can enjoy the days that are past."

—*Nullā reparābilis arte,*

*Læsa pudicitia est.*

OVID.

—"Chastity, once tarnished, can be restored by no art."

*Nulla res tantum ad discendum prōficat quantum scriptio.* CIC.

—"Nothing has so greatly assisted learning, as the art of writing."

*Nulla salus bello.*— VIRG.—"There is no safety in war."

*Nulla scābies scābiōsior superstitiōne.*—"No itch more infectious than superstition."

*Nulla tam bona est fortūna, de quā nil possis queri.* SYR.—

"There is no fortune so good, but you may find something to complain of."

*Nulla unquam de morte hōmīnis cunctatio longa est.* JUV.—

"When a man's life is at stake, no deliberation can be too long."

*Nulla venēnato litēra mixta joco est.* OVID.—"Not a letter of my writings is sullied by a malevolent joke."

*Nulla vitæ pars vacāre officio potest.* CIC.—"No period of life is exempt from its duties."

*Nullæ sunt occultiōres insidiæ quam eæ quæ latent in simulatiōne officii, aut in aliquo necessitudinis nōmine.* CIC.—

"There are no acts of treachery more deeply concealed than those which lie veiled beneath a semblance of kindness, or under some plea of necessity."

*Nullam habent personarum ratiōnem.* CIC.—"They are no respecters of persons."

*Nullaque mortales præter sua littora norant.* OVID.—"And mortals knew no shores beyond their own." A descrip-

tion of the ignorance of mankind in the earlier ages of the world.

*Nulli est hōmīni perpētuum bonum.* PLAUT.—“No man enjoys blessings to last for ever.”

*Nulli jactantiūs mœrent, quam qui maxīmè lætantur.* TAC.—“None mourn with such loud sorrow as those who are in reality the most delighted.”

*Nulli negābimus, nulli differēmus justitiam.*—“To no man will we deny, to no man will we delay, the administration of justice.” This assurance is given in Magna Charta, the charter of our liberties.

*Nulli secundus.*—“Second to none.”

*Nulli suis peccātis impēdiuntur quo minus altērius peccāta demonstrāre possint.*—“None are prevented by their own faults from pointing out the faults of another.”

—*Nulli tēcuisse nocet, nocet esse locūtum.*—“To be silent hurts no one; to be talkative does the mischief.”

*Nulli tam feri affectus ut non disciplinā perdomentur.*—“No propensities are so unbridled that they may not be subdued by discipline.”

—*Nullis amor est medicābilis herbis.* OVID.—“Love is to be cured by no drugs.”

—*Nullis fraus tuta latēbris.* CAMERARIUS.—“In no concealment is fraud safe.”

*Nullius addictus jurāre in verba magistri,*

*Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, dēfēror hospes.* HOR.

—“Not pledged to swear by the words of any master, I am borne as a guest wherever the weather drives me.”

Horace here owns himself an eclectic philosopher, and not an adherent of any one sect.

*Nullum à labōre me reclīnat ōtium.* HOR.—“No intermission affords me repose from my labours.”

*Nullum anarchiā majus est malum.*—“There is no greater evil than anarchy.”

*Nullum ego sum numer, quid me immortalibus æquas?*—“I am no divinity; why do you put me on a level with the gods?”

*Nullum est malum majus, quam non posse ferre malum.*—“There is no greater misfortune than not to be able to endure misfortune.”

*Nullum est nunc dictum, quod sit non dictum prius.* TER.—

“There is nothing said now, that has not been said before.”

*Nullum imp̄rium tutum nisi benevolentiā munitum.* CORN. NEP.—“No empire is secure unless it is supported by the good will [of the people].”

*Nullum infortūnium solum.*—“No misfortune comes singly.” Misfortunes never come alone. “It never rains but it pours.” A mediæval proverb.

*Nullum iniquum in jure præsumendum est.* *Law Max.*—“No injustice is to be presumed in the law.” It is not to be presumed that the law will sanction anything that is unjust.

*Nullum magnum ingēnium sine mixturā dementiæ.* SEN.—“There is no great genius without a tincture of madness.” It is a common saying, that every man is mad upon some point. Dryden says,

“Great wits are sure to madness near allied,  
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.”

This was originally a saying of Aristotle.

*Nullum magnum malum quod extrēmum est.* CORN. NEP.—“No evil is great if it is the last we have to bear.” Death being the last.

*Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia.*—“No protecting deity is wanting, if there is prudence.” An adaptation of the following line of Juvenal.

*Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia: nos te,*

*Nos faciūmus, Fortūna, deam, cælōque locāmus.* JUV.

—“Had we but foresight, thou wouldst have no divinity. It is we, Fortune, it is we that make thee a goddess, and place thee in the heavens.”

*Nullum simile quatuor p̄dibus currit.* *Prov. quoted by Lord COKE.*—“No simile runs on all fours;” or, as Coke says, “No simile holds in everything.” There are no two things alike in every respect.

—*Nullum sine nōmine saxum.* LUCAN.—“Not a stone is without a name.” Every spot in such a city as Troy had been distinguished by some memorable event.

*Nullum tempus occurrit regi.* COKE.—“No time precludes the king.” No lapse of time bars the rights of the crown.

*Nullus argento color est,—*

———*nisi temperato*

*Splendeat usu.*

HOR.

—“Money has no splendour of its own, unless it shines by temperate use.”

*Nullus commōdum cāpēre potest de injūriā suā prōpriā.* LAW

MAX.—“No person may take advantage of his own wrong.”

The law will not allow a man to derive advantage from an act in which he has wrongfully taken part.

*Nullus dolor est quem non longinquitas temporis minuat ac*

*molliat.* CIC.—“There is no suffering which length of

time will not diminish and soften.”

*Nullus est liber tam malus, ut non aliquā parte prosit.*—“There

is no book so bad, as not to be useful in some way or other.” A saying of the Elder Pliny, quoted by his

nephew, Pliny the Younger.

*Nullus illi nasus est.*—“He has no nose.” He is dull and

void of sagacity.

*Nullus perniciosior hostis est, quam familiāris inimicus.*—

“No foe is more pernicious than an enemy in the disguise of a friend.”

*Nullus tantus quæstus, quam quod habes parcere.* PROV.—

“There is no gain so sure as that which results from economizing what you have.” “A penny saved is a

penny gained.” See *Non intelligunt homines, &c.*

*Nullus unquam amātor adeo est callidè*

*facundus, quæ in rem sint suam, loqui possit.* PLAUT.

—“No lover is ever so skilled in eloquence, as to be able to give utterance to that which is for his own interest.”

*Num vobis tinniebant aures?* PLAUT.—“Did not your ears

tingle?” A sign that somebody is talking of you.

———*Numērisque fertur*

*Lege solūtis.*

HOR.

—“And he is borne along in numbers unfettered by laws.”

He treats with utter contempt all poetic rules. This quotation was happily applied by Burke when the mob carried Wilkes on their shoulders.

*Nūmērus certus pro incerto pōnītur.*—“A certain number is

used for an uncertain one.” That is to say, when we speak in round numbers, as we call them.

*Nunc animis opus, Ænēa, nunc pectore firmo.* VIRG.—“Now,

Æneas, you have need of courage, and a resolute heart.”

*Nunc dimittis.*—“ [Lord,] now lettest thou [thy servant] depart [in peace.]” The beginning of the song of Simeon in the Temple. *Luke i. 29*

*Nunc etiam somni pingues, nunc frigidus humor ;  
Et liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis.* OVID.

—“ Now the slumbers are sound, now the moisture of the morn is refreshing ; the birds too are sweetly warbling with their little throats.”

*Nunc mare, nunc sylvæ  
Threicio Aquilone sonant ; rupiamus, amici,  
Occasionem de die.*— HOR.

—“ Now the sea, now the woods resound with the Thracian north-east wind ; let us, my friends, seize the opportunity offered by this auspicious day.”

—*Nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbor,  
Nunc frondent sylvæ, nunc formosissimus annus.* VIRG.

—“ Now every field is green, every tree puts forth its shoots, now are the woods in leaf, and the season is most beauteous.”

*Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala ; sævior armis  
Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem.* JUV.

—“ Now do we suffer the evils of prolonged peace ; luxury more ruthless than the sword broods over us, and avenges a conquered world.” A picture of Rome in its decline.

*Nunc pro tunc.* *Law Term.*—“ Now for then.”

—*Nunc retrorsum  
Vela dare, atque iterare cursus  
Cogor relictos.*— HOR.

—“ I am now obliged to tack about, and to regain the track I had deserted.”

*Nunc scio quid sit Amor : duris in cautibus illum  
Ismarus, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes,  
Nec generis nostri purum, nec sanguinis, edunt.* VIRG.

—“ Now I know what Love is : Ismarus, or Rhodope, or the remotest Garamantes produced him on rugged cliffs, a child not of our race or blood.”

*Nunc si nos audis, atque es divinus, Apollo,  
Dic mihi, qui nummos non habet unde petat ?*

—“ Now if you listen to us, and are a god, Apollo, tell me whence he who has got no money is to get it ?”

*Nunc tuum ferrum in igni est. Prov.*—"Now your iron is in the fire." "Strike while the iron is hot."

*Nunquam ad liquidum fama perducitur.*—"Rumour never can be brought to state things with clearness."

*Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. JUV.*—"Nature never says one thing, wisdom another."

*Nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem.*

PLAUT.

—"He will never be despised by others, who makes himself respected by his own relations."

*Nunquam est fidelis cum potente societas. PHÆD.*—"An alliance with the powerful is never sure."

*Nunquam igitur satis laudari dignè poterit philosophia, cui qui pareat, omne tempus ætatis sine molestiâ possit degere. CIC.*

—"Philosophy therefore can never be sufficiently praised; for he who is obedient to her laws may pass through every stage of life without discontent."

*Nunquam in vitâ mihi fuit melius. PLAUT.*—"Never in my life was I better,"—in better circumstances.

*Nunquam ita quisquam benè subductâ ratione ad vitam fuit, quin res, ætas, usus, semper aliquid apportet novi, Aliquid moneat; ut illa, quæ te scire credas, nescias, Et quæ tibi putâris prima, in experiundo nunc repudies.*

TER.

—"Never was there any person of such well-trained habits of life, but experience, age, and custom were always bringing him something new, or suggesting something; so much so, that what you believe you know, you don't know, and what you have fancied of first importance to you, on making trial you reject."

—*Nunquam libertas grâtiior extat*

*Quam sub rēge pio.*—

CLAUD.

—"Liberty is never more inviting than under a pious king." Good government and a rational degree of liberty are then united.

*Nunquam minus solus quam cum solus. CIC.*—"Never less alone than when alone." The words of a philosopher, who estimated the pleasures of self-communion and reflection.

*Nunquam nimis curâre possunt suum parentem filix. PLAUT.*

—“ Daughters can never take too much care of their father.”

*Nunquam nimis dicitur, quod nunquam satis discitur* SEN.—  
“ That is never too often repeated, which is never sufficiently learned.”

*Nunquam potest non esse virtuti locus.* SEN.—“ Room can never be wanting for virtue.”

*Nunquam sunt grati qui nocuere sales.*—“ Witticisms are never agreeable which are productive of injury.”

*Nunquam vidi iniquius concertationem comparatam.* TER.—  
“ I never saw a more unequal contest.”

*Nunquid vitæ mimum commode perégisset?*—“ Whether he had not well played his part in the comedy of life?” The question put to his friends by Augustus Cæsar on his death-bed.

*Nusquam nec õpera sine emolumento, nec emolumentum ferme sine õperâ, impensa est.* LIVY.—“ There is nowhere labour without profit, and seldom profit without labour.”

*Nusquam tuta fides.*— VIRG.—“ Confidence is nowhere safely placed.” Such is the case in times of civil commotion.

*Nutrit pax Cërërem, pacis amïca Ceres.* OVID.—“ Peace nourishes Ceres, Ceres is the friend of peace.”

*Nutu Dei, non cæco casu, rêgimur et nos et nostra.*—“ By the will of God, not by blind chance, are we and all things belonging to us governed.”

## O.

*O, O, O.*—Certain prayers or anthems in the Roman Catholic church were called the O, O, O's, as they severally begin with *O sapientia, O radix, O Adonai,* &c.: they are sung in the evening for nine days before Christmas day.

☉ *beãta sãnitas, te præsente amænum*

*Ter floret gratiis; absque te nemo beãtus.*

—“ Oh blessed health! when thou art present the joyous spring blossoms in all its gracefulness: without thee no one is happy.”

— *O cæca nocentum*

*Consilia, O semper timidum scelus!* STATIUS.

—“Oh how blind are the counsels of the guilty! Oh how cowardly at all times is wickedness!”

*O Corydon, Corydon, secretum divitis ullum*

*Esse putas? Servi ut taceant.*— JUV.

—“Oh Corydon, Corydon, do you suppose that anything a rich man does can be secret? even if the servants hold their tongues.”

*O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane!* PERS.—

“Oh! the cares of men! Oh! how much vanity there is in human affairs!” “Vanity of vanities; all is vanity.”

*Eccles. i. 2.*

*O curvæ in terris animæ, et cælestium inanes!*—“Oh! groveling souls on earth, how devoid of all that is heavenly!”

*O faciles dare summa Deos, eademque tueri*

*Difficiles.*— LUCAN.

—“How ready are the gods to bestow on us prosperity, how averse to insure our tenure of it!”

*O fortuna, viris invida fortibus,*

*Quam non æqua bonis præmia dividis!* SEN.

—“Oh fortune, envious of able men, what an unequal share of thy prizes dost thou award to the good!”

*O fortunatam, natam, me consule, Romam!*—“Oh happy Rome, when I was consul, born.” The only line that has come down to us of Cicero’s unfortunate attempts at poetry. The jingle between the second and third words is the great deformity, though the line is otherwise meagre enough. Juvenal, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of it, says that Cicero “might have scorned the sword of Antony, if all he uttered had been like this.”

*O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint,*

*Agricolæ, quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,*

*Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus.* VIRG.

—“Oh! husbandmen more than happy, if they did but know their own advantages; for whom, far from discordant arms, the grateful earth pours forth from her bosom a ready abundance.” The first line is often applied to that rather large class of people who “don’t know when they are well off.”

- O! hebetūdo et duritia cordis humāni, quæ solum præsentia meditātur et futūra non magis prævidet.* A KEMPIS, *De Im. Christi.*—"Oh! the dulness and the hardness of the heart of man, which contemplates only the present, and not rather the things of futurity."
- O! imitatōres! servum pecus!*—HOR.—"Oh! ye imitators, a servile herd!" In allusion to the low position occupied by the plagiarist and copyist.
- O major tandem, parcas, insāne, minōri.* HOR.—"Oh! thou who art still more mad, spare me, I pray, who am not so mad." A phrase used ironically in paper warfare.
- O mihi præteritos rēferat si Jūpiter annos!* VIRG.—"Oh! that Jupiter would but give me back the years that are past!"
- O mihi tam longæ mǎneat pars ultīma vitæ, Spīritus et quantum sat erit tua dicere facta!* VIRG.—"Oh! may my last stage of life continue so long, and may so much breath be granted me as shall suffice to sing thy deeds!"
- O misēras hōmīnum mentes, O pectōra cæca!* LUCRET.—"Oh! how wretched are the minds of men, oh! how blind are their understandings!" Applicable to popular delusions.
- O mūnēra nondum Intellecta Deūm.*—LUCAN.—"Oh gifts from the gods, not yet understood."
- O nimium fūciles! O toto pectōre captæ!* OVID.—"Oh people too credulous! Oh people utterly gone mad!"
- O nimium nimiumque oblīte tuōrum.* OVID.—"Oh, far too far, forgetful of your kin!"
- O passi graviōra!*—VIRG.—"Oh ye who have suffered greater dangers than these."
- O præclārūm diem cum ad illud divīnūm animōrum concīliū cætumque proficiscar.* CIC.—"Oh happy day, when I shall hasten to join that holy council and assemblage of spirits!" A proof how highly this great philosopher appreciated the doctrine of the immortality of the soul.
- O quanta spēcies cērebrum non habet!* PHÆDR.—"Oh that such beauty should have no brains." See the Fable of the Fox and the Mask.
- O rus, quando te aspiciam? quandōque licēbit*

*Nunc vĕtĕrum libris, nunc somno et inertĭbus horis*

*Dŭcĕre sollicitæ jucunda oblĭvia vitæ?*

HOR.

—“Oh rural retreat, when shall I behold thee? and when shall it be in my power to enjoy the pleasing forgetfulness of an anxious life, one while with the books of the ancients, another while in sleep and leisure?”

*O! si sic omnia!*—“Oh! had he acted thus in all things!” or, “Oh! that all were thus!”

*O suavis Ńnĭma! qualem te dicam bonam.*

*Antĕhac fuisse, tales cum sint reliquię!* PHÆDR.

—“Oh the delicious fragrance! how good I should say were your former contents, when the remains of them are such!”

*O tempĕra! O mores!* CIC.—“Oh times! Oh manners!” The exclamation of Cicero when inveighing against the impunity of wicked men.

*O vita, mĭsĕro longa, felici brevis!* SYR.—“Oh life, how long to the wretched, how short to the happy!”

*O vitæ philosophia dux! O virtŭtis indagātrix, expultrixque vitiĕrum! quid non modo nos, sed omnĭno vita hĕmĭnum sine te esse pĕtuisset. Tu urbes pĕpĕristi; tu dissipātos hĕmĭnes in societātem vitæ convocasti.* CIC.—“Oh! Philosophy, guide of life. Oh! searcher out of virtues and expeller of vices! what could we have done without thee? And not only we, but every age of man? It is thou that didst form cities; thou that didst call together solitary men to the enjoyment of the social intercourse of life.”

*Obĭter cantāre.* PETRON. ARBITER.—“To sing by the way.”

*Obĭter dictum.*—“A thing said incidentally,” or “by the way.” Parenthetically.

*Oblātam ocasiōnem tene.* CIC.—“Seize the opportunity when it offers.” Seize “the golden moments as they fly.” “Take time by the forelock.”

*Obruat illud malĕ partum, malĕ retentum, malĕ gestum, impĕrium.* CIC.—“May that sovereignty fall which has been evilly acquired, which is evilly retained, and which is evilly administered.”

*Obscŭris vera involvens.*— VIRG.—“Involving the truth in obscurity.” The subterfuge of the person who has the worst of an argument.

*Obscŭrum facĕre per obscŭrius.*—“To make that darker

which was dark enough before." To render, in an attempt to illustrate, obscurity doubly obscure. See *Lucus a non*, &c., and *Non sequitur*.

*Obsęcro, tuum est? vetus credideram.*—"Pray, is it yours? I really had thought it old." The proper answer to a plagiarist.

*Obsęquium amicos, vęritas odium parit.* TER.—"Obsequiousness begets friends, truth hatred." Words uttered in a complaining spirit.

—*Observantior æqui*

*Fit pöpulus, nec ferre vetat cum vidęrit ipsum*

*Auctorem parere sibi.*—

CLAUD.

—"The people becomes more observant of justice, and refuses not to support the laws, when it sees the author of them obeying his own enactments."

*Obstępui, stęteruntque comę, et vox faucibus hęsit.* VIRG.

—"I was amazed, my hair stood erect, and my voice cleaved to my throat." A picture of horror and alarm.

*Obstępui, tęcitus sustinuique pedem.* OVID.—"I stood amazed, and in silence I made a pause."

*Occasio facit furem.* PROV.—"Opportunity makes the thief."

*Occasionem cognosce.*—"Know your opportunity."

*Occasio primą sui parte comosa, posteriōri parte calva, quam si occuparis, teneas; elapsam semel, non ipse Jüpiter possit reprehendere.*—"Opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald; if you seize her by the forelock, you may hold her; but, if she once escapes, not Jupiter himself can catch her again." See also *Rem tibi*, &c., and Phędrus, Fab. B. v. F. viii., from which the latter part of the quotation is taken.

*Occidit misęros crambe repetita.*— JUV.—"The same stale cabbage, everlastingly hashed up, wears out their wretched lives." Said in reference to the drudgery of a teacher's life.

*Occidit una domus: sed non domus una perire*

*Digna fuit.*—

OVID.

—"Thus did one house fall: but not one house alone deserved to perish."

*Occultare morbum funestum.*—"To conceal disease is fatal."

See *Principiis obsta*, &c.

*Occüpet extręmum scabies!*—— HOR.—"May the itch seize

the hindmost." Like our proverb, "The devil take the hindmost."

*Ocūli tanquam speculatōres altissimum locum obtinent.* CIC.  
—"The eyes, like sentinels, occupy the highest place [in the body]."

*Ocūlis magis habenda fides quam auribus.* *Prov.*—"It is better to trust our eyes than our ears." Ocular demonstration is better than hearsay.

—*Ocūlos, paulum tellūre morātos, Sustūlit ad procēres; expectātoque resolvit Ora sono; nec abest facundis grātia dictis.* OVID.

—"Fixing his eyes for a short time on the ground, he raised them towards the chiefs, and opened his lips in accents not unlooked for; nor was persuasiveness wanting to his eloquent words." Descriptive of the manner of Ulysses, when pleading before the Grecian chiefs for the arms of Achilles.

*Ocūlus dexter mihi salit.* *Prov.*—"My right eye twitches." I shall see the person whom I have long wished to see.

*Ocūlus dōmīni sagīnat equum.* *Prov.*—"The master's eye makes the horse fat." This is illustrated in Phædrus' Fable of the Stag and the Oxen, B. ii. F. viii.

*Odērint modo mētuant.*—"Let them hate, so long as they fear me." The sentiments of a tyrant. These words were often in the mouth of the Emperor Tiberius, who, in his turn, lived in perpetual fear of his subjects.

*Odēro si potēro, si non, invītus amābo.* OVID.—"I will hate if I can; if not, I will love against my will." Heinsius doubts however if this line was written by Ovid.

*Odērunt hilārem tristes, tristemque jocōsi, Sedātum cēlēres, agīlem gnavumque remissi.* HOR.

—"The melancholy hate those who are cheerful; the gay, the melancholy; the bustling hate the sedate; the indolent, the brisk and active." These opposite classes of people have few or no sympathies in common.

*Odērunt peccāre boni virtūtis amōre, Odērunt peccāre mali formīdīne pœnæ.*

—"The good hate to sin from love of virtue; the bad hate to sin from fear of punishment." The first line is from Horace, the second from an unknown source.

*Odi ego aurum ! multa multis sæpè suasit perpëram.* PLAUT.—“Gold I detest ; many a one has it persuaded to many an evil course.”

*Odi mëmõrem comptõrem.*—“I hate a boon companion with a good memory.” See *Aut bibeat*, &c.

*Odi, nec possum cupiens non esse quod odi.* OVID.—“I hate this state ; nor, though I wish it, can I be otherwise than what I hate to be.”

*Odi profanum vulgus et arceo.* HOR.—“I hate the profane vulgar, and I spurn them.”

*Odi puërulos præcõci ingënio.* CIC. and APUL.—“I hate your bits of boys of precocious talent.”

*Odia in longum jãciens, quæ recondëret, auctãque promëret.* TACIT.—“Treasuring hatred, to be long stored up, and brought forward with an increase of virulence.” This, as Junius remarks, is a description of the worst of characters.

*Odia qui nïmium timet, regnãre nescit.* SEN.—“He who too much fears hatred, is unfit to reign.”

*Odimus accipitrem quia semper vivit in armis.* OVID.—“We hate the hawk because he always lives in a state of warfare.” This line was held to apply not inaptly to the first emperor Napoleon.

*Odiõsa est orãtio, cum rem agas, longinquum loqui.* PLAUT.—“It is a tiresome way of speaking, when you should despatch the business, to be beating about the bush.”

*Odium effugëre est triumphãre.*—“To escape hatred is to gain a triumph.”

*Odium theologicum.*—“Theological hatred.” A hatred of the bitterest kind, engendered by differences on theological points. See *Nulla discordia*, &c.

—*Odõra canum vis.* VIRG.—“The sharp scent of the hounds.”

*Officit adulãtio vëritãti.* TAC.—“Flattery is hurtful to truth.”

—*Ohe !*

*Jam satis est.*— HOR.

—“Hold, there is now enough.” An expression used to signify satiety.

*Oleo tranquillior.* Prov.—“More smooth than oil.” Oil poured on water in agitation renders the surface smooth and placid.

*Olet lucernam.* *Prov.*—"It smells of the lamp." Said of any mental production that bears the marks of midnight study. The phrase was especially applied to the orations of Demosthenes.

—*Oleum adde camino.* *HOR.*—"Add oil to the fire." To add fuel to flame, or as we say, "To let the fat in the fire."

*Oleum et opëram perdere.* *Prov.*—"To lose one's oil and pains." This may allude either to the oil of the midnight lamp, or that with which the candidates at the public games anointed themselves.

—*Olim meminisse juvabit.* *VIRG.*—"It will one day be pleasing to remember these sufferings." See *Forsan et, &c.*

*Ollæ amicitia.*—"Platter-friendship." Cupboard love. See *Fervet olla, &c.*

*Omnia sunt aliquid.* *OVID.*—"There is something in omens."

*Omne actum ab agentis intentione judicandum.* *Law Max.*—"Every act is to be judged of by the intention of the agent." In all legal inquiries the main object is to ascertain the *animus* or intention of the agent.

*Omne animal seipsum diligit.* *CIC.*—"Every animal loves itself."

*Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se*

*Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat habetur.* *JUV.*

—"Every fault of the mind becomes the more conspicuous and more culpable, the higher the rank of the person who is guilty."

*Omne capax movet urna nomen.* *HOR.*—"The capacious urn [of death] sends forth every name in turn." Comparing death to a lottery, each name is drawn from his urn in its turn. See *Omnes eodem, &c.*

*Omne corpus mutabile est; ita efficitur ut omne corpus mortale sit.* *CIC.*—"Every body is subject to change; hence it is that every body is mortal."

*Omne Epigramma sit instar apis, aculeus illi,*

*Sint sua mella, sit et corporis exigui.* *MART.*

"Three things must Epigrams, like bees, have all,

A sting, and honey, and a body small."

*Omne ignotum pro magnifico est.* *TAC.*—"Everything unknown is taken for magnificent." We are apt to magnify things that are mysterious in themselves or only seen

from a distance. It is sometimes quoted "*pro mirifico*," "as marvellous."

—*Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit.* JUV.—"Every vice has reached its climax."

*Omne malum nascens facile opprimitur: inveteratum fit ple- rumque robustius.* CIC.—"Every evil at its birth is easily rooted out; when grown old, it mostly becomes stronger." See *Principiis obsta*, &c.

*Omne nimium vertitur in vitium.* PROV.—"Every excess becomes a vice."

*Omne solum forti patria est.* OVID.—"To the resolute man every soil is his country." A stout heart will support us even in exile.

*Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.* HOR.—"Every thing superfluous overflows from a full bosom." A hint to poets not to overload their poems with unnecessary descriptions, or rambling digressions.

*Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.* HOR.—"He has carried every point who has blended the useful with the agreeable, amusing his reader while he instructs him."

*Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit, Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.* PERS.—"The subtle Flaccus touches every failing of his smiling friend, and once admitted sports around his heart; well-skilled in sneering at the public with upturned nose." Said with reference to the satire of Horace.

—*Omne votivum Hoc tibi; ne tanto careat mihi nomine charta.* TIBULL.—"All this I dedicate to thee; that this my book may not be deprived of a name so great as thine."

*Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum.* HOR.—"Believe that each day that shines is your last." In the words of the Morning Hymn, "Live this day as if the last."

*Omnem movere lapidem.* PROV.—"To leave no stone unturned."

—*Omnem, quæ nunc obducta tuenti Mortales hæbetat visus tibi, et hùmida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam.*— VIRG.

—“I will dissipate every cloud which now, intercepting the view, bedims your mortal sight and spreads a humid veil of mist around you.”

*Omnes amicitias familiāritātesque afflixit.* SUTTON.—“He has violated all the ties of friendship and of intimacy.”

*Omnes amīcos habēre operōsum est; satis est inimicos non habēre.* SEN.—“It is an arduous task to make all men your friends; it is enough to have no enemies.”

*Omnes attrāhens ut magnes lapis.* *Prov.*—“Attracting all to himself, like a loadstone.” Said of a person of a conciliatory and winning disposition.

*Omnes autem et habentur et dicuntur tyranni, qui potestāte sunt perpētūā, in eā civitatē quæ libertāte usa est.* CORN. NEPOS.—“All men are considered and called tyrants who possess themselves of perpetual power in a state which has before enjoyed liberty.”

*Omnes bonos bonasque accurāre addēcet*

*Suspiciōnem et culpam ut ab se segrēgent.* PLAUT.

—“It becomes all good men and good women to be careful and keep suspicion and guilt away from themselves.”

*Omnes compōsui.* HOR.—“I have buried them all.” My relations are all gone to their repose.

—*Omnes, cum secundæ res sunt maxīme, tum maxīme*

*Meditāri secūm oportet, quo pacto advorsam ærumnam ferant.*

TER.

—“When their fortunes are the most prosperous it is then most especially the duty of all men to reflect within themselves how they are to endure adversity.” Cicero quotes this passage in the Third Book of his Tusculan Questions, and the maxim here inculcated was a favourite one with the Stoic philosophers.

*Omnes eōdem cōgimur; omnium*

*Versātur urnā, seriūs, ociūs,*

*Sors exitūra.*—

HOR.

—“We are all impelled onward alike; the urn of death is shaken for all, and sooner or later the lot must come forth.” See *Omne capax*, &c.

*Omnes hōmīnes, qui de rebus dubiis consultant, ab odio, amicitia, irā, atque misericordiā vacuos esse decet.* SALL.—“It is proper that all men, who consult on doubtful matters, should be unbiassed by hatred, friendship, anger, and pity.”

*Omnes in malōrum mari navigāmus.*—“ We are all embarked on a sea of woes.”

*Omnes insanire.* HOR.—“ That all men are mad.” The doctrine of Licinius Damasippus, the Stoic philosopher, satirized by Horace: b. i. Sat. 3.

*Omnes omnium caritātes patria una complectitur.* CIC.—“ Our country comprehends all the affections of life.”

*Omnes pari sorte nascimur, solā virtūte distinguimur.*—“ All men are equal by birth, we become distinguished by merit alone.”

*Omnes quibus res sunt minus secundæ, magis sunt nescio quōmodo*

*Suspiciōsi; ad contumēliam omnia accipiunt magis; Propter suam impotentiam se credunt negligi.* TER.

—“ All who are in distressed circumstances are suspicious, to I know not what degree; they take everything too readily as an affront, and fancy themselves neglected on account of their helpless condition.”

—*Omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulāri.* PLAUT.—“ It behoves all prudent persons to confer and discourse together.”

*Omnes sibi mēlius esse malunt quam altēri.* TER.—“ All would rather it went well with themselves than with another.”

—*Omnes una manet nox, Et calcanda semel via lethi.* HOR.

—“ The same night awaits us all, and the road of death must once be travelled by us.”

*Omnes ut tecum mēritis pro tālibus annos Exigat, et pulchrā faciāt te prole parentem.* VIRG.

—“ That with thee, for such thy merits, she may pass all her years, and make thee sire of a beauteous offspring.”

*Omni ætāti mors est commūnis.* CIC.—“ Death is common to every age.”

*Omni exceptiōne major.*—“ A man beyond all exception.”

*Omni malo pūnico inest granum putre.* PROV.—“ Every pomegranate has its rotten pip.” So our proverb, “ Every rose has its thorns.”

*Omni personārum delectu et discrimīne remōto.* CIC.—“ All respect or partiality for persons being laid aside.”

*Omnia bene, sine pœnā, tempus est ludendi, Absque morā venit hora libros deponendi.*

“All things go well, the hour for play,  
No fear of rod, so books away.”

A favourite rhyme with school-boys.

*Omnia bonos viros decent.* *Prov.*—“All things are becoming to good men.” A favourable construction is put upon all they do.

*Omnia Castor emit, sic fiet ut omnia vendat.* *MARTIAL.*—“Castor is buying everything, it will so happen that he will have to sell everything.” The probable fate of a greedy buyer.

*Omnia conando dōcīlis solertia vincit.* *MANIL.*—“By endeavour, a pliant and industrious disposition surmounts every difficulty.”

*Omnia cum amīco delibēra, sed de te ipso prius.* *SEN.*—“Consult your friend on everything, but first of all about yourself.”

*Omnia ejusdem farīnæ.* *Prov.*—“All things are of the same grain.” There is no mark of distinction in the eyes of Providence.

*Omnia fanda nefanda, malo permista furōre,  
Justificam nobis mentem avertēre deorum.* *CATULL.*

—“The confusion of all right and wrong, in this accursed war, has turned from us the gracious favour of the gods.”

*Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque.*— *VIRG.*—“Age bears away all things, the mental powers even.”

*Omnia fert ætas secum, aufert omnia secum;  
Omnia tempus habent, omnia tempus habet.*

—“Age brings all things with it, and carries all things away. All things have time, time has all things.”

—*Omnia Græcè!*

*Cum sit turpe magis nostris nescire Latīnè.* *JUV.*

—“All things must be Greek! when it is more disgraceful for us Romans to be ignorant of Latin.” A sarcasm on those who study foreign languages, without being masters of their own.

*Omnia idem pulvis.* *Prov.*—“All things are dust alike,” or “of the same mould.”

*Omnia inconsulti impētus cæpta, initiis valīda, spatio languescunt.* *TACITUS.*—“The undertakings of inconsiderate impulse are full of vigour at the outset, but soon wither.”

*Omnia jam fient, fieri quæ posse negābam :*

*Et nihil est de quo non sit habenda fides.* OVID.

—“All things shall now come to pass which I used to say could not come to pass; and there is nothing which is not deserving of belief.”

*Omnia mala exempla bonis principiis orta sunt.*—“All bad precedents have had their rise in good beginnings.”

*Omnia mea mecum porto.*—“I carry all my property about me.” The words of Simonides at the time of his shipwreck, in allusion to his mental acquirements; also of Bias, one of the Seven Wise Men.

*Omnia munda mundis.*—“To the pure all things are pure.”

*Omnia mutantur, nihil intërit.*— OVID.—“All things are ever changing, nothing comes to an end.” The doctrine of Pythagoras.

*Omnia mutantur, nos et mutāmur in illis.* BORBONIUS.—“All things are subject to change, and we change with them.” This hackneyed line is generally quoted as “*Tempora mutantur,*” &c.

*Omnia non pãriter rerum sunt omnibus apta.* PROPERT.—“All things are not equally fit for all men.”

*Omnia orta occident.* SALL.—“All created things shall perish.”

*Omnia patefacienda, ut nihil quod venditor norit emptor ignoret.* CIC.—“Everything should be disclosed, that the buyer may be ignorant of nothing which the seller knows.” The proper way of dealing; and then the maxim *Caveat emptor* applies.

*Omnia perdidimus. Tantummōdo vita relicta est.* OVID.—“We have lost everything. Life alone is left.”

*Omnia perversas possunt corrumpere mentes.* OVID.—“All things can lead astray perverted minds.”

*Omnia pontus erant, deërant quoque littõra ponto ;*

*Nat lupus inter oves, fulvos vehit unda leõnes.* OVID.

—“It was all ocean, and to that ocean shores were wanting—the wolf swims among the sheep, the wave carries along the tawny lions.” Ovid’s description of the Deluge.

*Omnia præcëpi, atque añimo mecum ante perëgi.* VIRG.—“I have anticipated all things, and have acted them over already in my mind.”

*Omnia præsumuntur legitimè facta donec probètur in contrarium.* COKE.—“All things are presumed to be lawfully done, until it is proved to the contrary.”

*Omnia priùs verbis experiri, quam armis, sapientem decet.* TER.—“It becomes a wise man to try everything that can be done by words, before he has recourse to arms.”

*Omnia profectò, cum se à cælestibus rebus rēfēret ad humanas, excelsiùs magnificentiùsque et dicet et sentiet.* CIC.—“When a man turns his attention from heavenly things to human affairs, he will assuredly be able to speak and to think on all subjects on a more sublime and a more elevated scale.”

*Omnia quæ nunc vetustissima creduntur nova fuère; et quod hodie exemplis tuēmur inter exempla erit.* TACIT.—“All things which are now believed to be of the greatest antiquity were once new; and what we now defend by example will one day be quoted as an example.”

*Omnia quæ sensu volvuntur vota diurno Pectore sōpito reddit amica quies.* CLAUD.—“Kindly repose restores to the slumbering breast all the thoughts that are revolved in our mind during the day.”

*Omnia risus, omnia pulvis, et omnia nil sunt.*—“All things are ridiculous, all things are as dust, and all things are as nothing.”

—*Omnia Romæ Cum pretio.*— JUV.

—“All things at Rome are coupled with high price.”

*Omnia si perdas, famam servāre memento;*

*Quā semel amissā postea nullus eris.*

—“Though you should lose everything else, remember to preserve your good name, which once lost, you will be undone.”

*Omnia subjecisti sub pēdibus, oves et boves.*—“Beneath our feet Thou hast placed everything, both sheep and oxen.”  
Motto of the Butchers' Company.

*Omnia sunt hōmīnum tenui pendentia filo;*

*Et sūbito casu, quæ valuere, ruunt.* OVID.

—“All things belonging to man are hanging from a slender thread; and that which was firm before falls headlong with a sudden descent.”

*Omnia tuta timens.*— VIRG.—“Fearful of everything, even where there is safety.” The state of a mind which has been harassed by dangers and anxieties.

*Omnia venālia Romæ.* *Prov.*—“All things are to be bought at Rome.” Said of Rome in the days of her corruption.

*Omnia vincit amor, nos et cedāmus amōri.* VIRG.—“Love conquers all things, let us too yield to love.” “Love rules the court, the camp, the grove.”

*Omnibus bonis expēdit rempublicam esse salvam.* CIC.—“It is the interest of every good man that his country shall be safe.”

*Omnibus hoc vitium est cantōribus, inter amīcos  
Ut nunquam inducant ānimum cantāre rogāti,  
Injussi nunquam desistant.*— HOR.

—“This is a fault common to all singers, that among their friends when asked to sing they never will bring their minds to comply, but when not requested they will never leave off.” See *Novi ingenium, &c.*

—*Omnibus hostes*

*Reddite nos pōpulis, civīle avertite bellum.* LUCAN.

—“Make us the enemies of every nation, avert from us civil war.” Any bloodshed is preferable to that of citizens by the hands of citizens.

*Omnibus in terris, quæ sunt à Gādibus usque  
Aurōram et Gangem, pauci dignoscere possunt  
Vera bona, atque illis multum diversa, remōtā  
Errōris nēbulā.*—

JUV.

—“In all the lands which lie from Gades even to the land of the morn and the Ganges, few are able to remove the clouds of prejudice, and to discern those things which are really for their good, and those which are directly the contrary.”

*Omnibus invidias, Zōile, nemo tibi.* MART.—“You envy everyone, Zoilus, no one envies you.” Said to a sarcastic but contemptible writer.

*Omnibus modis, qui paupēres sunt hōmīnes, misēri vivunt;  
Præsertim quibus nec quæstus est, nec didicere artem ullam.*

PLAUT.

—“Those who are poor live wretchedly in every way; especially those who have no calling and have learned no pursuit.”

*Omnibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus.*

TER.—“Just as matters befall us, so are we all elated or depressed.”

*Omnis ars imitatio est naturæ.* SEN.—“All art is an imitation of nature.”

*Omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum.*—“Every convenience has its own inconveniences.”

*Omnis doctrinæ ac scientiæ thesaurus altissimus.*—“A most copious repository of every kind of learning and science.”

*Omnis dolor aut est vehemens, aut levis; si levis, facillè fertur, si vehemens, certè brevis futurus est.* CIC.—“All pain is either severe or moderate; if moderate it will be easily endured; if severe it will at least be short-lived.”

—*Omnis enim res,*

*Virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque, pulchris*

*Divitiis parent.*—

HOR.

—“For all things divine and human, virtue, fame, and honour, obey the influence of alluring wealth.” Said in reference to the venality of Rome.

*Omnis fama a domesticis emānat.* *Prov.*—“All fame emanates from our servants.” They are the first to teach the world how to estimate us, according to the character which we receive from them. But in spite of this it is a saying that “No man is a hero to his valet.”

*Omnis pœna corporalis, quamvis mīnima, major est omni pœnâ pecuniariâ, quamvis maxīmâ.* *Law Max.*—“The very slightest corporal punishment falls more heavily than the most weighty pecuniary penalty.” Because there is a disgrace attached to the one which does not result from the other.

*Omnium consensu capax impèrii, nisi imperâsset.* TACIT—“By the consent of all, fit to govern had he never ruled.” Said of the Emperor Galba, who did not answer the expectations which had been previously formed of him.

*Omnium horarum homo.* QUINTILL.—“A man ready at all hours.”

*Omnium pestium pestilentissima est superstitio.*—“Of all pests the greatest pest is superstition.”

*Omnium quæ dixerat fêceratque, arte quâdam ostentator.* TACIT.—“One who set off everything that he said and did

with a certain skill." Said of Licinius Mucianus, the consul.

*Omnium rerum ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil uberior, nihil homine libero dignius.* CIC.—“Of all the pursuits by which anything is acquired, there is nothing preferable to agriculture, nothing more productive, nothing more worthy the attention of a man of liberal education.”

—*Omnium rerum, heus! vicissitudo.* TER.—“Hark you! there are changes in all things.”

*Omnium rerum principia parva sunt.* CIC.—“The beginnings of all things are small.”

*Omnium rerum quarum usus est potest esse abusus, virtute solâ exceptâ.* LAW MAX.—“Of all things of which there is a use there may be an abuse, virtue alone excepted.”

*Omnium rerum vicissitudo est.* TER.—“Everything is liable to change.”

*Onus probandi.*—“The burden of proving.” A responsibility which by our law lies on the person making the charge.

*Onus segni impōne asello.*—“Lay the burden on the slow-paced ass.”

*Opem ferre in tempore.*—“To bring aid in time.” To show oneself a friend in need.

*Opëræ prætium est.*—“’Tis worth your while.” It is worth attending to.

—*Opère in longo fas est obrepere somnum.* HOR.—“In a long work we must expect sleep to steal upon us.” We must naturally expect mistakes in a work of any magnitude. See *Quandoque bonus*, &c.

*Operosè nihil agunt.* SEN.—“They take great pains in doing nothing.” They make much ado about nothing.

*Opes invisæ merito sunt forti viro,*

*Quia dives arca veram laudem intercõpit.* PHÆD.

—“Riches are deservedly despised by a man of worth, because a well-stored chest intercepts genuine praise.”

*Opiniõnum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat.* CIC.—“Time effaces speculative opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature.” Speculative opinions are but short-lived, while theories founded upon nature are immutably upheld.

—*Opīnor,*

*Hæc res et jungit, junctos et servat, amicos.*

*At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus, atque*

*Sincërum cupimus vas incrustare.*— HOR.

—“This method, in my opinion, both unites friends, and keeps them so united. But we invert the very virtues themselves, and are desirous of soiling the untainted vessel.” Horace alludes to the practice of not making allowance for the failings of our friends.

*Oporet testudinis carnes aut edere aut non edere.* Prov.—

“You must either eat the flesh of turtle, or not eat it.” Either do a thing well or don’t do it at all. “There is no mincing the matter.” The flesh of the turtle eaten sparingly was said to be hard of digestion, but, if taken plentifully, to be extremely wholesome.

*Opprobrium medicorum.*—“The disgrace of the physicians.” Any incurable disorder.

*Optandum est ut ii qui præsumt reipublicæ legum similes sint, quæ ad puniendum non iracundiâ, sed æquitatè ducuntur.* CIC.—“It were to be wished that they who are set over the republic should be like the laws, which, in inflicting punishment, are influenced not by anger but by justice.”

*Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arâre caballus.* HOR.—“The ox wishes for the horse’s trappings, the lazy nag wishes to plough.” Few are content with the station in which Providence has placed them.

*Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi*

*Prima fugit; subeunt morbi tristisque senectus,*

*Et labor; et duræ rapit inclementiâ mortis.* VIRG.

—“Each best day of life flies fast away for wretched mortals; diseases succeed, and morose old age, and pain; and the inclemency of inexorable death tears us away.”

*Optimi consiliarii mortui.* Prov.—“The best counsellors are the dead.”

*Optimum cibi condimentum fames, sitis potus.*—“The best seasoning for food is hunger, for drink, thirst.” An aphorism of Socrates quoted by Cicero.

*Optimum custodem ovium quem dicam esse lupum!*—“What a pretty shepherd a wolf would make!”

*Optimum elige, suave et facile illud faciet consuetudo.*—“Choose what is best; habit will soon render it agreeable

and easy." A saying of Pythagoras, translated from Plutarch by Lord Bacon.

*Optimum est aliēnā frui insāniā.* CATO.—"It is the best plan to profit by the folly of others."

*Optimum est non nasci.* *Prov.*—"Better not to be born." We should then escape "the thousand ills that flesh is heir to."

*Optimum obsonium labor.* *Prov.*—"Labour is the best food," or as we say, "Hunger is the best sauce."

*Optimus ille fuit vindex, lædentia pectus Vincūla qui rūpit, dēdoluitque semel.* OVID.

—"He is the best asserter of his liberties who bursts the chain that gails his breast, and at the same moment ceases to grieve."

—*Opum furiāta cupido.* OVID.—"An ungovernable passion for wealth."

*Opus opificem probat.* *Prov.*—"The work proves the workman."

*Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.* JUV.—"We should pray for a healthy mind in a healthy body."

*Orāte pro animā.*—"Pray for the soul of." The ordinary commencement of mediæval epitaphs.

*Oratiōnis summa virtus est perspicuitas.* QUINT.—"The greatest excellency of oratory is perspicuity."

*Orātor imprōbus leges subvertit.*—"An evil-minded orator subverts the laws." He uses the arts of persuasion to a bad purpose, by prevailing on others to disregard the laws.

*Orci habet galeam.* *Prov.*—"He has the helmet of Pluto." Said of persons who incite others to crime without appearing themselves to be accomplices. The helmet of Pluto was said to render the wearer invisible.

—*Ordine gentis*

*Mores, et studia, et popūlos, et prælia dicam.* VIRG.

—"I will in their proper order relate the manners and pursuits, the tribes and the battles of the race."

*Ore tenus.* *Law Term.*—"From the mouth." By word of mouth. His testimony was *ore tenus*, "by parole," in contradistinction to written evidence.

*Ornamentum figurārum ad elegantiam verbōrum adjungere.*

CIC.—"To unite figurative embellishment with elegance of language."

*Os dignum æterno nitidum quod fulgeat auro,*

*Si mallet laudāre Deum ; cui sordīda monstra  
Prætūlit, et liquīdam temerāvit crimīne vocem.* PRUD.

—“Features so beauteous that they had been worthy to shine in everlasting gold, if he had chosen rather to praise our God ; to whom he preferred foul monsters, and defiled his fluent language with obscenity.”

*Os hebes est, pōsitæque movent fastīdia mensæ ;*

*Et queror, invīsi cum venit hora cibi.* OVID.

—“My appetite is blunted, food set before me creates loathing ; and I complain when the hour comes for my hated repast.”

*Os hōmīni sublimē dedit cælumque tuēri.* OVID.—“To man [God] gave a countenance to look on high and to behold the heavens.”

*Oscitante uno deinde oscitat et alter.*—“When one yawns, another yawns too.” A saying of the middle ages, the truth of which most persons know by experience.

—*Ostrōque insignis et auro*

*Stat sōnīpes, ac fræna ferox spumantia mandit.* VIRG.

—“Splendidly caparisoned in purple and gold, her courser stands, and impatient champs the froth-covered bit.” A description of Dido’s steed.

*Otia corpus alunt, ānīmus quoque pascitur illis ;*

*Immōdicus contrā carpit utrumque labor.* OVID.

—“Relaxation strengthens the body and invigorates the mind ; while immoderate fatigue exhausts both.”

*Otia secūris invidiōsa nocent.*—“Idleness, so much envied, injures those who are self-confident.”

*Otia si tollas, periēre Cupīdīnis arcus,*

*Contemptæque jacent et sine luce faces.* OVID.

—“Take away the temptations of idleness, and Cupid’s bow is useless : his torches lie neglected and without their light.” The mind that is immersed in business has no time to think of love. See *Quæritis Ægīsthus, &c.*

*Otiōsa sedūlitas.*—“Idle industry.” Laborious trifling.

*Otiōsis nullus adsistit Deus.* Prov.—“No deity assists the idle.” “Help yourself, and God will help you.”

*Otiōsus ānīmus nescit quid volet.*—“The unemployed mind knows not what it wants.”

*Otium cum dignitāte.*—“Leisure with dignity.” Applied to a man who is living in the retirement earned by his worth.

*Otium divos rogat in patenti*

*Prencus Ægæo, simul atra nubes  
Condidit lunam, neque certa fulgent  
Sidëra nautis.*

HOR.

—“He that is overtaken in the wide Ægean, when black clouds have obscured the moon and not a star shines with its steady light for mariners, supplicates the gods for repose.”

*Otium multa mala adolescentes docet.*—“Idleness teaches the young many vices.”

*Otium naufrāgium castitātis.*—“Idleness is the shipwreck of chastity.” See *Quæritis Ægisthus, &c.*

*Otium omnia vitia parit.*—“Idleness produces every vice.”  
“Idleness is the mother of all evil.”

*Otium sine dignitāte.*—“Leisure without dignity.” A vulgar arrogant man in retirement.

*Otium sine litëris mors est, et hōmīnis vivi sepultūra.* SEN.  
—“Leisure without literary resources is death, and the entombment of a man alive.”

*Otium umbrātile.*—“Ease in retirement,” or, “in the shade.”

*Ovem lupo committëre.* *Prov.*—“To intrust the sheep to the wolf.” To leave unprotected persons to the mercy of the rapacious.

## P.

*P. D.* for *Post Diluvium.*—“After the flood.”

*P. M.* for *Post Meridiem.*—“After mid-day”—“afternoon.”

*P. S.* for *Post Scriptum.*—“After-written”—a postscript.

*Pābūlum Acherontis.* PLAUT.—“Food for Acheron.” An old man at the very verge of the grave. Acheron was a river, according to Grecian mythology, in the infernal regions.

*Pace tanti viri.*—“With the leave of so great a man.” Sometimes said ironically.

*Pacem hōmīnibus habe, bellum cum vitiis.*—“Be at peace with men, at war with vices.”

*Pacta conventa.*—“Conditions agreed upon.” A diplomatic phrase used to describe terms that have been agreed on between two powers.

*Palam mutire plebeio piaculum est.*—"It is a dangerous thing for a man of humble birth to mutter in public."

Quoted by Phædrus from the Telephus of Ennius.

*Palindromicus*, or *Sotadicus versus*.—See *Roma tibi*, &c.

*Palinodiam cænere*.—"To make one's recantation." "To eat one's words." The poet Stesichorus, having in an ode censured Helen, was deprived of his sight by the gods; upon which, in another ode which he called his *Palinodia*, he made his recantation by extolling her as highly as he had censured her before; whereupon he regained his sight.

*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,*

*Regumque turres. O beate Sexti,*

*Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.* HOR.

—"Pale death with impartial foot knocks at the cottages of the poor, and the palaces of kings. O happy Sextius! the short sum total of life forbids us to form remote expectations."

*Pallor in ore sedet; macies in corpore toto:*

*Nusquam recta acies: livent rubigine dentes:*

*Pectora felle virent: lingua est suffusa veneno:*

*Risus abest.*—

OVID.

—"Paleness rests upon her countenance, and leanness in all her body; she never looks direct on you; her teeth are black with rust; her breast is green with gall; her tongue is dripping with venom; smiles there are none."

A beautiful description of Envy.

*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*—"Let him who has deserved the palm bear it." The motto assigned to Nelson. It is derived from Dr. Jortin's *Lusus Poetici*.

*Par bene comparatum.*—"A pair well matched."

*Par negotiis neque supra.* TACIT.—"Equal to, but not above, his business." Said of a person whose talents fit him exactly for his situation.

*Par nobile fratrum.* HOR.—"A noble pair of brothers."

Used ironically, to denote two associates well suited to each other.

*Par pari refero.*—"I return like for like." I give "tit for tat,"—"a rowland for an oliver."

*Parasiticam cœnam quærit.*—"He seeks the meal of a parasite." In the character of a sponger.

*Parce, puer, stīmulis, et fortius ūtēre loris.* OVID.—“Boy, spare the whip, and firmly grasp the reins.”

*Parcendum est ānimo miserābile vulnus habenti.* OVID.—“We must make allowance for the mind that bears the wound of sorrow.”

*Parcēre persōnis, dicēre de vitiis.* MART.—“To spare persons, to speak of vices.” Advice to a satirist.

*Parcēre subjectis, et debellāre superbos.* VIRG.—“To spare the conquered, and to pull down the haughty.” This maxim was adopted by France in the time of the first Revolution.

*Parcimōnia est scientia vitandi sumptus supervacuos, aut ars re familiāri moderātē utendi.* SEN.—“Frugality is the science of avoiding superfluous expenses, or the art of using our means with moderation.”

—*Parcit*

*Cognātis mēcūlis sīmīlis fera.*— JUV.

—“The beast of like kind will spare those of kindred spots.”

*Parcīte paucārum diffundēre crimen in omnes.* OVID.—“Forbear to lay the culpability of the few upon the many.”

*Parcus Deōrum cultor, et infrēquens,*

*Insanientis dum sapientiæ*

*Consultus erro; nunc retrorsum*

*Vela dare, atque iterāre cursus*

*Cogor relictos.*—

HOR.

—“A thrifty and irregular worshipper of the gods, while I professed the errors of a senseless philosophy, I am now obliged to set sail back again, and to renew the course that I had deserted.” The confession made by Horace on abandoning the tenets of the Epicureans.

*Pares cum pārībus (ut est in vētēri proverbio) facillīme congregantur.* CIC.—“To use the old proverb, ‘Like most readily associates with like.’” “Birds of a feather,” &c.

*Pari passu.*—“With equal steps.” Neck and neck.

*Pari ratiōne.*—“By similar reasoning.” For a like cause.

*Pārībus sententiis reus absolvitur.* COKE.—“Where the opinions are equally divided the accused is acquitted.”

*Pārītur pax bello.* CORN. NEP.—“Peace is the result of war.” Peace is also insured by showing that we are prepared for war.

*Pars adaperta fuit, pars altëra clausa fenestræ :*

*Quale ferè sylvæ lumen habere solent.* OVID.

—“A part of the window was thrown open; the other part shut; the light was just such as the woods are wont to have.”

*Pars bñeficii est quod pëtitur si bellè neges.* SYR.—“To refuse graciously, is half to grant a favour.”

*Pars bñeficii est quod pëtitur si citò neges.* SYR.—“To refuse quickly, is half to grant a favour.”

*Pars hõminum vitiis gaudet constanter, et urget*

*Propõsitum; pars multa natat, modo recta capessens,*

*Interdum pravis obnoxia.*— HOR.

—“A portion of mankind constantly glory in their vices, and pursue their purpose; a great portion fluctuate, sometimes practising what is right, sometimes giving way to what is wrong.”

—*Pars mñima est ipsa puella sui.* OVID.—“The girl herself is the least valuable part of herself.” Her portion is better worth having than herself.

*Pars mñima sui.*—“The smallest remains of himself,” or “itself.” “The wreck of his former self.”

*Pars pede, pars etiam cëlëri decurrïte cymbá.* OVID.—“Some of you go on foot, some run down the stream in the rapid skiff.” An appropriate address to the spectators of a boat-race.

*Pars sanitãtis velle sanãri fuit.* SEN.—“It is a part of the cure to wish to be cured.”

*Pars tui mëlïor immortãlis est.* SEN.—“Your better part is immortal.”

*Parthis mendãcior.* HOR.—“More lying than the Parthians.” The Parthians were looked upon by the Romans as peculiarly faithless, and in that respect occupied the same place in their estimation that the Carthaginians had formerly done.

*Partibus locãre.*—“To let land, going halves in the crop,” instead of rent.

*Particeps crïmïnis.*—“A partaker in the crime.” An accessory either before or after the fact.

*Parturiunt montes, nascëtur rïdiculus mus.* HOR.—“The mountains are in labour, a silly mouse will be produced.”

An application of the fable of the Mountain in Labour, to

an author whose pompous pretences end in little or nothing.

*Parva leves capiunt animos.*— OVID.—“Trifles captivate weak minds.” “Little things please little minds.”

—*Parvis compōnere magna.*— VIRG.—“To compare great things with small.”

*Parvula, pūmilio, χαριτων μια, tota, merum sal.* LUCR.—“A little, tiny, pretty, witty, charming, darling she.”

*Purvula scintilla sæpe magnum suscitavit incenaium.*—“A tiny spark has often kindled a great conflagration.”

*Parvum addas parvo, magnus acervus erit.*—“Add little to little, and there will be a large heap.” See *De multis*, &c., and *Multi si*, &c.

*Parvum, non parvæ amicitiae, pignus.*—“A little pledge of no little friendship.” A motto for a gift to a friend.

*Parvum parva decent.*— HOR.—“Small things best suit the small.”

*Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit ;*

*Tunc suus, ex mērito, quemque tuetur honos.* . OVID.

—“Envy feeds upon the living, after death it is at rest ; then a man’s deserved honours protect him.” The world seldom does justice to living merit.

*Passibus ambiguīs Fortūna volūbilis errat,*

*Et manet in nullo certa tenaxque loco.* OVID.

—“Fleeting fortune wanders with doubting steps, remaining in no one place for certain and to be relied upon.”

*Pater familias.*—“The father of a family.”

—*Pater ipse colendi*

*Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem*

*Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda.* VIRG.

—“The Father himself did not ordain the ways of tillage to be easy ; he first, by art, aroused the soil, whetting the skill of mortals by care.”

*Pater noster.*—“Our Father.” The Lord’s Prayer, from its commencing words, is so called.

*Pater patriæ.*—“The father of his country.”

*Pati necesse est multa mortalem mala.* NÆVIUS.—“Man must of necessity suffer many evils.” “Man is born to trouble as sparks fly upwards.” *Job* v. 7.

—*Pati*

*Nos oportet quod ille faciat cujus potestas plus potest.* PLAUT.

—“It befits us to submit to what he does whose power is the stronger.”

*Patientia læsa fit furor.*—“Patience abused becomes fury.”

Patience must not be trespassed upon too far.

*Patientia—quæ pars magna justitiæ est.* PLINY the Younger.

—“Patience, which is a great part of justice.”

—*Patitur pœnas peccandi sola voluntas.* JUV.—“The bare wish to sin incurs the penalty.” See *Scelus intra*, &c.

*Patriâ quis exul*

*Se quoque fugit?* HOR.

—“Who, though flying from his country, can fly from himself?”

*Patriæ fumus igne aliëno luculentior.* PROV.—“The smoke of our own country is brighter than the fire of another.”

Though ever so homely, home is home still. Ulysses felt this in his wanderings, when he longed to behold the smoke of his native land.

—*Patriæ pietâtis imâgo.* VIRG.—“The image of filial affection.”

—*Patriæque impendëre vitam,*

*Nec sibi, sed toti gëñitum se crëdëre mundo.* LUCAN.

—“To devote his life to his country, and to think that he was born, not for himself alone, but for all mankind.” Said of Cato of Utica. The principles of a benefactor of mankind.

*Patrimônium non comësum sed devorâtum.* CIC.—“An inheritance, not merely eaten, but devoured.”

*Patris est filius.* PROV.—“He is his father’s son.” “He is a chip of the old block.”

*Pauca abundè mediocribus sufficiunt.*—“A few things suffice abundantly for the moderate.”

*Pauca verba.*—“Few words.”

*Pauci ex multis sunt amici hõmîni qui certi sient.* PLAUT.

—“Out of many, there are but few friends on whom a man can depend.”

*Pauci vident morbum suum, omnes amant.* PROV.—“Few see their own failings, all are in love with them.”

*Paucis cãrior est fides quam pecûnia.* SALL.—“To few is good faith more valuable than money.” The author is speaking of the declining years of the Roman republic.

*Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.* PHÆD.—“Rashness brings luck to a few, misfortune to most.”

*Paulum sepultæ distat inertie*

*Celata virtus.*— HOR.

—“Valour unsung is little better than cowardice in the grave.” See *De non apparentibus*, &c.

*Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppedit usus.*

*Si ventri bene, si lateri pedibusque tuis, nil*

*Divitiæ poterunt regales addere majus.* HOR.

—“For that man is not poor who is in the enjoyment of the necessaries of life. If it is well with your stomach, your body, and your feet, regal wealth can add no more.”

*Pauper eris semper, si pauper es, Æmiliâne;*

*Dantur opes nullis nunc nisi divitibus.* MART.

—“You will always be poor, if you are poor now, Æmilianus; riches are given now-a-days to none but the wealthy.”

*Pauper sum, fateor, patior; quod Di dant fero.* PLAUT.—

“I am poor, I confess; I put up with it. What the gods send I endure.”

*Pauperis est numerare pecus.* OVID.—“It is for a poor man to count his flock.”

*Paupertas fugitur, totoque arcessitur orbe.* LUCAN.—“Poverty is shunned and persecuted throughout the world.”

—*Pavor est utrique molestus.* HOR.—“Fear is troublesome on either side.”

*Pavore carent qui nihil commiserunt; at pœnam semper ob oculos versari putant qui peccarunt.*—“Those are free from fear who have done no wrong; but those who have sinned have always the dread of punishment before their eyes.”

*Pax in bello.*—“Peace in war.” A war waged without vigour. Dr. Johnson remarks that “the king who makes war on his enemies tenderly, distresses his subjects most cruelly.”

*Pax potior bello.*—“Peace is preferable to war.”

*Pax vobiscum.*—“Peace be with you.” Used in the ritual of the Roman Church.

—*Peccare docentes*

*Fallax historias movet.* HOR.

—“The deceiver quotes stories that afford precedents for sinning.”

*Peccāvi.*—"I have sinned." To "make a man cry *peccavi*," to make him acknowledge his error.

—*Pectus præceptis format amīcis.* HOR.—"He influences the mind by the precepts of a friend."

*Pecūniæ fugienda cupiditas : nihil est tam angusti animi tamque parvi quam amāre divitias.* CIC.—"We should avoid the love of money : nothing so much shows a little and narrow mind as the love of riches."

*Pecūniæ obēdiunt omnia.*—"All things are obedient to money."

*Pecūniam in loco negligēre interdum maximum est lucrum.* TER.—"To despise money on proper occasions is sometimes the greatest gain."

*Pecūniam perdidisti ; fortasse illa te perdēret manens.*—"You have lost your money ; perhaps, if you had kept it, it would have lost you."

—*Pēdibus timor addidit alas.* VIRG.—"Fear added wings to his feet."

—*Pendent ōpēra interrupta.*— VIRG.—"The progress of the works remains interrupted."

*Pendente lite.*—"The strife still pending." The trial not being concluded.

—*Pene gemelli*

*Fraternis animis.*— HOR.

—"Almost twins in the strong resemblance of their dispositions."

—*Pēnitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.* VIRG.—"The Britons, a race almost severed from the rest of the world." The people of this island, as spoken of a few years after the invasion by Cæsar.

*Pennas incidēre alicui.* *Prov.*—"To clip a person's wings ;" or, as we say, "To bring him down a peg."

*Per accidens.*—"Through accident." A term used to denote an effect not following from the nature of the thing, but from some extrinsic circumstance. It is opposed to *per se*, "of itself"—thus, fire burns *per se*, heated iron *per accidens*.

*Per annum.*—"By the year." Yearly.

*Per cāpita.* *Law Phrase.*—"By the head." In contradiction to *Per stirpes*, which see.

*Per centum.*—"By the hundred."

*Per contra.*—"On the other side." By way of equivalent.

*Per diem.*—"By the day."

*Per fas et nefas.*—"By right or by wrong." He pursued his object *per fas et nefas*, i. e. he left no means untried, disregarding all consequences, and troubled by no scruples.

*Per incūriam.*—"Through carelessness."

—*Per multas aditum sibi sæpe figurās*

*Repērit.*—

OVID.

—"He often gains admission under various disguises."

*Per obitum.*—"Through the death of"—

*Per quod servitium amisit.* *Law Term.*—"By which he lost his, or her, services." Words used to describe the injury sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the seduction of his daughter.

*Per risum multum possis cognoscere stultum.*—"By much laughter you may distinguish a fool." A mediæval proverb.

*Per saltum.*—"By a leap." A man attains high rank *per saltum*, i. e. passing over the heads of others.

*Per scēlĕra semper scēlĕribus certum est iter.* SEN.—"The sure way to wickedness is always through wickedness." One crime ever leads to another.

*Per se.*—"By itself," or, "For its own sake." "No man likes mustard *per se.*" *Johnson.* See *Per accidens.*

*Per stirpes.* *Law Phrase.*—"According to the original stock." See *Per capita.*

*Per tantum terræ, tot aquas, vix crēdere possim*

*Indicium studii transiluisse mei.*

OVID.

—"Through such vast tracts of land, across so many seas, I could hardly have believed that any evidence of my pursuits could make its way."

*Per testes.*—"By witnesses."

*Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum.* VIRG.—"Through various hazards, through so many changes in our fortunes." "Chances and changes."

—*Perāgit tranquilla potestas*

*Quod violenta nequit, mandātāque fortius urget*

*Imperiōsa quies.*—

CLAUD.

—"Power exercised with moderation can effect what by violence it could never have accomplished; and calmness enforces, with more energy, imperial mandates."

*Peras impōsuit Jupiter nobis duas :*

*Propriis replētam vitiis post tergum dedit ;*

*Aliēnis ante pectus suspendit gravem.* PHÆD.

—“ Jupiter has loaded us with a couple of wallets : the one, filled with our own vices, he has placed at our backs ; the other, heavy with those of others, he has hung before.” See *Aliena vitia*, &c.

*Percunctāre à peritis.* CIC.—“ Make inquiries of persons who are skilled.” Seek information from the learned.

*Percunctatōrem fugito, nam garrūlus idem est ;*

*Nec rētinent pātūlæ commissa fidēliter aures.* HOR.

—“ Avoid an inquisitive person, for he is a babbler ; nor do ears which are always open faithfully retain what is intrusted to their keeping.”

*Perdīdit arma, locum virtūtis dēsēruit, qui*

*Semper in augendā festinat et obruitur re.* HOR.

—“ He has lost his arms, and deserted the cause of virtue, who is ever eager and engrossed in increasing his wealth.”

*Perdifficile est, cum præstāre cætēris concupiēris, servāre æquitātem.* CIC.—“ It is very difficult to observe justice when you are striving to surpass others.”

*Perdis, et in damno gratia nulla tuo.* OVID.—“ You lose, and you get no thanks for your loss.”

*Perditio tua ex te.*—“ Your ruin is owing to yourself.”

*Perditur hæc inter mīsēro lux, non sine votis.* HOR.—“ With all this, the day is wasted to unhappy me, not without many regrets.” The poet censures the trifles which consume the day in town.

*Pereant amīci, dum unā inimīci intercīdant.* CIC.—“ Let our friends perish, provided our enemies fall with them.” This was both a Greek and a Roman proverb ; quoted as the sentiment of a calculating ungenerous man.

*Pereant illi qui ante nos nostra dixērunt.* DONATUS.—“ Perish they who have said our good things before us.” The exclamation of a man who does not like to be forestalled in his good sayings. See *Nil dictum*, &c.

*Pereunt et imputantur.* MART.—“ They perish, and are placed to our account.” Said with reference to the hours. These words form an inscription on a clock at Exeter Cathedral, as also in the Temple, London.

*Perfer ; et invitōs currēre coge pedes.* OVID.—“ Persist, and compel your feet to hasten, however unwillingly.”

*Perfer et obdūra; dolor hic tibi prōdērit olim.* OVID.—  
“Have patience and endure it; this grief will one day  
avail you.”

*Perfer et obdūra; multo graviōra tulisti.* OVID.—“Have  
patience and endure it; you have endured much greater  
misfortunes than these.”

*Perfīda, sed quamvis perfīda, cara tamen.* TIBULL.—“Per-  
fidious, but, though thus perfidious, dear.”

*Perfīde! sed duris gēnuit te cautibus horrens  
Caucāsus, Hyrcānæque admōrunt ubēra tigres.* VIRG.  
—“Perfidious man! Caucasus hath borne thee among  
its flinty rocks, and Hyrcanian tigers have given thee  
suck.” Dido’s reproaches uttered against Æneas, when  
he resisted her attempts to dissuade him from leaving  
Carthage.

—*Pergis pugnantiā secum  
Frontibus adversis compōnere.*— HOR.  
—“You are trying to reconcile things which are opposite  
in their natures.”

*Pergo ad ālios; vēnio ad ālios; deinde ad ālios;  
Ūna res.*— PLAUT.  
—“I go to others, I come to others, and then to others  
again, ’tis all one.”

*Peribo, si non fēcero; si faxo, vapulāvĕro.* PLAUT.—“I shall  
perish if I do it not—if I do it I shall get a drubbing.”  
The horns of a dilemma.

*Periculōsæ plenum opus āleæ.* HOR.—“A work full of dan-  
gerous hazard.” As precarious as the faithless dice.

*Periculōsior casus ab alto.* Prov.—“A fall from on high  
is most dangerous.” The higher the station the greater  
the fall.

*Periculōsum est crēdere et non crēdere;  
Ergo exploranda est veritas, multum prius  
Quam stulta pravē jūdīcet sententiā.* PHÆD.

—“It is dangerous alike to believe or to disbelieve;  
therefore we ought to examine strictly into the truth of a  
matter, rather than suffer an erroneous impression to per-  
vert our judgment.”

*Pericūlum ex āliis faciō, tibi quod ex usu siet.* TER.—“Take  
warning from others of what may be to your own advan-  
tage.”

*Periêre mores, jus, decus, piëtas, fides,*

*Et, qui redire nescit cum perit, pudor.* SEN.

—“Morals, justice, honour, piety, good faith, have perished; that sense too of shame, which, once destroyed, can never be restored.”

—*Periërunt tempöra longi*

*Servitii.*—

JUV.

—“The fruits of a prolonged servitude are now lost.”

*Periissem nisi periissem.*—“If I had not undergone it, I had been undone.” A play on the meanings of the verb *pereo*.

*Perit quod facis ingrätö.* PROV.—“What you do for an ungrateful man is thrown away.”

*Peritüræ parcite chartæ.*—“Spare the paper which is doomed to perish.” An appeal to the kind feeling of the reader, by the author of a work of a light and ephemeral nature. Adapted from Juvenal.

—*Perjüria ridet amantum.* OVID.—“He laughs at the perjuries of lovers.” Ovid says this of Jupiter, who calls to mind his own intrigues.

*Perjürii pœna divîna exitium, humâna dëdëcus.*—“Perdition is the punishment of perjury in heaven, on earth disgrace.” This was one of the laws of the “*Twelve Tables*,” at Rome.

*Permissu superiörum.*—“With the permission of the superior authorities.”

*Permitte divis cætëra.* HOR.—“Leave the rest to the gods.” Do your duty, and leave the rest to Providence.

*Permittes ipsis expendere numinibus quid*

*Convëniat nobis, rebusque sit ütîle nostris :—*

*Cärïor est illis homo quam sibi.*—

JUV.

—“You will allow the deities themselves to determine what may be expedient for us, and suitable to our circumstances. Man is dearer to them than to himself.”

*Perpëtuo risu pulmönem agitäre solëbat.* JUV.—“He used to shake his sides with an everlasting laugh.”

—*Perpëtuous nulli datur usus, et hæres*

*Hærëdem altërius, velut unda supervënit undam.* HOR.

—“Perpetual possession is allowed to none, and heir succeeds another’s heir, as wave follows wave.”

*Perque dies pläcïdos hiberno tempöre septem*

*Incübat Hälcyöne pendentibus æquöre nidis ;*

*Tum via tuta maris, ventos custōdit et arcet  
Æolus egressu.*—

OVID.

—“And during seven calm days, in the winter season, does Haleyone brood upon her nest that floats on the sea; then the passage of the deep is safe, and Æolus shuts in and restrains the winds.” The alcedo, haleyon, or king-fisher, was supposed by the ancients to incubate only seven days, and those in the depth of winter; during which period the mariner might sail in security. Hence the expression, “Haleyon days,” a term employed to denote a season of peace and happiness.

*Persæpe evēnit ut utilitas cum honestāte certat.* CIC.—“It often happens that self-interest has to struggle with honesty.”

*Persęquitur scelus ille suum.*— OVID.—“He perseveres in his wicked design.”

*Persōnæ mutæ.*—“Mute” or “dumb characters.”

*Pertūrbabantur Constantinōpōlitāni*

*Innumerābilibus sollicitudinibus.*

—“The Constantinopolitans were alarmed with cares innumerable.” Cambridge, it is said, proposed the first line, and challenged Oxford to cap it, which it did with the second, at the same time pointing out the false quantity in *li*, which is properly long. The same story is told of Eton and Winchester, and Oxford is sometimes spoken of as the challenger. The syllable *no*, strictly speaking, ought to be short.

*Pessimū genus inimicōrum laudantes.* TACIT.—“Flatterers are the worst kind of enemies.”

*Pētēre honōres per flagītia, more fit.* PLAUT.—“To seek honours by base acts, is the habit of the age.”

—*Petite hinc, juvenesque, senesque,*

*Finem ānimo certum, misērisque viātica canis.* PERS.

—“From this source seek ye, young and old, a definite object for your mind, and a provision for your wretched gray hairs.”

*Petitio ad misericordiam.*—“An appeal to compassion.”

*Petitio principii.*—“A begging of the question.”

*Pharmāca das agrōto, aurum tibi porrigit æger;*

*Tu morbum curas illius, ille tuum.*

MART.

—“You give medicine to the sick man, the patient hands

you your fee; you cure his complaint, he yours.” Lines aptly addressed to a poor physician.

*Philosöphia stemma non inspicit, Platönem non accëpit nobilem philosöphia, sed fecit.* SEN.—“Philosophy does not regard pedigree, she did not find Plato noble, but she made him so.”

*Pia fraus.*—“A pious fraud.” Deceit practised, for instance, to save a life that is to be sacrificed illegally, is a *pia fraus*. See *Splendide mendax*.

—*Pictöribus atque poetis*

*Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.* HOR.

—“The power to dare everything always belonged equally to the painter and the poet.” Boldness of invention is equally the characteristic of the pictorial and the poetical art.

*Pietas fundamentum est omnium virtütum.* CIC.—“Piety is the foundation of all virtues.”

*Pietäte ac religiöne, atque häc unä sapientiä, quod Deörum immortälium numïne omnia regi gubernärïque perspeximus, omnes gentes natiönesque superävimus.* CIC.—“By piety and religion, and this, the only true wisdom, a conviction that all things are regulated and governed by the providence of the immortal gods, have we [Romans] subdued all races and nations.”

*Pietäte adversus Deum sublätä, fides et sociëtas humäni gñëris tollitur.* CIC.—“Piety to God once removed, all faith and social intercourse among men is at an end.”

—*Pietäte gravem, ac mërïtis, si forte virum quem*

*Conspexëre, silent, arrectisque auribus astant.* VIRG.

—“If they [the populace] perceive a man distinguished for piety and virtue, they are silent, and listen with attentive ear.”

—*Piger scribendi ferre labörem,*

*Scribendi recte; nam, ut multum, nil moror.*— HOR.

—“Too lazy to endure the toil of writing well; for as to the quantity, that is not worth speaking of.” Said of Lucilius, but applicable to that class of careless writers who will not take the trouble of correcting their works.

*Pignöra jam nostri nulla pudöris habes.* OVID.—“Now hast thou no pledges of our disgrace.”

*Pingëre cum glädio.* Prov.—“To paint with a sword over:

one's head." To do that which requires thought and retirement in the midst of confusion and danger.

*Pinguis item quæ sit tellus, hoc denique pacto  
Discimus; haud unquam manibus jactata fatiscit,  
Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo.* VIRG.

—"We may learn what soil is rich in this manner; it never crumbles when pressed in the hand, but adheres to the fingers like pitch on being handled." Pliny disputes this.

*Pinguis venter non gignit sensum tenuem.* Prov.—"A fat paunch does not produce fine sense." Translated by St. Jerome from the Greek.

*Pirata est hostis humani generis.* COKE.—"A pirate is an enemy to all mankind."

*Piscator ictus sapiet.* Prov.—"The fisherman when stung will be wiser." When wounded by the spines on the fishes in his net, he will learn to handle them with caution.

*Piscem natare doces.* Prov.—"You are teaching a fish how to swim." You are wasting your time and labour.

*Placeat homini quidquid Deo placuit.* SEN.—"That which is pleasing to God should be pleasing to man." The duty of resignation.

*Placet ille meus mihi mendicus; suus rex reginæ placet.* PLAUT.—"This beggar of mine is pleasing to me; her own king pleases the queen."

*Planta geneti.*—"A plant of broom." From this plant, which formed their crest, the Plantagenet family derived its name.

*Plausibus ex ipsis populi, lætōque furōre,  
Ingēnium quodvis incaluisse potest.* OVID.

—"At the applauses of the public, and at its transports of joy, every genius may grow warm."

—*Plausu frēmītūque virūm studiisque faventūm  
—Pulsāti colles clamōre resultant.* VIRG.

—"The shaken hills reëcho with the plaudits, the cries of men, and the cheers of partisans." A description of a boat-race or any other friendly trial of strength.

—*Plausus tunc arte carēbat.* OVID.—"In those days applause was devoid of guile." There was no canvassing for applause.

*Plebs venit, ac virides passim disjecta per herbas  
Potut, et accumbit cum pare quisque suā.* OVID.

—“The multitude repair thither and carouse, scattered in all quarters upon the green grass; each with his sweet-heart is reclining there.”

*Plena fuit vobis omni concordia vitâ,  
Et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides.* OVID.

—“Throughout life there was a firm attachment between you, and your prolonged and lasting friendship endured to the end.”

*Plene administravit.* Law Phrase.—“He administered in full.”

*Plenus inconsideratissimæ ac dementissimæ temeritâtis.* CIC.  
—“Full of the most inconsiderate and most precipitate rashness.”

*Plenus rimârum sum.* TER.—“I am full of outlets.” “I am leaky.” You must not confide anything to me.

*Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices.* HOR.—“Change is generally pleasant to the rich.” *Ennui* very often gives a taste for rambling. See *Romæ Tibur, &c.*

—*Plerumque modestus*

*Occûpat obscûri sp̄ciem, taciturnus acerbi.* HOR.

—“The modest man has often the look of the designing one, the silent of the sullen.”

*Plerumque stulti risum dum captant levem,  
Gravi dstringunt alios contumeliâ,  
Et sibi nocivum concitant pericûlum.* PHÆD.

—“Fools often, while trying to raise a silly laugh, provoke others by gross affronts, and cause serious danger to themselves.”

*Plorâtur læcrymis amissa pecûnia veris.* JUV.—“The loss of money is lamented with unaffected tears.” A loss which, through the pocket, strikes home to the feelings.

*Ploravère suis non respondere favorem  
Sperâtum m̄ritis.*— HOR.

—“They lamented that the encouragement they had hoped for was not commensurate with their merits.”

*Pluma haud int̄rest.* PLAUT.—“It matters not one feather.”  
*Plura faciunt hōmīnes è consuetūdīne, quam è ratiōne.*—“Men do more things from custom than from reason.”

*Plura locutūri sūbito sedūcīmur imbre.* OVID.—“About to say more we are separated by a sudden shower.”

*Plura mala contingunt quam accidunt.*—“More evils befall

us, than happen to us by accident." i. e. We bring many evils upon ourselves.

*Plura sunt quæ nos terrent, quam quæ premunt; et sapius opinione quam re laborâmus.* SEN.—“There are more things to alarm than to afflict us, and we suffer much oftener from apprehension than in reality.” We are apt to be “more frightened than hurt.”

*Plures adôrant solem orientem quam occidentem.* Prov.—“More adore the rising sun than the setting one.”

*Plures crâpula quum gladius.* Prov.—“Gluttony [kills] more than the sword.”

*Plûribus intentus minor est ad singûla sensus.*—“The senses, when intent on many objects, can pay the less attention to each individually.” So our proverb which warns us not to have “too many irons in the fire.”

—*Plûrîma mortis imâgo.* VIRG.—“Death in full many a form.” Hogarth makes this the motto for his “Consultation of Physicians.”

—*Plûrîma sunt quæ*

*Non audent hõmînes pertûsâ dicere lænâ.* JUV.

—“There are a great many things which men with a tattered garment dare not say.”

*Plûrimum facere, et mînimum ipso de se loqui.* TACIT.—“To do the most, and say the least of himself.” The character of a man of energy, no talker but a doer.

*Pluris est oculâtus testis unus quam auriti decem.* PLAUT.—“One eye-witness is better than ten from hearsay.”

*Plus aloës quam mellis habet.*—“He has in him more aloes than honey.” Said of a sarcastic writer.

*Plus apud nos vera ratio vâleat quam vulgi opinio.* CIC.—“Genuine reason should prevail with us more than public opinion.”

*Plus dolet quam necesse est, qui ante dolet quam necesse est.* SEN.—“He grieves more than is necessary who grieves before it is necessary.” It only adds to our miseries to meet troubles half way.

—*Plus est quam vita salusque,*

*Quod perit: in totum mundi prosternimur ævum.* LUCAN.

—“What we lose is more than life and safety; we are laid prostrate even to the latest ages of the world.” Prophetically said with reference to the consequences of the battio

of Pharsalia, fought between Cæsar and Pompey, and applicable to any man who forfeits his good name.

—*Plus et enim fati valet hora benigni,  
Quam si nos Veneris commendet epistola Marti.* JUV.

—“For one hour of benignant fate is of more avail than a letter of recommendation from Venus herself to Mars.”

See *Gutta fortunæ*, &c.

*Plus exempla quam peccata nocent.* PROV.—“The example does more injury than the offence itself.”

*Plus impētūs, majorem constantiam, penes misēros.* TACIT.  
—“There is greater energy, and more perseverance, among the wretched.” Having less to lose and more to gain they are reckless of consequences.

*Plus in amicitia valet similitudo morum quam affinitas.* CORN. NEP.—“Similarity of manners unites us more strongly in friendship than relationship.”

*Plus in posse quam in actu.*—“More in the possible than in the actual.”

—*Plus lædunt, quam jubet una, duæ.* OVID.—“Two can do more harm than one can do good.” Said with reference to the enmity of Juno and Pallas against Troy, which was favoured by Venus.

*Plus oportet scire servum quam loqui.* PLAUT.—“A servant should know more than he tells.”

*Plus ratio quam vis cæcæ valere solet.* GALLUS.—“Reason is generally able to effect more than blind force.”

*Plus salis quam sumptūs.* CORN. NEPOS.—“More good taste than expense.” A description of a philosophical entertainment.

—*Plus scire satius est, quam loqui,  
Servum hōminem; ea sapientia est.* PLAUT.

—“It is best for a man in servitude to know more than he says: that is true wisdom.” See *Plus oportet*, &c.

*Plus sonat quam valet.* SEN.—“It is more noise than strength, with him.” “Great cry and little wool.”

*Plus vident ōcūli quam ōcūlus.* PROV.—“The eyes see more than the eye.” Two eyes see better than one.

*Plusve minusve.*—“More or less.”

—*Pœnas garrulus ipse dabit.* OVID.—“That blabbing person shall be punished.”

*Poëta nascitur non fit.*—"The poet is born a poet, not made so." See *Nascimur poetæ*, &c.

—*Poëtica surgit*

*Tempestas.*— JUV.

—"A storm of poetry is gathering."

*Pol me occidistis, amīci,*

*Non servāstis, ait ; cui sic extorta voluptas,*

*Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error.* HOR.

—"By Pollux, my friends, you have undone, not saved, me; my delight has been torn from me, and a most pleasing delusion of the mind taken by force."

—*Pol meo ānimo omnes sapientes*

*Suum officium æquum est cōlĕre, et fĕcĕre.* PLAUT.

—"I' faith, in my opinion, it is proper for all prudent persons to observe and to do their duty."

*Pōlypi mentem obtĭne.* *Prov.*—"Follow the plan of the polypus." Accommodate yourself to the changes of circumstances, and the dispositions of those around you. The polypus was supposed to be able to assume the colour of the rocks to which it adhered, and thus to be able to escape notice.

*Poma, ova, atque nuces, si det tibi sordĭda, gustes.* A mediæval proverb.—"An apple, an egg, and a nut, you may eat after a slut."

*Pompa mortis magis terret quam mors ipsa.*—"The array of the death-bed has more terrors than death itself." Quoted by Lord Bacon as from Seneca.

*Ponāmus nimios gĕmĭtus ; flagrantior æquo*

*Non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnĕre major.* JUV.

—"Let us dismiss excessive sorrow; a man's grief ought not to be immoderate, nor disproportioned to the wound."

*Ponderanda sunt testimōnia, non numĕranda.*—"Testimonies are to be weighed, not counted." It is to be considered not how many they are, but from whom they come. The golden rule of criticism.

*Pone metum, vāleo.*— OVID.—"Lay aside your fears, I am well."

*Pone seram, cōhibe ; sed quis custōdiēt ipsos*

*Oustōdes ? cauta est, et ab illis incĭpit uxor.* JUV.

—"Use bolts and restraint; but who is to watch the

watchers themselves? your wife is cunning, and will begin by seducing them." A woman who is inclined to evil, will find modes of evading every restraint.

*Pons asinorum.*—"The asses' bridge." The Fifth Proposition of the 1st book of Euclid is so called; partly from the figure of the diagram, and partly because it presents the first great difficulty to the beginner.

—*Populāres*

*Vincentem strēpitus.* HOR.

—"Overcoming the clamour of the mob."

—*Populumque falsis dēdocet uti*

*Vōcibus.*— HOR.

—"And he teaches the people how to discredit false rumours."

—*Pōpulus me sībīlat; at mihi plaudo*

*Ipsē domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcā.* HOR.

—"The people hiss me; but I console myself at home as soon as I gaze upon the money in my chest." The consolation of a miser.

*Pōpulus vult dēcipi; dēcipiātur.*—"The people wish to be deceived; then let them be deceived." This adage is found in the works of De. Thou, but it is probably older than his time. Cardinal Caraffa said of the Parisians, *Quandoquidem populus dēcipi vult, dēcipiātur*, "Since these people will be deceived, let them be deceived."

*Porrecto jūgulo, histōrias, captivus ut, audit.* HOR.—"With outstretched neck, like some slave, he listens to his tales." Said of a dependant listening to the long stories of his patron.

*Portātur lēviter quod portat quisque libenter.*—"What a man bears willingly is lightly borne."

*Poscentes vārio multum diversa palāto.* HOR.—"Requiring with varying taste things widely different from each other." The words of an author on finding how difficult it was to please the various tastes of his readers.

*Posse comitatūs.* Law Lat.—"The power of the county." A levy which the sheriff is authorized to summon, when opposition is made to the king's writ, or the execution of justice.

*Possessio fratris.* Law Term.—"The possession of the brother." The name given to the right which a sister has to

succeed her full brother as heir of what was her father's real estate, in preference to her younger half-brother.

*Possunt quia posse videntur.* VIRG.—“They are able because they seem to be so.” The result of confidence in our own powers. “Where there 's a will there 's a way.”

*Post acclamatiōnem bellicam jăcūla volant.*—“After the shout of war the arrows fly.”

*Post amicitiam credendum est, ante amicitiam judicandum.* SEN.—“After forming a friendship you should place implicit confidence; before it is formed you must exercise your own judgment.” True friendship is endangered by mistrust; it ought not therefore to be lightly formed.

*Post bellum auxilium.* Prov.—“Aid after the war.” Useless assistance. Succour when the danger is over.

—*Post cinēres glōria sera venit.* MART.—“Glory comes too late, when we are reduced to ashes.”

*Post diluvium.* See *P. D.*

*Post ēpūlas stabis vel passus mille meābis.*—“After eating, either stand, or walk a mile.” A maxim of the School of Health at Salerno.

—*Post ēquitem sedet atra cura.* HOR.—“Behind the horseman sits livid care.” Said of a guilty man who attempts to fly from his own reflections.

*Post factum nullum consilium.*—“After the deed, counsel is in vain.”

*Post festum venisti.* Prov.—“You have come after the feast.” Like our proverb, “You have come a day after the fair.” Said to indolent and unpunctual persons who are always too late.

*Post folia cadunt arbōres.* PLAUT.—“After the leaves have fallen the tree has to fall.” If an injury is too patiently submitted to, others will follow.

*Post hoc, propter hoc.*—“After this, therefore on account of this.” An ironical expression implying that the propinquity of two events does not of necessity imply cause and effect.

*Post malam sēgētem serendum est.* SEN.—“After a bad crop you should sow again.” Instead of being discouraged by misfortune, we should take measures to repair our loss, and not give way to despondency. See *Tu ne cede*, &c.

*Post mēdiam noctem visus, cum somnia vera.* HOR.—“A vi-

sion after midnight, when dreams are true." The ancients believed that visions beheld after midnight were always true.

*Post meridiem.*—"After mid-day." Generally written P. M.

*Post mortem nulla voluptas.*—"After death there are no pleasures." The maxim of the Epicureans, who taught that life ought to be enjoyed while it lasted.

*Post nubila Phœbus.* *Prov.*—"After cloudy weather comes the sun." Prosperity succeeds adversity.

*Post prandium stabis, post cœnam ambulābis.*—"After dinner take rest, after supper use exercise." A maxim of the School of Health at Salerno. So our common adage,

"After dinner sit a while,  
After supper walk a mile."

*Post tēnēbras lux.*—"After darkness light." So, in the moral world, the clouds of ignorance are dispelled by the light of knowledge.

*Post tot naufragia portum.*—"After so many shipwrecks we reach harbour." Motto of the Earl of Sandwich.

*Postea.* *Law Term.*—"Afterwards." The name given to the return made by the judge, after verdict, of what has been done in the cause; endorsed on the record and beginning with the word *Postea*, &c., 'Afterwards,' on issue joined, &c. &c.

*Postēri dies testes sunt sapientissīmi.*—"Succeeding days are the wisest evidences." Actions cannot well be judged of till we have seen the results.

*Posthabui tamen illōrum mea sēria ludo.* *VIRG.*—"After all, I deferred my serious business for their sport."

—*Postquam fregit subsellia versu,*

*Esurit intactam Pārīdi nisi vendit Agāven.* *JUV.*

—"But while the very benches are broken down by the ecstasies with which his verses are applauded, he may starve unless he sells his unpublished 'Agave' to Paris."

*Postulāta.*—"Things required." In a disputation, there are certain self-evident propositions which form the basis of an argument. Hence they are termed "*postulates*," as their admission is absolutely necessary.

*Potentes ne tentes æmulāri.* *PHÆD.*—"Attempt not to rival your superiors."

*Potentia cautis quam acribus consiliis tūtius habētur.* *TACIT.*

—“Power is more securely maintained by prudent than by harsh counsels.”

*Potentissimus est qui se habet in potestate.* SEN.—“He is the most powerful who can govern himself.”

*Potest exercitatio et temperantia etiam in senectute conservare aliquid pristini roboris.* CIC.—“Exercise and temperance may preserve some portion of our youthful strength, even in old age.”

—*Pötuit fortasse minõris*

*Piscator quam piscis emi.*— JUV.

—“The fisherman might perhaps be bought for less money than the fish.” In the days of Juvenal, incredible sums were spent at Rome on the luxuries of the table.

—*Præcepta in omnia Cæsar.* LUCAN.—“Cæsar, prompt in all his resolves.”

*Præcepto mōnitus sæpe te considëra.* PHÆD.—“Warned by my lesson, often examine yourself.”

*Præcipitatque moras omnes, õpera omnia rumpit.* VIRG.—“Headlong he resists all delay, breaks through every impediment.” A description of the ardour with which Æneas hastens to meet Turnus.

*Præcipua tamen ejus in commovendâ miseratiõne virtus, ut quidam in hac eum parte omnibus ejusdem õperis autõribus præferant.* QUINT.—“His great excellence, however, was in moving compassion; so much so, that many give him the first place among the writers of that kind.”

*Præcipuum munus annalium reor, ne virtutes sileantur, utque pravis dictis factisque, ex posteritate et infamiâ metus sit.* TACIT.—“I hold it to be the especial office of history, that virtuous actions be not buried in oblivion, and that men feel a dread of being deemed infamous by posterity for their evil words and actions.” The utility and advantage of history.

*Præferre patriam libëris regem decet.* SEN.—“It becomes a king to prefer his country even to his children.” His duty to his subjects is paramount to every other consideration.

*Præmõnitus, præmünitus.* Prov.—“Forewarned, forearmed.”

—*Præmonstro tibi*

*Ut ita te aliõrum misërescat, ne tui alios misëreat.* PLAUT.

—“I warn you beforehand, so to have compassion on

others that others may not have to pity you." A warning to those inclined to be extravagant or over-generous.

*Præmunire.* *Law Term.*—The first word of a writ issued for the offence of contempt of the king and his government.

*Præprõpëra consilia raro sunt prospëra.* COKE.—“Overhasty counsels are rarely prosperous.”

*Præsentemque refert quælibet herba Deum.*—“And every herb reveals a present God.” The physical world gives abundant proof of the existence of a Providence.

*Præsertim ut nunc sunt mores, adeo res redit,  
Si quisquis reddit, magna habenda est gratia.* TER.

—“According to the present state of manners, things are come to such a pass, that if anybody pays a debt it must be considered as a great favour.”

*Præstant æterna caducis.*—“Things eternal are better than those that fade.” Formerly on a clock at Tetbury.

*Præstat amicitia propinquitati.* CIC.—“Friendship is better than relationship.” See *Plus in amicitia*, &c.

*Præstat cautëla quam medëla.* COKE.—“Precaution is better than cure.”

*Præstat habëre acerbos inimicos, quam eos amicos qui dulces videantur.* CATO.—“It is better to have open enemies than pretended friends.”

—*Præstat mihi litëra linguam;*

*Et, si non liceat scribëre, mutus ero.* OVID.

—“This letter gives me a tongue; and were I not allowed to write, I should be dumb.”

*Præstat otiosum esse quam malè agëre.*—“It is better to be idle than to do evil.” But unfortunately the one almost invariably leads to the other.

*Præstat otiosum esse quam nihil agëre.* PLINY, *Epist.*—“Better be idle than do that which is to no purpose.”

*Prævisus ante, mollior ictus venit.* *Prov.*—“Seen beforehand, the blow comes more lightly.” “Forewarned is forearmed.” See *Præmonitus*, &c.

*Pravo favõre labi mortales solent.* PHÆD.—“Men are wont to err through prejudice.”

—*Pravo vivëre naso,*

*Spectandum nigris oculis, nigrõque capillo.* HOR.

—“To have a badly-shaped nose, but to be admired for

black eyes and black hair." The poet hints that good hair and eyes will only make an ugly nose the more conspicuous.

*Preces armatæ.* AUSON.—"Armed prayers." Claims made with pretended submission, but which are intended to be supported by force if necessary: like those of the beggar on the bridge of Segovia, in *Gil Blas*.

*Prima caritas incipit a seipso.* *Prov.*—"Charity begins with oneself." "Charity begins at home."

*Prima et maxima peccantium est poena peccasse.* SEN.—"The first and greatest punishment of sin is the having sinned." In allusion to the pangs inflicted on us by shame and conscience.

*Primâ facie.*—"On the first face." On the first view, or at the first glance: according to a first impression.

*Prima fuit rerum confusa sine ordine moles:*

*Unâque erant facies, sidera, terra, fretum.* OVID.

—"At first there was a confused mass of things without arrangement: and the stars, the earth, and the ocean were of but one appearance."

—*Primâque e cæde ferarum*

*Incaluisse putem maculatum sanguine ferrum.* OVID.

—"I can believe that the steel, since stained with blood, first grew warm from the slaughter of beasts."

—*Primo avulso non deficit alter.* VIRG.—"One being torn away, another is not wanting."

*Primo intuitu.*—"At the first glance." "At sight,"—to use a commercial expression.

*Primum ex naturâ hanc habemus appetitionem ut conservemus nosmet ipsos.* CIC.—"Before everything, we have by nature the instinct to preserve ourselves." Self-preservation is the first law of nature.

*Primum mobile.*—"The primary motive power." An imaginary centre of gravitation, or central body, in the Ptolemaic Astronomy, which was supposed to set all the other heavenly bodies in motion.

*Primus ego aspiciam notum de littore pinum.* OVID.—"I shall be the first to behold the well-known bark from the shore."

*Primus in orbe Deus est timor.*—"The ruler deity in the world is fear."

*Primus inter pares.*—"The first among his equals." The one who, among those of equal rank, in courtesy takes the precedence: generally the senior, or the one whose turn it is in rotation.

*Primus non sum nec imus.*—"I am neither first nor last."

*Primus sapientiæ gradus est falsa intelligere.*—"The first step towards wisdom is to know what is false."

*Principes—plus exemplo quam peccato nocent.* CIC.—"Princes do more mischief by the example they set than by the crimes they commit."

*Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.* HOR.—"To have pleased great men deserves no slight degree of praise." Horace was a courtier, and he knew that it requires good management to do so.

*Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur,  
Cum mala per longas convaluere moras.* OVID.

—"Resist the first advances; a cure is attempted too late, when through long hesitation the malady has waxed strong." A precept equally good in medicine and in morals.

*Principis est virtus maxima nosse suos.* MART.—"'Tis the especial virtue of a prince to know his own men."

*Principium dimidium totius.* PROV.—"The beginning is half of the whole." See *Dimidium facti*, &c.

*Prisciāni caput frangere.*—"To break Priscian's head." A mediæval expression, signifying, "To be guilty of a violation of the rules of Grammar." Priscian, who flourished in the fifth century, and Donatus, who lived in the fourth, were the standard Grammarians of the middle ages.

*Prusquàm incipias consulto, et ubi consulueris maturè facto opus est.* SALL.—"Before you begin, take counsel; but having maturely considered, use despatch."

*Privatum commōdum publico cedit.* *Law Maxim.*—"Private advantage must give way to the public good." See *Publicum bonum*, &c.

*Privatus illis census erat brevis,*

*Commūne magnum.*—

HOR.

—"Their private property was small, the public revenue great." The state of the Roman republic in her early days: when luxury and corruption crept in, individuals became possessed of enormous wealth, while the public treasury was thinned.

*Privilēgium est quasi privāta lex. Law Definition.*—“*Privilege* is, as it were, *private law*.” In allusion to its derivation, *privā lege*, from “private law.”

*Pro aris et fociis.*—“For our altars and our hearths.” In defence of our religion and our country.

*Pro bono publico.*—“For the public good.”

*Pro confesso.*—“As confessed.”

*Pro et con.* (*Con.* abbrev. of *contra*.)—“For and against.” The arguments *pro* and *con*, “on both sides of the question.”

*Pro formā.*—“For form’s sake.”

*Pro hāc vice.*—“For this turn.”

*Pro interesse suo. Law Term.*—“As to his interest.”

*Pro pudōre, pro abstinentiā, pro virtūte, audācia, largitio, avaritia vigeant.* SALL.—“Instead of modesty, instead of temperance, instead of virtue, effrontery, corruption, and avarice flourished.” The state of society in Rome in the days of Catiline.

*Pro quibus ut mēritis referātur gratia, jurat*

*Se fore mancipium, tempus in omne, tuum.* OVID.

—“For which kindnesses, that due thanks may be returned, he swears he will, for all future time, be your slave.”

*Pro ratā.*—“In proportion”—the word “*parte*” being understood.

*Pro re natā.*—“For a special purpose.” An assembly held *pro re natā*, on a particular occasion, or an emergency. Used also by physicians in reference to medicines to be taken *pro re natā*, as occasion or symptoms may require.

*Pro re nitōrem, et gloriam pro cōpia.*

*Qui habent, memīnērint sese unde oriundi sunt.* PLAUT.

—“Show for substance, pretence for abundance; those who have should remember what they sprung from.”

*Pro salūte ānīmæ.*—“For the safety of the soul.”

*Pro tanto.*—“For so much.” So far, to such an extent.

*Pro tempōre.*—“For the time.” Sometimes written *Pro tem.*

A thing done *pro tempore*, is a temporary expedient.

*Pro virtūte felix temēritas.* SEN.—“Instead of valour, successful rashness.” Said by the philosopher in speaking of Alexander the Great.

*Proba merx facile emptorem repperit.* PLAUT. — “Good wares easily find a buyer.”

—*Probamque*

*Pauperiem sine dote quaero.* HOR.

—“I court virtuous poverty without a portion.” I seek tranquillity and happiness, unalloyed by avarice.

*Probatum est.*—“It has been tried and proved.”

—*Probitas laudatur et alget.* JUV.—“Honesty is praised and freezes.” Cold commendation is often all that is bestowed on honesty. See *Aude aliquid*, &c.

*Probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suum*

*Esse probiorem, quam ipse fuerit, postulet.* PLAUT.

—“It befits the father to be virtuous who wishes his son to be more virtuous than himself.”

*Procellae quanto plus habent virium tanto minus temporis.*

SEN.—“Storms, the more violent they are, the sooner they are over.” So it is usually with violent outbursts of anger.

*Procul à Jove, procul à fulmine.* Prov.—“Far from Jupiter, far from his thunderbolts.” Those who do not feel the sunshine of court-favour are safe from the vexations and dangers of courtly intrigue. In allusion to the fate of Semele.

—*Procul, o procul este, profani.* VIRG.—“Afar! hence, afar! ye profane.” A warning to keep at a distance, sometimes used ironically.

—*Procul, o procul este, profani,*

*Conclamat vates, totoque absistite luco.* VIRG.

—“‘Afar! hence, afar! ye profane,’ the priestess cries aloud, ‘retire from all the sacred grove.’” This was the solemn preface to the Eleusinian Mysteries, pronounced by the officiating priest.

—*Procul omnis esto*

*Clamor et ira.* HOR.

—“Let all bickerings and tumults be afar removed.”

*Prodent auctorem vires.*— OVID.—“His powers betray the author.”

*Prodesse civibus.*—“To be of service to one’s fellow-citizens.” To be engaged in promoting the public good.

*Prödiga non sentit pereuntem famina censum:*

*At velut exhausta redivivus pullulet arcá*

*Nummus, et e pleno semper tollātur acervo,  
Non unquam rēpūtat, quanti sibi gaudia constant.* JUV.

—“Woman in her prodigality perceives not that her fortune is coming to an end; and as if money, always reviving, would shoot up afresh from the exhausted chest, and she be able to take from a heap always full, she never reflects how great a sum her pleasures cost her.”

*Prodigiosa loquor vĕtĕrum mendācia vatum;  
Nec tulit hęc, nec fert, nec feret ulla dies.* OVID.

—“I speak of the marvellous fictions of the ancient poets; no time has produced, does produce, or will produce such wonders.”

*Prōdīgus et stultus donat quę spernit et odit;  
Hęc seges ingrātos tulit, et feret omnibus annis.* HOR.

—“The prodigal and fool gives away the things which he despises and hates: this crop (of fools) has ever produced, and at all times will produce, ungrateful men.”

*Proditōnem amo, sed proditōrem non laudo.*—“I like the treason, but I praise not the traitor.” A proverb borrowed from Plutarch; and said to have been used by Richard the Third, on the betrayal of the Duke of Buckingham.

*Proditōr pro hoste habendus.* CIC.—“A traitor must be looked upon as an enemy.”

*Proditōres etiam iis quos antepōnunt, invisi sunt.* TAC.—“Traitors are hated even by those whom they favour.”

*Profecto delirāmus interdum senes.* PLAUT.—“In truth, we old men are sometimes out of our senses.”

*Profundę impensę abeunt in rem maritīmam.* CIC.—“A naval establishment is supported at an enormous expense.”

*Proh sūpĕri! quantum mortālia pectōra cęcę  
Noctis habent!* OVID.

—“Ye gods! what blind night envelopes the breasts of men!”

*Prohibenda est ira in puniendo.* CIC.—“Anger is to be avoided in inflicting punishment.”

*Prohibĕtur ne quis faciat in suo, quod nocĕre potest in aliĕno.*  
*Law Max.*—“It is unlawful for any man to do, with his own property, that which may injure another's.” See *Sic utere*, &c.

*oïnde tona elöquio, sölitum tibi.* VIRG. — “Wherefore thunder on in noisy eloquence, as thou art wont.”

*Pröjicit ampullas et sesquipedälia verba,  
Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querêlä.* HOR.

—“He lays aside his bombastic expressions, and his words half a yard long, when it is his object to move the heart of his hearer by his complaints.”

*Promiscuam habere et vulgarem clementiam non decet; et tam ignoscere omnibus crudelitas est quam nulli.* SEN.—“It is not proper to indulge an indiscriminate and universal mercy; to forgive all is as cruel as to forgive nobody.” Misplaced lenity is an offence against society.

*Promissio boni viri fit obligatio.*—“The promise of a good man is as good as his bond.”

*Promittas fäcïto: quid enim promittere lædit?  
Pollicitis dives quilibet esse potest.* OVID.

—“Take care and promise; for what harm is there in promising? Any person can be rich in promises.”

*Pronunciatio est vocis, et vultus, et gestus moderatio cum venustate.*—“Delivery is the graceful management of the voice, countenance, and gestures.”

*Prope ad summum, prope ad exitum.*—“The nearer the summit, the nearer a fall.” The danger attendant on all high stations. See *Procul a Jove.* &c.

—*Propèrat cursu  
Vita citato*— SEN

—“With quickened step life hastens on.”

*Propone Deum ante oculos.* CIC.—“Have God before your eyes.”

—*Propositi nondum pudet, atque eadem est mens,  
Ut bona summa putes, aliënä vivere quadrä.* JUV.

—“You are not yet ashamed of your course of life, and your feeling is still the same, that you consider living at another man’s table the chief good.” Addressed to a spunger or hanger-on.

*Propria domus omnium optima.* Prov.—“One’s own house is the best of all.” “There is no place like home.”

*Propriæ telluris herum natura, neque illum,  
Nec me, nec quemquam stätuit. Nos expulit ille:  
Illum aut nequities, aut vafri inscïtia juris,  
Postrëmò expellet certe viväcior hæres.* HOR.

- “Nature has constituted neither him, nor me, nor any one else, the absolute possessor of the soil. That man ejected me; either fraud or the quirks and absurdities of the law will eject him, or, last of all, some more long-lived heir will certainly take his place.” See *Perpetuus nulli*, &c.
- Proprio motu.* — “Of his own motion.” Spontaneously; uninfluenced by others.
- Proprium est stultitiæ aliõrum vitia cernere, oblivisci suõrum.* CIC.—“It is the nature of folly to see the faults of others, and to forget its own.”
- Proprium hoc esse prudentiæ conciliare sibi animos hominum et in suos usus adjungere.* CIC.—“It is the part of prudence to conciliate the minds of one’s fellow-men, and to turn them to one’s own account.”
- Proprium humãni ingëni est odisse quem læseris.* TAC.—“It is the nature of the human disposition to hate him whom you have injured.” This arises from a consciousness that he has reason to dislike you, and that his forgiveness may not be sincere.
- Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.* JUV.—“For the sake of living to forfeit every inducement to live.”
- Prospectandum vêtulo latrante.* PROV.—“When the old dog barks it is time to look out.”
- Prospëra lux õritur, linguisque animisque favete;*  
*Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.* OVID.  
—“A prosperous day is dawning, be ye propitious both in your words and thoughts; now on the auspicious day must auspicious language be used.”
- Prospërum et felix scelus virtus vocatur.* SEN.—“Crime, when it is fortunate and successful, is called virtue.” Revolution is the name given to successful treason and rebellion. Hence the English epigram,  
“Treason does never prosper: what’s the reason?  
That when it prospers, none dare call it treason.”
- Protectio trahit subjectionem, et subjectio protectionem.* LAW MAX.—“Protection implies allegiance, and allegiance protection.”
- Prõtinus ad censum, de mõribus ultima fiet*  
*Quæstio.*— JUV.  
—“The question first put will be as to his income; that about his morals will be the last of all.”

*Prōtinus appāret quæ arbōres frugifēræ futuræ.* *Prov.*—“It is soon seen which trees will yield fruit.”

—*Prout cuique libīdo est,*

*Siccāt inæquāles cālīces convīva solūtus*

*Insānis legībūs.*

HOR.

—“The guests, each according to his inclination, quaff from glasses of different sizes, unconstrained by absurd laws.”

*Prout res nobis fluit, ita et ānīmus se habet.*—“As things go with us, so are our spirits affected.”

*Proximōrum incuriōsi, longīnqua sectāmur.* *PLINY, Epist.*—

“Regardless of things that are near to us, we pursue those which are at a distance.”

*Proximus à tectis ignis defenditur ægrè.* *OVID.*—“One’s house is saved with difficulty when one’s neighbour’s is on fire.” To the same effect as the next.

—*Proximus ardet*

*Ucalēgon.*— *VIRG.*

—“Your neighbour Ucalegon is on fire.” Meaning his house; words used as a warning that danger is at hand.

*Proximus hinc gradus est, bene dēspērāre salūtem,*

*Seque semel verā scire perisse fide.*

*OVID.*

—“The next step after this is entirely to despair of safety; and to feel thoroughly convinced, once for all, that we are ruined.”

*Proximus sum egōmet mihi.* *TER.*—“I am nearest akin to myself.” “I love my friends well, but myself better.”

*Prudens futūri temporis exitum*

*Caliginōsā nocte premit Deus;*

*Ridetque, si mortālis ultra*

*Fas trēpidat.*—

HOR.

—“A wise Deity shrouds in obscure darkness the events of time to come; and smiles if a mortal is solicitous beyond the law of nature.”

*Prudens in flammam ne manum injicito.* *Prov.*—“If you are wise thrust not your hand into the flame.” Quoted by St. Jerome.

*Prudens interrogatio quasi dimidium sapientiæ.*—“A prudent question is, as it were, one half of wisdom.” A maxim of Lord Bacon.

*Prudentis est mutāre consilium; stultus sicut luna mutatur.*

—“A wise man may change his opinion; but the fool changes as often as the moon.”

*Prudentis est nonnunquam silere.*—“It is the part of a prudent man to be sometimes silent.” Where no probable good can result from babbling.

*Publicum bonum privato est præferendum. Law Max.*  
—“The public good must be preferred to private advantage.”

—*Pudet et hæc oppröbria nobis*

*Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.* HOR.

—“It is shameful both that such reproaches should be uttered against us, and that we should be unable to refute them.”

*Pudet me et misëret qui harum mores cantäbat mihi,*

*Monuisse frustra.*—

TER.

—“I am ashamed and grieved that he who used to lecture me about the manners of these women, advised me in vain.”

*Pudor demissus nunquam redit in gratiam.* SYR.—“Shame, once banished, never returns into favour.”

*Pudor docëri non potest, nasci potest.* SYR.—“Modesty cannot be taught, it may be born.”

*Pudöre et liberalitätë libëros*

*Retinëre, satius esse credo, quam metu.* TER.

—“I think it better to restrain children through a sense of shame and by liberal treatment, than through fear.”

*Pugna suum finem, cum jacet hostis, habet.* OVID.—“The battle has come to an end when the enemy is fallen.”

It is ungenerous to exult over a vanquished foe.

—*Pulchra*

*Edëpol pecünia dos est.* PLAUT.

—“I'faith, money is a prepossessing dowry.”

*Pulchritüdo mundi, ordo rerum cælestium, conversio solis, lunæ, sidërumque omnium indicant satis aspectu ipso ea omnia non esse fortuïta.* CIC.—“The beauteous aspect of

the world, the order of the celestial bodies, the revolutions of the sun, the moon, and all the stars, indicate sufficiently, at a mere glance, that all this is not the work of chance.”

*Pulchrörum autumnus pulcher.*—“The autumn of the beautiful is beautiful.”

*Pulchrum est accusāri ab accusandis.*—“It is honourable to be accused by those who deserve to be accused.” The censure of the bad is praise.

*Pulchrum est beneficere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est.* SALL.—“It is becoming to act well for the republic, to speak well of it even is not discreditable.”

—*Pulchrum est digito monstrari et dici, Hic est.* PERS.  
—See *At pulchrum, &c.*

*Pulvis et umbra sumus, fruges consumere nati.*—“We are but dust and shadows, born to consume the fruits of the earth.” See *Fruges consumere, &c.*

*Punctum comparationis.*—“The standard of comparison.” The fixed measure of value.

*Punica fides.*—“Punic faith.” Among the Romans the bad faith of the Carthaginians was proverbial.

*Punitis ingeniis gliscit auctoritas.* TACIT.—“When men of genius are punished, their influence is increased.” A work well abused is pretty sure of a good sale, and persecuted sects flourish most.

*Puras Deus non plenas adspicit manus.* SYR.—“God looks to pure hands, not to full ones.” The Deity values innocence, not wealth.

*Purgamenta hujus mundi sunt tria, pestis, bellum, et frateria.*  
—“There are three modes of purging this world of ours; the plague, war, and monastic seclusion.”

*Puris omnia pura.*—“Unto the pure all things are pure.” From *Titus* i. 15. Equivalent to the motto of the Garter, “Honi soit qui mal y pense,” “Evil be to him who evil thinks thereof.”

*Purpurâ indutus pauper, sui ipsius immemor est.*—“A beggar clothed in purple is unmindful of himself.” See *Asperius nihil, &c.*

*Purpureus latè qui splendeat unus et alter*

*Assuitur pannus.*—

HOR.

—“One or two verses of purple patch-work, to make a great show, are tagged on.”

*Pythagoras non sapientem se, sed studiosum sapientiæ vocari voluit.* QUINT.—“Pythagoras wished to be called not wise, but a lover of wisdom.” He wished to be called not a “sophist” but a “philosopher.”

## Q.

Q. F.—See *Quod vide*.

*Quâ vincit victos prôtëgit ille manu.* OVID.—“With the same hand with which he conquers he shields the conquered.”

—*Quâcumque potes, dote placëre, place.* OVID.—“By whatever talent you can please, please.”

*Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.* VIRG.—“The hoof shakes with prancing din the crumbling plain.” [This line exemplifies the poetical figure *Onomatopœia*, the sound echoing the meaning. The galloping of the horse is admirably expressed, if the line is read as it is scanned, thus:

*Quadrupè-dante pu-trem soni-tu quatit-ungula-campum.]*

See *Illi inter*, &c.

*Quæ accessiõnum locum obtinent extinguuntur cùm principâles res peremptæ fuërint.* *Law Max.*—“That which is only an accessory is rendered null when the principal is abolished.”

*Quæ caret ora cruõre nostro?* HOR.—“What shores are without our blood?” In what country has not our blood been shed? The poet speaks exultingly in reference to the valour of the Romans, and the successes of their arms.

*Quæ culpâre soles, ea tu ne fëcëris ipse;*

*Turpe est doctõris cum culpa redarguit ipsum.* CATO.

—“Do not that yourself which you are wont to censure in others. It is bad when the censure of the teacher recoils upon himself.”

*Quæ dubitatiõnis tollendæ causâ contractibus inferuntur, jus commüne non lædunt.* *Law Max.*—“Glosses imported into a contract for the purpose of removing a doubt, are not adverse to a common-law right.”

*Quæ e longinquo magis placent.* *Prov.*—“The further fetch'd, the more things please.”

*Quæ fuërant vitia mores sunt.* SEN.—“What were vices once are now the fashion.” Said in reference to the impunity with which vice is practised in a corrupt age.

*Quæ fugiunt, cëlëri carpëte poma manu.* OVID.—“With speedy hand, pluck the fruit that passes away.”

— *Quæ fuit durum pati*

*Meminisse dulce est.* SEN.

—“What was hard to suffer is pleasant to remember.”

*Quæ in terris gignuntur omnia, ad usum hōmīnum creantur.*

CIC.—“Everything that the earth produces is created for the use of man.” See *Genesis* i. 28.

*Quæ in testamento ita sunt scripta ut intelligi non possint perinde sunt ac si scripta non essent.* *Law Max.*—“What

has been so written in a will as to be unintelligible, is to be regarded as though it had not been written.”

*Quæ in vitâ usurpant hōmīnes, cōgitant, curant, vident; quæque agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea cuique in somno accidunt.*

CIC.—“Those things which engross men in life, which they think upon, care for and observe, which employ and excite them during the day, present themselves also in sleep.”

*Quæ infra nos nihil ad nos.* *Prov.*—“The things that are below us are nothing to us.” We must look upwards.

*Quæ lædunt oculos festinas dēmēre: si quid*

*Est ānimum, differs curandi tempus in annum.* HOR.

—“The things which offend your eyes you are in haste to remove: if anything affects your mind, you defer the cure of it for a year.” More attention is given by us to the cure of physical than moral evils.

*Quæ legi commūni dērōgant stricte interpretantur.* *Law Max.*

—“That which is adverse to a right at common law is to be interpreted rigidly.”

—*Quæ lucis misēris tam dira cupīdo?* VIRG.—“How is it that there should be with the wretched so strong a desire to live?”

—*Quæ nec reticēre loquenti,*

*Nec prior ipsa loqui didicīt.*— OVID.

—“[Echo] who has neither learned to hold her tongue after another has spoken, nor to speak first herself.”

—*Quæ nec Sarmentus iniquas*

*Cæsaris ad mensas, nec vilis Galba tulisset.* JUV.

—“Such things as neither Sarmentus, nor the worthless Galba, would have borne at the obscene table of Cæsar.”

—*Quæ non prosunt singūla, multa juvant.* OVID.—“Things which singly are of no avail, when united are of service.”

*Quæ non valeant singūla juncta juvant.* *Law Max.*—“Facts

of little consequence individually are weighty when united."

*Quæ peccāmus jūvenes ea luimus senes.* *Prov.*—"We pay when old for the misdeeds of our youth." As Colton says, The excesses of youth are bills drawn by time, payable thirty years after date with interest.

*Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?* *VIRG.*—"What region of the earth is not full of our works?" Said by Æneas of the Trojans. Great Britain might justly assume this as her motto.

*Quæ sint, quæ fuërint, quæ mox ventūra trahantur.* *VIRG.*—"What is, what has been, and what is to be."

*Quæ sunt igitur epulārum, aut ludōrum, aut scortōrum voluptates, cum his voluptātibus comparandæ?* *CIC.*—"What then are the gratifications to be derived from feasts, from pageants, or from women, when compared with these delights?"—the pleasures of the intellect, namely.

*Quæ supra nos nihil ad nos.* *Prov.*—"Those things which are above us are nothing to us." This was sometimes said of astrologers, and with truth. See *Quæ infra.*

*Quæ uncis sunt unguibus ne nutriās.* *Prov.*—"Do not foster animals with hooked claws." Do not enter into friendship with persons of dangerous character.

*Quæ venit ex tuto, minus est accepta voluptas.* *OVID.*—"The pleasure that is enjoyed in safety is the least valued of all." "Stolen pleasures are the sweetest."

*Quæ virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo!* *HOR.*—"How great, my friends, is the merit of living upon a little!"

*Quæ volumus et credimus libenter, et quæ sentimus ipsi reliquos sentire putāmus.* *CÆSAR.*—"What we wish, we readily believe, and whatever we think, we imagine that others think as well." Hence our proverb, "The wish is father to the thought."

*Qualibet concessio fortissimè contra donatōrem interpretanda est.* *Law Max.*—"Every grant shall be interpreted most strongly against the giver."

—*Quæque ipse miserrima vidi,*

*Et quorum pars magna fui.*— *VIRG.*

—"Scenes of wretchedness which I beheld myself, and in which I was a principal party." The words of Æneas when relating to Dido the destruction of Troy.

*Quære peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclāmat.* HOR.—“Go seek some stranger (to tell it to),’ the screaming neighbours bawl aloud.”

—*Quærenda pecūnia primūm, Virtus post nummos.*— HOR.

—“Money must first be sought for; after riches virtue.”  
The maxim of a worldly man.

*Quærere ut absūmant, absumpta requirere certant;*  
*Atque ipsæ vitiis sunt alimenta vices.* OVID.

—“They struggle to acquire, that they may lavish, and then to obtain again what they have lavished; and the very vicissitudes of life afford nourishment to their vices.”

*Quærit aquas in aquis, et poma fugācia captat*  
*Tantalus; hoc illi garrūla lingua dedit.* OVID.

—“In the midst of water, Tantalus is in want of water, and catches at the apples as they ever escape him: ’twas his babbling tongue caused this.”

*Quærit, et inventis miser abstinet et timet uti.* HOR.—“The miser is ever seeking gain, and yet abstains, and dreads to use what he has gained.”

—*Quærit, pōsito pignōre, vincat uter.* OVID.—“The stake deposited, he asks which has won.” The inquiry anxiously made by one who has bet upon a race.

*Quæritis, Ægisthus quare sit factus adulter?*  
*In promptu causa est; desidiōsus erat.* OVID.

—“Do you inquire why Ægisthus became an adulterer? The cause is self-evident: he was an idler.”

*Quæritur, sitne æquum amicos cognātis anteferre.* CIC.—“It is a question whether it is just to prefer our friends to our relations.”

*Quæsitam meritis sume superbiam.* HOR.—“Assume the honours which you have sought to gain by your deserts.”

*Quæstio fit de lēgibus. non de persōnis.* Law Term.—“The question is, what is the law? not, who is the offender?”  
The law must be construed with equal impartiality, whether for rich or poor.

*Quævis terra alit artificem.* Prov.—“Every land will support the artisan.” His assistance is so necessary, that he will find bread anywhere.

*Quale per incertam lunam sub luce malignā*  
*Est iter in sylvis.*— VIRG.

—“As a path in the woods, seen by the deceiving light of the uncertain moon.”

*Quale sit id quod amas celerè circumspice mente ;  
Et tua læsuro subtrahere colla iugo.* OVID.

—“Examine quickly and circumspectly what sort of object it is with which you are in love ; and withdraw your neck from a yoke that is sure to gall.”

*Quale solet sylvis, brumali frigore, viscum  
Fronde virere novâ, quod non sua seminat arbos,  
Et croceo fætu teretes circumdare truncos.* VIRG.

—“As the mistletoe is wont to flourish in the woods throughout the winter cold, with its verdant leaves, which spring from no trunk of its own, and to embrace with its yellow offspring the tapering stem.”

*Qualem commendes etiam atque etiam aspice, ne mox  
Incuciant aliëna tibi peccata pudorem.* HOR.

—“Examine again and again into the worth of a person you would recommend, lest the faults of others bring shame upon you.”

*Qualis ab incepto processerit et sibi constet.* HOR.—“As he begins, so let him proceed, and be consistent with himself.” Instruction offered to a tragic poet.

*Qualis hera tales pedissequæ.* CIC.—“Like mistress, like maids.”

*Qualis populæa mærens Philomela sub umbrâ  
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen  
Integrat, et mæstis latè loca questibus implet.* VIRG.

—“As mourning Philomel, under a poplar shade, weeps the night through, and sitting upon a bough renews her plaintive song, and fills the places around with piteous complaints.”

*Qualis rex, talis grex.* PROV.—“Like king, like people.”

*Qualis sit animus, ipse animus nescit.* CIC.—“What the soul is, the soul itself knows not.”

*Quales sunt summi civitatis viri talis est civitas.* CIC.—“The character of a community depends upon that of its rulers.”

*Qualis ubi audito venantum murmure tigris,  
Horrescit maculis.* STAT.

—“As when the tigress, on hearing the cry of the hunters, looks terrible with her spotted skin.”

*Qualis vita, finis ita.* *Prov.*—"As a man's life has been, so will be his end." This proverb apparently leaves no room for repentance.

*Quam ad probos propinquitāte proxime te adjunxeris,  
Tam optimum est.* PLAUT.

—"The nearer you can unite yourself in alliance with the virtuous, the better."

—*Quam continuis et quantis longa senectus  
Plena malis!*— JUV.

—"With what continuous and great evils is a prolonged old age replete!"

*Quam difficilis est virtutis diuturna simulatio!* *CIC.*—"How difficult it is to feign virtue for any length of time!"

*Quam diu se bene gesserit.*—"So long as he shall conduct himself properly." A term first used in the letters patent, under which the chief baron of the exchequer held his office: all the judges now hold their offices by a similar tenure. Down to the reign of George the Third, they only held them, "*Durante beneplacito*," which see. See also *Dum se*, &c.

*Quam inique comparatum est, ii qui minus habent  
Ut semper aliquid addant divitiōribus!* TER.

—"How unfairly it has been ordained that those who have the least should be always adding to the stores of the more wealthy!"

*Quam male consuēvit, quam se parat ille cruōri  
Impius humano, vituli qui guttura cultro  
Rumpit, et immōtas præbet mugitibus aures!  
Aut qui vagitus similes puerilibus hædum  
Edentem jugulāre potest!*— OVID.

—"How greatly does he disgrace himself, how in his impiety does he prepare himself for shedding human blood, who cuts the throat of the calf with the knife, and turns a deaf ear to its lowings! or who can slay the kid as it sends forth cries like those of a child!"

*Quam multa injusta ac prava fiunt moribus!* *TER.*—"How many unjust and improper things are sanctioned by custom!"

*Quam prope ad crimen sine crimine!*—"How near to guilt, without being guilty!" Put interrogatively, this was a

favourite query with the Jesuits, who refined very extensively upon the point.

*Quam quisque novit artem in hac se exercēat.* CIC.—“Let every man employ himself in the pursuit which he best understands.” See *Ne sutor*, &c.

—*Quam sæpe fortè tēmèrè*

*Eveniunt, quæ non audēas optāre!* TER.

—“How often things happen by mere chance which you would not have dared hope for!”

*Quam seipsum amans sine rivāli!* CIC.—“How much in love with himself, and that without a rival!” A man entirely absorbed in self-love, and beloved by nobody else.

*Quam tēmèrè in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam!* HOR.—“How rashly do we sanction a precedent to tell against ourselves!” Men in their rashness concur in adopting measures of which they themselves become the victims, and thus as it were “make a rod for their own back.”

—*Quam veterrimus hōmīni optimus est amicus.* PLAUT.

—“The oldest friend is the best friend for a man.”

*Quamvis digressu vëtēris confūsus amici*

*Laudo tamen.*—

JUV.

—“However concerned for the loss of my old friend, I commend him”—for changing his residence.

*Quamvis sublimes debent humiles metuere,*

*Vindicta dōcili quia patet solertiæ.* PIÆD.

—“Men, however high in station, ought to be on their guard against the lowly; because to skill and address revenge lies near at hand.”

*Quando aliquid prohibetur, prohibetur et omne per quod devenitur ad illud.* LAW MAX.—“When a thing is forbidden (by law) everything is forbidden as well which tends to it.” Whatever is prohibited by law to be done directly, cannot legally be effected by an indirect and circuitous contrivance.

*Quando ea accidunt nobis quæ nullo consilio vitare possūmus, eventis aliōrum memoriā repetendis, nihil novi accidisse nobis cōgitēmus.* CIC.—“When those things befall us which by no prudence we can avoid, we shall, by calling to memory what has happened to others, be able to reflect that nothing new has befallen ourselves.”

*Quando jus domini regis et subditi concurrunt jus regis præferri debet.* Law Max.—“Where the title of the king and the title of a subject come into collision, the king’s title shall be preferred.”

*Quando plus fit quam fieri debet, videtur etiam illud fieri quod faciendum est.* Law Max.—“Where more is done than ought to be done, that portion for which there was authority shall hold good.”

*Quando res non valet ut ago, valeat quantum valere potest.* Law Max.—“When an instrument will not operate to the extent intended, it shall operate in law so far as it can.”

*Quando ullum inveniēmus parem?*—“When shall we find his like again?”

—*Quandōque bonus dormitat Homērus!* HOR.—“Even the worthy Homer is caught napping sometimes.” The most distinguished of men will sometimes make mistakes.

*Quandōquidem inter nos sanctissima divitiarum Majestas.*— JUV.

—“Seeing that the majesty of riches is, among us, held the most sacred.”

—*Quanta est gula, quæ sibi totos Ponit apros, animal propter convivium natum!* JUV.

—“What a gullet he must have who sets before himself whole boars,—an animal born for feasting only!”

*Quanta patimur!*—“How great the evils we endure!”

*Quanta sit admirabilitas cælestium rerum atque terrestrium!* CIC.—“How admirable are the heavens and the earth!”

*Quantæ sunt tēnabræ! væ mihi, væ mihi, væ!*—“The gloom how great! woe, woe is me! woe, woe!” A monkish Pentameter, inserted as a specimen of *wretchedness* in both senses.

*Quanti casus humana rotant!*—“How many ups and downs there are in human affairs!”

*Quanti est æstimanda virtus quæ nec eripi nec surripi potest; et neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur.* CIC.—“How truly valuable is virtue, which cannot be taken from us either by force or fraud, and which is not to be lost by shipwreck or by fire!”

*Quanti est sapiēre!* TER.—“How valuable is wisdom!”

*Quanto plura recentium seu vêtërum revolvo, tanto ludibria*

*rerum mortālium cunctis in negōtiis observantur.* TACIT.  
—“The more I revolve in my mind the transactions of the moderns or of the ancients, the more conspicuous appears the absurdity of human affairs in every point of view.” A remark in accordance with the diplomatic saying, that it is “astonishing with how little wisdom the world is governed.”

*Quanto quisque sibi plura negāverit,  
A Dīs plura feret.*— HOR.

—“The more a man denies himself, the more shall he receive from the gods.”

*Quanto sibi in praelio minus parcent, tanto tutiōres sunt.* SALL.—“The less careful they are of themselves in battle, the safer they are.” They insure safety by trusting to their valour.

*Quanto superiōres sumus, tanto nos gerāmus submissius.* CIC.  
—“The higher our rank, the more humbly let us behave ourselves.”

*Quantum.*—“How much.” “His *quantum*,” his proper allowance, his due proportion.

*Quantum a rerum turpitūdine abes, tantum te a verbōrum libertāte sejungas.* CIC.—“As much as you are incapable of a base action, so much should you be averse to loose language.”

—*Quantum est in rebus ināne!* PERS.—“What emptiness there is in human affairs!” How frivolous are the doings and fancied interests of men! See *Eccles.* i. 2.

—*Quantum inter viburna cupressus.* VIRG.—“[Excelling] as much as the cypress does the shrubs.”

*Quantum mēruit.* Law Term.—“As much as he deserved.” An action grounded on a promise, actual or implied, that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff for his services as much as he should reasonably deserve.

—*Quantum mutātus ab illo.* VIRG.—“How greatly changed from what he was!” Said of the ghost of Hector when it appeared to Æneas.

*Quantum quisque feret, respiciendus erit.* OVID.—“Each man must be regarded according to what he gives.”

*Quantum quisque suā nummōrum servat in arcū  
Tantum habet et fidei.*— JUV.

—“The credit of every man is exactly in proportion to the

money he holds treasured up in his chest." In a corrupt state of things wealth alone commands respect.

*Quantum religio potuit suadere malorum!* LUCRET.—“To such enormous wrongs could superstition persuade!” The poet is speaking of the sacrifice of Iphigenia by her father Agamemnon, when ordered by the priest of Diana to propitiate the goddess. The line is applicable to the mischiefs which have been wrought among mankind by fanaticism.

*Quantum sufficit.*—“As much as is sufficient.” Sometimes written or pronounced *Quantum suff.*

*Quantum valeat.*—“For as much as it is worth.”

—*Quantum vertice ad auras*

*Æthërias, tantum radice in Tartära tendit.* VIRG.

—“As far as it lifts its branches towards the sky, so far does it strike its roots to the depths below.” Description of the oak and the beech.

*Quare facit opium dormire?* *Quia in eo est virtus dormitiva.*

—“Why does opium produce sleep? Because it has in it a sleepy quality.” This question and answer were written by Molière, the French dramatist, in ridicule of that ignorance which affects to solve every difficulty by repeating the terms of the original question in words a little varied.

*Quare impedit?* *Law Lat.*—“Why does he disturb?” The name of a writ which lies for the patron of an advowson against one who has disturbed his right.

*Quare obstruxit?* *Law Term.*—“Why has he obstructed?” The name of a writ lying for him who has a right of passage through his neighbour’s land, but has been obstructed therein.

*Quare, si fieri potest, et verba omnia, et vox hujus alumnus urbis oleant; ut oratio Romāna planè videatur, non civitate donata.* QUINTILL.—“If then it can be done, let all your words and your pronunciation lead to the impression that you are a native of this city; so that your speech may appear to be unquestionably Roman, and not that of an alien who has been presented with its freedom.” A warning from high authority against the use of dialects and provincialisms.

*Quare vitia sua nemo confitetur?*

*Quia etiam nunc in illis est. Somnum*

*Nurrāre vigilantis est.*

SEN.

—“Why does no man confess his vices? Because he still persists in them. It is for the man who has awoke to tell his dreams.”

*Quartā lunā nati. Prov.*—“Born in the fourth moon.” Such persons were thought to be particularly unfortunate. Hercules was born in that month; whose labours, though beneficial to the world, were of little advantage to himself.

*Quas dēderis, solas semper habēbis opes.* MART.—“Only the wealth which you give away will be yours for ever.” He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord.

*Quasi dicas.*—“As though you were to say.”

*Quasi mures, semper ēdimus aliēnum cibum.* PLAUT.—“Like mice, we always eat the food of others.” The mode of life pursued by a sponger or parasite.

*Quatuor pēdibus currit.*—“It runs on all fours”—with it.

*Quis pūria esse ferē placuit peccāta, labōrant*

*Cū ventum ad verum est; sensus moresque repugnant,*

*Atque ipsa utilitas, justī propē mater et æquī.*

HOR.

—“They who are pleased to rank all faults as nearly equal, find themselves in a difficulty when they come to the truth of the matter; sense and morality are opposed to them, and expediency itself, the mother almost of right and equity.”

*Quem casus transit aliquando invēniet.* SYR.—“Misfortune will one day find him whom it has till then passed by.” “The pitcher that goes oft to the well comes home broken at last.”

*Quem damnōsa Venus, quem præceps ālea nudat.* HOR.—“Him whom baneful lust, and the ruinous dice, have stripped bare.”

*Quem Deus vult perdēre, prius dementat.*—See *Quem Jupiter*, &c., and *Quos Deus*, &c.

*Quem di diligunt adolescens moritur.* PLAUT.—“He whom the gods love dies young.”

*Quem ego ut mentiātur inducēre possum, eum fūcīlè exorāre pōtēro ut pējēret.* CIC.—“Him whom I can induce to tell a lie I can easily prevail upon to commit perjury.”

*Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum?* TER.—“Whom should he bear with, if not with his own father?”

*Quem Jūpiter vult perdere dementat prius.*—“Him whom Jupiter wishes to ruin, he first deprives of his senses” Barnes’ translation of the Greek fragment—“Ὅταν δὲ δαίμων, &c. See *At dæmon*, &c.

*Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus et norma loquendi.* HOR.—“Whose province it is to regulate the propriety and rules of speech.”

*Quem pœnitent peccasse penè est innocens.* SEN.—“He who repents of having committed a fault is almost innocent.”

*Quem præstare potest mulier galeata pudorem*  
*Quæ fugit à sexu?—* JUV.

—“What modesty can the woman possess who, with a helmet on, flies her own sex?”

*Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundæ,*  
*Mutætæ quætiunt.*— HOR.

—“The man for whom prosperity has had unbounded charms will be most affected by reverses.”

*Quem sæpe transit, aliquanto invenit.* SEN.—“That which is often overlooked is detected at last.” See *Quem casus*, &c.

—*Quem semper acerbum,*  
*Semper honoratum (sic, Dî, voluistis) habebo.* VIRG.

—“Though the day be for ever embittered, I will, (as ye gods have so decreed,) always hold it in honour and respect.” In allusion to the day on which a person has lost a dear and esteemed friend.

*Quem si puellarum inseres choro,*  
*Mire sagaces falleret hospites*  
*Discrimen obscurum, solutis*  
*Crinibus, ambiguoque vultu.* HOR.

—“If you were to place him in a throng of damsels, the undistinguishable difference occasioned by his flowing locks and doubtful features would wonderfully impose even on discerning strangers.”

*Quemcunque miserum videris, hominem scias.* SEN.—“Whenever you behold a fellow-creature in distress, remember that he is a man.”

*Quemcunque populum tristis eventus premit,*  
*Periclitatur magnitudo principum;*  
*Minuta plebes facili præsidio latet.* PHÆD.

—“Whenever a people is reduced to extremity, the high

position of its chiefs is in danger: the humble easily find safety in obscurity."

*Quemque suæ malæ cogitationes conscientiaque animi terrent.*

CIC.—"His own galling reflections and the stings of conscience fill the mind (of the evil-doer) with alarm."

*Qui alterum incusat probri eum ipsum se intuëri oportet.*

PLAUT.—"He who accuses another of dishonesty ought to look narrowly into himself." An accuser should always appear with *clean hands*.

*Qui amat, tamen herclè si esurit, nullum esurit.* PLAUT.—

"He that's in love, i'faith, even if he is hungry, isn't hungry at all." He is not sensible of hunger or other sufferings.

*Qui amicus est amat; qui amat non ulque semper amicus est.*

*Itaque amicitia semper prodest; amor etiam aliquando nocet.* SEN.—"He who is a friend must love (the object of his regard); but he who loves is not therefore a friend. Hence, friendship is always productive of good, while sometimes love is injurious even." He alludes to that *so-called* love which seeks its own gratification at any cost.

*Qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangat nucem.* PLAUT.—

"He who would eat the kernel must crack the shell." He who would attain perfection in any pursuit must submit to toil.

*Qui aut tempus quid postulet non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum, quibuscum est, rationem non habet, is ineptus esse dicitur.*

CIC.—"He who does not regard what the occasion demands, or talks too much, or swaggers, or does not pay becoming respect to the company, may be pronounced a fool."

*Qui Baviium non odit, amat tua carmina, Mævi.* VIRG.—

"He who does not hate Bavius must be pleased with thy lines, Mævius." The names of two wretched poets in Virgil's days.

*Qui bellus homo, Cotta, pusillus homo est.* MART.—

"He, Cotta, who is a pretty man is a trifling man."

*Qui bene conjiciet, hunc vatem perhibeto optimum.*—

"Consider him the best prophet who forms the best conjectures." Put the most confidence in him who draws the most rational conclusions.

*Qui bene imp̄rat, paruerit aliquando necesse est.* CIC.—“He who governs well must, of necessity, have at some time obeyed.”

*Qui capit ille facit.* PROV.—“He who takes it to himself has done the deed.” “If the cap fits him, let him wear it.”

*Qui cibum è flammâ petit.* PLAUT.—“A man who will snatch victuals from the flames [of a funeral pile].” The lowest of the low.

*Qui cum triste alicquid st̄tuit, fit tristis et ipse ;*

*Cuique fere p̄nam s̄m̄ere p̄na sua est.* OVID.

—“One who, when he has come to a sad decision, himself is sad; and to whom it is almost a punishment to inflict punishment.” This may be said of a merciful judge.

*Qui C̄rios sim̄lant, et Bacchanālia vivunt.* JUV.—“Who pretend to be Curii and live like Bacchanals.” Curius was a Roman noted for his extreme frugality and temperance.

*Qui de contemndâ gloriâ libros scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt.*—“Those who publish books warning us to despise fame insert their own names in the title-page.” Thus showing that very desire for fame which they affect to censure. See *Quid nostri, &c.*

*Qui dedit b̄n̄ficium t̄ceat ; narret qui acc̄pit.* SEN.—“Let him who has bestowed a benefit be silent; let him who has received it tell of it.”

*Qui dedit hoc h̄die, cras, si volet, auf̄ret.*—HOR.—“He who has given to-day may, if he please, take away to-morrow.” The public may in their caprice recall the honours they have lavished, as easily as they have bestowed them.

*Qui deōrum consilia culpet, stultus insc̄itusque sit,*

*Quique eos vit̄p̄ret.*—

PLAUT.

—“He who would blame the ordinances of the gods must be as foolish and ignorant as he who censures them.”

*Qui didicit patriæ quid d̄beat, et quid am̄icis,*

*Quo sit am̄ore parens, quo frater amandus, et hospes ;*

*Quid sit conscripti, quid iud̄icis officium, quæ*

*Partes in bellum missi ducis ; ille profectō*

*Redd̄re pers̄onæ scit convenientia cuique.* HOR.

—“He who has learned what he owes to his country, and what to his friends; with what affection a parent, a bro-

ther, and a guest are to be beloved; what is the duty of a senator, what of a judge; what the duties of a general sent forth to war;—he surely knows how to assign suitable attributes to every character."

*Qui ex damnato coitu nascuntur inter liberos non computantur.*  
*Law Max.*—“The issue of illicit intercourse are not reckoned as children.”

*Qui facit per alium facit per se.* COKE.—“He who does a thing by the agency of another does it himself.” He is equally guilty and equally responsible for the consequences. This adage was probably derived from the Roman Law. See *Consentientes et, &c.*

*Qui fert malis auxilium, post tempus dolet.* PHILÆD.—“He who helps the wicked repents it before long.”

—*Qui finem quæris amoris,  
 Cedit amor rebus; res age, tutus eris.* OVID.

—“You who seek to end your passion, love gives way to employment; attend to business, then you will be safe.”

*Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem  
 Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa  
 Contentus vivat; laudet diversa sequentes?* HOR.

—“How happens it, Mæcenas, that no one lives content with his lot, whether reason gave it him or chance threw it in his way; but is loud in his commendations of those who follow other pursuits?”

*Qui fugit molam farinam non invenit.* PROV.—“He who flies from the mill does not get any meal.” The lazy man cannot expect to eat the fruits of industry.

*Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, et omnes  
 Præstinxit, stellas exortus uti ærius Sol.* LUCRET.

—“Who in genius surpassed mankind, and outshone all, as the rising sun obscures the stars.”

*Qui genus jactat suum aliena laudat.* SEN.—“He who boasts of his descent boasts of that which he owes to others.” See *Et genus, &c.*

*Qui homo mature quæsit pecuniam,  
 Nisi eam mature parcat, mature esurit.* PLAUT.

—“He who has in good time acquired wealth, unless in good time he saves it, will in good time come to starvation.” This maxim was often repeated by Louis XIII. of France, who was a great admirer of Plautus.

—*Qui in amorem*

*Præcipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo saliat.* PLAUT.

—“He who plunges headlong into love, perishes more irremediably than if he leapt from a rock.”

*Qui in jus dominiumve alterius succedit jure ejus uti debet.*

*Law Max.*—“He who succeeds to the right or property of another ought to enjoy the privileges appertaining thereto.”

*Qui invidet minor est.*—“He who envies admits his inferiority.” Motto of Earl Cadogan.

*Qui ipse haud amavit, ægre amantis ingenium inspicit.* PLAUT.

—“He who has not been in love himself, with difficulty sees into the feelings of one who is in love.”

*Qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriæ.* PLAUT.

—“He who thinks but poorly of himself, in him there is a tendency to well-doing.”

*Qui jacet in terrâ non habet unde cadat.* *Prov.*—“He who lies on the ground cannot fall.” When we are in the utmost misery, there can be no change but for the better.

*Qui jure suo utitur, nemini facit injuriam.* *Law Max.*—

“He who uses his own rights does wrong to no man.”

*Qui jussu judicis aliquid fecerit non videtur dolo malo fecisse, quia parere necesse est.* *Law Max.*—“He who does an act under the direction of judicial authority, is not held to have acted from any wrongful motive, because it was his duty to obey.”

*Qui malè agit, odit lucem.* *Prov.*—“He who works evil hates the light.” See *St. John* i. 20.

*Qui mare et terras, variisque mundum*

*Temporat horis :*

*Unde nil majus generatur ipso,*

*Nec viget quicquam similc aut secundum.* HOR.

—“[God] who rules the sea and the earth, and the whole world with the varying seasons : from whom proceeds nothing greater than himself ; nor does there exist anything either like him or approaching to him.”

*Qui mare teneat, eum necesse est rerum potiri.* CIC.—“The state which has the dominion of the ocean must of necessity be the master.”

*Qui mēdice vivit misere vivit.* *Prov.*—“He who lives by prescription lives wretchedly.”

*Qui mentiri aut fallere insuevit patrem,  
Tanto magis is audēbit ceteros.* TER.

“He who has made it a practice to lie to or to deceive his father will the more readily venture to deceive others.”

*Qui mentitur fallit quantum in se est.* AUL. GELL.—“He who tells a lie deceives so far as he can.”

*Qui mori didicit, servire dedidicit; supra omnem potentium est, certè extra omnem.* SEN.—“He who has learned how to die has learned how not to be a slave: he is above all power, at all events beyond it.” Said in accordance with the philosophy of the Stoics, who deemed it meritorious to escape by a suicidal death the ills of this life. Cato of Utica thus escaped being made captive by Cæsar.

*Qui—multorum providus urbes  
Et mores hominum inspexit.*— HOR.

—“Who carefully viewed the cities, and examined the manners, of various nations.” Said in commendation of Ulysses.

*Qui ne tuberculis propriis offendat amicum,  
Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius.*— HOR.

—“He who wishes his friend not to take offence at his own protuberances, will excuse his friend’s warts.”

*Qui nescit dissimulare nescit vivere.*—“He who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to live.” This was a favourite maxim with the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, Louis the Eleventh of France, and Philip the Second of Spain. Though dissimulation is an abominable vice, there are times when it is absolutely necessary to restrain our feelings and check our resentments.

*Qui nihil potest sperare, desperet nihil.*—“Let him who can hope for nothing despair of nothing.”

—*Qui nil molitur ineptè.* HOR.—“A man who attempts nothing without success.” Said in reference to the superior merits of Homer as a poet.

*Qui nimis propere, minus prospere.* PROV.—“He who makes too much haste will have but little success.” “The more haste, the worse speed.”

*Qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit.* OVID.—“He who is not prepared to-day will be less so to-morrow.”

*Qui non proficit, deficit.* PROV.—“He who does not advance loses ground.”

*Qui non labōrat non mandūcet.*—“If any work not, neither should he eat.” 2 *Thess.* iii. 10.

*Qui non prohibet quod prohibere potest assentire videtur.* *Law Max.*—“He who does not prevent that which he can prevent, is held to assent.”

*Qui non vetat peccāre cum possit, jubet.* SEN.—“He who does not prevent a crime when he can, encourages it.”

*Qui non vult fieri desidiosus, amet.* OVID.—“Let him who would not be an idler, fall in love.” Implying that passion stirs up the energies, and promises success in the pursuit. The same author says, however, in another passage, that idleness is the parent of guilty passion. See *Quæritis Ægisthus, &c.*

*Qui novit mollissīma fandi tempōra.*—“Who well knows the most favourable moment to speak.” Adapted from Virgil.

*Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum,  
Illuc unde negant redire quenquam.* CATULL.

—“Who now is travelling along the shaded path to the spot from which, they say, no one ever returns.” The germ probably of the lines in *Hamlet*, “The undiscover’d country, from whose bourne no traveller returns.”

—*Qui paup̄riem veritus, potiōre metallis  
Libertate caret, dōmīnum vehet improbus, atque  
Serviet æternum, quia parvo nesciet uti.* HOR.

—“He who, fearing poverty, forfeits his liberty more precious than golden ore, shall, avaricious wretch, submit to a master, and be a slave for ever, because he knew not how to use a little.” Alluding to the Horse in the Fable.

*Qui peccat ebrius, luat sobrius.* *Law Max.*—“He who offends when drunk must pay for it when sober.”

*Qui pendet aliēnis promissis sæpe decipitur.*—“He who depends on the promises of others is often deceived.”

*Qui per alium facit per seipsum facere videtur.* *Law Max.*  
—“He who does a thing by another is held to have done it himself.” See *Qui facit, &c.*

*Qui per virtutem perit, non interit.* PLAUT.—“He who dies for virtue’s sake, does not perish.”

—*Qui prægravat artes  
Infra se positas, extinctus amabitur idem.* HOR.

—“He who outweighs the energies of those beneath him, will still be loved when dead.”

*Qui prior est tempore potior est jure.* COKE.—“He who is the first in time has the preferable right.” As in the case of mortgagees; the first is to be paid before the second.

*Qui pro quo.*—“Who for whom.” One thing instead of another. Something quite different. The nominative *qui*, and the ablative *quo*, here given, are the most distant cases.

*Qui quæ vult dicit, quod non vult audiet.* TER.—“He who says what he likes, will hear what he does not like.”

*Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo, Auxilia dum requirit, exitium invenit.* PHÆD.—“He who intrusts himself to the protection of a wicked man, while he seeks assistance, meets with destruction.”

*Qui se laudari gaudet verbis subdolis, Fere dat pœnas turpi pœnitentiâ.* PHÆD.—“He who is delighted at being flattered with artful words, generally pays the penalty by ignominious repentance.”

*Qui se ultro morti offerant, facilius repèriuntur, quam qui dolorem patienter ferant.* CÆSAR.—“It is easier to find men who will volunteer to die than who will endure suffering with patience.”

*Qui seipsum laudat, cito derisorem inveniet.* SYR.—“He who praises himself will soon find some one to laugh at him.”

*Qui semel aspexit quantum dimissa petitis Præstant, maturè redeat, rep̄tatque relicta.* HOR.—“Let him, as soon as he has discovered how much the life he has abandoned is preferable to that which he has chosen, immediately return, and resume that which he had relinquished.”

*Qui semel est læsus fallaci piscis ab hamo, Omnibus unca cibus æra subesse putat.* OVID.—“The fish that has been once hurt by the deceitful hook thinks that the barbed metal lies concealed in every morsel.”

*Qui semel gustarit canis, à corio nunquam absterrètur.* FROV.—“The dog that has once tasted the flesh, is never to be frightened from the skin.”

*Qui semel scurra, nunquam paterfamilias.* CIC.—“He who has once been a buffoon will never make a father of a family.”

*Qui sentit commōdum, sentīre debet et onus.* *Law Max.*—“He who derives the advantage ought also to sustain the burden.” He who reaps the benefit must share in the expense.

*Qui sibi amicus est, scito hunc amicum omnibus esse.* SEN.—“Know that he who is a friend to himself is a friend to all.” He who does his duty to himself must of necessity do his duty to all the world.

*Qui sic jocatur, tractantem ut seria vincat ;*

*Seria quum faciet, dic rogo, quantus erit ?*

“He who a tale so learnedly could tell,  
That no true history ever pleased so well ;  
How much in serious things would he excel ? ”

An Epigram by Theodore Beza upon the works of Rabelais.

*Qui simulat verbis, nec corde est fidus amicus ;*

*Tu quoque fac simile, et sic ars deluditur arte.* CATO.

—“If any one tries to deceive you with his words, and is not, at heart, a sincere friend, do you act the same with him, and so art will be foiled by art.”

*Qui spe aluntur, pendent, non vivunt.* *Prov.*—“Those who feed on hope, exist in suspense, they do not live.”

*Qui stadium currit, niti et contendere debet ut vincat.* CIC.

—“He who runs a race ought to strive and endeavour to win.”

*Qui statuit aliquid parte inaudita altera,*

*Æquum licet statuērit, haud æquus fuerit.* SEN.

—“He who comes to any decision while one side is unheard, even though his decision should be just, is not just himself.”

*Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,*

*Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit,*

*Abstīnuit Vēnere et vino.*—

HOR.

—“He who is eager to reach the wished-for goal, has done and suffered much in his youth ; he has sweated and shivered with cold, he has abstained from love and wine.”

*Qui suis rebus contentus est, huic maxime ac certissime sunt divitiæ.*—“He who is contented with his own, possesses the greatest and most certain riches.”

*Qui tacet consentire videtur. Law Maxim.*—"He who is silent is assumed to consent." "Silence gives consent."

*Qui tam. Law Lat.*—"Who so." The title given to an action in the nature of an information on a penal statute.

*Qui terret plus ipse timet. CLAUD.*—"He who causes terror to others feels still more dread himself." The despot, who rules by arbitrary sway, lives in a state of continual apprehension and alarm.

*Qui timidè rogat, docet negare. SEN.*—"He who asks timidly courts a denial." Requests made with a certain degree of confidence are the most likely to be successful.

*Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes ;  
Posterior nono est, undecimoque prior. OVID.*  
—"The wave that approaches overtops all the others, it follows the ninth, and comes before the eleventh." See *Vastius insurgens, &c.*

*Qui vitat molam, vitat farinam. Prov.*—"He who shuns the mill, shuns the meal." With everything we must be content to take the attendant evils. See *Qui fugit, &c.*

*Qui vult decipi, decipiatur. Prov.*—"He who wishes to be deceived, let him be deceived."

—*Quibus res timida aut turbida est ;*

*Pergunt turbare usque, ut ne quod possit conquiescere.*

PLAUT.

—"They whose affairs are in a critical or perplexed state proceed to render them more perplexed, so that nothing can be settled."

*Quicquid ages igitur, magnâ spectabere scenâ. OVID.*—"Whatever you do, therefore, you will be acting upon an extended stage."

*Quicquid agunt homines nostri est farrago libelli.*—Adapted from Juvenal. "Whatever men are engaged in makes the medley of my book."

*Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. HOR.*—See *Delirant reges, &c.*

*Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. VIRG.*  
—"Whatever may befall us, all (adverse) fortune can be surmounted by enduring it."

*Quicquid est boni moris levitate extinguitur. SEN.*—"Whatever is good and virtuous is obscured by levity of conduct."

*Quicquid est illud, quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vivit, quod viget, cœleste et divinum est, ob eamque rem æternum sit necesse est.* CIC.—“Whatever that be, which thinks, which understands, which wills, which acts, it is something heavenly and divine, and, for that reason, must necessarily be eternal.”

*Quicquid excessit modum*

*Pendet instabili loco.* SEN.

—“Whatever has exceeded its due bounds is always in a state of instability.” See *Est modus in rebus*, &c.

*Quicquid in altum fortuna tulit, ruitura levat.* SEN.—“Whatever fortune has raised aloft, she has raised only to let it fall.” See *Prope ad*, &c.

*Quicquid in eum officii contuleris, id ita accipio, ut in me ipsum te putem contulisse.* CIC.—“Whatever kindness you may confer upon him, I shall esteem it as though you conferred it upon myself.”

*Quicquid in linguam venerit offundere.*—“To pour out whatever comes upon the tongue.” To say whatever comes uppermost.

—*Quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est.* LUCAN.—“Wherever a crime is shared by many, no punishment follows.” Unless it is agreed that atonement shall be made by a scape-goat.

*Quicquid plantatur solo solo cedit.* *Law Max.*—“Whatever is affixed to the soil belongs thereto.

*Quicquid præcipies esto brevis.*—HOR.—“Whatever you may enjoin, be brief.”

*Quicquid servatur, cupimus magis, ipsaque furem*

*Cura vocat: pauci, quod sinit alter, amant.* OVID.

—“Whatever is treasured up, we long for it the more, and the very care bestowed on it invites the thief; few care for that which another grants.”

*Quicquid sub terris est, in apricum profert ætas;*

*Defodiet condetque nitentia.*—

HOR.

—“Whatever there is concealed beneath the ground, time will bring it to open sunshine; and will bury and consign to darkness things which are now conspicuous.”

*Quicquid vult habere nemo potest.*—“No man can have everything he wishes for.”

*Quicumque amisit dignitatem pristinam,*

*Ignāvis est etiam jocus in casu gravi.* PHLÆD.

—“Whoever has fallen from his previous high estate, is in his heavy calamity the butt even of cowards.”

*Quicumque turpi fraude semel innōtuit,*

*Etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.* PHLÆD.

—“Whoever has once become notorious by base fraud, even if he speaks the truth, gains no belief.”

*Quicumque vult servāri.*—“Whosoever will be saved.” The beginning of the Athanasian Creed.

*Quid ad farīnas?* *Prov.*—“How will this find you in flour?”

What profit do you expect from this?

*Quid ad Mercurium?* *Prov.*—“What has this to do with Mercury?” He was the god of eloquence, and this question was put to one who wandered away from his subject.

—*Quid æternis minōrem*

*Consiliis ānimum fātigas?* HOR.

—“Why fatigue your mind, unequal to eternal projects?”

*Quid afferre consilii potest, qui seipse eget consilio?* CIC.

—“What counsel can he give to others, who has need of counsel himself?”

*Quid brevi fortes jaculāmur ævo*

*Multa?*—

HOR.

—“Why do we, whose life is so short, so resolutely aim at so many things?”

*Quid datur à Divis felici optātius horā?* CATULL.—“What

can be granted us by the gods more desirable than a happy hour?” Meaning favourable opportunity, or lucky occasion, which was termed “*Felix hora.*”

*Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error.* HOR.—

“What is becoming, what not; what is the tendency of excellence, what of error.”

*Quid dīceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectāre debētis.*

—“You ought to consider, not what is lawful for you to do, but what is becoming.” There are acts not forbidden by law which it would not be justifiable to commit.

*Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpe cavēto.* ———“Be

ever on your guard what you say about another man, and to whom you say it.” Properly *Quod de, &c.*, which see.

*Quid dem? quid non dem? rēnuis tu quod jubet alter.* HOR.—“What shall I give? what shall I not give? you refuse what another demands.” The difficulties of authors who have to write for capricious readers.

*Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiātu?* HOR.—“What will this promiser produce, worthy of all this gaping?”

*Quid dignum tanto tibi ventre gulâque precābor?* MART.—“What shall I pray for as worthy of so vast a paunch and appetite as yours?”

*Quid dōmīni faciēnt audent cum tālia fures?* VIRG.—“What will the masters be doing when the knaves dare do such things?”

*Quid dulcius hōmīnum gēnēri à natūrâ datum est, quàm sui cuique libēri?* CIC.—“What has been given by Nature more dear to man than his children?”

*Quid ego ex hâc inopiâ nunc cāpiam?* TER.—“What am I now to take from such a scarcity?” Where there is such a want of everything, who can take from the little there is?

—*Quid enim? Concurrītur—horæ*

*Momento cito mors venit, aut victōria læta.* HOR.

—“For why? They join battle, and in a moment of time there comes speedy death or joyous victory.”

—*Quid enim ratione timēmus*

*Aut cūpimus?—*

JUV.

—“For what is there that we either fear or wish for as reason would direct?”

—*Quid enim salvīs infāmia nummis.* JUV.—“For what matters infamy so long as the money is safe?”

—*Quid est somnus, gēlidæ nisi mortis imāgo?* OVID.—

“What is sleep but the image of cold death?”

*Quid est tam inhumānum quam eloquentiam, a natūrâ ad salutē hōmīnum et ad conservatiōnem datam, ad bonōrum pestem perniciemque convertēre?* CIC.—“What is so inhuman as to convert that eloquence, which by nature has been granted for the safety and preservation of man, into the annoyance and destruction of the good?”

*Quid est turpius quàm senex vivēre incīpiens?* SEN.—“What is more shocking than to see an old man only just beginning to live?” What can be more dreadful than to see

a man advanced in years, and yet a child in the practice of virtue?

*Quid facient pauci contra tot millia fortes?* OVID.—“What can a few brave men do against so many thousands?”

*Quid facies, facies Veneris si veneris ante:*

*Ne pereas per eas; ne sideas, sed eas.*

—“What should you do if you come into Venus’ presence? That you may not perish through it, sit not down—but begone.” A punning distich, written by the Marquis De Bierre in the 17th century, on the words *facies, veneris, pereas, and sed eas*. Quoted in *Notes and Queries*, viii. 539.

*Quid facis, infelix? Perdis bona vota.*— OVID.—“What are you doing, unhappy man? You are losing our good wishes.”

—*Quid frustra simulacra fugācia captas?*

*Quod petis, est nusquam: quod amas avertēre, perdes.*

*Ista repercussæ quam cernis imāginis umbra est,*

*Nil habet ista sui.*—

OVID.

—“Why dost thou vainly catch at the flying image? What thou art seeking is nowhere: what thou lovest, turn but away and thou shalt lose; what thou seest, is but the shadow of a reflected form; it has nothing of its own.” From the story of Narcissus.

*Quid furor est, census corpore ferre suo!* OVID.—“What madness it is, to be carrying a whole fortune on one’s back!”

—*Quid habet pulchri constructus acervus?* HOR.—“What beauty is there in money piled up in heaps?”

*Quid juvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri*

*Furtim defossâ timidum depōnere terrâ?* HOR.

—“What pleasure can it afford you to bury stealthily and in fear immense sums of silver and gold under ground?”

—*Quid leges sine mōribus*

*Vanæ proficiunt?*— HOR.

—“Of what avail are empty laws, without good morals?”

*Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius undâ?*

*Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aqua.* OVID.

—“What is there harder than stone, what more yielding than water? Yet hard stones are hollowed by yielding water.”

—*Quid, mea cum pugnat sententia secum?*

*Quod p̄tiit spernit, r̄p̄tit quod nuper omisit?*

*Æstuat, et vitæ disconv̄nit ordine toto?* HOR.

—“What think you of me when my judgment is at variance with itself? When it despises what it just before desired, and desires what it lately rejected? When it is agitated by passion, and disturbs the whole tenor of life?”

*Quid mentem traxisse polo, quid pr̄fuit altum*

*Erexisse caput, p̄c̄dum si more pererrant?* CLAUD.

—“What profits it to man to have derived a soul from heaven, what to lift his head with look erect, if, after the manner of brutes, he goes astray?”

*Quid moror exemplis, quorum me turba fatigat?* OVID.—

“Why occupy myself with illustrations, the number of which exhausts me?”

*Quid nisi victis dolor?*—“What is there but misery for the conquered?”

*Quid non ebrietas designat? Operta reclūdit;*

*Spes jubet esse ratas; in pr̄lia trudit inertem;*

*Sollicitis ān̄imis onus ex̄mit; add̄cet artes.* HOR.

—“What does not drink achieve? it discloses secrets; commands our hopes to be ratified; urges the dastard to the fight; removes pressure from troubled minds; teaches the arts.”

—*Quid non mortālia pectōra cogis,*

*Auri sacra fames?*— VIRG.

—“To what crimes dost thou not impel the mortal breast, cursed greed for gold?”

—*Quid nos dura refugimus*

*Ætas? Quid intactum nefasti*

*Liquimus?* HOR.

—“What have we, an evil generation, deemed too bad? What have we, a wicked race, left inviolate?”

*Quid nostri philosophi? Nonne in his libris ipsis, quos scribunt de contemnendā gloriā, sua nōm̄ina inscribunt?* CIC.

—“What do our philosophers? Do they not, in those very books which they write on the contempt of glory, inscribe their own names?” See *Qui de*, &c.

*Quid nunc?*—“What now?” What news? A person who, like the Athenians in Saint Paul’s time, is always on the hunt for news is satirically called a *quidnunc*.

—*Quid oportet*

*Nos facere, à vulgo longè latèque remotos?* HOR.

—“What then must we do, when our sentiments differ so far and wide from those of the vulgar?”

*Quid pro quo.*—“One thing for another.” “He expects a *quid pro quo*,”—he looks for something in return.

*Quid prodest, Pontice, longo*

*Sanguine censeri, pictosque ostendere vultus*

*Majorum?*—

JUV.

—“What boots it, Ponticus, to be accounted of a long line, and to display the painted busts of our ancestors?”

*Quid prosunt leges sine moribus?*—See *Quid leges*, &c.

*Quid quæque ferat regio, et quid quæque recuset.* VIRG.—

“What crop each soil produces, and what each soil refuses to bear.” A subject for the chemical agriculturists.

*Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis*

*Cautum est in horas.*—

HOR.

—“Against that which each should avoid, no man takes sufficient precaution at all hours.”

—*Quid rides? Mutato nomine de te*

*Fabula narratur.*—

HOR.

—“Why do you laugh?” &c. See *Mutato nomine*, &c.

*Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio.*— JUV.—“What

shall I do at Rome? I know not how to lie.” He alludes to the corruption prevalent in Rome, where lying was the fashion.

*Quid si cælum ruat?* Prov.—“What if the sky should fall?”

Signifying the height of improbability.

*Quid? si quis vultu torvo ferus, et pede nudo,*

*Exiguæque togæ simul et textore Catonem;*

*Virtutemne repræsentet, moresque Catonis?* HOR.

—“What! If any savage, by a stern countenance and bare feet, and the texture of a scanty gown, were to ape Cato; would he represent the virtue and morals of Cato?”

*Quid sit futurum cras fuge querere, et*

*Quem sors dierum cunque dabit, lucro*

*Appone.*—

HOR.

—“Avoid inquiring what may happen to-morrow, and every day that fortune shall bestow on you, set down to your gain.”

— *Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid ñtile, quid non.* HOR.

—“What is lovely, what base, what profitable, or what the contrary.” Horace says that Homer excels in the investigation of all these points.

— *Quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te*

*Conātus non pœniteat, votique peracti?* JUV.

—“What is there that you enter upon under such favourable auspices, as not to repent of your undertaking and the accomplishment of your wish?”

*Quid tam ridiculum quam appetere mortem, cum vitam tibi inquiētam feceris metu mortis?* SEN.—“What is so ridiculous, as to seek death, when you have made your life miserable by the fear of death?” Addressed to those who would justify suicide.

*Quid te exempta juvat spinis de plũribus una?* HOR.—

“What does it avail you if one thorn is extracted out of many?” The removal of a single grievance is little felt if many are allowed to remain. See *Exempta juvat, &c.*

— *Quid te igitur retulit*

*Beneficum esse oratione, si ad rem auxilium emortuum est?*

PLAUT.

—“What does it signify your being bounteous in talk, if all real aid is dead and gone?”

— *Quid terras alio calentes*

*Sole mutamus?*— HOR.

—“Why do we change our own country for climates warmed by another sun?” Addressed to men of unset tled dispositions.

*Quid tibi cum gladio? Dũbiam rege, nãvita, pinum:*

*Non sunt hæc digitis arma tenenda tuis.*

OVID.

—“What hast thou to do with the sword? Steersman, guide the veering bark. These are not the implements that should be grasped by thy fingers.” Lines which may be aptly addressed to one who vainly endeavours to distinguish himself both as a soldier and a statesman.

*Quid tibi cum pẽlãgo? Terrã contenta fuisses.* OVID.—

“What have you to do with the sea? With the land you might have been content.”

*Quid tristes querimonie*

*Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?* HOR.

—“To what purpose are our wofeful complaints, if sin is not checked with punishment?”

*Quid turpius quam sapientis vitam ex insipientis sermone pendere?*—“What more unjust than to form an estimate of the life of a wise man from the words of a fool?”

*Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.*

HOR.—“My care and study is what is genuine and proper and in this I am wholly engaged.”

*Quid vetat a magnis ad res exempla minores  
Sumere?*—

OVID.

“What forbids me to apply illustrations from great matters to small ones?”

*Quid vici prosunt aut horrea?*—

—*Si metit Orcus*

*Grandia cum parvis, non exorabilis auro.* HOR.

—“Of what use are estates or granaries, if death, who cannot be bribed by gold, mows down equally the great with the small?”

*Quid, victor, gaudes? Hæc te victoria perdet.* OVID.—

“Why, victor, dost thou rejoice? This victory shall prove thy ruin.”

—*Quid violentius aure tyranni?* JUV.—“What is more intemperate than the ear of a tyrant?” He, least of all, will brook advice or the honest truth.

—*Quid virtus, et quid sapientia possit,  
Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulysses.* HOR.

—“To show what virtue and what wisdom can do, [Homer] has propounded Ulysses as an instructive pattern.”

*Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno,  
Quam sapere, et fari ut possit quæ sentiat, et cui  
Gratia, fama, valētudo contingat abundè,*

*Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumēnā?* HOR.

—“What greater blessing could a tender nurse solicit for her beloved child, than that he might be wise, and able to express his sentiments, and that respect, reputation, and health might be his lot in abundance, and a respectable living with a never-failing purse?”

*Quidam ex vultu conjecturam faciunt quantum quisque animi habere videatur.* CIC.—“Some persons are able to judge from the countenance, how much intelligence each person is likely to have.”

*Quidque agat, ignārus stupet, et nec fræna remittit*

*Nec retinere valet.*—

OVID.

—“Ignorant what to do, he is stupefied; he neither lets go the reins, nor holds fast.” Said of Phaëton.

*Quidquid dicunt, laudo; id rursus si negant, laudo id quoque.*

TER.—“Whatever they say, I praise it; again, if they deny it, I praise that too.” The rule of conduct of a time-serving flatterer. Such persons the Romans called *assentatores*.

*Quidquid præter spem evenit, id omne in lucro est deputandum.*

TER.—“Whatever has resulted beyond our expectations, must all be set down as clear gain.”

*Quieta non movere. Prov.*—“Not to move things at rest.”

“To let well alone.”

*Quietè et purè atque eleganter actæ ætātis, placida et lenis recordatio.*

CIC.—“Of a life passed in tranquillity, and in innocent and elegant pursuits, the remembrance is pleasing and delightful.”

*Quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se introducto. Law Max.*

—“Any one may renounce the benefit of a stipulation introduced exclusively in his own favour.”

*Quique aliis cavet, non cavet ipse sibi.* OVID.—“And he that has defended others fails to defend himself.”

*Quique magis tegitur, tectus magis æstuat ignis.* OVID.—

“And the more the flame is covered, the more it spreads.”

*Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.* VIRG.—See

*Inventas aut, &c.*

*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* JUV.—See *Pone seram, &c.*

*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus*

*Tam cari capitis?*—

HOR.

—“What moderation or limit can there be to our regret at the loss of so dear a friend?”

*Quis deus hanc, Musæ, quis nobis extulit artem?* VIRG.—

“What god, ye Muses, first revealed to us this art?”

—*Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,*

*Præmia si tollas?*—

JUV.

—“For who would embrace virtue herself, if you take away the reward?” No man is utterly disinterested in the practice of the greatest virtue; he expects at least the reward of a good conscience. See *Si cum, &c.*, and *Scire tuum, &c.*

*Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineat?* CIC.—“For who is there that will not, when shooting all day long, at last hit the mark?”

*Quis expedit psittaco suum χαῖρε?* PERS.—“Who taught that parrot his ‘how d’ye do?’” Who taught that fool to quote Greek?

*Quis fallere possit amantem?* VIRG.—“Who can deceive a man in love?” Who can escape a lover’s jealous vigilance?

*Quis famulus amantior domini quam canis?* COLUM.—“What servant is more attached to his master than the dog?”

*Quis fuit, horrendos primus qui protulit enses?*

*Quam ferus, et verè ferreus ille fuit!* TIBUL.

—“Who was the man that first produced the dreadful sword? how savage, how truly iron-hearted was he!” The play upon the resemblance of the words *ferus* and *ferreus* cannot be expressed in English.

*Quis furor, O civcs, quæ tanta licentia ferri?* LUCAN.—“What madness, O citizens! why this dreadful licence of the sword?” An appeal which may be made in a case of popular insurrection.

—*Quis iniquæ*

*Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se?* JUV.

—“Who can be so tolerant of the iniquities of the city, so steeled, as to contain himself?”

—*Quis neget arduis*

*Pronos relabi posse rivos  
Montibus, et Tiberim reverti?* HOR.

—“Who can deny, that rivers may flow upwards to the mountains, and that the Tiber can be turned back?” Said in derision of an argument which cannot be supported upon natural grounds.

*Quis nescit primam esse historię legem ne quid falsi dicere audeat?* CIC.—“Who knows not that it is the first law of history not to dare to say anything that is false?”

*Quis non odit vārios, leves, fūtiles?* CIC.—“Who does not dislike the fickle, frivolous, and trifling?”

*Quis novus hic nostris successit sēdibus hospes?*

*Quam sese ore ferens!*— VIRG.

—“What think you of this wondrous guest who has come to our abode? In mien how graceful he appears!”

*Quis potest aut corpōris firmitāti, aut fortūnæ stabilitāti confidēre?* CIC.—“Who is there that can have confidence in the strength of his body, or the stability of his fortune?”

*Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastīna summæ*

*Tempōra Dī sūpēri?*—

HOR.

—“Who knows whether the gods above will add a morrow to the existence of to-day?”

—*Quis talia fando*

*Tempēret a lācrymis?*— VIRG.

—“Who, in recounting such misfortunes, can refrain from tears?”

*Quis tūlērit Gracchos de seditiōne querentes?* JUV.—“Who could endure the Gracchi complaining of sedition?” The Gracchi were tribunes of Rome, and demagogues concerned in every seditious movement of the people. The quotation has the same meaning as *Clodius accusat mæchos*.

*Quisnam igitur liber? Sapiens sibi qui imperiōsus;*

*Quem neque paupēries, neque mors, neque vincūla terrent;*

*Responsāre cupīdīnibus, contemnere honōres*

*Fortis, et in seipso totus teres atque rotundus.* HOR.

—“Who then is free? The wise man who has dominion over himself; whom neither poverty, nor death, nor chains affright; resolute in checking his appetites, and in contemning honours; perfect in himself, polished and round as a globe.”

*Quisque suos pātīmur Manes.*— VIRG.—“We each of us have to put up with his own destiny.”

*Quisquis amat ranam, ranam putat esse Diānam.*—“If a man is in love with a frog, he will think his frog a very Diana.”

A mediæval saying.

*Quo animo.*—“With what mind,” or intention. The criminality of an act greatly depends upon the animus with which it was committed.

*Quo bene cæpisti, sic pede semper eas.* OVID.—“Mayest thou always proceed well in the path which thou hast commenced so well to tread.”

—*Quo fata trahunt retrāhuntque, sequāmur.* VIRG.—

“Wherever the fates lead us, let us follow.” Let us submit to the decrees of Providence.

*Quo jure.* Law Term.—“By what right.”

*Quò jure, quâque injuriâ.* TER.—“Whether right or whether wrong.” “By hook or by crook.”

*Quo major gloria, eo propior invidiæ est.* LIV.—“The greater the glory, the nearer it is to envy.”

*Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, dífëror hospes.* HOR.—See *Nullius addictus, &c.*

*Quo mihi fortûnas, si non concëditur uti?* HOR.—“Of what use is fortune to me, if I am not permitted to enjoy it?”

—*Quo more pyris vesci Cäläber jubet hospes.* HOR.—“After the manner in which a Calabrian invites his guest to feed on pears.” Pears so abounded in Calabria, that hogs were fed with them. Applicable to those who would force on you that which is of little value and for which you have no liking.

*Quo nihil majus mëliusve terris.* HOR.—“Than which there is nothing greater or more august on earth.”

*Quo non ars pënëtrat? Discunt læcrymäre dcenter.* OVID.—“To what point does not art proceed? Some even study how to weep with grace.”

*Quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ.* OVID.—“The more water we drink, the more we thirst.”—The more we have, the more we want. A simile derived from the dropsy.

*Quo quisque stultior, eo magis insolescit.*—“The more foolish a man is, the more insolent he becomes.”

*Quo res cunque cadent, unum et commüne periculum, Una salus amböbus erit.*— VIRG.

—“However things may turn out, we shall share one common danger, enjoy the same security.”

*Quo ruitis generösa domus? male crëditur hosti, Simplex nobilitas, perfidä tela cave.* OVID.

—“Whither rush ye, high-born house? It is unsafe to trust a foe. Unsuspecting nobles, beware of the weapons of treachery.”

*Quo semel est imbüta recens serväbit odörem Testa diu.*— HOR.

—“A cask will long preserve the flavour with which, when new, it was once impregnated.” Early youth is especially susceptible of impressions for good or for bad.

*Quo tamen adversis fluctibus ire paras?* OVID.—“Whither

then do you prepare to go against the tide of circumstances ? ”

—*Quo tendis inertem,*

*Rex peritūre, fugam ? nescis heu, perditē ! nescis*

*Quem fugias ; hostes incurris, dum fugis hostem.*

*Incidis in Scyllam cūpiēns vitāre Charybdim.*

PHILIP GUALTIER.

—“ Whither, unfortunate king, dost thou direct thy un-availing flight ? Thou knowest not, alas ! doomed man, whom to fly ; while thou fliest from one foe thou art running into the hands of another. Thou fallest into Scylla while endeavouring to escape Charybdis.” See *Incidit in, &c.*

*Quo tēneam vultus mutantem Prōtea nodo ?* HOR. — “ In what noose shall I hold this Proteus, who is always changing his countenance ? ” How confine to one point the man who is always shifting his ground of argument ?

*Quo tua non possunt offendi pectōra facto ;*

*Forsitan hoc alio iudice crimen erit.* OVID.

—“ Perhaps the commission of that by which your own feelings are not hurt, may be a fault in the opinion of another.”

*Quoad hoc.* — “ Thus far.” “ *Quoad hoc, I agree with you.*”

*Quocunque aspicias, nihil est nisi pontus et aer ;*

*Nūbibus hic timīdus, fluctibus ille minax.* OVID.

—“ Whichever way you look, there is nothing but sea and air ; the latter laden with clouds, the former threatening with billows.”

*Quocunque nōmine gaudet.* — “ In whatever name he rejoices.”

By whatever name he may be known.

—*Quocunque volent, ānimum auditōris agunto.* HOR. —

“ Let them lead just as they please the passions of the audience.” The great object of the poet and the orator.

*Quod absurdum est.* — “ Which is absurd.” See *Reductio ad absurdum.*

*Quod ālibi diminūtum, exæquātur ālibi.* Prov. — “ That

which is curtailed one way may be made up another.”

See *Non omnia, &c.*

*Quod avertat Deus !* — “ Which may God forbid ! ” Or, more tersely, “ God forbid ! ”

- Quod caret alternâ rēquie durābile non est.* OVID.—“That which is without alternate repose is not durable.”
- Quod certamīnibus ortum, ultra metam durat.* VELL. PATER.—“What is begun in strife lasts beyond our calculations.” Contention should if possible be avoided while there is still room for negotiation.
- Quod cessat ex rēditu, frugalitāte supplicātur.* PLINY the Younger.—“Let that which is wanting in our revenue be made up by frugality.”
- Quod cibus est āliis, āliis est atre venēnum.*—“What is food for some is black poison to others.” Tastes differ. “What is one man’s meat is another man’s poison.”
- Quod cuique tempōris ad vivendum datur, eo debet esse contentus.* CIC.—“Each ought to be content with the period of existence allotted.”
- Quod de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpe cavēto.*—“Be constantly on your guard to whom you speak and what you say.”
- Quod decet honestum est, et quod honestum est decet.* CIC.—“Whatever is becoming is honourable, and whatever is honourable is becoming.”
- Quod defertur non aufertur.*—“That which is deferred is not relinquished.” “Omittance is no quittance.” SHAKSP.
- Quod erat demonstrandum.*—“Which was to be proved.” Abbreviated *Q. E. D.*, and generally appended to the Theorems of Euclid.
- Quod erat faciendum.*—“Which was to be done.” Abbreviated *Q. E. F.*, and appended to the Problems of Euclid.
- Quod est violentum non est durābile.* Prov.—“That which is violent cannot last long.”
- Quod huic officium, quæ laus, quod decus erit tanti quod adipisci cum dolōre corpōris velit, qui dolōrem summum malum sibi persuaserit? quam porro quis ignominiam, quam turpitūdīnem non pertulērit, ut effugiat dolōrem, si id summum malum esse decrevit?* CIC.—“What office, what commendation, what honours, will be so highly valued by him who considers pain the greatest of evils, that he will earn them at the expense of bodily pain? And what ignominy, what baseness, will he not submit to, merely

to avoid pain, if he is of opinion that it is the greatest of ills ? ”

*Quod in corde sobrii, id in linguâ ebrii.* *Prov.*—“What a man keeps in his breast when sober is at his tongue’s end when drunk.” See *In vino*, &c.

*Quod latet ignōtum est, ignōti nulla cupīdo.* *OVID.*—“That which lies hid is unknown ; for what is unknown there is no desire.” “What the eye sees not, the heart rues not.”

*Quod licet ingrātum est, quod non licet, âcrius urit.*—*OVID.*—“What is accessible is but little esteemed, what is denied is eagerly desired.”

*Quod male fers, assuesce ; feres bene.* *Multa vetustas Lenit.*—

*OVID.*

—“What you endure with impatience, accustom yourself to ; and you will endure it with patience. Time makes many things endurable.” See *Optimum elige*, &c.

*Quod medicamenta morbis exhibent, hoc jura negotiis.*—“Laws are of the same use in the affairs of men, as medicines in diseases.”

—*Quod medicōrum est,*

*Promittunt mēdīci, tractant fabrīlia fabri.* *HOR.*

—“Physicians undertake what belongs to physicians, mechanics handle the tools of mechanics.”

*Quod munus reipublicæ afferre majus mēliusve possūmus, quam si docēmus atque erudīmus juventūtem ?* *CIC.*—“What greater benefit can we confer upon the state, or what more valuable, than if we teach and train up the young ? ”

*Quod naturālis rātio inter omnes hōmīnes constituit, vocātur jus gentium.*—“That which natural reason has established among all men, is called the law of nations.”

*Quod nescias damnāre, summa est temēritas.*—“It is extreme presumption to condemn what you do not understand.”

*Quod nimis mīsēri volunt, hoc fācile credunt.*—“That which the wretched anxiously wish for, they are ready to believe.”

*Quod non opus est, asse carum est.*—“What is not wanted is dear at a penny.” A saying of Cato, quoted by Seneca.

*Quod non potest, vult posse qui nimium potest.* *SEN.*—“He who is able to do too much, wishes to do more than he is able.” The thirst for power becomes the more insatiate the more it is gratified.

—*Quod nunc rätio est, impëtus ante fuit.* OVID.—“What is now an act of reason was an impulse before.”

—*Quod optanti Divüm promittère nemo Auderet, volvenda dies, en! attülit ultro.* VIRG.

—“That which not one of the gods would have ventured to promise to your supplications, behold! the revolving day has spontaneously bestowed.” Said of some unlooked-for piece of good fortune.

*Quod pëtiit spernit, repëtit quod nuper omisit.* HOR.—“What he formerly sought, he now despises, and seeks again that which he lately rejected.” A description of the unsettled mind of a wayward and capricious man.

—*Quod petis hic est ; Est Ulübris.* — HOR.

—“What you seek is here—it is at Ulubræ.” Happiness may be enjoyed even in the meanest of places.

*Quod petis, id sanè invisum est äcidumque duöbus.* HOR.—“What you ask for is detestable and nauseous to two other persons.” Said of an author, desirous, but unable, to please the tastes of three different readers.

*Quod præstäre potes, ne bis promisëris ulli ; Ne sis verbösus, dum vis urbänus habëri.* CATO.

—“Promise not twice to any man the service you may be able to render him ; and be not loquacious, if you wish to be esteemed for your kindness.”

*Quod püdeat socium prudens celäre memento.*—“What shames thy friend, be prudent and conceal.”

*Quod quisque vitet, nunquam hömïni satis Cautum est in horas.* — HOR.

—“Man is never sufficiently on his guard from hour to hour what to avoid.”

*Quod rätio nëquirit, sæpe sanävit mora.* SEN.—“Time and patience have often cured what reason could not.”

*Quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet.* HOR.—“He whose lot it is to have enough should wish for nothing more.”

*Quod scis, nihil prodest : quod nescis, multum obest.* CIC.—“What you know profits you nothing, what you don't know is a great loss.” An instance of Antithesis.

*Quod sëquitur, fūgio ; quod fugit, usque sequor.* OVID.—“What follows me, I fly ; what flies me, I continue to pursue.”

*Quod si deficient vires, audācia certe*

*Laus erit ; in magnis, et voluisse sat est.* PROPERT.

—“Even though the strength should fail, still boldness shall have its praise ; in great undertakings it is enough to have attempted.”

*Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupīdo est,*

—*Et insāno juvat indulgēre labōri,*

*Accīpe quæ peragenda prius.*— VIRG.

—“But if so great a passion, so ardent a love of enterprise, influences your mind, and you delight to undertake a task so desperate, hear what must first be done.”

*Quod sis esse velis, nihilque malis.* MART.—“Wish to be what you are, and consider nothing preferable.”

*Quod sors feret, ferēmus æquo ānīmo.* TER.—“Whatever fortune may bring, let us bear it with equanimity.”

*Quod supra nos, nihil ad nos.* Prov.—“That which is above us is nothing to us.” Originally a saying of Socrates, intimating that we ought not to attempt to pry into mysteries beyond our comprehension. See *Quæ supra*, &c.

*Quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togāta,*

*Non tu, Pomponi, cœna diserta tua est.* MART.

—“The reason why the gown-clad multitude receives you, Pomponius, with such loud plaudits is, not that you, but that your dinner, speaks with eloquence.”

*Quod tantis Romāna manus contexērit annis,*

*Prōdītor unus incermi, angusto tempore vertit.* CLAUD.

—“What the Roman hand constructed in so many years, a single traitor, unarmed, overthrew in one short moment.”  
A censure against Rufinus.

*Quod tibi fieri non vis, altēri ne fēcēris.*—“Do not unto another what you would not have done unto yourself.”

*Quod verum, simplex, sincērumque est, id naturæ hōmīnis est aptissimum.* CIC.—“That which is true, honest, and sincere, is most congenial to the nature of man.”

*Quod vide.*—“Which see.” Often written *q. v.*

*Quod vidimus testāmur.*—“We testify that we have seen.”  
1 John iii. 11.

*Quod vile est carum, quod carum est vile, putāto ;*

*Sic tibi nec parcus, nec avārus habēbēris ulli.* CATO.

—“Consider that what is inferior is dear, and what is dear is inferior; so you will neither appear stingy to yourself, nor be considered avaricious by others.”

*Quod volunt hōmīnes, se bene velle putant.*—“What men wish for, they think themselves right in wishing for.”

*Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntāte impētret.* TER.—“That which the law would compel you to do, let him obtain as of your own free will.” Concede with a good grace that which the law will not allow you to withhold.

*Quodcunque attigērit, si qua est studiōsa sinistri,  
Ad vitium mores instruet inde suos.* OVID.

—“Whatever comes in a woman’s way, if she is at all inclined to do wrong, she will strain to her vicious purposes.”

*Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incrēdulus odi.* HOR.—“Whatever you show me in such a manner, I detest and disbelieve.” Said with reference to the exhibition on the stage of shocking and disgusting objects.

*Quodlibet.*—“Whatever you please.” A farrago or miscellany. This name is also given to a *pot-pourri*, or song, composed of scraps or verses of other songs, much after the fashion of the *Cento* of the later Roman poets.

*Quōmodo hābeas, illud refert; jurēne an injuriā.* PLAUT.—“The question is, In what way you get it, whether rightfully or wrongfully.”

*Quondam etiam victis redit in prēcordia virtus.* VIRG.—“Sometimes valour will return even into the breasts of the conquered.” When it is prompted by despair.

*Quoniam diu vixisse denegātur, āliquid faciāmus quo possimus ostendēre nos vixisse.* CIC.—“As length of life is denied us, let us do something by which we may show that we have lived.”

*Quoniam id fieri quod vis non potest,  
Velis id quod possit.*— TER.

—“As that cannot be done which you desire, wish for something that can be done.”

*Quoniam quidem circumventus ab inimicis præceps agor, incendium meum ruīnā restinguam.* SALL.—“Since, then, I am so beset by foes and hurried on to destruction, I will extinguish the flame in which I perish by their ruin.”

From the speech of Catiline to the senate, when accused by them of conspiring against the state.

*Quorum æmulâri exoptat negligentiam*

*Potius quam ipsorum obscuram diligentiam.* TER.

—“Whose carelessness (of style) he prefers to emulate, rather than the laboured abstruseness of the others.”

*Quorum ânîmus meminisse horret luctuque refûgit.* VIRG.—

“At the remembrance of which my soul shudders, and has shrunk back with grief.”

*Quorum pars causas, et res, et nōmîna quæret;*

*Pars rēfēret, quamvis nōvērît ipsa parum.* OVID.

—“Some will be making inquiries as to the reasons, the circumstances, and the names; some again will be explaining, although they themselves know but little about it.”

—*Quorum pars magna fui.* VIRG.—See *Quæque ipse*, &c.

*Quos Deus vult perdere dementat prius.*—“Those whom God

has a mind to ruin he first deprives of their senses.”

Aptly applied to persons whose obstinacy, or pride, leads them into errors portentous of their fall. See *At Dæmon*, &c., and *Quem Jupiter*, &c.

*Quos ego*— VIRG.—“Whom I—” will chastise. A

good illustration of the figure *Aposiopesis*.

—*Quos ille timorum*

*Maximus haud urget lethi metus: inde ruendi*

*In ferrum mens prona viris, ânîmæque capâces*

*Mortis.*—

LUCAN.

—“The dread of death, that greatest of fears, does not influence them: hence they are inspired to rush upon the sword, and are ever ready for death.”

—*Quos nunc perscribere longum est.*—“Whom it would be

tedious just now to enumerate.” See *Cum multis*, &c.

—*Quot capîtum vivunt, totîdem studiörum*

*Millia.*—

HOR.

—“As is the number of men who exist, so is the diversity of their pursuits.”

*Quot hōmînes, tot sententiæ.* TER.—“So many men, so

many minds.” See the preceding, and *Denique non*,

&c.

*Quot servi, tot hostes.* SEN.—“As many servants, so many

enemies.” Every servant you keep has an opportunity of becoming your enemy.

—*Quotidie*

*Prædie caveat, ne faciat quod pigeat postridie.* PLAUT.

—“Let each man take care not to do to-day what he may regret to-morrow.”

—*Quoties flenti Theseius heros*

*Siste modum, dixit, neque enim fortuna querenda  
Sola tua est; similes aliorum respice casus,  
Mitius ista feres.*—

OVID.

—“How often did the hero, the son of Theseus say to her as she wept, ‘Restrain thy grief; for thy lot is not the only one to be lamented; consider the like calamities of others, thou wilt then bear thine own better.’”

*Quotiescumque gradum facies, toties tibi tuarum virtutum  
veniat in mentem.* CIC.—“As often as you make a step, so often let your merits occur to your mind.” The words addressed by his mother to Spurius Carvilius, who had been rendered lame by a wound received in battle.

*Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?* CIC.—“How long, pray, will you abuse our patience?” The beginning of Cicero’s first Philippic against Catiline.

*Quum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis,  
Sperne cibum vilem; nisi Hymettia mella Falerno  
Ne biberis diluta.*—

HOR.

—“When exercise has worked off squeamishness, dry and hungry as you are, then despise plain food; and don’t drink anything but Hymettian honey qualified with Falernian wine.” Said ironically, of course.

*Quum sunt partium jura obscura, reo potius favendum est quam  
auctori.* *Law Max.*—“When the rights of the parties are doubtful, favour must be shown to the defendant rather than the complainant.”

## R.

*R. I. P.*, for *Requiescat in pace.*—“May he rest in peace.” These initials frequently terminate the epitaph of persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

*Radit usque ad cutem.* *Prov.*—“He shaves close to the skin.” Applied to a person who is rigorously exacting.

—*Rami felicia poma ferentes.* OVID.—“Branches bearing beauteous fruit.”

—*Răpîdus montāno flūmīne torrens*  
*Sternit agros, sternit sata læta, boumque labōres,*  
*Præcipitesque trahit sylvas.*— VIRG.

—“The raging torrent of the mountain-stream sweeps over the fields, levels the smiling crops and the labours of the oxen, and carries headlong the trees of the forest.”

*Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.* OVID.—“A bird rarely seen on earth, and very like a black swan.” A thing so utterly unknown in those times, that it was supposed not to exist. The first four words are often used ironically.

—*Rara est ædeo concordia formæ*  
*Atque pudicitie.*— JUV.

—“So rare is the union of beauty and virtue.” Beauty is greatly exposed to the arts of temptation, which in the corrupt age of Juvenal were exercised with almost universal success.

*Rara fides pietasque viris qui castra sequuntur.* LUCAN.—“Faith and piety are rarely found among the men who follow the camp.” This is a severe, and it is to be hoped undeserved, censure against the military profession.

*Rara quidem virtus, quam non fortuna gubernat.* OVID.—“Rare indeed is that virtue which fortune does not govern.”

*Rarâ tempörum felicitäte, ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias dicere licet.* TACIT.—“Such was the uncommon happiness of the times, that you might think what you would and speak what you thought.” A description of the freedom and happiness enjoyed by the Roman empire in the reigns of Nerva and Trajan.

—*Rari nantes in gurgite vasto.* VIRG.—“A few swimming here and there in the vasty deep.” A description of sailors endeavouring to escape from shipwreck; but sometimes applied to literary works, in which a few happy thoughts may be found here and there amid an ocean of nonsense. See *Apparent rari*; &c.

*Rari quippe boni; número vix sunt totidem quot*  
*Thebæarum portæ, vel divitis ostia Nili.* JUV.

—“Few indeed are the good; their number is scarce so

many as the gates of Thebes, or the mouths of fertilizing Nile." The gates of Thebes in Egypt were one hundred in number, those of Thebes in Bœotia seven.

*Raro antecedentem scelestum*

*Desēruit pede pœna claudo.* HOR.

—"Justice has rarely, with halting foot, failed to overtake the evil-doer in his flight."

*Rarus enim ferme sensus commūnis in illā*

*Fortūnā.*—

JUV.

—"Common sense is seldom found with great fortune." Men when suddenly elevated are apt to lose their senses.

*Rarus sermo illis, et magna libido tacendi.* JUV.—"They speak but seldom, and show a great love of silence." Said with reference to men who affect a silent and solemn deportment, as indicative of wisdom and solid sense: copyists of Lord Burleigh's expressive nods.

*Rätio et auctōritas, duo clarissīma mundi lumīna.* COKE.—"Reason and authority, the two brightest lights of the world."

*Rätio et consilium propriæ ducis artes.* TACIT.—"Thought and deliberation are the proper qualifications of a general."

*Rätio et orätio conciliant inter se hōmīnes. Neque ullā re longius absūmus a naturā ferārum.* CIC.—"Reason and speech unite men to each other. Nor is there anything in which we differ more entirely from the brute creation."

*Ratio justifica.*—"The reason which justifies."

*Rätio quasi quædam lux lumenque vitæ.* CIC.—"Reason is, as it were, the guide and light of life."

*Ratio suasoria.*—"The reason which persuades."

*Rätionābile tempus.*—"A reasonable time."

*Re infectā.*—"The business being unfinished." His object being unaccomplished.

—*Re ipsā rēppēri,*

*Facilitāte nihil esse hōmīni melius neque clementiā.* TER.

—"I have found by experience that there is nothing better for a man than an easy temper and complacency."

*Re opitūlandum non verbis.* PROV.—"We must assist in deeds, not in words."

*Re secundā fortis, dubiā fugax.* PHLÆD.—"In prosperity courageous, in danger timid."

*Rebus angustis animōsus atque  
Fortis appāre ; sapiēter idem  
Contrāhes vento nimium secundo  
Turgida vela.*

HOR.

—“In adversity, appear full of resolution and undaunted ; in like manner prudently reef your sails, when too much distended by a prosperous gale.”

*Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere mortem ;*

*Fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest.* MART.

—“In adversity it is easy to show contempt for death ; he acts with fortitude, who can endure being wretched.”  
Suicide is cowardice :

“The coward dares to die, the brave live on.”

*Rebus secundis etiam egregios duces insolescere.* TACIT.—

“In the moments of prosperity, even the best of generals are apt to be too much elated.”

*Rebus sic stantibus.*—“Such being the state of things.”

—*Recenti mens trēpidat metu.* HOR.—“My mind is still agitated with terror.”

—*Recepto*

*Dulce mihi furere est amico.* HOR.

—“It is delightful to launch out on receiving my friend once more.”

*Recipiunt fœminæ sustentacula a nobis.*—“Women receive support from us.” Motto of the Patten-makers' Company.

*Recta actio non erit, nisi recta fuit voluntas, ab hâc enim est actio. Rursus, voluntas non erit recta, nisi hâbitus animi rectus fuerit, ab hoc enim est voluntas.* SEN.—“An action will not be right unless the intention is right, for from it springs the action. Again, the intention cannot be right unless the state of the mind is right, for from it proceeds the intention.”

*Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum*

*Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas*

*Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo*

*Littus iniquum.*

HOR.

—“You will live more prudently, Licinius, by neither always keeping out at sea, nor, while you are cautiously in dread of storms, by hugging too much the hazardous shore.” A lesson to avoid extremes.



*Refricāre cicatricem.*—“To open a wound afresh.” “To rip up an old sore.” To revert to a former grievance.

—*Rege incōlūmi, mens omnibus una est ;*

*Amisso, rupere fidem, constructaque mella*

*Diripuerē ipsæ, et crates solvere favōrum.* VIRG.

—“While the king is safe one mind animates all ; when he is dead they dissolve their union, and themselves tear to pieces the fabric of their honey, and demolish the structure of their combs.” From this circumstance, Virgil expresses his opinion that bees are endowed with something more than instinct. The presiding bee was, by the ancients, erroneously called the “king.”

*Reges dicuntur multis urgere culullis,*

*Et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborent,*

*An sit amicitia dignus.*—

HOR.

—“Certain kings are said to ply with many a cup, and to test with wine, the man whom they are anxious to prove, whether he be worthy of their friendship.”

*Rēgia, crede mihi, res est, succurrere lapsis.* OVID.—“’Tis a kindly act, believe me, to succour the distressed.”

*Rēgibus boni quam mali suspectiores sunt, semperque his aliena virtus formidolosa est.* SALL.—“Good men are more suspected by kings than bad ones ; and distinguished virtues in other men are always to them a ground of apprehension.” When a man has no rivals in station, he is apt to become suspicious of those who are his successful rivals in the practice of virtue.

*Rēgibus hic mos est ; ubi equos mercantur opertos*

*Inspiciunt ; ne si facies, ut sæpe, decora*

*Molli fulsa pede est, emptorem inducat hiantem,*

*Quod pulchræ clunes, breve quod caput, ardua cervix.* HOR.

—“This is the custom with men of fortune when they purchase horses, they inspect them covered ; that if, as often happens, a fine forehead is supported by a tender hoof, it may not deceive the buyer, eager for the bargain, because the buttocks are handsome, the head small, and the neck stately.”

*Regis ad exemplar totus componitur orbis.*—“The whole community is regulated by the example of the king.” See

*Componitur orbis, &c.*

*Rēgium donum.*—“The royal gift.” A sum of money granted

yearly by the Crown to the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland is so called.

*Rēgius morbus.*—"The royal disease." In the classical authors this means the jaundice, but when used by mediæval writers, it signifies the malady now known as the "king's evil."

*Regnāre nolo, liber ut non sim mihi.* PHÆD.—"I would not be a king to lose my liberty."

*Regūla ex jure, non jus ex regūlā sūmītur.* *Law Max.*—"The practice is taken from the law, not the law from the practice."

*Regum æquābat opes ānīmīs; serāque revertens Nocte domum, dāpībūs mensas onerābat inemptīs.* VIRO.  
—"He equalled the wealth of kings in contentment of mind; and at night returning home, would load his board with unbought dainties." A description of the happy life of the old man Corycius.

*Regum fēlicitas multis miscētur malis.*—"The happiness of kings is alloyed by many evils."

*Rei mandātæ omnes sapientes primum prævorti decet.* PLAUT.  
—"It behoves all wise men to give their first attention to the business intrusted to them."

*Reipublicæ forma laudāri facilius quam evenīre, et si evenit, haud diuturna esse potest.* TACIT.—"It is more easy to praise a republican form of government than to establish it; and when it is established it cannot be of long duration." So far as Europe is concerned, the historian seems to be right.

*Relāta rēfēro.*—"I tell the tale as it was told to me." I do not vouch for its truth.

*Relegāre bona religiōnībūs.* *Law Phrase.*—"To bequeath one's property for pious purposes."

—*Relictā non bene parmūlā.* HOR.—"Ingloriously leaving my shield behind." Horace confesses that he did this at the battle of Philippi, when he saved himself by flight. See *Tanquam Argivum*, &c.

*Religentem esse oportet, religiōsum nefas.* AUL. GELL. *from an ancient poem.*—"A man should be religious, not superstitious." A play upon the resemblance of the two words.

*Rem acu tētigit.*—"He has touched the matter with a needle." "He has hit the right nail on the head."

—*Rem, fācias rem ;*

*Si possis recte, si non, quocunque modo rem.* HOR.

—“Wealth, acquire wealth ; by honest means if you can, if not, by any means gain wealth.” “Get money, my son, get money, honestly if you can, but get money.”

*Rem tibi quam nosces aptam, dīmittēre noli ;*

*Fronte capillātā, post est occāsio calva.* CATO.

—“Lose not the thing that thou knowest to be suitable for thee ; Opportunity has locks before, but behind is bald.” See *Occasio prima*, &c.

—*Rem tu strenuus auge.* HOR.—“Exert every endeavour to increase your property.”

*Remis velisque.* Prov.—“With oars and sails.” Using every possible endeavour. “With tooth and nail.”

*Rēnovet pristīna bella.*—“Let him fight his battles over again.”

—*Reparābilis adsōnat echo.* PERS.—“Repeating echo resounds.”

*Repente dives nemo factus est bonus.* SYR.—“No good man ever became rich all of a sudden.” Fortunes rapidly made are often owing to advantage being taken of others.

*Rēpērit Deus nocentem.* Prov.—“God finds out the guilty man.” Our sins “come home to us at last.”

*Rēquiem æternam dona eis, Dōmīne.*—“Grant them eternal rest, O Lord.” The beginning of the *Requiem*, or chaunt for the dead, of the Romish Church.

*Requiescat in pace.*—“May he rest in peace.” A common inscription on tomb-stones. It is sometimes used ironically in reference to the departed greatness of persons dismissed from office. See *R. I. P.*

*Rerum ipsārum cognitio vera, e rebus ipsis est.* JUL. SCALIG.

—“The true knowledge of things must be derived from the things themselves.” Mastery of a subject can only be acquired by attentive study and examination.

*Res amīcos invēnit.* PLAUT.—“Money finds friends.”

—*Res angusta domi.* JUV.—“Narrowed circumstances at home ;” limited means. “The *res angusta domi* obliges him to live in retirement.” An euphemism for poverty.

*Res est blanda canor ; discant cantāre puellæ.* OVID.—“Music is an insinuating thing : let the fair learn to sing.”

*Res est sacra miser.*— OVID.—“A man in distress is a sacred object.” Respect is due to the sufferings of the wretched.

*Res est solliciti plena timōris amor.* OVID.—“Love is full of anxious fears.”

*Res humanæ instābiles sunt, et nihil habent firmitātis.* CIC.—“Human affairs are unstable, and have in them nothing lasting.”

*Res in cardine est.* PROV.—“The business is on the hinge.” It is now in suspense, but will soon be terminated one way or the other.

*Res judicāta.*—“A thing adjudged.” A matter decided.

*Res rustica sic est, si unam rem sero feceris omnia ōpēra sero facies.* CATO.—“The nature of husbandry is such, that if you do one thing too late, you will do everything too late.”

*Res sunt humanæ flēbile lūdibrium.*—“Human affairs are a mournful jest.”

*Res ubi magna nitet.*— HOR.—“Where an ample fortune shines.” Where splendid circumstances are evident.

*Res unius ætātis.*—“A thing of only one age.” A phrase employed in the law to denote a legal provision, which cannot extend to the circumstances of more than one generation.

*Respice finem.*—“Look to the end.” “Respect your end.” *Comedy of Errors*, act iv. sc. 4.

*Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubēbo*

*Doctum imitātorem, et veras hinc dūcere voces.* HOR.

—“I would direct the learned imitator to study closely nature and manners, and thence to draw his expressions to the life.”

*Respondeat sup̄rior.* *Law Max.* —“The principal must answer.” The master must answer for the acts of his servant when acting as such.

*Respice quod non es.*— PERS.—“Reject what you are not.” Assume not a character to which you have no just claim.

*Restat iter cælo: cælo tentābimus ire;*

*Da vñiam cæpto, Jūpiter alte, meo.* OVID.

—“There remains a path through the heavens; through the heavens we will attempt to go Great Jupiter, grant

pardon to my design." The words of Dædalus, when about to make his escape on wings from the Cretan Labyrinth.

*Rete non tenditur accipitri neque milvio.* TER.—"The net is not spread for the hawk or the kite."

*Reverendo admōdum.*—"To the very reverend."

—*Revocāte ānimos, mæstumque timōrem*

*Mittite.*—

VIRG.

—"Resume your courage, and cast off this desponding fear."

*Rex datur propter regnum, non regnum propter regem. Potentia non est nisi ad bonum.* Law Max.—"A king is given for the sake of the kingdom, not the kingdom for the sake of the king. Power is only given for the public good."

*Rex est major singulis, minor universis.* BRACTON.—"The king is greater than any individual, but less than the whole community."

*Rex est qui mōtuit nihil;*

*Rex est qui cupit nihil.* SEN.

—"He is a king who fears nothing; he is a king who desires nothing."

*Rex nunquam mōritur.* Law Max.—"The king never dies." The office is supposed to be filled by his successor at the instant of his decease.

—*Ridentem dicere verum*

*Quid vetat?*—

HOR.

—"What forbids a man to convey the truth laughingly?"

Why may not truth be conveyed under the form of pleasantry?

*Ride si sapis.* MART.—"Laugh if you are wise." Enjoy the ridicule which is directed against the follies of the age. "It is good to be merry and wise."

*Ridere in stōmācho.* CIC.—"To laugh inwardly." "To laugh in one's sleeve," as we say.

*Ridet argento domus.* HOR.—"The house smiles with silver." Almost every article is of plate.

*Ridetur chordā qui semper oberrat eādem.* HOR.—"He is laughed at who is for ever blundering on the same string." A man who is always harping on one subject or talking about himself becomes ridiculous.

—*Ridicūlum acri*

*Fortius ac melius magnas plerumque secat res.* HOR.

—“Ridicule often settles an affair of importance better and more effectually than severity.”

*Ridiculus æque nullus est, quam quando esurit.* PLAUT.—“A man is never so droll as when he is hungry.” That is, of course, when he expects to satisfy his hunger by his buffoonery.

*Risu dissolvit ilia.* PETRON. ARBITER.—“He bursts his sides with laughing.”

*Risu inepto res ineptior nulla est.* MART.—“Nothing is more silly than silly laughter.”

—*Risum teneātis, amici?* HOR.—“Can you refrain from laughter, my friends?”

*Risus abundat in ore stultōrum.*—“Laughter abounds in the mouths of fools.”

*Rivālem patienter habe.*— OVID.—“With patience bear a rival (in love).”

*Rixātur de lanā caprinā.*—“He would quarrel about a goat’s hair.” A captious, litigious person. See *Alter rixatur*, &c.

*Roma, tibi sūbito mōtibus ibit amor.* SIDON. APOLLINARIS.—“Rome, upon thee suddenly love with its commotions shall come.” Inserted as a specimen of the Palindrome or Sotadic verse, a trifling composition, which reads the same from left to right, and from right to left. This line has also been attributed to Aldhelm. See another instance, *Sacrum pingue*, &c.

*Romæ Tibur amem, ventōsus, Tibūre Romam.* HOR.—“At Rome I Tibur love, wind-like, at Tibur Rome.” The picture of a man who does not know his own mind, but is always in an unsettled state.

*Rore vixit more cicādæ.* PROV.—“He lived upon dew, like a grasshopper.” Said ironically of luxurious persons, who pretend to be very abstemious.

—*Rudis indigestaque mōles.* OVID.—“A rude and undigested mass.” A description of Chaos; but often quoted as meaning a mass of confusion.

*Rumor est sermo quidam sine ullo certo auctōre dispersus, cui malignitas initium dedit, incrementum credulitas.* QUINT.—“Rumour is, as it were, a report spread without any

certain author, begotten by malignity, and nourished by credulity.”

*Rumpitur innumēris arbos uberrīma pomis,*

*Et subito nimicę præcipitantur opes.*

—“The most fruitful tree is weighed down by fruit innumerable, and wealth too abundant is suddenly brought to the ground.”

*Rura mihi et rigui plâceant in vallibus amnes.*

*Flūmīna amem sylvasque inglorius.*— VTRG.

—“Let fields and streams, purling through the valleys, be my delight. Inglorious, may I court the rivers and the woods.”

—*Rursum si reventum in gratiam est,*

*Bis tanto amīci sunt inter se quam prius.* PLAUT.

—“When they become reconciled, they are twice as loving as they were before.”

*Rus in urbe.* MART.—“Country in town.” A residence situate in town or its vicinity, possessing many of the advantages of the country. ‘A Cit’s “box.”’

—*Rusticus expectat dum dēfluat amnis; at ille*

*Lābitur et labētur in omne volūbilis ævum.* HOR.

—“The peasant waits until the river shall cease to flow; but still it glides on, and will glide on for all time to come.” It is vain to expect a change in the laws of nature.

## S.

*S. P.* for *Sine prole.*—“Without issue.”

*S. P. Q. R.*—*Senātus Pōpūlusque Romānus.*—“The Roman Senate and people.” These initials were placed upon the Roman standards and public buildings.

*Sacrum pingue dabo, non macrum sacrificābo.*—“I will give a fat sacrifice, I will not make a lean offering.” The line, read thus, is an Hexameter, and refers to Abel’s sacrifice. Read backwards it is a Pentameter, and reads thus, “I will make a lean offering, I will not give a fat sacrifice,”—in reference to that of Cain. It is of the Palindrome genus, and was probably composed by a poet of the middle ages. See *Roma, tibi, &c.*

*Sæpe bibi succos, quamvis invitus, amāros  
Æger; et oranti mensa negāta mihi.* OVID.

—"Often when ill have I, though reluctantly, had to drink bitter potions; and, though I begged for it, food was refused me."

*Sæpe ego, ne bibērem, vōlui dormīre vidēri;  
Dum videor, somno lūmīna victa dedi.* OVID.

—"Often, that I might not drink, I have wished to appear asleep; while I have seemed to be so, I have surrendered my overpowered eyes to slumber."

*Sæpe est sub pallio sordīdo sapientia.* CIC.—"Wisdom is often found under a mean cloak."

*Sæpe etiam est ōlitor valde opportūna locūtus.* PROV.—"Even a costermonger very often speaks to the purpose."

—*Sæpe exiguus mus*

*Sub terris pōsuitque domos et horrea fecit.* VIRG.

—"The little mouse often constructs its abode and its granary under ground."

—*Sæpe illi dixērat Almo,*

*Nata, tene linguam; nec tamen illa tenet.* OVID.

—"Often had Almo said to her, 'Daughter, do hold your tongue;' but still she held it not."

*Sæpe in conjugis fit noxia, cum nīmia est dos.* AUSON.—  
"Mischief is often the result in marriage, when the dowry is too large."

*Sæpe in magistrum scēlĕra rediērunt sua.* SEN.—"His own faults often recoil upon the author's head."

—*Sæpe ingēnia calamitāte intercīdunt.* PHÆD.—"Genius is often wasted through misfortune."

*Sæpe intēreunt aliis meditantes necem.*—"Men often perish when meditating the destruction of others." The wicked often fall into the pit which they dig for others.

*Sæpe premente Deo, fert Deus alter opem.*—"Often when we are hard pressed by one deity, another comes to our aid." When we think we are overwhelmed with misfortunes, unexpected relief often comes to our rescue.

*Sæpe rogāre soles qualis sim, Prisce, futūrus,*

*Si fiam locūples, simque repente potens.*

*Quemquam posse putas mores narrāre futūros?*

*Dic mihi, si fias tu leo, qualis eris?*

MART.

—"Priscus, you are wont often to ask me how I would

live, if I should become rich and be a great man all at once. Do you think that any one can foretell what his conduct will be? Tell me, if you were to become a lion, what sort of one would you be?"

*Sæpe solet similis filius esse patri;*

*Et sequitur leviter filia matris iter.*

—"The son is usually wont to be like the sire; and lightly does the daughter follow in her mother's footsteps."

*Sæpe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli;*

*Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu.* OVID.

—"Full oft do the hairs rattle with the pendent icicles, as they move, and the white beard sparkles with the frost that has gathered upon it."

*Sæpe stylum veritas iterum quæ digna legi sint*

*Scripturus.*—

HOR.

—"You must often correct your language if you mean to write anything worthy of being read a second time."

*Sæpe sub attritâ lætât sâpientia veste.*—"Often does wisdom lie concealed beneath a thread-bare garment."

*Sæpe summa ingēnia in occulto latent.* PLAUT.—"The greatest talents often lie concealed." "Full many a gem of purest ray serene," &c. See *Gray's Elegy*.

*Sæpe tacens vocem verbâque vultus habet.* OVID.—"The silent features have often both words and expression of their own."

*Sæpe viâ obliquâ præstat quam tendere rectâ.*—"The circuitous road is often better than the direct one." The same as our English proverb, "The longest way about is often the shortest way home."

*Sæpius ventis agitâtur ingens*

*Pinus, et celsæ grâviore casu*

*Dēcidunt turres, fēriuntque summos*

*Fulgūra montes.*

HOR.

—"The lofty pine is oftenest shaken by the winds, high towers fall to the earth with a heavier crash, and lightnings strike the summits of the mountains." The advantages of a middle station.

*Sæva jussa, continuas accusatiōnes, fallāces amicītiās, pernīciem innocentium.* TACIT.—"Cruel commands, continual denunciations, deceitful friendships, and the destruction of

the innocent." A description of the state of Rome in the days of Tacitus.

*Sævi inter se convēniunt ursi.*— JUV.—“ Even savage bears agree among themselves.” The wild beasts agree with others of their own species; man alone is perpetually at war with his fellow-men.

*Sævit amor ferri, et scelerāta insānia belli.* VIRG.—“ The love of arms rages, and the frenzied wickedness of war.”

—*Sævitque ānimis ignōbile vulgus;*

*Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat.* VIRG.

—“ The rude rabble are enraged; and now fire-brands and stones are seen to fly; rage supplies arms.” A description of a popular tumult.

*Sal Atticum.*—“ Attic salt.” The poignancy of wit and brilliancy of style peculiar to the Athenian writers was so called by the Romans.

*Saltābat mēlius quam necesse est probæ.* SALL.—“ She danced better than became a modest woman.” Among the Romans it was only loose women that were expected to excel in this art.

—*Saltat Milōnius, ut semel icto*

*Accessit fervor cāpiti, numērusque lucernis.* HOR.

—“ Milonius begins to dance as soon as his head is heated with wine, and the lights begin to multiply.”

*Salus popūli suprēma est lex.*—“ The well-being of the people is the first great law.” Said to have been derived from the Laws of the Twelve Tables at Rome. Aristotle has a similar maxim.

*Salus ubi multi consiliārii.* COKE.—“ In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.” See *Proverbs* xi. 14, and xxiv. 6.

*Salūti consulere et incolumitāti suæ.* CIC.—“ To study his health and his welfare.” The legitimate object of a man's life, so long as he is observant of his duty to others.

*Salvā dignitatē.*—“ Without compromising his dignity.”

*Salve, magna parens.*— VIRG.—“ All hail! thou great parent!”

*Salve Pæōniæ largitor nōbilis undæ,*

*Salve Dardāniī gloria magna soli :*

*Publica morbōrum rēquies, commūne medentur*

*Auxilium, præsens numen, inempta Salus.*

CLAUL.

—“Hail! thou noble bestower of the Pæonian wave; hail! thou great glory of the Dardanian soil; thou universal relief from maladies, thou common aid of the healing craft, propitious deity—Health! unbought by gold.”

*Salvo jure.*—“Saving the right.” A grant is made *salvo jure regis*, “saving the right of the king,” his rights and prerogatives being preserved from encroachment.

*Salvo pudore.*—“Modesty saved.” Without a violation of modesty. With proper regard to decency.

*Salvum fac regem.*—“God save the king!” *Salvam fac reginam.*—“God save the queen!”

*Sanctio justa, jubens honesta, et prohibens contraria.* BRACON.  
—“A just decree, enforcing what is honest, and forbidding the contrary.” A characteristic of a good law.

*Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacious altæ,  
Dēerat adhuc et quod dominārī in cætēra possit:  
Natus homo est.*—

OID.

—“But an animated being, more holy than these, more fitted to receive higher faculties, and one to rule over the rest, was still wanting. Then man was formed.” Ovid’s account of the creation of man.

*Sanctum sanctorum.*—“The holy of holies.” In the Ecclesiastical Law the chancel of a church is so called. Commonly applied to a study or private room.

—*Sanctus haberi*

*Justitiæque tenax, factis dictisque mereris?*

*Agnosco præcērem.*—

JUV.

—“If you deserve to be accounted a man of blameless integrity and staunch in your love of justice, both in word and deed, then I recognise the real nobleman.”

—*Sapere aude.* HOR.—“Dare to be wise.” Adhere to the dictates of wisdom, in spite of fear or temptation. Motto of the Earl of Macclesfield.

*Sapere isthac ætate oportet, qui sunt capite candido.* PLAUT.

—“They who have grey heads are old enough to be wise.”

—*Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi*

*Spem longam resces.*—

HOR.

—“Be wise, rack off your wines, and abridge your hopes in proportion to the shortness of your life.”

*Sapiens dominabitur astris.*—“The wise man will govern the stars.”

*Săpiens nihil facit invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus.* CIC.

—"A wise man does nothing against his will, nothing repiningly, or under compulsion."

*Săpiens quidem pol ipse fingit fortunam sibi.* PLAUT.—"The wise man surely carves out his own destiny."

—*Sapientem pascere barbam.* HOR.—"To nourish a wise beard." To affect wisdom, by wearing the beard of a philosopher.

*Sapienter vitam instituere.* TER.—"Wisely to regulate the conduct of one's life."

—*Sapientia prima*

*Stultitiā caruisse.*— HOR.

—"The first step towards wisdom is to be exempt from folly."

*Sapientissimum esse dicunt eum cui, quod opus sit, ipsi vñiat in mentem.* CIC.—"He is reckoned the wisest to whom that which is required at once suggests itself." The definition of a wise man, as being one possessed of a store of wisdom, so well arranged in his memory that he can make it useful upon any emergency.

*Sapientissimus inter sapientes.* CIC.—"The wisest of the wise." Said of the philosopher Thales.

*Săpientum octāvus.* HOR.—"An eighth wise man." One added to the number of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Applied ironically to a person who affects to be remarkably wise, or, as we say, "a second Solomon."

*Sardonius risus.*—"A Sardonian grin." A certain herb which grew in Sardinia by the extreme acridity of its taste was said to distort the features of those who ate of it.

*Sat cito, si sat bene.* Prov.—"Quick enough, if well enough." Attributed by St. Jerome to Cato; but at present the words *Si sat bene* are alone to be found in his works.

*Sat cito, si sat tuto.*—"Quick enough, if safe enough." This motto was a favourite maxim with the great Lord Eldon, who was struck with it in his school days, and made it his future rule of life. See Twiss's *Life of Lord Eldon*, vol. i. p. 49.

*Sat pulchra, si sat bona.* Prov.—"Fair enough, if good enough." "Handsome is who handsome does."

*Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum.* SALL.—"Eloquence enough, but little wisdom."

*Satis quod sufficit* — “What suffices is enough.” “Enough is as good as a feast.” See *Love’s Labour’s Lost*, Act v. Sc. 1.

*Satis superque*.—“Enough, and more than enough.” An expression used by Pliny, and not uncommon in other authors.

*Satis superque me benignitas tua*

*Ditavit.*—

HOR.

—“Your bounty has enriched me enough, and more than enough.” Said by the poet of his patron Mæcenas.

*Satius est in̄itiis med̄eri quam fini.*—“It is better to cure at the beginning than at the end.” See *Principiis obsta*, &c.

*Satius est prodesse etiam malis propter bonos, quam bonis deesse propter malos.*—“It is better even to profit the bad for the sake of the good, than to injure the good for the bad.”

Hence the legal maxim, that it is better that ten guilty men should escape, than that one innocent man should suffer.

*Satius est recurrere, quam currere male.* *Prov.*—“It is better to run back than to run the wrong way.” When we are in a wrong course it is best to retrace our steps at once.

*Saucius ejurat pugnam gladiator, et idem*

*Immemor antiqui vulneris arma capit.* OVID.

—“The wounded gladiator forswears all fighting, and yet forgetful of his former wound he takes up arms.”

*Saxum volutum non obducitur musco.* *Prov.*—“A rolling stone gathers no moss.”

*Scabiem et contagia lucri.* HOR.—“The contagious itch for gain.” The passion with which a miser collects his heaps of gold.

*Scandalum magnatum.* *Law Lat.*—“An offence against nobles.” A reflection against a peer, or the body of peers. A statute to punish this offence has remained on our statute-book since the time of Richard II.

*Scelere velandum est scelus.* SEN.—“One crime has to be concealed by another.”

—*Scelus est jugulare Falernum,*

*Et dare Campāno toxica sæva mero.* MART.

—“It is a crime to kill Falernian wine (by mixing), and to give (to your guests) deleterious poison in pure Campanian.”

—*Scelus intra se t̄c̄itum qui c̄oḡitat ullum*

*Facti crimen habet.*—

JUV.

—“He who silently meditates the perpetration of a crime, incurs the guilt of the deed.” It is the intention that constitutes the crime.

—*Scena sine arte fuit.* OVID.—“The stage was devoid of art.”

*Scientia pop̄inæ.* SEN.—“The knowledge of cook-shop-keeping.” The art of cookery.

*Scientiæ non visæ ut thesauri absconditi nulla est utilitas.*—  
“Knowledge not seen, like hidden treasure, is utterly useless.” See *De non apparentibus*, &c., *Paulum*, &c., and *Scire tuum*, &c.

*Sc̄ilicet a sp̄c̄uli sumuntur im̄agine fastus.* OVID.—“Pride, forsooth, is caught from the reflection in the mirror.”

*Sc̄ilicet expectes, ut tradet mater honestos*

*Atque alios mores, quam quos habet?*— JUV.

—“Can you expect, forsooth, that the mother will inculcate virtuous principles, or other than she possesses herself?”

*Sc̄ilicet inḡeniis aliqua est concordia junctis,*

*Et servat st̄udii f̄æd̄era quisque sui.* OVID.

—“In truth there is a certain alliance between kindred minds, and each one cherishes the ties of his own pursuit.” This feeling makes good the proverb, “Birds of a feather,” &c.

*Sc̄ilicet ut fulvum spect̄etur in ignibus aurum,*

*Temp̄ore sic duro est inspicienda fides.* OVID.

—“As the yellow gold is assayed in the fire, so is the faith (of friendship) to be tested in moments of adversity.”

*Scindentur vestes, gemmæ frangentur et aurum;*

*Carm̄ina quam tribuent, fama perennis erit.* OVID.

—“Garments will rend, gems and gold will spoil; the fame which poesy confers is everlasting.”

*Scinditur incertum st̄udia in contraria vulgus.* VIRG.—“The wavering multitude is divided into opposite opinions.”

*Scio, coactus tuâ voluntate es.* TER.—“I know, you are led by your own will.” You plead necessity when you are governed solely by your own inclination.

*Scio quid valeant h̄m̄eri et quid ferre rec̄usent.*—“I know what shoulders can bear, and what they will refuse to bear.” Adapted from Horace, *Ars Poet.* 39, 40.

*Scire facias.* *Law Term.*—"You are to let know." The name given to a judicial writ, usually issued to call on a person to show cause to the court why execution of a judgment passed should not issue.

*Scire potestates herbārum usumque medendi.* *VIRG.*—"To know the virtues of herbs, and their use in healing."

*Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.* *PERS.*—"Your knowledge is nothing, unless others know that you possess it." See *Quis enim, &c.*

*Scire ubi aliquid invēnire possis, ea demum maxīma pars ēruditiōnis est.*—"To know where you can find a thing, is in fact the greatest part of learning."

*Scire volunt omnes, mercēdem solvère nemo.* *JUV.*—"All would like to know, but few choose to pay the price." Most would like to possess knowledge, but few like to incur the expense and trouble of learning.

*Scire volunt secrēta domūs, atque inde timēri.* *JUV.*—"They wish to know the family secrets, and thence to be feared." Said in reference to persons at Rome, who got introduced into families as slaves, and having gained possession of the family secrets, extorted money under threat of denunciation.

*Scis etēnim justum gēminā suspendere lance*

*Ancipitis libræ.*—

*PERS.*

—"For you know well how to weigh the justice of the case in the double scale of the poised balance."

*Scit gēnius, natāle comes qui temporet astrum.* *HOR.*—"The genius, our companion from our birth, who regulates the planet of our nativity, knows best"—how to account for our various dispositions and propensities.

*Scit uti foro.*—"He knows how to take advantage of the market." How to make his bargains, when to buy and when to sell.

—*Scōpūlis surdior Icāri*

*Voces audit.*—

*HOR.*

—"He receives his injunctions more deaf than the Icarian rocks."

*Scribendi rectē, sãpēre est et principium et fons.* *HOR.*—"Wisdom is the guiding principle and main source of all good writing."

*Scribentem juvat ipse favor, minuitque labōrem;*

*Cūmque suo crescens pectōre fervet opus.*

*OVID.*

- “Enthusiasm itself aids the writer and diminishes his toil; and, as the work grows, it warms with his feelings.”  
*Scribimus, et scriptos absūmimus igne libellos;*  
*Exitus est studii parva favilla mei.* OVID.  
 —“I write, and I burn my books when written: a few ashes are the result of all my labours.”  
*Scribimus indocti doctique.*—HOR.—“Unlearned and learned, we all of us write.” Descriptive of the *Cacoëthes scribendi*.
- Scripta ferunt annos; scriptis Agamemnona nosti,*  
*Et quisquis contra, vel simul arma tulit.* OVID.  
 —“Writings survive the lapse of years; through writings you know of Agamemnon, and who bore arms against or who with him.”  
*Scriptōrum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes;*  
*Ritè cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbrā.* HOR.  
 —“The whole band of poets loves the groves and shuns cities; genuine votaries of Bacchus, delighting in repose and the shade.”
- Secrēta hæc murmurā vulgi.* JUV.—“These sullen murmurings of the populace.”  
*Secrēte amicos admōne, lauda palam.* SYR.—“Advise your friends in private, praise them openly.”  
*Secundæ cōgitationēs meliōres.*—“Second thoughts are best.”  
*Secundas fortūnas decent superbiæ.* PLAUT.—“High airs befit prosperous fortunes.”  
*Secundo amne deflūit.*—“He floats with the stream.”  
*Secundum artem.*—“According to the rules of art.”  
*Secundum gēnēra.*—“According to classes.”  
*Secundum usum.*—“According to usage,” or “to the use of.”
- Secūra quies, et nescia fallēre vita.* VIRG.—“Repose unfraught with care, a life that knows no guile.”  
*Sed de hoc tu vidēbis. De me possum dicere idem quod Plautinus pater in Trinummo, ‘mihī quidem ætas acta ferme est.’*  
 —“But as for that matter, it is your concern. For my owl part, I may say with the father in the Trinummus of Plautus, ‘my life is nearly at an end.’” The words of Cicero in his Second Epistle to Brutus.  
*Sed exsequāmur cæptum propōsiti ordinem.* PHÆD.—“But let us pursue our purpose in the order we proposed.”

*Sed fugit int̄rea, fugit irreparābile tempus.* VIRG.—“But meanwhile time flies, never to be regained.” “Time and tide wait for no man.”

*Sed justitiæ primum munus est, ut ne cui quis noceat nisi laces̄itus injuriā.* CIC.—“But it is the first rule of justice, that you offend no one, unless provoked thereto by an act of injustice.” Unless you are acting in defence of your legal rights.

*Sed nil dulcius est, bene quam mun̄ita tenēre  
Ed̄ita doctrinā sapiētum templa serēnā;  
Despic̄ere unde queas ālios, passimque vidēre  
Errāre, atque viam palanteis quærere vitæ.* LUCR.

—“But nothing is there more delightful than to occupy the elevated temples of the wise, well fortified by tranquil learning; whence you may be able to look down upon others, and see them straying in every direction, and wandering in search of the path of life.”

*Sed nisi peccassem, quid tu conc̄edere posses?  
Māt̄er̄iam vēniæ sors tibi nostra dedit.* OVID.

—“Had I not sinned, what had there been for thee to pardon? My fate has given thee the opportunity for mercy.”

—*Sed non ego cr̄d̄ulus illis.* VIRG.—“But I do not believe them.” I do not give credit to all their flattery.

*Sed notat hunc omnis domus et vic̄inia tota,  
Introrsum turpem, speciōsum pelle d̄c̄orā.* HOR.

—“But all his family and the entire neighbourhood look upon him as inwardly base, though of a specious, showy exterior.” Description of a hypocrite.

*Sed plures n̄miā congesta pecūnia curā  
Strangūlat.*— JUV.

—“But money heaped up with overwhelming care torments many.”

*Sed præsta te eum, qui mihi, a t̄neris (ut Græci dicunt) un-  
guicūlis, es cogn̄itus.* CIC.—“But prove yourself to be the same person that I have known you to be, ‘from your tenderest finger-nails,’ as the Greeks say.” See *A teneris unguiculis*.

—*Sed quæ præclāra et prosp̄era tanti,  
Ut rebus lætis par sit mensūra malōrum?* JUV.

—“But what brilliant or prosperous fortune is of suffi-

cient worth that your measure of evils should equal your success?"

*Sed satis est orāre Jovem, quæ donat et aufert;*

*Det vitam, det opes, æquum mî ānimum ipse parābo.* HOR.

—"But it is sufficient to pray to Jove for those things which he gives and takes away at pleasure; let him grant life, let him grant wealth; I myself will provide a well-regulated mind."

—*Sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.* VIRG.—"But I will trace the principal heads of events." I will relate the most prominent parts of the subject.

*Sed tãciti fēcēre tamen convīcia vultus.* OVID.—"But still her silent features censured me."

—*Sed te decor iste, quod optas*

*Esse vetat, votōque tuo tua forma repugnat.* OVID.

—"But that very beauty forbids thee to be what thou wishest, and the charms of thy person are an impediment to thy desires."

—*Sed tu*

*Ingēnio verbis concīpe plura meis.* OVID.

—"But do you conceive in imagination more than is expressed in my words."

*Segnem ac dēsīdem, et Circo et theātris corruptum militem.*

TACIT.—"A soldiery slothful and indolent, debauched by the Circus and the theatres." Enervated by the dissipations of the metropolis.

*Segniūs hōmīnes bona quam mala sentiunt.*—"Men have a slower perception of benefits than of injuries."

*Segniūs irritant ānimos demissa per aurem,*

*Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidīlibus.* HOR.

—"Facts of which we have information merely through the ear, make less impression upon the mind than those which have been presented to the more trustworthy eye."

*Semel abbas semper abbas.*—"Once an abbot, always an abbot." A mediæval expression.

*Semel in anno licet insanīre.*—"We may play the fool once a year."

*Semel insanīvimus omnes.* MANT.—"We have all been mad at some time." Few men do not feel, that at some moments of their lives they have been uninfluenced by reason.

See *Id commune*, &c.

*Semel malus, semper præsumitur esse malus.* *Law Max.*—"A man once bad is always to be presumed bad." The presumptions will be *against* a man of known bad character.

—*Sēmīta certè*

*Tranquillæ per virtutem patet ūnica vitæ.* *JUV.*

—"The only sure path to a tranquil life is through virtue."

*Semper avārus eget; certum voto pete finem.* *HOR.*—"The avaricious man is ever in want; prescribe a fixed limit to your desires."

—*Semper bonus homo tiro est.* *MART.*—"A beginner is always a good man." To the same effect as our proverb, "A new broom sweeps clean."

*Semper causæ eventōrum magis mōvent, quam ipsa eventa.*—"The causes which produce great events are always regarded with more interest than the events themselves."

*Semper habet lites alternūque jurgia lectus,*

*In quo nupta jacet; mīnimum dormitur in illo.* *JUV.*

—"The bed in which a wife lies has always its disputes and wranglings; there is little chance of sleep there." A rather too sweeping censure, in reference to what are called *Curtain lectures*.

*Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manēbunt.* *VIRG.*

—"Thy honour, thy renown, and thy praises shall be everlasting."

*Semper idem.*—"Always the same"—applied to the masculine gender. *Semper eadem*, to the feminine.

*Semper inops, quicunque cupit.*—*CLAUD.*—"He is always poor who is for ever wishing for more." See *Semper avārus*, &c.

—*Semper nōcuit differre parātis.* *LUCAN.*—"It has ever been prejudicial for those who are prepared to admit of delay."

*Semper parātus.*—"Always ready."

—*Semper tibi pendeat hamus;*

*Quo mīnime credas gurgite, piscis erit.* *OVID.*

—"Let your hook be always ready; in waters where you least think it there will be a fish."

*Senectus non impedit quōminus literārum studia tencāmus usque ad ultimum tempus senectūtis.* *CIC.*—"Old age does

not hinder us from continuing our studies, even to the latest period of our existence."

*Senem juvenus pigra mendicum creat.* *Prov.*—"Youth passed in idleness produces an old age of beggary."

*Senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio appellâri solet, senum levium est, non omnium.* *CIC.*—"That foolishness, which in old men is termed *dotage*, is not common to all who are old, but to those who are of a frivolous disposition."

*Seniôres priôres.*—"The older ones first." "Little boys last," as they say at school.

*Seniôribus gravis est inveterâti moris mutatio.* *QUINTUS CURT.*—"A change of confirmed habits is severely felt by aged persons."

—*Sensim labefacta cadēbat*

*Religio.*—

*CLAUDIAN.*

—"By degrees religion was undermined and fell."

—*Sensit pœnamque peti, vœniamque timēri;*

*Vive, licet nolis, et nostro mûnere, dixit,*

*Cerne diem.*—

*LUCAN.*

—"He perceived that punishment was courted, and pardon dreaded. 'Live on,' said he, 'although thou art unwilling, and, by my bounty, behold the light of day.'"

—*Sententia prima*

*Hujus erit: post hanc ætate atque arte minôres*

*Censēbunt: tanquam famæ discrimen agatur,*

*Aut ânimæ: tanta est quærendi cura decôris.* *JUV.*

—"Her opinion will be asked first. Then those who are her inferiors in years and skill will give their votes, as though their mistress's good name or life were at stake. So great is the anxiety for gaining beauty." A consultation of lady's-maids upon their mistress's toilet.

*Sentio te sedem hōmīnum ac domum contemplâri; quæ si tibi parva (ut est) ita videtur, hæc cœlestia semper spectâto; illa humâna contemnito.* *CIC.*—"I perceive that you contemplate the seat and the habitation of man; now, if it appears as little to you as it really is, you should fix your eyes steadily upon heavenly objects, and despise those of this world."

*Septem convivium, novem convicium.*—"Seven's a banquet,

nine's a brawl." A favourite dinner maxim of the ancients.

*Septem horas dormisse sat est juvenique, senique.*—"Seven hours of sleep is enough for old or young." A mediæval aphorism probably.

*Septennis quum sit, nondum edidit dentes.* *Prov.*—"Though he is seven years of age, he has not yet cut his teeth." Said ironically of men who devote themselves to frivolous or childish pursuits.

—*Sepulchri*

*Mitte supervacuos honores.* *HOR.*

—"Dispense with the superfluous honours of the tomb."

Abstain from all vain parade and show.

*Sequentem fugit, fugientem sequitur.*—"It flies from him who pursues it, it pursues him who flies." Said of glory. See

*Quod sequitur, &c.*

*Sequestrari facias.* *Law Lat.*—"Cause to be sequestered."

An order for sequestration.

*Sequitur superbos ultor a tergo Deus.* *SEN.*—"An avenging God follows close at the back of the proud."

*Sequitur ver hyemem.* *Prov.*—"Spring follows winter." Bad fortune will not last for ever.

—*Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis.* *VIRG.*—"And he follows his father, not with equal steps." These words may be applied to a son who fails to equal the talent displayed by his father.

*Sera in fundo parsimonia.* *SEN.*—"Economy is too late at the bottom of the purse." "Too late when all is spent."

*Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via.* *SEN.*—"The way to good manners is never too late."

*Seria cum possim, quod delectantia malim*

*Scribere, tu causa es, lector.*— *MART.*

—"That I prefer to write of lighter subjects, when I am able to treat of serious ones, thóu, reader, art the cause."

Address of an author whose only object is to consult the taste of his readers.

*Seriãtim.*—"In order." According to rank or priority.

*Series implexa causarum.* *SEN.*—"The complicated chain of causes." Fate.

*Serit arbóres quæ in altëra sæcūla prosint.* *An adaptation from STATIUS.*—"He plants trees for the benefit of a future age."

*Serius aut citius sedem præperamus ad unam.*— OVID.—  
“Sooner or later we all hasten to one place.” All are  
born to die.

*Sermo datur cunctis, animi sapientia paucis.*—“Language is  
given to all, wisdom to few.”

*Sermone huic obsõnas.* PLAUT.—“By your talking you  
drown his voice.”

—*Sero clypeum post vulnera sumo.* OVID.—“Wounded,  
too late I take my shield.”

*Sero recusat ferre quod subiit jugum.* SEN.—“Too late he  
refuses to bear the yoke to which he has submitted.”

*Serò respicitur tellus, ubi fune soluto,*

*Currit in immensum panda carina salum.* OVID.

—“Too late we look back upon the land when the moor-  
ings are loosed, and the curved keel runs out into the  
boundless deep.”

*Sero sapiunt Phryges.* Prov.—“The Trojans become wise  
too late.” When their city was on the point of being  
taken, they began to think of restoring Helen.

*Sero venientibus ossa.*—“The bones for those who come  
late.” The share left for those who come late to din-  
ner.

*Serpens ni edat serpentem, draco non fiet.* Prov.—“A ser-  
pent, unless he devours a serpent, will not become a  
dragon.” This adage implies that kings only become  
great by the destruction of neighbouring potentates.

—*Serpens, sitis, ardor, arẽnæ*

*Dulcia virtuti.*—

LUCAN.

—“Serpents, thirst, heat, sands, are all sweet to heroic val-  
our.” The speech of Cato to his troops when about to  
cross the deserts of Libya.

*Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis.* SEN.—“It is too  
late to be on our guard when we are in the midst of mis-  
fortunes.”

*Serus in cælum redeas, diuque*

*Lætus intersis populo.*— HOR.

—“May it be long before you return to heaven, and may  
you long live happily among your people!” A flattering  
compliment addressed to Augustus; and since paid to  
other potentates.

*Servare cives, major est virtus patriæ patri.* SEN.—“To præ-

serve his fellow-citizens is the greatest of virtues in the father of his country."

*Servāre leges patrias pulchrum ac bonum.*—"To observe the laws of our country is honourable and good."

*Servātā semper lege et ratiōne loquendi.* JUV.—"Always observing the rules and principles of grammar."

—*Servētur ad imum*

*Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.* HOR.

—"Let [the character] be maintained to the very last, just as it begins, and so be consistent with itself."

*Servientes servitūte ego servos introduxi mihi,*

*Non qui mihi impērarent.*— PLAUT.

—"I have brought servants into my house to serve, not to command, me."

*Serviet æternum, quia parvo nesciet uti.* HOR.—"He will be always a slave, because he knows not how to enjoy a little." A slave to his own boundless and ungratified desires.

*Seu cælidus sanguis seu rerum inscītia vexat.* HOR.—"Whether it is the heat of your blood, or your ignorance of the world, that influences you."

*Seu quis Olympiæcæ mirātus præmia palmæ*

*Pascit equos, seu quis fortes ad arātra juvencos;*

*Corpōra præcipuè matrum legat.*— VIRG.

—"Whether any one, aspiring to the praises of the Olympic palm, breeds horses, or sturdy bullocks for the plough, let him choose, with especial care, the dams for their shape." The qualities of the *sire* are most regarded at the present day.

*Seu recreāre volet tenuātum corpus; ubi ve*

*Accedent anni, et tractāri mollius ætas*

*Imbecilla volet.*—

HOR.

—"Or if he shall desire to refresh his emaciated body; or if, when years approach, his feeble old age shall require to be treated more tenderly." Words quoted by Lord Monboddo, shortly before his death.

*Six horas somno, tōtidem des lēgibus æquis;*

*Quātuor orābis, des epūlisque duas.*

*Quod sup̄erest ultra, sacris largire Camænis.* COKE.

—"Give six hours to sleep, as many to the study of just

laws. Pray four hours, and give two to refreshment. All that remains, bestow upon the sacred Muses."

*Sexu fœmina, ingènio vir.*—"In sex a woman, in genius a man." Epitaph of Maria Theresa of Austria.

*Si ad honestâtem nati sumus, ea aut sola expetenda est, aut certe omni pondère grâvior est habenda quam reliqua omnia.*

CIC.—"If we are born for the practice of virtue, it ought either to be our only object, or at least deemed of far more weighty importance than anything else."

*Si ad naturam vivas, nunquam eris pauper; si ad opiniõnem, nunquam dives.* SEN.—"If you live according to what nature requires, you will never be poor; if according to the notions of men, you never will be rich."

—*Si ad paupertâtem admigrant infûmiæ, Grâvior paupertas fit, fides sublestior.* PLAUT.

—"If disgrace is added to poverty, poverty will be more unendurable, character more frail."

*Si antiquitâtem spectes, est vetustissîma; si dignitâtem, est honoratissîma; si jurisdictionem, est capacissîma.* COKE.—

"If you consider its antiquity, it is most ancient; if its dignity, it is most honourable; if its jurisdiction, it is most extensive." A description by Coke of the English House of Commons.

*Si benè commēnîni, causæ sunt quinque bibendi;*

*Hospîtis adventus, prasens sitis, atque futûra,*

*Aut vini bõnitas, aut qualibet altëra causa.*

—"If I remember right, there are five excuses for drinking: the visit of a friend, thirst existing, thirst to come, the goodness of the wine, or any other excuse you please."

These lines have been translated by Dean Aldrich, a good scholar and musician, and a lover of his pipe and good-fellowship. Attributed by Menage (i. 172) to Père Sirmond.

*Si cãdère necesse est, occurrendum discrîmîni.* TACIT.—"If we must fall, let us boldly face the danger." Misfortune ought to be met with energy.

*Si caput dolet omnia membra languent.* Aphorism.—"If the head aches, all the members of the body are languid."

In the body politic, incompetence in the ruler entails disorder among those below him.

*Si claudo cohãbitēs, subclaudicãre disces.*—"If you live with

him who is lame, you will learn to limp." The result of evil associations. A mediæval proverb.

*Si cui vis aptè nūbĕre, nube pari.* OVID.—“If you wish to marry suitably, marry your equal.” The poet alludes to equality of years; he might, with equal justice, have alluded to equality of condition.

*Si cum hāc exceptiōne detur sāpientia, ut illam inclūsam tēneam, nec enunciem, rejiciam.* SEN.—“If wisdom were offered me on condition that I should keep it bottled up, I would not accept it.” See *Quis enim*, &c., and *Scire tuum*, &c.

*Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?*—“If God is with us, who shall be against us?”

*Si dicentis erunt fortūnis absōna dicta,*

*Romāni tollent ēquītes pēdītesque cachinnum.* HOR.

—“If the words of the speaker are at variance with his fortunes, both Roman knights and plebeians will laugh at your expense.”

—*Si dixĕris, Æstuo, sudat.* JUV.—“If you say ‘I am warm,’ he sweats.” Applied to one of those truckling haugers-on who are always of the same opinion with their patrons. See *Græculus esuriens*, &c.

—*Si dum vivas*

*Tibi bene facias, jam, pol, id quidem esse haud perlonginquum, Neque si hoc hōdie amīsĕris, post in morte id eventūrum esse unquam.* PLAUT.

—“If while you live you enjoy yourself, why, really, that is for no very long time: so too, if you lose the present day, it can never return to you after you are dead.”

*Si est ānimus æquus tibi, satis habes, qui bene vitam colas.* PLAUT.—“If you have a well-regulated mind, you are possessed of abundance, in leading a good life.”

*Si ex re sit popūli Romāni, feri.*—“If it be for the good of the Roman people, strike the blow.” The dying words of the Emperor Galba, as given by Tacitus and Suetonius, and quoted by Lord Bacon.

*Si foret in terris, ridĕret Democrītus.*— HOR.—“If Democritus were on earth, he would laugh.” Democritus laughed at the follies of mankind: hence he was called, “The laughing philosopher.”

*Si foret in terris, ridēret Heraclitus.*—“If Heraclitus were on earth, even he would laugh.” This philosopher was continually weeping for the follies of mankind. A proverb, adapted from the preceding line.

*Si fortūna juvat, cavēto tolli;*

*Si fortūna tonat, cavēto mergi.* AUSON.

—“If fortune favours you, be not elated; if fortune thunders, do not sink.” In all circumstances preserve equanimity.

*Si fractus illābātur orbis,*

*Impāvīdum fērient ruīnæ.* HOR.

—“If the world’s wreck should fall about him, the ruins would crush him unconcerned.” Said of the man conscious of his integrity.

*Si fuit errandum, causas habet error honestas.* OVID.—“If I was to err, my error has a fair excuse.”

*Si genus humanum, et mortalia temnitis arma;*

*At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.* VIRG.

—“If you despise the human race and mortal arms, still expect that the gods will be mindful of right and wrong.”

*Si in hoc erro quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, libenter erro; nec mihi hunc errorem quo delector dum vivo extorqueri volo.* CIC.—“If in this I err, that I believe the souls of men to be immortal, I err willingly; nor do I wish this error, in which I take a delight, to be wrested from me whilst I live.”

*Si incolæ bene sunt morati, pulchre munitum arbitror.* PLAUT.

—“If the inhabitants of a city have good morals, I consider it well fortified.”

*Si iudicas, cognosce; si regnas, jube.* SEN.—“If you are a judge, investigate; if you are a ruler, command.” The difference between judicial and ministerial duties. In the one you must be governed by evidence; in the other, by your own perception of right and wrong.

*Si juxta claudum habites, subclaudicare discas.* PROV.—“If you live near a lame man, you will learn to limp.” See *Claudicantis*, &c., and *Si claudio*, &c.

*Si laus hominem allicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem à foedissimis factis potest avocare.* CIC.—“If the love of praise cannot induce a man to act honestly,

the fear of punishment can never restrain him from the basest of actions."

*Si leonina pellis non satis est, assuenda vulpina.* *Prov.*—"If the lion's skin will not do, we must sew on that of the fox." What cannot be effected by force may be compassed by craft.

*Si me mendacii captas, non potes me cāpĕre.*—"If you are trying to catch me in a lie, you cannot catch me."

*Si meliōres sunt quos ducit amor, plures sunt quos corrigit timor.* *COKE.*—"If those are the best whom love induces, they are the most whom fear holds in check."

*Si mihi pergit quæ vult dicere, ea quæ non vult audiet.* *TER.*—"If he persists in saying whatever he likes against me, he shall hear what he will not like himself."

*Si (Mimnermus uti censet), sine amōre jocisque Nil est jucundum, vivas in amōre jocisque.* *HOR.*

—"If (as Mimnermus thinks) there is no pleasure without love and mirth, live amid love and mirth."

*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*—"If you seek my monument, look around." Epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect who designed St. Paul's Cathedral in London, the greatest memorial of his fame.

—*Si mutabile pectus*

*Est tibi, consiliis, non curribus, utere nostris.* *OVID.*

—"If you have a mind capable of change, use my advice and not my chariot." The advice of Apollo to Phaethon.

*Si natura negat, facit indignatio versum.* *JUV.*—"Though Nature denied the power, indignation would give birth to verses."

*Si nihil infesti durus vidisset Ulysses;*

*Penelope felix, sed sine laude, foret.* *OVID.*

—"If the hardy Ulysses had seen no adversity, Penelope would have been happy, but unknown to fame." Virtue is only proved by misfortune.

*Si non errasset, fecerat ille minus.* *MART.*—"If he had not committed an error, he would have done less." Said of a person who, having been negligent in his duty, exerts all his energy to retrieve his character.

*Si non esse domi, quos des, causābere nummos;*

*Litēra poscetur.*—

*OVID.*

—“If you say that you have no money at home to pay with, a bill will be asked for.”

—*Si non*

*Intendes añimum štúdiis et rebus honestis,  
Invidiá vel amóre vigil torquēbère.*— HOR.

—“If you do not apply your mind to study and laudable pursuits, you will be tormented and kept awake by envy or by love.”

*Si non pertasum thälämi, tædæque fuisset;  
Huic uni forsán pötui succumbère culpæ.* VIRG.

—“Had I not been tired of the marriage-bed and nuptial endearments, to this one frailty I might perhaps give way”

—Of marrying in her widowhood.

*Si nümères anno soles et nübila toto,  
Invēnies nütídum sæpius esse diem.* OVID.

—“If you count the fine days and the cloudy ones throughout the year, you will find that the bright days are the most in number.”

—*Si parva licet compōnère magnis.* VIRG.—“If I may be allowed to compare small things with great.”

*Si poēma loquens pictūra est, pictūra tãcítum poēma debet esse.*  
AD HERENN.—“If a poem is a speaking picture, a picture ought to be a silent poem.” See *Mutum est*, &c.

*Si possis suãviter, si non quocunq̄ue modo.*—“Gently if you can, if not, by any means.”

*Si præsens bene collocãveris, de futũro tibi dũbium non erit.*—  
“If you make a good use of the present time, you need not be apprehensive as to the future.”

*Si qua fidem tanto est õpëri latũra vetustas.* VIRG.—“If posterity will give any credit to so great an exploit.”

*Si qua, metu dempto, casta est, ea dēñique casta est.* OVID.—  
“If any woman preserves her chastity when fear of detection is removed, she, indeed, is chaste.” Ovid had only experience of the more worthless part of the sex, and believed, with Pope, that every “woman is at heart a rake.”

*Si quid amicum erga bene feci, aut consului fidēlĩter,  
Non vīdeor mēruisse laudem; culpã cãruisse arbitror.*

PLAUT.

—“If I have in any way acted well towards my friend, or have faithfully consulted his advantage; I deem myself

not deserving of praise; I consider only that I am free from blame."

*Si quid feceris honestum cum labore, labor abit, honestum manet. Si quid feceris turpe cum voluptate, voluptas abit, turpitudō manet.*—"If you have done anything honourable by dint of labour, the labour is past, the honour survives. If you have done anything base for pleasure's sake, the pleasure is past, the baseness survives."

*Si quid ingenui sanguinis habes, non pluris eum facies quam lutum.* PETRON. ARBITER.—"If you have any free-born blood in you, you will esteem him no more than you would a lump of clay."

—*Si quid novisti rectius istis*

*Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.* HOR.

—"If you know anything better than these maxims, candidly impart it; if not, with me adopt these."

*Si quis.*—"If any one." A notification by a candidate for orders, inquiring if any impediment is alleged against him, is so called.

*Si quis clericus, aut monachus, verba jocularia risum moventia serat, anathemata esto.*—"If any clerk or monk shall use a jocular expression exciting laughter, let him be excommunicated." An ordinance of the 2nd Council of Carthage.

*Si quis dat mannos, ne quere in dentibus annos.*—"You must not look a gift horse in the mouth." A mediæval Leonine proverb.

*Si quis Deus mihi largiatur ut hęc ætate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, valde recusem.* CIC.—"If any god were to grant that at this age I should become a child again and cry in the cradle, I should decidedly refuse."

*Si quis mutuum cui dederit, fit pro proprio perditum.* PLAUT.—"If one lends money to another, it is lost so far as being one's own."

*Si, quoties homines peccant, sua fulmina mittat Jupiter, ex quo tempore inermis erit.*

OVID.

—"If, as oft as mortals sin, Jove were to hurl his lightnings, in a little time he would be without weapons."

*Si res ita sit, valeat lætitia!*—"If this is the fact, then farewell happiness!"

*Si Romæ fuëris, Romāno vivito more ;*

*Si fuëris ālibi, vivito sicut ibi.* ST. AMBROSE.

—“If you are at Rome, live after the Roman fashion ; if you are in any other place, live as they do there.”

*Si sāpias, sāpias ; hābeas quod Dī dabunt boni.* PLAUT.—

“If you are wise, be wise. Take the good the gods provide you.”

—*Si sapis,*

*Neque præterquam quas ipse amor molestias*

*Habet, addas, et illas, quas habet, rectè feras.* TER.

—“If you are wise, you will not add to the troubles which love brings, but will bear with patience those which belong to it.”

*Si sitis, nihil intèrest utrum aqua sit an vinum : nec refert utrum sit aureum pōcūlum an vitreum.* SEN.—“If you are thirsty, it matters not whether it be water or wine ; nor does it signify whether the cup be of gold or of glass.”

*Si sol splendescat Mariā purificante,*

*Majōr erit glācies post festum quam fuit ante.*

—“If the sun shines on the Purification of St. Mary, the frost will be greater after the feast than it was before.”

A mediæval proverb ; similar to

“If Candlemas day be fair and bright,  
Winter will have another flight.”

—*Si stīmulos pugnis cædis, mānibus plus dolet.* PLAUT.

—“If you thump a goad with your fists, your hands suffer the most.” An evil is aggravated by foolish opposition.

*Si tamen, e nobis āliquid, nisi nomen et umbra,*

*Restat, in Elysiā valle Tibullus erit.* OVID.

—“If however aught of us but the name and shade remains, Tibullus will exist in the Elysian vales.”

*Si te fēcërit secūriōrem.* Law Term.—“If he gives you security.” If he holds you harmless.

*Si te nulla movet tantārum gloria rerum.* VIRG.—“If you are unmoved by the glory of exploits so mighty.”

—*Si te proverbialia tangunt,*

*Mense malas Maio nūbëre vulgus ait.* OVID.

—“If proverbs have any weight with you, the common people say that ‘bad prove the wives that are married in

May.' " Because the Lemuria, or rites of the dead, were celebrated in that month.

*Si tempus in studia confēras, omne vitæ fastīdium effūgēris; nec noctem fieri optābis tædio lucis, nec tibi gravis eris, nec aliis supervācuus.* SEN.—“If you devote your time to study, you will avoid all the irksomeness of life; you will neither long for the night, being tired of the day; nor will you be a burden to yourself, or make your society insupportable to others.”

*Si tibi deficient mēdīci, mēdīci tibi fiant*

*Hæc tria; mens hilāris, rēquies, moderāta diæta.*

*Maxim of the School of Health at Salerno.*

—“If you stand in need of physicians, let these three things be your physicians; a cheerful mind, relaxation from business, and a moderate diet.”

*Si turpia sunt quæ facis, quid refert nēmīnem scire, cum tu scias? O te misērum, si contemnis hunc testem.* SEN.—

“If what you do is criminal, what matters it that no one else knows, when you know it yourself? O miserable man, if you despise this testimony.” The condemning power of a bad conscience.

*Si vales, bene est; ego quidem valeo.*—“If you are well, 'tis good; as for me, I am well.”

*Si vir es, i.*— OVID.—“If you are a man, go.”

*Si vis incōlūmem, si vis te reddere sanum,*

*Curas tolle graves, irasci crede profānum.*

—“If you wish to be safe in person and in health, shun weighty cares, and deem it profane to be angry.” Mediæval lines.

—*Si vis me flere, dolendum est*

*Primum ipsi tibi.*—

HOR.

—“If you wish me to sympathize, you must first show grief yourself.” Advice given to the actor or writer of tragedy.

*Si vis pacem, para bellum.*—“If you wish for peace, be prepared for war.” An armed peace is the best security against war.

*Si vos valetis, bene est, ego quidem valeo.*—“If you are well, 'tis good; I myself am well.” Sometimes abbreviated thus, *Si Vos V. B. E. E. Q. V.*

*Si vulnus tibi, monstratā radice vel herbā,*

*Non fieret levius, fugeres rādice vel herbis  
Proficiente nihil curārier.*— HOR.

—“If you had a wound which was not relieved by the application of a plant or root prescribed for it, you would reject the plant or root that had not effected a cure.”

*Sibi quisque peccat.* *Prov.*—“Every one who sins sins against himself.” Our sins fall *on our own heads*, whatever may be our object in sinning.

—*Sibi quivis  
Speret idem : sudet multum, frustrāque laboret  
Ausus idem.*— HOR.

—“Anybody might hope to do the same thing, but would sweat much and labour in vain, in attempting it.” The result of a vain attempt to imitate a great author.

*Sibi uni fortunam debet.*—“He owes his fortune to himself alone.”

*Sic agitur censūra, et sic exempla parantur ;  
Cum vindex, alios quod monet, ipse facit.* OVID.

—“Thus is a censorship discharged, and thus is an example given ; when the assertor of morality himself practises that which he enjoins on others.”

*Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida æquora placat.* VIRG.—“He so says, and quicker than speech he lulls the swelling seas.”

*Sic animum tempusque traho ; meque ipse redūco  
A contemplātu, summōveōque, mali.* OVID.

—“Thus do I occupy my mind and my hours ; and thus do I take myself away and withdraw myself from the contemplation of my woes.”

*Sic cogitandum est tanquam aliquis in pectus intimum inspicere possit.* SEN.—“You ought so to regulate your thoughts, as if any one could look into the inmost recesses of your breast.”

*Sic cum infēriore vivas, quemadmodum tecum supēriorem velis vivere.* SEN.—“So live with your inferior, as you would wish a superior to live with you.”

—*Sic cum manus impia sævit,  
Sanguine Cæsareo Romānum extinguere nomen ;  
Attōnitum tantæ subito terrōre ruina  
Hūmānum genus est, totusque perhorruit orbis.* OVID.

—“Thus, when an impious band of traitors madly raged

to extinguish the Roman name in the blood of Cæsar, the human race was astounded with sudden terror at ruin so universal, and the whole earth shook with horror." In allusion to the prodigies which were said to have happened at the time of the murder of Julius Cæsar.

*Sic delatōres, genus hōmīnum publico exitio repertum, et pœnis nunquam satis coercitum, per præmia eliciebantur.* TACIT.

—"Thus were informers, a description of men introduced for the public destruction, and never sufficiently restrained by penalties, invited to action by rewards." The historian is speaking of the informers, who swarmed and flourished in imperial Rome.

*Sic ego nec sine te nec tecum vivere possum;*

*Et videor voti nescius esse mei.*

OVID.

—"Thus I can neither live without you nor yet with you; and I seem not to know my own wishes."

—*Sic itur ad astra.* VIRG.—"Thus do we reach the stars." By the path of virtue.

*Sic noctem pãtrã, sic duram carmine, donec*

*Injiciat rãdios in mea vina dies.*

PROPERT.

—"Thus will I pass the night with the goblet and the song, until the day shall shed its rays upon my wine."

—*Sic omnia fatis.*

*In pejus ruere et retro sublapsa referri.* VIRG.

—"Thus, by the Fates' decree, all things change quickly for the worse and retrograde." A destiny fixed and immutable was held by the ancients to rule all things.

*Sic passim.*—"So in various places."

*Sic præsentiibus utãris voluptãtibus ut futũris non noceas.* SEN.

—"So enjoy present pleasures as not to alloy those which are to come." Beware of being cloyed by satiety.

*Sic quibus intumuit suffusã venter ab undã;*

*Quo plus sunt potã, plus sitiuntur aquã.* OVID.

—"So, with those troubled with dropsy, the more water they drink, the more they thirst."

—*Sic quisque pavendo*

*Dat vires famã, nullõque auctõre matorum*

*Quã finxere timet.*—

LUCAN.

—"Thus each person by his fears gives strength to rumour; and without any real ground for apprehending evil fears what he has conjured up."

*Sic transit gloria mundi* —“Thus passes away the glory of this world.” Beginning of a Sequence of the Romish Church, and said to have been formerly used at the inauguration of the popes of Rome.

*Sic utēre tuo ut aliēno ne lædas.* COKE.—“So use your own, as not to injure the property of another.” So use your own property, as not to cause a nuisance or injury to others.

*Sic visum Vēnērī; cui placet impāres  
Formas, atque ānimos sub juga ahēnea  
Sævo mittēre cum joco.* HOR.

—“Such is the will of Venus; who delights, in cruel sport, to subject to her brazen yoke persons and tempers ill suited to each other.”

*Sic vita erat; fācīlè omnes perferre ac pati;  
Cum quibus erat cunque unā, his sese dedēre;  
Eōrum obsēqui studiis; adversus nēmīni,  
Nunquam præpōnens se āliis.*— TER.

—“Such was his life; readily to bear and comply with all; with whomsoever he was in company, to them to resign himself; to devote himself to their pursuits; at variance with no one, and never preferring himself to others.”

*Sic vive cum homīnibus tanquam Deus videat, et videt.* SEN.  
—“So live with men, as if God might see, and does see you.”

*Sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratiōne voluntas.* JUV.—“So I will it, so I command it, let my pleasure stand for my reason.” In the original, the line begins, *Hoc volo, &c.*

*Sic vos non vobis.* See *Hos ego, &c.*

*Sicut ante.*—“As before.”

—*Sicut meus est mos,  
Nescio quid mēditans nugārum, totus in illis.* HOR.

—“Meditating on some trifle or other, as is my habit, and totally intent upon it.”

*Sicut Notus pulvĕrem, sic luxuries imprōbos gyrat.*—“As the south wind carries along the dust, so does sensuality the wicked.” A mediæval passage.

—*Sicut  
Parvūla (nam exemplo est) magni formica labōris  
Ore trahit quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo  
Quem struit; haud ignāra, ac non incauta futūri.* HOR.

—“ Thus the little ant (for she is an example) with vast toil carries in her mouth all she can, and adds to the heap which she piles up, by no means ignorant or regardless of the future.”

*Sicūti aurum ignis, ita etiam amīcos tempus jūdīcat.*—“ As fire tries gold, so does time try friends.”

*Silent leges inter arma.* CIC.—See *Inter arma*, &c.

—*Silvis, ubi passim*

*Palantes error certo de trāmite pellit,  
Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum, abit.*— HOR.

—“ As in the woods, where a mistake leads people to wander from the proper path; one deviates to the right, another to the left.”

*Simia, quam simīlis, turpissīma bestia, nobis!*—“ The ape, that most vile beast, how like it is to ourselves!”

*Simia simia est, etiamsi aurea gestet insignia.* Prov.—“ An ape is an ape still, though it wear jewels of gold.”

—*Simīle gaudet simīli.* Prov.—“ Like loves like.” See *Pares cum*, &c.

—*Simīles aliōrum respīce casus,*

*Mitius ista feres.*— OVID.—See *Quoties flenti*, &c.

*Simīles habent labia lactūcas.* Prov.—“ Like lips like lettuce.”

Every class has its own tastes and predilections. Said by Crassus, on seeing an ass eat thistles; the only occasion on which he was known to laugh.

*Simīlia simīlibus curantur.*—“ Like things are cured by like.” The basis of Homœopathy.

*Simplex munditiis.* HOR.—“ Simple in neat attire.” “ Neat but not gaudy.”

—*Simul ac durāvērīt ætas*

*Membra ānīmumque tuum, nabis sine cortīce.*— HOR.

—“ As soon as age shall have strengthened your limbs and your mind, you will swim without cork.”

—*Simul et jucunda et idōnea dicere vitæ.* HOR.—“ To tell at the same time what is pleasant and what is suited to life.” To blend amusement with instruction.

*Simulātio amōris pejor odio est.* PLINY the Younger.—“ Pretended love is worse than hatred.”

*Sincērum est nisi vas, quodcunq̄ue infundis acescit.* HOR.—

“ Unless the vessel is clean, whatever you pour into it

turns sour." If the youthful mind is not properly prepared, the lessons of instruction will be turned to bad purpose. We see daily instances in the perverted use made of the arts of reading and writing.

*Sine Cērere et Baccho friget Venus.*—"Without Ceres and Bacchus, Venus will starve." Without the support of wine and food, love would soon perish.

*Sine curâ.*—"Without care." A *sinecure* is a place or appointment of which the only duty is that of receiving the salary.

*Sine die.*—"Without a day." An assembly is adjourned *sine die* when no time is named for its reassembling for the consideration of the business for which it originally met.

*Sine fuco et fallaciâ homo.* CIC.—"A man without guile and deceit."

*Sine invidiâ.*—"Without envy." Not invidiously.

*Sine me, vacuum tempus ne quod dem mihi*

*Labōris.*—

TER.

—"Allow me to grant myself no leisure, no respite from labour."

*Sine me vocâri pessimum, ut dives vocer.* Prov.—"Call me all that's bad, so you call me rich." The maxim of one who makes money his chief object.

—*Sine militis usu*

*Mollia sēcūræ peragēbant ōtia mentes.* OVID.

—"Without occasion for soldiers, the minds of men, free from care, enjoyed an easy tranquillity." The happy state of man in the Golden Age.

*Sine odio.*—"Without hatred."

*Sine pectōre corpus.*—"A body without a heart."

*Sine pennis volâre haud fâcile est.* PLAUT.—"It is not easy to fly without wings." Said of those who attempt to do what is beyond their natural capacity.

*Sine probâ causâ.*—"Without approved cause."

*Sine prole.*—"Without offspring." Sometimes abbreviated, *S. P.*

*Sine quâ non.*—"Without which, not." Anything indispensable, and without which another cannot exist.

*Sine quereîâ mortalitâtis jura pendâmus.* SEN.—"Let us abide by the laws of mortality without complaining."

*Sine virtūte argūtum civem mihi hābeam pro præficā,  
Quæ alios collaudat, eapse se vero non potest.* PLAUT.

—“Without valour an eloquent citizen is like a hired mourner, who praises other people for that which he cannot do himself.” The *præficæ*, or hired mourners, were females.

*Sine virtūte esse amicitia nullo pacto potest; quæ autem inter bonos amicitia dicitur, hæc inter malos factio est.* SALL.—

“There can be no true friendship without virtue; for that bond which, among good men, is called friendship, among wicked men becomes faction.”

*Singūla de nobis anni prædantur euntes.* HOR.—“Each passing year deprives us of something.”

*Singūla quæque locum teneant sortita decenter.* HOR.—“Let each keep the place assigned it by its respective properties.” The character of Tragedy is not to be blended with that of Comedy.

*Singūla quid rēferam? nil non mortāle tenēmus,  
Pectōris exceptis ingēniique bonis.* OVID.

—“Why should I enter into details? we have nothing that is not perishable, except the blessings of the heart and of the intellect.”

*Sint Mæcenātes, non dērunť, Flacce, Marōnes;  
Virgīliumque tibi vel tua rura dabunt.* MART.

—“Let there be Mæcenases, Flaccus, and Maros will not be wanting; and even your own fields will give you a Virgil.” In allusion to the patronage given by Mæcenās to Virgil.

*Sint sales sine vilitāte.*—“Let your jests be without vulgarity.”

*Sit bona librōrum et provisæ frugis in annum  
Cōpia.*— HOR.

—“Let me have a good supply of books, and a store of provisions for the year.” The great necessities with Horace for the true enjoyment of life.

*Sit brevis aut nullus tibi somnus meridiānus.* Maxim of the School of Salerno.—“At midday take either a short nap or none at all.”

*Sit mihi fas audita loqui; sit nūmīne vestro  
Pandēre res altā terra et caligīne mersas.* VIRG.

—“Be it permitted me to utter what I have heard; may

I by your divine will disclose things buried in the depths of the earth and in darkness.”

—*Sit mihi mensa tripes et*

*Concha salis puri, et toga, quæ defendere frigus,  
Quamvis crassa queat.*—

HOR.

—“Let me have but a three-legged table, a shell full of pure salt, and a garment, which, though coarse, may keep off the cold.”

*Sit mihi quod nunc est, etiam minus; ut mihi vivam*

*Quod superest ævi, si quod superesse volunt Di.* HOR.

—“May my fortune be as it is now, or even less; so I enjoy myself for the remainder of my days, if the gods will that any do remain.”

*Sit modus lasso maris, et viarum,*

*Militiæque.*

HOR.

—“Let there be an end to my fatigues by sea, by land, and in warfare.”

*Sit piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox.* OVID.—“A prince should be slow to inflict punishment, prompt to reward.”

*Sit procul omne nefas; ut amêris, amâbilis esto.* OVID.—“Afar be all criminal designs; that you may be loved, be worthy to be loved.”

*Sit tibi crêdibilis sermo, consuêtâque verba.* OVID.—“Let your language be intelligible, and your words such as are commonly used.”

*Sit tibi terra levis.*—“May the earth lie light upon thee.” Often found in Roman Epitaphs, as also in the abbreviated form, *S. T. T. L.* These words are wittily parodied in the well-known Epitaph on Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect:

“Lie heavy on him, earth, for he  
Laid many a heavy load on thee.”

*Sit tua cura sequi, me duce tutus eris.* OVID.—“Be it your care to follow, with me your guide you will be safe.”

*Sit vênia verbis.*—“May pardon be granted to my words.”

*Sive pium vis hoc, sive hoc muliêbre vocâri;*

*Confiteor misêro molle cor esse mihi.*

OVID.

—“Whether you call it affectionate, or whether womanish, I confess that the heart of poor me is but tender.”

*Societâtis vinculum est ratio et oratio.* CIC.—“Reason and speech are the bond of human society.”

*Socius atque comes, tum honoris, tum etiam calamitatis.* CIC.

—“The companion and sharer as well of my honours as of my misfortunes.”

*Socius fidelis anchora tuta est.*—“A faithful companion is a sure anchor.”

*Socrates, cui nulla pars sapientiæ obscura fuit, non erubuit tunc, cum interpositâ arundine cruribus suis, cum parvulis filiölis ludens, ab Alcibiade risus est.* VALER. MAX.—

“Socrates, to whom no branch of wisdom was unknown, was not ashamed, when, being found astride a stick, playing with some little children, he was laughed at by Alcibiades.”

*Socrates quidem cum rogâretur cujâtem se ipse diceret, mundanum inquit; totius enim mundi se inclam et civem arbitrabatur.* CIC.—“Socrates, when asked of what country he called himself, answered, of the world; for he considered himself an inhabitant and citizen of the whole world.”

—*Sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras.* VIRG.—“The setting sun doubles the lengthening shadows.”

*Sol occubuit; nox nulla secuta est.*—“The sun has set; no night has ensued.” A piece of flattery addressed to a son, and equally complimentary to his father. Burton applies it to Charles I., as the successor of James. Camden says it is ascribed to Giraldus, and refers to the succession of Richard on the death of Henry II. See *Mira cano*, &c.

*Solâmen miseris socios habuisse doloris.*—“It is some comfort to the wretched to have partners in their woes.”

—*Solëbâmus consümere longa loquendo Tempora, sermônem deficiente die.* OVID.

—“We were in the habit of spending much of our time in conversation; and the day sufficed not for our discourse.”

*Solem e mundo tollunt qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt.*—“They deprive the world of the sun who deprive life of friendship.”

—*Solem quis dicere falsum Audeat?*— VIRG.

—“Who dares call the sun a deceiver?” Virgil says this when about to mention the prognostics afforded by the sun for fair or foul weather.

*Solent mendaces luere pœnas malifici.* PHÆD.—“Liars generally pay the penalty of their guilt.”

*Solet a despectis par referri gratia.* PHÆD.—“Repayment in kind is generally made by those who are despised.”

*Soli lumen mutuāri; cælo stellas; ranæ aquam.* *Prov.*—  
“To lend light to the sun, stars to the heavens, and water to the frogs.”

*Solitūdinem faciunt, pacem appellant.* *TACIT.*—“They make a desert and call it peace.” The conduct pursued by some civilized nations in exterminating what they call barbarians.

*Sollicitant ālii remis freta cæca, ruuntque  
In ferrum: pēnētrant aulas, et limīna regum.* *VIRG.*

—“Some harass unknown seas with oars; some rush into arms; some work their way into courts and the palaces of kings.” Virgil contrasts the quiet of a country life with the conditions of the sailor, the soldier, and the courtier. See *O fortunati nimium, &c.*

*Solo cedit, quicquid solo plantātur.* *Law Max.*—“Whatever is planted in the soil goes with the soil.”

*Solum patriæ omnibus est carum, dulce, atque jucundum.* *CIC.*  
—“His native soil is sweet, dear, and delightful to every one.”

*Solve senescentem matūre sanus equum, ne  
Peccet ad extrēmum ridendus.*— *HOR.*

—“Wisely in time dismiss the aged courser, lest, an object of derision, he stumble at last.”

*Solvit ad diem.* *Law Term.*—“He paid to the day.” A plea to an action of debt.

*Solvite tantis ānimum monstribus,  
Solvite, Sūpēri.*— *SEN.*

—“Save, ye gods of heaven, from such chimæras, save the mind!”

—*Solvitque ānīmis mirācula rerum,  
Eripuitque Jovi fulmen, vīresque tonanti.* *MANIL.*

—“He both freed our minds from dread of things above, and snatched the lightnings from Jove, and from the thunderer his might.” See *Eripuit cælo, &c.*

*Solvuntur tabulæ.*—“The bills are dismissed.”

*Somne quies rerum, placidissīme, somne, Deōrum,  
Pax ānīmi, quem cura fugit, qui corda diurnis  
Fessa ministeriis mulces, repārasque labōri.* *OVID.*

—“Sleep, thou repose of all things; sleep, thou gentlest of the deities; thou peace of the mind, from whom care flies; who dost soothe the hearts of men wearied with the toils of the day, and dost recruit them for labour.”

*Somnia me terrent veros imitantia casus ;*

*Et vigilans sensus in mea damna mei.* OVID.

—“Visions alarm me, that portray my real misfortunes ;  
and my senses are ever awake to my sorrows.”

*Somnia, terrōres mägicos, mīrācūla, sagas,*

*Nocturnos Lēmūres, portentāque Thessāla, rides ?* HOR.

—“Can you laugh at dreams, magic terrors, wonders,  
witches, goblins of the night, and Thessalian prodigies ?”

—*Somnus agrestium*

*Lenis virōrum non hūmīles domos*

*Fustidit, umbrōsamque ripam.* HOR.

—“Light slumbers do not disdain the humble dwelling of  
the peasant, or the shady bank.”

*Sorex suo perit indīcio.* *Prov.*—“The mouse perishes, by be-  
ing his own informer.” His hole being seen is the cause  
of his destruction.

—*Sors et virtus miscentur in unum.* VIRG.—“Chance  
and valour are blended together.” It is equally doubtful  
which may prevail.

*Sortes Virgiliānæ.*—“The Virgilian Chances.” A species of  
divination practised by the ancients, by opening the works  
of Virgil, and remarking the lines beneath the fingers the  
instant the leaves were opened. Spartianus tells us that it  
was much practised by the Emperor Adrian. When the  
works of Homer were used, it was called, “*Sortes Home-  
ricæ.*” The ancient Christians used a similar kind of  
divination with the Holy Scriptures, or the Psalter, which  
was called “*Sortes Sanctorum,*” and was repeatedly con-  
demned by the councils of the Church. King Charles the  
First is said to have tried the “*Sortes Virgiliānæ,*” in the  
Bodleian Library at Oxford, when on a visit there in com-  
pany with Lord Falkland, and to have opened at the pro-  
phetic lines in the 4th Book of the *Æneid*, l. 615, begin-  
ning,

*At bello audācis popūli vexātus et armis.*

“Harassed in warfare by the arms of a valiant people—”

This is Dr. Wellwood’s account, but Aubrey relates the  
same story of the poet Cowley and Charles, Prince of  
Wales, at Paris, in 1648.

*Sospes eas, semperque parens ; mihi filia rapta est.*

*Ileu ! mēlior quanto sors tua sorte meā !*

OVID.

—“Unharméd mayest thou be, and a parent mayest thou ever remain. From me my daughter has been removed. Alas! how much happier is thy lot than mine!”

—*Spargere voces*

*In vulgum ambiquas.*— VIRG.

—“To scatter doubtful rumours among the mob.”

—*Spatio brevi*

*Spem longam resces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida Ætas. Carpe diem, quam minime credula postero.* HOR.

—“Abridge your hopes in proportion to the shortness of your life. While we are conversing, envious time has been flying. Seize the present day, trusting as little as possible in the morrow.”

*Spectas et tu spectaberis.*—“You see and you shall be seen.” You here see the characters of others, and if necessary you shall see your own held up to view.

*Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ.* OVID.—“They come to see, they come too to be seen.” Said by Ovid with reference to the motives with which the Roman females flocked to the Circus and the Theatres.

*Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis, amici?* HOR.—“Being admitted to see [the picture], can you, my friends, refrain from laughter?”

*Spem bonam certamque domum reporto.*—“I bring home a good and assured hope.” I announce hopes not likely to be disappointed.

*Spem pretio non emo.* TER.—“I do not buy hopes with money.” I do not give gold for mere expectations.

*Sperat infestis, metuit secundis*

*Altèram sortem bene præparatum*

*Pectus.*—

HOR.

—“The heart that is well prepared, hopes in adversity, and fears a change of fortune in prosperity.”

*Sperate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.* VIRG.—“Hope on, and reserve yourself for prosperous times.”

*Sperate miseri, cavete felices.*—“Live in hope, you who are wretched; you who are in prosperity, beware.”

—*Speravimus ista*

*Dum fortuna fuit.*— VIRG.

—“We once had such hopes, while fortune favoured us.”

*Speremus quæ volumus, sed quæ acciderit feramus.* CIC.—

“Let us hope for what we will; but let us endure what befalls us.”

*Sperne voluptātes, nocet empta dolōre voluptas.* HOR.—“Despise pleasures; pleasure purchased by pain is injurious.”

*Spes bona dat vires, ānimum quoque spes bona firmat;*  
*Vivēre spe vidi qui mōritūrus erat.*

—“Good hope gives strength, good hope also confirms the resolution; even him who was on the point of death, I have seen kept alive by hope.”

*Spes est vigilantis somnium.* COKE.—“Hope is the dream of a man awake.” An adaptation from Quintilian.

*Spes facit, ut videat cum terras undīque nullas,*  
*Naufrāgus in mēdiis brāchia jactet aquis.* OVID.

—“Hope it is that makes the shipwrecked mariner strike out in the midst of the waves, even when he beholds no land on any side.”

*Spes gregis.* VIRG.—“The hope of the flock.” Sometimes applied to one particular child, the hope of the family. “The flower of the flock.” It is also used ironically.

—*Spes incerta futūri.* VIRG.—“Hopes of the future full of uncertainty.”

*Spes sibi quisque.* VIRG.—“Let every man’s hope be in himself.” Let every man trust to his own resources.

*Spes tenet in tempus, semel est si crēdīta, longum;*  
*Illa quidem fallax, sed tamen apta Dea est.* OVID.

—“Hope, if once indulged, endures for a long time; although a deceitful goddess, she is nevertheless a convenient one.”

—*Spirat adhuc amor,*  
*Vivuntque commissi calōres*  
*Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.* HOR.

—“Still breathes his love, and still lives the glowing warmth, imparted to the lyre by the Æolian fair.” Said in allusion to Anacreon and Sappho.

—*Spirat trāgicum satis, et feliciter audet.* HOR.—“He breathes a spirit tragic enough, and is happy in his attempt.”

*Splendide mendax.* HOR.—“Nobly false.” Untrue for a noble object. Sometimes used ironically in reference to an egregious liar. See *Pia fraus*.

*Sponde, novæ præsto est.* *Prov.*—"Be surety, and harm is at hand." From the Greek.

—*Spretæque injûria formæ.* *VIRG.*—"And the affront offered to her slighted beauty." In allusion to the resentment of Juno at the judgment of Paris.

*Sta, viator, herõem calcas.*—"Pause, traveller; thou treadest on a hero's dust!" The epitaph inscribed by the great Condé over the remains of his antagonist, the brave *Merci*.

*Stabat Mater dolorõsa.*—"There stood the Mother, bathed in tears." The beginning of the Prose, or Sequence, of the Mass for the Dead in the Roman Church.

*Standum est contra res adversas.*—"We must stand up against adversity."

*Stans pede in uno.* *HOR.*—"Standing on one leg." Applied to a work, this phrase means that it bears no marks of extraordinary exertion.

*Stare decisis, et non movère quiëta.* *Law Max.*—"To abide by decisions made, and not to stir up points set at rest."

*Stare putes, adeo procedunt tempõra tarde.* *OVID.*—"The time proceeds so slowly, you would think that it was standing still."

*Stare super vias antiquas.*—"To stand upon old ways." To be attached to old habits or customs, and to resist novelties or innovations.

*Stat fortuna domus, &c.* *VIRG.*—See *Genus immortale, &c.*

—*Stat magni nãmînis umbra.* *LUCAN.*—"He stands, the shadow of a mighty name." The poet says this in reference to the titles gained by Pompey in his younger days; but it is sometimes quoted as though meaning that the lustre of a person's former greatness is impaired by his late conduct, and he is no more than the faint image of what he was. See *Magni nominis, &c.*

*Stat nãmînis umbra.*—An adaptation of the above, used by 'Junius' as the motto of his pseudonymous Letters.

*Stat pro ratiõne voluntas.*—"My pleasure stands as my reason." See *Hoc volo, &c.*, and *Sic volo, &c.*

*Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irrepãrãbile tempus*

*Omñibus est vitæ ; sed famam extendere factis,  
Hoc virtutis opus.*——

VIRG.

—“For every one his day is fixed ; a short and unalterable term of life is given to all ; but by deeds to extend our fame, this is virtue’s task.”

*Statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare.* CORN. NEP.—

“He would give at once, lest, by deferring, he should seem to deny.” Said of Themistocles. See *Bis dat*, &c.

*Status quo, Status in quo, Statu quo, or In statu quo.*—“The state in which, [it was].”

*Status quo ante bellum.*—“The state in which the belligerent nations stood before war commenced.” A term used in diplomatic communications. The opposite term is the *Uti possidetis*, which see.

*Stemmata quid faciunt ? Quid prodest, Pontice, longo  
Sanguine censeri ?*——

JUV.

—“What do pedigrees avail ? Of what use, Ponticus, is it to be descended from a long line of ancestors ? ”

*Stercus et urina medicorum ferula prima.*—“To regulate the natural evacuations is the first rule of physicians.”

——*Stertilisque diu palus, aptaque remis*

*Vicinas urbes alit, et grave sentit aratrum.* HOR.

—“And the swamp, long sterile, and plied by the oar, now maintains the neighbouring cities, and feels the heavy plough.”

*Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.* VIRG.

—“The ox is felled, and, quivering, lies expiring on the ground.” Porson is said to have exclaimed, on letting Bos’s Ellipses fall upon some volumes of Hume’s History of England, “*Procumbit Humi Bos !*”

*Stet processus.* Law Lat.—“Let process be stayed.”

——*Stillicidii casus lapidem cavat.*—— LUCR.—“The falling drop hollows out the stone.”

——*Stimulos dedit æmula virtus.* LUCAN.—“Valorous rivalry spurred him on.”

——*Stolidam præbet tibi vellere barbam.* PERS.—“He holds out his silly beard for thee to pluck.”

*Stomachatur omnia.* CIC.—“He frets about everything.” He takes everything to heart.

*Strata jacent passim sua quæque sub arbore poma.* VIRG.—

“The fruits lie scattered here and there beneath their trees.”

*Stratum super stratum.*—“Layer upon layer,” or “stratum upon stratum,” as geologists would say.

*Strēnua nos exercet inertia; nāvibus atque  
Quadrīgīs pētīmus bene vivēre.*— HOR.

—“A useless activity urges us on; by ships and by chariots we seek to live happily.”

*Studēre suis commōdis.* CIC.—“To study one’s own convenience.”

—*Studiis florentem ignōbilis otī.* VIRG.—“Indulging in the pursuits of inglorious ease.” Said by the poet of himself, when writing the Georgics.

*Studio culinæ tenētur.* CIC.—“He is possessed by thoughts of the kitchen.” “His heart is in the kitchen.” He thinks of nothing but eating. See *Animus est in*, &c.

—*Studio minuente labōrem.* OVID.—“His zeal diminishing his toil.”

—*Studium famæ mihi crescit amōre.* OVID.—“My zeal increases with my eagerness for fame.”

—*Stulta est clementia, cum tot ubique  
Vātibus occurras, peritūræ parcēre chartæ.* JUV.

—“It were misplaced forbearance, when you meet so many poets everywhere, to spare paper that is sure to be wasted.” The words of an indignant critic.

*Stulte, quid o frustra votis puerīlibus optas,  
Quæ non ulla tulit, fertque feretque dies?* OVID.

—“O fool! why, with thy childish aspirations, dost thou vainly wish for that, which no time, past, present, or to come, will realize?”

—*Stultitia est, cui bene esse licet, eum prævorti  
Lītibus.*— PLAUT.

—“It is sheer folly for a man who can enjoy himself, to turn to brawling in preference.”

*Stultitia est ei te esse tristem, cujus potestas plus potest.*  
PLAUT.—“It is sheer folly to be morose towards him whose rule is the stronger.”

—*Stultitia est, faciūsus magnum timīdo cordi crēdere, nam  
omnes*

*Res perinde sunt ut agas.*—

PLAUT.

—“It is sheer folly to intrust a bold design to a timorous heart, for all things are just as you make them.”

*Stultitia est venatum ducere invitos canes.* PLAUT.—“It is folly to take out unwilling dogs to hunt.”

*Stultitiam dissimulare non potes nisi taciturnitate.*—“There is no way to conceal folly but by silence.”

*Stultitiam patiuntur opes.*— HOR.—“Riches license folly.” Follies are often passed over in the rich.

*Stultitiam simulare loco, sapientia summa est.*—“To affect folly is, on some occasions, consummate wisdom.” The foolishness, for instance, affected by Brutus in the house of Tarquinius.

*Stultorum calami carbones, mœnia chartæ.* Prov.—“Coals are the fool’s pen, the walls his paper.” So the English proverb, “A white wall is a fool’s paper.”

*Stultorum incurata malus pudor ulcera celat.* HOR.—“It is the false shame of fools that makes them conceal their uncured wounds.” This maxim may be applied both to wounds of the mind and of the body.

*Stultum consilium non modo effectu caret*

*Sed ad perniciem quoque mortales avocet.* PHÆD.

—“An ill-judged project is not only profitless, but lures mortals to their destruction as well.”

*Stultum est dicere, Non putarem.*—“It is foolish to say, ‘I could not have thought it.’” See *Nil admirari*, &c.

*Stultum est in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio mœror levetur.* CIC.—“It is folly to tear one’s hair in sorrow, just as though grief could be assuaged by baldness.”

*Stultum est timere quod vitari non potest.* SYR.—“It is foolish to fear that which cannot be avoided.”

*Stultus es, qui facta infecta facere verbis postulas.* PLAUT.—“You are a fool to expect by words to make undone what has been done.”

*Stultus es, rem actam agis.* PLAUT.—“You are a simpleton, you are doing what has been done already.”

*Stultus labor est ineptiarum.* MART.—“The labour is foolishly thrown away that is bestowed on trifles.”

*Stultus nisi quod ipse facit, nil rectum putat.*—“The fool thinks nothing well done but what he does himself.”

Self-sufficiency is a sign of a weak mind.

*Stultus, qui, patre occiso, liberos relinquat.* Prov.—“He is

a fool who kills the father and leaves the children." Things must never be done by halves.

*Stultus semper incipit vivere.* *Prov.*—"The fool is always beginning to live." He is always putting off settled habits and amendment till to-morrow.

*Stylus virum arguit.*—"The stylo proclaims the man."

*Sua comparare commoda ex incommodis alterius.* *TER.*—"To build up his own fortunes on the misfortunes of another."

*Sua confessione hunc jugulo.* *CIC.*—"I convict him by his own confession." His own testimony condemns him. See *Suo sibi*, &c.

—*Sua cuique deus fit dira cupido.* *VIRG.*—"Each one's ruling appetite is his god."

*Sua cuique quum sit animi cogitatio, Colorque proprius.* *PHÆD.*

—"Since each man has a turn of thinking of his own, and a tone peculiar to himself." See *Quot homines*, &c., and *Trahit sua*, &c.

*Sua cuique vita obscura est.*—"Every man's life is in darkness to himself." No man is a competent judge of his own conduct.

*Sua cuique voluptas.*—"Every man has his own pleasure." "Every man to his liking." See *Trahit sua*, &c.

*Sua munera mittit cum hamo.* *Prov.*—"He sends his presents with a hook attached." He is angling for a return with interest. "He throws a sprat to catch a herring."

*Sua quisque exempla debet æquo animo pati.* *PHÆD.*—"Every one is bound to bear patiently the consequences of his own example."

*Sua regina regi placet, Juno Jovi.* *PLAUT.*—"The king is pleased with his queen, Jupiter with his Juno." "Every Jack has his Jill." See *Asinus asino*, &c., *Pares cum*, &c., and *Simile gaudet*, &c.

*Suam quisque homo rem meminit.*—"Every man is mindful of his own interests."

—*Suave est ex magno tollere acervo.* *HOR.*—"It is a pleasant thing to take from a great heap." Said satirically of a miser who takes from an immense heap the little that he will venture to use.

*Suave, mari magno, turbantibus æquora ventis, Et terrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem.* *LUCRET.*

—“It is a pleasant thing from the shore to behold the dangers of another upon the mighty ocean, when the winds are lashing the main.” As Rochefoucauld says, “In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us.”

*Suavitas sermōnum atque morum haudquāquam mediōcre condimentum amicitiae.* CIC.—“Mildness of address and manner is by no means an unimportant seasoning to friendship.”

*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*—“Gentle in manner, resolute in deed.” Motto of Earl Newborough.

*Sub fine* or *finem.*—“Towards the end.”

*Sub hoc signo vinces.* See *In hoc*, &c.

*Sub initio.*—“Towards the beginning.”

—*Sub Jove frigido.* HOR.—“Under the cold sky.”

*Sub Jove pars durat, pauci tentōria ponunt.* OVID.—“Some endure the open air, a few pitch tents.”

*Sub marmōre etiam atque auro servitus hābitat.* SEN.—“Even under marble and golden roofs dwells slavery.” Slavery to the dominion of vice, sorrow, and discontent.

*Sub omni lapide scorpius dormit.* PROV.—“Beneath every stone a scorpion lies asleep.” A warning to act in all things with caution and deliberation.

*Sub pœnā.* LAW LAT.—“Under a penalty.” The title of a writ issued for summoning witnesses.

*Sub rosā.*—“Under the rose.” See *Est rosa*, &c.

*Sub silentio.*—“In silence.” The matter passed *sub silentio*—i. e. without any notice being taken of it, without being canvassed at all.

*Sūbita amicitia rarò sine pœnitentiā cōlitur.*—“Sudden friendships are rarely contracted without repentance.”

*Sūbito crevit, fungi instar, in divitias maximas.*—“He has suddenly started up, like a mushroom, into immense wealth.”

*Sublātā causā tollitur effectus.* LAW MAX.—“The cause removed, the effect is removed.” The cause removed, the effect must cease. See *Cessante causā*, &c.

*Sublātā ex oculis quærimus invidi.* HOR.—See *Virtutem incolumem*, &c.

*Sublimi fœriam sidēra vertice.* HOR.—“I shall tower to the stars with exalted head.” Seriously said by Horace in a

spirit of poetic rapture: but often quoted merely in burlesque.

*Substantia prior et dignior est accidente.* *Law Max.*—"The substance is prior to and of more weight than the accident." A judgment, for instance, solemnly pronounced, shall not be arrested for a defect in point of form.

*Succedāneum.*—"A substitute."

*Successus ad perniciem multos devocat.* *PHÆD.*—"Success leads many astray to their ruin."

*Successus improbōrum plures allicit.* *PHÆD.*—"The success of the wicked is a temptation to many."

*Succōsior est virgo quæ serpyllum quam quæ moschum olet.*—"The damsel is more tempting who smells of wild thyme than she who is scented with musk." A mediæval proverb.

*Succurrendum parti maxime laboranti.* *CELSUS.*—"We should assist the part which has the most to endure."

*Sudor Anglicus.*—"The English sweat." The sweating sickness was so called.

*Sufficit huic tūmulus, cui non suffecerit orbis.*—"This tomb now suffices for him, for whom the world did not suffice." The import of an epitaph for the tomb of Alexander the Great.

*Suggestio falsi.*—"The suggestion of a falsehood."

*Sui amans, sine rivāli.*—"A lover of himself, without a rival." Cicero says this of Pompey.

*Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.* *CORN. NEPOS.*—"Every man's fortune is shaped by his own manners." So the English proverb, "Manners make the man."

*Sui generis.*—"Of its own kind." Of its own genus or class, as distinguished from any other.

*Sui juris.* *Law Term.*—"Of his own right." Not dependent on the will or control of another.

*Sum quod eris, fui quod es.*—"I am what you will be, I was what you are." A lesson to the living on the tombs of the dead.

*Sume cālāmum, tempëra, et scribe velociter.*—"Take your pen, observe my words, and write quickly." The words of the Venerable Bede, addressed on his death-bed to his secretary.

—*Sume superbiam*

*Quæsitam meritis.*— *HOB.*

—“Assume the pride won by your deserts.”

*Sūmīte in exemplum p̄cūdes ratiōne carentes.* OVID.—“Take as an example the beasts devoid of reason.”

*Sūmīte mātēriam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam  
Viribus, et versāte diu, quid ferre recūsent,  
Quid vāleant hūmēri.*—

HOR.

—“Ye who write, make choice of a subject suited to your abilities, and weigh in your mind what your powers are unable, and what they are able, to perform.”

*Summa perfectio attingi non potest.* CIC.—“Consummate perfection cannot be attained.”

—*Summa petit livor.* OVID.—“Envy strikes high.” Envy takes a lofty flight.

*Summa sedes non capit duos.* *Prov.*—“The highest seat will not admit of two.” See *Nulla fides*, &c.

*Summam nec mētūas diem, nec optes.* MART.—“Neither fear nor wish for your last day.”

*Summis nārībus olfācere.* *Prov.*—“To smell with the tip of the nose.” To pass an opinion on a matter after a slight examination only.

*Summum bonum.*—“The chief good.” The great object for which it is worth our while to live. Some philosophers among the ancients held pleasure to be the *Summum bonum*, others virtue.

*Summum crede nefas ānīmam p̄ferre pudōri,*

*Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.* JUV.

—“Consider it to be the greatest of infamy to prefer life to honour, and, for the sake of living, to lose the object of living.”

*Summum jus sæpe summa injūria est.* CIC.—“Extreme justice is often extreme injustice.” Applied to the enforcement of legal penalties to the very letter, without having regard to equity or the circumstances of the case. This was a favourite maxim with the Emperor Justinian. See *Jus summum*, &c.

*Sumptus census ne sup̄eret.* PLAUT.—“Do not let your expenses outrun your income.” “Cut your coat according to your cloth.” See *Messe tenus*, &c.

*Sunt bona mixta malis, sunt mala mixta bonis.*—“Good is mixed with evil, and evil with good.”

*Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura*

*Quæ legis.*—

MART.

—“Of those which you will read, some are good, some middling, and more are bad.” The character given by Martial of his Epigrams.

—*Sunt certi dñique fines,*

*Quos ultra citràque nequit consistere rectum.* HOR.

—See *Est modus*, &c.

*Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus.* HOR.—“There are some faults, however, which we are ready to pardon.”

*Sunt ibi, si vivunt, nostrâ quoque consita quondam,*

*Sed non et nostrâ poma legenda manu.*

OVID.

—“There, too, if they are still alive, are apples, once planted with my hand, but not destined to be gathered by it.” Said by Ovid, when in banishment, of his gardens in the vicinity of Rome.

—*Sunt Jovis omnia plena.* VIRG.—“All things are full of Jove.” See *Dei plena*, &c.

*Sunt læcrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.* VIRG.—

“Tears are due to wretchedness, and mortal woes touch the heart.”

*Sunt plerumque regum voluntates vehementes, et inter se contrariæ.* TACIT.—“The desires of monarchs are generally impetuous and inconsistent.”

*Sunt quædam vitia, quæ nemo est quin libenter fugiat.* CIC.

—“There are certain vices which every man would most gladly avoid.”

—*Sunt quædam vitiorum elementa.* JUV.—“There are certain first elements of vice.” See *Nemo repente*, &c.

*Sunt superis sua jura.*— OVID.—“The gods of heaven have their own laws.” Often quoted to show that even the highest powers are subject to certain laws.

*Sunt tamen inter se communia sacra poetis;*

*Diversum quamvis quisque sequamur iter.* OVID.

—“Yet with poets there are certain common ties; although we each pursue our respective path.”

*Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem*

*Possis, et magnam morbi depõnere partem.* HOR.

—“There are words and maxims by which you may miti-

gate your pain, and in a great measure overcome the disease." See *Fervet avaritiâ*, &c.

*Suo jumento malum accersere.* . *Prov.*—"To fetch mischief upon one's own beast." To bring misfortunes upon one's self.

*Suo Marte.*—"By his own prowess." He performed it *suo Marte*,—by his own skill and ability.

*Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo.* *TER.*—"With his own sword do I stab this man." I defeat him with his own weapons; by his own arguments. See *Suâ confessione*, &c.

*Suos liberos negligit, et ad eorum arbitrium libidinemque vivere sinit.* *CIC.*—"He neglects his children, and lets them live according to their own will and pleasure."

*Super subjectam materiam.* *Law Phrase.*—"Upon the matter submitted." A solicitor is not responsible for his acts when founded *super subjectam materiam*, *i. e.* on the statement submitted to him by his client, which has turned out to be false.

—*Superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.* *VIRG.*—See *Quicquid erit*, &c.

—*Superrat quoniam fortuna, sequamur;*

*Quoque vocat vertamus iter.*— *VIRG.*

—"Since fortune compels us, let us follow; and whither she calls, let us direct our course."

*Superbi homines in convivis stulti sunt.*—"Proud men in their cups become fools." Wine, like death, is a leveller of distinctions.

*Supersedeas.* *Law Lat.*—"You may supersede." You may set aside or annul. The title of a writ to stay proceedings in any case.

*Superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor Dei; religio quæ Dei cultu pio continetur.* *CIC.*—"Superstition is a senseless fear of God; religion, the pious worship of God."

*Supparasitari amico.* *PLAUT.*—"To toady one's friend."

*Suppressio veri.*—"A suppression of the truth." The withholding, or telling a part only of, the truth. See *Suggestio falsi*.

*Supremum vale.*—"A last farewell."

*Supremumque vale*—

*Vix dixit.*— *OVID.*

—"And hardly could he bid the last farewell."

*Surdo fābūlam narras.* — “You tell your story to a deaf man;” — to one who does not listen to you.

— *Surgit amāri āliquīd.* LUCR. — “Something bitter arises.” See *Medio de*, &c.

*Sursum corda.* — “Lift up your hearts.” *Lament.* iii. 41.

*Sus erat in prētio.* — OVID. — “Pigs were in request.”

*Sus Minervam.* *Prov.* — “A pig (teaching) Minerva.”

*Suspectum semper invīsumque dominantibus qui proxīmus destinaretur.* TACIT. — “He who is the next heir is always suspected and hated by those who hold the supreme power.”

*Suspendatur per collum.* *Law Lat.* — “Let him be hanged by the neck.” The judge’s order for the execution of a criminal, usually written *Sus. per coll.*

*Suspensos pedes ponere.* QUINT. — “To walk on tiptoe.”

*Sustine et abstine.* — “Bear and forbear.” A maxim of Epicetetus.

*Sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est;*

*At flecti nervos si patiāre, cadet.*

OVID.

— “To sustain a burden, you must strive with the head fully erect; should you suffer the muscles to bend, it will fall.”

*Suum cuique.* — “His own to every one.” Let each have his own.

*Suum cuique decus postēritas rependet.* — “Posterity will give to every man his due.”

*Suum cuique incommōdum ferendum est, potius quam de altērius commōdis detrahendum.* CIC. — “Every man should bear his own grievances, rather than abridge the comforts of another.”

*Suum cuique pulchrum.* *Prov.* — “Every man’s own is beautiful.” “Every man thinks his own geese swans.” See *Quisquis amat*, &c.

*Suum cuique tribuere, ea demum summa justitia est.* CIC. — “To give to every man his due, that in fact is supreme justice.”

*Suus cuique mos.* TER. — “Every man has his way.”

*Sylosontis chlamys.* *Prov.* — “The scarf of Syloson.” Syloson gave to king Darius a rich scarf or mantle, and in return received the sovereignty of Samos. Hence, this term was applied to the gifts of those who “Throw a sprat to catch a herring.”

—*Sylvas inter reptāre salūbres,  
Cūrantem quicquid dignum sāpiente bonōque est.* HOR.  
—“To stroll among the healthful groves, meditating on  
whatever is worthy of the wise and the good.”

## T.

—*Tabesne cadāvēra solvat,  
An roqus, haud refert.*— LUCAN.  
—“Whether corruption dissolve the carcase, or whether  
the funeral pile, it matters not.”

*Tābūla in naufrāgio.*—“A plank in a shipwreck.” A last  
resource. The benefit secured by a posterior mortgagee  
by getting in an outstanding term, and thus gaining pre-  
cedence over a prior mortgagee. A phrase used till re-  
cently in the courts of Equity.

*Tābūla rasa.*—“A smoothed” or “planed tablet.” This  
expression is used by metaphysicians to indicate the state  
of the human mind before it has received any impressions.  
The ancients used tablets covered with wax, on which  
they wrote with an iron instrument called a *stylus*, one  
end of which was broad and flat, for obliterating what had  
been written by smoothing the wax. Hence the expres-  
sion.

*Tacent, satis laudant.* TER.—“In being silent, they give  
sufficient praise.” The silence of the censorious may be  
considered as so much praise.

*Tacita bona est mūlier semper quam loquens.* PLAUT.—“A  
silent woman is always better than a talkative one.”

*Tacitæ magis et occultæ inimicitæ timendæ sunt, quam indictæ  
et opertæ.* CIC.—“Enmity unavowed and concealed is  
more to be feared than when open and declared.”

—*Tacitum vivit sub pectōre vulnus.* VIRG.—“The secret  
wound still lives within his breast.” The sense of in-  
jury still remains.

—*Tacitus pasci si corvus posset, haberet  
Plus dapis, et rixæ multo minus invidiæque.* HOR.  
—“If the crow could have only fed in silence, he would  
have had more to eat, and much less contention and envy.”  
In allusion to the Fable of the Fox and the Crow.

—*Tædet cæli convexa tuëri.* VIRG.—“I am weary of looking upon the canopy of heaven.”

*Tædium vitæ.*—“Weariness of life.” *Ennui.* The state of the man who has had every desire gratified, but who can satisfy none.

—*Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poëta,  
Quale sopor fessis.*— VIRG.

—“Thy song is to us, divine poet, as sleep to the weary.” These words are sometimes used sarcastically in reference to poets whose lines “remind one, not in vain, of sleep.”

*Tales sunt hōmīnum mentes, quali pater ipse  
Jūpiter auctifērā lustravit lumine terras.*

—“The minds of men are according as father Jupiter shed light upon various lands with his fertilizing light.” A translation by Cicero from Homer’s *Odyssey*, B. xviii. ll. 135, 136; quoted by St. Augustin.

*Tam consentiētibus mihi sensibus nemo est in terris.* CIC.—“There is not a man in the world whose sentiments so perfectly agree with my own.”

*Tam deest avāro quod habet, quam quod non habet.* SYR.—“The miser is as much in want of that which he possesses as of that which he does not possess.” Because he has not the courage to make use of it.

*Tam ficti pravique tenax quam nuncia veri.* VIRG.—“As ready to propagate falsehood and calumny, as to proclaim the truth.”

*Tam frictum ego illum reddam, quam frictum est cicer.* PLAUT.—“I’ll have him parched as well as ever pea was parched.”

*Tam Marte quam Minervā.* Prov.—“As much by Mars as by Minerva.” As much by courage as by wisdom.

*Tam Marti quam Mercurio.*—“As much for Mars as for Mercury.” Equally qualified for war and for diplomacy.

*Tam sæpe nostrum dēcipi Fabullum, quid*

*Mirāris, Aule? Semper bonus homo tiro est.* MART.

—“Why wonder, Aulus, that our friend Fabullus is so often deceived? The virtuous man is always a novice.”

—*Tamen cantābitis, Arcādes, inquit,*

*Montibus hæc vestris: soli cantāre peritī*

*Arcādes. O mihi tum quam molliter ossa quiescant,*

*Vestra meos olim si fistūla dicat amōres!*

VIRG.

—“And yet you, Arcadians, will sing these woes of mine upon your hills,—Arcadians, alone skilled in song. Oh! how softly will my bones repose, if your pipe in times to come shall sing my loves!”

—*Tamen me*

*Cum magnis vixisse invita fatēbitur usque*

*Invidia.*—

HOR.

—“Nevertheless, even envy, however unwilling, will have to admit that I have lived among the great.”

*Tandem poculum mœroris exhaustit.* CIC.—“He has exhausted at last the cup of grief.” He has drained the cup of sorrow to the very dregs.

*Tangere ulcus.* TER.—“To touch a sore.” To reöpen a wound. Figuratively, to renew one’s grief.

*Tanquam Argivum clypeum abstulerit, ita gloriatur.*—“He boasts as though he had gained an Argive shield.” Both among the Greeks and Romans it was considered disgraceful to lose the shield in battle, and equally meritorious to gain one. See *Relicta non bene*, &c.

*Tanquam in speculum.*—“As though in a mirror.” A theatrical motto.

*Tanquam nobilis.*—“As though noble.” Noble by courtesy.

*Tanquam ungues digitosque suos.* PROV.—“As well as his own nails and fingers.” He knows the matter as well as if it were “at his fingers’ ends.”

—*Tanta est discordia fratrum.* OVID.—“So great is the discord of brothers.” The quarrels of kinsmen are generally the most inveterate. See *Acerrima proximorum*, &c.

—*Tanta est quærendi cura decōris.* JUV.—“So great is their care in seeking to adorn their persons.”

*Tanta vis probitatis est ut eam vel in vis, quos nunquam vidimus, vel, quod magis est, in hoste etiam diligamus.* CIC.—“There is so great a power in honesty, that we love it even in those whom we have never seen, or, what is still more, in an enemy even.”

—*Tantane animis cœlestibus iræ?* VIRG.—“Can such wrath exist in heavenly minds?”

*Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat*

*Flumina.*—

HOR.

—“Tantalus, athirst, catches at the water which recedes from his lips.”

*Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris.* CIC.—“You will be of as much value to others as you are to yourself.”

*Tanti est quanti est fungus pūtidus.* PLAUT.—“He is worth just as much as a rotten mushroom.”

*Tanti quantum habēas sis.*—“You will be valued at what you are worth.”

*Tanto hōmīni fidus, tantæ virtūtis amātor.*—“Faithful to such a man, a lover of virtue so great.”

*Tanto in mærorē jacēt, ut ab illo recreārī nullo modo possit.* CIC.—“He is so prostrated by excessive grief, that he cannot, by any effort, be diverted from it.”

—*Tanto major famæ sitis est, quam*

*Virtūtis.*—

JUV.

—“So much greater is the thirst for fame than for virtue.”  
See *Quis enim*, &c.

*Tantum bona valent, quantum vendi possunt.* COKE.—“Things are worth just as much as they will sell for.” “The worth of a thing is what it will bring.”

*Tantum cibi et potiōnis adhibendum est, ut reficiantur vires, non ut opprimantur.* CIC.—“Just so much meat and drink should be used as to reinvigorate our powers, not to oppress them.”

*Tantum de medio sumptis accēdit honōris.* HOR.—“So much honour is due to subjects taken from middle life.” The poet alludes to theatrical representations, the subject of which is drawn from those common occurrences which interest every one, and find sympathy in the breast of all below the rank of kings and heroes.

*Tantum inter densas, umbrōsa cacūmīna, fagos*

*Assidue vñiēbat; ibi hæc incondita solus*

*Montibus et sylvis stūdio jactābat ināni.*

VIRG.

—“Only among the dense beeches, lofty and umbrageous, did he constantly come; there in solitude with unavailing fondness did he utter to the mountains and woods these untutored lines.”

*Tantum magna suo debet Verōna Catullo,*

*Quantum parva suo Mantua Virgilio.* MART.

—“As much does great Verona owe to her Catullus, as little Mantua is indebted to her Virgil.”

*Tantum quantum.*—“Just as much as.”

*Tantum religio pōtuit suadēre malōrum.* LUCR.—“To deeds

so dreadful could religion prompt." Said with reference to the sacrifice of Iphigenia by her father Agamemnon. See *Quantum religio*, &c.

*Tantum se fortunæ permittunt, etiam ut naturam dediscant.*

QUINT. CURT.—“They so entirely devote themselves to the pursuit of fortune, that their very nature is changed.”

—*Tantum series juncturæque pollet.* HOR.—“Of such consequence are system and connexion.” Two indispensable features in a book which proposes to treat of one subject.

—*Tantumne ab re tuâ est otii tibi,*

*Aliëna ut cures, eâque nihil quæ ad te attinent?* TER.

—“Have you so much leisure from your own affairs, that you can attend to those of others, those which don't concern you?” This passage is followed by the famous one, “*Homo sum,*” &c., which see.

*Tantus amor florum, et generandi gloria mellis.* VIRG.—

“Such is their love of flowers, and their pride in producing honey.” In allusion to the habits of bees.

*Tantus amor laudum, tantæ est victôria curæ.* VIRG.—“Such is the love of praise, so great the desire for victory.”

*Tarda sit illa dies, et nostro serior ævo.* OVID.—“May that

day be slow to come, and deferred beyond our times!” A wish expressed for the prolongation of the life of Augustus.

*Tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides.* OVID.—“Confidence

is wont to be slowly given to great undertakings.” Look for instance at the ridicule which was showered on Winsler, who first proposed to light the streets with gas.

*Tarda venit dictis difficilisque fides.* OVID.—“Credence is

given to his words tardily and with difficulty.”

*Tarde beneficere nolle est; vel tarde velle nolentis est.* SEN.

—“To be slow in conferring a favour is to grudge it; even to be slow in consenting is to seem to grudge it.”

—*Tarde, quæ crêdita lædunt,*

*Crêdimus.*— OVID.

—“We are slow to believe what, if believed, would cause us sorrow.” “The wish is father to the thought.”

—*Tardo amico nihil est quicquam iniquius.* PLAUT.—

“There is nothing more vexing than a tardy friend.” See *Gratia ab*, &c.

*Taurum tollet qui vitulum sustulerit.* Prov.—“He who has

carried the calf will be able to carry the ox." The force of habit or custom.

*Te Deum laudāmus.*—"We praise thee, O God." The beginning of the Doxology, or hymn of St. Ambrose.

*Te putat ille suæ captum nidore culinæ ;*

*Nec male conjectat.*—

JUV.

—"He looks upon you as captivated by the savoury smell from his kitchen. Nor does he conjecture amiss."

*Teque piacula nulla resolvent.* HOR.—"No atonement will absolve you."

*Te sine, nil altum mens inchōat.*— VIRG.—"Without thy aid, my mind can compass nothing great."

*Te vñiente die, te decedente canēbat.* VIRG.—"Thee did he sing as day approached, thee as it departed." A punster has thus rendered it :—

"At morning he sang the praises of *tea*,  
The praises of *tea* too at ev'ning sang he."

*Tecum hābita.* PERS.—"Live with yourself." "Keep within compass." Don't exceed your means.

*Tecum vivere amem, tecum ðbeam libens.* HOR.—"With thee I could wish to live, with thee I could cheerfully die."

—*Tęgimen direpta leōni*

*Pellis erat.*—

OVID.

—"A skin stripped from the lion was his covering."

*Tecipsum non alens, canes alis.* Prov.—"Unable to keep yourself, you are keeping dogs." Said to a needy person who finds money to spend on superfluities.

*Tęlęphus et Peleus, cum pauper et exul uterque,*

*Prōjicit ampullas, et sesquipedalia verba,*

*Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse queręla.* HOR.

—"Telephus and Peleus, when they are both in poverty and exile, lay aside their bombastic expressions and their words half a yard long, when it is their object to move the heart of their hearers by their complaint."

—*Telum imbelle sine ictu.* VIRG.—"A feeble dart, devoid of force." Applied figuratively to a weak and valueless argument.

*Temęritas est florentis ætātis, prudentia senescentis.* CIC.—  
"Rashness belongs to vigorous youth, prudence to old age."

*Temeritas nunquam cum prudentiâ commiscetur.* CIC.—  
“Rashness is never united with prudence.”

*Temperantia est ratiōnis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio.* CIC.—“Temperance is the firm and temperate dominion of reason over our passions and the other unlawful impulses of the mind.”

*Temperantia sedat appetitiōnes et efficit ut hæ rectæ ratiōni p̄pareant.* CIC.—“Temperance allays the appetites and makes them obedient to reason.”

—*Temperatæ suaves sunt argutiæ, Immōdicæ offendunt.*—— PHÆD.

—“Witticisms well-timed are pleasing; out of place they disgust.”

*Tempestas minatur antequam surgat.*

*Crepant ædificia antequam corrūant.* SEN.

—“The tempest threatens before it bursts upon us. Houses creak before they fall.” As Campbell says,  
“Coming events cast their shadows before.”

*Tempestāte contentiōnis, serēnitās caritātis obumbratur.*—  
“Amid the storms of contention the serenity of Christian charity is obscured.”

*Templa quam dilecta!*—“Temples, how beloved!” From *Psalms* lxxxiv. 1. Motto of the Duke of Buckingham. A pun on the family name, Temple.

*Tempora labuntur, tãcitisque senescimus annis;  
Et fugiunt fræno non rēmorante dies.* OVID.

—“Time glides on, and with noiseless years we reach old age; the days flee away with no rein to check them.”

*Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*—“Times change, and we change with them.” See *Omnia mutantur, &c.*

*Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.* OVID.—See *Donec eris, &c.*

*Tempora sic fugiunt p̄riter, p̄riterque sequuntur,  
Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit ante, relictum est;  
Fitque quod haud fuerat; momentaque cuncta novantur.*

OVID.

—“Thus do the moments ever fly on, and ever follow, and are for ever renewed. For the moment which was before is past, and that which was not is now; every moment is replaced by another.”

*Tempore crevit amor, qui nunc est summus, habendi :*

*Vix ultra, quo jam progrēdiātur, habet.* OVID.

—"With time increased that love of acquiring which is now at its height; and hardly is there a further point to which it can proceed."

*Tempore dūcētur longo fortasse cicātrix ;*

*Horrent admōtas vulnēra cruda manus.* OVID.

—"A wound may, perhaps, in course of time be closed; but, when fresh, it shudders at the approach of the hand." Applicable also to the wounds of the heart.

*Tempore felici multi numerantur amici ;*

*Si fortūna perit, nullus amicus erit.* OVID.

—"In happy times we reckon many friends; if fortune fails, no friend will be left." See *Ubi opes*, &c.

*Tempori parendum.*—"We must go with the times." A favourite maxim of the Emperor Theodosius II.

*Temporis ars medicina fere est.*— OVID.—"The healing art is mostly a work of time."

*Temporis illius cōlui favique poētas.* OVID.—"I have honoured and cherished the poets of those days."

*Tempus abire tibi est, ne—*

*Rideat et pulset lasciva decentiūs ætas.* HOR.

—"It is time for you to be gone, lest that age, which plays the wanton with more propriety, should ridicule and drive you off the stage." Addressed to an aged sensualist. See *Lusisti satis*, &c.

*Tempus ānīma rei.*—"Time is the soul of business."

*Tempus edax rerum.*— HOR.—"Time, the devourer of all things."

*Tempus erit, quo vos spēcūlum vidisse pigēbit.* OVID.—"The time will come when you will look in your mirror with regret."

*Tempus est quædam pars æternitātis.* CIC.—"Time is a certain part of eternity." Moments constitute eternity.

*Tempus fugit.*—"Time flies."

*Tempus omnia revēlat.*—"Time reveals all things."

*Tendon Achillis.*—"The tendon of Achilles." The tendon which passes from the muscle of the calf to the heel. The fable was that Achilles was held by his mother Thetis by this part, when she dipped him in the river Styx, to render him invulnerable in the other parts of his body.

—*Tēnēros ānīmos aliēna opprōbria sēpe*

*Absterrent vitiis.*—

HOR.

—“The disgrace of others often deters tender minds from vice.”

—*Tenet insānābile multos*

*Scribendi cacoēthes.*—

JUV.

—“An incurable itch for writing possesses many.”

—*Tentenda via est quā me quoque possim*

*Tollere humo, victorque virūm volitare per ora.* VIRG.

—“I too must attempt a way by which I may raise myself from the ground, and triumphantly hover about the lips of men.”

—*Teres atque rotundus.* HOR.—“A man polished and round.” See *Quisnam igitur, &c.*

*Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ.* VIRG.—“An ancient land, powerful in arms and in the richness of the soil.” Said with reference to ancient Italy.

*Terra firma.*—“Dry land,” in contra-distinction to sea.

*Terra incognita.*—“An unknown land.” When a man goes, as we say, “out of his depth,” he is said to venture on a “*terra incognita.*”

*Terra malos hōmīnes nunc ēdūcat, atque pusillos.* JUV.—“The earth now supports many bad and weak men.” The complaint of every age.

*Terra salūtifēras herbas, eādēque nocentes*

*Nutrit, et urticæ proxima sēpe rosa est.* OVID.

—“The earth produces both wholesome and deleterious plants, and the rose is often close to the nettle.”

*Terræ filius.*—“A son of the earth.” An Oxford student, who in former times was appointed to recite a satirical poem at the University Acts, was so called. A satirical work against the Jacobite tendencies of that university, by Nicholas Amhurst, (London, 1726,) bears this name.

—*Terræ*

*Pingue solum primis extemplo e mensibus anni*

*Fortes invertant tauri.*—

VIRG.

—“Let your stout oxen turn up the rich soil from the very earliest months of the year.”

*Terram cælo miscent.*—“They mingle heaven and earth.”

They create utter confusion.

*Terret, lustrat, agit. Proserpina, Luna, Diana.*

*Ima, Suprema, Feras. Sceptro, Fulgore, Sagittâ.*

—In reading these lines, which express the triple characters and attributes of Diana, we must take each word in conjunction with the third that follows. It will then read thus—

*Terret Proserpina ima sceptro.*

*Lustrat Luna suprema fulgore.*

*Agit Diana feras sagittâ.*

“Proserpine terrifies the realms below with her sceptre.

Luna illumines the realms above with her splendour.

Diana chases the wild beasts with her arrows.”

*Tertium quid.*—“A third something.” Produced by the union or collision of two opposite forces.

*Tertius e cælo cecidit Cato.*—*JUV.*—“A third Cato has dropt from heaven!” Sometimes used ironically.

—*Tetrum ante omnia vultum.* *JUV.*—“A countenance hideous beyond conception.”

*Thesaurus carbones erant.* *PROV.*—“The treasure turned out charcoal.” Said of speculations which end in loss. Among the ancients charcoal was strewed in the trench which was made as the dividing line between the fields of different owners. This, when covered up, would serve to show the boundaries for ages.

—*Thesâ pectora juncta fide.* *OVID.*—“Hearts united in a Thesean attachment.” In allusion to the friendship between Theseus and Pirithöus, king of the Lapithæ.

*Thus aulicum.* *PROV.*—“Court incense.” The flatteries and promises of courtiers.

*Tibi adversus me non competit hæc actio.* *LAW PHRASE.*—“You have no right of action against me in this matter.” A legal plea, by the defendant, in exception.

*Tibi nullum periculum esse perspicio, quod quidem sejunctum sit ab omnium interitu.* *CIC.*—“I can see no danger to which you are exposed, apart from that which threatens the destruction of us all.”

—*Tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum.* *HOR.*—“To thee who can distinguish right from wrong.”

—*Tibi, Tantale, nullæ*

*Deprenduntur aquæ, quæque imminet effugit arbos.* *OVID.*

—“By thee, Tantalus, no waters are reached, and the tree which overhangs thee starts away.” See *Tantalus a*, &c.

*Tibi tanto sumptui esse, mihi molestum est.* PLAUT.—“It gives me concern to put you to such expense.”

*Tigrīdis evita sodalitātem.* *Prov.*—“Shun the companionship of the tiger.”

—*Tigris agit rabidā cum tigrīde pacem*

*Perpētuum, sævis inter se convēnit ursis.* JUV.

—“The ferocious tiger always agrees with his fellow, the bear consorts with the bear.”

—*Timeo Dānāos, et dona ferentes.* VIRG.—“I fear the Greeks, even when they bring presents.” Kindness proffered by an enemy is to be suspected.

*Timidi est optāre necem.*—“It is the act of a coward to wish for death.” “Cowards haste to die, the brave live on.”

*Timidi mater non flet.* *Prov.*—“The mother of the coward does not weep.” Because he will take care to keep out of danger.

*Timidi nunquam statuerunt trophæum.* *Prov.*—“The timid never erected a trophy.” Similar to our saying, “Faint heart never won fair lady.”

*Timidus Plutus.* *Prov.*—“Plutus is full of fears.” Riches are a cause of anxiety.

*Timidus se vocat cautum, parcum sordidus.* SYR.—“The coward calls himself cautious, the miser thrifty.” We palliate our faults by glossing them with the names of the neighbouring virtues.

—*Timor unus erat; faciēs non una timōris.* OVID.—“Their fear was the same; but not so the symptoms of their fear.”

*Tolle jocos—non est jocus esse malignum.*—“Away with such jokes, there is no joke in being spiteful.” A warning against ill-natured sarcasms. See *Sint sales*, &c.

*Tolle moras, semper nocuit differre parātis.* JUCAN.—“Away with delay,” &c. See *Semper nocuit*, &c.

—*Tolle periculum,*

*Jam vaga prosiliet frænis natūra remōtis.* HOR.

—“Take away the danger, and vagrant nature will soon leap beyond bounds, when restraints are removed.”

*Tollenti onus auxiliāre, deponenti nequāquam* *Prov.*—“As-

sist him who is ready to carry the burden, not him who declines it."

*Tollere nōdōsam nescit medicīna podāgram.* OVID.—"Medicine knows not how to cure the nodous gout."

*Tollimur in cælum curvāto gurgite, et idem*

*Subductā ad Manes imos descendimus undā.* VIRG.

—"We are raised to the skies on the swelling wave, and again, by its subsiding, descend to the lowest depths of the abyss."

—*Tolluntur in altum*

*Ut lapsu graviōre ruant.*— CLAUD.

—"They are raised aloft, that they may fall with a more signal ruin." See *Celsæ graviore*, &c.

*Torqueat hunc æris mūtua summa sui.* OVID.—"Let the borrowed sum of money be his torment."

*Torquet ab obscænis jam nunc sermōnibus aurem;*

*Mox etiam pectus præceptis format amīcis,*

*Asperitātis et invidiæ corrector et iræ.* HOR.

—"The poet keeps from the child's ear all obscene discourse; and then in time he forms his heart with friendly precepts, the corrector of his rudeness, envy, and passion."

—*Torrens dicendi cōpia multis,*

*Et sua mortifera est facundia.*— JUV.

—"To many the copious fluency of speech and their very eloquence is fatal." It was so with Cicero.

*Tot cōpita, tot sensus.* TER.—"So many heads, so many ideas." "So many men, so many minds."

*Tot pārter pelves, tot tintinnābūla dicas*

*Pulsūri.*—

JUV.

—"You would say that so many basons were being beaten, so many bells ringing at once."

*Tot tantisque rebus urgēmur et premimur, ut nullam alleviatiōnem quisquam non stultissimus sperare debbat.* CIC.—

"We are embarrassed and overwhelmed by so many and weighty matters, that no man, who is not the greatest fool, can hope for any remission."

*Vota hujus mundi concordia ex discordiis constat.* SEN.—

"The whole concord of this world consists in discords."

*Vota jacet Babylon; destruxit tecta Luthērus,*

*Calvinus muros, sed fundāmenta Socinus.*

—"All Babylon lies prostrate; Luther destroyed the roof,

Calvin the walls, but Socinus the foundations." A Socinian boast, on the disasters brought on the Romish Church by the Reformation.

*Totidem verbis.*—"In so many words." He expressed himself *totidem verbis*—in just so many words as I have used, and no more.

*Toties quoties.* *Law Term.*—"As often, so often." As often as the offence is committed, so often will the penalty be enforced. Also applied to a lease, granted by a lessee who derives immediately from a bishop, to a second lessee, in which the first binds himself to renew to his sub-lessee as often as the bishop shall renew to him. This is called a *Toties quoties* lease.

*Totis diebus, Afer, hæc mihi narras,*

*Et teneo melius ista, quam meum nomen.* MART.

—"You are telling me this, Afer, every day, and I know these things better than I do my own name."

*Totius autem injustitiæ nulla capitãlior est, quam eõrum qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur.*

CIC.—"But of all injustice, there is none more heinous than the acts of those who, when they most deceive us, act so as to be taken for good men."

*Toto cælo.*—"By the whole heavens." As widely as the extent of the heavens. Signifying the greatest possible difference.

*Totum mundum agit histrio.*—"The player appears in every character."

*Totus in toto, et totus in quãlibet parte.*—"Whole in its entirety, and whole in every part." The definition given by the ancient schoolmen of the human mind.

*Totus mundus agit histriõnem.*—"All the world acts the player." "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."—*Shaksp.*

*Traditus, non victus.*—"Betrayed, not conquered."

*Trahit hõmines suis illęcëbris ad verum decus virtus.* CIC.—"Virtue by her charms allures man to true honour."

—*Trahit ipse furõris*

*Impëtus, et visum est lenti quæsisse nocentem.* LUCAN.

—"The violence of their rage hurries them on, and to inquire who is guilty seems to them a waste of time."

Applied to those who in the moment of fanatical or civic

frenzy are ready to slaughter all supposed foes who come in their reach. Witness the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the first French Revolution.

—*Trahit sua quemque voluptas.* VIRG.—“Each man is led by his own tastes.”

*Transeat in exemplum.*—“Let it stand as an example.” Let it pass into a precedent.

*Trēpide concursans, occupāta in ōtio.* PHÆD.—“Hurriedly running to and fro, busily engaged in idleness.”

*Tres mihi convivæ prope dissentire videntur,  
Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.*

*Quid dem? Quid non dem?*— HOR.

—“Three guests can scarcely be found to agree, requiring very different dishes with varying palates. What shall I give them? what shall I not give?”

*Tria juncta in uno.*—“Three joined in one.” Sometimes applied to the Trinity, but more frequently to a political coalition.

*Tria sunt quæ præstare debet orator, ut doceat, moveat, delectet.* QUINTILL.—“There are three things which an orator should excel in,—instructing, moving, and pleasing.”

—*Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile.*— HOR.—“A head incurable by the three Anticyræ even.” The three places known by this name were famous for the growth of hellebore, which was used for the cure of melancholy madness.

—*Trinacria quondam*

*Italiæ pars una fuit, sed pontus et æstus*

*Mutavere situm.*—

CLAUD.

—“Trinacria was once a part of Italy, but the sea and the tides have changed its state.” In allusion to a tradition that Sicily (called *Trinacria* from its three corners) was once a part of Italy.

*Trinōda necessitas.*—“A threefold necessity.” A threefold tax among the Saxons was so called; being levied for the repair of bridges, the maintenance of garrisons, and the repelling of invaders. No person was exempted from it.

*Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres,*

*Arboribus venti, nobis Amaryllidis iræ.*

VIRG.

—“The wolf is fatal to the flocks, showers to ripened corn, winds to the trees, the wrath of Amaryllis to me.”

—*Tristia mæstum*

*Vultum verba decent, irātum plena minārum.* HOR.

—“ Grave words befit a sorrowful countenance, those full of menace an angry one.”

*Tristis eris, si solus eris.*— OVID.—“ You will be sad if you are alone.”

*Troja fuit.* LUCAN.—“ Troy was.” Aptly applied to one fallen from his high estate. See *Fuit Ilium*.

*Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimīne agētur.* VIRG.—“ Trojan or Tyrian, it shall make no difference to me.”

*Trūdītur dies die.* HOR.—“ One day treads on the heels of another.”

*Trux tactu herba.*—“ A herb rough to be handled.”

*Tu autem.*—“ But thou.” A hint to a person to leave off or be gone. The words “ *Tu autem, Domine, miserere nostri,*” (“ But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us,”) were used by the preacher at the end of his discourse, and hence were considered as a notice that service was concluded.

—*Tu dic mecum quo pignōre certes.* VIRG.—“ Tell me for what stake you will contend.” Say what you will bet.

*Tu doces.*—“ Thou tea-chest.” A punning motto, said to have been placed by a facetious Cantab on his tea-caddy.

—*Tu, dum tua navis in alto est,*

*Hoc age ne mutāta retrorsum te ferat aura.* HOR.

—“ Do you, while your bark is on the sea, be on your guard, lest a changing breeze bear you back again.”

—*Tu fallāci nīmium ne crede lucernæ.* OVID.—“ Do not trust too much to the deceiving lamp.” In judging of female beauty.

*Tu fortis sis ānīmo, et tua moderātio, constantia, eōrum infāmet injūriam.* CIC.—“ Do you be resolute in mind, and your patient and firm endurance will stamp with infamy the injuries they have inflicted on you.”

—*Tu mihi magnus Apollo.* VIRG.—(Slightly altered.) “ Thou [shalt be] my great Apollo.” You shall be my oracle.

—*Tu mihi solus eras.* OVID.—“ You were my only one.” Said by a mother on losing her only child.

*Tu ne quæsiēris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi.*

*Finem Di dēderint, Leuconoë, nec Bābylōnios  
Tentāris nūmēros.*——

HOR.

—“Do not inquire, Leuconoë, for we are not permitted to know, how long a term of life the gods have granted to you, or to me; neither consult the Chaldaean tables.”—  
The tables of the judicial astrologers.

*Tu pol si sapis, quod scis nescis.* TER.—“You, by Jove, if you are wise, do not know what you do know.” You will hold your tongue about it.

*Tu puēros somno fraudas, tradisque magistris;*

*Ut sūbeant tēnēræ verbēra sēva manus.* OVID.

—“’Tis thou who dost defraud boys of their sleep, and dost hand them over to their masters, that their tender hands may suffer the cruel stripes.” An address to the morning.

*Tu, quamcunque Deus tibi fortunāverit horam,  
Gratā sume manu; nec dulcia differ in annum,  
Ut quocunque loco fuēris, vixisse libenter  
Te dicas.*——

HOR.

—“Whatever happy moments God may have granted you, receive them with a thankful hand, and defer not the comforts of life to another year; that, in whatever place you are, you may say you have lived with satisfaction.”

*Tu quid ego, et populus mecum, desidēret, audi.* HOR.—  
“Hear what I, and the public too, desire.” Addressed to dramatic writers, who ought to consult the taste of the public.

*Tu quidem ex ore oratiōnem mihi ēripis.* PLAUT.—“You really are taking the words out of my mouth.”

*Tu quoque.*—“You too.” A retort in the same words is called a *Tu quoque*. “You’re another.”

*Tu quoque, Brute!*—“You too, Brutus!” The expression used by Julius Cæsar on seeing his supposed friend, Brutus, in the number of his assassins. It is sometimes represented as “*Et tu, Brute!*”

*Tu quoque ne prōpēra; mēlius tua filia nubet.* OVID.—“Be not in haste: your daughter will make a better match.”

*Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis.* HOR.—“You live well if you make it your care to be what you seem.”

*Tu semper ora, Tu prōtēge, Tuque labōra.*—“Do you always pray for the rest, do you protect the rest, and do you

labour for the rest." Quoted by Bacon, as illustrative of the grounds of tenure by frankalmoigne, knight-service, and socage.

*Tu si animum vicisti, potius quam animus te, est quod gaudeas.*

PLAUT.—“If you have conquered your inclination, rather than your inclination you, there is something for you to rejoice at.”

*Tua ratio existimetur acuta, meum consilium necessarium.*

CIC.—“Your judgment may be considered acute, yet my advice may be necessary.”

—*Tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.* HOR.—

“Your own property is at stake, when your neighbour’s house is on fire.” See *Proximus a*, &c., and *Proximus ardet*, &c.

*Tui observantissimus.*—“Yours most obediently.”

*Tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce,*

*Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena.* VIRG.

—“Then the prating crow, with loud note, invites the rain, and solitary stalks by herself on the dry sand.” One of the symptoms of rain mentioned by Virgil.

*Tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona*

*Cum quæ in potestate habuimus, ea amisimus.* PLAUT.

—“We men know our blessings, only when we have lost what we once enjoyed.”

*Tum equidem in senectâ hoc depûto miserrimum, sentire eâ ætate se odiosum alteri.*—“For my part I think that to a person advanced in years it must be a most unfortunate thing to feel conscious that at that time of life he is hated by another.”

*Tum excidit omnis constantia, et mors non dubia oculos cæpit obducere.* PETRON. ARBITER.—“Then did all our courage fail, and certain death began to stare us in the face.”

*Tunc et aves tutas movere per aëra pennas;*

*Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris;*

*Nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo*

*Cuncta sine insidiis, nullamque timentia fraudem,*

*Plenâque pacis erant.*—

OVID

—“Then did the birds wing their way in safety in the air, and the hare without fear range over the fields; not then had its own credulity suspended the fish from the hook. Every place was without treachery, in dread of no

injury, and full of peace." A description of the Golden Age.

*Tunc impune hæc facias? Tunc hic homines adolescentulos  
Impertitos rerum, eductos liberè, in fraudem illicis  
Sollicitando? et pollicitando eorum animos lactas?*— TER.

—"Are you to be acting this way with impunity? are you to be luring here into snares, young men unacquainted with the world, and liberally brought up, by tempting them, and to be playing upon their fancies by making promises?"

*Tunica pallio propior.* Prov.—"My shirt is nearer than my coat." "Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin."  
"Charity begins at home."

*Tuo tibi judicio est utendum; virtutis et vitiõrum grave ipsius  
conscientiæ pondus est; quâ sublâtâ jacent omnia.* CIC.—  
"In your own guidance you must be directed by your own judgment; the influence of conscience is great in weighing your own virtues and vices; take this away and all is at an end."

—*Tuque, O! dubiis ne defice rebus.* VIRG.—"And thou, oh! do not abandon me in my doubtful fortunes."

*Turba gravis paci, placidæque inimica quieti.* MART.—"A multitude hostile to peace, and a foe to quiet ease."

*Turba Remi sequitur fortunam, ut semper, et odit  
Damnatos.*— JUV.

—"The mob of Remus follows Fortune, as mobs always do, and hates those she has condemned."

*Turdus ipse sibi malum cacat.* Prov.—"The thrush sows misfortunes for itself." A foolish man "makes a rod for his own back." It was said that the thrush feeds on the seeds of the mistletoe, and, sowing them with its excrements, provides the bird-lime with which it is caught.

*Turpe est aliud loqui, aliud sentire; quanto turpius aliud  
scribere, aliud sentire!* SEN.—"It is base to say one thing and to think another; how much more base to write one thing and to think another!" The latter, being more deliberate, and its effects more lasting, is in every way more pernicious.

*Turpe est difficiles habere nugas,  
Et stultus labor est ineptiarum.* MART.

—"It is disgraceful to make difficulties of trifles, and labour on frivolities is folly."

*Turpe est laudāri ab illaudātis.*—“It is base to be praised by those who are undeserving of praise,”—whose censure is really praise. See *Laudari a*, &c.

*Turpe est viro id in quo quotidie versatur ignorāre.*—“It is a shame for any man to be ignorant of that in which he is daily engaged.”

*Turpe quidem dictu, sed si modo vera fatēmur,*

*Vulgus amicitias utilitāte probat.*

OVID.

—“It is a shocking thing to be owned, but, if we must confess the truth, the multitude esteems friendship according to interest.”

*Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor.* OVID.—“For an old man to be a soldier is shocking, amorousness in an old man is shocking.”

*Turpe, vir et mulier, juncti modo, prōtinus hostes.* OVID.—“’Tis a shocking thing for a man and woman, just united, to be enemies at once.”

*Turpes amōres conciliāre.*—“To form low attachments.”

—*Turpi fregērunt sæcula luxu*

*Divitiæ molles.*—

JUV.

—“Enervating wealth has corrupted the age by vicious luxury.”

*Turpis est qui alto sole in lecto dormiens jacet, qui vigilāre mediā die incipit, qui officia lucis noctisque pervertit.* SEN.

—“It is disgraceful to be lying asleep when the sun is on high; to awake at mid-day, and to turn day into night, and night into day.”

*Turpis et ridicula res est elementārius senex; jūveni parandum, seni utendum est.* SEN.—“An old man learning his rudiments is a disgraceful and ridiculous object; it is for the youth to acquire, the old man to apply.”

*Turpis in reum omnis exprobratio.*—“All reproach cast upon a person unconvicted is unwarrantable.”

*Turpissima est jactūra quæ fit per negligentiam.* SEN.—“That loss is the most disgraceful which arises from neglect.”

*Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.* HOR.—“The right of abusing taken away, it disgracefully became silent.” Said of the abuses of the Chorus, in the Old Comedy, but susceptible of a general application.

*Turpius ejicitur quam non admittitur hospes.* OVID.—“It is

more disgraceful to expel a guest than not to admit him."

*Turtürá loquácior.* *Prov.*—"More noisy than a turtle-dove."

*Tussis ferína.*—"A barking cough."

—*Tuta est hómīnum tenuitas;*

*Magnæ períclo sunt opes obnoxia.* ΠΙΛΕΔ.

—"Poverty is safe; great riches are liable to danger."

*Tuta frequensque via est per amicum fallere nomen:*

*Tuta frequens licet sit via, crimen habet.* OVID.

—"Secure and much frequented is the path for deceiving under the name of friendship; secure and much frequented though that path be, it is to be condemned."

*Tuta petant alii. Fortūna miserrima tuta est;*

*Nam timor eventūs detēriōris abest.* OVID.

—"Let others seek safety. The most wretched fate affords its security; for all fear of worse fortune is withdrawn."

*Tuta scēlēra esse possunt, non secūra.* SEN.—"The wicked may be safe, but not secure." Not free from care.

*Tuta timens.* VIRG.—"Fearing even safety."

*Tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exedendum.* TER.—"You yourself have hashed up all this, so you must swallow it."

*Tutius errātur ex parte miōri.* *Law Max.*—"It is safest to err on the side of mercy."

—*Tutos pete, nāvīta, portus;*

*Ventus ab occāsu grandīne mixtus erit.* OVID.

—"Seek, mariner, the safety of the harbour; from the west there will be a wind mingled with hail."

*Tutum silentii præmium.*—"The reward of silence is sure." "Least said soonest mended."

*Tutus ille non est quem omnes odērunt.*—"He is not safe who is hated by all."

*Tuum tibi narro somnium.* *Prov.*—"I'll tell you your own dreams." An answer which we may aptly give to those who pretend to know more about our affairs than we do ourselves.

## U.

*Ubēribus semper lacrymis, semperque parātis*

*In statiōne suā, atque expectantibus illam*

*Quo jūbeat manāre modo.*—

JUV.

—“With tears always in abundance, always at command in their place, and ready to flow as she may bid them.”

*Uberrima fides.*—“Boundless confidence.” Implicit faith.

*Ubi amici, ibi opes.* *Prov.*—“Where there are friends there is wealth.” Similar to our saying, “It is better to have friends without money than money without friends.”

*Ubi aut qualis est tua mens? potesne dicere?* *CIC.*—“Where is your mind, or what is its nature? Can you tell?”

*Ubi bene, ibi patria.* *Prov.*—“Where I am well off, there is my country.” The motto of the unpatriotic and selfish man.

*Ubi idem et maximus et honestissimus amor est, aliquando præstat morte jungi quam vitâ distrâhi.* *VALER. MAXIM.*  
—“Where there exists the greatest and most genuine love, it is sometimes better to be united in death than separated in life.”

*Ubi inërit amor, condimentum cuius plâcitûrum credo.* *PLAUT.*  
—“Where love is an ingredient, the seasoning, I believe, will please any one.”

—*Ubi jam vâlidis quassâtum est vîribus ævi*

*Corpus, et obtûsis ceciderunt vîribus artus,*

*Claudicat ingenium, delirat linguâque mensque.* *LUCR.*

—“When the body is shaken by the mighty power of time, and the limbs fail, their strength being blunted, the genius halts, and both mind and tongue are at fault.”

*Ubi jus, ibi remedium.* *Law Max.*—“Where there is a right, there is a remedy.”

*Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.* *Law Max.*—“Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.”

*Ubi major pars est, ibi est totum.* *Law Max.*—“Where the greater part is, there is the whole.” In deliberative assemblies, the vote of the majority binds the whole.

*Ubi mel, ibi apes.* *PLAUT.*—“Where there is honey, there will be bees.” Where there is attraction, there will be no want of admirers.

*Ubi mens plûrîma, ibi mînîma fortûna.* *Prov.*—“Where there is most mind, there is least money.” See *Fortuna nimium*, &c.

—*Ubi non est pudor,*

*Nec cura juris, sanctitas, piëtas, fides,*

*Instâbile regnum est.*———

*SEN.*

- "Where there is not modesty, respect for the laws, religion, piety, and faith, the government is insecure."

*Ubi opes ibi amici.*—"Where there is wealth, there will there be friends."

*Ubi quis dolet, ibi et manum frequens habet.* *Prov.*—"Where a man feels the pain, there will he often place his hand."

—*Ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Citius quod non factu 'st usus fit, quam quod factu 'st opus.*

PLAUT.

—"When the commander in chief is not with the army, that is sooner done which ought not to be done than that which ought to be done."

*Ubi supra.*—"Where mentioned above."

*Ubi timor adest, sapientia adesse nequit.* LACTANTIUS.—

"Where fear is present, wisdom cannot be present."

*Ubi tres medici, duo athei.*—"Where there are three physicians, there are two atheists." A mediæval proverb.

*Ubi vanus animus, aurâ captus frivola,*

*Arripuit insolentem sibi fiduciam,*

*Facile ad derisum stulta levitas ducitur.* PHÆD.

—"When a weak mind, beguiled by frivolous applause, has once given way to insolent self-sufficiency, its foolish vanity is easily exposed to ridicule."

*Ubi vulneratus est cubitus brachium est infirmum.* *Prov.*—

"Where the elbow is wounded the arm is powerless."

*Ubicunque ars ostentatur, veritas abesse videtur.*—"Wherever art is displayed, truth seems to be wanting."

*Udum et molle lutum es, nunc, nunc properandus, et acri*

*Fingendus sine fine rotâ.*—

PERS.

—"You are now clay, moist and pliant; at once and unintermittingly you must be fashioned on the rapid wheel." "Youth and white paper take any impression."

*Ulcera animi sananda magis quam corporis.*—"The wounds of the mind need healing more than those of the body."

*Ultèrius ne tende odiis.*— VIRG.—"Proceed no further with thy hatred." The appeal of Turnus to Æneas.

*Ultima ratio regum.*—"The last argument of kings." This motto was engraved on the French cannon by order of Louis XIV.

—*Ultima semper*

*Expectanda dies hōmīni, dicique beātus*

*Ante obitum nemo suprēmāque fūnēra debet.* OVIU.

—“The last day of life must always be awaited by man, and no one should be pronounced happy before his death and his last obsequies.” Similar to the famous reply of Solon to Cræsus, the wealthy king of Lydia.

*Ultīma Thule.* VIRG.—“Remotest Thule.” The extremity of the earth, as known to the Romans. Supposed to have been the Faroe Islands. See *Venient annis*, &c.

*Ultra vires nihil aggrēdiendum.* Prov.—“We should attempt nothing beyond our strength.”

*Ulūlas Athēnas portas.* Prov.—“You are carrying owls to Athens.” Similar to our saying, “You are carrying coals to Newcastle.” Owls abounded at Athens.

*Umbra pro corpore.* Prov.—“The shadow for the body.” The shadow instead of the substance.

*Umbram suam metuere.*—“To be afraid of his own shadow.”

*Una dies āpērit, conficit una dies.* AUSON.—“In one day it blossoms, in one decays.”

*Una dies intēreat inter maxīmam civitātem ac nullam.* SEN.—“One day may make all the difference between the greatest city and none at all.” Said in reference to the ruin which may be at all times impending over the fortunes of mankind.

*Una domus non alit duos canes.* Prov.—“One house cannot keep two dogs.” See *Canes socium*, &c.

*Una eādēque manus vulnus opemque ferat.*—“Let one and the same hand bring both wound and remedy.” Adapted from Ovid.

*Una salus victis nullam sperāre salutem.* VIRG.—“The only safety for the conquered is to hope for no safety.” Their only hope is in the bravery prompted by despair.

*Unā voce.*—“With one voice.” Unanimously.

*Unde hābeas quærit nemo; sed oportet habere.* JUV.—“Whence your wealth comes, nobody inquires; but wealth you must have.”

*Unde tibi frontem libertātemque parentis,*

*Cum faciās pējora senex?—*

JUV.

—“Whence do you derive the air and authority of a parent, when you, who are old, commit greater faults?”

*Ungentem pungit, pungentem rusticus ungit.* Prov.—“A

clown will show harshness to one who anoints him, but will anoint the man who is harsh to him." A man of low mind is apt to treat kindness with insult, but to fawn upon those who treat him as their inferior.

*Unquibus et rostro.* *Prov.*—"With nails and beak." With all one's powers. "Tooth and nail."

*Unquis in ulcere.* *Cic.*—"A nail in the wound." Words addressed by Cicero to Catiline the conspirator, who, when his country was already wounded by factions, fixed his talons in the wound, to keep it open.

—*Uni æquus virtūti, atque ejus amicis.* *HOR.*—"Tolerant to virtue alone and to her friends." Said of Lucilius, who satirized the foibles of the great of his time. The first three words form the motto of the Earl of Mansfield.

*Uni navi ne committas omnia.* *Prov.*—"Venture not all in one bottom."

*Unico digitulo scalpit caput.* *Prov.*—"He scratches his head with one little finger." Said of brainless and effeminate men, as this was a habit with the fops of Greece and Rome.

*Unigenitus.*—The bull issued by pope Clement XI. in 1713, against the doctrines of the Jansenists, is known by this name, from its beginning "*Unigenitus Dei Filius*,"—"The only-begotten Son of God."

*Unius dementia dementes efficit multos.* *Prov.*—"The madness of one makes many mad." "One fool makes many."

*Universus hic mundus una civitas hominum recte existimatur.* *Cic.*—"The whole world is rightly deemed one city of mankind." See *Non sum uni*, &c., and *Socrates quidem*, &c.

—*Uno avulso, non deficit alter.* *VIRG.*—"One removed, another is not wanting."

—*Uno ore omnes omnia*

*Bona dicere, et laudare fortunas meas,  
Qui gnatum habere tali ingenio præditum.* *TER.*

—"Everybody, with one voice, began to say all kinds of flattering things, and to extol my good fortune in having a son endowed with such a disposition."

*Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem;*

*Non ponebat enim rûmores ante salutem.* *Fragm. of ENNIUS.*

—"One man, by delay, saved the state; for he cared less for what was said than for the public welfare." Said in praise of Fabius Cunctator, or the Delayer.

*Unus in hoc populo nemo est, qui forte Latine*

*Quælibet e medio reddere verba queat.* OVID.

—“There is no one in all this people who can by any chance translate into Latin words in common use.”

*Unus Pellæo jüveni non sufficit orbis;*

*Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi.* JUV.

—“One globe does not suffice for the youth of Pella; the unhappy man frets at the narrow limits of the world.” Said of Alexander the Great.

—*Unus utrique*

*Error; sed vâriis illudit partibus.*— HOR.

—“There is the same error on both sides, only the illusion takes different directions.” Different men pursue the same illusion, though by different paths.

*Unus vir nullus vir.* PROV.—“One man is no man.”

*Unusquisque abundat sensu suo.*—“Every person abounds in his own sense.” Is wise in his own conceit.

—*Uratur vestis amore tuæ.* OVID.—“Let him be inflamed by love of your very dress.”

*Urbe silent totâ; vitreoque madentia rore*

*Tempora noctis eunt.*— OVID.

—“’Tis silence throughout the city; damp with the glistening dew, the hours of night glide on.”

*Urbem læteritiam invēnit, marmoream reliquit.* SUET.—“He found a city of bricks, he left a city of marble.” This, Augustus said, he did for Rome.

*Urbem quam dicunt Romam, Melibæe, putâvi,*

*Stultus ego, huic nostræ similem.*— VIRG.

—“The city, Melibæus, which they call Rome, I in my simplicity imagined to be like this of ours.”

—*Urbi pater est, urbiq; maritus.* JUV.—“He is a father to the city and a husband to the city.” Facetiously quoted with reference to a man of intrigue.

*Urbs oritur, (quis tunc hoc ulli credere posset?)*

*Victorem terris impositura pedem.* OVID.

—“A city arises (who then could have believed this tale from any one?) destined one day to place her conquering foot on all lands.”

*Urit grata protervitas,*

*Et vultus nimium lubricus aspici.* HOR.

—“ Her pleasing coquetry inflames me, and her features too dazzling for my gaze.”

*Urit matūrè urtica vera.* *Prov.*—“ The real nettle stings early.” A vindictive disposition is early seen.

—*Urticæ proxima saepe rosa est.* *OVID.*—“ The nettle is often next to the rose.”

*Usque ad aras.*—“ To the very altars.” To the last extremity.

*Usque ad nauseam.*—“ Even to sickness.” Properly a medical phrase, but often used as meaning, “ Till we are quite sick and tired of it.”

*Usque ad sidera tellus.*—“ Earth exalts itself to the stars.”

*Usque adeōne mori miserum est?*— *VING.*—“ Is it then so very dreadful to die?”

—*Usque adeōne*

*Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter?* *PERS.*

—“ Is then your knowledge nothing worth, unless others know that you possess it?” Is not the knowledge you have acquired a source of comfort to you, without reference to the opinions of others?

*Usu peritus hariōlo velōcior*

*Vulgo esse fertur.*— *PHÆD.*

—“ One taught by experience is proverbially said to be more quick-witted than a wizard.”

*Usus est tyrannus.*—“ Custom is a tyrant.”

*Usus promptum facit.* *Prov.*—“ Practice makes perfect.”

*Ut acerbum est, pro bene factis cum mali messem metas.* *PLAUT.*

—“ How hard it is, when, for services done, you reap a harvest of evil.”

*Ut ager, quamvis fertilis, sine culturâ fructuosus esse non potest, sic sine doctrinâ animus.* *SEN.*—“ As a soil, although rich, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind without learning cannot be fruitful.”

—*Ut amēris, amābilis esto.* *OVID.*—“ That you may be loved, be loveable.” See *Sit procul*, &c.

*Ut canis e Nilo.* *Prov.*—“ Like the dog at the Nile.” Dogs, in drinking at the Nile, Phædrus says, are obliged to be on their guard against the crocodiles, and therefore lap as they run. Hence this proverb is applied to persons of desultory and careless habits. After Marc Antony ran away from the battle of Actium, it was said of him that,

*Ut canes in Ægypto, bibunt et fugit,* "Like the dogs in Egypt, he drank and ran away."

*Ut cuique homini res parata est, firmi amici sunt; si res lassa labat,*

*Itidem amici collabascunt.*— PLAUT.

—"According as wealth is obtained by each man, so are his friends sure; if his prospects fade, his friends fade with them."

*Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas.* OVID.—"Though the power is wanting, yet the will deserves praise."

*Ut ejus modestiam cognovi, gravis tibi nullá in re erit.* CIC.

—"As I am well acquainted with his modesty, he will in no way be troublesome to you."

—*Ut homines sunt, ita morem geras;*

*Vita quam sit brevis, simul cogita.* PLAUT.

—"As men are, so must you treat them. At the same time reflect how short life is."

*Ut homo est, ita morem geras.* TER.—"As a man is, so must you treat him."

*Ut id ostendërem, quod te isti facilem putant,*

*Id non fieri ex verá vitá, neque ádeo ex æquo et bono,*

*Sed ex assentando, indulgendo, et largiendo.* TER.

—"That I may convince you that they consider you a kind-hearted man, not for your real life, nor indeed for your virtue and justice; but from your humouring, indulging, and pampering them."

*Ut in vitá, sic in studiis, pulcherrimum et humanissimum existimo severitatem comitatemque miscere, ne illa in tristitiam, hæc in petulantiam procedat.* PLINY the Younger.—"As

in our lives, so in our pursuits, I deem it most becoming and most proper so to unite gravity with cheerfulness, that the former may not degenerate into melancholy, nor the latter into licentiousness."

*Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones.* HOR.—

"Robbers rise by night that they may cut the throats of others." We sometimes hear of "stabbing a man in the dark."

*Ut lupus ovem amat.* PROV.—"As the wolf loves the sheep."

*Ut metus ad omnes, pœna ad paucos perveniret.* LAW MAX.—

"That fear may reach all, punishment but few." A maxim of the Criminal Law, and the object of all laws.

*Ut navem, ut ædificium idem dēstruit facillīme qui construxit ; sic hōmīnem eādē optīme, quæ conglutināvit, natūra dissolvit.* CIC.—“As he most easily destroys a ship or a house who has constructed it, so does that nature most becomingly effect man’s dissolution which first put him together.” He speaks of the natural decay which returns man to his “native earth.”

—*Ut nec pes, nec caput uni*

*Reddātur formæ.*— HOR.

—“So that neither the head nor foot shall correspond to the same figure.” Applicable to a literary production or a picture of an incongruous character, of which we can make “neither head nor tail.”

*Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo !*

*Sed præcedenti spectātur mantica tergo.* PERS.

—“How is it that no man tries to search into himself? not a man but fixes his eye on the wallet upon the back of him who goes before.” The Fable is here alluded to, which describes men as walking in a line, each having a wallet containing his faults on his back, while those of his neighbour are in another slung before. See *Peras imposuit*, &c.

*Ut otium in utile vertērem negōtium.*—“That I might turn my leisure into useful occupation.”

*Ut placeas, debes immemor esse tui.* OVID.—“To please, you ought to be forgetful of yourself.”

*Ut plerumque solent, naso suspendis acuto*

*Ignōtos.*

HOR.

—“As is the way with most, you turn up your nose at those of obscure birth.”

*Ut populus, sic sacerdos.* PROV.—“Like priest, like people.”

Quoted by St. Bernard, who preached the Second Crusade.

*Ut puëris placeas, et declamatio fias.* JUV.—“To amuse children, and be the subject of a theme.” “To point a moral and adorn a tale.”—*Johnson.* See *I demens*, &c.

*Ut queant laxis resonare fibris*

*Mira gestōrum famūli tuōrum,*

*Solve pollūti labii reātum.*

—“That thy servants may be able to sing thy wondrous deeds to the loosened strings, release them from the stair of polluted guilt.” These lines, from the Hymn of John

the Baptist, contain the names originally given to the notes in Music, *Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*. They are said to have been given by Guido, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, in the eleventh century. The note *Si* was afterwards added by a musician named Le Maire.

*Ut quimus, quando ut völlumus non licet.* TER.—“As we can, when we cannot as we wish.”

*Ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est.* TER.—“As every person wishes his child to be, so he is.” The mind of the child is so plastic, that it will admit of any training on the part of the parent. See *Udum et, &c.*

*Ut rei servire suave est!* PLAUT.—“How delightful it is to keep one’s money!”

*Ut ridētibz arrident, ita flentibus adflent,*

*Humāni vultus.*—

HOR.

—“The human countenance, as it smiles on those who smile, so does it weep with those who weep.”

*Ut sæpe summa ingēnia in occulto latent!* PLAUT.—“How often are the greatest geniuses buried in obscurity!”

*Ut sementem fēcēris, ita et metes.* CIC.—“As you sow, so shall you reap.” “As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.”

*Ut servi volunt esse herum, ita solet esse;*

*Bonis boni sunt; impröbi cui malus fuit.* PLAUT.

—“As servants would have their master to be, such is he wont to be. Masters are good to the good, severe to him who is bad.”

*Ut solent poetæ.* PLINY the Younger.—“As it usually is with poets.”—*i. e.* living on a scanty diet.

*Ut solet accipiter trēpidas agitāre columbas.* OVID.—“As the hawk is wont to pursue the trembling doves.”

*Ut sunt humāna, nihil est perpētuum.* PLAUT.—“As human affairs go, nothing is everlasting.”

*Ut supra.*—“As above stated.”

*Ut sylvæ föliis pronos mutantur in annos,*

*Prima cadunt; ita verbörum vetus intērit ætas,*

*Et jüvenum ritu florent modò nata vigentque.*

*Dēbemus mortī nos nostrāque* —

HOR.

—“As, in the woods, the leaves are changed with each fleeting year, and the earliest fall the first; in like manner do words perish with old age, and those of more recent

birth flourish and thrive like men in the time of youth.  
We and our works are doomed to death."

*Ut tamen hoc ita sit, munus tua grande voluntas  
Ad me pervēnit, consuliturque boni.* OVID.

—"But though it is so, your good wishes have come as a great boon to me, and are taken in good part."

*Ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus.* HOR.—"As you bear with your fortunes, Celsus, so shall we bear with you."

*Ut tute es, item omnes censes esse.* PLAUT.—"As you are yourself, you take all others to be."

*Utātur motu animi, qui uti ratiōne non potest.*—"Let him be guided by impulse who cannot be guided by reason."

*Uteunque in alto ventus est, exin velum vertitur.* PLAUT.—"Whichever way the wind is at sea, in that direction the sail is shifted."

*Utendum est atāte; cito pede labitur ætas.* OVID.—"We must make use of time; time flies with rapid foot."

*Uterque bonus belli pacisque minister.*—"Skilled equally in the administration of peace or of war."

*Uti possidētis.*—"As you now possess." A term in diplomacy, meaning that, at the termination of a war, each party is to retain whatever territory he may have gained in the contest. Its opposite is the *Status quo*, which see.

*Utile dulci.*—"The useful with the agreeable." See *Omne tulit, &c.*

*Utilitas juvandi.*—"The advantage of assisting others."

*Utilitas lateat: quod non profitēbere fiet.* OVID.—"Let your object lie concealed: that will come to pass which you shall not avow."

*Utiliumque sagax rerum, et divīna futuri.* HOR.—"Skilled in wise suggestions, and prophetic of the future."

*Utīnam tam fūcīlē vera invenīre possem, quam falsa convincere!*  
CIC.—"Would that I could as easily find out the truth, as I can detect what is false!"

*Utīnam vētēres mores, vētēres parsimonīæ*

*Pōtius majōri honōri hic essent, quam mores mali.* PLAUT  
—"I only wish that the old-fashioned ways and the old-fashioned thriftiness were in greater esteem here, than these bad ways."

*Utītur anatīnā fortunā cum exit ex aquā, æret.*—"He has the

good fortune of a duck, as soon as he comes out of the water he is dry." Said of those fortunate men who always "fall on their legs." An adaptation from Plautus.

*Utitur, in re non dubiâ, testibus non necessariis.* CIC.—"He employs unnecessary proofs in a matter on which there is no doubt."

*Utque alios industria, ita hunc ignâvia ad famam protulêrat.*

TACIT.—"As industrious efforts have advanced others, so did this man attain celebrity by indolence."

*Utrum horum mavis accîpe.*—"Take which you will of the two."

*Utrumque vitium est, et omnibus crêdère et nulli.* SEN.—"It is equally a fault to confide in all, and in none."

*Uvâque conspectâ livorem ducit ab uvâ.* JUV.—"And grape contracts paleness from the grape which it has faced."

*Uxorem fato credat obesse suo.* OVID.—"He may think that his wife is an obstacle to his success."

*Uxorem malam ôbôlo non êmêrem.*—"I would not give a doit for a bad wife."

—*Uxorem, Posthûme, ducis?*

*Dic quâ Tisiphônê, quibus exâgîtâre colûbris.* JUV.

—"What, Posthumus, marry a wife? by what Fury, say, by what serpents, are you driven to madness?"

—*Uxôri nubere nolo meæ.* MART.—"I will not be married to a wife." I will not have a wife who shall be my master. The verb *nubo* was only used in reference to the female sex. The man *marries*, the woman *is married*.

V.

*V. P.* for *Vitâ patris*, which see.

*Vacûre culpâ magnum est solâtium.* CIC.—"It is a great solace to be free from fault."

*Vacuis cantat coram latrône viâtor:* JUV.—"The penniless traveller sings in the presence of robbers."

*Vade in pacc.*—"Go in peace." According to some authorities, perpetual solitary imprisonment was thus called in the middle ages. It is generally, however, considered to have been applied to a more terrible punishment. See *In pace*.

*Vade mecum.*—“Go with me.” A work which from its utility and portability is the constant companion of the man of business, or the traveller, is sometimes called his *Vade mecum*.

*Væ misëro mihi! quantâ de spe decidi!* TER.—“Woe unto wretched me! from what hopes have I fallen!”

*Væ victis!*—“Woe to the conquered!” We learn from Livy and Festus that this was the exclamation of Brennus the Gaul, when he threatened extermination to the Romans.

*Vale, vale, cave ne titûbes, mandâtâque frangas.* HOR.—“Farewell! farewell! take care lest you stumble, and miscarry with my commands.”

—*Väleant mendâcia vatum.* OVID.—“Farewell to the fictions of the poets.”

—*Väleas, anus optîma, dixi:*

*Quod supërest ævi, molle sit omne tui.* OVID.

—“‘Farewell, most worthy dame,’ said I, ‘tranquil be the remainder of your days.’”

*Väleat quantum välëre potest.*—“Let it have weight, so far as it may.” Often quoted, *Valeat quantum*.

—*Väleat res ludïcra, si me*

*Palma negâta macrum, donâta redûcit opîmum.* HOR.

—“Adieu to the levities of verse, if the denial of applause is to reduce me to meagreness, and I am to be dependent on its bestowal for happiness.”

*Välëre malo quam dives esse.* CIC.—“I would rather be in good health than rich.”

*Valet anchöra virtus.*—“Virtue is a sheet-anchor.” Motto of Viscount Gardner.

—*Valet ima summis*

*Mutâre, et insignem attënuat Deus,*

*Obscûra promens.*—

HOR.

—“The Deity is able to make exchange between the highest and the lowest, abasing the exalted, and advancing the obscure.”

*Validius est natûræ testimônium quam doctrinæ argumentum.*

ST. AMBROSE.—“The testimony of nature is of greater weight than the arguments of learning.”

*Valor ecclesiasticus.*—“The ecclesiastical value.”

*Vana quoque ad veros accessit fama timöres.* LUCAN.—“Idle rumours, too, were added to well-founded fears.”

*Vare, redde legiōnes!* —“Varus, give me back my legions!”

The words of Augustus Cæsar, on hearing of the defeat and slaughter of the Roman army, under Quintilius Varus, by the German chieftain Arminius.

—*Varium et mutabile semper*

*Fœmīna.* — VIRG.

—“Woman is ever changeable and capricious.”

*Vastius insurgens dēcimæ ruit impëtus undæ.* OVID.—“The swell of the tenth wave, rising more impetuously than the rest, rushes onward.” See *Qui venit*, &c.

*Vectigālia nervi sunt reipublicæ.* CIC.—“Taxes are the sinews of the state.”

*Vehēniens in utramque partem, aut largitāte nimīā aut parsimōniā.* TER.—“Ready to run to either extreme, of excessive liberality or parsimony.”

*Vehimur in altum.* —“We are launching into the deep.”

—*Veiosque habitante Camillo,*

*Illic Roma fuit.* — LUCAN.

—“Camillus dwelling at Veii, Rome was there.” Camillus was so highly esteemed at Rome, that it was said, “Where Camillus is there is Rome.”

*Vel cæco appāreat.* Prov.—“It would be evident to a blind man even.”

*Vel capillus habet umbram suam.* PUB. SYR.—“Even a hair has its shadow.”

*Velim mehercūle cum istis errāre, quam cum aliis rectè sentire.*  
—“By Hercules, I would rather be in the wrong with these men than think aright with the others.” See *Malo cum Platone*, &c.

*Velim ut velles.* PLAUT.—“I would wish as you would wish.”

*Velis et remis.* —“With sails and oars.” With all possible expedition.

*Velle licet, potiri non licet.* —“You may wish, but you may not enjoy.” You may “look and long.”

*Velle suum cuiquam, nec voto vivitur uno.* PERS.—“Every man has his own fancy, and the tastes of all are not alike.”

*Vellem in amicitia sic errāremus, et isti*

*Errōri nomen virtus posuisset honestum.* HOR.

—“Would that in our friendships we committed the same mistake, and that virtue would designate such mistakes by an honourable name.” The poet wishes that men were as

considerate to their friends as to their mistresses, and equally indulgent to their failings.

*Velocem tardus assequitur.* *Prov.*—"The slow overtakes the swift." In allusion to the Fable of the Hare and the Tortoise. "The race is not always to the swift."

—*Velocius ac citius nos*

*Corrumpunt vitiōrum exempla domestica, magnis*

*Cum subeant animos auctōribus.*—

JUV.

—"The examples of vice which we witness at home more surely and more quickly corrupt us; for they insinuate themselves into our minds under the sanction of high authority."

*Velocius quam asparāgi coquantur.*—"Before you could cook a bundle of asparagus." A Roman proverb denoting an extremely short space of time. Suetonius tells us that it was frequently in the mouth of Augustus Cæsar.

*Velox consilium sequitur pœnitentia.* *SYR.*—"Repentance follows precipitate counsels."

—*Velut inter ignes*

*Luna minōres.* HOR.

—"Like the moon amid the lesser lights."

—*Velut si*

*Egrēgio inspersos reprēndas corpore nævos.* HOR.

—"As if you were to condemn moles scattered over a beautiful skin."

*Veluti in spēcūlum.*—"As though in a mirror." A theatrical motto.

*Venālis popūlus, venālis cūria patrum.*—"The people venal, the house of senators venal." The state of Rome in the times of its decadence.

*Vēnātor sequitur fugientia, capta relinquit;*

*Semper et inventis ulteriōra petit.*

OVID.

—"The huntsman follows the prey that flies, that which is caught he leaves behind: and he is ever on the search for still more than he has found."

—*Vendentem thus et odōres,*

*Et piper, et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis.* HOR.

—"A seller of frankincense, perfumes, and pepper, and anything wrapped in worthless paper." To the use of such persons he says are consigned the productions of worthless writers.

*Vendidit hic auro patriam.*— VIRG.— “He sold his country for gold.”

*Venenum in auro bibitur.* SEN.—“Poison is drunk out of gold.” A risk not so likely to be incurred by those who drink out of less costly vessels.

*Venerāri parentes liberos decet.*—“It is the duty of children to reverence their parents.”

*Vēnerit insitio; fac ramum ramus adoptet.* OVID.—“The time for grafting is now come; make branch adopt branch.”

*Veni, Creātor Spiritus.*—“Come, Holy Ghost, Creator, come.”

*Veni Gotham, ubi multos*

*Si non omnes vidi stultos.* *Drunken Barnaby's Journal.*

“Thence to Gotham, where, sure am I,

If though not *all* fools, saw I *many*.”

The men of Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, seem to have been proverbial in the Middle Ages for their stupidity, and to have been generally known as the “Wise men of Gotham.” See *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 218.

*Veni, Sancte Spiritus.*—“Come, Holy Ghost.” The name given to a mass of the Roman Catholic Church, to invoke the assistance of the Holy Spirit.

*Veni, vidi, vici.*—“I came, I saw, I conquered.” The brief despatch in which Julius Cæsar announced to the senate his victory over Pharnaces.

*Vēnia necessitati datur.* CIC.—“Pardon is granted to necessity.” Similar to our saying that “Necessity has no laws.”

—*Vēniat manus, auxilio quæ*

*Sit mihi.*—

HOR.

—“May there come a hand to give me aid.”

—*Vēnient annis*

*Sæcula seris, quibus Oceānus*

*Vincūla rerum laxet, et ingens*

*Pateat tellus, Tiphysque novos*

*Dētēgat orbis; nec sit terris*

*Ultima Thule.*

SEN.

—“After the lapse of years, ages will come in which Ocean shall relax his chains around the world, and a vast continent shall appear, and Tiphys shall explore new regions, and Thule shall be no longer the utmost verge of earth.” Considered by Lord Bacon to be a prophecy of the discovery of America. See *Ultima Thule*.

—*Venienti occurrite morbo.* PERS.—“Meet the coming disease.” See *Neglecta*, &c. and *Principiis obsta*, &c.

*Veniet tempus quo ista quæ nunc latent in lucem dies extrahet, et longioris ævi diligentia. Veniet tempus quo posteri nostri tam aperta nos nescisse mirabuntur.* CIC.—“The day will come, when time and the diligence of later ages will bring to light things which now lie concealed. The day will come when our posterity will wonder that we were ignorant of things so evident.”

*Venire facias.* Law Term.—“You are to cause to come together.” A judicial writ, whereby the sheriff is commanded to cause a jury to appear, in order to try a cause.

*Venite, exultemus Dõmino.*—“Oh come, let us sing unto the Lord.” The beginning of the 95th Psalm.

—*Veniunt a dote sagittæ.* JUV.—“The darts come from her dowry.”

Plutus, not Cupid, touched his sordid heart,  
And 'twas her dower that winged the unerring dart.

Gifford.

*Venter famelicus auriculis caret.*—“A hungry belly has no ears.” It is proof against advice or expostulation. A saying of Cato the Elder.

*Venter non habet aures.* PROV.—“The belly has no ears.”

*Ventis secundis.*—“With a fair wind.” With prosperous gales. Motto of Lord Hood.

*Ventis verba fundis.*—“You pour forth words to the winds.” You talk to no purpose.

*Ventum ad suprimum est.*— VIRG.—“Matters have come to the last extremity.”

*Ver erat æternum; placidique tepentibus auris*

*Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores.* OVID.

—“Then it was ever spring; and the gentle Zephyrs, with their soothing breezes, cherished flowers that grew unsown.” The state of the earth in the Golden Age.

*Ver non semper viret.*—“The spring does not always flourish.”

Or, by an heraldic pun, “Vernon always flourishes.”

Motto of Lord Vernon.

*Ver pingit vario gemmantia prata colõre.*—“The spring decks the blooming fields with various colours.”

*Vera dico, sed nequicquam, quoniam non vis credere.*—“I speak the truth, but in vain, since you will not believe me.”

*Vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur; ficta omnia celèriter, tanquam flosculi, decidunt; nec simulatum potest quidquam esse diuturnum.* CIC.—“True glory strikes root, and even spreads; all false pretensions fade speedily, like flowers; nor indeed can any counterfeit be lasting.” Carlyle says, “No lie you can speak or act but it will come, after longer or shorter circulation, like a bill drawn on Nature’s reality, and be presented there for payment—with the answer, No effects.”

—*Vera incessu pätuit Dea.*— VIRG.—“She stood revealed a goddess truly in her gait.”

*Vera redit facies, dissimulata perit.* PETRON. ARBITER.—“Our natural countenance returns, the assumed one passes away.” Hypocrisy will finally be detected.

*Verba animi proferre et vitam impendere vero.* JUV.—“To give utterance to the sentiments of the heart, and to stake one’s life for the truth.”

*Verba dat omnis amans.*— OVID.—“Every lover gives fair words.”

*Verba de presenti.* Law Term.—“Promise made on the instant as a pledge for the future.”

*Verba fides sequitur.*— OVID.—“Fulfilment attends his words.” No sooner said than done.

—*Verba fiunt mortuo.* TER.—“You are talking to a dead man.” You are talking to one who will not heed you.

*Verba ligant homines, taurorum cornua fūnes.*—“Words bind men, ropes the horns of bulls.”

*Verba nitent phaleris; at nullas verba medullas Intus habent.* .

PALINGENIUS.

—“His words shine forth in fine compliments, without sincerity.” Mere sound devoid of meaning.

*Verba placent et vox, et quod corrumpere non est,*

*Quoque minor spes est, hoc magis ille cupit.*

OVID.

—“Her words charm him, her voice, and her incorruptible chastity; and the less hope there is, the more intensely does he desire.” Said of Lucretia.

*Verba togæ sequeris, junctura callidus acri,*

*Ore teres modico, pallentes radere mores*

*Doctus, et ingenio culpam defigere ludo.* PERS.

—“You employ the language of the toga, skilful at judicious combination, with suitable style well rounded, ex-

pert at lashing depraved morals, and inflicting censure with subtle raillery." The character of a just and considerate satirist.

Confined to common life, thy numbers flow,  
And neither soar too high, nor sink too low;  
There strength and ease in graceful union meet,  
Though polished, subtle, and though poignant, sweet;  
Yet powerful to abash the front of crime,  
And crimson error's cheek with sportive rhyme.

Gifford.

*Verbæque provisam rem non invita sequentur.* HOR.—  
"Words will not fail the subject when it is well considered."

*Verbâtim et literâtim.*—"To the word and to the letter."  
Like the word *seriatim*, neither of these words is really Latin, having been coined probably in the Middle Ages. The correct Latin would be, *Ad verbum et ad literam*.

*Verbo tenus.*—"In name at least."

*Verbôrum paupertas, imo egestas.* SEN.—"A poverty, or rather an utter want, of expression."

—*Verbôsa ac grandis epistôla venit*

*A Capreis.*—

JUV.

—"A verbose and grandiloquent epistle comes from Capreæ." Said of the haughty mandates issued by the Emperor Tiberius from his palace at Capreæ. Now used to mark a lofty tone upon slender pretensions.

*Verbum sat sapiënti.* PROV.—"A word to the wise is sufficient."

—*Verbum verbo reddere, fidus*

*Interpres.*—

HOR.

—"To render word for word, as a faithful interpreter."

*Vere calor redit ossibus.*— VIRG.—"In Spring the flame of desire returns to the bones."

*Verè magnum, habere in se fragilitâtem hōmīnis, securitâtem dei.* SEN.—"It is true greatness to have the frailty of a man, the equanimity of a god."

*Vêrêcundâri nēmīnem apud mensam decet.* PLAUT.—"At table no one should be bashful."

*Vêrêcundia inūtilis viro egenti.* PROV.—"Bashfulness is useless to a man in want." A man in distress cannot afford to be governed by rigid notions of etiquette.

*Vĕrĕcundia muliĕrem, non color fucātus, ornat.*—"Modesty, not rouge, adorns a woman."

*Vĕritas, a quocunq̄ue dicitur, à Deo est.*—"Truth, by whomsoever spoken, comes from God." Truth is of the Divine essence. "God is truth."

*Vĕritas nihil verĕtur nisi abscondi.*—"Truth fears nothing but concealment." Truth seeks publicity.

*Vĕritas odium parit.*—"Truth produces hatred."

*Vĕritas sermo est simplex.* AMMIAN.—"Truth is simple in its language," requiring neither study nor art.

*Vĕritas vel mendācio corrumpitur vel silentio.* AMMIAN.—"Truth is violated by falsehood, or by silence." Silence is, in some cases, as bad as a falsehood uttered.

*Vĕritas vincit.* Law.—"Truth conquers." Motto of the Scotch Earl Marechal.

*Vĕritas visu et morā, falsa festinatiōne et incertis valescunt.* TACIT.—"Truth is established by scrutiny and deliberation; falsehood thrives by precipitation and uncertainty."

*Vĕritātis simplex orātiō est.* SEN.—"The language of truth is simple." She stands in need of no meretricious arts.

*Veros amicos reparāre difficile est.* SEN.—"It is a difficult thing to replace true friends."

—*Versāte diu quid ferre recūsent,*

*Quid vāleant, hūmĕri.*—

HOR.—See *Sumite materiam, &c.*

—*Versus inōpes rerum, nugæque canōræ.* HOR.—"Lines devoid of meaning; harmonious trifles." These words have been applied to the Opera.

"What though our songs to wit have no pretence,

The fiddle-stick shall scrape them into sense."

*Vertentem sese frustrā sectābĕre canthum,*

*Cum rota postĕrior curras, et in axe secundo.* PERS.

—"You will in vain endeavour to overtake the felly that revolves before you, since, as you run, you are the hind wheel, and on the second axle."

"Thou, like the hindmost chariot-wheels, art curst,

Still to be near, but never to be first."

Dryden.

*Vertitur in tĕnĕram cāriem, rimisque dehiscit,*

*Si qua diu sōlitis cymba vacārit aquis.*

OVID.

—"If a bark has been long out of the water to which it

had been accustomed, it turns to crumbling rottenness, and gapes wide with leaks."

—*Verum decepta aviditas,*

*Et quem tenēbat ore, demisit cibum,  
Nec quem pētēbat adeo pōtuit attingere.* PHÆD.

—"His greediness however was deceived; he not only dropped the food which he was holding in his mouth, but was after all unable to reach that at which he grasped." From the Fable of the Dog and the Shadow.

*Verum est illud, quod vulgo dicitur, mendācem mēmōrem esse oportet.* QUINT.—"There is truth in the common saying, that a liar should have a good memory."

*Verum est verbum, quod memorātur, ubi amīci ibīdem sunt opes.* PLAUT.—"It is a true proverb that is quoted, 'Where there are friends, there are riches.'"

*Verum illud est, vulgo quod dici solet,*

*Omnes sibi malle melius esse quam altēri.* TER.

—"The common saying is true, that we all wish matters to go better with ourselves than with another."

*Verum opère in longo fas est obrepère somnum.* HOR.—"But in a long work it is allowable sometimes to be overcome by sleep." Occasional negligence may be pardoned in a long work, which in a brief one would be reprehensible.

*Verum putas haud ægrè, quod valdè expētis.*—"You have no difficulty in believing that to be true which you anxiously desire." "The wish is father to the thought."

*Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis*

*Offendar maculis.*—

HOR.

—"But where many beauties shine in a poem, I will not be offended with a few blemishes." See *Non ego*, &c.

*Verus amicus est is qui est tanquam alter idem.* CIC.—"A true friend is he who is, as it were, another self."

—*Vesāna cupido,*

*Plurima cum tenuit, plura tenēre cupit.*

—"Unreasoning cupidity, the more it has the more it desires to have."

*Vestibulum domūs ornamentum est.* PROV.—"The hall is the ornament of a house." First impressions are of the greatest importance.

*Vestigia nulla retrorsum.*—"No stepping back again." Re

treat must not be thought of. An adaptation from Horace  
The motto of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

*Vestis virum facit.* *Prov.*—"The garment makes the man."  
It is so in the opinion of the vulgar.

*Vestri, jūdices, hoc maxīme intērest, non ex lēvitāte testium  
causas hōmīnum ponderāri.* *CIC.*—"To you, O judges, it  
is of the greatest moment, that the interests of men should  
not be dealt with upon slight testimony."

—*Vetābo, qui Cērēris sacrum*

*Vulgārit arcānæ, sub īsdem*

*Sit trābibus, frāgilemve mecum*

*Solvat phasēlum.*—

*HOR.*

—"I will forbid the man, who shall have divulged the  
sacred rites of mysterious Ceres, to be under the same roof  
with me, or to sail with me in the same fragile bark."  
From fear of the vengeance of an offended deity.

*Vētēra extollimus recentium incuriōsi.* *TACIT.*—"We extol  
things that are ancient, heedless of those of later date."  
See *Ætas parentum*, &c., and *Laudator*, &c.

*Vētēra quæ nunc sunt fuērunt olim nova.*—"Things which are  
now old, were once new."

*Vētērem injūriam ferendo, invītas novam.*—"By submitting  
to an old injury, you lay yourself open to a fresh one."  
Even patience must have its limits. See *Post folia*, &c.

*Veterum id dictum est, Felicitē is sapit, qui pericūlo aliēno  
sapit.*—"It is an old saying, that he is happy in his wis-  
dom, who is wise at the expense of another." From an  
interpolated scene in the *Mercator* of Plautus, probably  
written by Hermolaüs Barbarus.

*Vetustas pro lege semper habētur.* *Law Max.*—"Ancient cus-  
tom is always regarded as law." It is the basis of our  
common law.

*Vexāta quæstio.*—"A disputed question." A moot point.

*Vi et armis.*—"By force and arms." By main force, not by  
sanction of the law.

*Via crucis via lucis.*—"The path of the cross the path of  
light." A mediæval saying, and an heraldic motto.

*Via media.*—"The middle way."

*Via trita est tritissīma* *COKE.*—"The beaten path is the  
safest."

*Via trita, via tuta.*—"The beaten path is the safe path."

Motto of Earl Normanton.

—*Viamque insiste domandi,*

*Dum fūciles ānīmi jūvĕnum, dum mōbīlis ætas.* VIRG.

—"Enter upon a course of training while their disposition in youth is tractable, while their age is pliant." See *Udum*.

*Viam qui nescit quā devĕniat ad mare,*

*Eum oportet amnem quarĕre cōmītem sibi.* PLAUT.

—"He who knows not his way to the sea, should take a river as his guide." A prolonged route which is certain to lead to our object is better than a short but doubtful one.

*Vice gerens.*—"Acting in the place of." A vicegerent, or deputy.

*Vice regis.*—"In the king's behalf." Acting as viceroy.

*Vice versā.*—"The terms being reversed." Or "reversely."

Dr. Parr used to say it ought to be "*Versā vice*," referring to *Ulpian, Dig. 43. 29. III.*

*Vicistis cochleam tarditāte.* PLAUT.—"You have surpassed a snail in slowness."

*Victor volentes per popūlos dat jura.*—"A conqueror gives laws to a submissive people."

*Victoria concordiā crescit.*—"Victory increases by concord."

Motto of Earl Normanton, and Lord Amherst.

*Victoria, et per victoriā vita.*—"Victory, and through victory life."

*Victoria, et pro victoriā vita.*—"Victory, and for victory life." A toast for heroes.

*Victoriā pax non pactiōne parienda est.* CIC.—"Peace is to be secured by victory, not by negotiation."

*Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catōni.*—"The conquering cause was pleasing to the gods, the conquered one to Cato." An extravagant compliment paid by Lucan to the heroic patriotism of Cato of Utica.

*Victrix fortunæ sapiētia.*— JUV.—"Wisdom conquers fortune." By prudence we may sometimes get the better of fortune.

*Victūrosque Dei celant, ut vivĕre durent,*

*Felix esse mori.*—

LUCAN.

—"And the gods conceal, from those destined to live, how sweet it is to die, that they may continue to live."

*Victus cultusque corpōris ad vālētūdinem rēfērantur et ad vires, non ad voluptātem.* CIC.—“Let the food and clothing of the body bear reference to health and strength, not to mere gratification.”

*Vide licet.*—“You may see.” “Namely.” Denoted in English books by the contracted form, *viz.*

*Vide ne, fūnicūlum nimis intendendo, aliquando abrumpas.*—“Take care, lest by stretching the rope too tight you break it at last.”

*Vide ut supra.*—“See as above.” “See the preceding passage.”

*Video et gaudeo.*—See *Videsne qui*, &c.

—*Video meliōra probōque,*

*Deteriōra sequor.*— OVID.

—“I perceive the better course, and applaud it; but I follow the worse.” The words of a person hurried on by passion against the dictates of reason.

*Vides, ut altā stet nive candidum*

*Soracte, nec jam sustīneant onus*

*Silvæ laborantes.*—

HOR.

—“You see how Soracte stands white with deep snow, nor can the bending woods any longer support the weight.”

*Videsne qui venit?*—“Do you see who is coming?” To which the answer is, *Video et gaudeo*, “I see and am glad.”

*Love’s Labour’s Lost*, act v. sc. i.

*Vidēte, quæso, quid potest pecūnia.* PLAUT.—“See, prithee, what money can effect.”

*Vidi ego naufrāgiumque, viros et in æquōre mergi;*

*Et, Nunquam, dixi, justior unda fuit.*

OVID.

—“I myself have seen a shipwreck, and men drowned in the sea; and I said, ‘Never were the waves more just in their retribution.’”

*Vidit et ērūbuit lympha pudica Deum.*—“The modest water saw its God and blushed.” A line on the miracle at Cana in Galilee, most probably composed by Richard Crashaw. Dryden has had the credit of having composed a similar line when a school-boy at Westminster:—

“The conscious water saw its God and blush’d.”

If so, he was probably indebted to Crashaw for the thought. It is, however, a matter of doubt whether the line of Crashaw did not originally read, “*Nympha pudica*,” “The modest nymph.”

*Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, subveniunt jura.* *Law Max.*—“The laws assist the watchful, not those who sleep.” The law assists those only who take due care to preserve their rights.

*Vigilari decet hominem, qui vult sua tempore conficere officia.* *PLAUT.*—“It behoves him to be vigilant who wishes to do his duty in good time.”

*Vigilate et orate.*—“Watch and pray.” Motto of Lord Castlemaine.

*Vigor ætatis fluit ut flos veris.*—“The vigour of manhood passes away like a flower of spring.”

*Vile donum, vilis gratia.* *Prov.*—“A small gift, small thanks.”

*Vilescent dignitates cum tenentur ab indignis.* *SALL.*—“High offices become valueless when held by unworthy persons.”

*Vilis sæpe cadus nobile nectar habet.* *Prov.*—“Full oft does an humble cask contain generous nectar.” A repulsive exterior may conceal excellent qualities.

*Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.* *HOR.*—“Silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.”

*Villarum culmina fumant.* *Vir.*—“The tops of the cottages send forth their smoke.”

*Vim vi repellere omnia jura clamant.* *Law Max.*—“All laws declare that we may repel force by force.”

*Vina parant animos, faciuntque caloribus aptos:*

*Cura fugit multo diluiturque mero.* *OVID.*

—“Wine composes the feelings and makes them ready to be inflamed: care flies and is drowned in plenteous draughts.”

*Vince animos, iramque tuam, qui cætera vincis.* *OVID.*—“You, who conquer other difficulties, go conquer your own feelings and your anger.”

*Vincit amor patriæ.* *VIRG.*—“The love of our country conquers all other considerations.” “The noblest motive is the public good.” Motto of the Irish Viscount Molesworth, and Lord Muncaster.

*Vincit omnia veritas.*—“Truth conquers all things.” However veiled by hypocrisy or by fraud, truth will generally come to light. Motto of the Baron Kinsale.

*Vincit qui se vincit.*—“He is indeed a conqueror who conquers himself.” Motto of Lord Howard of Walden.

*Vincula da linguæ, vel tibi vincla dabit.*—"Put a curb on your tongue, or it will put a curb on you." An indiscreet tongue is very likely to bring us into trouble.

*Vindictam mandasse sat est; plus nōminis horror*

*Quam tuus ensis aget; mīnuit præsentia famam.* LUCAN.

—"Tis enough to have commanded vengeance; more will the dread of your name effect than your sword; your presence detracts from your fame."

*Vino diffugiunt mordāces curæ.*—"Cankering cares are dispelled by wine." An adaptation from Horace.

—*Vino tortus et irā.* HOR.—"Excited by wine and anger."

*Vinum bonum lætificat cor hōminis.*—"Good wine maketh glad the heart of man." See *Psalms* civ. 15.

*Vinum purum potum, puer; infundito.*

*A summo ad imum more majōrum bibunto.*

*Decem cyāthi summa potio sunt.*

LIPSIUS.

—"Unmix'd be our wine, and pure let it flow,  
As our fathers ordain'd, from the high to the low,  
Let our bumpers, while jovial we give out the toast,  
In gay comotation, be ten at the most."

*Violenta nemo impēria continuit diu;*

*Moderāta durant.*

SEN.

—"No one has long held power exercised with violence; moderation insures continuance."

*Vipera Cappādōcem nōcītūra momordit: at illa,*

*Gustāto periit sanguīne Cappādōcis.*

—"A baneful viper bit a Cappadocian; but having tasted the Cappadocian's blood it died." A translation from the *Anthologia Græca*. The people of Cappadocia were of a dull disposition, and addicted to every vice.

*Vir bonus dicendi perītus.*—"A good man skilled in the art of speaking." The ancient definition of an orator.

—*Vir bonus est quis?*

*Qui consulta patrum, qui leges jurāque servat.* HOR.

—"Who is a good man? He who obeys the decrees of the senators, he who respects the laws and ordinances."

*Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse parātum,*

*Nec tamen ignōrat quid distant æra lupīnis.* HOR.

—"A good and a wise man declares himself ready to assist the deserving; he is not ignorant, however, of the dif-

ference between money and lupines." He is able to distinguish between the meritorious and the undeserving. Lupines were used for money on the stage.

*Vir est maximæ escæ.* PLAUT.—"He is a man of a most capacious appetite."

*Vir pietâte gravis.*— VIRG.—"A man respected for his piety."

*Vir sapiens forti mēlior.*—"A wise man is better than a valiant one."

*Vir sapiens omnia quæ in vitam humanam incurrunt fert libenter, ut pareat legi naturæ.* SEN.—"A wise man bears willingly all those events which are the lot of human life, that he may obey the law of nature."

*Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.*—"The man is wise who says but little."

—*Vires acquirit eundo.* VIRG.—"She acquires strength as she goes." The poet speaks of Fame, or Rumour.

*Virescit vulnere virtus.*—"Virtue flourishes from a wound." Motto of the Earl of Galloway.

*Viri infelicis procul amici.* SEN.—"The friends of the unfortunate man are at a distance."

*Viris fortibus non opus est mœnibus.*—"Brave men have no need of walls."

*Virtus agrestiores ad se animos allicit.* CIC.—"Virtue allures to herself even the most uncultivated minds."

*Virtus ariete fortior.*—"Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram." Motto of the Earl of Abingdon.

*Virtus est medium vitiõrum, et utrinque reductum.* HOR.—"Virtue is the mean between two vices, and equally removed from either." The golden mean.

*Virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, quæ nunquam ullâ vi labefactâri potest.* CIC.—"Virtue is a thing which having once struck deep root, can never be shaken by any power."

*Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima Stultitiâ caruisse.*— HOR.

—"It is virtue to fly from vice, and the first step of wisdom is to be exempt from folly." Temptation is better avoided than combated.

*Virtus hominem jungit Deo.* CIC.—"Virtue unites man with God."

*Virtus in actione consistit.*—"Virtue consists in action."  
Motto of Lord Craven.

*Virtus in arduis.*—"Virtue," or "Valour in danger."  
Adapted from Horace.

—*Virtus laudatur et alget.* JUV.—"Virtue is praised and ;  
starves."

*Virtus mille scuta.*—"Virtue is as good as a thousand shields."  
Motto of the Earl of Effingham.

*Virtus non advēnit a naturā, neque a doctrinā, sed a nūmine divīno.* SEN.—"Virtue proceeds not from nature, nor from education, but from the Deity."

*Virtus non est virtus nisi compārem habet āliquem, in quo superando vim suam ostendat.* CIC.—"Virtue is not really virtue unless it has some associate, in excelling whom it may display its strength."

*Virtus probāta florēbit.*—"Approved virtue will flourish."  
Motto of Earl Bandon.

*Virtus, reclūdens immēritis mori  
Cælum, negātā tentat iter viā ;  
Cætusque vulgāres, et udam  
Spernit humum fūgiente pennā.* HOR.

—"Virtue, throwing open heaven to those who deserve not to die, directs her course by paths hitherto denied, and spurns with rapid wing the grovelling crowds and the foggy earth."

*Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ  
Intāminātis fulget honōribus ;  
Nec sumit aut ponit secūres  
Arbitrio populāris auræ.* HOR.

—"Virtue, which knows no base repulse, shines with untarnished honours ; she neither receives nor resigns the emblems of authority at the will of popular caprice."

"Virtue repulsed, yet knows not to repine,  
But shall with unattainted honour shine." *Swift.*

*Virtus requiēi nescia sordidæ.*—"Virtue which knows not mean repose." Motto of the Earl of Dysart.

*Virtus sine ratiōne constāre non potest.* PLINY the Younger.  
—"Without reason, virtue cannot subsist."

*Virtus sola nōbilitat.*—"Virtue alone ennobles." Motto of Lord Walscourt.

*Virtus sub cruce crescit, ad æthëra tendens.*—"Virtue grows under the cross, and tends towards heaven." Motto of the Earl of Charleville.

*Virtus vincit invidiam.*—"Virtue subdues envy." Motto of Marquis Cornwallis.

*Virtute ambire oportet, non favitõribus.*

*Sat habet favitõrum semper qui rectè facit.* PLAUT.

—"By merit, not by patrons, ought we to seek our ends. He who does well has always patrons enough."

*Virtute non astutiã.*—"By virtue, not by cunning." Motto of Viscount Pery.

*Virtute, non verbis.*—"By virtue, not by words." Motto of the Earl of Kerry, and of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

*Virtute quies.*—"In virtue there is tranquillity." Virtue confers peace of mind. Motto of Lord Mulgrave.

*Virtutem doctrina paret, naturãne donet?* HOR.—"Does study produce virtue, or does nature bestow it on us?"

*Virtutem incõlũmem õdimus,*

*Sublãtam ex õcũlis quærĩmus invidi.* HOR.

—"We hate virtue when present, but gaze after her with regret when she has passed from our sight."

—*Virtutem verba putes, ut*

*Lucum ligna?*— HOR.

—"Do you consider virtue to consist merely of words, as a grove consists of trees?"

*Virtutes ita copulatæ connexæque sunt, ut omnes omnium particeps sint, nec aliã ab aliã possit separãri.* CIC.—"The virtues are so closely joined and connected that they all partake of the qualities of each other, nor can they be separated."

*Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.*—"Nothing can resist valour and arms." Motto of the Earl of Aldborough.

*Virtuti non armis fido.*—"I trust to virtue, not to arms." Motto of the Earl of Wilton.

—*Virtutibus obstat*

*Res angusta domi.*— JUV.

—"Straitened means stand in the way of virtues" of the more active exercise of charitable virtues.

*Virtutis avõrum præmium.*—"The reward of the valour of my forefathers." Motto of Lord Templeton.

*Virtūtis ergo.*—“For the sake of virtue.”

*Virtūtis expers verbis jactans gloriam*

*Ignōtos fallit, notis est derisui.* PHLÆDRUS.

—“A dastard who brags of his prowess, and is devoid of courage, imposes on strangers, but is the jest of those who know him.”

*Virtūtis fortūna comes.*—“Fortune is the companion of virtue.” Motto of Lords Newhaven and Harberton.

*Virtūtis laus omnis in actione consistit.* CIC.—“All the merit of virtue depends upon the activity with which it is exercised.” See *Paulum sepultæ*, &c.

—*Virtūtis uberrimum alimentum*

*Est honos.*

—“Honour is the chief support of virtue.”

*Virtūtisque viam dēserit arduæ.* HOR.—“And he deserts the arduous path of virtue.”

*Virtutum omnium fundamentum piētas.*—“Piety is the foundation of all the virtues.”

*Virtutum primam esse puta compescere linguam;*

*Proximus ille Deo est qui scit ratione tacere.* CATO.

—“Think it the first of virtues to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to a god who knows when it is best to be silent.”

*Virum bonum nec pretio, nec gratiā, nec pericūlo a viā recti dedūci oportet.* AD HERENN.—“A good man ought not to be drawn from the path of rectitude by wealth, by favour, or by danger.”

*Virum improbum vel mus mordeat.* PROV.—“A mouse even may bite the wicked man.” Said of those who are paralyzed by a bad conscience.

*Vis comīca.*—“Comic power,” or “talent.”

*Vis consili expers mole ruit suā;*

*Vim temperatam Dī quoque prōvēhunt*

*In majus; idem odere vires*

*Omne nefas ānimo moventes.*

HOR.

—“Force, without judgment, falls by its own weight; moreover, the gods promote well-regulated force to further advantage: but they detest force that meditates every crime.”

*Vis inertia.*—“The power of inertness.” The tendency of every body to remain at rest, and consequently to resist

motion. Used figuratively for indolence or mental inertness.

—*Vis recte vivere? Quis non?*

*Si virtus hoc una potest dare; fortis omissis*

*Hoc age deliciis.*

HOR.

—“Would you live happily? Who would not? If virtue alone can confer this, discard pleasures, and strenuously pursue it.”

*Vis unita fortior.*—“Power is strengthened by union.”

Motto of the Earl of Mountcashel.

*Viscus merus vestra est blanditia.* PLAUT.—“Your coaxing is so much bird-lime.”

*Visu carentem magna pars veri latet.* SEN.—“A great part of the truth lies concealed from him who wants discernment.”

*Visum visu.*—“To see and be seen,” or “Face to face.”

Whence most probably the French word *vis-à-vis*.

—*Vitā*

*Cedat, uti conviva satur.* — HOR.

—“Let him withdraw from life, like a guest well filled.”

See *Cur non*, &c.

*Vita enim mortuorum in memoriā vivorum est pōsita.* CIC.—

“The life of the dead is retained in the memory of the living.”

*Vita hominis sine lītēris mors est.*—“The life of a man without letters is death.”

*Vita laudābilis boni viri, honesta ergo quōniam laudābilis.*

CIC.—“The life of the good man is praiseworthy, and being praiseworthy must be honourable.”

*Vitā patris.*—“In his father’s lifetime.” Often written *v. p.*

*Vita turpis ne morti quidem honestæ locum relinquit.* CIC.—

“A life of shame leaves no room even for an honourable death.” See *Qualis vita*, &c.

*Vitæ est avidus, quisquis non vult*

*Mundo secum pereunte mori.* SEN.

—“He is greedy of life who is unwilling to die when the world is perishing around him.”

—*Vitæ*

*Percipit humanos odium, lucisque videndæ,*

*Ut sibi consciscant mærenti pectore lethum.* LUCRET.

—“Hatred of life, and of beholding the light, seizes upon

men, to make them with sorrowing breast inflict death upon themselves."

—*Vitæ post-scœnia celant.* LUCRET.—“They conceal the secret actions of their lives.” The *Post-scœnium* was the part of the theatre behind the scenes, containing the robing-room; hence it is here used in the plural, to signify secret actions hidden from the eyes of the world.

*Vitæ signum pulsus est.* MED. APHOR.—“The pulse is the sign of life.”

*Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.* HOR.—“The short span of life forbids us to encourage prolonged hope.”

*Vitæ via virtus.*—“Virtue is the way of life.” Motto of the Earl of Portarlington.

—*Vitam impendere vero.* JUV.—“To lay down one’s life for the truth.” See *Ille igitur*, &c.

*Vitam regit fortuna, non sapientia.* CIC.—“Fortune governs this life, and not wisdom.”

—*Vitanda est imprœba Siren*

*Desidia.*— HOR.

—“Sloth, that seductive Syren, is to be shunned.”

*Vitaret cœlum Phaëton, si vivëret; et quos*

*Optarat stulté, tangere nollet equos.* OVID.

—“If Phaëton were living; he would shun the skies, and would be loth to touch the horses for which, in his folly, he wished.”

—*Vitavi denique culpam,*

*Non laudem merui.*— HOR.

—“I have avoided error, not merited praise.”

*Vitia hominum atque fraudes damnis, ignominia, vinculis, verbëribus, exiliis, morte mulctantur.* CIC.—“The vices and frauds of men are punished with fines, ignominy, chains, stripes, exile, and death.”

*Vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrëpunt.* SEN.—“Vices creep upon us, under the name of virtues.” Thus, avarice will palm itself off under the name of economy.

*Vitia otii negotio discutienda sunt.* SEN.—“The evils of sloth are only to be shaken off by attending to business.”

*Vitiant artus ægræ contagia mentis.* OVID.—“The diseases of the mind contagiously impair the bodily powers.”

*Vitiis nemo sine nascitur ; optimus ille*

*Qui minimis urgētur.*

HOR.

—“No man is born without faults ; he is the best who is burthened with fewest.”

*Vitiis suis pervidendis cæcus est homo, in aliēnis perspicax.*

—“Man is blind to his own faults, but quick at perceiving those of others.” He readily sees “the mote in his brother’s eye.”

*Vitium capiunt ni moveantur aquæ.*—“Water becomes putrid if kept stagnant.”

—*Vitium commūne omnium est,*

*Quod nimium ad rem in senectâ attenti sumus.*

TER.

—“It is a fault common to us all, that in old age we become too attached to worldly interests.”

*Vitium exemplo principis inolescitur.*—“Vice, through the example of the prince, becomes fashionable.”

*Vitium fuit, nunc mos est, assentatio.*

SYR.—“Flattery,

which was formerly a vice, is now a fashion.”

*Vivâ voce.*—“By the living voice.” By oral testimony.

*Vivat ; et absentem, quoniam sic fata tulērunt,*

*Vivat, et auxilio sublevet usque suo.*

OVID.

—“May he live on ; and since the Fates have thus decreed, may he live ever to relieve me, far, far away, by his aid.”

*Vivat rex.*—“Long live the king.” *Vivat regina.*—“Long live the queen.” *Vivant rex et regina.*—“Long live the king and queen.”

*Vive memor lethi.*— PERS.—“Live mindful of death.”

*Vive sine invidiâ, mollesque inglōrius annos*

*Exige ; amicitias et tibi junge pares.*

OVID.

—“Live without envy ; pass in obscurity thy tranquil years, and in friendship attach thy equals to thyself.”

*Vive valēque.*—“Live and fare well.” “Health and happiness.”

—*Vivendi rectè qui prōrōgat horam*

*Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis.*—

HOR.

—“He who postpones the hour of living well, is like the peasant who waits until the river shall cease to flow.”

See *Rusticus expectat*, &c.

*Vivendum est igitur, ut eâ liberâlitâte utâmur, quæ prosit ami-*

*cis, noceat nemini.* CIC.—“We must make it our care then to exercise such liberality as may benefit our friends and injure no one.”

*Vivendum est rectè, cum propter plūrima, tunc his*

*Præcipuè causis, ut linguas mancipiōrum*

*Contemnas : nam lingua mali pars pessima servi.* JUV.

—“You should lead a correct life for many reasons, but especially for this, that you may defy the tongues of your domestics; for the tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.”

*Vivere sat, vincere.*—“To conquer is to live enough.” Motto of the Earl of Sefton.

*Vivere si rectè nescis, decēde peritis.* HOR.—“If you know not how to live aright, make way for those who do.”

“Learn to live well, or fairly make your will.” POPE.

*Vivida vis animi.* LUCRET.—“The strong force of the mind.” The active powers of the understanding.

*Vivimus aliēnā fiduciā.* PLINY the Elder.—“We live by trusting one another.”

*Vivimus in posteris.*—“We live in our posterity.” See *Vita enim, &c.*

*Vivit adhuc, vitamque tibi debere fatetur.* OVID.—“He lives still, and acknowledges that he owes his life to you.”

*Vivit post funera virtus.*—“Virtue survives the grave.” Motto of the Irish Earl of Shannon.

*Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta*

*Jam sua! —*

VIRG.

—“Live happily, ye whose destinies are already fulfilled!” Struggling onward, I can behold those without envy who have successfully terminated their labours.

—*Vivite fortes,*

*Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.* HOR.

—“Live as brave men, and bravely breast adversity.”

*Vivitur exiguò melius : natura beatis*

*Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit uti.* CLAUD.

—“Men live best upon a little: nature has granted to all to be happy, if they did but know how to use her gifts.”

*Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum*

*Splendet in mensa tenui salinum ;*

*Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido*

*Sordidus aufert.*

HOR.

—“He lives happily on a little whose paternal salt-cellar shines on his frugal board; nor does fear or sordid covetousness disturb his quiet repose.”

—*Vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui,*

*Quæ vos ad cælum fertis rumōre secundo.* HOR.

—“I live and am a king, as soon as I have quitted those scenes which you extol to the skies in such high terms.”

*Vivunt ii qui ex corpōrum vincūlis, tanquam e carcēre, evolvunt.* CIC.—“Those live who have escaped from the fetters of the body, as though from a prison.” Who are not chained down by fleshly lusts.

*Vivunt in Vēnērem frondes, etiam nemus omne per altum*

*Felix arbor amat; nutant ad mūtua palmæ*

*Fœdēra, pōpūleo suspirat pōpūlus ictu,*

*Et plātāni plātānis, alnōque assibilat alnus.*

CLAUD.

—“The leaves live but to love, and, throughout the whole lofty grove the happy trees indulge their loves; palm, as it nods to palm, confirms their ties; the poplar sighs for the poplar’s embrace; plane whispers to plane, alder to alder.” Ancient intimation of the Sexual System of Linnæus.

*Vix a te videor posse tenēre manus.* OVID.—“I hardly seem to be able to keep my hands off you.”

—*Vix dēcimus quisque est, qui ipsus sese nōvērīt.* PLAUT.

—“There is hardly one man in ten who knows himself.”

*Vix duo tresve mihi de tot sūperestis, amīci.*

*Cætēra Fortūnæ, non mea turba, fuit.* OVID.

—“Out of so many friends, scarcely two or three of you are now left to me. The rest of the crowd belonged to Fortune, not to me.”

*Vix ea nostra voco.* OVID.—“I scarcely call these things our own.” Motto of Lord Sundridge and the Earl of Warwick.

*Vix æquidem credo, sed et insultāre jacenti*

*Te mihi, nec verbis parcēre, fama refert.* OVID.

—“For my part I hardly believe it, but rumour says that you insult me now prostrate, and are not sparing of your reproaches.”

*Vix mihi credētis, sed crēdite, Troja manēret,*

*Præceptis Priāmi si foret usa sui.*

OVID.

—“You will hardly believe me, yet may believe me;

Troy would have been still standing if she had followed the advice of her Priam."

*Vix tamen ēripiam, pōsīto pavōne, velis quin*

*Hoc pōtiūs, quam gallinā tergēre palātum,*

*Rara avis, et pictā pandat spectācūla caudū.* HOR.

—"Were a peacock placed on table, I should scarcely be able to prevail on you not to eat of it instead of a pullet, merely because it is a rare bird and makes a show with its gaudy tail."

*Vixēre fortes ante Agamemnōna*

*Multi; sed omnes illācrymābiles*

*Urgentur, ignōtique longā*

*Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.* HOR.

—"Many brave men lived before Agamemnon; but all of them, unlamented and unknown, are whelmed in endless night, having found no sacred bard."

—*Vocat in certāmina Divos.* VIRG.—"He calls the gods to arms."

—*Volat ambīguis*

*Mobilis alis hora, nec ulli*

*Præstat velox Fortūna fidem.* SEN.

—"The fleeting hour speeds on with doubtful wing, nor does hastening fortune keep faith with any one."

*Volenti non fit injūria.* *Law Max.*—"No injury is done to a consenting party." This applies only to those who are by law considered responsible for their actions.

—*Volitāre per ora virūm.* VIRG.—"To hover on the lips of men." See *Tentanda*, &c.

*Volo, non vāleo.*—"I am willing but unable." Motto of the Earl of Carlisle.

*Voluntas non potest cogi.*—"The will cannot be forced."

"He that complies against his will,

Is of the same opinion still."—*Hudibras* II. 3. 547.

*Voluptas est malōrum esca: quod eā non minus hōmīnes*

*Quam hamo capiuntur pisces.*

PLAUT.

—"Pleasure is the bait of misfortune; for by it men are caught just as fishes are by the hook."

—*Voluptātes commendat rārīor usus.* JUV.—"Pleasures sparingly enjoyed have a higher relish."

*Voluptāti mæror sequitur.*—"Sorrow follows indulgence."

*Voluptāti obséquens.* TER.—"Devoted to pleasure."

*Voluptatibus se constringendum dare.*—"To resign himself to the enthrallment of pleasure."

*Vos, procul! O procul! este profūni!* VIRG.—See *Procul*, &c.

*Vos sãpẽre et solos aio bene vivẽre, quorum  
Conspicitur nĩtidis fundũta pecũnia villis.* HOR.

—"I say that you alone are wise and live well, whose wealth is conspicuous in the elegance of your villas."

*Vos valẽte!*—"Fare ye well!"

*Vos valẽte et plaudite.* TER.—"Farewell, and give your applause." This expression, or the words *Plausum date*, "Grant applause," was used at the conclusion of the Latin Comedies.

*Vota vita mea.*—"My life is devoted." Motto of the Earl of Westmeath.

*Vox audita perit, litẽra scripta manet.*—"The word that is heard passes away, the letter that is written remains." See *Litera scripta*, &c.

*Vox clamantis in deserto.*—"The voice of one crying in the wilderness." See *John* i. 23.

*Vox erat in cursu, cum me mea prõdidit umbra.* OVID.—"She was in the middle of her speech, when my shadow betrayed me."

*Vox erat in cursu; vultum dubitantis habẽbam.* OVID.—"She was in the middle of her speech; I had the look of one in doubt"

*Vox et præterea nihil.*—"A voice and nothing more." A mere sound; fine words without meaning. Said originally of the nightingale. From the Greek.

—*Vox faucibus hæsit.* VIRG.—"His voice cleaved to his throat" He was dumb through amazement and dread.

*Vox popũli vox Dei.*—"The voice of the people is the voice of God." A maxim of the opponents of the *Jus divinum* of kings. The origin of it is not known, but it is quoted as a proverb by William of Malmesbury, who lived in the early part of the twelfth century.

*Vox stellãrum.*—"The voice of the stars." A favourite title with the old Almanacs.

*Vulgãre amĩci nomen, sed rara est fides.* PIÆD.—"The title of friend is common, but fidelity is rare."

*Vulgãto corpõre mulier.* LIVY.—"An abandoned woman."

—*Vulgo audio*

*Dici, diem adimere ægritudinem hominibus.* TER.

—“I hear it often said that time assuages human sorrow.”

*Vulgus amicitias utilitate probat.* OVID.—“The multitude estimate friends by the advantages to be derived from them.”

*Vulgus consuetudinem pro lege habet.*—“It is a common error to consider usage as law.”

*Vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, æstimat.* CIC.—“The populace judge of few things on truthful grounds, of many from prejudice.”

*Vulnëra nisi sint tacta tractatæque sanari non possunt.* LIV.—“Unless wounds are handled and dressed they cannot be healed.”

*Vulnus alit venis, et cæco carpitur igni.* VIRG.—“She nourishes the poison in her veins, and is consumed by a secret flame.” Said of Dido’s secret passion for Æneas.

*Vultus animi janua et tabula.* CIC.—“The countenance is the very portal and portrait of the mind.” So *Ecclus.* xix. 29, “A man is known by the eye, and the face discovers wisdom.”

*Vultus est index animi.* *Prov.*—“The countenance is the index of the mind.” The opinion of Lavater and the physiognomists.

## Z.

*Zonam perdidit.* HOR.—“He has lost his purse.” He is in desperate or distressed circumstances.

## APPENDIX

*A divitibus omnia magnificè fiunt.* — “Everything is done magnificently by the rich.”

*A solis ortu usque ad occāsum.* — “From sunrise to sunset.”

*Ab inopiā ad virtūtem obsepta est via.* TER. — “The road to virtue is obstructed by poverty.” See *Res angusta*, &c.

*Abi in malam rem.* — “Be off, and ill may it fare with you.”  
“Go to the deuce.”

*Abiit, excessit, evāsit, erūpit.* CIC. — “He has departed, fled, escaped, disappeared.” Cicero’s description of the abrupt flight of the guilt-stricken Catiline.

*Absit invidia.* — “All offence apart.”

*Absit omen.* — “May it not prove ominous.”

*Actis ævum implet, non seignibus annis.* — “He fills up life with deeds, not with long years of indolence.” An adaptation from the Elegy to Livia Augusta, generally attributed to Peto Albinovanus.

*Ad amussim.* — “According to line and rule.” Exactly.

*Ad nauseam.* — “So as even to create disgust.”

*Ad ostentātiōnem opum.* — “To show off his wealth.”

*Ad rem.* — “To the purpose.”

*Admonere volūimus, non mordere; prodesse, non lædere; consulere morbis hōmīnum, non officere.* ERAS. — “Our object is, to admonish, not to carp; to improve, not to wound; to think of remedies for the diseases of mankind, not to obstruct their cure.”

*Ægritūdo animi, sine ullā rerum expectātiōne meliōre.* — “Despondency unmitigated by the prospect of better fortune.”

*Agunt, non cogunt.* — “They lead, not drive.”

*Ah! quam dulce est meminisse!* — “Ah! how great are the delights of memory!”

— *Alii taurinis follibus auras  
Accipiunt redduntque.*

VIRG.

—“Others draw in and eject the air from bellows made of bulls' hide.” The Cyclops working their bellows.

*Aliquis in omnibus, nullus in singulis.* SCAL.—“Somebody in all, nobody in each.” Jack of all trades, master of none!

*Alter alterius auxilio eget.* SALL.—“One requires the aid of the other.”

*Alter ego.*—“A second self.” A bosom friend.

*Amici qui diu abfuērunt, in mutuos ruunt amplexus.*—“Friends who have been long separated rush into each other's embraces.”

*Amor laudis et patriæ pro stipendio est.*—“Love of praise and of our country are their own reward.” In the consciousness of having acted rightly.

*Amōre nihil mollius, nihil violentius.*—“Nothing is more tender, nothing more violent, than love.”

*An ideo tantum vēnēras ut exīres?* MART.—“Did you then come only to go away again?” See *Cur in*, &c.

*Anathēma maran-ātha.*—“May he be cursed, and may the Lord at his coming take vengeance on him.” See *1 Cor.* xvi. 22. The first word is Greek, the second Syriac.

*Angustā utitur fortunā.* CIC.—“He is in narrow circumstances.” His means are small.

*Angusta via est quæ ducit ad vitam.*—“Narrow is the way which leadeth to life.” *Matt.* vii. 14.

*Animal implūme bipes.*—“A two-legged animal without feathers.” Said to have been Plato's definition of man.

*Anīmus non deficit æquus.*—“A well-regulated mind is not wanting.” Motto of Lord Gwydyr, taken from Horace, *Ep.* 1. 12. 30.

*Annus inceptus habētur pro complēto.* *Law Max.*—“A year entered on is reckoned as completed.”

*Aqua pumpāginis.*—A cant expression with medical men for “spring water.” The second word, we need hardly say, is dog Latin.

*Aquæ guttæ saxa excāvant.*—“Dropping water hollows out rocks.” See *Stillicidī casus*, &c.

*Arcādes ambo.* VIRG.—“Both Arcadians,”—used ironically to signify “a pair well-matched” or “Birds of a feather.” See *Par nobile fratrum*.

*Astra castra, numen lumen.*—“The stars are my camp, the

- Deity my light." A verbal quibble, the motto of the Earl of Balcarras.
- Astrictus necessitate.* CIC.—"Compelled by necessity."
- At spes non fracta.*—"But my hope is not broken." Motto of the Earl of Hopetoun.
- Aurea mediocritas.*—"The golden mean" between great wealth and poverty. See *Auream quisquis*, &c.
- Auspicium melioris ævi.*—"A presage of better times." Motto of the Duke of St. Alban's.
- Aut vincere aut mori.*—"To conquer or to die." Motto of the late Duke of Kent.
- Avi numerantur avörum.* VIRG.—"I boast of a long train of ancestors." Motto of Lord Grantley. See *Genus immortale*, &c.
- Avito viret honöre.*—"He flourishes with ancestral honours." Motto of the Earl of Bute.

## B.

- Basis virtütum constantia.*—"Steadiness is the basis of all the virtues." Motto of the Viscount Hereford.
- Bellum internecinum.*—"A war of extermination."
- Bene nati, bene vestiti, et mediöcriter docti.*—"Well born, well clothed, and moderately learned." The qualifications required of a Fellow, by the statutes of All Souls College, Oxford.
- Bonum magis carendo quàm fruendo cernitur.* *Prov.*—"We appreciate more sensibly the good which we have not, than that which we have."

## C.

- Cacoëthes loquendi.*—"An itch for speaking."
- Cælia ridens*  
*Est Venus, incédens Juno, Minerva loquens.*  
 —"Cælia laughing, is beauteous as Venus; walking, majestic as Juno; speaking, wise as Minerva."
- Cætëris paribus.*—"Other things being equal." Being equal in other respects.

*Casta moribus et intëgra pudöre.* MART.—“Of chaste morals and irreproachable modesty.”

*Cave ab hõmine unius libri.*—“Beware of the man of one book.” He is the most likely to have mastered it thoroughly. See *Homo unius*, &c.

*Cedat amor rebus, res age, tutus eris.* OVID.—“Let love give way to business, attend to business and you will be safe.” See *Qui finem*, &c.

*Clamõrem ad sidëra mittunt.* STATIUS.—“They send their shouts to the stars.” The welkin rings with their cries.

*Cælitus mihi vires.*—“My strength is from heaven.” Motto of Viscount Ranelagh.

*Commüne quodcumque est lucri.* PHLÆD.—“A windfall is common property.” The law of the road, that when two persons make a lucky “find” they go halves.

*Compendia, dispendia.* Prov.—“A short cut is a losing cut.” “The longest way about is the shortest way home.”

*Conando Græci Trojâ potiti sunt.*—“By trying, the Greeks became masters of Troy.” A translation from Theocritus. See *Ἐς Τροίαν*, &c.

*Consciüs libidinum.* CIC.—“A partner in his debaucheries.”

*Consëquitur quodcumque petit.*—“He attains whatever he aims at.” Motto of the Marquis of Headfort.

*Consilium ne sperne meum, tibi fausta parantur.*—“Despise not my advice, auspicious days await you.”

*Consuetudo malõrum bonos mores contaminat.*—“The companionship of the wicked corrupts good morals.” See *Φθείρουσιν*, &c.

*Contempsit glädium Catilinæ, non pertimescam tuos.* CIC.—“I have despised the sword of Catiline, I shall not dread yours.”

*Contractata jure, contrãrio jure pereunt.* Law. Max.—“Privileges established by one law are abrogated by the provisions of an opposite law.”

*Cooperante diabõlo.*—“With the assistance of the devil.”

*Cõpia verbõrum.*—“A copious stock of words.”

*Cor et mentem colere nitimur.*—“We endeavour to improve the heart and the mind.” Motto over the entrance of a school at Marquise, between Calais and Boulogne.

*Cor unum, via una.*—“One heart, one way.” Motto of the Marquis of Exeter

*Cruci dum spiro fido.*—“While I breathe I put my trust in the cross.” Motto of Viscount Galway.

*Cujus gloriæ neque profuit quisquam laudando; nec vituperando quisquam nocuit.*—“Whose glory no praises could enhance, no censure injure.”

*Cum permissu superiorum.*—“With permission of the superior authorities.”

*Cur omnium fit culpa paucorum scelus?*—“Why should the wickedness of a few be deemed the guilt of all?”

*Curiōsa felicitas.* PETR. ARB.—“Studied happiness,” or *artful artlessness* of style.

## D.

*De bonis non.* Law Term.—“Of goods not (administered),” *administratis* being understood. Where all the personalty of an intestate has not been administered to, and a new administrator is appointed, he is technically known as an “administrator *de bonis non.*”

*Decōri decus addit avito.*—“He adds new lustre to the honours of his forefathers.” Motto of the Scotch Earl of Kellie.

*Dejectâ arbore quivis ligna colligit.* Prov.—“When the tree is down, every one gathers wood.” See *Δρυὸς πεσοῦσης*, &c.

*Deo adjuvante, non timendum.*—“God assisting, there is nothing to be feared.” Motto of Earl Fitzwilliam.

*Detur digniōri.*—“Let it be given to the most worthy.”

*Deus ex machinâ.* Prov.—“A god from the clouds.” An expression implying unexpected aid in an emergency. In allusion to the mode in which, in the Greek and Roman theatres, the divinities were launched on the stage by the aid of mechanism. See *Nec Deus*, &c., and *Θεὸς ἐκ μηχανῆς*.

*Disjecta membra.*—“The scattered limbs.” See *Disjecti membra poetæ*.

*Disputandi pruritus ecclesiârum scabies.*—“The itch of disputation will prove the scab of the church.” A favourite saying of Sir Henry Wotton, inscribed on his tomb at Eton.

*Domine, dirige nos.*—“O Lord! direct us.” The motto of the city of London.

*Domini pudet, non servitūtis.* SEN.—“I am ashamed of my master, not of my servitude.”

*Domīnus providēbit.*—"The Lord will provide." Motto of the Earl of Glasgow. See *Gen.* xxii. 8.

*Dotātæ uxōres mactant malo et damno viros.* PLAUT.—"Well-dowered wives involve their husbands in misfortune and ruin."

*Ducit amor patriæ.*—"The love of my country leads me on." Motto of Baron Milford.

*Dulce sodalitiū.* MART.—"A happy association." A sweet society.

## E.

*E fungis nati hōmīnes.*—"Men sprung from mushrooms." Upstarts.

*Erīmus, fortasse, quando illi non erunt.*—"We shall perhaps survive, after they have ceased to exist."

*Et decus et pretiū recti.*—"At once the ornament and the reward of virtue." Motto of the Duke of Grafton.

*Et nos quoque tela sparsīmus.*—"We too have flung our darts." Motto of Earl Moira.

*Ex aliēno tergōre lata secantur lora.* *Prov.*—"Broad thongs are cut from another man's leather."

*Ex sese.* CIC.—"From himself." He has risen by his own industry.

*Excessit medicīna malum.*—"The remedy has done more than the disease."

*Excessus in jure reprobātur.* *Law Max.*—"Excess is condemned in the law." See *Jus summum*, &c.

—*Eximius præstanti corpōre taurus.* VIRG.—"A bull excelling in beauty."

*Exitus acta probat.*—"The result proves the deed." "All's well that ends well."

*Expectans expectāvi.*—"I waited patiently." The beginning of the fortieth Psalm.

*Experientia stultōrum magistra.* *Prov.*—"Experience is the teacher of fools." They can only be taught by suffering.

## F.

*Facilè consilia damus aliis.*—"We easily bestow advice on others."

*Facile primus.*—"By far the first."

*Fax mentis incendium gloriæ.*—"The flame of glory is the torch of the mind." Motto of the Earl of Granard.

*Fidei commissum.* *Law Term.*—"Entrusted to faith." In the Roman law a species of testamentary disposition, in reliance on the good faith of the heir.

*Fides carbonaria.*—"The coal-heaver's faith," or "belief." A comparatively modern expression, said to have originated in the following circumstance: A coal-porter, being asked what he believed, made answer, "What the Church believes;" and on being asked what the Church believed, replied, "What I believe." According to some of the French authorities, it means, "A simple, blind, unreasoning faith."

*Fidus Achates.* *VIRG.*—"The faithful Achates." A character in the *Æneid*, somewhat indistinctly drawn, but always at the side of *Æneas* in his numerous perils and misfortunes. Hence a faithful friend is sometimes called a *Fidus Achates*, but the phrase is more commonly used in an ironical sense.

*Fidus et audax.*—"Faithful and intrepid." Motto of the Earl of Lismore.

*Finis ecce labōrum!*—"Behold the end of my toils!"

*Flecti, non frangi.*—"To bend, not to break." Motto of Viscount Palmerston.

*Flumina rapidè subsidunt.*—"Swollen rivers subside rapidly."

*Forte scutum salus ducum.*—"A strong shield is the safety of leaders." Motto of Earl Fortescue.

*Fortis sub forte fatiscet.*—"Even a brave man will succumb to fortune." Motto of the Earl of Upper Ossory.

*Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.*—"Boldly, faithfully, successfully." Motto of Viscount Monk and Lord Hutchinson.

*Fortuna multis parcere in pœnam solet.* *LABES.*—"Fortune spares many only to punish them."

*Fortuna sua è cujusque fingitur mōribus.*—"Every man's fortune is shaped by his own conduct."

*Fratres diligite, et matris consilia ne aspernamini.*—"Love your brethren, and despise not your mother's counsel."

*Fraus latet in generalibus.* *Law Max.*—"In generalities fraud lies concealed."

—*Fremunt immāni turbīne venti.* OVID.—“The winds rage in a tremendous storm.”

*Frons dōmīni plus prodest quān occipitium.*—“The forehead of the master is more useful than his hindhead.” A proverb quoted by Cato and Pliny the Elder. The eye and thought of the master are necessary to the success of his business.

*Fures clamōrem.* *Prov.*—“Thieves raising the hue and cry,” that they have been robbed. See *Clodius accusat*, &c.

## G.

*Gaudet tentāmine virtus.* LUC.—“Virtue rejoices in temptation.” Motto of the Earl of Dartmouth.

*Gula plures occīdit quam glādius, estque fomes omnium malōrum.* FR. PATRICIUS, *Bishop of Gaëta.*—“The gullet kills more than the sword, and is the fuel that kindles all evils.”

## H.

*Habet Deus suas horas et moras.*—“God has his hours and his delays.”

*Historiæ decus est, et quasi anima, ut cum eventis causæ copulentur.* BACON *de Aug. Scien.*—“It is the beauty and, as it were, the soul, of history, that events are duly connected with their causes.”

—*Hoc genus omne.* HOR.—“All that class of men.” Generally used in a contemptuous sense.

*Honor est a Nilo.*—“Honour is from the Nile.” Dr. Burney’s celebrated anagram upon the name of Horatio Nelson.

*Hostes magis assidui quān graves.*—“Enemies rather assiduous than powerful.”

*Hostis honōri invidia.*—“An enemy’s envy is an honour.” Motto of the Earl of Harborough.

## I.

*Ilias malōrum.* CIC.—“A whole Iliad of woes.” See *Ἰλιάς*  
ras ”

*Imminente lunâ.* HOR.—“By the light of the moon.”

*Impërio regit unus æquo.* HOR.—“He alone rules all with justice.” Motto of Sir Robert Gunning.

*In articulo mortis.*—“At the point of death.”

*In ferrum pro libertate ruëbant.*—“For liberty they rushed upon the sword.” Motto of the Earl of Leicester.

*In hoc signo spes mea.*—“In this sign is my hope.” Motto of Viscount Taaffe.

*In me consumpsit vires fortuna nocendo.*—“Fortune has exhausted on me her power in the injury which she has done me.”

*In pretio pretium nunc est ; dat census honores,  
Census amicitias ; pauper ubique jacet.* OVID.

—“Money now is the only thing prized ; wealth alone gives honours, wealth gives friendships ; the poor man is everywhere despised.”

*In statu pupillari.*—“In the condition of a pupil.” All students at the University, under the degree of Master of Arts, are *in statu pupillari*.

*Incultum ac derelictum solum.*—“An uncultivated and neglected soil.”

*Indignante invidia florëbit justus.*—“In spite of envy the just man will flourish.” Motto of the Earl of Glendore.

*Inepta patris lenitas, et facilitas prava.*—“The foolish lenity and mischievous indulgence of a father.”

*Ingënia gravia et solemnia, ac mutari nescia, plus plerumque habent dignitatis quàm felicitatis.* BACON *de Augmen. Scien.*—“Men whose minds are stern, solemn, and inflexible enjoy, in general, more dignity than happiness.”

*Ingentes virtutes ingentia vitia.* LIVY.—“Great virtues often lead to great vices.”

*Ingratus est, qui beneficium se accepisse negat quod accëpit ; ingratus, qui dissimulat ; ingratus, qui non reddit ; ingrattissimus omnium, qui oblitus est.* CIC.—“He is ungrateful who denies that he has received a kindness when he has received it ; ungrateful who conceals the fact that he has received it ; ungrateful who does not return it ; but the most ungrateful of all is he who forgets it.”

*Inque brevi spatio mutantur sæcla animantum,  
- . quasi cursôres vitai ampãda tradunt.* LUCRET.

“And in a short space of time the tribes of living crea-

tures are changed (by successive generations), and, like the racers, deliver the torch of life (from hand to hand).” In allusion to the torch-race at the festival of Vulcan at Athens, when the runners handed a lighted torch from one to another, and he who carried the torch lighted to the end of the course was proclaimed victor. See *Δαμπαδία*, &c.

*Insitâ hominibus libidine alendi de industriâ rumores.*—“The natural propensity of mankind to propagate reports with eagerness.”

*Instar omnium.*—“Equal to all the others.” *Plato est mihi instar omnium.* CIC.

*Intaminâtis honoribus.* HOR.—“With unspotted honours.” Motto of Lord St. Helens.

*Invitum sequitur honos.*—“Honour follows him even against his will.” Motto of the Marquis of Donegal.

*Iram qui vincit, hostem superat maximum.*—“He who controls his anger subdues his greatest enemy.”

## J.

*Jacta est alea.*—“The die is cast.” The words of Cæsar on passing the Rubicon.

*Jejunus venter non audit verba libenter.*—“A hungry belly has no ears.” A mediæval Leonine proverb.

*Judicâta res pro veritate accipitur.* *Law Max.*—“An award that has been made is received as a just precedent.”

*Jus omnium in omnia, et consequenter bellum omnium in omnes.*—“Where all men have a right to all things, the consequence is war of all men with all men.” The natural state of man, as described by Hobbes.

*Justum ab injustis petere insipientia est.* PLAUT.—“It is folly to expect justice at the hands of the unjust.”

## K.

*Kudos.*—“Praise,” “glory,” or “fame.” From the Greek *κῦδος*, which has almost become a dictionary word in the English language.

## L.

*Labor ipse voluptas.*—‘Even labour itself is a pleasure.’

Motto of Lord King.

*Laborāre est orāre.* *Prov.*—“To labour is to pray.” To the same effect as the proverb that says, “The gods help those who help themselves.” See *Qui laborat, &c.* (App.)

*Lachrymā nil citius arescit.* *CIC.*—“Nothing dries up sooner than a tear.”

*Lateat scintillūla forsan.*—“Perchance a small spark may lie concealed.” The motto of the Royal Humane Society.

*Latrantes ride; te tua fama manet.*—“Laugh at cynics; your well-earned fame awaits you.”

*Lentus in dicendo, et pene frigidus orātor.* *CIC.*—“An orator tedious in delivery and almost freezing.”

—*Levius fit patientiā*

*Quicquid corrigere est nefas.* *HOR.*

—“Misfortunes which we cannot prevent are mitigated by resignation.” “What can’t be cured must be endured,” says the old proverb.

*Libera me ab homine malo, a meipso.* *ST. AUGUSTIN.*—“Deliver me from the evil man, even from myself.”

*Lingua, Tropus, Ratio, Numērus, Tonus, Angūlus, Astra, Rus, Nemus, Arma, Faber, Vulnēra, Lana, Rates.*

—Literally, “Tongue, trope, reason, number, tone, angle, stars; country, grove, arms, workman, wounds, wool, ships.” In the first line the ancients summed up the *artes ingenuæ* or *liberales*; the ingenuous arts, which might be practised, according to their notions, without disgrace, by freemen: “Language, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, and Astronomy.” In the latter line were included the mechanical arts, practised only by slaves: “Agriculture, propagation of Trees, manufacture of Arms, Carpenter’s work, Medicine, Weaving, and Ship-building.”

*Lucernam olet.* *Prov.*—“It smells of the lamp.” It is a studied composition.

*Lusus anīmo debent aliquando dari,*

*Ad cogitandum melior ut redeat sibi.* *PHÆDRUS.*

—“The mind ought occasionally to be indulged with re-

laxation, that it may, with increased vigour, return to study."

## M.

*Malitia supplet ætatem. Law Max.*—"Malice supplies the want of age." Children at a certain age are to bear the punishment of their actions if malice prepense can be shown.

*Malo mori quàm fædâri.*—"I had rather die than be disgraced." The motto of the Earl of Athlone.

*Malum est mulier, sed necessarium malum.*—"Woman is an evil, but a necessary evil."

—*Manifesta phrenësis,*

*Ut locuples moriâris, egenti vîvère fato.* JUV.

—"It is evident madness to live in penury that you may die rich."

*Manus hæc inimica tyrannis.*—"This hand is hostile to tyrants." Motto of the Earl of Carysfort.

*Maximum miraculum homo sapiens.*—"A wise man is (now-a-days) the greatest of prodigies."

—*Meâ*

*Virtûte me involvo.* HOR.

—"I wrap myself in my own virtue." As the philosopher in his cloak.

*Medicîna mortuorûm sera est.* QUINTIL.—"Medicine is too late for the dead."

*Medicus non dat quod pãtiens vult, sed quod ipse bonum scit.*

—"A physician does not prescribe what his patient wishes, but what he himself knows to be good."

*Meliöribus auspiciis.*—"Under more favourable auspices."

—*Melius fuërat non scribère, namque tacère*

*Tutum semper erit.*

—"It had been better not to write, for silence is always safe."

*Mens sana in corpore sano.* JUV.—"A sound mind in a sound body."

*Miles, Mercator, Stultus, Maritus, Amator.*—"Soldier, Merchant, Fool, Husband, Lover." An ancient line, assigning a character to each finger, beginning with the thumb. It seems intended for an Hexameter, but has a false quantity.

- Militāvi non sine gloriā.* HOR.—“I too have fought, not without glory.” He alludes to his skirmishes in the wars of love. See *Militat omnis*, &c.
- Multa bibens ac multa vorans.*—“Drinking much and devouring much.”
- Murus ahēneus cōnscientia sana.*—“A clear conscience is a wall of brass.” Motto of the Earl of Scarborough.
- Mutāre vel timēre sperno.*—“I scorn either to change or to fear.” Motto of the Duke of Beaufort.

## N.

- Nec plācidā contentus quiete est.*—“Nor is he contented in soft repose.” Motto of the Earl of Peterborough, adapted from Virgil.
- Nec prece nec pretio.*—“Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.” Motto of Viscount Bateman.
- Nec quærere nec spernere honorem.*—“Neither to hunt after nor to despise honours.” Motto of Viscount Bolingbroke.
- Nec rege nec populo sed utrōque.*—“Neither for king nor people, but for both.” Motto of Lord Rolle.
- Nec temerè, nec timidè.*—“Neither rashly nor timidly.” Motto of the Earl of Darlington and Viscount Bulkeley.
- Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere.* CIC.—“No man is so old that he does not think he may yet live a year.”
- Nescio quid curtæ semper abest rei.* HOR.—“Something is ever wanting to render our fortunes complete.”
- Nihil per saltum.*—“Nothing is done with a leap.” A part of Bacon’s maxim, *Nihil facit natura per saltum.* All the operations of nature are gradual.
- Nihil simile est idem.*—“Nothing that is like is the same.” Things that are similar are not identical.
- Nil molitur ineptè.* HOR.—“He attempts nothing injudiciously.”
- Nil nisi carmina desunt.* VIRG.—“Nothing is wanting but a song.”
- Nimirum hic ego sum.* HOR.—“Here I am.” In this opinion, in this way of thinking, I take my stand.

*Nimium nec laudāre nec lædēre.*—"Neither to praise nor to censure too much."

*Nobilitātis virtus, non stemma, character.*—"Virtue, not pedigree, should characterize nobility." Motto of the Marquis of Westminster.

*Nominātim.*—"By name."

*Non animi curas demunt montes auri et superba atria.*—"Neither heaps of gold nor superb halls can remove the cares of the mind."

*Non est disputandum.*—"It is not to be disputed." There is no disputing.

*Non est usus ullius rei consociandus cum imprōbo.* ΠΗΛΕΔ.—"In all our dealings we should shun association with a dishonest man."

*Non est venātor quivis per cornua flator.*—"Not every one is a huntsman that blows a horn." A mediæval Leonine proverb.

*Non generant aquilæ columbas.*—"Eagles do not produce pigeons." Motto of the late Earl Rodney, adapted from Horace.

*Non indiget calcāribus.*—"He needs no spur." Said by De Foe of the Devil. From the remark of Isocrates concerning Ephorus, that he needed the spur in his compositions.

*Non mī aurum posco, nec mī pretium.*—"I seek not gold, nor am I to be bought."

*Non numēro hæc judicantur sed pondēre.* CIC.—"These things are not to be estimated by their number, but by their importance."

*Non plus aurum tibi quàm monedūlæ committēbant.*—CIC.—"They would no more trust gold to you than they would to a jackdaw." A proverbial expression in allusion to the thievish propensities of that bird.

*Non pros.* Law Term.—A contraction of "*non prosequitur.*" "He does not prosecute." A judgment entered against the plaintiff, in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute, is so called. See *Nolle prosequi.*

*Non versiōnes sed eversiōnes.*—"Not versions but eversions." Said by St. Jerome of the Latin Versions of the Scriptures used in his day.

*Nosce teipsum.*—"Know thyself" See *E cælo descendit,* and Γνωθι σεαυτόν.

*Nullius in bonis jucunda possessio sine socio.*—"Of no blessing can the enjoyment be perfect, unless it be shared with a friend."

*Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit.*—"He attempted nothing that he did not embellish." From Dr. Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith.

*Nullum tam impudens mendacium est ut teste carcat.* PLINY *the Elder.*—"There is no lie so bare-faced as to be at a loss for a voucher."

*Nunc aut nunquam.*—"Now or never." Motto of the Earl of Kilmorey.

*Nunquam non paratus.*—"Never unprepared." Motto of the Marquis of Annandale.

*Nuper idoneus.* HOR.—"Lately fit for." Or, some time ago I was equal to this.

## O.

*O amari dies! O flebiles noctes!*—"Oh! agonizing days! Oh! nights of tears!"

*O dea certè.* VIRG.—"O surely a divinity."

"O goddess, for no less you seem."

*O mors, ero mors tua.*—"O death, I will be thy death." Motto of a Society called *the Black Society.*

*Occupari in multis et magnis negotiis.*—"To be engaged in various and important affairs."

*Ocūlum non curabit sine toto capite,  
Nec caput sine toto corpore,  
Nec totum corpus sine animā.*

—"The physician cannot cure the eye while the head is diseased, nor the head while the bodily system is deranged, nor the body while the mind is ill at ease."

*Omnia bona bonis.*—"All things are good to good men." Motto of Lord Wenman.

*Omnia venalia nummo.*—"All things are to be bought with money." Everything has its price.

*Omnis sors ferendo superanda est.*—"Every lot is to be overcome by endurance."

*Ora et labōra.*—"Pray and work." Motto of the Earl of Dalhousie. See *Laborare*, &c.

*Ore rotundo.*—"With round mouth," i. e. with a full-sounding, or eloquent mouth.

## P.

- Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi.* CIC.—“Arms are worth little abroad, if there is not wisdom at home.”
- Patientia læsa fit furor.*—“Patience abused becomes fury.”
- Patitur qui vincit.*—“He suffers who conquers.” Motto of Lord Kinnaird. No victory is to be obtained without some inconvenience.
- Patria cara, carior libertas.*—“Dear is my country, but dearer is liberty.” Motto of the Earl of Radnor.
- Pauci dignoscere possunt*  
*Vera bona, atque illis multum diversa.* JUV.  
—“Few men can discriminate between things which are really good, and those which are of a very different nature.”
- Paulo post futurum.*—“A little after the future.” The name of one of the Greek tenses facetiously translated, used ironically to signify something remotely distant, or postponed to an indefinite period.
- Paupertas durum onus miseris mortālibus.*—“Poverty is a cruel burden to miserable man.”
- Paupertatis pudor et fuga.*—“The shame and dread of poverty.”
- Per angusta ad augusta.*—“Through difficulties to grandeur.” Motto of the Earl of Massarene.
- Per ardua liberi.*—“Through difficulties we obtain freedom.” Motto of Lord Camelford.
- Per mare, per terras.*—“By sea and land.” Motto of Baron Macdonald.
- Periculum fortitudine evāsi.*—“I have escaped danger by fortitude.” Motto of Lord Hartland.
- Perimus licitis.*—“We perish by things permitted.” A favourite saying of Sir Matthew Hale. Those vices are the most insidious of which the law takes no positive cognizance.
- Plausu petis clarescere vulgi.*—“You seek celebrity through the plaudits of the mob.”
- Plus è medico quàm è morbo periculi.*—“There is more to be feared from the physician than from the disease.”
- Porro unum est necessarium.*—“Moreover one thing is need-

- ful." Motto of the Duke of Wellington and Marquis Wellesley.
- Post prælia præmia.*—"After battle rewards." Motto of the Lord Rossmore.
- Post tot naufragia tutus.*—"Safe after so many shipwrecks."
- Postræmus in pugná, primus in fugá.*—"The last to fight, the first to fly."
- Prima virtus est vitio carere.* QUINTIL.—"The beginning of excellence is to be free from error."
- Pro qualitate temporis.*—"According to the nature of the emergency."
- Pro rege et patriá.*—"For my king and country." Motto of the Earl of Leven.
- Pro rege et populo.*—"For the king and the people." Motto of Lord De Dunstanville.
- Pro rege, lege, grege.*—"For the king, the law, and the people." Motto of Lord Brougham.
- Proceras dejicit arbóres procella vehemens.*—"A violent storm uproots lofty trees."
- Prodesse quàm conspici.*—"To do good rather than be conspicuous." Motto of Lord Somers.
- Puellis idoneus.* HOR.—"A ladies' man."

## Q.

- Quæ amissa salva.*—"What was lost is safe." Motto of the Earl of Kintore.
- Qualis rex, talis grex.*—"As the king is, so are his subjects."
- Qui laborat orat.* ST. AUGUSTIN.—"He who labours prays."  
See *Laborare, &c.*
- Qui me amat, amat et canem meum.* PROV.—"Who loves me, loves my dog." Quoted by Saint Bernard.
- Qui stat, videat ne cadat.*—"Let him who stands take heed lest he fall." See 1 Cor. x. 12.
- Qui uti scit, ei bona.*—"He should possess wealth who knows how to use it."
- Quicquid sibi imperavit animus, obtinuit.* SEN.—"Whatever the mind enjoins on itself as an object, it attains."
- Quid est dignitas indigno, nisi circulus aureus in naribus suis?* SILVIANUS.—"What is honour to the unworthy, but a golden ring in a swine's snout?"

*Quid obserātis auribus fundis preces?* HOR.—“Why persist in your importunity to ears that are closed?”

*Quis erit innocens, si clam vel palam accusāre sufficiat?*—“Who would be innocent, if mere accusation, secret or open, could convict?”

*Quis non invēniet turbā quod amāret in illā?* OVID.—“Who can fail to find in such a medley something to please him?”

*Quis separābit nos?*—“Who shall separate us?”

*Quod ab initio non valet, tractu temporis convalescere non potest.* LAW MAX.—“That which is invalid from the first, cannot be made valid by lapse of time.”

*Quod est inconveniens et contra ratiōnem non est permissum in lege.* LAW MAX.—“Whatever is inconsistent with itself and contrary to reason is not permitted by law.”

*Quod fieri non debuit, factum valet.* COKE.—“That which ought not to have been done, when done holds good.” A marriage, for instance, at an illegal age.

*Quod stultè suscipitur, impiè geritur, misère finitur.*—“What is foolishly conceived, is wickedly executed, and has a wretched termination.”

## R.

*Rectè et suaviter.*—“Uprightly and mildly.” Motto of Lord Scarsdale.

*Relicta sunt cuncta neglecta apud illum.*—“Everything in his house is left neglected.” Everything lies in disorder.

*Res notæ, atque ad omnes pervulgatæ.*—“Things well known, and spoken of universally.”

—*Ripa irremeabilis undæ.* VIRG.—“The bank of the stream never to be repassed.”

## S.

*Salarium non dat multis salem.*—“To many salary does not give salt.” In many official situations the salary is not equal to the expense.

*Sapientia vino obumbratur.* PLINY the Elder.—“Wisdom

- is obscured by wine." "When the wine's in, the wit's out."
- Scenis decōra alta futūris.* VIRG.—"Lofty ornaments for future scenic magnificence."
- Se causam clamat, crimenque, caputque malōrum.* VIRG.—"She exclaims that she is the cause, that hers is the crime, and that she is the author of their woes."
- Secundis dubiisque rectus.*—"Unshaken in prosperous or in adverse fortune." Motto of Viscount Duncan.
- Sed nunc non erat his locus.* HOR.—"But at present there is no place for these." These matters are not wanted.
- Sedet æternumque sedēbit.* VIRG.—"He sits and will sit for ever."
- Semper fidēlis.*—"Always faithful." Motto of Lord Onslow.
- Semper habens Pylāden aliquem qui curet Oresten.*—"Always having a Pylades (a friend) to take care of Orestes."
- Sequor, nec infērior.*—"I follow, but not inferior." Motto of Lord Crewe.
- Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni.* HOR.—"As though serpents should couple with birds, lambs with tigers." You may as well expect the most opposite things in nature to be reconciled, as that such a thing can happen.
- Servāta fides cīnēri.*—"Faithful to the memory of my ancestors." Motto of Lord Harrowby.
- Si hic esses, aliter sentires.*—"If you stood in my circumstances, you would think otherwise."
- Si jus violandum, regnandi gratiā violandum est.*—"If justice may ever be violated, it may be violated for the sake of empire."
- Si natūra negat, facit indignātio versum.* JUV.—"If nature refuses indignation will prompt a verse."
- Si volet usus,*  
*Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.* HOR.  
 —"If it is the will of custom, with which rests the direction, and law, and rule of speech." See *Mortalia facta*, &c.
- Sibi parat malum qui altēri parat.*—"He meditates evil for himself who meditates it for another."
- Sic in orig.*—For *Sic in originali.* "So in the original."
- Sic ruit ad celēbres cultissima fœmīna ludos.* OVID.—"Thus

do the women in their best attire eagerly flock to the games."

*Siccis omnia nam dura Deus propositus; neque  
Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.* HOR.

—"The god (Bacchus) makes everything grievous to those who love not wine; nor can corroding cares be dispelled by other means."

*Sicut in stagno generantur vermes, sic in otioso malæ cogitationes.*—"As worms are generated in a stagnant pool, so are evil thoughts in the mind of him who is unemployed."

*Similitudo morum parit amicitiam.*—"A congeniality of manners and disposition begets friendship."

*Sola Deo salus.*—"Safety is in God alone." Motto of Lord Rokeby.

*Sola nobilitas virtus.*—"Virtue is the only nobility." Motto of the Marquis of Abercorn, adapted from Juvenal.

*Solet agi sinceritas ad perniciem.* PHÆD.—"Sincerity is used to our destruction." Sincerity and candour may expose us to the arts of the overreaching.

*Spectemur agendo.*—"Let us make our character known by our actions." Motto of Viscount Clifden.

*Spero meliōra.*—"I hope for better things." Motto of Viscount Stormont.

*Spes alit exūles.*—"Hope supports the exile."

*Spes servat afflictos.*—"Hope sustains the unfortunate."

*Spiritus promptus, caro autem infirma.*—"The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." See *Matt.* xxvi. 41. Virtuous resolutions are often formed without the requisite firmness to carry them into execution.

*Squamis astantibus Hydri.* CIC.—"The scales of the Hydra bristling up."

*Stare loco nescit, micat auribus, et tremit artus,  
Collectumque premens volvit sub naribus ignem.* VIRG.

—"He cannot stand still, he pricks up his ears, he trembles in every limb, and rolls the collected fire compressed within his nostrils." Description of a spirited horse.

*Studiis et rebus honestis.*—"By honourable pursuits and actions." Motto of Lord Ashburton.

*Sufficit ad id, natūra quod poscit.* SEN.—"It suffices for what nature requires."

*Super abyssum ambulans.*—"Treading on an abyss." Applied to a man who is on unsafe ground, and in danger of sinking into the gulf of ruin.

*Suspendens omnia naso.* HOR.—"Turning everything to ridicule."

*Suum quemque scelus agit.* CIC.—"Every man has his be-setting sin."

## T.

*Tale quale.*—"Such as it is."

*Tandem fit surculus arbor.*—"A twig in time becomes a tree."

Motto of the Marquis of Waterford.

*Tardè sed tutè.*—"Slowly but surely."

*Tectior et occultior cupiditas.* CIC.—"Avariciousness close and concealed."

*Terminus a quo.*—"The limits" or "bounds from which."

In metaphysics, the place at which any motion commences is so called, and stands in contradistinction to the other extreme, called the *Terminus ad quem*. A bastard is, in law, a *Terminus a quo*, i. e. the first of his family, the source from which it originates.

*Torpent mihi membra.* HOR.—"My limbs are enfeebled," become languid.

—*Trudit gemmas, et frondes explicat omnes.* VIRG.—"It puts forth buds and unfolds all its leaves." Description of the vine bursting into leaf.

*Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.* VIRG.—"Yield not to misfortune, but, on the contrary, meet it with greater spirit." The first four words form the motto of Lord Milton.

*Turbine raptus ingēni.*—"Impelled by the impetuosity of his genius."

*Turpe est in patriâ peregrinâri, et in iis rebus quæ ad patriam pertinent hospitem esse.* MANUT.—"It is disgraceful to be as a stranger in one's own country, and to be unacquainted with matters relating to it."

# GREEK QUOTATIONS

## A

\* **Α** οἱ φίλοι τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν οὐ θαρρόουσι παραινεῖν, ταῦτα ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις γέγραπται. **PLUTARCH.** —“The advice which their friends have not the courage to give to kings is found written in books.” The words of Demetrius Phalereus to King Ptolemy.

\* **Ἀγαθὴ δ' ἔρις ἦδε βροτοῖσι.** **HESIOD.** —“Emulation is good for mankind.”

\* **Ἀγαθοὶ δ' ἀριδάκρυες ἄνδρες.** *Prov.* —“Men prone to tears are good.”

\* **Ἄγει δε πρὸς φῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν χρόνος.** *Prov.* —“Time brings the truth to light.”

\* **Ἀγνώστῳ Θεῷ.** —“To the unknown God.” The inscription on the altar at Athens mentioned by St. Paul, *Acts xvii. 23.*

\* **Ἀγροίκου μὴ καταφρόνει ῥήτορος.** —“Despise not a rustic orator.”

\* **Ἀγῶν πρόφασιν οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται, οὔτε φιλία.** —“War and friendship admit of no excuses.”

\* **Ἀδύνατον πολλὰ τεχνώμενον ἄνθρωπον πάντα καλῶς ποιεῖν.** **XENOPH.** —“It is impossible for a man who attempts many things to do them all well.”

\* **Ἀεὶ κολοῖός παρά κολοῖψ ἰζάνει.** *Prov.* —“A jackdaw always perches near a jackdaw.” “Birds of a feather flock together.”

\* **Ἀεὶ τᾶν ποσὶν ὄντα παρατρεχόμεσθα μάταιοι,**

**Κεῖνο ποθοῦντες ὕπερ μακρὸν ἄπωθεν ἔφν.** **PINDAR.**

—“In our folly we are always passing by what lies at our feet, and desiring that which is at a great distance.”

\* **Ἀετὸν ἵπτασθαι διδάσκεις.** *Prov.* —“You are teaching an eagle to fly.”

“You teach your grandam to suck eggs.” See *Aquilam volare*, &c.

\* **Ἀετοῦ γῆρας, κορύδου νεότης.** —“The old age of the eagle is better than the youth of the sparrow.” Respecting the κορύδος, see *Ἐν ἀμούσοις*, &c.

\* **Ἀθανάτους μὲν πρῶτα θεοὺς, νόμφ ὡς διάκειται,**

**Τίμα.** —

**PYTHAGORAS.**

—“First of all, honour the immortal gods, as by law enjoined.”

— **Αἱ δὲ σάρκες αἱ κεναὶ φρενῶν**

**Ἀγάλματ' ἀγορᾶς εἰσι.**

**EURIPIDES.**

—“Flesh destitute of mind is like the statues in the market-place.”

- Αἷ τε γὰρ συμφοραὶ ποιοῦσι μακρολόγους. APPIAN.—“ Misfortunes make us verbose.”
- Αἰδῶς μὲν γὰρ ὄλωλεν, ἀναιδείη δὲ καὶ ὕβρις  
Νικήσασα δίκην, γῆν κατὰ πᾶσαν ἔχει. THEOGNIS.  
—“ Shame has perished; impudence and insolence, prevailing  
over justice, possess the whole land.”
- Αἰεὶ δ' ἀμβολιουργὸς ἀνὴρ ἀτρυσι παλαίει. HESIOD.—“ The man who  
procrastinates is ever struggling with misfortunes.” See Δεί  
ἀμέλλητον, &c.
- Ἄν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων. HOMER.—“ Always to  
excel and to be superior to others.”
- Αἰροῦντες ἡρήμεθα.—“ We who went to catch are ourselves caught.”  
“ The biter bit.”
- Ἄκεφαλος μῦθος.—“ A story without a head.”
- Ἄκίνητα κινεῖς.—“ You move what should not be moved.”
- Ἄκουε τοῦ τέσσαρα ὦτα ἔχοντος.—“ Listen to him who has four ears.”  
Listen to him who shows himself ready to be instructed by others.  
A saying of Zenodotus, the Stoic philosopher.
- Ἄκουσον ἀνθρώποισι τὰς μὲν ἐκ θεῶν  
Τύχας δοθείσας ἴστ' ἀναγκαῖον φέρειν. SOPHOCLES.  
—“ Listen: the fortunes which the gods impose we must of ne-  
cessity endure.” See Τὰς γὰρ, &c.
- Ἄκρον λάβει, καὶ μέσον ἔξεις. Πρου.—“ Seize the end, and you will  
hold the middle.” Those who would make sure of their object  
must entertain high aspirations.
- Ἄλας ἄγων καθύδεις.—“ You sleep with salt on board.” Said of  
those who are careless in danger; as in case of a leak a cargo of  
salt would be liquefied and wasted, even if it did not sink the  
ship.
- Ἄλλ' οἱ γὰρ ἀθυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὐποτε  
Τρόπαιον ἐστήσαντο. EUPOLIS.  
—“ Men without spirit never yet erected a trophy.” So our pro-  
verb, “ Faint heart never won fair lady.” See *Timidi nunquam*, &c.
- Ἄλλὰ κέρδει καὶ σοφία δεδέεται. PINDAR.—“ For wisdom even is over-  
powered by self-interest.”
- Ἄλλ' ὅμως κρεῖσσον τῶν οἰκτιρμῶν φθόνος.—“ Envy is better worth  
having than compassion.”
- Ἄλλ' οὐκ αὖθις ἀλώπηξ πάγαις.—“ A fox is not (caught) twice in the  
same snare.” See Γέρον ἀλώπηξ, &c.
- Ἄλλο κάμον, ἄλλοι ὠναντο.—“ Some toil, others reap.”
- Ἄλλων ἱατρος, αὐτὸς ἔλκεισι βρόων.—“ The physieian of others, him-  
self overrun with ulcers.” Quoted by Plutarch.
- Ἄλμη οὐκ ἔνεστιν αὐτῷ.—“ There is no salt in him.”
- Ἄμα δὲ κιθῶνι ἐκδυομένην συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν αἰδῶ γυνή.—“ When a  
woman puts off her garments she puts off her modesty as well.”  
The words of Gyges to king Candaulus, as related by Herodotus.

Ἀμφοῖν φίλοιν ὄντων, ὅσιον προτιμᾶν τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ARISTOTLE.—  
“Though both [Plato and truth] are dear to me, it is right to prefer truth.” See *Amicus Plato, &c.*

Ἀμφοτέροι κλώπες, καὶ ὁ δεξάμενος, καὶ ὁ κλέψας. PHOCYLIDES.—  
“Both are thieves, the receiver as much as the stealer.”

Ἀνάγκη οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται. *Prov.*—“Not even the gods can fight against necessity.” “Necessity has no law.”

Ἀναφαίρετον κτῆμ' ἐστὶ παιδεία βροτοῖς.—“Learning is a possession of which man cannot be deprived.”

Ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλις, καὶ οὐ τείχη, οὐδὲ νῆες ἀνδρῶν κεναί.—“It is men that make a city, and not walls, or ships unmanned.” The words of Nicias in Thucydides.

Ἄνδρων ἡρώων τέκνα πῆματα. *Prov.*—“The children of heroes are so many nuisances.” So our old proverb, “Many a good cow hath but a bad calf.”

Ἄνηρ ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχήσεται.—“The man who flies shall fight again.” This line is generally thought to have been made by or for Demosthenes, as his best defence for running away and leaving his shield behind him at the battle of Chæronea. The famous lines of Sir John Mennes, in the *Deliciæ Musarum*, are no doubt derived from this,—

“He that fights and runs away  
May live to fight another day.”

Ἄνθρακες ὁ θησαυρός. *Prov.*—“The treasure turns out coal.” The words of a disappointed man. See *Thesaurus, &c.*

Ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπῳ δαιμόνιον.—“Man is to man a god.” That is, to those whom he assists. In the exercise of benevolence we approach nearest to the Deity. See *Homo homini, &c.*

Ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἔχων εἰπεῖν ὄνομα πάππου, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ πατρός, ὡς φάσι. SYNESIUS.—“A man who is not able so much as to tell the name of his grandsire, or of his father even, as the saying is.”

Ἄνοος ὁ μακρός. *Prov.*—“A tall man is a fool.” Aristotle (*in Physiogn.*) confirms this dictum. We may be certain, therefore, that *he* was not a tall man.

Ἄξια ἡ κύων τοῦ βρώματος. SUID.—“The dog is worthy of its food.” So our proverb, “'Tis an ill dog that deserves not a crust.”

Ἄπασα δὲ χθῶν ἀνδρὶ γενναίῳ πατρίς. *Prov.*—“To the brave man every land is a native country.” He is a citizen of the world. See *Omne solum, &c.*

Ἄπαντα τοῖς καλοῖσιν ἀνδράσιν πρέπει.—“Everything is becoming to the noble.” See *Omnia bonos, &c.*

Ἄπληστος πίθος. *Prov.*—“A cask that will never fill.” An endless task. This saying, quoted by Lucian, is an allusion to the pierced vessel of the Danaides.

Ἄπορία ψαλτοῦ βήξ. *Prov.*—“The musician slurs his mistake with a cough.”

- Ἄργυράγχην πάσχει. PLUT.—“He has got the silver quinsy.” A satirical expression applied to the excuses made by Demosthenes, whose silence in a certain cause was supposed to have been purchased, and who alleged a quinsy as the pretext for not pleading: the word is formed in imitation of *κυνάγχη*, “a quinsy.”
- Ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ. PINDAR.—“Water is the best of all things.” A motto for tee-totallers.
- Ἄρχά πολιτείας ἀπάσης νέων τροφά.—“The foundation of every state is its education of its youth.” A saying of Diogenes, quoted by Stobæus.
- Ἀρχὴ ἀνδρα δείκνυται.—“Rule shows the man.” A saying attributed to Bias, Solon, Pittacus, and others. See *Magistratus*, &c.
- Ἄρχὴ ἥμισυ παντός. HESIOD.—“The beginning is half of the whole.” “Well begun is half done.” See *Dimidium facti*, &c.
- Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ σιγᾶν ὁμολογοῦντος ἐστὶ σου. EURIP.—“Your silence is as good as consent.” “Silence gives consent.”
- Ἀφοβία μεγίστη τὸ φοβεῖσθαι τοὺς νόμους. SYNES.—“It is the greatest security from fear to fear the laws.”
- Ἀφορᾶν οὖν δεῖ εἰς τὸν νοῦν, καὶ μὴ εἰς τὴν ὄψιν.—“We must look to the mind, and not to the outward appearance.” The words of Æsop to his master.

## B.

- Βάρος τι καὶ τὸ δ' ἐστίν, αἰνεῖσθαι λίαν. *Prov.*—“It is a sort of encumbrance to be praised overmuch.”
- Βριάρευσ φαίνεται, ὦν λαγώς. *Prov.*—“He appears to be a Briareus when he is but a hare.” Said of a cowardly vapourer.
- Βροτοῖς ἅπασι καταγεῖν ὀφείλεται. EURIPIDES.—“To die is a debt due by all mortals.”
- Βροτοῖς ἅπασιν ἡ συνείδησις θεός. MENANDER.—“Conscience to all mortals is a god.”
- Βρῶμα θεῶν.—“Food for the gods.” Nero said this of mushrooms, because it was by their agency that his mother, Agrippina, killed his predecessor, the Emperor Claudius.

## Γ.

- Γαμεῖν ὁ μέλλον εἰς μετάνοιαν ἔρχεται. *Prov.*—“He who is about to marry is on the road to repentance.”
- Γάμος γὰρ ἀνθρώποισιν ἐκταῖον κακόν.—“Wedlock is an ill which men eagerly embrace.” A fragment from an ancient poet.
- Γέλως ἄκαιρος ἐν βροτοῖς δεινὸν κακόν.—“Ill-timed laughter in men is a sad evil.” A fragment from an ancient poet.

ἔχοντα τὸν νοῦν σάρκα δ' ἠβῶσαν φέρει. ÆSCHYLUS.—“He has an aged mind in a youthful body.”

Ἐρωὺν ἀλώπηξ οὐχ ἀλίσκεται πάγῃ,

Γέρων δὲ καὶ μῦς οὐχ ἀλίσκεται πάγῃ. *Προῦ.*

—“An old fox is not to be caught with a springe, nor is an old mouse to be taken with a trap.”

Ἐὶν ὄρω.—“I see land.” A nautical expression, but used by Diogenes when just coming to the end of a voluminous and wearisome book, in which he had found himself “quite at sea.”

Ἐφράσκω δ' αἰεὶ πολλὰ διδασκόμενος.—“The older I grow, the more I learn.” A saying of Solon the Athenian. “We live and learn.”

Ἐλαῦκας εἰς Ἀθήνας. *Προῦ.*—“Owls to Athens.” Similar to our proverb, “To carry coals to Newcastle;”—owls being numerous in the vicinity of Athens.

Ἐλώσσα διπλῆ.—“A double tongue.”

Ἐνῶθι σεαυτὸν.—“Know thyself.” This precept was inscribed in gold letters over the portico of the Temple at Delphi. It has been ascribed to Pythagoras, Chilo, Thales, Cleobulus, Bias, and Socrates. It has also been ascribed to Phemonoë, a mythical Greek poetess of the ante-Homeric period. Juvenal says, *Sat.* xi. ver. 27, that this precept descended from heaven:—

—*E cælo descendit γνῶθι σεαυτὸν.*

Ἐνναικὴ μὴ πιστεύει, μὴδ' ἂν ἀποθάνη.—“Believe not a woman, though she be at the point of death.” Or, “Trust not a woman even when she is dead,” in allusion to the step-mother whose corpse fell upon her step-son and killed him. See *Erasmus*, *Chil.* ii. Cent. x. 21.

Ἐννὴ τὸ συνολόν ἐστι δαπανηρὸν φύσει. *Προῦ.*—“Woman, take her all in all, is extravagant by nature.”

## Δ.

Ἐὶ ἀμέλλητον εἶναι τὴν πρὸς τὰ καλὰ ὄρμην. LUCIAN.—“There must be no procrastination in an honourable enterprise.” A precept of Nigrinus, the Platonic philosopher. See *Αἰεὶ δ' ἀμβολιεργός*, &c.

Ἐίδου μοι τὴν σήμερον, καὶ λάμβανε τὴν αὔριον.—“Give me to-day, and take to-morrow.” A current proverb, censured by Chrysostom.

Ἐὶς κράμβη θάνατος.—“Cabbage, twice over, is death.” A proverb quoted by a Scholiast on Juvenal, upon the line, “*Occidit miseris crambe repetita magistros.*” It would appear by this that the Greeks did not set the same value upon cabbage as the elder Cato and Pliny the Naturalist did, who gave it the very highest rank among vegetables.

Ἐὶς πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν αἰσχρὸν προσκρούειν λίθον.—“It is disgraceful to stumble twice against the same stone.”

Ἐοκεῖ δὲ μοι χαλεπώτερον εἶναι εὐρεῖν ἄνδρα τ' ἀγαθὰ καλῶς φέροντα, ἢ

τὰ κακά. XENOPHON.—“I look upon it as more difficult to find a man who bears prosperity well than one who bears misfortune well.”

Δός τι, καὶ λάβε τι. *Prov.*—“Give and take.”

Δός που στῶ καὶ τὴν γῆν κινήσω.—“Give me where to stand, and I will move the earth.” The proud boast of the mathematician Archimedes, in reference to his discovery of the mechanical power of the lever.

Δρυὸς πεσούσης πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλεύεται. MEN.—“When an oak falls, every one gathers wood.”

Δῶρα πείθειν καὶ θεοὺς λόγος. EURIP.—“Gifts persuade even the gods, as the proverb says.”

Δῶρα θεοὺς πείθει, δῶρ' αἰδοίους βασιλῆας.—“Gifts prevail upon the gods, gifts prevail upon venerated kings.”

## E.

Ἐγγύα, πάρεσσι δ' ἄτη.—“Be surety, and evil is at hand.” A saying attributed to Chilo the Lacedæmonian, or, according to Ausonius, to the philosopher Thales. See *Sponde*, &c.

Ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰμὶ τῶν ἐμῶν ἕμος ὁ μόνος. APOLLOD.—“For I am the only one of my friends that I can rely upon.” So Terence says, “*Nam ego meorum solus sum meus.*”

Ἐγὼ δὲ νομίζω τὸ μὲν μηδενὸς δεῖσθαι θεῖον εἶναι, τὸ δὲ ὡς ἐλαχίστων ἐγγυτάτον τοῦ θεοῦ.—“To want nothing I consider divine, and the less a man wants the nearer does he approach divinity.” The words of Socrates as quoted by Xenophon.

Ἐγὼ δὲ ὦμην τὴν παιδιὰν ἀνεῖσιν τε εἶναι τῆς ψυχῆς, καὶ ἀνάπαυσιν τῶν φροντιδῶν. *The Emperor JULIAN.*—“I considered play to be a holiday to the mind, a relaxation from thought.”

Εἰ γὰρ κεν καὶ σμικρὸν ἐπὶ σμικρῷ καταθεῖο,

Καὶ θάμα τοῦτ' ἔρδοις, τάχα κεν μέγα καὶ τὸ γένοιτο. HESIOD.

—“For if you add little to little, and do so repeatedly, it will very quickly become much.” So our old proverb, “Many a little makes a mickle.”

Εἰ δὲ θεὸν ἀνὴρ τις ἔλπειται λαθέμεν

Ἐρδῶν, ἀμαρτάνει.

PINDAR.

—“If any man hopes that his deeds will be hidden from God, he deceives himself.”

Εἰ κε πάθοι τὰ κ' ἔριξε δίκη ἰθεῖα γένοιτο. Quoted by Aristotle.—“It is nothing but strict justice if a man suffers from his own deeds.”

Εἰ μὲν γὰρ πλουτῆς πόλλοι φίλοι, ἦν δὲ πένηαι

Παῦροι, κ' οὐκεθ' ὁμῶς αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός.

THEOGNIS.

—“If you are rich you will have many friends; but if you are poor you will have but few, and will no longer be the good man you were before.”

Ἐἴ τι ἀγαθὸν θέλεις, παρὰ σεαυτοῦ λάβε. ARRIAN.—“If you wish for any blessing, look for it to yourself.” Like the Latin, *Nec te quæsieris extra*.

Εἰς ἀνῆρ, οὐδεὶς ἀνῆρ. *Prov.*—“One man is no man.” We enjoy life by the help and society of others.

Εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ κάπνου. LUCIAN.—“Out of the smoke into the fire.” Or, as we say, “Out of the frying-pan,” &c.

Ἐκ παντὸς ξύλου κίων ἄν γένηται. *Prov.*—“A pillar may be made of any wood.” Ordinary talents will serve for ordinary employments.

Ἐκ τοῦ ὄραϊν γίγνεται τὸ ἐραῖν. *Prov.*—“From seeing comes loving;” or, to preserve the jingle, “From seeing comes sighing.” A play on the resemblance of the words ὄραϊν and ἐραῖν.

Ἐκ τοῦ φοβεροῦ κατ’ ὀλίγον ὑπνοοστέϊ πρὸς τὸ εὐκαταφρόνητον. LONGINUS.—“Little by little we recede from the terrible to the contemptible.” To this, probably through the writings of Tom Paine, Napoleon would seem to have been indebted for his celebrated saying, “Du sublime au ridicule il n’y a qu’un pas.” (There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.)

Ἐκ τῶν γὰρ αἰσχωρῶν λημμάτων τοὺς πλείονας

ἄτρωμένους ἴδοις ἂν ἢ σεσωσμένους.

SOPHOCLES.

—“You will see more ruined than saved by money ill gotten.”

See *Μὴ κακὰ*, &c.

Ἐκ τῶν ὀνύχων τὸν λέοντα γινώσκειν. *Prov.*—“To judge of the lion from his claws.” To form a conception of anything great from seeing only a small portion of it. See *Ex ungue leonem*.

Ἐκαστος διὰ τὰ πράγματα σεμνός ἐστι καὶ ταπεινός. APOLLOD.—“Every man is arrogant or humble, according to his fortunes.”

Ἐλέφας μὴν οὐχ ἀλίσκει. *Prov.*—“The elephant does not catch mice.” See *Aquila non capit*, &c., and *Ὁ Ἴνδός*, &c.

Ἐλπίδες ἐν ζώοισιν, ἀνέλπιστοι δὲ θανόντες.—“While there is life there is hope, when we are dead there is none.”

Ἐμοῦ θανόντος γαῖα μυχθήτω πυρί.—“When I am dead, may earth be mingled with fire.” This line, from one of the Greek tragedians, was quoted before Nero, who immediately added, “Immo, ἐμοῦ ζῶντος,” “Aye, and while I am living, too.” The sentiment is similar to “*Après moi le deluge*,” a saying which has been often attributed to Prince Metternich, but of which the real author was Madame de Pompadour. See *Notes and Queries*, vol. iii. p. 299, 397.

Ἐμποδίζει τὸν λόγον ὁ φόβος. DEMADES.—“Fear is a check upon speech.”

Ἐν ἀμούσῳις καὶ κόρυδος φθέγγεται. *Prov.*—“With those who know no melody the sparrow even is musical.” The *Corydus* was a lark with a very inferior note, found near Athens.

Ἐν ἐλπίσιν χρὴ τοὺς σοφοὺς εἶχειν βίον. EURIPIDES.—“The wise should possess their lives in hope.” See *Nil desperandum*, &c.

- Ἐν νύκτι βουλή. *Prov.*—"In the night there is counsel." Similar to our saying, "I will sleep upon it." The French have it *La nuit porte conseil*. See *In nocte*, &c., *Ὁυ χροή*, &c.
- Ἐν οἴνῳ ἀλήθεια. *Prov.*—"In wine there is truth." See *In vino veritas*.
- Ἐν ὀλβίῳ ὀλβια πάντα. *THEOCR.*—"With a fortunate man all things are fortunate."
- Ἐν ὄρφνῃ ἔραπίτης μέγα σθένει. *EURIP.*—"When it is dark, the coward is very valiant."
- Ἐν πενθοῦσι γελαῖν. *Prov.*—"To laugh among those who weep."
- Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν γάρ μηδέν, ἥδιστος βίος. *SOPHOCL.*—"To know nothing is the happiest life." "Fools and children lead merry lives," says the old proverb.
- Ἐνεστι κἄν μύρμηκι κἄν σέρφῳ χολή. *Prov.*—"The ant and the worm even have their wrath." See *Habet et*, &c.
- Ἐννοους τὰ καινὰ τοῖς πάλαι τεκμαίρεται. *SOPHOCL.*—"A wise man gathers from the past what is to come."
- Ἐξω βελῶν καθῆσθαι.—"To keep out of shot," i. e., out of danger.
- Ἐπαίρεται γάρ μιζζον, ἵνα μιζζον πῖσῃ. *MENANDER.*—"He is raised the higher that he may fall the heavier." Or, as Shakspeare says, "Raised up on high to be hurled down below." See *Celsæ graviore*, &c.
- Ἐπί σαντῷ τήν σιλήνην καθέλκεις. *Prov.*—"You are drawing down the moon upon yourself." Of similar meaning to our saying, "You are making a rod for your own back."
- Ἐρῶσι τις, ἦν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τεχνήν. *Prov.*—"Let each betake himself to the pursuit which he understands." See *Ne sutor*, &c.
- Ἐς Τροίαν περιώμεναι ἦλθον Ἀχαιοί. *THEOC.*—"By trying, the Greeks got to Troy." See *Conando*, &c. (*App.*)
- Ἐτερόν τι ἐστὶ τῷ νῶ θεωρεῖν, καὶ τοῖς τοῦ σώματος ἀπατηλοῖς ὄμμασιν. *EUNAPIUS.*—"It is one thing to perceive with the mind, and another to see with the eyes of the body, so apt to deceive."
- Εὐδαίμων ὁ μηδὲν ὀφείλων. *Prov.*—"Happy is he who owes nothing." "Out of debt out of danger."
- Εὐδοντι κύρτος αἰρεῖ. *Prov.*—"The net of the sleeper catches fish." God's blessings come unseen.
- Εὕρηκα.—"I have found it." The exclamation of Archimedes the philosopher, when he discovered the means of ascertaining the purity of the golden crown made for King Hiero, from the space which it should occupy in water. It is sometimes used in an ironical sense.
- Εὕρηκα δ' οὐκ ἐζήτησθαι.—"I have found what I did not seek." I have got more than I bargained for.
- Εὐτυχία πολυφίλος. *Prov.*—"Success has many friends."
- Ἐχει τε γὰρ ὀλβιος οὐ μείονα φθόνον. *PINDAR.*—"The successful man is attended with no small envy."

Ἐχθρὸς γάρ μοι κείνος ὁμῶς Ἴδαο πύλῃσιν,

Ὅς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κεύθῃ ἐνὶ φρέσιν, ἄλλο δὲ βάζῃ. HOMER.

—"Hateful to me as the gates of hell is he who conceals one thing in his mind, and utters another."

Ἐχθρῶν ἄδωρα δῶρα κούκ ὀνήσιμα. SOPH.—"The gifts of enemies are not gifts, and are worthless."

## Z.

Ζεῖ χύτρα, ζῆ φιλία.—"The pot boils, and friendship thrives." See *Fervet olla*, &c.

Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλά καὶ εὐχομένοις καὶ ἀνέυκτοις

Ἄμμι δίδου' τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐχομένοις ἀπαλέξοις.

—"Father Jove, grant us good, whether we pray for it or not; and avert from us evil, even though we pray for it." A prayer, by an unknown poet, highly commended by Plato.

"Unask'd, what good thou knowest, grant,

What ill, though ask'd, deny." POPE'S *Universal Prayer*.

Ζηλωτὸς, ὅστις ἠτύχησεν εἰς τέκνα. EURIP.—"The man is to be envied who has been fortunate with his children."

Ζωὴ καὶ ψυχή.—"My life and soul." Words of endearment, mentioned by Juvenal and Martial as used by the courtesans and demireps of imperial Rome.

Ζῶμεν οὐχ ὡς θέλομεν, ἀλλ' ὡς δυνάμεθα.—"We live, not as we would, but as we can."

## H.

Ἡ γλῶσσ' ὀμώμοχ', ἢ δὲ φρήν ἀνώμοτος. EURIP.—"My tongue has sworn, but my mind is unsworn." The words of Medea.

Ἡ ἥκιστα, ἢ ἥδιστα.—"As little as possible, or as pleasant as possible." Said by Æsop to Solon of the language necessary to be used by courtiers.

Ἡ σοφίας πηγή διὰ βιβλίων ρέει.—"The fountain of wisdom flows through books."

Ἡ τὰν ἢ ἐπὶ τὰν.—"Either this or upon this." The words of a Spartan mother on presenting her son with a shield, enjoining him either to bring it back from battle or to be brought home, slain, upon it.

Ἡδιστον ἄκουσμα ἔπαινος. XENOPHON.—"The sweetest of all sounds is praise."

Ἡλιξ ἥλικα τέρπει.—"Like pleases like." A proverb quoted by Pliny and Aristotle. See *Ὅμοιοι*, &c.

## Θ.

Θάνατος ἀπροφάσιτος. EURIP.—"Death will hear of no excuse."

Θεὸς ἐκ μηχανῆς. LUCIAN.—“A god from the clouds.” See *Deus ex machinā*. (App.)

Θεὸς ἡ ἀναίδεια. *Prov.*—“Impudence is a goddess.”

Θεῷ δουλεῖν οὐκ ἐλευθερίας μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ βασιλείας ἄμεινον. PHILO JUDÆUS.—“To serve God is better, not only than liberty, but even than a kingdom.” It has been remarked that these words are very similar to those in the Book of Common Prayer, in the collect for Peace,—“Whose service is perfect freedom.”

## I.

Ἴατρὲ, θεράπεισον σεαυτόν.—“Physician, heal thyself.” See *Luke* iv. 23.

Ἴδμεν ψεύδεα πολλά λέγειν ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα,

Ἴδμεν δ', εὖτ' ἐθέλωμεν, ἀληθῆα μυθήσασθαι. HESIOD.

—“We know how to utter many fictions similar to truths, and we know, when we choose, how to convey the truth in fables.”

Ἱερὸν ἡ συμβουλή ἐστιν.—“Counsel is a divine thing.”

Ἰλιάς κακῶν. *Prov.*—“An Iliad of woes.”

Ἰππῳ γηράσκοντι τὰ μείονα κύκλ' ἐπίβαλλε.—“Impose lighter tasks on the aged courser.” See *Solve scnescentem*, &c.

Ἰχθὺς ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς ὄζειν ἀρχεται. *Prov.*—“Fish begins to stink at the head.” The corruption of a state is first discernible in the higher classes.

## K.

Καδμεία νίκη.—“A Cadmæan victory.” A victory in which the conqueror suffered as much as the conquered.

Καὶ γὰρ καὶ μέλιτος τὸ πλεόν ἐστὶ χολή.—“For even honey in excess becomes gall.” See Πᾶν γὰρ, &c.

Καὶ ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ ἀρχῶν πολέως μέρος, καὶ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι παραπλησίως. MAX. TYRIUS.—“The ruler is as much a part of the state as those who are ruled.” He must equally obey the laws.

Καὶ πτώχος πτωχῷ φθονεῖ. HESIOD.—“Even a beggar is envied by a beggar.” “'Tis one beggar's woe to see another by the door go.” “Two of a trade,” &c.

—Καιροῖο λαβῶμεθα, ὃν προσιόντα

Ἔστιν εἰλεῖν, ζητεῖν δὲ παραθρέξαντα, μάταιον. GREG. NAZ.

—“Let us seize opportunity; for as it comes we may catch it, but when it has passed 'tis vain to seek it.”

Καιρὸν γνῶθι.—“Know your opportunity.” A saying of Pittacus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

Καίριῳ λατρεύειν, μηδ' ἀντιπνεῖν ἀνιμοῖσι. *Prov.*—“To go with the times, and not to blow against the winds.”

- Κακα κέρδεα ἰσ' ἄτρησι.** HESIOD.—“ Evil gains are as bad as a loss.” “ Ill-gotten goods seldom prosper.” See *Μὴ κακά*, &c.
- Κακοῖς ὀμιλῶν, κ' αὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ κακός.** MENANDER.—“ If you associate with the wicked, you will become wicked yourself.” See *Φθειροσιν ἦθη*, &c.
- Κακοῦ κόρακος κακὸν ὄον.** *Prov.*—“ Bad crow, bad egg.” See *Mala gullina*, &c., *Nec imbellem*, &c.
- Καλῶς ἀκούειν μᾶλλον ἢ πλουτεῖν θέλει.** MENANDER.—“ Wish rather to be well spoken of than to be rich.”
- Κάμηλος καὶ ψωριῶσα πολλῶν ὄνων ἀνατίθεται φορτία.** *Prov.*—“ The camel, even when mangy, bears the burdens of many asses.”
- Κατ' ἐξοχήν.**—“ Pre-eminently,” or, as the French say, *Par excellence*.
- Κατατῆκει ὁ χρόνος, καὶ γηράσκει πάντα.** ARISTOTLE.—“ Time wears away, and everything grows old.”
- Κατόπιεν ἑορτῆς ἦκεις.**—“ You are come after the feast.”
- Κλαίει ὁ νικήσας ἔ δὲ νικηθεὶς ἀπόλωλεν.**—“ The conqueror mourns, but the conquered is undone.” See *Flet victus*, &c., *Καδμεία νικη.*
- Κοινὰ πάθη πάντων· ὁ βίος τρόχος, ἄστατος ὄλβος.** PHOCYLIDES.—“ Misfortunes are common to all; life is a wheel, and prosperity unstable.”
- Κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων.** *Prov.*—“ The goods of friends are in common.” A saying attributed to Pythagoras.
- Κούφη γῆ τοῦτου καλύπτοι.**—“ May the earth be light upon him.” A common epitaph with the Greeks. See *Sit tibi terra*, &c.
- Κρεῖσσον, ἄριστον ἔοντα κακὸν γένος, ἢ ἐκείστων**  
*Ἐμμεναι εὐγενέτην.* GREG. NAZ.  
 —“ It is better to be the best of a low family, than the worst of a noble one.”
- Κρεῖσσον τοι σοφίη καὶ μεγάλῃς ἀρετῆς.** THEOGNIS.—“ Wisdom is better even than great valour.”
- Κρείττων ἢ πρόνοια τῆς μεταμελείας.** DION. HALIC.—“ Precaution is better than repentance.”
- Κρήτες αἰεὶ ψεῦσαι, κακὰ θήρια, γαστέρες ἀργαί.**—“ The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies.” An hexameter line quoted by St. Paul in his *Epistle to Titus*, i. 12, from “ a prophet ” of the Cretans, supposed to have been the poet Epimenides.
- Κῦδος.**—“ Glory,” or “ applause.” “ Kudos ” has almost become a dictionary word in our language.
- Κυμνοπρίστης.**—“ A splitter of cummin.” A stingy miserable “ skinflint ” was thus called by the Athenians; and the word is used in a similar sense by Theocritus and Athenæus. The name “ *cymini sector*,” was however applied by the Romans to a person nicely scrupulous, and the Emperor Antoninus Pius was thus called for his diligence in inquiring into the merits of the

causes that came before him. Lord Bacon gives the name "*cymini sectores*" to learned triflers.

—Κύνος ὄμματ' ἔχων. HOMER.—"Having the eyes of a dog," i. e. an impudent face.

Κύριε ἐλέησον.—"Lord, have mercy upon us." See *Kyrie eleison*.

## Λ.

Λαγὼς καθεύδων.—"A sleeping hare." One who sleeps with his eyes open. Like our saying, "Catch a weasel asleep."

Λαμπάδια ἔχοντες διαδῶσουσιν ἀλλήλοις. PLATO.—"Those who have lamps will pass them to others."

Λάμπις ἰρωτηθεὶς πῶς ἐκτήσατο τὸν πλοῦτον, οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἔφη, τὸν μέγαν, τὸν δὲ βραχὺν ἐπιπόνως καὶ βραδέως. PLUTARCH.—"Lampis being asked how he had made his money, replied, 'Much without difficulty, but a little slowly and laboriously.'"

Δάψ μὴ πιστεῖν, πολύτροπός ἐστιν ὄμιλος.—"Trust not the populace, the multitude is versatile."

Λίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦκος οὐ ποιῆι. *Prov.*—"A rolling stone gathers no moss."

Λίμος δὲ πολλῶν γίγνεται διδάσκαλος. *Prov.*—"Hunger is the teacher of many." See *Magister artis*, &c.

—Λοιδορεῖσθαι δ' οὐ πρέπει

Ἄνδρας ποιητὰς, ὥσπερ ἀρτοποιίδας. ARISTOPHANES.

—"It does not become poets to abuse one another, like old wives who sell cakes."

Λύχνου ἀρθέντος, γυνὴ πᾶσα ἡ αὐτή. *Prov.*—"When the light is out every woman is alike." Like the French "*La nuit tous les chats sont gris*."

## M.

Μάντις δ' ἄριστος ὅστις εἰκάζει καλῶς.—"He is the best prophet who makes the best guesses."

Μέγα βιβλίον μέγα κακόν. CALLIM.—"A great book is a great evil."

Μεγάλῃ πόλις μεγάλη ἰρημία. *Prov.*—"A great city is a great solitude." To those who have no friends in it. The sentiment is finely expanded by Byron (*Childe Harold*, c. ii. st. 26).

Μεγάλῃν παράκαιρος ἡδονὴ τίκει βλάβην

Ἐξ ἡδονῆς γὰρ φύεται τὸ δυστυχεῖν. MENANDER.

—"Ill-timed pleasure produces great evil; for misfortune springs from pleasure."

Μετὰ πόλεμον ἢ συμμαχία. *Prov.*—"After the war, aid." Similar to our proverb, "After death, the doctor."

Μέτρον ἄριστον.—"Moderation is best." A saying of the philosopher Cleobulus.

- Μέτρῳ ὕδωρ πίνοντες, ἀμέτρως μάζαν ἔδοντες.** *Prov.*—"They drink their water by measure, but eat their cake without." Said of people who are "penny-wise and pound-foolish."
- Μὴ εἰς τὴν αὔριον ἀναβάλλου· ἡ γὰρ αὔριον οὐδέ ποτε λαμβάνει τέλος.** *ST. CHRYSOSTOM.*—"Put not off till to-morrow; for to-morrow admits no fulfilment." As we say, "To-morrow never comes."
- Μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς ζάλης ἐν τῇ γαλήνῃ, μηδὲ τῆς ἀρρώστιας ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τῆς ὑγείας.** *GREG. NAZ.*—"Let us not forget the tempest in the calm, or sickness in the moments of health."
- Μὴ γένοιτο.**—"God forbid." *Rom. iii. 31, atque alibi.*
- Μὴ κακὰ κερδαίνειν· κακὰ κέρδεια ἴσ' ἀτρυγιν.** *HESIOD.*—"Make not evil gains; evil gains are equal to a loss." See *Ἐκ τῶν, &c.*
- Μὴ κίνει Καμαρίναν.**—"Do not disturb Camarina." An injunction of Apollo respecting a pestiferous marsh. "Let sleeping dogs lie."
- Μὴ κίνει κακὸν εὐ κείμενον.** *Prov.*—"Disturb not an evil that is well placed."
- Μὴ παιδὶ μάχαραν.** *Prov.*—"Do not give a sword to a child."
- Μὴ πῦρ ἐπὶ πῦρ.** *Prov.*—"Add not fire to fire."
- Μὴ τί καινόν;**—"Any news?" See *Acts xvii. 21.*
- Μηδὲν ἄγαν.**—"Not too much of anything." A saying ascribed by Pliny the Elder and Clemens Alexandrinus to Chilon the Lacedæmonian; but by other authorities to Solon, to Thales, and to Stratodemus of Tegea. See *Ne quid nimis.*
- Μηδὲν ἄγαν· καιρῷ πάντα πρόσεστι καλά.**—"Not too much of anything; everything is good at the proper time." An ancient inscription by Sodanius the son of Eperatus.
- Μηνὶν αἶειδε, θεὰ, Πηληιάδεω Ἀχιλῆος  
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε.** *HOMER.*  
—"Sing, O goddess, the destructive wrath of Achilles, Peleus' son, which wrought for the Greeks innumerable woes." The beginning of Homer's Iliad.
- Μήτηρ τῆς ἐνδείας ἡ ἀεργία.** *IGNATIUS.*—"Idleness is the mother of want."
- Μία γὰρ ἐστὶ πρὸς τύχην ἀσφάλεια, τὸ μὴ τοσαυτακίς αὐτὴν πειράσαι.**  
—"One way of making sure against fortune is not to try her too often." A saying of Diocles of Carystus, quoted by Seneca.
- Μία χελιδὼν ἕαρ οὐ ποιεῖ.** *Prov.*—"One swallow does not make the spring."
- Μιᾶς γὰρ χειρὸς ἀσθενὴς μάχη.** *EURIP.*—"The battle is weak that is waged with one hand." "Two to one is odds."
- Μικρὰ πρόφασίς ἐστὶ τοῦ πρᾶξαι κακῶς.**—"A slight pretence suffices for doing evil."
- Μικρὸν κακὸν, μέγα ἀγαθόν.** *Prov.*—"A small evil is a great good."
- Μισῶ σοφιστὴν ὅστις οὐκ ἀντὶ σοφός.**—"I hate the wise man who is not wise for himself."
- Μόνος ὁ σοφός ἐλεύθερος, καὶ πᾶς ἄφρων δοῦλος.**—"The wise man alone

is free; every fool is a slave." A maxim of the Stoics, quoted by Cicero.

## N.

- Ναυηγοῖς οἴκτειρον, ἐπεὶ πλόος ἐστὶν ἀδηλός. PHOCYLID.—“Pity the shipwrecked sailor, for a life at sea is full of uncertainty.”
- Νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν καὶ γέροντα νοουθετεῖν ταυτόν. *Prov.*—“You might as well physic the dead as advise an old man.”
- Νῆος ἔμπειμος οὐκ ἐστὶ· πλῆθος γὰρ χρόνου ποιήσει τὴν ἔμπειρίαν. ARISTOTLE.—“Youth has no experience; for it is length of years that gives experience.”
- Νήπιος ὅς τὰ ἔτοιμα λιπὼν τ' ἀνέτοιμα διώκει. HESIOD.—“He is a fool who leaves a certainty to pursue an uncertainty.”

## Ξ.

- Ξενίων δὲ τε θῦμος ἄριστος. *Prov.*—“In hospitality it is the spirit that is the chief thing.” “Welcome is the best cheer.”
- Ξύλον ἀγκύλον οὐδέποτε ὀρθόν. *Prov.*—“Wood that grows warped never can be straightened.”
- Ξὺν τῷ δικαίῳ γὰρ μέγ' ἔξιστι φρονεῖν. SOPHOCLES.—“In a just cause we may assume confidence.”
- Ξυρεῖν ἐπιχειρεῖν λέοντα. PLATO.—“To attempt to shave a lion.” A task not to be lightly undertaken.

## O.

- Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εὐεργετὸς πεφυκός. ANTONINUS.—“Man is born to do good.”
- Ὁ βίος ἀνθρώποις λογισμοῦ καὶ ἀριθμοῦ δεῖται πάνυ. EPICHARMUS.—“The life of man stands much in need of calculation and number.”
- Ὁ γὰρ διαιτητῆς τὸ ἐπιεικὲς ὀρᾷ, ὃ δὲ δικαστῆς τὸν νόμον. ARISTOTLE.—“The arbitrator looks to equity, the judge to law.”
- Ὁ γὰρ θεὸς βλέπει σε, πλησίον παρών,  
“Ὅς τοῖς δικαίοις ἤδεται, κ' οὐ τὰ δίκους. MENANDER.  
—“For God beholds thee, being near at hand, who is pleased with just deeds, and not with unjust.”
- Ὁ δ' ὄλβος οὐ βέβαιος, ἀλλ' ἐφήμερος. EURIPIDES.—“Happiness is not lasting, but only for a day.”
- Ὁ ἐλαχίστων δέομενος ἔγγισται θεῶν.—“He who wants the least is nearest the gods.” A saying of Socrates, quoted by Xenophon.  
See Ἐγὼ δὲ νομίζω, &c.

- Ο Ἰνδός ἐλέφας τὴν μυῖαν οὐκ ἀλεγίζει. PHALARIS.—“The Indian elephant heedeth not the fly.”
- Ὁ πᾶς πρέπει ἐννέπειν τὰ δίκαια χρόνος. SOPHOCLES.—“Any time is the proper one for saying what is just.”
- Ο σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν. MENANDER.—“The wise man carries with him his wealth.” See the Fable of “Simonides preserved by the gods.” *Phædrus*. b. v. f. 21. See *Omnia mea*, &c.
- Ο σοφὸς οὐδὲν πράττει τοῦ εὐδοκμεῖν χάριν.—“The wise man does nothing for the purpose of being well thought of.” He practises virtue for its own sake.
- Ο φεύγων μύλον ἄλφια φεύγει. *Prov.*—“He who shuns the millstone shuns the meal.” “No mill no meal.” See *Qui vitat molam*, &c.
- Ο χοῖρος ἠδέται κόπροις καὶ βορβόρῳ.—“The swine delights in dung and filth.” A line quoted by Clemens Alexandrinus.
- Οἱ αὐτοὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς αὐτοῖς τὰ αὐτά.—“The same persons saying the same things to the same persons, about the same things.” A proverbial saying quoted by Grangæus, a commentator on Juvenal, illustrative of the drudgery of the pedagogue. Observe the declension of αὐτός, in the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, and Accusative cases. See *Δίς κράμβη*, &c.
- Οἱ γὰρ κακοὶ, κακίους ἐπαινούμενοι. PHILOSTRATUS.—“The bad, when praised, become still worse.”
- Οἱ γὰρ πνέοντες μεγάλα, τοῦς κρείσσους λόγους Πικρῶς φέρουσι τῶν ἐλασσόνων ὑπό. EURIPID.  
—“Those who have high notions dislike a better reason given by an inferior.”
- Οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ μᾶλλον ὀρέγονται τοῦ κέρδους, ἢ τῆς τιμῆς. ARISTOTLE.  
—“The multitude are more desirous of gain than of honour.”
- Οἱ διψῶντες σιωπῇ πίνουσι. *Prov.*—“Those who are thirsty drink in silence.” People who are in earnest make few professions.
- Οἱ πλείονες κακοί.—“Most people are bad.” A saying of Bias the philosopher, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.
- Οἱ πολλοί.—“The many.” The multitude.
- Οἷη δὴ φύλλων γενεὴ τοιήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν. HOMER.—“The generations of men are as leaves.”
- Οἰκοὶ λέοντες, ἐν μάχῃ δ' ἄλωπέκες. ARISTOPH.—“Lions at home, but foxes in battle.”
- Οἴνου κατιόντος ἐπιπλέουσιν ἔπη. HERODOT.—“When the wine sinks, the words swim.” *Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum*, HOR.  
—Οἰοὶ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσι. HOMER.—“Such as men are now-a-days.”
- Οἶος ὁ βίος, τοῖος ὁ λόγος. *Prov.*—“As the life is, so will be the language.” Like the Scotch proverb, “What can you have from a hog but a grunt?” “Out of the abundance of the heart,” &c.

- Ὅμμα γὰρ  
 Δόμων νομίζω δεσπότου παρουσίαν. ÆSCHYLUS.  
 —“For I take the presence of the master to be the eye of the house.” See Οὐδὲν οὕτω παιίνει, &c.
- Ὅμοιον ὁμοίῳ φίλον. *Prov.*—“Like loves like.” Similar to our proverb, “Birds of a feather flock together.” See Ἥλιξ, &c.
- Ὅμοιότης τῆς φιλότητος μήτηρ. *Prov.*—“Likeness is the mother of love.”
- Ὁν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος.—“He whom the gods love, dies young.” A fragment of Menander. See *Quem di diligunt*, &c.
- Ὁνον γένεσθαι κριῖττον, ἢ τοὺς χείρονας  
 Ὅραν ἑαυτοῦ ζῶντας ἐπιφανέστερον. MENANDER.  
 —“Better to be born an ass, than to see worse men than oneself living in a more exalted station.”
- Ὁνος ἐν πιθήκοις. *Prov.*—“An ass among apes.” See *Asinus inter*, &c.
- Ὁνον οὐρὰ τηλιαν οὐ ποιῆ. *Prov.*—“An ass’s tail will not make a sieve.” So our proverb, “You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow’s ear.”
- Ὁνον πόκας ζητεῖς.—“You are seeking wool from an ass.”
- Ὁνψ τις ἔλεγε μῦθον· ὁ δὲ τὰ ὦτα ἐκίνη. —“Some one related a fable to an ass, and he—wagged his ears.” “Throw not your pearls before swine.”
- Ὁρα τέλος μακροῦ βίου.—“Regard the end of a long life.” The words of Solon to Cræsus. See *Respice finem*.
- Ὁρος ὄρει οὐ μίγνυται. *Prov.*—“Mountain will not mingle with mountain.” See *Mons cum monte*, &c.
- Ὁρῶ γὰρ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδένα ἀναμάρτητον διατελοῦντα. XENOPHIL.  
 —“For I find no man always free from faults.”
- Ὁς δ’ ἂν πλείστ’ ἔχῃ, σοφώτατος. EURIP.—“He that possesses the most is the wisest.”
- Ὁς τε πολὺ γλυκίων μέλιτος καταλειβομένοιο. HOMER.—“Sweeter it is by far than flowing honey.” Said of the so-called pleasures of revenge.
- Ὁταν γὰρ ἐξ ἀπάντων συνισφέρηται, ἐκάστῳ κοῦφον γίνεται τὸ ἐπίταγμα. ST. CHRYSOSTOM.—“When all contribute, the proportion of each is lightly borne.”
- Ὁταν δὲ δαίμων ἀνδρὶ πορσύνη κακά,  
 Τὸν νοῦν ἐβλαψε πρῶτον.—  
 —“When a divinity would bring ruin on a man, he first deprives him of his senses.” A fragment of Euripides, quoted by Athenagoras. See *At dæmon*, &c., *Quem Jupiter*, &c., and *Quos Deus*, &c.
- Οὐ γὰρ ἂν γένοιτο φρόνημα εὐγενὲς ἐν ἀνδράσιν ἀπορουμένοις τῶν καθ’ ἡμέραν ἀναγκάων. DION. HALICARN.—“No generous thoughts

can suggest themselves to men in want of the daily necessities of life." See *Ab inopriá*, &c. (App.)

Οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτε τρέφειν δύναται' ἂν μία λόχμη κλέπτας δύο. ARISTOPH.—“One thicket could never find support for two thieves.”

Οὐ γὰρ ἔστι πικρῶς ἐξετάσαι τί πέπρακται τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἂν μὴ παρ' ἑμῶν αὐτῶν πρῶτον ὑπάρξῃ τὰ δέοντα. DEMOSTH.—“You must not severely scrutinize the actions of others, unless you have first done your duty yourselves.”

Οὐ γὰρ πῶ τις ἔον γόνον ἀπὸς ἀνέγνω. HOMER.—“For no man yet living has been certain of his own offspring.” Somewhat similar to our proverb, “’Tis a wise child that knows his own father.”

Οὐ γὰρ τὰ ὀνόματα πίστις τῶν πραγμάτων ἔστι, τὰ δὲ πράγματα καὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων. DIO CHRYSOST.—“It is not names that gain credit for things, but things for names.”

Οὐ γνῶσις ἀλλὰ πράξις.—“Not theory but practice.”

Οὐ λέγειν δεινός, ἀλλὰ σιγᾶν ἀδύνατος. EPICHRARMUS.—“Not clever at speaking, but unable to hold his tongue.”

Οὐ λόγων δεῖται Ἑλλάς ἀλλ' ἔργων.—“Greece stands in need, not of words, but deeds.”

Οὐδὲ Ἡρακλῆς πρὸς δύο. *Prov.*—“Not even Hercules against two.” See *Ne Hercules*, &c.

Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.—“It is not every man's lot to make a voyage to Corinth.” See *Non cuivis homini*, &c.

Οὐ φιλεῖ συγγίνεσθαι φαντασία τε καὶ ἀλήθεια. SYNES.—“Appearances and reality do not always agree.”

Οὐ χρῆ παννύχιον εὔδειν βουληφόρον ἀνδρα. HOMER.—“A man in authority must not pass all the night in sleep.”

Οὐδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι δέκα δὲ στόματ' εἴην. HOMER.—“Not if I had ten tongues and ten mouths.”

Οὐδ' ἔτι μιν παῖδες ποτὶ γούνασι παππάζουσι. HOMER.—“No more do his children cling to his knees and call him father.” See *Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, St. 6.

—Οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς

οὔθ' ἔων πάντας ἀνδάνει οὔτ' ἀνέχων. THEOGN.

—“For not even Jove can please all, whether he rains or whether he lets it alone.”

Οὐδεὶς διχὰ ἀπωλείας καὶ ζημίας κακός ἐστι. EPICTETUS.—“No one is wicked without loss and punishment.” The punishment at least of an evil conscience. See *Prima et*, &c.

Οὐδεὶς ἐπλούτησε ταχέως δίκαιος ἴων. MENANDER.—“No just man ever became rich all at once.”

Οὐδὲν γὰρ τοῦ πάσχειν εὐρετικώτερον. GREG. NAZIANZEN.—“For there is nothing more inventive than suffering.” “Necessity is the mother of invention.”

Ἦδὲν οὕτω πιαίνει τὸν ἵππον ὡς βασιλέως ὀφθαλμός. PLUTARCH.—“Nothing fattens the horse so much as the master's eye.”

Οὐδὲν πρὸς ἔπος.—“Nothing to do with the subject.” See *Nihil ad eersum*.

Οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο χωρὶς ἐσθλά καὶ κακά,  
'Ἄλλ' ἐστὶ τις σύγκρασις, ὥστ' ἔχειν καλῶς.

—“There cannot be good without evil, but there is a mixture, in order that things may go well.” A quotation from Euripides by Plutarch. See *Nemo est*, &c.

Οὐκ ἂν πριαίμην τοῦτο τετρημένου χαλκοῦ.—“I would not buy it for a brass farthing with a hole in it.” An expression of contempt.

Οὐκ ὠνοῦμαι μυρίων δραχμῶν μεταμέλειαν.—“I shall not buy repentance at the price of ten thousand drachmæ.” The answer of Demosthenes to the extravagant demands of Lais, the courtesan, for her favours.

Οὔποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὀρθὰ βαδίζειν. ARISTOPH.—“You can never bring a crab to walk straight.” “What is bred in the bone will never be out of the flesh.”

Οὔτε πάντα, οὔτε πάντῃ, οὔτε παρὰ πάντων. *Prov.*—“Neither every thing, nor every where, nor from every body.” In taking, as well as giving, consider your motives on every occasion. See *Quid de quoque*, &c.

Οὗτός ἐστι γαλιώτης γέρον. MENANDER.—“A shrewd old fox this!”

Οὔτως, οὐ πάντεσσι θεὸς χαρίεντα δίδωσιν

'Ἀνδράσιν.—————

HOMER.

—“God does not bestow good gifts on all persons.” See *Non omnia*, &c.

Οὔτω χρὴ ποιεῖν, ὅπως ἕκαστός τις ἑαυτῷ ξυνείσεται τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ὢν. XENOPH.—“We must so exert ourselves that each may consider himself as the chief contributor to the victory.”

—————Οὐχ εὔδει Διὸς

'Οφθαλμός' ἐγγὺς δ' ἐστὶ καὶ παρὼν πόνῳ.

—“The eye of God sleeps not: whatever we do, he is present and at hand.” A fragment quoted by Stobæus.

Οχλος ἀσταθμητότατον πρᾶγμα τῶν ἀπάντων καὶ ἀσυνετώτατον. DEMOSTHENES.—“The multitude is the most unstable of all things and the most destitute of sense.” See *Mobilium*, &c.

Οψὲ θεῶν ἀλέουσι μύλοι, ἀλέουσι δὲ λεπτά. *Prov.*—“The mill of the gods grinds late, but it grinds fine.” Severe retribution will overtake us at last.

## II.

Παθήματα μαθήματα.—“Sufferings are lessons.” So the Latin, *no-cumenta documenta*: and our proverb, “Bought wit is the best.” See *Τὰ δέ μοι*, &c.

Παθῶν δὲ τε νῆπιος ἔγνω. HESIOD.—“Even the fool knows from

- experience." Like our proverb, "Experience is the mistress of fools."
- Πᾶν γὰρ το πολὺ πολέμιον τῇ φύσει. HIPPOCRATES.—"Everything in excess is adverse to nature." See *Καὶ γὰρ*, &c., and *Ne quid nimis*.
- Πᾶν τὸ σκληρὸν χαλεπῶς μαλάττεται. PLUTARCH.—"Everything that has once hardened receives impressions with difficulty." Said with reference to youthful minds. See *Udum*, &c.
- Πάντα ἀναβρίπτειν κύβον. *Prov.*—"To hazard every throw."
- Πάντα λίθον κίνει.—"Turn every stone."
- Πάντα μὲν καθαρὰ τοῖς καθαροῖς. *Tit.* i. 15.—"To the pure all things are pure."
- Πάντας γ' ἐφέλκων, ὅλα μαγνήτης λίθος. *Prov.*—"Attracting all, like a loadstone."
- Πάντων δὲ μάλιστ' αἰσχύνεο σαυτόν.—"But most of all respect thyself." A precept from the Golden Verses of the Pythagoreans.  
 Oft-times nothing profits more  
 Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right  
 Well managed. MILTON.
- Παραμυθίαν φέρει τὸ κοινωνοῦς εἶναι τῶν συμφορῶν. DIO CHRYSOSTOM.—"To have partners in misfortune is some comfort." See *Haud ignara*, &c., and *Solamen miseris*, &c.
- Πᾶς ἐστὶ νόμος εὔρημα μὲν καὶ δῶρον θεῶν. DEMOSTH.—"Every law is a gift and invention of the gods."
- Πᾶσιν γὰρ εὖ φρενοῦσι συμμαχεῖ τύχη.—"Good fortune ever fights on the side of prudence." Fragment of an ancient Greek poet. See *Audentes fortuna*, &c.
- Πειθῶ μὲν γὰρ ὄνειαρ, ἔρις δ' ἔριν ἀντιφυντεύει. PHOXYLIDES.—"Conciliation is profitable, but strife begets strife."
- Πένης τὴν γυναῖκα πλουσίαν λαβῶν, ἔχει δέσποιναν, οὐ γυναῖκ' ἔτι.—"A poor man who takes a rich wife has a ruler, not a wife." The words of Alexandrides, as quoted by Stobæus.
- Πειρῶ τύχης ἄγνοιαν εὐχερῶς φέρειν. *Prov.*—"Endeavour to bear the ignorance of fortune with patience."
- Πῆμα κακὸς γείτων, ὅσον τ' ἀγαθὸς μέγ' ὄνειαρ. HESIOD.—"A bad neighbour is as great an evil as a good one is a blessing."
- Πίστει χρήματ' ὄλεσσα, ἀπιστίῃ δ' ἐσάωσα. THEOGN.—"By trusting I lost money, and by distrusting I saved it."
- Πλάνη βίον τίθησι σωφρονέστερον. *Prov.*—"Travelling renders life more modest." Those who have travelled are less likely to be conceited than those who have never left their own country. "Home-keeping youth hath ever homely wits." SHAKESPEARE.
- Πλούτῳ δ' ἀρετὴ καὶ κῦδος ὀπηδεῖ. HESIOD.—"Virtue and glory attend upon wealth." See *Et genus*, &c.
- Πλοῦτος ὁ τῆς ψυχῆς πλοῦτος μόνος ἐστὶν ἀληθής.—"The wealth of the mind is the only true wealth."

Πολλά μεταξύ πέλει κύλικος και χείλεος ἄκρου. *Prov.*—"Many things happen between the cup and the lip," or, as we say, "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip." See *Multa cadunt*, &c.

Πόλλαι μὲν θνήτοις γλῶσσαι, μία δ' ἀθανάτοισιν.—"The inhabitants of earth have many tongues, those of heaven but one." A translation of *Multa terricolis*, &c., which see.

Πολλάκι και ξύμπασα πόλις κακοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐπαυρεῖ. *HESIOD.*—"Full oft does a whole city suffer from one bad man."

Πολλάκι και κηπωρὸς ἀνὴρ μάλα καιριον εἶπεν.—"Full oft has even a labouring man spoken very much to the purpose." Otherwise read, Πολλάκι τοι και μωρὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαιριον εἶπε, "Often has a fool spoken to the purpose."

Πολλάς ἀν εὔροις μηχανάς, γύνη γάρ εἰ. *EURIP.*—"You can discover many a contrivance, for you are a woman."

Πολλάκις δοκεῖ τὸ φυλάζει τάγαθὰ τοῦ κτήσισθαι χαλεπώτερον εἶναι. *DEMOSTHENES.*—"It often seems more difficult to preserve a blessing than to obtain it."

Πολλάκις, ὦ Πολύφαιμε, τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πέφανται. *THEOCRITUS.*—"Often, O Polyphemus, does that which is not fair appear fair (in the eyes of love)." See *Decipit frons*, &c.

—*Amatorem quod amice*

*Turpia decipiunt cæcum vitia, aut etiam ipsa hæc  
Delectant; veluti Balbinum polyprus Hagnæ.* *HOR.*

Πολλοὶ δὲ πολλοὺς ἤξεσαν ἤδη και ιδιώτας και πόλις, ὑφ' ὧν ἀξηθέντων τὰ μέγιστα κακὰ ἐπαθον. *XENOPHON.*—"Many a one before now has been the making of both persons and cities, from whom, when they have waxed strong, he has received the greatest of injuries."

Πολλοὶ θριοβόλοι, παῦροι δὲ τε μάντις ἄνδρες.—"There are many soothsayers, but few prophets."

Πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ κρείττονες διδασκάλων.—"Many scholars are better than their teachers." Quoted by Cicero from an unknown poet.

Πολλοὶ τραπέζης, οὐκ ἀληθείας, φίλοι. *Prov.*—"Many are friends of the table, not of truth."

Πολλῶ τοι πλίονας λιμοῦ κόρος ὤλεσεν ἄνδρας. *THEOGNIS.*—"Satiety has killed far more than famine." See *Plures crapula*, &c.

Πολλῶν ἢ γλῶττα προτρέχει τῆς διανοίας. *ISOCR.*—"In many the tongue outruns the discretion."

Πολιά χρόνον μῆνυσις, οὐ φρονήσεως. *Prov.*—"White hairs are a proof of age, not of wisdom."

Πολλῶν ἰατρῶν εἰσοδός μ' ἀπόλεσεν. *Prov.*—"The visits of many physicians have destroyed me." An Epitaph.

Πομφόλυξ ὁ ἄνθρωπος. *Prov.*—"Man is a bubble."

Προμηθεὺς ἐστι μετὰ τὰ πράγματα.—"He is quite a Prometheus, after the matter is over." Said of a person who is for shutting

the door when the steed is stolen. Cited by Lucian from some comic poet.

Προπέτεια πολλοῖς ἐστὶν αἰτία κακῶν.—“Precipitation is the cause of misfortune to many.”

Πρῶτον ἀγαθὸν ἀναμαρτία, δεύτερον δὲ αἰσχύνη. DEMADES.—“The first of all virtues is Innocence, Modesty the second.”

Πτωχοῦ πήρα οὐ πίμπλαται.—“The beggar’s pouch is never filled.

Πῦρ σιδήρω μὴ σκαλεύειν. *Prov.*—“Stir not the fire with a sword.” See *Ignem ne*, &c. Do not provoke an angry man; do not make bad worse.

P.

Ῥᾶον βίον ζῆς, ἂν γυναῖκα μὴ τρέφης. *Prov.*—“You will pass your life more easily if you have not to maintain a wife.”

Ῥᾶστον ἀπάντων ἐστὶν αὐτὸν ἐξαπατῆσαι· ὁ γὰρ βούλεται, τοῦθ’ ἕκαστος καὶ οἶεται. DEMOSTH.—“It is the easiest thing in the world for a man to deceive himself, for whatever he wishes, that he thinks.” “The wish is father to the thought.” *Facilè homines quod volunt, credunt.* CÆS.

Ῥέγχει παρούσης τῆς τύχης τὰ πράγματα. *Prov.*—“Affairs sleep soundly when fortune is present.” Akin to our saying, “Get a good name and go to sleep.”

Ῥῆμα παρὰ καιρὸν ῥηθὲν ἀνατρέπει βίον. *Prov.*—“A word unseasonably spoken may mar the course of a whole life.”

Σ.

Σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος, καὶ παίγιον· ἢ μάθε παίζεις,

τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθείς, ἢ φέρε τὰς δόδυνας.

“Life is a stage, a play: so learn thy part,

All cares removed, or rend with griefs thy heart.”

From the Greek Anthology.

Σκιομαχία.—“A fighting with shadows.” Much ado about nothing  
Σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν.—“It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.” See *Acts* xxvi. 14. This was a current proverb before it was applied by our Lord to St. Paul. It bears reference to the pointed goads with which oxen were driven. See *Si stimulos*, &c.

Σολοικισμός.—“A solecism.” This, though a single word, was a proverbial expression among the Athenians. The people of Soli, a city of Cilicia, were originally a colony from Athens, but in process of time lost the Attic purity of speech and became noted for the corruptness of their dialect. Hence a grammatical im-

propriety came to be called a "Solecism." The story is sometimes told with reference to the people of Soli in Cyprus.

Σοφὴν δὲ μισῶ. Μὴ γὰρ ἐν γ' ἐμοῖς ὁμοῖς

Εἶη φρονούσα πλεῖον, ἢ γυναῖκα χρῆν. EURIPIDES.

—"I hate a learned woman. May there be no woman in my house who knows more than a woman ought to know."

Σπεῦδε βραδείως. *Prov.*—The same as *Festina lente*; a favourite saying of Augustus Cæsar.

Στιγμὴ χρόνου πᾶς ὁ βίος ἐστί. Ζῆν καὶ οὐ παραζῆν προσήκει. PLUTARCH.—"The whole of life is but a moment of time. It behoves us then to live and not to miss the object of life."

Στόμα ἰοικε τάφῳ, ὅσα γὰρ ἂν λάβοι τὸ στόμα διαφθείρει καὶ φυλάττει. ARTEMIDORUS.—"The mouth of man is like the tomb, for whatever it receives it destroys and keeps close within."

Στόλος γὰρ οἴκου παῖδες εἰσὶν ἄρρένες. *Prov.*—"Male children are the pillar of a house."

Συκίνη μάχαιρα. *Prov.*—"A sword made of the fig-tree." A wooden sword. In reference to frivolous arguments, which may easily be refuted.

Σύμβουλος οὐδεὶς ἐστί βελτίων χρόνου. *Prov.*—"There is no better counsellor than time."

Συνειδὸς ἀγαθὸν φλεῖ παρρησιάζεσθαι. PAUSANIAS.—"A good conscience is wont to speak out."

Συντριβῆ προηγείται ἕβρις.—"Insolence is a prelude to destruction." A proverb quoted by Gregory Nazianzen. "Pride goeth before a fall."

Σώματα πολλὰ τρέφειν, καὶ δώματα πολλ' ἀνεγείρειν,

Ἄτραπὸς εἰς πενίην ἐστὶν ἰτοιμοτάτη.

—"To feed many persons and to build many houses is the readiest way to poverty."

## T.

Τὰ δάνεια δούλους τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ποιῶ. *Prov.*—"Debts turn freemen into slaves."

Τὰ δέ μοι παθήματα, ἔόντα ἄχαριτα, μαθήματα γέγονε. HERODOT.—"My misfortunes, disagreeable as they were, have proved a lesson to me." The words of Cræsus to Cyrus. See Παθήματα, &c.

Τὰ δεινὰ κέρδη πημονὰς ἐργάζεται. SOPHOCLES, *Antig.* 326.—"Ill-gotten gains are productive of evil." Otherwise read, Τὰ δειλὰ κέρδη, &c.—"Mean gains," &c. See Μὴ κακὰ κερδαίνειν, &c.

Τὰ μεγάλα τῶν πραγμάτων, μεγάλων δεῖται κατασκευῶν. HELIODOR.—"Great undertakings require great preparations."

Τὰ πολλά τοῦ πολέμου, γνώμη καὶ χρημάτων περιουσία κρατοῦνται. THUCYD.—"Most things in war depend for success on counsel and abundance of money."

Τὰ σκληρὰ μαλθακῶς λέγειν.—“To say harsh things in soothing language.” To use the language of euphemism.

Τὰ χρήματ' ἀνθρώποισι τιμώτατα,  
Δύναμιν τε πλείστην τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἔχει. EURIPIDES.

—“Wealth is of all things the most esteemed by men, and has the greatest power of all things in the world.”

—Τας γὰρ ἐκ  
Θεῶν ἀνάγκας, θνητὸν ὄντα δεῖ φέρειν. EURIPIDES.

—“For he who is mortal must put up with the fate imposed by the gods.” See “*Ἀκουσον*” &c.

Ταυτόματον ἡμῶν καλλίω βουλεύεται. *Prov.*—“Chance (often) contrives better than we ourselves.”

Τέλος ὄρᾶν μάκρου βίου.—“To see the end of a long life.” The wish of Chilon, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

Τέτταρας δακτύλους θάνατον οἱ πλείοντες ἀπέχουσιν.—“Those who go to sea are only four inches from death.” A saying of Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher.

*I nunc et ventis animam committe, dolato  
Confisus ligno, digitis à morte remotus  
Quatuor, aut septem, si sit latissima tæda.* JUV.

Τῷ χειρὶ δεῖ σπείρειν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ὄλῳ τῷ θυλάκῳ. *Prov.*—“We must sow with the hand and not with the whole sack.”

Τηλοῦ ναιόντες φίλοι οὐκ εἰσὶ φίλοι. *Prov.*—“Friends who live at a distance are not friends.” “Seldom seen, soon forgotten.”

—Τὴν γὰρ Ἀπόλλων  
'Αμφότερον μάντιν τ' ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἄπιστον ἔθηκε. TRYPHIODORUS.

—“For Apollo had made her to be a true prophetess, and yet not to be believed.” Said of Cassandra.

Τὴν δὲ μάλιστα γαμῆν, ἣτις σίθεν ἔγγυθι νάει. HESIOD.—“Marry a woman who lives near you, in preference to others.” One with whose mind you are acquainted.

Τὴν παρούσαν ἄμελγε, τὶ τὸν φεύγοντα διώκεις. THEOCR.—“Milk the cow that is at hand; why pursue the one that flies?” “A bird in the hand,” &c.

Τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος. *Prov.*—“Music not heard is held in no esteem.” Suetonius translates it “*Occultæ musicæ nullus est respectus.*” See *Paulum sepultæ*, &c.

Τῆς σῆς λατρείας τὴν ἐμὴν δυσπραξίαν  
Σαφῶς ἐπίστασ', οὐκ ἂν ἀλλάξαιμ' ἐγώ. ÆSCHYLUS.

—“Know for certain, that I would not change my sufferings for your servitude.” The words of Prometheus to Mercury.

Τῆς φύσεως γραμματεὺς ἦν, τὸν κάλαμον ἀποβοῶτων εἰς νοῦν.—“He was the interpreter of nature, dipping his pen in his mind.”

Τί γὰρ ἂν μείζον τοῦδ' ἐπὶ θνατοῖς  
Παθὸς ἐξεύροις,

Ἥ τέκνα θανοντ' ἐσιδέσθαι. EURIPIDES.

—“What greater affliction can you find among mankind, than to look upon one’s dead children?”

Τὶ δὲ καὶ ἐστὶν ὄλως τὸ ἀείμνηστον; ὄλον κενόν. ANTONINUS.—“And yet after all what is posthumous fame? Altogether vanity.”

“What is the end of fame? Tis but to fill

A certain portion of uncertain paper.” BYRON.

Τὶ κοινὸν κυνὶ καὶ βαλανείῳ.—“What has a dog to do with a bath?”

Τὶ τυφλῷ καὶ κατόπτρῳ. *Prov.*—“What has a blind man to do with a mirror?” What have people to do with that which they cannot use?

Τὸ ἀργίριόν ἐστὶν αἷμα καὶ ψυχὴ βροτοῖς. ANTIPLANES.—“Money is the very blood and life of mortals.”

Τὸ γὰρ κακίας ἐλεύθερον, καὶ ὑποφορᾶσθαι κακίαν ἀργότερον. GREG. NAZ.—“He who is free from vice himself is the slower to suspect vice in others.”

Τὸ γὰρ σπάνιον τίμιον, τὸ δὲ ὕδωρ εὐνότατον ἀριστον ἐν, ὡς εἶπε Πίνδαρος. PLATO.—“That which is rare is dear, but water is to be had at the cheapest rate, though it is, as Pindar said, the best of all things.”

Τὸ γὰρ τρέφον με, τοῦτ’ ἐγὼ κρίνω θεόν. *Prov.*—“That which maintains me I regard as a god.”

Τὸ γὰρ ψευδὲς ὄνειδος οὐ περαιτέρω τῆς ἀκοῆς ἀφικνεῖται. ÆSCHINES.—“An undeserved reproach goes no farther than the ears.”

Τὸ καλόν.—“What is handsome.” The noble and beautiful.

Τὸ ὅλον.—“The whole.”

Τὸ μὲν ἐικῆ, πανταχοῦ ἴστι χρήσιμον. *Prov.*—“The admonition, ‘nothing rashly,’ is everywhere useful.”

Τὸ μὲν ἀληθὲς πικρὸν ἴστι καὶ ἀπὲς τοῖς ἀνοήτοις· τὸ δὲ ψεῦδος γλυκὺ καὶ προσηνές. DIO CHRYSOST.—“The truth is bitter and disagreeable to fools; while falsehood is sweet and soothing.”

Τὸ μὲν τελευτῆσαι, πάντων ἢ πεπρωμένη κατέκρινε, τὸ δὲ καλῶς ἀπεθανεῖν ἴδιον τοῖς σπουδαίοις. ISOCRATES.—“To die Fate has appointed to all, but to die honourably is peculiar to the good.”

Τὸ μὴ πιστεύειν τοῖς πονηροῖς σωφρονέστερον τοῦ προπιστεύσαντας κατηγορεῖν. DION. HALIC.—“It is more prudent not to trust the wicked than to trust them first and then censure them.”

Τὸ πρέπον.—“What is becoming, or decorous.”

Τὸ γε λοιδορῆσαι θεοῖς, ἐχθρὰ σοφία. PINDAR.—“To reproach the gods is wisdom misapplied.”

Τοῖς δὲ κακῶς ῥέξασι δίκης τέλος οὐχὶ χρονιστὸν. ORPHEUS.—“Justice is not long in overtaking those who do ill.” See *Rarò antecedentem*, &c.

Τοῖς σίτου ἀποροῦσι σπουδάζονται οἱ ὄροβοι. *Prov.*—“Chick-peas are sought after by those who have no corn.”

Τοῖς τοι δίκαιοις χψ̄ βραχὺς νικᾷ μέγαν. SOPH.—“Where the cause is just even the small conquers the great.”

- Τὸν δὲ ἀποιχόμενον μνήμῃ τιμᾶτε, μὴ δάκρυσιν. DIO CHRYSOSTOM.  
 —“Him who is dead and gone, honour with your remembrance,  
 not with your tears.”
- Τὸν Κολοφῶνα ἐπέθηκεν. *Prov.*—“He has put the Colophon to it.”  
 The cavalry of the city of Colophon in Asia Minor was so excel-  
 lent, that it was thought to assure the victory to the side on which  
 it fought. Hence this proverb, according to most authorities, is  
 similar in meaning to our saying, “He has put a clincher to it.”  
 But the Scholiast on the *Theætetus* of Plato gives a different  
 explanation; he says, that in the council of the twelve Ionian  
 cities, Colophon had the casting vote, whence the proverb. In  
 the early periods of printing, before the introduction of title  
 pages, the designation was applied to the final paragraph of a  
 volume, which generally contained the printer’s name, date, &c.
- Τότε γὰρ χρὴ, κᾶν ἀδηλον ἢ τὸ μέλλον, αἰρεῖσθαι κινδυνεύειν, ὅταν τὸ ἥν  
 ἡσύχιαν ἄγειν φανερῶς χεῖρον ᾖ. ARISTIDES *the Rhetorician*.—  
 “When it is clear that to live in peace is the less desirable  
 course, we must make up our minds to face danger, however un-  
 certain the result may be.”
- Τοῦ ἀριστεύειν ἕνεκα.—“In order to excel.” A punning motto at-  
 tached to the crest of Lord Henniker.
- Τοῦ δ’ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέειν αὐδῆ. HOMER.—“Words  
 flowed from his tongue sweeter than honey.” Said of the elo-  
 quence of Nestor.
- Τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμέν.—“For we are also his offspring.”  
 Quoted by St. Paul in his address to the Athenians, *Acts* xvii.  
 28, as being the words of “certain of their poets.”
- Τοῦτ’ ἐν ψυχῇ λόγοι, ὕπερ κάλλος ἐν σώματι. ARISTIDES *the Rheto-  
 rician*.—“Language is to the mind what beauty is to the body.”
- Τρισκαίδεκαπηχύς.—“A thirteen-cubit-high man.” “A long-lubber-  
 gawky,” as Polwhele translates it.
- Τύραννος τυράννῳ συγκατεργάζεται. HERODOT.—“One tyrant helps  
 another.” “Fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind.”
- Τύχη δ’ ἀρετῆς ἀναιτίος. SYNES.—“Fortune is not the cause of  
 worth.” Worth is independent of fortune.
- Τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ πονηροὶ εὐεργετούμενοι μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖν παροξύνονται.  
 PLANEDES.—“Wicked men, when benefited, are the more en-  
 couraged to do wrong.”
- Τῶν γὰρ πενήτων εἰσιν οἱ λόγοι κένοι. *Prov.*—“Poor men’s words  
 have little weight.”
- Τῶν εὐτυχούντων πάντες εἰσὶ συγγενεῖς. *Prov.*—“All persons claim  
 relationship with the fortunate.”
- Τῶν πονηρῶν σπερμάτων ἄξια τὰ γιῶργια. NICEPHORUS GREGORAS.—  
 “The produce of bad seed is worthy of it.” See *Mala gallina*, &c.,  
 Κακοῦ κόρακος, &c.
- Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντ’ ἀγαθὰ θεοί. EPICHRM.—“The gods

sell us all good things for labour." See *Ni sine magno*, &c.

Τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἰδρωτὰ θεοὶ προπάραιθεν ἴθηκαν.—HESIOD.

Τῶν ὠτων ἴχω τὸν λύκον, οὐτ' ἔχειν, οὐτ' ἀφίναί ἐννάμαι. *Prov.*—"I have got a wolf by the ears, I can neither hold him nor let go." See *Auribus teneo*, &c.

## Υ.

Ἰέραν τέμνεις.—"You are wounding a Hydra." A monstrous snake, which, as soon as Hercules cut off one of its eight heads, received two others in its place.

Ἰγίαια καὶ τοῦς ἰσθλά τῷ βίῳ δυο. *Prov.*—"Health and understanding are the two great blessings of life."

Ἰπνος τὴ μικρὰ τοῦ θανάτου μυστήρια. *Prov.*—"Sleep is the *lesser mysteries* of death." Sleep is to death what the lesser Eleusinian mysteries were to the greater.

Ἰπὸ παντὶ λίθῳ σκόρπιος εὔδει. *Prov.*—"Beneath every stone a scorpion sleeps." It was commonly used, according to Erasmus, in reference to captious and envious persons, who were ready to find fault with everything said or done to them; sometimes with reference to hidden dangers: *Latet anguis in herba*.

Ἰστίον πρότερον.—See *Hysteron proteron*.

## Φ.

Φάγωμεν καὶ πίωμεν· αὔριον γὰρ ἀποθνήσκομεν.—"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." The doctrine of the Epicureans and others who did not believe in the resurrection, as stated by St. Paul, *1 Cor.* xv. 32.

Φανήσομαι σοι, &c. See Ὠδινεν ὄρος, &c.

Φεῖδεο τῶν κτεάνων.—"Husband thy resources."

Φῆμη γὰρ τε κακῆ πέλεται· κούφη μὲν ἀείραι

ῥεῖα μάλ', ἀργαλήν δὲ φέρειν.— HESIOD.

—"There is evil (as well as good) report; it is very light and easy to lift, but very difficult to carry."

Φθίρουσιν ἡθῆ χρησθ' ὄμιλῃαι κακαί. MENAN.—"Evil communications corrupt good manners." Quoted as a precept by St. Paul, *1 Cor.* xv. 33. See *Corruptunt bonos*, &c.

Φθονέσθαι κρίσσον ἴστιν ἢ οἰκτεῖρεσθαι. HERODOT.—"It is better to be envied than pitied."

Φίλος με βλάπτων, οὐδὲν ἐχθροῦ διαφέρει. *Prov.*—"A friend who injures me (by injudicious conduct) is not unlike an enemy."

Φοβοῦ τὸ γῆρας, οὐ γὰρ ἐρχεται μόνον. *Prov.*—"Dread old age, for it does not come alone."

Φρέατα ἀντλόμενα βελτίω γίνεταί. BASIL.—"Drawn wells have the sweetest water." The intellect is improved by use.

Φρονεῖν γὰρ οἱ ταχεῖς, οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς. SOPHOCLES.—“Those who are quick to decide are unsafe.”

Φύεται μὲν ἐκ τῶν τυχόντων πολλάκις τὰ μέγιστα τῶν πραγμάτων. POLYB.—“The greatest events often arise from accidents.”

Φύεται ἐκ πολυορκίας ψευδορκία καὶ ἀσέβεια. PHILO JUDÆUS.—“From a habit of taking oaths arise perjury and impiety.”

## X.

Καλεπὰ τὰ καλά. *Prov.*—“What is good is difficult.” A rebuke addressed by Plato to the Sophists of Athens, who pretended to show to their youthful disciples a short cut or *royal road* to wisdom and learning.

Χαριεντισμὸς πᾶς ἐν σπουδῇ καὶ κακοῖς γινόμενος ἄωρον πρῆγμα καὶ πολεμιώτατον ἔλεω. ISOCRATES.—“All affectation of gracefulness in serious matters or in adversity is altogether unseasonable and most adverse to compassion.”

Χάρις ἀμεταμέλητος. THEOPHRASTUS.—“Graciousness knows no repentance.” “Good deeds are never ill-bestowed.”

Χάρις χάριν τίττει. SOPHOCLES.—“Grace begets grace.” So our proverb, “One good turn asks another.”

Χεῖρ χεῖρα νίπτει, δάκτυλός τε δάκτυλον. *Prov.*—“Hand washes hand, and finger finger.” Men must assist each other.

Χειρῶν δεῖ τῷ πολέμῳ, καὶ οὐκ ὀνομάτων πολλῶν. SYNES.—“We want hands in war, and not many names.”

Χελιδὼν ἕαρ οὐ ποιεῖ. ARISTOT.—“One swallow does not make a spring.”

Χρήματ' ἄνθρωπος. PINDAR.—“Money makes the man.”

Χρήματα γὰρ ψυχὴ πέλειται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι. HESIOD.—“With us wretched mortals money is life.”

Χρόνῳ τὰ πάντα γίγνεται καὶ κρίνεται. *Prov.*—“By time everything is done and judged.”

Χρυσὸς ὁ ἀφανὴς τύραννος. GREG. NAZ.—“Gold is an unseen tyrant.”

Χωρὶς ὑγείας ἀβίος βίος, βίος ἀβίωτος.—“Without health life is no life, life is lifeless.” A saying of Ariphron the Sicynian.

## Ψ.

Ψυχῆς ἱατρεῖον.—“A repository of medicine for the mind.” Said of a library.

## Ω.

Ω μὴ εἰς καὶ ὁ αὐτὸς ἐστὶν αἰὶ τοῦ βίου σκοπὸς, οὗτος εἰς καὶ ὁ αὐτὸς δὲ ὅλον τοῦ βίου εἶναι οὐ δύναται. ANTONINUS.—“He who does not

keep one and the same object in view through life, cannot be one and the same person throughout life."

᾽Ω δλίγον οὐχ ἱκανόν, ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γε οὐδέν ἱκανόν.—"Nothing will content him who is not content with a little." A saying of the philosopher Epicurus, quoted by Ælian.

᾽Ωδινεν ὕρος, Ζεὺς δ' ἰφοβεῖτο, τὸ δ' ἔτεκεν μῦν.—"The mountain was in labour, and Jove was in dread—but it was delivered of a mouse." Athenæus tells us that these were the words of Tachos, king of Egypt, on first seeing his ally, Agesilaus, who was of diminutive stature. The reply of the Spartan was, φανήσομαί σοι τότε καὶ λεών, "Some day I shall appear in your eyes a lion." See *Parturiunt montes*, &c.

᾽Ως ἡδὺ τὸν σωθέντα μνησθαι πόνου. EURIPIDES.—"How pleasant it is for him who has been preserved to remember his toil!"  
*Dulce est meminisse laborum actorum.*

᾽Ως μικρὰ τὰ σφάλλοντα, καὶ μί' ἡμέρα  
Τὰ μὲν καθεῖλεν ὑψόθεν, τὰ δ' ἦρ' ἀνω. EURIPIDES.

—"How small things overthrow us! even a single day levels what is exalted, and raises aloft what lies low."

᾽Ως οὐδέν ἡ μάθησις, ἂν μὴ νοῦς παρῆ. *Prov.*—"How vain is learning, unless understanding be united with it!"

᾽Ως τρεῖς κακοδαίμων, ὅστις ὡν πίνης γαμῆ. *Prov.*—"How thrice-wretched is he who marries when he is poor!"

᾽Ωσπερ οἱ ἱατροὶ αἰεὶ τὰ ὄργανα καὶ σιδήρια τρόχουρα ἔχουσι πρὸς τὰ αἰφνίδια τῶν θεραπευμάτων, οὕτω τὰ δόγματα σὺ ἔτοιμα ἔχει. ANTONINUS.—"As surgeons always have their implements and instruments at hand for an operation on an emergency, so do you have your precepts in readiness."

THE END.

INDEX VERBORUM  
TO  
BOHN'S DICTIONARY  
OF  
LATIN QUOTATIONS

WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX TO THE

GREEK QUOTATIONS.

IN WHICH THE QUANTITIES AND ACCENTS  
ARE MARKED.



LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET,  
COVENT GARDEN.

1891.

*This Volume is intended as an accompaniment to*

BOHN'S DICTIONARY

OF

LATIN QUOTATIONS,

CLASSICAL AND MEDIEVAL,

INCLUDING PROVERBS, MAXIMS, MOTTOES,  
LAW TERMS, &c.

WITH QUANTITIES, AUTHORITIES, AND TRANSLATIONS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A COLLECTION OF ABOVE FIVE HUNDRED

GREEK QUOTATIONS.

Post 8vo. (556 pages,) 5s. or bound up with the present Index, 6s.

This Dictionary contains upwards of Six Thousand Quotations, being more than double the number to be found in any other; and is the only one in which the *Quantities* are marked, and accurate Translations given. The Authorities have besides all been verified, and many new ones added.

# INDEX TO THE LATIN QUOTATIONS.

THE Quotations being alphabetically arranged in the volume, it has been thought unnecessary to repeat the initial words in this Index. All the other words, however, or at least those which are most likely to be recollected, are carefully entered.

## A.

Abbas 414  
 abducere 213  
 abeat 33, 203, 291  
 abërant 32  
 aberrat 207  
 abes 360  
 abest 69, 167, 227, 294, 520  
 abfuërint 509  
 abfuëris 270  
 abfuit 229  
 abibis 49  
 abierunt 3  
 abiisti 242  
 abiit 119  
 abire 210, 458  
 abjccerunt 137  
 abjectam 137  
 abjectè 249  
 abjccere 76  
 abludit 142, 242  
 abniti 252  
 abnuërit 259  
 abolendus 219  
 abolere 193  
 abollæ 119  
 abrogatâ 125  
 abrumpas 493  
 abrumpere 134  
 abscedit 82, 260  
 abscondi 489  
 absconditi 410  
 absentem 502  
 absentis 135  
 absistite 345  
 absit 207  
 absolvitur 114, 194, 320  
 absõna 421  
 absta 343  
 abstat 64, 498  
 absterrent 15, 459  
 abstine 459  
 abstinens 187  
 abstinentia 344  
 abstinct 358  
 abstinuit 371  
 abstruso 185

abstulit 187  
 absumant 535  
 absumimus 412  
 absumptio 356  
 absurdus 20  
 absurdum 265, 385, 396  
 abundanti 111  
 abundantia 143  
 abundat 402, 475  
 abusu 111  
 abusum 55  
 abusus 314  
 abutere 392  
 abyssum 528  
 Academi 184  
 accede 121  
 accedent 419  
 accedente 202  
 accedere 35  
 accedet 107  
 accedit 454  
 accedunt 152  
 accendere 221  
 accenderit 153  
 accendit 153  
 acceperunt 173  
 accipi 26  
 accepisse 516  
 accepta 149  
 accepto 217  
 accersere 449  
 accesseris 7  
 accessionum 352  
 accessit 406, 482  
 accidens 325  
 accidente 446  
 accidere 79, 231  
 acciderit 261, 438  
 accidisse 358  
 accidit 233  
 accidunt 182, 203, 333, 353,  
 358  
 acclipe 481  
 accipere 38  
 accipiet 29  
 accipio 373  
 accipit 242  
 accipiter 48, 479  
 accipitrem 304  
 accipitur 517  
 accipiunt 308, 508

accipiuntur 201  
 acclamantibus 67  
 acclamationem 333  
 accommodat 157  
 accommodatio 100  
 accommodet 189  
 accumbit 332  
 accumulem 150  
 accurare 307  
 accusandis 351  
 accusare 258, 525  
 accusari 351  
 accusat 52, 167  
 accusatio 114  
 accusationes 405  
 acer 131  
 acerbæ 34  
 acerbi 333  
 acerbissimum 134  
 acerbius 253  
 acerbos 341  
 acerbum 83, 363, 478  
 acerbus 84  
 aceriõribus 134  
 acervo 346, 430, 444  
 acervus 8, 74, 240, 275, 322, 378  
 acescit 431  
 aceti 250  
 aceto 171  
 Achates 514  
 Acheronta 127  
 Acherontis 318  
 Achillis 458  
 Achivi 77, 372  
 acidium 388  
 acies 319  
 aconita 290  
 acquirit 120, 223, 496  
 acquiritur 314  
 acquisitio 88  
 acquisitum 166  
 acrem 28  
 acri 195, 198, 402  
 acribus 339  
 acrius 387  
 acta 236, 513  
 actæ 381  
 actam 443  
 acti 84, 194, 200  
 actio 398, 460  
 actione 497, 499

actiōnem 53  
 actu 2, 167, 335  
 actum 266, 305  
 actus 6, 157  
 actūtum 157  
 acu 398  
 acult 111  
 aculeus 305  
 acumen 142  
 acuminē 264  
 acūta 275  
 acūtis 230  
 acutissimū 190  
 acūtum 135  
 adaperta 321  
 addas 322, 426  
 adde 305  
 addēcet 307  
 addentur 166  
 addere 14, 118, 162, 290  
 addictus 293, 384  
 addidit 325  
 addiscens 52  
 addit 267, 430  
 adducto 107  
 ademptum 235  
 adeōne 476  
 adeptus 248, 264  
 adest 83, 472  
 adhærēbit 43  
 adhibe 79  
 adhibendum 454  
 adimere 507  
 adimet 9  
 admitt 83  
 admunt 238  
 adpiscendam 153  
 adipisci 386  
 adipiscitur 273  
 adire 107, 274  
 adite 157  
 aditum 326  
 adjice 156  
 adjicere 7  
 adjiciant 383  
 adjicis 88  
 adjicit 146  
 adjuncta 141, 181  
 adjungas 256  
 adjungere 348  
 adjungitur 106  
 adjunxeris 357  
 adjuvante 512  
 adjurat 129, 173  
 admigrant 420  
 administravit 333  
 admirabilitas 359  
 admirari 266  
 admiratio 212  
 admiratiōne 59  
 admissi 438  
 admisso 282  
 admittitur 469  
 admōdum 401  
 admōne 412  
 admōtas 450  
 adolescens 166, 362  
 adolescentes 92, 318

adolescentia 204  
 adolescentiæ 76  
 adolescentiam 143  
 adolescentiis 289  
 adolescentulos 468  
 adolescentulus 160  
 adorant 354  
 adorantur 240  
 adprime 159  
 adsint 67  
 assistit 317  
 adsit 177  
 adsōnat 399  
 asplicit 381  
 adsum 222  
 adsunt 216  
 adtingere 49  
 adulatio 213, 304  
 adulter 355  
 aduncus 140  
 advēnit 497  
 adversa 116, 162  
 adverso 58, 118, 179  
 adversam 123  
 adversa 18, 143, 189, 241,  
 328, 384  
 adverso 229, 273  
 adversum 271  
 adversus 331, 440, 460  
 advisare 69  
 advorsus 96  
 adytis 275  
 ædes 156, 234, 240  
 ædilis 179  
 ædificas 168  
 ædificat 86  
 ædificavit 252  
 ædificia 457  
 ædificium 478  
 Ægæo 318  
 æger 62, 216, 404  
 Ægisthus 355  
 ægra 227  
 ægrè 490  
 ægritudinem 83, 507  
 ægritudo 270  
 ægro 185  
 ægrotant 21  
 ægrotat 10  
 ægrôtis 118  
 ægrôto 275, 330  
 ægrum 263  
 Ægypto 477  
 Æmiliāne 324  
 æmūla 441  
 æmulari 339, 391  
 æmulatio 178  
 Ænea 295  
 æneus, *see* aheneus  
 Æoliæ 439  
 Æolus 330  
 æquā 43, 211  
 æquabat 398  
 æquale 208  
 æquali 167  
 æquas 10, 293  
 æquat 119  
 æque 402

æqui 197, 302  
 æquior 259  
 æquis 145  
 æquitas 172  
 æquitate 315  
 æquitate 40, 41, 327  
 æquo 111, 319, 516  
 æquor 288  
 æquora 428, 444  
 æquore 329, 493  
 æquoris 43  
 æquum 8, 41, 144, 167, 338,  
 355, 371, 414  
 æquus 22, 104, 181, 421, 474,  
 509  
 ær 100, 104, 385  
 æra 253, 275, 370, 495  
 æra 467  
 ære 114, 227  
 ære 39, 166  
 æris 166, 275, 462  
 ærius 366  
 ærumnæ 22  
 ærumnam 307  
 æs 165  
 Æsōpum 247  
 æstas 132, 148, 284  
 æstimanda 359  
 æstimari 120  
 æstimat 507  
 æstimatio 255  
 æstimatur 10  
 æstimo 93  
 æstivo 150  
 æstu 178  
 æstuat 377, 381, 475  
 æstuo 421  
 æstus, 464  
 ætas 32, 137, 198, 261, 265,  
 275, 290, 297, 309, 373, 377,  
 412, 431, 458, 492  
 ætate, 244, 261, 265, 273,  
 407, 416, 425, 467, 480  
 ætatem 53, 111, 218, 265,  
 519  
 ætati 172, 308  
 ætatis 20, 41, 141, 292, 297,  
 381, 400, 456, 494  
 æternā 226, 341  
 æternam 399  
 æternis 374  
 æternitatis 458  
 æterno 12, 316  
 æternum 80, 369, 373, 419,  
 486, 526  
 æthéra 498  
 æthéras 187, 361  
 ævi 67, 93, 238, 434, 486, 510  
 ævo 147, 374, 455  
 ævum 183, 198, 334, 403,  
 508  
 Afer 463  
 affabilitas 54  
 affectare 272  
 affectas 68  
 affectibus 67  
 affectus 75, 293  
 afférat 92

affret 98  
 afferre 245, 374, 387  
 affers 66  
 affert 236  
 affertur 179  
 afferrunt 173  
 afficit 230  
 affinia 196  
 affinitas 335  
 afflari 246  
 afflatus 258  
 afflictis 91  
 afflictos 527  
 afflixit 307  
 affore 102  
 affulsit 208  
 Africum 208  
 Agamemnona 412  
 Agamemnone 505  
 agas 6, 126, 304, 442  
 agat 381  
 agatur 416  
 Agaven 339  
 age 99, 150, 366  
 agendis 139  
 agendo 50, 138, 152, 262,  
 527  
 agendum 9, 109, 266  
 agens 138  
 agentes 55  
 agentis 305  
 ager 51, 92, 108, 476  
 agere 22, 152, 205, 262, 256,  
 341  
 ages 372  
 agitur 465  
 agi 7, 527  
 agilem 303  
 agis 13, 443  
 agit 42, 137, 163, 216, 367,  
 460, 461  
 agitant 353  
 agitare 329  
 agitat 187, 227, 528  
 agitatur 405  
 agitatus 12, 76  
 agito 142  
 agitur 281, 428, 467  
 agni 287, 526  
 agnitæ 180  
 agnos 261  
 agnoscere 253  
 agnosco 407  
 ago 359  
 agrestem 9  
 agrestes 131  
 agresti 137  
 agrestiore 496  
 agrestis 28  
 agrestium 437  
 agri 150  
 agricola 25  
 agricolæ 162, 299  
 agricolis 396  
 agricultiõne 41  
 agriculturâ 314  
 agris 87, 139, 140, 467  
 agros 16, 96, 173, 252, 322, 393

agunt 314, 372, 463  
 ahenea 430  
 aheneus 147, 520  
 aiebat 47  
 aio 255  
 ait 61, 255, 428  
 alant 204  
 alas 43, 325  
 Alcibiades 435  
 alea 71, 88, 109, 191, 362, 517  
 aleæ 328  
 alendi 517  
 alens 456  
 Alexander 215  
 algâ 107  
 algan 199  
 alget 30, 345, 497  
 alia 182,  
 aliam 119  
 aliarum 141  
 alibi 385, 416  
 allicul 325  
 aliæna 109, 117, 167, 190,  
 232, 316, 366, 455  
 aliænâ 503  
 aliænis 148, 284, 297, 327,  
 369  
 alienissimum 94  
 aliëno 56, 258, 323, 346, 430  
 513  
 aliënum 19, 48, 154, 157  
 aliënus 41  
 alii 106, 206, 221, 436, 470  
 aliis 66, 162, 328, 381, 386,  
 454  
 almenta 355  
 alimentum 499  
 aho 2  
 aliorum 62, 232, 340, 431  
 alios 4, 53, 328  
 aliquando 47, 91, 518  
 aliquem 180, 497  
 aliquid 44, 105, 127, 305,  
 314, 358, 365, 416, 450  
 allicuis 88  
 alis 211, 505  
 alit 27, 155, 355, 473, 507,  
 527  
 aliter 273, 526  
 aliud 137, 263, 468  
 alium 257, 366, 369  
 allegans 256  
 alleviatiõnem 462  
 allicere 422  
 alliciendus 92  
 allicit 496  
 almo 404  
 alnum 166  
 alnus 504  
 aloës 334  
 Alpes 153  
 alsit 371  
 altâ 81, 219, 493  
 alter 177, 275, 476  
 altëra 17, 56  
 altercando 270  
 altëri 2, 10, 57, 162, 308, 491  
 526

altërius 176, 256, 509  
 alterna 238, 386, 415  
 alti 98  
 altiõrem 189  
 altissimis 261, 496  
 altissimum 303  
 alto 177, 328, 468, 480  
 altum 28, 137, 206, 462, 483  
 alumno 380  
 alumnum 361  
 alunt 143, 317  
 aluntur 371  
 alveo 252  
 alveus 273  
 alvus 26  
 ama 206  
 amabilis 434, 476  
 amabiliter 210  
 amâbitur 116  
 amâbo 303  
 amans 229, 358, 487  
 amant 40, 43, 78, 282, 323,  
 373  
 amantem 382  
 amantes 226  
 amanti 21, 237  
 amantior 271, 382  
 amantis 26, 367  
 amantum 329  
 amare 40, 90, 208  
 amâret 525  
 amâri 186, 224, 325, 450,  
 522  
 amâros 404  
 Amaryllidis 464  
 amas 356  
 amat 21, 29, 30, 33, 47, 82,  
 142, 364, 383, 524  
 amâta 166  
 amâtor 186, 295, 454, 519  
 amâtozem 33, 208  
 amâtorus 18  
 amâvit 367  
 ambages 207  
 ambâgibus 250  
 ambiguae 93  
 ambiguas 438  
 ambiguus 322, 505  
 ambire 498  
 ambiõne 31  
 ambitiõsa 149, 172  
 ambitiõse 68  
 ambo 509  
 ambõbus 384  
 ambos 232  
 ambulâbis 339  
 ambûlans 528  
 ambûles 205  
 amem 456  
 ament 177, 190  
 amëris 434, 476  
 ames 240  
 amet 369  
 amica 19, 21, 90, 298  
 amici 10, 65, 85, 93, 112, 150,  
 156, 162, 200, 222, 226, 235,  
 278, 327, 336, 358, 402, 403,  
 438, 458, 471, 472, 477, 496

- amicus 2, 30, 106, 256, 280,  
 325, 396, 462, 474  
 amicitia 106, 123, 143 bis,  
 273, 307, 335, 341, 364, 397,  
 433, 445, 483  
 amicitiae 108, 160, 165, 248,  
 322  
 amicitiam 338, 435, 527  
 amicitias 6, 139, 307, 405,  
 469, 507, 516  
 amicitur 484  
 amico 37, 128, 170, 264, 265,  
 267, 306, 309, 449, 455  
 amicorum 110  
 amicos 29, 60, 91, 123, 133,  
 151, 182, 240, 288, 290, 302,  
 307, 315, 355, 399, 431,  
 489  
 amicus 86  
 amicum 3, 112, 243, 256, 260,  
 368, 424, 470  
 amicus 17, 19, 65, 103, 137,  
 155, 264, 284, 358, 364, 371,  
 458, 490  
 amiseris 421  
 amisit 326, 374  
 amissa 311, 151, 259, 524  
 amissas 165  
 amisso 397  
 amittimus 50  
 amittit 154, 374  
 amittitur 19, 216, 270  
 amittuntur 112  
 amne 44, 412  
 amni 273, 403  
 amnibus 118  
 amnis 502  
 amo 273, 346  
 amoenum 298  
 amor 12, 18, 32, 61, 73,  
 82, 92, 99, 105, 122, 167,  
 170, 178, 218, 223, 229, 235,  
 272, 274, 289, 293, 296, 389,  
 400, 402, 406, 423, 426, 439,  
 455, 458, 469, 471, 494, 511,  
 513  
 amore 9, 31, 166, 168, 175,  
 200, 262, 303, 365, 423, 424,  
 442, 452, 475  
 amorem 367  
 amores 128, 469  
 amori 312  
 amoris 18, 143, 176, 281, 366,  
 431  
 amplectitur 215, 381  
 amplexus 509  
 ampli 151  
 ampliat 292  
 amplificandae 174  
 ampliōra 152  
 amplissimus 189  
 ampliter 274  
 amplius 137, 383  
 ampullas 347, 456  
 amussim 508  
 anarchia 293  
 anathemata 425  
 anatina 480  
 anchōra 435, 482  
 anchōris 91  
 ancipitis 411  
 Ancus 188  
 angat 224  
 angis 128  
 Angliā 168  
 Anglicus 446  
 Angliginenses 51  
 angor 135  
 angues 88  
 anguis 199, 234  
 angulo 286  
 angulus 164, 518  
 angusta 104, 144, 399, 498,  
 523  
 angustae 124  
 angusti 325  
 angustis 249  
 angustis 395  
 augusto 179, 399, 478  
 anhellans 138  
 anhelitus 56  
 aniles 136  
 anima 10, 301, 458, 515  
 animā 153, 189, 316, 522  
 animae 299, 344, 416  
 animal 305, 359, 407  
 animalia 110  
 animam 21, 447  
 animantem 516  
 animarum 81, 146  
 animat 21  
 animi 10, 12, 57, 59, 65, 75,  
 80, 164, 170, 185, 211, 213,  
 230, 235, 444, 472, 503, 508,  
 521  
 animis 4, 155, 247, 248, 261,  
 268, 295, 325, 406, 453  
 animo 11, 38, 68, 173, 210,  
 241, 270, 275, 310, 383, 465,  
 518  
 animōrum 189, 300  
 animos 54, 76, 92, 155, 179,  
 229, 322, 341, 401, 422, 459,  
 494  
 animosum 26  
 animosus 395  
 animum 7, 26, 52, 84, 129,  
 131, 165, 175, 262, 309, 428,  
 467  
 animus 5, 10, 38, 41, 42, 56,  
 76, 93, 103, 104, 143, 171,  
 199, 216, 243, 263, 317, 349,  
 356, 421, 472, 524  
 annalium 340  
 anni 14, 98, 155, 238, 433  
 annis 104, 190, 346, 485  
 anno 5, 414  
 annōrum 241  
 annos 30, 66, 81, 118, 136,  
 300, 402  
 annulo 168  
 annulum 26  
 annulus 140  
 annum 288, 325, 520  
 annus 108, 166, 296  
 anser 27, 184  
 ante 35, 430  
 antea 261  
 antefēro 180  
 antehac 301  
 antepōno 56  
 antepōnunt 346  
 antevenēre 37  
 Anticyris 464  
 antidōtum 248  
 antiqua 183, 190, 459  
 antiquas 440  
 antiqui 156  
 antiquis 235  
 antiquitatem 429  
 antro 243  
 anus 43, 482  
 anxia 215  
 anxius 42  
 aperit 473  
 aperire 193  
 aperta 145, 486  
 apertam 192, 210  
 apertum 220  
 apes 127, 155, 252, 259, 284,  
 471  
 apibus 56  
 Apicus 239  
 Apolline 243  
 Apollo 31, 259, 296, 465  
 appareat 483  
 apparebit 174  
 apparentibus 74  
 apparet 178, 184, 261, 349  
 appellanda 285  
 appellandum 71  
 appellant 436  
 appellare 49, 416  
 appellari 416  
 appellatione 144  
 appellentur 48  
 appello 42  
 appetens 16  
 appetentiam 205  
 appetentior 101  
 appetit 19, 22, 157, 203  
 appetitōnem 342  
 appetitōnes 457  
 appingit 77  
 appōne 378  
 appōni 261  
 apponite 503  
 apportet 297  
 appositum 228  
 aprici 136, 165  
 apricum 373  
 apros 173, 359  
 aprum 77  
 apta 310  
 apte 421  
 aptiores 240  
 aptissima 245  
 aptus 263  
 apto 35, 72  
 aptus 36, 230, 368  
 aqua 1, 19, 376, 426  
 aqua 14, 48, 104, 168, 237, 480  
 aquae 49, 66, 125, 150, 152,  
 384, 429, 460, 502

- aquam 7, 132, 171, 182, 248  
 aquas 17, 326, 355  
 aquilæ 129, 251, 521  
 Aquilone 296  
 aquis 189  
 Ar 137  
 ara 240, 472  
 arâneus 95  
 arâre 1  
 aras 19, 476  
 arâtor 41  
 arâtra 155, 419  
 arâtro 14, 192  
 arâtrum 441  
 arbitrabâtor 435  
 arbitratu 152  
 arbitrio 29, 497  
 arbitrium 23, 363, 449, 526  
 arbitror 37, 159, 424  
 arbor 504, 528  
 arbore 148, 441, 512  
 arborei 148  
 arborem 22  
 arbôres 43, 338, 349, 417,  
 524  
 arboribus 464  
 arbôrum 206  
 arbos 108, 251, 403, 460  
 arbusta 188, 282  
 arca 314  
 arcâ 337, 345, 360  
 Arcades 452  
 arcâna 268  
 arcânæ 491  
 arcem 56  
 arcent 161  
 arceo 304  
 arcessere 101  
 arcessitur 324  
 arcta 270  
 arctius 277  
 arcu 182  
 arcum 259  
 arcus 253, 317  
 ardeat 102  
 ardéliône 76  
 ardent 254  
 ardet 183, 349  
 ardu 197, 268, 418  
 ardua 26, 222, 523  
 arduis 11, 382, 497  
 arduum 268  
 area 229  
 arëna 137, 168, 467  
 arënæ 44, 418  
 arënas 17, 135  
 arescit 59, 518  
 aret 480  
 argenti 31, 162, 376  
 argento 3, 155, 295  
 argentum 494  
 Argivum 453  
 Argo 152  
 Argos 92  
 arguit 76, 444  
 arguitur 111, 200  
 argumentum 111, 151, 214,  
 265  
 argutiæ 457  
 argutiis 264  
 argutum 26, 142, 433  
 aricte 496  
 aris 344  
 aristas 127  
 arma 4, 48, 49, 120, 135, 182,  
 197, 235, 259, 276, 327, 379,  
 406, 412, 431, 518, 523  
 armatæ 342  
 armatus 17  
 armenta 14  
 armis 39, 195, 259, 290, 304,  
 311, 459, 491, 498  
 Arpinate 190  
 arrectis 331  
 arripent 479  
 arripuit 472  
 arrogantiam 173  
 arrogantis 256  
 arrogat 195  
 arröget 253  
 ars 252, 313, 320, 371, 384,  
 458, 472  
 artat 130  
 arte 15, 64, 191, 225, 259, 275,  
 278, 313, 332, 371, 400, 416  
 artem 27, 124, 253, 287, 312,  
 322, 358, 381, 412  
 artes 110, 117, 137, 142, 147,  
 155, 179, 186, 251, 369, 377  
 artibus 166, 175, 195  
 articulis 29  
 articulo 516  
 artificem 355  
 artifices 259  
 artis 45, 87, 89, 189, 211, 252  
 artium 221  
 artus 67, 471, 501, 527  
 arundine 435  
 arundo 144  
 aruspex 47  
 arva 286, 288  
 arvis 136  
 arvo 99  
 As. 137  
 ascendëris 287  
 asello 314  
 asellium 29  
 asellus 78  
 äsini 72  
 äsinis 95  
 äsino 28  
 asinörum 337  
 äsinus 111  
 asparägi 51, 484  
 aspectu 350  
 asper 49, 166  
 aspera 116  
 aspergunt 118  
 asperis 130, 176, 224  
 asperitatis 462  
 aspernamini 514  
 aspexit 370  
 aspice 86, 356, 475  
 aspiciere 40  
 aspiciam 300, 342  
 aspicias 385  
 aspiciet 25  
 aspiciunt 206  
 aspiciuntur 218  
 asse 387  
 assentando 477  
 assentari 255  
 assentatio 145, 502  
 assentatoribus 48  
 assentior 93  
 assentire 369  
 assequitur 484  
 assequuntur 89  
 assëritur 138  
 asses 526  
 assibilat 504  
 assidui 515  
 assiduo 123  
 assiduum 148  
 assis 308  
 assuenda 423  
 assuesce 387  
 assuescite 248  
 assucta 280  
 assultur 351  
 assumpsit 274  
 assurrexerat 60  
 astantibus 527  
 astra 28, 30, 137, 277, 429, 518  
 astris 407  
 astu 89  
 astutiä 498  
 ater 234  
 athei 472  
 Athënas 473  
 Athënis 233  
 atra 279  
 atræ 230  
 atras 147  
 atria 521  
 attendas 184  
 attentam 271  
 attenuat 482  
 Attici 12  
 Atticum 406  
 attinent 455  
 attigerit 390  
 attingere 117  
 attingat 236  
 attingi 447  
 attonitum 428  
 attrahens 307  
 attraxit 147  
 attrita 405  
 auceps 126  
 aucta 304  
 auctifera 452  
 auctor 4, 146  
 auctore 402, 429  
 auctorem 125, 302, 345  
 auctori 114, 392  
 auctoribus 484  
 auctoritas 351, 394  
 auctoritatem 278  
 auctoritatis 276  
 audaces 161  
 audacia 66, 173, 344, 389  
 audaciæ 285  
 audax 118, 515

aude 407  
 audeas 358  
 audeat 249, 435  
 audebis 127  
 audebit 368  
 audendi 331  
 audent 334, 375  
 audentes 116  
 audentior 247, 523  
 auderent 189  
 audet 272  
 audi 466  
 audiāmus 23  
 audiendum 107  
 audiendus 256  
 audies 88  
 audiet 370, 423  
 audio 507  
 audis 68, 296, 466  
 audit 105, 133, 439, 517  
 audita 81, 435, 506  
 auditis 146  
 audito 356  
 auditōres 152  
 audivērit 160  
 auferre 131  
 aufert 236, 309  
 aufertur 386  
 auge 399  
 agendā 327  
 augescunt 58  
 auget 128  
 augurium 261  
 augusta 64, 523  
 augustissima 182  
 aula 32, 114  
 aulais 242  
 aulas 436  
 Aule 452  
 aulicum 360  
 aura 465  
 auræ 497  
 auras 118, 187, 361  
 aure 101, 228, 361  
 aurea 431  
 aurem 84, 175, 414, 462  
 aureo 263  
 aures 43, 48, 110, 111, 192,  
 239, 247, 253, 271, 295,  
 327, 357, 486, 560  
 aureum 275, 426  
 aurens 524  
 auri 162, 260, 275, 376, 377,  
 481, 521  
 auribus 111, 152, 303, 331,  
 525, 527  
 auriculæ 136  
 aurículas 78  
 auriculis 488  
 auriga 133, 148, 274  
 auris 100, 269, 488  
 auriti 334  
 auro 32, 33, 40, 155, 274, 316,  
 317, 445, 485, 494  
 Aurōra 92  
 Aurōram 312  
 aurum 33, 81, 193, 204, 282,  
 330, 410, 431, 521

ausculta 111  
 auscultant 152  
 ausim 276  
 ausis 146, 148, 214  
 auspice 366  
 austero 234  
 ausurus 161  
 ausus 223, 428  
 Autolyce 263  
 autoribus 340  
 autumnno 26  
 autumnns 132, 350  
 auxilia 370  
 auxiliare 461  
 auxilio 266, 289, 485, 502,  
 509  
 auxillum 338, 366  
 auxit 141  
 avāra 46  
 avāre 3  
 avaritia 10, 65, 123, 344  
 avaritiæ 79, 109, 174, 211  
 avaritiam 146  
 avāro 452  
 avārum 276  
 avārus 171, 389, 419  
 Averni 118  
 aversa 118  
 avertat 385  
 avertēre 309, 376  
 averte 81  
 aves 155, 467  
 avi 136  
 avibus 40, 217, 287, 526  
 avida 104  
 aviditas 490  
 aviditatem 141  
 avidum 149, 199  
 avidus 500  
 avis 12, 296, 393, 505  
 avito 512  
 avium 87  
 avocare 422  
 avōrum 156, 214, 498, 510  
 avulso 342, 474  
 axe 489

## B.

Babylon 462  
 Babylōnios 466  
 baccam 25  
 Bacchanalia 365  
 Bacchi 412  
 Baccho 432  
 baculum 27  
 baculum 201  
 balatiōnes 226  
 balnea 35  
 Balthazar 193  
 barba 405  
 barbam 23, 208, 441  
 barbārum 246  
 barbārus 94  
 basi 12  
 Bavium 364  
 beata 298  
 beator 36  
 beatis 246, 503  
 beato 168  
 beatos 241  
 beatum 40, 163, 199, 263,  
 266, 283  
 beatus 93, 257, 277, 298,  
 473  
 Bedæ 142  
 Bellisario 72  
 bella 163, 210, 241, 248, 399  
 Bellerophonte 100  
 Bellerophonis 206  
 belli 24, 46, 87, 176, 259,  
 260, 406, 480  
 bellica 120  
 bellicam 338  
 bello 39, 49, 115, 126, 159,  
 180, 205, 231, 280, 292,  
 320, 324  
 bellorum 139  
 bellua 250  
 bellum 121, 149, 168, 197,  
 312, 318, 338, 351, 365,  
 427, 441  
 bellus 364  
 bene 23, 221, 243, 258, 289,  
 408, 427, 471  
 bene esse 72  
 beneficere 351  
 benefacere 217, 352  
 benefacias 218  
 benefacta 9  
 beneficere 455  
 beneficii 321  
 beneficis 38  
 beneficium 139, 179, 181,  
 218, 516  
 beneficum 379  
 benēfit 40  
 beneplacito 95  
 benevolentia 40, 46, 218,  
 291, 294  
 benigna 80, 131  
 benigni 335  
 benigniora 169  
 benignitas 409  
 benignitatis 56  
 benignius 87  
 benigno 149  
 beatia 53, 431  
 bibāmus 58  
 bibat 33, 73, 203  
 bibendi 25, 421  
 bibens 520  
 bibērem 404  
 bibērunt 52  
 bibi 404  
 bibimus 124  
 bibisti 210  
 bibit 7, 477  
 bibitur 485  
 bibulas 560  
 bibunt 495  
 bibuntur 290  
 bifores 290  
 bile 123

blis 177  
 bipes 509  
 bis 20, 280  
 blæsa 201  
 blanda 141, 225, 399  
 blande 286  
 blanditia 500  
 blanditiæ 141  
 blandiŭla 21  
 bobus 36  
 bona 11, 98, 143, 227, 259,  
 291, 292, 299, 398, 480, 414,  
 439, 447, 448, 451, 454, 522,  
 524  
 bonam 301  
 bonarum 161  
 boni 20, 158, 262, 270, 347,  
 354, 393, 397, 500  
 bonis 11, 279, 299, 310, 312,  
 479, 512, 522  
 bonitas 420  
 bonitãti 174  
 bono 62, 324, 344  
 bonorum 58, 137, 175  
 bonos 57, 284, 307, 309, 409,  
 417  
 bonum 2, 8, 53, 74, 80, 218,  
 244, 277, 278, 350, 447, 499,  
 519  
 bonus 20, 103, 171, 184, 256,  
 415, 495  
 bos 114, 315, 441  
 boum 14, 148, 393  
 bove 1  
 bovem 69  
 boves 155, 311  
 bovi 71  
 brachia 164, 273, 439  
 brachium 472  
 breve 88, 152, 207  
 brevem 201  
 brevi 343, 438  
 brevibus 30, 99  
 brevis 26, 27, 62, 142, 188,  
 272, 373, 433, 477, 501  
 brevissima 124  
 brevitãte 103  
 Britannos 325  
 bruma 132  
 brumãli 356  
 bullãtis 277

## C.

caballus 215  
 cacat 468  
 cachinum 421  
 cacothēs 42, 459  
 cacumina 454  
 cadas 287  
 cadat 367, 524  
 cadãver 64  
 cadãvera 451  
 cadãverõsl 170  
 cadēbat 416  
 cadendo 140

cadent 236  
 cadentis 248  
 cadere 130, 420  
 cadet 188  
 cadis 85  
 cadit 140, 191, 275  
 caducam 232  
 caducis 341  
 caduco 193  
 caducum 168  
 cadunt 108, 238, 338, 384, 479  
 cadus 494  
 cæca 3, 21, 299, 300, 335  
 cæcæ 346  
 cæci 283  
 cæcior 201  
 cæco 298, 483, 507  
 cæcorum 36  
 cæcos 44, 163  
 cæcum 258  
 cæcus 86, 502  
 cædo 342  
 cædis 396  
 cædit 252  
 Cæsar 34, 349  
 Cæsareo 428  
 Cæsaris 271, 353  
 cætera 79, 106, 114, 131, 271,  
 329, 494  
 cæteris 327  
 cæteros 182, 368  
 Calãber 384  
 Calãbri 219  
 calãmi 199, 443  
 calãmitas 290  
 calamitãte 404  
 calamitãtem 6  
 calamitãtis 435  
 calamitõso 154, 168  
 calãmo 69  
 calãmos 132  
 calãnum 446  
 calãthis 280  
 calcar 166, 282  
 calcãribus 521  
 calcas 57, 440  
 calce 26  
 calcem 1  
 calceo 73  
 calces 245  
 calcens 63  
 calcũlum 14  
 calendas 6  
 calentes 379  
 calesces 4  
 calicem 212, 232  
 calices 349  
 calidum 112  
 calidus 419  
 caligat 306  
 caligine 81, 433  
 caliginis 213  
 caliginõsa 349  
 calles 82  
 callet 283  
 callidè 295  
 calliditas 285  
 callidum 8

callidus 306  
 caior 188, 488  
 calõres 439  
 calõribus 494  
 caluisse 245  
 calva 302  
 Calvinus 46  
 calvitio 443  
 Camillo 483  
 Camponis 419  
 Campãno 409  
 campi 136, 165  
 campo 29  
 Campum 49  
 campus 148  
 canam 119  
 candidum 493  
 candidus 425  
 candore 106, 108  
 cane 48, 151  
 canēbat 456  
 canem 82, 200, 524  
 canere 23, 319  
 canes 443, 456, 473  
 canescunt 11  
 cani 212  
 canibus 136, 165  
 canina 206  
 canis 44, 69, 200, 234, 330,  
 370, 382, 476, 477  
 canit 126, 137, 188  
 cano 230  
 canoræ 290, 489  
 cantãbat 350  
 cantãbitis 452  
 cantãbitur 127  
 cantãre 25, 301, 312, 399, 452  
 cantat 165, 287, 296, 431  
 canthum 489  
 cantoribus 312  
 cantu 2, 21  
 cantum 149  
 canum 193, 304  
 capacissima 420  
 capaciis 407  
 capax 215, 305, 313  
 cape 5, 90  
 capere 40, 173, 203, 295, 423  
 capessens 321  
 capiam 375  
 capiant 49  
 capias 20  
 capiat 249  
 capiendos 9  
 capientes 308  
 capiet 43, 229  
 capillãta 399  
 capilli 405  
 capillo 341  
 capillos 82  
 capillum 443  
 capillus 110, 483  
 capimur 242  
 capit 24, 94, 191, 365, 447  
 capita 325, 462  
 capitãllor 291, 463  
 capite 1, 135, 168, 407, 522  
 capiti 406

capitis 212, 381  
 capitum 36, 391  
 capitur 22  
 caplunt 322, 503  
 Cappadoceum 495  
 Cappadocis 495  
 capre 270  
 Capreis 488  
 caprinâ 17, 73, 402  
 capra 137, 484  
 capta 300  
 captandum 6  
 captat 3, 214  
 captatum 94  
 captatus 56  
 capti 44  
 captivus 337  
 caput 15, 26, 64, 82, 92, 118,  
 180, 250, 343, 377, 397, 420,  
 474, 478, 522, 526  
 cara 328, 523  
 carbonaria 514  
 carbone 61  
 carbones 443, 460  
 carcere 30, 149, 504  
 cardine 400  
 careat 61, 306  
 carebant 332  
 carendo 40, 510  
 carent 324  
 carentem 129, 223, 550  
 carere 122, 524  
 caret 32, 231, 274, 352, 386  
 cari 45, 151  
 cariem 489  
 carina 418  
 carior 245, 323, 329  
 cariorem 75  
 caris 260  
 carissima 105  
 caritas 82, 342  
 caritates 45, 308  
 caritatis 457  
 carmen 356, 452  
 carmina 46, 132, 145, 188,  
 264, 284, 364, 410, 429, 520  
 carmin- 230, 276  
 carminibus 48  
 carnes 315  
 caro 280, 527  
 carpas 252  
 carpe 438  
 carpendi 42  
 carpere 129  
 carpit 317  
 carpite 259, 352  
 Carthago 77  
 caruisse 408, 424  
 carum 194, 369, 436  
 carus 228  
 casa 96  
 casta 184, 424  
 Castaliam 223  
 castè 271  
 castigari 243  
 castitati 318  
 Castor 309  
 castra 241, 266, 509

casu 44, 298, 311, 374  
 casum 158  
 casus 189, 211, 222, 252, 326,  
 328, 359, 362, 392, 431,  
 437, 441  
 Catalinas 511  
 cate 244  
 catervâ 212  
 cathedra 112  
 cathedras 78  
 Cato 67, 111, 220, 460  
 Catonem 220, 378  
 Catoni 492  
 Catonis 245  
 catull 17  
 Catullo 454  
 cätulos 44  
 Caucasus 328  
 cauda 21, 505  
 causa 143, 174, 215, 216, 223,  
 291, 417, 492  
 causa 4, 16, 38, 50, 54, 90, 124,  
 137, 160, 168, 194, 265, 432,  
 445  
 causabere 423  
 cause 66, 197, 415, 420, 515  
 causam 38, 38, 217, 528  
 causarum 417  
 causas 122, 254, 348, 391, 422  
 causidicus 239  
 causis 48, 99, 503  
 cauta 336  
 cautè 271  
 cautela 4, 111, 341  
 cautibus 296, 328  
 cautis 55, 339  
 cautum 122, 378, 388, 461  
 cantus 107, 179, 395  
 cavat 140  
 cave 482  
 caveant 199  
 caveat 284, 392  
 cavebo 137  
 cavendi 418  
 cavere 148, 225  
 cavernis 96  
 cavet 45  
 cavete 438  
 caveto 3, 65, 241, 374, 386, 422  
 cavis 252  
 cavil 211, 276, 381  
 cecidere 236  
 cecidi 273  
 cecidit 191, 460  
 cecini 219  
 cecinit 234  
 cedat 500  
 cede 247, 528  
 cedendo 49  
 cedere 130  
 cedit 65, 264, 366, 436  
 cedite 49  
 cedo 33  
 cedro 20  
 cedunt 52, 155  
 celant 492  
 celantur 19  
 celare 27, 58, 91, 132, 179, 388

celat 443  
 celata 324  
 celeberrimis 75  
 celebres 526  
 ce crem 21  
 celeres 303  
 celeri 321, 356  
 celeritas 110, 170  
 celeriter 181  
 celarius 82, 120, 151  
 cella 132  
 celae 49  
 Celse 480  
 celsi 91  
 censens 240  
 censcunt 416  
 censes 480  
 censet 86, 423  
 censoria 67  
 censu 255  
 censum 345, 348, 447  
 censura 13, 72, 428  
 census 69, 231, 343, 376, 514  
 centum 15, 49, 205, 329, 281,  
 325  
 cepit 137  
 cera 115  
 cerealia 27  
 cerebrum 199, 300  
 ceremoniis 244  
 Cere 432  
 Cerem 298  
 Cereris 491  
 Ceres 298  
 cereus 166  
 cerne 416  
 cernere 105  
 cernis 31  
 cernit 22  
 cernitur 19, 96, 130  
 cernunt 62  
 certa 60, 222  
 certamina 146, 505  
 certaminibus 358  
 certant 137  
 certas 127  
 certe 522  
 certes 465  
 certi 104, 323, 448  
 certo 151, 220  
 certum 50, 222, 267, 326  
 certus 19, 148, 295  
 cervi 172  
 cervice 87, 126  
 cervix 26, 397  
 cervo 128  
 cervorum 128  
 cessat 50, 366  
 cessit 173  
 cessura 108  
 χαιπε 382  
 chalybea 12  
 Chaos 23, 81  
 character 521  
 charitas 268  
 χαριτων 322  
 charta 212  
 charta 306

chartæ 329, 443  
 chartam 216  
 chartis 142, 484  
 Charybdi 14  
 Charybdim 176, 385  
 chirurgus 168  
 chlamys 450  
 chordâ 401  
 choro 85, 363  
 chorus 412  
 cibi 141, 315, 317, 454  
 cibus 370  
 cibo 248  
 cibos 146  
 cibum 95, 117, 362, 365  
 cibus 21, 78, 143, 250, 386  
 cicadæ 402  
 cicatricem 397  
 cicatrix 111, 458  
 cicer 452  
 cichorâ 223  
 ciens 234  
 cinamomo 68  
 cinerem 59, 159  
 cineres 106, 338  
 cineri 175, 526  
 cinge 158  
 cinguntur 109  
 cinis 249, 263  
 Circo 414  
 circûs 524  
 circumspecto 233  
 circumspice 356, 423  
 circumveniunt 239  
 circumventus 390  
 circumvolat 290  
 cita 155  
 citato 207, 347  
 cithara 223  
 citharæ 87  
 citius, 86, 264, 418, 428, 484,  
 518  
 citò 39, 51, 250, 408  
 civem 134, 139, 433  
 cives 66, 382, 418  
 civibus 345  
 civile 196, 312  
 civilis 17  
 civis 164, 190  
 civitas 212, 474  
 civitate 177, 361  
 civitatem 473  
 civitates 98  
 civitatibus 54  
 civitatis 356  
 civitatum 201  
 civium 197, 201  
 clades 150  
 clam 525  
 clamant 34  
 clamantis 506  
 clamat 130, 526  
 clamor 345  
 clamore 332  
 clamorem 515  
 clandestinus 218  
 clangor 39  
 clare 179

clarescere 523  
 clarissima 394  
 clarum 51, 259  
 claudicare 51  
 claudicat 471  
 claudio 420  
 clausa 69, 110, 250, 321  
 clausis 193  
 clauso 23  
 clausum 220  
 clementia 394, 442  
 clementiam 347  
 cleric 211  
 clericus 425  
 clerum 200  
 cliens 412  
 clivo 116, 223  
 clunes 397  
 clypeum 418, 453  
 coactus 408, 410  
 coccyge 29  
 cochlear 492  
 cocio 266  
 coctiles 243  
 coeant 287  
 coelata 107  
 coeleste 274, 373  
 coelestia 416  
 coelestibus 239, 311, 453  
 coelestium 299, 350, 359  
 cœli 223, 242, 452  
 cœlo 102, 106, 121, 168, 294,  
 400, 436, 459, 460, 462,  
 463  
 cœlum 23, 64, 80, 104, 124,  
 137, 168, 187, 223, 251, 317,  
 378, 418, 497, 501, 504  
 cœna 112, 389  
 cœnæ 242  
 cœnam 319  
 cœnarum 253  
 cœpisse 90  
 cœpisti 383  
 cœpit 85, 118, 192  
 cœpta 309  
 cœpto 400  
 cœptum 412  
 coercerent 134  
 coerctum 429  
 cœtum 300  
 cœtus 497  
 cogi 505  
 cogimur 307  
 cogis 167, 377  
 cogit 110, 203, 390  
 cogita 112, 477  
 cogitandum 210, 428, 518  
 cogitant 353  
 cogitare 13  
 cogitat 35, 38, 238, 245, 410  
 cogitatio 444  
 cogitationem 213  
 cogitationes 137, 364, 412,  
 527  
 cogitatione 1:0  
 cognat s 355  
 cognatos 29  
 cognita 45

cognitio 399  
 cognorit 160  
 cognoscas 9  
 cognosce 422  
 cognoscendo 230  
 cognoscere 122, 326  
 cognosci 290  
 cognoscitur 111  
 cognoverit 246, 503  
 cognovi 129, 477  
 cogor 296, 320  
 cogunt 508  
 cohabitæ 420  
 coh'be 336  
 cohibere 180  
 cois 268  
 coltu 366  
 colas 89, 421  
 cole 121, 290  
 colēbat 32  
 colendi 322  
 colendos 96  
 colere 16, 336, 511  
 coli 57  
 colimus 247, 272  
 collis 206  
 colit 183  
 colito 200  
 colla 356  
 collabascunt 477  
 collaudat 433  
 collecta 166  
 collectum 527  
 colligi 95  
 colles 332  
 colligere 114  
 colligit 25, 396  
 colligite 92  
 collineat 382  
 collinunt 260  
 collocarunt 12  
 collocata 38  
 collocatum 122  
 collocaveris 424  
 colloces 263  
 colloquia 59  
 colloquium 250  
 colludere 396  
 collum 450  
 collyrio 100  
 colo 280  
 colono 286  
 color 43, 295, 444, 489  
 colorat 137  
 colere 42, 486  
 colores 78, 229  
 colori 271  
 coloribus 237  
 colossus 278  
 colubris 481  
 colul 458  
 coluisse 251  
 columbam 121, 251  
 columbas 72, 479, 521  
 columnæ 224  
 columnis 232  
 coma 82  
 comæ 302

comam 158  
 comas 82  
 comēdit 284  
 comedendum 157  
 comes 21, 64, 190, 213, 279,  
 435, 411, 499  
 comēsium 323  
 comētam 168  
 comica 499  
 cominus 130  
 comitante 212  
 comitas 54  
 comitatūs 337  
 comitem 222, 492  
 comiter 153  
 comites 49, 126  
 comitiis 49  
 commeminā 420  
 commemorāre 38  
 commendam 168  
 commendat 264, 505  
 commendatio 128  
 commendātor 259  
 commendes 356  
 commenta 314  
 commercia, 115  
 commercium 279  
 commiscetur 457  
 commiscerunt 213, 324  
 commisit 165  
 commissa 3  
 commissas 187  
 commissum 25, 514  
 committēre 190, 318  
 committit 53, 370  
 committitur 114  
 committunt 240  
 commōda 206, 238, 444  
 commōdet 186  
 commōdi 285  
 commōdiōres 240  
 commōdils 96  
 commōditas 313  
 commōditatibus 240  
 commōdum 79, 295, 343,  
 371  
 commovendā 340  
 commūnē 159, 220, 343, 352,  
 502  
 commūni 353  
 communia 448  
 commūnis 236, 308, 394  
 communitas 182  
 commūniter 54  
 commutando 173  
 commutatioēs 131  
 comēda 246  
 comōsa 302  
 comparāre 444  
 comparāt 161  
 comparātam 190, 298  
 comparatiōnis 351  
 comparātum 319, 357  
 compārem 497  
 compāret 190  
 compēde 44, 142  
 compēdes 117  
 compendium 148

compērio 98  
 compesce 57, 94  
 compescēre 206, 499  
 compescite 222  
 compētīt 460  
 complectitur 308  
 complēti 248  
 complēto 509  
 complexa 45, 79  
 componēre 31, 281, 322,  
 424  
 compōnet 23  
 compōnit 163  
 componitur 54, 397  
 compōno 54  
 compos 274  
 compositam 87  
 compositum 177  
 composui 307  
 compotōrem 304  
 comprehendēre 281  
 compressa 146  
 comprimendi 99  
 comprimitur 59  
 comprobant 202  
 comprobāvit 144  
 comptos 254  
 computāt 118  
 conando 309  
 conātibus 64  
 conātu 214  
 conātus 379  
 concalluit 42  
 concedat 48  
 concedēre 63, 205, 413  
 concedit 63  
 concedite 187  
 conceditur 18, 75, 384  
 concertatiōnem 298  
 concessā 286  
 concessēre 224  
 concessio 354  
 concessiōnem 120  
 concessio 112  
 concessum 129  
 concha 434  
 conchylia 208  
 concidit 64  
 concidunt 76  
 conciliandus 235  
 conciliant 394  
 conciliante 178  
 conciliāre 348, 469  
 conciliātur 32, 291  
 concilium 300  
 concinnat 297  
 concīpe 414  
 conciunt 120  
 conclāmant 28  
 conclāmāt 345  
 concludēre 259  
 concōquit 46  
 concordia 43, 333, 393, 410,  
 462, 492  
 concordiam 53  
 concrētlōne 153  
 concupiēris 327  
 concupita 65

concurrīt 375  
 concurrunt 66  
 concursans 464  
 concussa 149  
 condidit 75  
 condimentum 22, 121, 314,  
 445, 471  
 condit 146, 180, 373  
 conditā 2  
 conditās 22, 201  
 conditio 68, 167, 224  
 conditum 218  
 conducti 274  
 conducunt 162  
 condunt 252  
 confēras 427  
 conferre 254, 308  
 confessio 126  
 confessiōne 444  
 confesso 344  
 conficit 473  
 confidēre 227  
 confidit 258  
 confirmat 314  
 confidentem 141  
 confiteor 434  
 confitētur 361  
 confictāri 241  
 confusa 342  
 conglutināvit 478  
 congregantur 320  
 congrēgo 200  
 congruat 279  
 conjectat 456  
 conjectūra 32  
 conjecturam 380  
 conjectet 364  
 conjugils 404  
 conjūgum 279  
 conjurat 17  
 conjux 45, 269  
 connectendas 6  
 connexā 498  
 connubia 226  
 conor 108, 229, 399  
 conquiescēre 372  
 conscendēre 70  
 conscia 223, 227  
 conscientia 215, 520  
 conscientiāe 169, 213, 364,  
 468  
 conscire 147, 266  
 consciscant 500  
 conscius 84, 263  
 conscripti 365  
 consensu 215, 313  
 consensum 97  
 consensus 35  
 consentaneum 264  
 consentiens 137  
 consentientibus 452  
 consentire 372  
 consentiunt 132  
 consequātur 190  
 consequenter 517  
 consēquitur 97, 281  
 conservāre 340  
 conservemus 342

considerāti 13  
 considere 340  
 considit 176  
 consilia 49, 67, 98, 118, 299,  
 341, 365, 513, 514  
 consiliarii 315, 406  
 consilii 153, 256, 374  
 consiliis 222, 231, 339, 374,  
 423  
 consilio 110, 111, 358  
 consilium 7, 137, 171, 203,  
 218, 227, 244, 338, 349, 394,  
 443, 467, 484, 523  
 consistere 28, 104  
 consistit 497  
 consita 448  
 consociandus 521  
 consocietur 184  
 consolatio 53, 55  
 consortis 291  
 conspecta 481  
 conspectus 305  
 conspexere 331  
 conspici 524  
 conspicietur 506  
 conspicuos 70  
 constantia 85, 465, 467, 510  
 constantiam 335  
 Constantinopolitani 330  
 constantis 130  
 constare 497  
 constat 38, 153, 271, 274  
 constituerant 56  
 constituerit 278  
 constituit 38  
 constituit 387  
 constituitur 100, 264  
 constitutum 259, 285  
 strictos 134  
 constringendum 506  
 constructio 201  
 consuenda 69  
 consuescere 9  
 consueta 71, 434  
 consuetudine 213, 266, 333  
 consuetudinem 97, 248, 507  
 consuetudinis 139, 212  
 consuetudo 40, 315  
 consuēvit 357  
 consularis 276  
 consule 299  
 consulere 406, 508  
 consuleris 23  
 consultur 480  
 consulta 495  
 consultant 307  
 consulto 23, 343  
 consultori 218  
 consultorem 258  
 consultus 181, 320  
 consulueris 343  
 consumere 132, 258, 351, 435  
 consumerer 147  
 consumitur 123, 140  
 consumpsimus 66  
 consumpsit 516  
 consurgit 7  
 contagia 57, 76, 409, 501

contaminat 511  
 contempnas 503  
 contemnatur 64  
 contemnenda 365, 377  
 contemnere 212, 395  
 contemnitis 427  
 contemnit 367  
 contemnito 416  
 contemnitur 51  
 contemplari 416  
 contemplatu 423  
 contemptæ 317  
 contemptor 103  
 contemptum 270  
 contempsit 97  
 contendere 57, 371  
 contentiōnis 457  
 contentus 258, 366, 371, 520  
 contexerit 261, 389  
 contigit 122, 281  
 contine 178  
 continentia 291  
 continentur 110  
 continetur 84, 174, 177  
 contingant 248  
 contingat 259  
 contingentibus 169  
 contingere 243, 371  
 continget 98  
 contingit 5, 9, 274, 388  
 contingunt 39, 333  
 continuis 357  
 continuit 495  
 contra 95, 326, 440  
 contractibus 352  
 contractu 112  
 contrahere 179  
 contrahes 395  
 contraria 94, 407, 410  
 contrariæ 448  
 contrario 511  
 contrarius 271  
 contulerim 267  
 contuleris 373  
 contulisse 373  
 contulit 38, 216  
 contumelia 333  
 contumeliam 308  
 convalescere 525  
 convalescere 343  
 convalluit 10  
 conveniant 63  
 convenientia 365, 396  
 conveniet 329  
 convenit 90, 143, 461  
 conveniunt 9, 274, 406  
 conventa 318  
 conversatione 51  
 convertant 109  
 convertite 222  
 convexa 452  
 convicia 414  
 conviciandum 237  
 convicium 416  
 convincere 480  
 conviva 48, 68, 349, 500  
 convivæ 105, 464  
 convivatōris 58

convivia 240, 260, 270, 359  
 conviviis 203, 449  
 convivium 274, 416  
 convocasti 301  
 coorta 4  
 cōpia 109, 149, 181, 344, 433,  
 462  
 copiose 212  
 copula 122  
 copulatae 498  
 copulentur 515  
 coquantur 484  
 coquantur 51  
 coquus 120, 146  
 cor 233, 347, 434, 456, 495  
 corda 171, 234, 322, 436, 450  
 corde 12, 106, 224, 371, 387  
 cordi 442  
 cordis 300  
 Corinthum 274  
 corio 72  
 cornea 278  
 cornicula 237  
 cornix 467  
 cornu 128, 149  
 cornua 23, 43, 71, 122, 487,  
 521  
 cornuum 192  
 coronant 187  
 coronat 126  
 corpora 35, 102, 171, 419  
 corporalis 313  
 corpore 7, 65, 90, 124, 138,  
 153, 169, 179, 198, 215, 275,  
 316, 319, 376, 473, 506, 513,  
 519, 522  
 corporea 153  
 corporei 79  
 corporibus 56  
 corporis 21, 67, 141, 170, 234,  
 235, 291, 305, 383, 472, 493  
 corporum 504  
 corpus 8, 49, 108, 140 (*sæpe*),  
 153, 204, 227, 287, 305, 317,  
 419, 432  
 corpuscula 236  
 correctio 11  
 corrector 462  
 correpta 102  
 corrigere 95, 518  
 corrigis 191  
 corrigit 123  
 corruiant 457  
 corrumpant 49  
 corrumpere 310, 487  
 corrumpitur 489  
 corrumpunt 35, 484  
 corruptus 191  
 corruptor 257  
 corruptus 216  
 cortice 431  
 corticibus 252  
 corvis 72  
 corvus 287, 451  
 Corybantes 275  
 Corydon 299  
 corydus 183  
 cos 178

- eotem 219  
 cotis 135  
 Cotta 364  
 coxâ 75  
 crabônes 188  
 crambe 302  
 crâpula 334  
 cras 61, 66, 81, 151 (*bis*), 225  
     365, 368, 378  
 crassa 434  
 crasse 177  
 crassior 100  
 crasso 39  
 crastina 383  
 crastinum 225, 258  
 crâtera 187  
 crates 397  
 creantur 129, 353  
 creat 179  
 Crëator 485  
 creâvit 178  
 crebra 239  
 credam 137  
 credas 32, 137, 250, 297, 415  
 credat 269  
 crede 68, 116, 183, 269, 271,  
     306, 397, 447  
 credëmus 60  
 credendum 64, 338  
 credens 263, 266  
 credëre 64, 226, 250, 253, 264,  
     285, 328, 475, 481, 486  
 eredetis 504  
 ereditibilis 434  
 ereditëram 302  
 ereditëris 250, 270  
 ereditus 102, 220, 354, 455  
 eredis 106, 159  
 eredit 106, 182, 183  
 eredita 439, 455  
 ereditur 384  
 credo 151, 350, 504  
 eredita 48, 55, 283, 438  
 eredititas 402, 467  
 ereditus 413  
 credunt 123, 152, 308, 387  
 creduntur 311  
 cremantur 240  
 Cremônæ 219  
 crepidam 249  
 crepïtant 239  
 erescat 89  
 crescens 411  
 crescentes 435  
 crescit 12, 61, 118, 146, 492,  
     498  
 crescut 25, 54  
 Crete 61  
 creverunt 84  
 crevit 135, 445, 458  
 crimen 18, 62, 145, 245, 305,  
     320, 357, 385, 400, 470, 526  
 crimina 14, 84, 87, 107, 240,  
     276  
 crimine 79, 108, 120, 357,  
     517  
 criminis 321  
 criminosa 170
- crinibus 362  
 Crispinus 96  
 croceo 356  
 crucem 163  
 crucis 116, 491  
 crudelia 30  
 crudelior 145  
 crudelitias 347  
 crumëna 380  
 crumënam 80  
 cruore 353  
 cruori 357  
 cruoris 281  
 crura 142  
 crure 268  
 cruribus 435  
 cubent 234  
 cubitus 472  
 cui 250  
 cuiquam 259, 483  
 cuique 228, 267, 440, 444,  
     450, 477  
 cuivis 247  
 cujâtem 435  
 culinâ 43  
 culinæ 45, 442, 456  
 culmina 193, 494  
 culpa 48, 115, 147, 195, 223,  
     227, 259, 266, 270, 352, 424,  
     481, 512  
 culpabunt 270  
 culpæ 76, 89, 175, 424  
 culpam 55, 57, 167, 307, 501  
 culpante 3  
 culpatur 200  
 culpes 123  
 cultor 87, 320  
 cultores 58  
 cultro 133  
 cultu 32, 41, 117, 449  
 culturâ 41, 92, 476  
 culturæ 186  
 cultus 21, 89, 242, 493  
 culullis 397  
 cumulo 182  
 cuncta 183, 525  
 cunctando 474  
 cunctarum 105  
 cunctatio 31, 75, 124, 292  
 cuncti 12  
 cunctis 57, 275, 418  
 cuneus 217  
 cunis 425  
 cupare 352  
 cupiam 268  
 cupidè 151  
 cupidine 21, 123  
 cupidinem 276  
 Cupidines 210  
 cupidinibus 383  
 Cupidinis 317  
 cupiditas 255, 325, 528  
 cupiditate 285  
 cupiditatem 65  
 cupido 61, 101, 162, 237, 316,  
     337, 353, 387, 389, 444, 490,  
     503  
 cupidum 377
- cupidus 166  
 cupiens 176, 267, 304, 385  
 euplentium 266  
 cupinus 271, 373  
 cupit 125, 144, 189, 401, 415,  
     467  
 cupiunt 152, 290  
 cupressos 206  
 cupressus 360  
 cura 45, 57, 61, 151, 244,  
     251, 252, 254, 264, 269, 270  
     338, 373, 432, 434, 436, 471,  
     494  
 curâbis 254  
 curâbit 522  
 cure 49, 68, 93, 138, 178, 230  
     495  
 curam 183, 232, 258, 279  
 curandi 353  
 curandum 287  
 curant 224  
 curantur 431  
 curare 106, 159, 199, 297  
 curarier 428  
 curas 147, 222, 275, 299, 330,  
     427, 466, 521  
 curat 73, 103, 200  
 curatiönem 223  
 curâvi 23  
 curâvit 125  
 cures 88, 455  
 curia 112, 169, 396, 484  
 curiæ 19  
 curiam 4, 49  
 Curios 365  
 curiosus 244, 288  
 curis 185, 237, 322  
 corrente 20  
 currere 27, 29, 327, 401  
 curribus 423  
 currit 294, 362, 371  
 curru 134  
 currunt 52, 94  
 currus 126, 133, 148  
 cursores 516  
 cursu 65, 347, 371, 506  
 cursum 165  
 cursus 57, 296, 320  
 curta 71  
 curtæ 167, 520  
 curva 94  
 curvæ 299  
 curvato 462  
 curvatos 28  
 custode 59, 165  
 custodem 315  
 custodes 5, 338  
 custodia 145, 231  
 custodiet 336, 381  
 custoditur 84, 214  
 custos 218  
 cute 7, 185  
 cutem 281, 322  
 cutis 224  
 cyâthi 495  
 cyâthis 244  
 cygno 393  
 cymba 107, 179, 321, 489

## D.

dabat 228  
 dabatur 62  
 dabo 166  
 dabunt 49, 245, 426  
 dæmon 10 (*ter*), 29, 154  
 dæmoniis 157  
 dæmna 103, 120, 437  
 damnant 233  
 damnare 387  
 damnati 120  
 damnatos 7, 468  
 damnatur 194  
 damnis 501  
 damno 327  
 damnorum 19  
 damnosa 362  
 damnosas 222  
 damnum 8, 64, 203, 218, 244  
 damus 144, 150, 513  
 Dånas 461  
 danda 286  
 dandi 38  
 dando 254  
 dant 239  
 dante 78  
 dantis 13, 38, 179  
 dantur 8  
 danunt 231  
 dapes 87  
 dapibus 398  
 dapis 457  
 Dardanii 406  
 dare 37, 60, 80, 278  
 daret 441  
 dari 260  
 das 210, 268, 330  
 dat 73, 181, 246, 252, 256,  
 425, 487, 519, 525  
 datæ 176  
 datos 126  
 datum 272, 274  
 datur 16, 38, 105, 142, 170,  
 374, 401, 418  
 daturum 268  
 daturos 12  
 datus 83  
 David 83  
 Davus 184  
 Dea 49, 176, 439, 487, 522  
 Deæ 281  
 dealbare 13  
 deam 289, 294  
 debellare 142, 320  
 debemus 479  
 debent 190, 518  
 debet 5, 16, 38, 43, 53, 122,  
 155, 185, 210, 241, 256, 266,  
 428  
 debetis 374  
 debetur 83, 138, 221  
 debilis 87  
 debilo 75, 95, 112  
 debitoreni 12  
 debuit 12, 48, 525  
 deceat 194, 374

decēbit 254  
 decēde 503  
 decēdens 435  
 decēdente 456  
 decēdunt 2  
 decem 241  
 Decembri 13  
 decens 380  
 decent 309, 322  
 decēre 45  
 decerpere 107  
 decet 9, 43, 118, 128, 150,  
 159, 165, 173, 275, 386  
 decēde 482  
 decēdit 82, 234  
 decēdunt 49  
 decies 142  
 decimæ 483  
 declimus 504  
 decipi 275, 337, 372, 452  
 decipit 126, 284  
 decipitur 13, 275, 337  
 decisis 440  
 declamatio 158, 478  
 declarat 100  
 decor 163  
 decora 526  
 decora 198  
 decorat 37  
 decoris 416  
 decoro 200  
 decorum 92  
 decrescit 89  
 decrivit 386  
 decuit 137  
 decurrere 124  
 decus 34, 155, 178, 313, 329,  
 386, 450, 463, 512, 515  
 dedēcōrant 89  
 dedēcus 329  
 dedere 430  
 dedēris 362  
 dedērint 466  
 dedērit 425  
 dēdi 131  
 dedidit 303  
 dediscit 144  
 dedisse 70  
 dedisset 30  
 dedisti 139  
 dedit 69, 144, 224, 252, 263,  
 269, 365  
 dedocet 337  
 deduci 499  
 deducit 128  
 deduxit 275  
 decērant 310  
 deērat 275, 407  
 deesset 299  
 defatigatiōnem 141  
 defatigatur 41  
 defēcere 89  
 defendere 276  
 defendit 3  
 defenditur 349  
 defensio 197  
 defensionis 147  
 defensoribus 286

deferimus 216  
 deferor 293  
 deferre 415  
 defertur 386  
 defice 468  
 deficiant 389, 427  
 deficit 11, 22, 104, 275, 342,  
 368, 474, 509  
 defigere 70, 487  
 deflendus 146  
 defluit 403  
 defluit 1, 412  
 defodiet 373  
 deformis 10  
 defossa 376  
 defuncto 141  
 defunctos 200  
 degere 223, 297  
 degit 164  
 deglubere 40  
 dehisce 489  
 Del 6, 14, 104, 168, 194, 195,  
 298, 449, 488, 492, 506  
 deinde 317  
 Deis 121  
 dejecta 25  
 dejectus 273  
 delatores 429  
 dele 132  
 delectando 306  
 delectant 143  
 delectantia 417  
 delectare 34  
 delectat 139  
 delectatio 230  
 delectatiōnem 263  
 delectavere 363  
 detector 422  
 delectu 130, 308  
 delegari 76  
 delet 314  
 delibera 309  
 deliberamus 95  
 deliberandi 165  
 delicias 183, 240  
 deliciis 500  
 delicta 55, 162, 448  
 delicti 12, 59  
 delicto 112, 126, 169, 256, 258  
 delinquere 255  
 deliramus 346  
 delirant 372  
 deliratio 416  
 delirus 153  
 deluditor 371  
 delusa 272  
 dem 375, 432, 464  
 demens 25, 158  
 dementat 362, 363, 391  
 dementia 474  
 dementia 294  
 dementiam 257  
 dementissimus 333  
 demere 298  
 demisit 490  
 demissa 414  
 demissus 242, 350  
 demittere 7

Democritus 421  
 demonstrandum 386  
 demonstrant 105, 144  
 demonstrare 293  
 demorsos 253  
 dempto 424  
 demptus 336  
 demum 24  
 denegatur 390  
 denique 332, 467  
 dent 81  
 dentem 131  
 dentes 75, 272, 319, 417  
 dentibus 425  
 Deo 5, 13, 49, 174, 193, 201,  
 257, 262, 332, 404, 489, 496,  
 499, 527  
 Deorum 283, 309, 320, 331,  
 365, 436  
 deos 30, 131, 152, 183, 220,  
 236, 299, 422  
 depellit 157  
 deponendi 308  
 deponenti 461  
 deponere 84, 376, 448  
 depositum 396  
 depravari 263  
 depravati 59  
 depravatur 216  
 deprenduntur 460  
 depröme 87  
 depugnes 248  
 deputandum 381  
 depüto 467  
 derelictum 516  
 deridendum 157  
 deridentur 55  
 derideor 78  
 deridet 86  
 derisorem 370  
 derisui 499  
 derisum 142, 472  
 derivata 150  
 derogare 353  
 derogare 58  
 descendere 257, 478  
 descendimus 462  
 descensus 118  
 describit 254  
 deserit 254, 499  
 deserta 222  
 deserto 506  
 deserturum 9  
 deseruit 327  
 desidem 414  
 desidérans 43  
 desidérat 130, 274  
 desidéret 466  
 desiderio 110, 381  
 desidia 501  
 desidiösus 355, 369  
 designat 377  
 desine 60  
 desinis 52  
 desint 477  
 despere 92  
 despicit 242  
 desiplunt 62

desistant 312  
 desiste 82  
 despectis 435  
 desperandum 266  
 desperare 349  
 despret 368  
 despice 232  
 despiciere 213, 413  
 despicit 121  
 despicitur 64  
 destinaretur 450  
 destrinxit 276  
 destrue 255  
 destruit 478  
 destruxit 462  
 desuetudine 112, 192  
 desuetudinem 111  
 desultor 281  
 desunt 211, 239, 264, 520  
 det 80  
 detegat 485  
 detegit 25  
 deteriöra 167, 493  
 deteriorem 253  
 deteriores 235  
 deterrit 269  
 deterrit 2  
 detestabilem 485  
 detestata 36, 241  
 detorsis 133  
 detorta 108  
 detrahendum 450  
 detrahere 257  
 detrahit 153  
 detrectare 42  
 detrementi 249  
 detur 5  
 Deum 79, 197, 200, 317, 331,  
 341, 347, 456, 493  
 Deus 13, 37, 70, 71, 105, 116,  
 144, 145, 153 (*ter*), 154, 175,  
 223, 230, 250, 260, 317, 342,  
 349, 351, 362, 381, 385, 391,  
 399, 417, 421, 425, 430, 444,  
 466, 482, 515, 527  
 deveniat 492  
 devenitur 358  
 devita 179  
 devocat 446  
 devoratum 323  
 devorti 156  
 dexter 303  
 dextera 205  
 dexterius 256  
 dextræ 17  
 dextram 226, 247  
 dextras 195  
 dextro 271, 379  
 dextrorsum 164, 431  
 DI 83, 224, 230, 245, 287,  
 324, 362, 363, 383, 426, 434,  
 466, 499  
 Dia 137  
 diabolo 511  
 diaböus 119  
 diadema 163  
 diæta 427  
 Diæna 260, 460

Diænam 333  
 dicacis 3  
 dicam 106  
 dicant 58  
 dicas 48, 286, 362, 374, 384  
 dicat 111, 129  
 dicatur 265  
 dicavit 105  
 dicenda 82, 105, 348  
 dicendi 89, 462, 495  
 dicendo 518  
 dicendus 282  
 dicenti 226  
 dicentis 212, 421  
 dicere 34, 171, 182, 193, 205,  
 249, 251, 273, 277, 278, 300,  
 320, 401, 412, 423, 435, 443,  
 471, 474  
 dices 58, 96  
 dicet 311  
 dici 40, 265, 490  
 dicier 29, 270, 351  
 dicimus 154  
 dicis 180, 268  
 dicit 266, 370  
 dicite 82  
 dicitur 57, 197, 276, 489, 490  
 dico 486  
 dicta 105, 172, 255  
 dictabat 170  
 dictis 86, 112, 162, 249, 340,  
 455  
 dicto 82  
 dictu 230, 267, 469  
 dictum 49, 82, 132, 267, 293,  
 301  
 dicunt 381, 408  
 dicuntur 201, 397  
 didicere 91, 165, 212, 312  
 didicisse 179  
 didicisset 190  
 didicit 76, 144, 353, 365, 368  
 Dido 178  
 die 234, 288, 296, 348, 371,  
 404, 432, 456, 465  
 diebus 97, 463  
 diem 23, 46, 56, 166, 183, 188,  
 262, 272, 300, 306, 326, 382,  
 436, 438  
 diærum 378  
 dies 67, 71, 83, 144, 147, 155,  
 187, 208, 238, 291, 329, 339,  
 346, 440, 442, 455, 465, 473,  
 522  
 differemus 293  
 differendo 441  
 differre 461  
 differs 353  
 differt 263  
 diffelle 101, 145, 263, 268,  
 269, 270, 468, 489  
 difficilem 282  
 difficiles 299  
 difficilli 123  
 difficilis 145, 357, 455  
 diffidentem 137  
 diffugiunt 495  
 diffundere 329

- dignitas 117, 268, 379  
 digito 29, 351  
 digitos 332, 453  
 digitulo 474  
 digitum 220  
 digna 20, 147, 177, 236, 302  
 dignam 175  
 dignior 446  
 digniōri 512  
 dignis 38, 495  
 dignitas 118, 524  
 dignitate 317, 318, 406  
 dignitatem 178, 374, 420  
 dignitates 494  
 dignitatis 516  
 dignus 314  
 dignoscere 312, 523  
 dignum 30, 103, 243  
 dignus 60, 250, 284  
 digressu 358  
 Dii 190  
 Diis 277, 492  
 dijudicent 190  
 dilabuntur 54, 176  
 dilecta 457  
 diligāmus 138, 453  
 diligat 43  
 diligens 25, 153, 264  
 diligentia 211, 486  
 diligentiam 391  
 diligere 138  
 diligit 32, 269, 305  
 diligit 514  
 diligit 362  
 diluitur 494  
 diluvium 318, 338  
 diluxisse 183, 306  
 humidum 343, 349  
 iminutum 385  
 imittere 399  
 imittis 296  
 imovit 14  
 indymene 275  
 iōtā 87  
 ira 57  
 irēmit 239  
 irepta 456  
 rexit 164  
 ripucre 397  
 rus 61  
 is 68, 190, 360  
 scant 177  
 see 37, 62, 113  
 scēdat 203  
 scēde 86, 177  
 scēdi 177  
 scēdo 113  
 scendum 292  
 ceptāre 72, 73  
 cēre 68, 90, 254  
 ces 51, 122  
 cidium 9  
 cimus 284  
 ciplinā 293  
 cipulārum 77  
 cipulos 255  
 cit 168  
 ctur 298  
 disco 145, 231, 280  
 discolor 229  
 discordant 13  
 discordiā 54, 274, 291, 453  
 discordias 175  
 discordibus 299  
 discordiis 462  
 discors 54  
 discrepat 207  
 discrimen 363, 416  
 discrimina 326  
 discrimine 465  
 discrimini 420  
 discunt 152, 262  
 discutienda 501  
 disertis 272  
 deserto 168  
 disertum 122  
 disjecta 332  
 dispares 235  
 dispendia 171, 511  
 dispendio 208  
 dispērit 216  
 dispersus 402  
 displicet 114  
 displicuisse 291  
 dispositio 129  
 disputando 276  
 disputandum 73, 521  
 dissentiente 256  
 dissentire 464  
 dissident 157  
 dissimilem 81  
 dissimiles 52  
 dissimulare 308, 443  
 dissimulat 516  
 dissimulata 487  
 dissimulatio 183  
 dissimulātor 64  
 dissipantur 13  
 dissipatos 301  
 dissipatur 264  
 dissipatio 134  
 dissociābili 260  
 dissoluti 256  
 dissolvatur 264  
 dissolvit 402  
 dissolvitur 100  
 distant 121  
 distat 217  
 distent 253  
 distingulmur 308  
 distrāhi 471  
 dstringunt 333  
 ditavit 409  
 ditescit 41  
 ditior 267  
 diu 77, 221, 284  
 diurnā 272  
 diurna 398  
 diurnior 104  
 diurnitate 112  
 diurnitatis 218  
 diurnum 487  
 diva 63  
 diversa 337, 366, 523  
 diversum 448  
 divertitur 223  
 dives 20, 66, 87, 92, 94, 98,  
 106, 131, 148, 185, 256, 286,  
 314, 347, 399, 420, 432, 483  
 dividere 124  
 dividis 299  
 dividit 21  
 divina 210, 252, 313, 329,  
 452, 480  
 divināvi 32  
 diviniōr 63, 178  
 divinis 55  
 divino 196, 246, 258  
 divinum 137, 196, 300  
 divinus 296  
 divis 329  
 divisos 325  
 divite 98  
 divitiāe 116, 167, 324, 371,  
 469  
 divitiārum 59, 359  
 divitias 241, 257, 325, 415  
 divitibus 324, 333, 503  
 divitiis 163, 189, 313  
 divitiōribus 357  
 divitis 299, 393  
 divos 86, 258, 318, 505  
 divulsus 122  
 divum 213, 388  
 dixerat 313, 404  
 dixere 23  
 dixēris 180, 256, 259, 421  
 dixerunt 327  
 dixisse 164, 433  
 dixit 187, 207, 256, 413  
 doceat 29, 464  
 docemus 387  
 docendus 86  
 docent 89  
 docentes 324  
 doceo 157  
 docere 27, 38  
 doceri 121, 350  
 doces 23, 25, 77, 332, 463  
 docet 100, 116, 137, 208  
 docilem 126  
 dociles 149  
 doctā 278  
 docti 208, 412, 510  
 doctior 267  
 doctissima 190  
 doctor 198, 211  
 doctōris 352  
 doctos 183  
 doctrina 165, 291, 413, 470,  
 497, 498  
 doctrināe 77, 313, 482  
 doctus 256  
 docuit 12, 161, 238  
 documentum 272  
 dolenda 202  
 dolendum 427  
 dolentis 175  
 dolerent 29  
 dolet 63, 162, 334, 366, 420,  
 472  
 doll 89, 263  
 dolio 140  
 dolium 172

dolo 367  
 dolor 40, 79, 105, 203, 236,  
 295, 313, 328, 336, 377  
 dolore 100, 122, 439  
 dolorem 63, 178, 212, 370,  
 386, 448  
 dolōri 64  
 dolōris 92, 435  
 dolorōsa 440  
 dolōsi 85  
 dolōso 175  
 dolōsus 214  
 domandi 492  
 domando 199  
 domat 139  
 domestica 484  
 domesticus 313  
 domet 254  
 domi 64, 104, 143, 144, 337,  
 423, 498, 523  
 dominabitur 407  
 dominandi 67  
 dominante 222  
 dominantibus 450  
 domināri 407  
 dominas 47  
 dominatio 457  
 dominātor 91  
 dominātu 126  
 dominātus 126  
 domine 174, 248, 281, 399  
 domini 22, 64, 171, 173, 185,  
 193, 231, 275, 303, 359, 375,  
 515  
 dominicus 83  
 dominium 367  
 domino 19, 44, 58, 130, 486  
 dominos 179  
 domnnum 50, 115, 206, 253,  
 369  
 dominus 229, 250, 271  
 domitā 176  
 domitrix 63  
 domo 113, 250, 270, 275  
 domos 192, 404  
 domum 67, 92, 175, 270, 438  
 domus 23, 29, 64, 10, 136,  
 174, 179, 206, 226, 302, 347,  
 384, 401, 411, 413, 440, 490  
 dona 92, 98, 105, 399, 461  
 donat 106, 346  
 donāta 482  
 donātū 272  
 donatōrem 354  
 donavēris 560  
 dones 223  
 donis 148, 150  
 donum 397, 494  
 dormias 270  
 dormiat 37  
 dormienda 272  
 dormientibus 494  
 dormire 175, 361, 404  
 dormisse 417  
 dormit 37  
 dormitābo 216  
 dormitat 359  
 dormitiva 361

dormitur 415  
 dos 150, 276, 279, 350, 404  
 dotāta 94  
 dote 26, 254, 345, 352, 486  
 dotem 276  
 draco 418  
 duabus 133  
 duae 3, 5  
 duas 166  
 dubia 65, 137, 394, 481  
 dubiae 261  
 dubilis 38, 103, 169, 173, 307,  
 468, 526  
 dubio 116, 230, 281  
 dubitāmus 106  
 dubitantia 506  
 dubitas 99  
 dubitatōnis 352  
 dubium 424  
 dubius 65  
 dubio 93  
 ducas 268  
 ducat 115  
 duce 128, 222, 266, 434  
 ducem 258  
 ducent 142  
 ducentos 170  
 ducere 20, 301  
 duces 219, 395  
 ducētur 450  
 duclmus 212  
 ducis 58, 200, 304, 481  
 ducit 175, 208, 260, 509  
 duco 214, 244  
 ducta 291  
 ducti 21  
 ductus 92  
 ducum 514  
 ducunt 121, 240  
 duelli 136  
 dulce 126, 198, 226, 436, 508  
 dulcedine 29, 260, 261  
 dulcem 87  
 dulces 29, 52, 184, 341  
 dulci 104, 126, 306, 480  
 dulcia 105, 253, 466  
 dulcibus 4  
 dulcis 181, 222  
 dulcius 375, 413  
 duo 504  
 duobus 273  
 duos 248  
 duplicantur 65  
 duplicat 435  
 dura 527  
 durabile 386  
 durāmus 246  
 durant 233  
 durat 247  
 durāte 129  
 duravēit 431  
 duri 267  
 duritia 300  
 durius 267  
 duro 73  
 durum 95, 227, 353, 376,  
 523  
 dux 41, 301

## E.

eadem 275  
 eānus 44, 208  
 eas 383  
 ebria 44  
 ebrietas 25, 377  
 ebril 387  
 ebrio 3  
 ebrius 269, 309  
 ebur 275  
 eburna 169  
 ecce 191  
 echino 27  
 ecio 59, 399  
 ecclesiārum 512  
 ecclesiasticus 482  
 edas 97  
 edat 73, 418  
 edax 193, 458  
 edendi 105  
 edepol 350  
 edere 140, 315  
 edicta 64  
 edidicisse 251  
 edidit 417  
 edimus 362  
 edisti 210  
 edito 58  
 editus 288  
 educare 163  
 edūcat 459  
 educatio 234  
 edulla 284  
 edunt 296  
 effectū 443  
 effectus 50, 445  
 efferi 256  
 effert 128  
 eff cax 152, 207  
 efficiet 164, 236  
 efficit 131, 148, 205, 474, 457  
 efficitur 76, 305  
 efflāre 112  
 effluunt 247  
 effortum 204  
 effr. nāta 205  
 effūdērit 132  
 effūgere 50, 283, 304  
 effūgeris 427  
 effundas 248  
 effundere 132  
 effusus 159  
 egentem 81  
 egentī 109  
 egentis 65  
 egentissimus 103  
 egēi us 88  
 egere 124  
 egērit 66  
 egēritur 105  
 egestas 488  
 egestatem 141  
 eget 182, 286, 415  
 ego 391, 466, 509, 280  
 egomet 255, 349  
 egrigio 120, 484

- gregios 181, 395  
 gregius 238  
 gressu 330  
 jicitur 469  
 jurat 409  
 jusdem 309  
 laborābunt 87  
 lapsam 302  
 latio 96  
 leeson 198  
 legans 94, 288  
 leganter 381  
 legantiam 316  
 legantiarum 25  
 legantiis 240  
 lementa 184, 448  
 lementarius 469  
 lementorum 59  
 liciebantur 429  
 licinus 96  
 lige 315  
 loquentiæ 408  
 loquio 147  
 Lysiâ 426  
 mæcem 277  
 mānat 313  
 mbanmāta 6  
 mendat 114, 269  
 mendatūris 239  
 mærem 481  
 mergere 259  
 mergunt 144  
 mit 48, 50, 309  
 mittitur 264  
 mo 98, 438  
 mollit 179  
 molumento 40, 298  
 mortuum 379  
 mpta 272  
 mptor 48, 310  
 mptorem 185, 345, 397  
 mptori 70  
 munt 162  
 muntur 184, 211  
 nse 8, 67, 107  
 nsis 87, 495  
 numerare 207  
 nunciem 421  
 phæbis 114  
 phippia 315  
 bigramma 305  
 piscopari 273  
 pistola 488  
 pularum 354  
 pulas 338  
 pulis 419  
 pnes 126  
 pul 272  
 puldem 277, 467  
 pulibrio 169  
 pulno 47  
 pulis 46, 129, 133, 136, 165  
 pultem 338  
 pultes 421  
 pulo 282  
 pulos 193, 195, 397, 419,  
 561  
 pulum 126, 303, 436  
 equus 95, 154  
 eram 50, 285  
 erat 526  
 erectus 131  
 erexisse 377  
 erigere 75  
 eripi 359  
 eripiam 306, 505  
 eripis 466  
 eripit 247  
 eripuit 436  
 eris 446, 465  
 ero 522  
 errandum 422  
 errant 23  
 erranti 126, 153  
 errare 64, 152, 157, 162, 217,  
 413, 483  
 errar mus 483  
 errasset 423  
 errat 55, 106, 239, 257  
 erratur 470  
 errem 70  
 erres 117  
 erro 181, 279, 320, 423  
 error 164, 227, 282, 336, 374,  
 422, 431, 475  
 errore 64, 107, 122  
 errorem 422  
 errori 483  
 erroris 312  
 erubuit 435, 493  
 eruditus 176  
 eruditione 165  
 eruditionis 411  
 eruditorum 97  
 erudiunt 89  
 erupit 508  
 es 400  
 esca 505  
 esca 496  
 esse 169  
 esto 249, 290  
 esuriens 137  
 esurit 339, 364, 366, 402  
 etonim 269  
 Eumenides 283  
 eundem 7, 9  
 eundo 223, 496  
 evadere 118  
 evadet 270  
 evasi 523  
 evasit 508  
 evahor 271  
 evellere 47, 443  
 evenit 111  
 eveniunt 234  
 evenisse 239  
 evenit 330  
 eveniunt 358  
 eventa 415  
 eventis 358, 515  
 eventu 46  
 eventurum 421  
 eventus 470  
 eversiones 521  
 evita 461  
 evitari 130  
 evolarunt 504  
 evolat 211  
 exacta 253  
 exactatur 385  
 examina 252  
 examinat 216  
 exanimas 68  
 exanimis 441  
 excavant 509  
 excellenti 165  
 exceptione 308, 421  
 exceptis 433  
 exceptum 142  
 excerpere 264  
 excessit 373, 508  
 excidit 148, 175, 214  
 excipe 229  
 excipitur 264  
 excitant 6  
 excitaret 128  
 excitari 246  
 excito 134  
 excludat 114  
 exclusio 79, 116, 176  
 excolere 147, 185  
 excusat 161, 167  
 excusso 306  
 excussus 15  
 excute 15  
 excutiat 199  
 exeat 255  
 exedendum 470  
 exegi 193  
 exempla 152, 158, 207, 211,  
 310, 335, 380, 428  
 exemplar 380, 397, 400  
 exemplis 231, 311, 377  
 exemplo 240, 343, 430, 503  
 exemplum 54, 141, 182, 250,  
 266, 447, 464  
 exempta 379  
 exequi 288  
 exequiarum 68  
 exerceat 358  
 exerceatur 171  
 exereat 36, 242, 442  
 exercitatio 340  
 exercitum 472  
 exercitus 128, 278  
 exercuit 166  
 exhausta 345  
 exigit 308  
 exigo 502  
 exigua 378  
 exigui 146, 230, 305  
 exiguo 425  
 exiguum 117  
 exiguus 404  
 exiit 251  
 exili 131  
 exilium 370  
 eximit 147, 377  
 exire 189  
 exires 509  
 existentibus 74  
 existet 261  
 existimatur 474  
 existimetur 467

existimo 276  
 existit 65  
 exit 87  
 exitiale 91  
 exitio 115, 429  
 exitium 99, 109, 177, 329  
 exitu 128  
 exitum 149, 347, 349  
 exitura 307  
 exitus 176, 412  
 exolescunt 180  
 exoptet 391  
 exorare 362  
 exornando 169  
 exornata 260  
 exorta 281, 336  
 exosa 281  
 exspecta 176  
 expectans 135  
 expectant 67  
 expectantibus 470  
 expectat 403, 502  
 expectatio 234  
 expectatio 303  
 expectavi 513  
 expectes 151, 410  
 expectet 176  
 expedit 110  
 expedit 382  
 expellas 247  
 expendere 329  
 experiens 34  
 experientia 12, 100  
 experimentum 124  
 experire 311  
 experiundo 297  
 experts 46, 499  
 expertus 92  
 expetenda 420  
 expetendum 263  
 expetis 490  
 expetit 197, 218  
 expetivi 9  
 expetunt 173  
 expiare 210  
 expietur 105  
 explicat 528  
 explicare 242  
 exploranda 328  
 exploraveris 256  
 expositio 57  
 expositet 56  
 expressa 116  
 exprobantes 218  
 exprobatio 469  
 expugnari 265  
 expugnet 264  
 expulit 347  
 expultrix 301  
 expurgatorius 177  
 exquisita 9  
 exsequamur 412  
 exsors 135  
 extat 120, 297  
 extemplo 459  
 extendere 120, 441  
 extenso 169  
 exteriora 6

externis 79, 194  
 extimescere 89  
 extinctus 369  
 extinguerent 262  
 extinguitur 372  
 extinguntur 58, 352  
 extirpantur 25  
 extollimus 491  
 extollit 112  
 extorquere 52, 422  
 extra 267  
 extrahet 486  
 extrema 248  
 extremum 129, 294, 302  
 extrudere 200  
 extudit 381  
 exult 211  
 exultur 101  
 exul 323, 456  
 exules 527  
 exultemus 486

## F.

fabre 244  
 fabellas 136  
 faber 126, 518  
 fabis 4  
 fabri 117  
 fabricando 126  
 fabricia 387  
 fabro 125  
 fabula 104, 210, 216, 243, 378  
 fabulae 141  
 fabulam 450  
 fabulari 308  
 fabularier 244  
 fabulis 43, 124  
 Fabullum 452  
 fac 409  
 facere 5, 56, 103, 106, 133,  
 151, 159, 176, 244, 251, 255,  
 266, 301, 334, 378  
 faces 4, 254, 317, 406  
 facetlae 28  
 factum 94  
 faciam 378  
 faciamus 143  
 facias 48, 125, 141, 249, 278,  
 399, 411, 421, 468, 486  
 faciat 322, 346  
 facie 56, 129, 342  
 faciem 10, 128  
 facienda 137, 171  
 faciendi 204  
 faciendo 283  
 faciendum 359, 386  
 facient 267, 375, 376  
 facientis 38, 169  
 facies 128, 178, 190, 342, 376,  
 392, 397, 425, 461, 487  
 faciet 371  
 facile 102, 127, 166, 208, 211,  
 223  
 facilem 322, 477  
 faciles 14, 81, 299, 300

facili 163  
 facilis 9, 81, 197  
 facilitas 516  
 facilitate 399  
 facilius 176, 264, 270, 291  
 facinus 271, 289, 294  
 facinoris 189  
 facinorum 218  
 facinus 121, 157, 189, 213,  
 244, 442  
 facta 99, 139, 329, 376, 427  
 facti 4, 6 (ter), 12, 34, 55, 56,  
 62, 124, 142, 144, 152, 153,  
 163, 180, 187, 222, 246, 238,  
 258, 267, 302, 365, 366, 369,  
 408, 439, 443  
 factio 75, 328, 347  
 factiunda 237  
 faciunt 16, 35, 88, 95, 122,  
 150, 196, 231, 239, 241, 244,  
 283, 333, 436, 441, 494  
 facta 23, 85, 86, 145, 236, 300,  
 311, 443  
 facti 8, 85, 95, 161, 196, 215,  
 400  
 factis 106, 112, 120, 202, 224,  
 281, 340, 407, 476  
 factio 12, 23, 73, 112, 113,  
 188, 343  
 factum 191, 277, 338, 525  
 facturus 170, 180  
 facultas 275  
 facultates 236  
 factunda 62  
 factunda 44, 286  
 factundis 303  
 factundus 278, 295  
 faece 85  
 fagos 454  
 Falerno 392  
 Falernum 409  
 fallaci 370  
 fallacia 432  
 fallacie 171  
 fallat 284  
 fallax 152, 217, 324  
 fallente 234  
 fallentia 85, 230  
 fallere 148, 167, 279, 369,  
 382, 402, 470  
 fallitur 120  
 fallit 198, 242, 368  
 fallitur 13  
 fallor 83  
 fallunt 115, 236, 463  
 falsa 85, 190, 276, 343, 480  
 falsi 150, 249, 382, 416  
 falsimonia 240  
 falsis 5, 337  
 falso 76  
 falsum 435  
 fama 96, 149, 220, 297, 313,  
 380, 410, 482, 504, 518  
 famae 55, 101, 137, 175, 179,  
 215, 232, 233, 416, 429, 442,  
 454  
 famam 3, 98, 180, 189, 230,  
 311, 441, 481, 495

- famēlicus 486  
 fames 33, 61, 111, 117, 217,  
 238, 241, 315, 377  
 familiāres 45  
 familiāris 295  
 familiāritas 270  
 familiāritates 507  
 familias 221, 322  
 famulātūr 63  
 famūli 478  
 famūlus 382  
 fanda 309  
 fandi 147, 233, 369, 422  
 fando 383  
 fari 380  
 farina 250, 277  
 farinæ 309  
 farinam 366, 372  
 farinas 115, 374  
 farrāgo 289, 372  
 fas 81, 253, 278, 314, 326,  
 349, 453, 490  
 fascinat 261  
 fastidia 212, 232, 317, 392  
 fastidiam 173  
 fastidit 437  
 fastiditus 110  
 fastidium 427  
 fastigia 112, 414  
 fata 79, 92, 93, 133, 268, 277,  
 287, 322, 383  
 fatēbitur 453  
 fatēmur 469  
 fatentes 268  
 fāteor 84, 324  
 fatēri 55, 251, 281  
 fatētūr 234, 236, 268, 503  
 fati 63, 146, 260, 335  
 fatigas 374  
 fatigat 272  
 fatigātis 230  
 fatigātus 41  
 fatis 102, 429  
 fatiscet 514  
 fatiscit 332  
 fato 65, 240, 481, 519  
 fatuis 130  
 fatuum, 34  
 fatuus 161  
 fauces 232  
 faucibus 302, 506  
 fausta 511  
 fausto 158  
 faustus, 83  
 fautor 259  
 favente 78  
 faventes 258  
 favet 130  
 favēte 348  
 favi 458  
 favilla 83, 412  
 favitoribus 498  
 favor 148  
 favōre 341  
 favōrem 333  
 favōrum 397  
 favos 284  
 febres 275  
 fecerat 30, 313, 423  
 fecerō 122, 147, 186  
 feceris 2, 37, 352, 369, 425  
 fecerit 426  
 fecerō 328  
 fecerunt 80, 88  
 feci 155, 222, 424  
 fecimus 107, 241  
 fecisse 37, 136, 254  
 fecissem 50  
 fecit 63, 80, 133, 181, 239  
 fecundissimus 19  
 felellit 254  
 fel 224  
 felices 91, 121, 212, 251, 438,  
 503  
 felici 301, 458  
 felicia 393  
 felicitibus 90, 251  
 felicitis 235  
 felicitas 42, 103, 398, 512  
 felicitate 213, 393  
 felicitati 84  
 felicitatis 516  
 feliciter 284, 491, 514  
 felicitus 148  
 felis 238  
 felix 65, 91, 104, 145, 186,  
 257, 344, 348, 492  
 felle 19, 319, 171  
 femina 259  
 fenestræ 321  
 fenestras 193, 290  
 fera 320  
 feræ 43  
 ferārum 394, 342, 438  
 feras 18, 40, 43, 102, 176,  
 426  
 ferat 319, 378  
 ferēmus 389, 480  
 ferendo 130, 449, 491, 522  
 ferendum 173, 203  
 ferent 74, 291  
 ferentes 461  
 ferēris 123  
 ferēs 387  
 feret 267  
 feri 233  
 feriæ 160  
 feriam 445  
 ferienda 204  
 ferient 422  
 feriet 253  
 ferimus 288  
 ferina 470  
 feris 102  
 ferit 230, 360  
 feriant 17, 65  
 fero 151  
 feroces 129, 251  
 feros 179  
 ferox 161  
 ferre 37, 251, 283, 286, 293,  
 418  
 ferrea 281, 285  
 ferreus 382  
 ferret 362  
 ferri 382, 406  
 ferro 57, 73, 142, 155, 286, 314  
 ferrum 96, 135, 193, 222,  
 297, 342, 391, 436, 516  
 fers 387  
 fert 17, 106, 171, 193, 282,  
 309, 366, 442  
 fertiles 173  
 fertillis 476  
 fertis 155  
 fertur 203, 270, 295  
 ferūla 441  
 ferum 137  
 ferunt 57, 146, 180, 238, 412  
 ferus 382  
 fervidus 153  
 fervet 254  
 fessis 79, 452  
 festa 56, 200  
 festinans 44  
 festinas 353  
 festinat 327  
 festinatiōne 489  
 festis 97  
 festivitas 203  
 festos 187, 240  
 festum 338, 426  
 festus 147  
 fias 281, 404  
 fibra 278  
 fūbris 478  
 ficta 108, 487  
 ficti 146, 452  
 fictilibus 290  
 fictis 43  
 ficus 125  
 fide 23, 39, 60, 349, 460  
 fidei 164, 360  
 fidēlia 85  
 fidēlibus 414  
 fidelis 297, 435, 526  
 fideliter 179, 327, 514  
 fidem 32, 162, 210, 374, 397,  
 424, 505  
 fides 33, 73, 108, 132, 134,  
 145, 149, 215, 273, 291, 293,  
 303, 310, 323, 329, 331, 333,  
 351, 393, 487, 455, 471, 506  
 fides 243  
 fidibus 439  
 fido 498, 512  
 fiducia 503  
 fiduciam 472  
 fidus 41, 254, 371, 454  
 fient 310  
 fiēret 428  
 fīri 18, 112, 119, 133, 273,  
 310, 359, 361, 369, 389,  
 390, 477, 525  
 fiet 88, 309  
 figit 41  
 figūlo 125  
 figūra 90  
 figūram 168  
 figurarum 316  
 figurās 326  
 fili 128  
 filia 104, 221, 405, 437, 406  
 filiæ 297

fliam 16  
 filiolam 271  
 filiolis 435  
 filius 14, 35, 131, 287, 323,  
 405, 459  
 filio 74, 311  
 flinus 246  
 fludit 147  
 flue 5, 445  
 fluem 50, 58, 70, 283, 330,  
 333, 350, 368, 400  
 flues 104, 288, 448  
 flingendus 472  
 flingere 3  
 flingit 130, 245, 408  
 flingitur 514  
 flinis 27, 114, 147, 180, 217,  
 225, 241, 245, 357  
 flinisset 288  
 flintima 190  
 flintimos 183  
 flintur 525  
 flinere 429  
 flinorunt 80  
 flinxisse 119  
 flinxit 95  
 flirma 35, 160, 180, 459  
 flirnat 439  
 flirmora 55  
 flirmitate 383  
 flirmitatis 400  
 flirno 295  
 flirnum 265  
 flistula 452  
 flit 51, 106, 133, 203, 336, 359,  
 366, 505  
 fluit 487  
 fluxa 7  
 Flacce 433  
 Flacci 271  
 flaccus 306  
 flagello 249  
 flagitio 166, 330  
 flagitiogenum 94  
 flagranti 169  
 flagrantior 67, 336  
 flamma 14, 95, 121, 365  
 flammæ 13  
 flammam 73, 196, 349  
 flammæ 93  
 flator 521  
 flava 43  
 flebiles 522  
 flebili 400  
 flebillor 240  
 flebilis 240  
 flectat 187  
 flectere 165  
 flectes 132  
 flecti 49, 79, 166, 450  
 flectit 163  
 flenda 203  
 flens 130  
 flenti 392  
 flentibus 479  
 flere 105, 427  
 fler 461  
 flerus 144

florëbit 497, 516  
 florem 289  
 florent 479  
 florentem 442  
 florentis 456  
 flores 16, 92, 488  
 floret 265, 298  
 floribus 224, 285  
 florum 455  
 flos 105  
 flosculi 487  
 flosculus 124  
 fluctibus 77, 208, 384, 388  
 fluctuat 178  
 fluctus 227, 372  
 fluentes 94  
 fluit 349  
 flultem 261  
 flumen 28  
 flumina 403  
 flumine 182  
 focus 344  
 foco 87  
 fodere 232  
 fodit 198  
 fodito 161  
 fodra 170  
 fœdam 128  
 fœdâri 519  
 fœdera 279, 396  
 fœdissimis 422  
 fœdum 267  
 fœmina 30, 95, 100, 185, 216,  
 291, 345, 420, 483, 526  
 fœminæ 395  
 fœminarum 242  
 fœni 6  
 fœnore 36, 87  
 fœnus 149  
 fœtu 356  
 fœtus 148  
 fœlia 338  
 fœllis 479  
 fœllibus 508  
 fœmes 515  
 fœns 104, 150  
 fonte 150, 224  
 fontels 35  
 fontem 70, 231  
 fontes 147  
 fontibus 87  
 fonticulo 214  
 foras 41, 249  
 foret 150, 421, 422  
 foribus 169, 178  
 foris 143  
 forma 23, 169, 235, 262, 314,  
 398, 414  
 formæ 219, 393, 478  
 formam 121, 287  
 formarum 288  
 formas 171, 430  
 format 128  
 formica 430  
 formice 155, 177  
 formidat 142  
 formidine 32, 303  
 formidolosa 167, 397

formosa 79  
 formosissimus 108, 298  
 formosus 278  
 foro 8, 169, 411  
 Fors 31, 366  
 forsan 228, 518  
 fortasse 340, 513  
 forte 191, 358  
 fortes 110, 374, 376, 503, 504  
 forti 158, 220, 306, 314, 400  
 fortia 503  
 fortibus 129, 299, 496  
 fortior 176, 496, 500  
 fortiori 1  
 fortis 171, 180, 399, 465  
 fortissima 57, 354  
 fortiter 43, 395, 445  
 fortitudine 523  
 fortitudinis 285  
 fortius 402  
 fortiusa 350  
 fortiusa 30, 31, 33, 49, 65, 70,  
 84, 85, 112, 119, 129, 136,  
 145, 163, 185, 192, 205, 211,  
 214, 230, 238, 252, 256, 263,  
 266, 289, 292, 294, 299, 322,  
 372, 373, 392, 393, 394, 396,  
 422, 438, 440, 449, 458, 470,  
 471, 480, 499, 501, 505, 506  
 fortiusæ 16, 58, 117, 140, 151,  
 200, 212, 213, 263, 281, 383,  
 455, 492, 504  
 fortiusam 37, 60, 81, 86, 123,  
 170, 185, 191, 241, 408, 418,  
 428, 446, 480  
 fortiusarum 128  
 fortiusas 42, 384, 412, 474  
 fortunatam 299  
 fortunati 299  
 fortunaverit 466  
 fortunis 421  
 fossâ 142  
 fossor 44, 142  
 foveam 48  
 fovei 61, 130  
 fracta 101, 510  
 fractus 422  
 fræna 317, 381  
 frænato 100  
 frænis 29  
 fræno 27, 154, 457  
 fragille 128, 288  
 fragillem 165  
 fragilitatem 488  
 frangat 364  
 frangentur 410  
 frangere 108, 343  
 frangi 514  
 frangit 26, 153, 234, 291  
 frangitur 131, 218  
 frango 1.4  
 frater 365  
 frateria 394  
 fratri 255  
 fratris 337  
 fratrum 319, 453  
 fraudata 255  
 fraudatur 201

fraudātus 250  
 fraude 94, 374  
 fraudem 467, 468  
 fraudes 73, 163, 501  
 fraus 94, 223, 224, 293, 331,  
 396  
 fregērunt 469  
 fregisse 286  
 fregit 52, 339  
 fremens 53  
 fremitu 332  
 frequens 247, 442, 470, 472  
 frequenti 117  
 frequentia 233  
 freta 436  
 freto 181  
 fretum 342  
 fretus 155  
 fricat 220  
 frictum 452  
 frigida 148  
 frigidaē 205  
 frigido 445  
 frigidum 112  
 frigidus 296, 518  
 frigore 150, 356  
 frigus 87, 434  
 frivola 472  
 fronde 356  
 frondes 251, 504, 528  
 frons 284  
 fronte 1, 190, 192, 399  
 frontem 242, 284, 473  
 frontibus 328  
 fruātur 203  
 fructuosus 476  
 fructus 18, 92, 95  
 fruendi 287  
 fruendo 40, 510  
 frugalitate 386  
 fruges 132, 351  
 frugi 19, 152, 190, 239  
 frugibus 49, 464  
 frugiferae 349  
 frugiferi 14  
 frugis 433  
 frui 16, 20, 150, 189, 223, 292  
 frultur 284  
 frumenti 229  
 frustra 271, 442  
 fructus 489  
 fuco 432  
 fucos 161  
 fudit 211, 276  
 fuēram 285  
 fuērat 457  
 fuērint 354  
 fuēris 426  
 fuērunť 226, 491  
 fuga 65, 170, 175, 523, 524  
 fugācem 235, 279  
 fugāces 98  
 fugacia 355, 376  
 fugam 385  
 fugat 85  
 fugax 394  
 fuge 121, 128, 179, 250, 378  
 fugere 66, 73, 141, 225, 496

fugiāmus 173  
 fugiat 9  
 fugiendā 325  
 fugiens 286  
 fugiente 178  
 fugientem 417  
 fugientia 453, 484  
 fugimus 93  
 fugis 178, 226, 388  
 fugit 93, 121, 323, 366, 413,  
 417, 458  
 fugitivus 279  
 fugito 327  
 fugitur 324  
 fugiunt 76, 289, 352, 457  
 fugo 200  
 fuisse 301  
 fuit 465  
 fulgent 318  
 fulget 92  
 fulgore 278, 460  
 fulgura 134, 405  
 fulguratiōnem 23  
 fulmen 42, 102, 249, 436  
 fulmina 65, 195, 249, 425  
 fulmine 230, 345  
 fulmineo 33  
 fulvum 410  
 fumant 193  
 fumo 71, 73, 277, 279  
 fumum 278  
 fumus 323  
 funambulo 290  
 functus 152  
 fundamenta 462  
 fundamentum 331, 499  
 fundere 24  
 fundis 148, 486  
 fundit 299  
 fundo 417  
 fundus 35, 78, 275  
 fune 418  
 funera 473, 503  
 funeris 68  
 funes 487  
 funestum 302  
 fungar 150  
 fungi 445  
 fungus 454  
 funicūlum 493  
 funis 147  
 funus 66  
 furacius 263  
 furci 22  
 furcā 247  
 furem 302, 373  
 furentem 258  
 furere 151, 182, 255  
 fures 375  
 furiās 170  
 furiāta 316  
 furiibus 115  
 Furiis 12  
 furiōsa 61  
 furit 230  
 furor 4, 65, 148, 183, 188,  
 323, 376, 382, 406, 523  
 furore 135, 309, 332

furoris 463  
 furta 105  
 furtivis 237  
 fusus 187  
 futillem 206  
 futiles 382  
 futura 22, 142, 190, 291  
 300  
 futurae 260  
 futurarum 50  
 futuri 32, 42, 93, 145, 203,  
 349, 430, 439  
 futuris 526  
 futuro 170, 424  
 futurorum 261  
 futurum 225, 378, 523  
 futurus 313

## G.

Gadibus 199, 312  
 Galba 353  
 galeam 316  
 galeata 363  
 gallina 215, 234, 505  
 gallinae 14  
 Gangem 312  
 Garamantes 296  
 Gargonius 98  
 garrula 59, 144, 355  
 garrulus 327, 335  
 gaudeant 190  
 gaudeas 467  
 gaudēbat 162  
 gaudent 242  
 gaudeo 493  
 gaudent 28  
 gaudes 145, 380  
 gaudet 26, 46, 73, 165, 211,  
 321, 370, 431  
 gaudia 70, 101, 185, 266,  
 346  
 gaudil 116  
 gelidi 147  
 gelu 246, 405  
 gemelli 325  
 gemens 238  
 gemina 411  
 geminant 275  
 geminentur 287, 526  
 gemitum 93  
 gemitus 234, 336  
 gemmae 410  
 gemmas 528  
 gemmis 56  
 genera 412  
 generalibus 38, 90, 514  
 generaliter 11  
 generandi 455  
 generant 521  
 generantur 527  
 generat 199, 206  
 generatur 367  
 genere 135, 163, 375  
 generi 163, 234  
 generis 296, 331, 332, 446

generosa 384  
 generosis 134  
 generoso 176  
 geneti 332  
 gentium 253, 285, 323  
 genius 411  
 gens 10, 30  
 gentes 53, 331  
 gentibus 51  
 gentis 316  
 gentium 196, 250, 357  
 genu 176  
 genuit 219  
 genus 9 106, 107, 130, 160,  
 165, 205, 280, 330, 366,  
 422, 515  
 Geo. 137  
 geramus 360  
 geras 249, 477  
 gerens 492  
 gerere 192  
 geri 283, 286  
 gerimus 105  
 gerit 69  
 geritur 525  
 gero 259  
 gesserit 357  
 gesta 186  
 gestant 152  
 gestato 26, 168  
 gestet 117  
 gesto 201  
 gestores 152  
 gestum 115, 301  
 gestus 105, 347  
 glacie 405  
 glacies 426  
 gladiator 409  
 gladio 161, 331, 379, 449  
 gladium 102, 248, 249,  
 511  
 gladius 169, 334, 515  
 glebas 10, 459  
 gloria 134, 166, 174, 183,  
 271, 338, 365, 377, 406,  
 426, 430, 455, 487, 520  
 gloriæ 101, 145, 512, 514  
 gloriam 80, 175, 190, 264,  
 344, 499  
 gloriantur 242  
 Gotham 485  
 Gracchos 383  
 gradum 254, 392  
 gradus 106, 289, 343, 349  
 Græcam 283  
 Græcas 6  
 Græce 309  
 Græci 413, 511  
 Græcise 190  
 Græcorum 203  
 Graii 49  
 gramen 26  
 gramina 148  
 gramine 136, 165  
 grammatica 120, 216  
 grammatici 49  
 grande 60  
 grandia 116

grandia 150  
 grandine 78, 470  
 grandis 74, 240  
 grandius 123  
 grano 66  
 granum 308  
 grata 71, 183, 466, 475  
 grati 298  
 gratia 82, 114, 173, 178, 196,  
 236, 283, 303, 327, 341,  
 344, 380, 435, 494, 499,  
 526  
 gratiare 87, 333  
 gratiam 138, 141, 180, 223,  
 258, 350, 403  
 gratias 205  
 gratior 190, 208, 297  
 gratis 222  
 gratissimus 227  
 gratius 16  
 grato 396  
 gratum 39, 179, 331, 345,  
 474  
 graves 68, 515  
 gravia 516  
 gravior 291, 420  
 graviora 300, 328  
 graviore 49, 462  
 gravis 28, 115, 265, 266, 406,  
 463, 477, 496  
 graviter 67  
 gravius 12, 57  
 grege 100, 524  
 gregis 199, 439  
 grex 356, 524  
 gubernari 331  
 gula 208, 359, 375  
 gurges 218  
 gurgite 47, 393, 415, 462  
 gustarit 370  
 gustato 495  
 gustes 336  
 gustibus 73  
 gustus 184  
 gutte 509  
 gutture 296  
 Gyaris 30  
 gyrat 430

## H.

habe 318, 402  
 habebas 18, 60, 149, 390, 426,  
 454, 473  
 habeat 156, 253  
 habebat 59  
 habebis 225, 362  
 habebo 83  
 habemus 16, 113, 138  
 habenas 133, 187  
 habenda 177, 303, 310  
 habendi 73, 166, 458  
 habendos 183  
 habendum 173  
 habendus 346  
 habent 145, 152  
 habentur 307  
 habere 53, 205, 274, 373  
 haberi 11, 407  
 habes 60, 21, 243  
 habet 61, 255, 266, 257, 270,  
 340, 376, 452  
 habetur 88, 305, 491  
 habita 456  
 habitante 483  
 habitat 175  
 habites 422  
 habitu 112, 120, 233  
 habitum 128  
 habitura 36  
 habitus 189  
 habuerunt 165  
 habui 171  
 habuimus 467  
 habuisse 92, 98, 232  
 habuisti 222  
 habuit 267  
 hæredem 144, 216  
 hæredes 125, 144  
 hæreditas 71, 215  
 hærent 176  
 hæres 3, 71, 73, 88, 177, 257  
 329, 347  
 hæret 187  
 hæsit 179, 362, 506  
 Halcyone 329  
 hamo 32, 444, 467, 505  
 hamum 48  
 hamus 47, 415  
 hariolo 476  
 Harpocrati 105  
 haud 16, 333  
 haudquam 445  
 haurire 35  
 hebes 317  
 hebetudo 300  
 hæderis 132  
 hera 356  
 Herculeus 422  
 herba 199, 244, 291, 341, 427,  
 428, 465  
 he bæ 228  
 herbam 187, 183  
 herbam 40  
 herbas 332, 459  
 herbis 293  
 Herculem 113  
 Hercules 248  
 Herculi 52, 133  
 heri 190  
 herodem 440  
 heros 184, 392  
 herum 231, 479  
 hesternis 59  
 hesternum 66  
 hiatu 193  
 hibernior 146  
 hiberno 329  
 hiliarem 303  
 hiliaris 149, 190, 427  
 hircum 98, 237  
 hirudo 281  
 hirundo 45  
 Hispaniam 153

- historie 382  
 historias 324, 337  
 histrio 463  
 historiōnem 242, 463  
 hoc 338, 385, 412  
 hodie 60, 365, 368, 421  
 hodiernæ 383  
 hœdum 357  
 Homērus 359  
 hōmīne 94, 118, 179, 511, 518  
 homīnem 9, 27, 79, 94, 139, 163, 244, 269, 275, 280, 335, 422, 494, 496  
 homīnes 9, 28, 43, 81, 123, 197, 203, 214, 222, 224, 262, 267, 280, 301, 307, 333, 334, 353, 372, 377, 390, 391, 414, 425, 449, 459, 463, 467, 487, 505  
 homīni 22, 29, 68, 139, 153 (ter), 159, 189, 226, 264, 267, 274, 293, 317, 332, 378, 454, 473  
 homīnibus 30, 55, 121, 139, 182, 184, 231, 237, 316, 430  
 homīnis 22, 31, 64, 75, 129, 141, 167, 258, 261, 263, 279, 500, 560  
 homīnum 3, 45, 49, 104, 161, 188, 190, 191, 193, 229, 230, 236, 260, 261, 270, 299, 300, 301, 311, 321, 416, 452, 501  
 homo 7, 23, 34, 96, 100, 144, 240, 245, 290, 313, 329, 364, 366, 370, 444, 474, 477  
 honesta 2, 273, 407, 500  
 honestæ 500  
 honestanda 250  
 honestas 192, 263  
 honestate 330  
 honestatem 420  
 honeste 41  
 honesti 67, 128, 254  
 honestior 38  
 honestis 262, 527  
 honestissimus 471  
 honesto 176  
 honestos 410  
 honestum 41, 214, 264, 386, 425, 460  
 honor 120  
 honoratissima 420  
 honoratum 83, 363  
 honōre 236, 510  
 honōrem 63, 178, 520  
 honōres 69, 131, 155, 269, 330, 383, 417, 516  
 honōri 480, 515  
 honōribus 497, 517  
 honōris 12, 435, 454  
 honōrum 149  
 honos 32, 131, 189, 236, 285, 322, 415, 499, 517  
 hora 5, 25, 28, 39, 93, 133, 138, 166, 170, 183, 210, 228, 253, 286, 308, 317, 335, 374, 505  
 horæ 90, 261, 375  
 horam 279, 502  
 horarum 313  
 horas 222, 388, 417, 419, 515  
 Horatius 110  
 Horis 195, 257, 301, 367  
 horrea 380, 404  
 horrendos 382  
 horrendum 115, 235  
 horrescis 395  
 horrescit 356  
 horret 87, 107, 391  
 horribili 249  
 horrida 36  
 horror 495  
 horto 68  
 hortus 150  
 hospes 21, 105, 156, 293, 368, 382, 384  
 hospite 170  
 hospitem 528  
 hospites 363  
 hospitibus 207  
 hospitio 113  
 hospitis 420  
 hospitium 156  
 hoste 90, 103, 121, 346, 453  
 hostem 134, 517  
 hostes 312, 385, 391, 469  
 hostis 82, 295, 332, 350  
 humana 30, 102, 125, 130, 211, 252, 276, 313, 359, 479  
 humanæ 288, 400  
 humanam 496  
 humanas 311  
 humani 154, 300, 331, 332, 348, 479  
 humaniores 206  
 humanis 145, 210, 213  
 humanissimum 477  
 humanitatem 110  
 humanitatis 21  
 humano 196, 234, 357  
 humanos 54, 500  
 humanum 8, 136, 157, 366, 396, 422, 428  
 humanus 53  
 humeri 410, 447, 489  
 humi 441  
 humida 187, 306  
 humilem 137  
 humiles 282, 358  
 humili 28, 112  
 humilia 35  
 humo 140, 299, 459  
 humor 76  
 humorem 59  
 humum 128, 497  
 humus 121  
 Hyblæos 284  
 Hydri 527  
 hydrops 61  
 hyemem 417  
 Hymēneus 226  
 Hymeneus 283  
 Hymettia 392

Hyperidi 264  
 Hyrcanæ 328

## I.

i 427  
 ibi 448  
 ibis 171, 224  
 ibit 155  
 ibunt 271  
 Icarī 411  
 Icaris 208  
 ictu 33, 456, 504  
 ictus 332, 341  
 id 390  
 idem 309, 415, 490  
 idōnea 34, 71, 137, 193, 277, 431  
 idoneorum 99  
 idōneus 139, 522, 524  
 ignāra 145 (bis), 280, 430  
 ignārus 381  
 ignāvia 481  
 ignāvis 374  
 ignāvum 49  
 igne 161, 240  
 ignem 4, 53, 170, 527  
 ignes 175, 484  
 igni 286, 507  
 ignibus 239, 410  
 ignis 19, 72, 187, 193, 349, 431  
 ignōbile 4, 406  
 ignōbilis 442  
 ignominiam 386  
 ignominis 501  
 ignorantiam 27  
 ignorare 48, 227, 469  
 ignorasset 190  
 ignōrat 253, 495  
 ignoratio 50  
 ignōret 310  
 ignōro 78  
 ignoscere 121, 157, 347  
 ignoscet 368  
 ignoscite 119  
 ignōta 162  
 ignōti 505  
 ignōtius 164  
 ignōtos 134, 239, 478, 499  
 ignōtum 305, 387  
 ignōtus 166  
 ignovisse 443  
 ii 57  
 ilia 402  
 illeis 252  
 Ilium 134  
 illabatur 422  
 illacrymabiles 505  
 illatio 2  
 illaudatis 469  
 illecebra 221  
 illecebris 463  
 illepidae 77  
 illepidum 177  
 illi 327  
 illiberale 94

- illudere 131  
 illinc 102  
 illis 310  
 illorum 339  
 illudere 145  
 illudat 164, 475  
 illudo 142  
 illustrata 31  
 illustri 179  
 imagine 22, 101, 132, 410  
 imaginis 376  
 imago 62, 142, 242, 323, 334  
 imbecilla 419  
 imbecillior 34  
 imbecillitate 82  
 imbelles 456  
 imbellem 129, 251  
 imbellis 235  
 imbre 191, 333  
 imbrem 230  
 imbata 384  
 imbauntur 247  
 imitabilis 26  
 imitanda 89  
 imitantes 47  
 imitari 173, 181  
 imitatio 313  
 imitatore 400  
 imitatores 300  
 imitatur 93  
 immaculati 36  
 immanes 234  
 immani 193, 515  
 immedicabile 67  
 immemor 260, 351, 478  
 immemorem 226  
 immemores 260  
 immensa 218  
 immensum 255, 378  
 immeritis 497  
 imminet 460  
 imminuit 71  
 immitti 71  
 immittit 287  
 immodice 457  
 immodicus 317  
 immorabitur 156  
 immortalis 136, 183  
 immortales 81, 422  
 immortalibus 293  
 immortalis 321  
 immortalitas 281  
 immortalitate 236  
 immortalium 331  
 immota 227  
 immune 243  
 immunem 102  
 immutari 9  
 immutatum 160  
 imos 11  
 imus 343  
 impar 252, 258, 266, 267  
 impares 430  
 impatiens 291  
 impatienter 57  
 impavidum 423  
 impedit 361, 415  
 impediunt 143  
 impediuntur 293  
 impellit 128  
 impellitur 93, 285  
 impelluntur 40  
 impendere 110, 164, 323, 487,  
 501  
 impendio 271  
 impendiosum 270  
 impendit 243  
 impensa 298  
 impensa 346  
 impetra 88  
 imperando 216  
 imperantium 101, 204  
 imperarent 419  
 imperasset 215, 313  
 imperat 22, 46, 187, 195,  
 256, 365  
 imperator 472  
 imperavit 524  
 imperet 268  
 imperia 94, 186, 219, 495  
 imperii 25, 215  
 imperila 283  
 imperio 209, 256  
 imperiosa 326  
 imperiosus 383  
 imperitia 201  
 imperito 152  
 imperium 26, 81, 98, 106,  
 118, 139, 166, 216, 294, 301  
 imperti 425  
 impetrare 176  
 impetrari 181  
 impetravi 255  
 impetum 198, 245  
 impetus 271, 309, 335, 388,  
 407, 463, 483  
 impla 87, 106  
 implae 260  
 impiger 91  
 impingunt 170  
 implus 357  
 implent 208  
 implet 262  
 implexa 417  
 impletur 257  
 implume 509  
 impluvium 234  
 imponere 142  
 importuna 233  
 impos 102  
 imposita 117  
 impositura 475  
 impossibile 177, 238  
 impossibilia 203  
 imposuit 326  
 impotentiam 308  
 improba 467, 501  
 improbam 265  
 improbi 40, 118, 479  
 improbo 370, 521  
 improborum 446  
 improbos 430  
 improbus 133, 196, 272, 316  
 improvidi 203  
 impudens 522  
 impudentiae 283  
 impulsu 21  
 impune 192, 202, 257, 468  
 impunitatis 221  
 imputantur 327  
 inaequales 349  
 inania 31, 273, 299, 360  
 inanes 227, 299  
 inani 21, 135, 150  
 inania 155  
 inanis 392, 449  
 inanitate 174  
 inaudita 371  
 incaluisse 332, 343  
 incauta 145  
 incedimus 175  
 incendia 256  
 incendio 359  
 incendium 322, 390, 514  
 incensas 127  
 incepto 356, 419  
 inceptos 226  
 inceptu 128  
 inceptus 509  
 incerta 50, 439  
 incertam 355  
 incerti 67  
 incerto 295  
 incertos 101, 131  
 incertum 410, 471  
 incertus 225  
 incessu 487  
 inchoare 319, 501  
 inchoat 456  
 inchoatur 118  
 inchoat 203  
 incidere 251, 325  
 incidis 385  
 incipere 93  
 incipias 23, 151, 343  
 incipiat 52  
 incipiendum 93  
 incipit 93, 118, 171, 342,  
 444, 469  
 incitatus 245  
 inclamat 126  
 inclaruit 17  
 inclementia 315  
 inclinare 160  
 inclinat 180  
 inclinata 174  
 inclusam 421  
 incognita 459  
 incognitum 231  
 incola 275  
 incolae 422  
 incolam 435  
 incolamem 427  
 incolumi 397  
 incolumitate 406  
 incolumitatem 201  
 incomitata 194  
 incommoda 91, 212, 239, 313  
 incommodarum 55  
 incommodis 444  
 incommodo 79  
 incommodum 450  
 inconcinna 28  
 inconsideratissimae 333

**inconstantiam** 256  
**inconsulte** 241  
**inconsulti** 309  
**inconueniens** 525  
**incorrupta** 137  
**increbrescunt** 235  
**incredulus** 390  
**incrementum** 402  
**incrustare** 315  
**incubat** 164, 329  
**incubuit** 296  
**incudem** 183  
**incudi** 107  
**incuito** 179  
**incumbere** 232  
**incurata** 443  
**incuria** 211, 276  
**incuriam** 326  
**incuriosi** 96, 349  
**incurioso** 5, 491  
**incurrimus** 93  
**incurrunt** 496  
**incurvo** 14  
**incusat** 364  
**incutiant** 356  
**incutit** 225  
**indagatrix** 301  
**indecora** 185  
**indecores** 68  
**index** 507  
**indignant** 6  
**inducat** 212  
**indicio** 437  
**indicium** 326  
**indictæ** 451  
**indigeat** 151  
**indigent** 175  
**indigesta** 23, 402  
**indiget** 189, 521  
**indigna** 97  
**indignatio** 526  
**indignè** 202  
**indignis** 494  
**indigno** 524  
**indignum** 254  
**indignus** 214  
**indisertam** 217  
**indocili** 44  
**indocilis** 208  
**indocti** 89, 412  
**indoctos** 183  
**indoles** 367  
**indomitæ** 98  
**inducere** 362  
**inducet** 56  
**induciæ** 168  
**inducite** 48  
**induit** 82  
**indulgeas** 58  
**indulgens** 61, 477  
**indulges** 270  
**industriâ** 38, 57, 481, 517  
**industriæ** 367  
**indutus** 236, 351  
**inelegantes** 77  
**inemptæ** 71  
**inemptis** 138  
**ineptè** 368, 529

**ineptiarum** 443, 468  
**ineptis** 484  
**inepto** 402  
**ineptus** 98, 364  
**inêrit** 471  
**inermi** 389  
**inermis** 425  
**iners** 132, 186  
**inertia** 442  
**inertiæ** 324, 499  
**inertibus** 301  
**inesset** 262  
**inest** 121, 275, 449  
**inexorabilis** 350  
**inexpertis** 92  
**infamia** 120, 207, 340  
**infamiæ** 420  
**infaustus** 83  
**infecta** 304, 443  
**infectum** 119, 286  
**infelicitis** 496  
**infelix** 23, 149, 267, 376  
**inferior** 526  
**inferiøre** 428  
**inferius** 273  
**inferuntur** 203  
**infestat** 92  
**infesti** 423  
**infestis** 433  
**infidèles** 235  
**infinita** 255, 260  
**infinitum** 144  
**infirma** 527  
**infirmi** 230  
**inflectere** 54  
**inflecti** 196  
**informatus** 285  
**informe** 235  
**informis** 253  
**infortunium** 294  
**infra** 53  
**infræquens** 320  
**infundis** 431  
**infundito** 495  
**ingeminant** 239  
**ingeni** 211  
**ingenia** 404, 405, 479  
**ingenii** 12, 89, 157, 165, 213, 233, 348, 433  
**ingeniis** 56, 148, 261, 351  
**ingenio** 40, 70, 119, 273, 304, 366, 414, 420, 474  
**ingeniorum** 60  
**ingeniosa** 60  
**ingeniosus** 10, 277  
**ingenium** 33, 58, 91, 98, 111, 157, 259, 279, 294, 332, 359, 367, 471  
**ingens** 12, 179, 235, 251  
**ingentem** 12  
**ingentes** 68  
**ingenti** 64, 110  
**ingentia** 99, 200  
**ingenue** 87  
**ingenuas** 251  
**ingenui** 425  
**ingenuo** 487  
**ingenuosus** 221

**ingenuum** 165  
**ingerimus** 272  
**inglorius** 502  
**ingrata** 223, 292  
**ingrato** 329  
**ingratos** 241, 346  
**ingritum** 139, 270, 337  
**ingredi** 165  
**inheret** 261  
**inhiant** 93  
**inhumanam** 9  
**inimica** 468, 519  
**inimici** 327  
**inimicus** 72, 390  
**inimicitia** 163, 451  
**inimico** 112, 170, 231  
**inimicorum** 330  
**inimicos** 221, 307  
**inimicum** 18  
**inimicus** 295  
**iniqua** 162, 173  
**iniqua** 78, 382  
**iniquam** 99, 353  
**iniquæ** 357  
**iniqui** 181  
**iniquius** 298, 455  
**iniquo** 141  
**iniquum** 204, 294  
**iniquus** 83  
**initiis** 5, 309, 409  
**initio** 3, 166, 445, 525  
**initium** 402  
**injeceris** 247  
**injiciam** 106  
**injiciat** 429  
**injicito** 196, 349  
**injuriam** 196  
**injuria** 36, 53, 71, 94, 168, 203, 207, 219, 295, 384, 390, 413, 440, 447, 505  
**injuriæ** 168, 280  
**injuriam** 5, 6, 56, 180, 201, 204, 240, 465, 491  
**injurias** 213  
**injuriis** 281  
**injussa** 148  
**injussi** 312  
**injusta** 357  
**injustè** 37, 245, 285  
**injustus** 181  
**injustitiâ** 109  
**injustitiæ** 463  
**injustus** 152  
**injustum** 8  
**innatât** 198  
**innatens** 44  
**innocens** 171, 363, 525  
**innocentes** 110  
**innocentia** 194  
**innocentibus** 229  
**innocentium** 405  
**innotuit** 374  
**innumerabilibus** 330  
**innumèris** 403  
**inopes** 489  
**inopia** 375, 508  
**inopiæ** 79  
**inopis** 80

inops 117, 213, 415  
 inquietam 217  
 inquietat 288  
 inquietat 119  
 inquit 283  
 inquit 166  
 insanabile 459, 464  
 insane 300  
 insania 12, 210, 406  
 insanias 176  
 insanillius 255  
 insanientis 320  
 insanire 157, 303, 414  
 insanis 268, 349  
 insanit 34  
 insanivimus 159, 414  
 insano 269, 389  
 insanus 270  
 inscitia 243, 419  
 inscitus 365  
 inscribunt 365  
 insidiae 73, 292  
 insidias 107, 141  
 insidiis 45, 467  
 insigne 82  
 insignia 242, 431  
 insignis 127, 317  
 insipientia 181, 192, 517  
 insipientis 152, 380  
 insiste 492  
 insitam 89  
 insitio 485  
 insitum 84  
 insolentem 11, 131  
 insolentis 84  
 insolescere 395  
 insolescit 384  
 insontis 222  
 inspicere 272, 423  
 inspicienda 410  
 inspicit 331  
 inspicunt 397  
 instabile 400, 471  
 instanti 98  
 instar 208  
 instare 163  
 instent 130  
 instituere 408  
 institui 20  
 instituta 244  
 instructor 87  
 instruit 161  
 instrumenta 153  
 instrumentum 174  
 insuevit 368  
 insulare 504  
 insultant 237  
 insumant 169  
 insunt 168  
 insurgens 483  
 intabescant 213  
 intacta 252  
 intactum 377  
 intaminatis 497  
 integra 223  
 integrat 356  
 integratio 18  
 integritatis 84

integros 35  
 intellecta 124, 300  
 intelligent 89, 119  
 intelligendo 119  
 intelligi 353  
 intelligimus 467  
 intelligis 248  
 intelligit 75  
 intelligitur 64, 280  
 intelligo 36  
 intelligunt 71, 233, 30  
 intempcrans 62, 204  
 intendendo 493  
 intendes 262, 424  
 intensio 26  
 intentia 264  
 intentata 231  
 intentione 305  
 intentioni 182  
 intentus 334  
 intercidant 327  
 interea 413  
 intereat 473  
 interesse 344  
 interest 333, 426, 491  
 intereunt 404  
 interit 127  
 interim 7  
 interimtur 39  
 interiora 6  
 interiore 106  
 interit 218, 310, 369, 479  
 interita 460  
 interitura 133  
 internum 510  
 interpres 56, 254, 488  
 interpretandum 18  
 interpretantur 353  
 interprete 123  
 interpretes 201  
 interregnum 168  
 interrta 116, 227  
 interrogatio 349  
 interrupta 325  
 intersis 418  
 intersit 250  
 intervallo 230  
 intervnt 290, 291  
 intestata 149  
 intolerabile 139  
 intonat 115  
 intonsi 188  
 intonuit 85  
 intrabat 290  
 intrare 190, 286  
 intravimus 156  
 intristi 470  
 introducto 381  
 introduxi 419  
 introlit 234  
 introrsum 413  
 intucri 364  
 intuitu 342  
 intulit 137  
 intumuit 429  
 intus 286  
 inultum 373  
 inutilis 488

invallido 265  
 invenere 186  
 invenit 129, 193  
 invenias 250  
 inveniat 119  
 invenies 118, 424  
 inveniet 217, 362, 523  
 invenimus 241, 359  
 invenire 44, 118, 480  
 invenit 47, 363, 399  
 invenit 475  
 invenitur 33  
 inventa 223  
 inventae 201  
 inventas 147  
 inventis 118, 355, 484  
 inventum 265  
 inventus 278  
 invertant 459  
 invertimus 315  
 investigari 265, 269  
 inveterati 416  
 inveteratum 218, 306  
 invicta 227  
 invida 299  
 invadeant 104  
 invidenda 32  
 invideo 277  
 invidere 221  
 invidet 125, 258, 367  
 invidi 445  
 invidia 42, 54, 78, 424, 453,  
 502, 508, 515, 516  
 invidiæ 14, 381, 451, 462  
 invidiæ 63, 498  
 invidiõsa 104, 317  
 invidus 180  
 invisa 280  
 inviso 314  
 invisas 206  
 invisum 388, 450  
 invita 156, 453, 488  
 invitas 491  
 invitat 8, 167  
 inviti 247  
 invito 6, 38  
 invitos 327  
 invitum 282  
 invitus 156, 303, 404, 408  
 invocet 235  
 involvens 301  
 involvo 519  
 Iõ 82  
 ipsarum 399  
 ipso 443  
 ira 25, 43, 51, 85, 139, 176,  
 195, 245, 309, 345, 346, 495  
 iracundia 141, 315  
 iracundiæ 122  
 iracundus 186, 280  
 iræ 15, 18, 83, 177, 275, 453,  
 462  
 iram 128, 396, 499  
 irarum 178  
 iras 183  
 irascaris 180  
 irasci 68, 427  
 irascitur 153

irritum 465  
 irātus 233  
 ire 33, 60, 189, 223, 257, 261,  
 384  
 irremediabilis 525  
 irrepārabile 134, 413, 440  
 irrīgus 16  
 irrisus 121  
 irritabile 137  
 irritamenta 97  
 irr tant 414  
 irritum 164, 286  
 irrōget 10  
 irrupta 122  
 Ismārus 296  
 istic 229  
 ita 479  
 Italiae 464  
 iter 152, 187, 207, 252, 325,  
 369, 400, 408, 448, 449, 497  
 iterāre 296, 320  
 itērūm 408  
 itīdem 477  
 ito 247, 528  
 itur 96, 429

## J.

jacent 441  
 jacentem 16  
 jacenti 504  
 jacere 222  
 jacet 142, 165, 367, 454  
 jacens 304  
 jact 44  
 jactābit 454  
 jactant 165, 188, 239  
 jactantius 293  
 jactāre 91, 212  
 jactāri 191  
 jactāris 117  
 jactat 366  
 jactāta 332  
 jactātūr 270  
 jactor 146, 191  
 jactūra 137, 469  
 jactūla 338  
 jaculamur 374  
 jacūlans 168, 382  
 jacūlis 182  
 janua 145, 207, 236, 250, 507  
 jecur 123  
 jejūna 261  
 Jesus 158  
 jocandi 94  
 jocando 9  
 jocāri 43, 112, 124  
 jocātūr 371  
 joci 104  
 jociis 423  
 joco 292, 430  
 jocos 461  
 jocōsa 25  
 jocōsi 303  
 jocōsius 89  
 jocularia 425

jocundum 423  
 jocus 192, 210, 247, 278, 374,  
 461  
 Jove 345, 445, 448  
 Jovem 414  
 Jovi 158, 436, 444  
 Jovis 71, 93, 193, 448  
 jubeat 470  
 jubōbo 400  
 jubentium 197  
 jubeo 31, 77, 151, 182, 276, 430  
 jubes 178, 227  
 jubet 204, 214, 369, 375  
 jucunda 34, 301, 431, 522  
 jucunde 67  
 jucundi 143  
 jucundis 93  
 jucundissima 265  
 jucunditas 46  
 jucunditātis 242  
 jucundius 30  
 jucundo 267  
 jucundum 423  
 jucundus 53, 84  
 Judæo 64  
 judex 16, 41, 216  
 judicando 170, 283  
 judicandum 305, 338  
 judicantium 137  
 judicantur 521  
 judicāre 111, 241  
 judicas 422  
 judicat 7, 41, 42, 191, 431  
 judicāta 400  
 judicātis 194  
 judice 58, 137, 385  
 judicem 180, 261  
 judices 8, 100, 196, 201, 233,  
 491  
 judicet 328  
 judicia 314  
 judiciis 286  
 judicio 233, 468  
 judiciōrum 14  
 judicis 142, 365, 367, 396  
 judicium 121, 219  
 juga 430  
 jucer 315  
 jugera 192  
 jugis 150, 223  
 jugo 43, 101  
 jugulāre 357, 409  
 jugulēt 477  
 jugūlo 337, 444, 449  
 jugum 85, 91, 212, 418  
 jumento 449  
 juncta 178, 353, 464  
 junctæ 76  
 junctārum 274  
 junctūra 487  
 jungat 315  
 Juno 283, 444, 510  
 Jupiter 187, 248, 300, 302,  
 326, 363, 400, 425, 452  
 jura 33, 71, 143, 248, 448,  
 492, 491, 495  
 juranti 70  
 jurāre 293

jurāres 39  
 juratōres 8  
 jure 73, 144, 167, 173, 204,  
 215, 265, 270, 294, 367, 370,  
 383, 384, 390, 398, 407, 511,  
 513  
 jurgia 114, 415  
 juri 58, 381  
 juridicus 83  
 juris 8, 89, 104, 129, 161, 227,  
 257, 446, 471  
 jurisdictionem 420  
 jus 8, 48, 224, 231, 236, 250,  
 329, 352, 359, 363, 367, 387,  
 390, 398, 447, 471, 526  
 jusjurandum 277  
 jussa 97, 367, 405  
 jussis 137  
 jussit 82  
 jusso 201  
 justa 27, 407  
 justam 48  
 justi 62  
 justifica 399  
 justificam 309  
 Justina 244  
 justior 493  
 justis 181  
 justissima 299  
 justissimo 180  
 justitia 96, 124, 130, 162,  
 264, 285, 450  
 justitiæ 75, 95, 112, 134, 197,  
 323, 407, 413  
 justitiam 86, 205, 293  
 justum 222, 411  
 justus 153  
 juvābit 129, 305  
 juvandi 480  
 juvant 31, 184, 195, 211, 241  
 juvante 78  
 juvāre 80  
 juvat 30, 31, 35, 71, 107, 114,  
 120, 128, 137, 223, 250, 254,  
 286, 376, 410, 422  
 juvencis 129  
 juvencos 14, 419  
 juvēns 156, 330, 354  
 juvēni 18, 417, 463, 475  
 juvēnis 165  
 juventæ 45, 235  
 juventus 24, 31, 416  
 juventate 67  
 juventatem 387  
 juvenum 479, 432  
 juvet 335

## L.

labefacta 416  
 labefactāri 496  
 labem 76  
 labentia 284  
 labentis 226  
 labetur 198  
 labi 341

- labia 431  
 labiil 478  
 labitur 403, 480  
 labor 14, 57, 78, 92 (*bis*), 118,  
 159, 174, 238, 315, 316, 317,  
 392, 396, 443, 468  
 labōra 466, 522  
 laborāmus 334  
 laborant 157, 362  
 laboranti 120, 446  
 laborāre 27  
 labōras 14  
 labōrat 133, 369, 524  
 labōre 29, 173, 269, 293, 425,  
 444  
 labōrem 20, 86, 162, 212,  
 234, 331, 410, 442  
 labōrent 397  
 labōres 194, 283  
 labōret 102, 428  
 labōri 389, 436  
 labōribus 81, 130  
 labōris 48, 88, 354, 432  
 labōro 41  
 labōrum 11, 514  
 labra 238  
 labris 142  
 labuntur 17, 28, 98, 457  
 labyrinthi 237  
 lacerātam 69  
 lacesit 257  
 lacesitus 413  
 lachrymæ 149, 227  
 lachrymas 226, 234  
 lacrymæ 184, 448  
 lacrymære 334  
 lacrymis 70, 105, 150, 333,  
 383, 470  
 lactas 468  
 lactea 106  
 lactis 127, 224  
 lactūcas 431  
 lacus 148  
 ladas 430  
 lēdat 250  
 lēdentia 316  
 lēdere 268, 508, 521  
 lēdet 44  
 lēdl 146  
 lēdit 3, 123, 347  
 lēditur 257  
 lēdunt 335, 353, 456  
 lēna 334  
 lēsa 90, 107, 135, 323, 523  
 lēsse 62, 167  
 lēsit 34  
 lēsūro 356  
 lēsus 62, 370  
 lēsa 37, 131, 155  
 lēti 261  
 lētificat 495  
 lētis 291  
 lētitia 11, 39, 188, 425  
 lētitiæ 246  
 lētus 90, 418  
 lava 25  
 Lavage 192  
 lampāde 254, 516  
 lanā 17, 56, 73, 402, 518  
 lanam 90  
 lance 107  
 lancibus 101  
 languent 420  
 languescunt 309  
 languor 25  
 lapide 445  
 lapidem 17, 140, 306, 441  
 lapis 307  
 lapsu 462  
 laqueata 276  
 laqueo 23  
 laqueos 48  
 lare 35, 242  
 largē 87  
 largiātur 425  
 largire 419  
 largitate 483  
 largitio 344  
 largitiōni 56  
 largitor 72, 211  
 largiundo 264  
 larvā 202  
 larvis 66  
 lasciva 458  
 lassa 477  
 late 11  
 latē 351  
 lateat 107, 480  
 latēbat 12  
 latebris 284, 293  
 latent 126, 292, 486  
 lateo 200  
 latere 1  
 latrent 105  
 latres 65  
 latēri 144, 239, 324  
 lateritiam 475  
 latet 47, 179, 220, 387, 514  
 Latina 109, 192, 475  
 Latine 309  
 Latio 137, 148  
 latitat 405  
 latus 264  
 Latōē 223  
 latrant 44  
 latrante 348  
 latrat 200  
 latro 107  
 latrone 44, 481  
 latrones 477  
 latuit 60  
 latūrus 158  
 latus 15, 268  
 lauda 259  
 laudābile 154  
 laudābilis 500  
 laudābunt 270  
 laudāmus 458  
 laudanda 477  
 laudando 512  
 laudant 283, 451  
 laudāre 10, 317, 474, 521  
 laudāri 297, 370, 398, 469  
 laudas 98  
 laudat 10, 208, 370  
 laudāto 200  
 laudātor 84  
 laudātur 30, 154, 345, 497  
 laude 85, 110, 423  
 laudem 18, 116, 314, 424, 501  
 laudes 415  
 laudet 366  
 laudis 509  
 laudo 346, 381  
 laudum 455  
 laurea 48  
 lauro 158  
 laurus 110  
 laus 163, 228, 263, 343, 386,  
 399, 422, 499  
 lavas 199  
 lavat 24, 220  
 laxā 254  
 laxis 478  
 lecto 43, 200, 263, 283, 469  
 lector 110, 417  
 lectōre 282  
 lectōrem 306  
 lectōres 199  
 lectōris 263  
 lectus 244  
 legas 284  
 lege 11, 32, 33, 56, 57, 85, 99,  
 175, 194, 237, 295, 419, 491,  
 507, 524, 525  
 legebat 264  
 legem 55, 115, 161, 167, 255  
 358, 382  
 legenda 448  
 leges 40, 59, 91, 112, 148, 176,  
 182, 183, 195, 291, 316, 376,  
 419, 431, 495  
 legi 41, 353, 496  
 legibus 51, 150, 177, 182, 194,  
 197, 215, 285, 340, 355, 419  
 legiōnes 483  
 legis 2, 6, 11, 56, 129  
 legit 284  
 legitimis 196  
 legitimus 144  
 lego 93  
 legum 56, 198, 201, 315  
 lembum 273  
 Lēmūres 437  
 Lenæe 187  
 lenire 448  
 lenis 56  
 lenit 387  
 lenitas 516  
 lenius 244  
 lentē 123  
 lentescit 332  
 lenti 463  
 lentos 134  
 leo 81, 404  
 leōne 128  
 leōnem 113  
 leōnes 172, 310  
 leōni 237, 456  
 leonina 423  
 leōnis 69, 94  
 leōnum 128  
 lepōre 243  
 lepōres 94, 237

- lepōrum 224  
 lepus 183, 467  
 lethālis 144  
 lethi 103, 227, 308, 391,  
   502  
 lethum 500  
 leti 280  
 letum 280  
 Leuconōē 466  
 levāmen 198  
 levat 220  
 levātur 241  
 leve 12, 250  
 leves 68, 97, 223, 322, 382  
 levibus 233  
 leviōra 230  
 levis 28, 251, 434  
 levitas 472  
 levitate 372, 491  
 levitatem 56  
 leviter 337  
 levius 95, 230, 239, 428  
 lex 56, 74, 82, 85, 143, 190,  
   255, 259, 344, 406  
 liba 126  
 libans 187  
 libelli 121, 289, 372  
 libellis 212  
 libello 200  
 libellos 412  
 libenter 167, 337, 448  
 liber 20, 24, 101, 275, 295,  
   383, 398  
 liberā 29, 142, 164, 250  
 liberāles 109  
 liberālis 72  
 liberalitas 177  
 liberalitate 302  
 liberatōrem 67  
 liberentur 31  
 liberi 45, 201, 261, 375,  
   523  
 liberis 54, 169, 340  
 liberōs 163, 350, 366, 443,  
   449, 485  
 libertas 120, 129, 175, 274,  
   281, 297, 523  
 libertate 13 149, 307, 350,  
   360, 369, 516  
 libertatem 38, 217, 473  
 libertatis 219, 255  
 Libērum 49  
 libet 287  
 libidine 517  
 libidinem 7, 449, 457  
 libidinum 511  
 libido 349, 394  
 Libitinae 34  
 Libitinam 282  
 libitum 7  
 libræ 411  
 libri 154, 511  
 libris 301, 377  
 librōrum 87, 433  
 libros 284, 308, 365  
 librum 262  
 libuērit 225  
 Libyam 199
- liceat 124, 143, 152, 222, 254,  
   285, 341, 374  
 licēbit 200, 300  
 licentia 70, 273, 332  
 licēre 63  
 licet 10, 20, 26, 44, 63, 93,  
   154, 159, 204, 244, 272,  
   278, 280, 287, 387, 414,  
   483, 493  
 Licini 395  
 Licinus 2.0  
 licitis 523  
 licitor 276  
 ligant 487  
 ligātum 135  
 ligua 25, 87, 174, 493, 512  
 ligneo 263  
 ligno 113, 268  
 lignum 260  
 ligōnem 125  
 limina 117, 167  
 limine 68, 170  
 limis 206  
 limite 475  
 limosæ 44  
 linea 236, 291  
 lineamentis 241  
 lingua 128, 144, 161, 196,  
   201, 319, 355, 387, 471,  
   518  
 linguæ 39, 48, 73, 115, 171,  
   199, 208, 236, 239, 281,  
   495  
 linguam 341, 373, 404,  
   499  
 linguas 251, 503  
 linguis 121, 348  
 linquere 20  
 linquimus 288  
 linquit 133  
 liquet 281  
 liquidum 296, 297  
 liquidus 377  
 lis 137, 206  
 lite 25, 325  
 litem 66, 206, 266, 291  
 litēra 201, 341, 423, 506  
 literārum 89, 154, 415  
 literātim 488  
 literis 318, 500  
 lites 150, 281, 415  
 litibus 442  
 litigat 3  
 lito 171  
 litōris 135  
 littōra 310  
 littōre 253, 342  
 littoribus 179  
 littus 395  
 litui 192  
 lituo 241  
 vivent 319  
 lividus 98  
 livor 322, 447  
 livōrem 481  
 loca 5, 35, 81  
 locāmus 294  
 locant 162
- locāre 321  
 locāta 37  
 locāvīt 238  
 loci 117, 136, 255, 279  
 locis 23, 55, 162  
 loco 16, 92, 131, 170, 176,  
   322, 325, 466, 527  
 locōrum 23  
 locum 70, 252, 279, 303, 327,  
   433, 500  
 locuples 65, 404, 519  
 locus 147, 148, 183, 189, 193,  
   226, 244, 267, 526  
 locūtī 109, 147  
 locūtum 287, 293  
 locutūri 333  
 locūtus 20, 82  
 loliginis 147  
 longa 31, 49  
 longæ 207, 300  
 longas 20  
 longinqua 96, 349  
 longinquitas 295  
 longinquo 215, 352  
 longinquum 304  
 longior 42  
 longis 250  
 loquācem 217  
 loquacior 470  
 loquāmur 86  
 loquantur 43, 119  
 loquar 107  
 loquāris 216, 268  
 loquātur 184  
 loquax 205  
 loquēla 172  
 loquendi 135, 236, 244, 363,  
   419, 510, 526  
 loquens 451  
 loquente 33  
 loquenti 353  
 loquentis 80  
 loquerentur 201  
 loqui 81, 115, 177, 295, 304,  
   334, 335, 353, 433, 468  
 loquimur 438  
 loquitor 10  
 loquitor 137, 184, 199, 231,  
   364, 496  
 loquor 93, 251, 346  
 loquuntur 68  
 lora 513  
 loris 320  
 luat 369  
 lubet 29, 130, 244  
 lubricus 475  
 luce 142, 317, 355  
 luceat 153  
 lucem 278, 283, 367, 486  
 lucendo 209  
 lucernæ 465  
 lucernam 305, 396  
 lucernis 406  
 lucet 11  
 lucis 103, 353, 427, 469, 491  
   500  
 luco 345  
 lucra 70

lucri 208, 409, 511  
 lucro 170, 378  
 lucrum 71, 103, 255, 276,  
 325  
 luctari 66  
 luctator 214  
 luctu 12, 391, 443  
 luctus 116  
 luculentior 323  
 lucum 498  
 ludas 191  
 ludendi 308  
 ludere 151, 277  
 ludibria 359  
 ludibrium 127, 400  
 ludicra 482  
 ludit 66, 227  
 lūditte 185, 192  
 ludo 20, 191, 339  
 ludos 231, 526  
 ludum 131, 251  
 lugenda 281  
 lugere 288  
 lumen 153, 160, 235, 321,  
 394, 436, 509  
 lūmina 126, 391, 404  
 lūmīne 62, 163, 262  
 luna 193, 285, 290, 349, 362  
 460, 484, 516  
 lunæ 350  
 lunam 318, 355  
 lupæ 83  
 lupinis 253, 495  
 lupo 318  
 luporum 50  
 lupum 33, 315  
 lupua 1, 48, 97, 153, 310,  
 464, 477  
 lusarunt 234  
 lusiase 251  
 lusistis 185  
 lusit 238  
 lustrare 70  
 lustrat 460  
 lustravit 452  
 lustria 117  
 lusus 247  
 Luthērus 462  
 lutum 116, 472  
 lux 66, 124, 272, 292, 327,  
 339, 348, 394  
 luxu 469  
 luxuriā 31, 296  
 luxuriam 141  
 luxuriantur 163  
 luxuriat 26  
 luxuries 430  
 Lyæo, 165  
 Lycōri 147  
 lymphæ 493  
 Lynceō 152  
 Lysiæ 244

## M.

maccer 99, 254

machinā 512  
 macies 319  
 macrā 132  
 macrum 403, 483  
 mactant 513  
 maculatur 342  
 maculis 276, 320, 356, 400  
 maculor 151  
 inadentia 475  
 Mæcenas 366  
 Mæcenates 433  
 Mævi 364  
 magicos 437  
 magis 251, 277, 309, 376,  
 451, 453, 515  
 magister 18, 111, 115, 126,  
 238  
 magistra 27, 91, 212, 513  
 magistri 255, 293  
 magistris 202, 466  
 magistratibus 51  
 magistratum 160  
 magistratus 51, 201  
 magistro 99  
 magistrum 404  
 magna 21, 133, 164, 173,  
 322, 354, 391, 400  
 magnam 37  
 magnates 175  
 magnatum 409  
 magnes 307  
 magni 10, 231, 281, 313  
 magnifici 508  
 magnifico 305  
 magnificos 158  
 magnificum 137  
 magnis 170, 424, 453  
 magnitudine 165  
 magnitudinem 278  
 magnitudo 363  
 magno 269  
 magnopere 173, 263  
 magnum 170, 263, 279, 488  
 magnus 258, 465  
 majestas 274, 359  
 majestatis 62  
 major 63, 251, 300, 308, 401,  
 471  
 majora 120  
 majore 191  
 majorem 335  
 majores 13  
 majori 1  
 majoris 119, 131  
 majorum 61, 150, 235, 244,  
 378, 495  
 majus 63, 293, 367, 394  
 mala 3, 41, 143, 173, 179,  
 216, 259, 288, 289, 318,  
 333, 448  
 make 112, 154, 239  
 malam 508  
 malarum 161  
 malè 217, 221, 285, 301  
 maledicere 79  
 maledictum 264  
 malefacere 217  
 malefacias 218

malefacta 37, 93  
 malefici 435  
 maleficio 197  
 malefice 184, 217  
 malefida 247  
 malevolentes 104  
 malevolus 244  
 mali 41, 96, 138, 141, 143,  
 145, 205, 216, 270, 280,  
 397  
 malignitas 402  
 malignum 278, 461  
 malis 39, 40, 42, 117, 171,  
 247, 357, 366, 389, 409  
 447, 528  
 maltia 118, 197  
 mallent 101  
 malienm 183  
 malo 20, 40, 63, 114, 216,  
 217 (sæpe), 324, 482  
 malorum 50, 97, 142, 233,  
 308, 361, 413, 429, 454, 505,  
 511, 515, 526  
 malos 409, 459  
 malum 120, 171, 200, 219,  
 270, 278, 293, 294, 468,  
 513, 526  
 malunt 308  
 malus 257, 277, 295, 415  
 malvæ 223  
 manabit 149  
 manare 470  
 manat 306  
 mancipiorum 503  
 mancipium 19, 344  
 mandas 26  
 mandasse 495  
 mandata 216, 482  
 mandata 398  
 mandere 202  
 mandit 317  
 mando 131  
 manducet 369  
 mane 179  
 maneat 300  
 manent 119, 180  
 manere 60, 90, 185  
 maneret 504  
 manes 159, 267, 383, 462  
 manet 65, 191, 206, 227,  
 308  
 manibus 70, 208, 212, 236  
 241, 332, 426  
 manifesta 65, 106, 114  
 mantipalares 283  
 mannos 425  
 mansit 90  
 mantica 478  
 manu 16, 17, 37, 41, 61, 75,  
 126, 252, 272, 448, 466  
 manubrium 7  
 manum 220, 349, 472  
 manus 20, 42, 46, 106, 117,  
 126, 147, 161, 165, 171,  
 179, 236, 239, 245, 263,  
 280, 428, 473, 485, 504  
 maran-athia 509  
 Marce 1-8

mare 23, 52, 78, 102, 115,  
168, 234, 296, 367, 523  
mari 49, 56, 96, 121, 127,  
171, 308, 441  
Maria 136, 426  
marinā 181  
Mario 163  
maris 80, 330, 434, 481  
maritāle 45  
maritimam 242, 346  
maritis 71  
mar to 43, 178, 247  
maritum 192  
maritus 475, 519  
marinōre 445  
marinōream 475  
Maro 268, 426  
Marōnes 433  
Mars 120  
Marte 449  
Marti 335, 452  
Martiane 13  
massa 12  
mater 17, 30, 130, 440, 461  
mātēria 259  
mātēriae 153  
mātēriam 413, 447, 449  
matrem 197  
matribus 30, 241  
matrimōniū 2  
matris 101, 105, 110, 405,  
514  
matrōna 46, 97  
matrum 419  
matūre 160, 366, 476  
matūrum 51  
Mauri 182  
mavolo 40  
maxīma 27, 313, 342, 343  
maxīmāe 54, 496  
maxīmas 205  
maxīme 10, 146, 151, 160,  
165, 172, 189, 191, 307  
maxīmo 78  
maxīmum 19, 54, 166  
maxīmus 471  
meābis 338  
meae 81  
medīcla 341  
medendo 10  
medentum 406  
mederi 100, 409  
medīa 191  
medicabilis 293  
medicamenta 337  
medicāre 82  
mēdīci 427, 472  
medicina 102, 126, 138, 343,  
458, 513  
medicinam 462  
medico 251, 278, 367, 523  
medicōrum 315, 387, 441  
medicum 62, 155, 216  
medicus 16, 21  
medietate 73  
medio 8, 171, 182, 187, 454  
mediōcra 448  
mediocribus 323

mediōcris 233  
mediocras 510  
mediocritatem 32  
mediocriter 510  
medios 33  
meditans 430  
meditantes 404  
meditāri 307  
meditāte 203  
meditātūr 19, 300  
medium 27, 272, 338, 496  
medius 212  
medullas 487  
meipso 518  
mel 259, 471  
Melchior 193  
Melibæe 475  
mellior 103, 145, 163, 202,  
205, 457  
meliōra 5, 7, 129, 180, 234,  
527  
meliōrem 118, 253  
meliōres 412, 423  
meliōribus 70  
meliōris 510  
mēlius 81, 238, 241, 297, 308,  
384, 406  
mella 284, 305, 397  
melle 19, 126, 171  
mellificātis 153  
mellis 334  
membra 8, 420, 431, 512,  
528  
membris 252  
memento 11, 178, 311  
meminērint 344  
meminēris 117  
meminērit 43, 124  
meminisse 38, 129, 146, 177,  
183, 292, 305, 353, 391,  
508  
meminissent 204  
meminit 22, 63, 86, 154, 226  
memor 93, 226, 503  
memorātūr 490  
memōrem 226, 304  
memōres 109, 147, 186, 381,  
422  
memoria 117, 194, 261, 358,  
508  
memoriam 28, 171, 172  
mendācem 120, 490  
mendāces 435  
mendacia 39, 55, 346, 482  
mendacii 423  
mendacio 167, 489  
mendacium 522  
mendax 120  
mendicāre 27  
mendico 73  
mendicum 416  
mendicus 332  
mendōsos 276  
mendōsum 120  
mens 6, 52, 63, 66, 178, 216,  
226, 260, 275, 316, 347, 397,  
427, 456, 471  
mensa 1, 404, 434, 503

mensē 103, 317  
mensam 74  
mensas 353  
mense 426  
ensem 488  
mensēs 51, 155  
mensibus 148, 459  
mensis 105, 398  
mensūra 146, 289, 413  
mensūram 7, 254  
mente 3, 72, 158, 211, 219,  
223, 248  
mentem 11, 29, 65, 189, 196,  
210, 226, 254, 275, 309, 336,  
377, 448, 511  
mentes 176, 188, 300, 310,  
432, 452  
menti 389  
mentiatūr 362  
mentibus 213, 261  
mentiri 27, 110, 165, 308,  
378  
mentis 54, 205, 234, 246,  
274, 291, 344, 407, 514  
mentium 160  
mentitūr 368  
mercātor 208, 519  
mercaturā 171  
mercēde 194  
mercōdem 411  
mercem 265  
merces 200  
merci 185  
Mercurio 452  
Mercurium 374  
Mercurius 113  
merendo 109, 147, 186, 381  
merenti 37, 148  
merēris 407  
meretricum 169  
merētūr 73  
mergam 3  
mergar 3  
meridiānus 433  
meridiem 23, 318, 339  
meritā 82  
meritāe 67  
meritam 243  
meritis 145, 331, 333, 355,  
396, 446  
merito 19, 138, 202, 314,  
322  
meritorum 158  
meritos 14  
mero 112, 409, 494  
mersas 81  
merūre 195  
merul 226, 501  
meruisse 20, 424  
meruit 159, 319, 360  
merum 87  
merus 500  
merx 345  
messem 476  
messis 162  
metā 6  
metallis 369  
metam 371, 388

- metent 16  
 metes 479  
 meticulosa 261  
 metientes 112  
 methuar 214  
 metra 268  
 metuar 229  
 metu 56, 204, 350, 379, 421  
 metuant 303  
 metuas 447  
 metuenda 130  
 metuens 208  
 metuere 358, 473  
 metui 166  
 metuis 281  
 metuit 48, 92, 116, 401  
 metum 225, 336  
 metuo 109  
 metus 32, 218, 340, 391, 417, 422  
 micante 106  
 micat 527  
 migravit 101  
 mihi 145 (*ter*), 151, 228, 350  
 miles 155, 469  
 militans 257  
 militem 41, 414  
 militre 434  
 militis 155, 433  
 mille 55, 229, 244, 281, 338, 497  
 millia 376, 391  
 millibus 68, 250  
 Milonius 406  
 miluis 48  
 milvio 401  
 mimi 226  
 Minnervus 423  
 minum 298  
 minabitur 253  
 minaci 192  
 minantis 30, 238  
 minarum 465  
 minatur 240, 457  
 minax 76, 192  
 Minerva 186, 452, 510  
 Minerva 91, 280  
 Minervam 249, 450  
 minima 313, 321  
 minime 189  
 minims 73, 222, 245, 289, 502  
 minimum 252, 334  
 minister 480  
 ministeris 436  
 ministrat 4, 70, 135, 216, 406  
 ministri 201, 218  
 minitas 111  
 minor 334, 367  
 minora 7, 145  
 minorem 374  
 minores 267  
 minori 172, 300  
 minoris 340  
 minuant 266  
 minuat 295  
 minuatur 48
- minuente 162, 442  
 minuit 83  
 minus 20, 146, 280, 297, 434  
 minuta 263  
 minutis 153  
 mira 478  
 mirabiles 128  
 mirabilis 23  
 mirabantur 486  
 miracula 436, 437  
 miraculi 265  
 miraculum 519  
 mirantur 78, 282  
 mirari 47  
 miraris 452  
 miratur 251  
 miratus 419  
 miror 277  
 mirum 252  
 miscebitur 234  
 miscent 459  
 miscentur 437  
 miscetur 398  
 miscuit 306  
 miser 14, 132, 137, 239, 355, 395, 400  
 miserabile 266, 280, 320  
 misera 124, 219  
 miseranda 186  
 miserans 300  
 miseratione 340  
 misere 367, 525  
 misereatur 80  
 misere 226  
 miseri 223  
 miserescat 340  
 miseret 350  
 miseri 109, 312, 387, 438  
 miseria 221, 231, 269  
 miseriam 73  
 miserarum 241  
 misericordia 307  
 misericordiam 330  
 misericors 154  
 miseris 92, 103, 145, 180, 250, 315, 330, 353, 396, 435, 523  
 miserius 263  
 misero 123, 301, 327, 434, 462  
 miserorum 104  
 miseros 60, 121, 129, 302, 335  
 miserrima 354, 470  
 miserrimos 241  
 miserum 3, 78, 137, 146, 222, 363, 427, 476  
 misit 241  
 missa 74  
 missura 281  
 misto 108  
 mitescere 186  
 mitescunt 132  
 mitiori 470  
 mitis 45  
 mitius 392, 431  
 mittunt 98  
 mixta 447
- mixto 12  
 mixtura 124  
 mixtura 294  
 mobilis 342  
 mobilis 505  
 mobilitate 120  
 moderata 457, 495  
 moderatio 9, 347, 465  
 moderatum 214  
 modestiam 477  
 modestum 333  
 modestus 333  
 modi 229  
 modico 487  
 modis 244  
 modis 94, 229, 231, 264, 312  
 modium 256  
 modo 50, 181, 399, 424, 445, 454  
 modulo 228  
 modum 255, 260, 373  
 modus 89, 104, 150, 163, 177, 381, 434  
 mochos 52  
 moenia 443  
 moenibus 496  
 moens 356  
 moerent 293  
 moerenti 500  
 moeror 190, 443, 505  
 moerore 39, 128, 454  
 moeroris 453  
 moerum 465  
 mole 499  
 molem 227, 366, 372  
 mollis 23, 102, 192, 342, 402  
 molestat 92  
 molestia 297, 426  
 molestium 151, 461  
 molestus 324  
 mollur 26  
 mollire 158  
 mollitor 282  
 mollitur 368, 520  
 molle 482, 490  
 mollem 225  
 mollia 147  
 mollit 295  
 mollior 341  
 mollis 277  
 mollissime 369  
 mollit 44  
 molliter 217, 452  
 mollius 376  
 momenta 276, 457  
 momentis 131  
 momento 93, 155, 263, 376  
 momordit 495  
 monachum 62  
 monachus 10, 425  
 moneamus 81  
 moneat 221  
 monedule 521  
 monendo 76, 171  
 monere 108  
 moneri 108, 143  
 monet 428  
 moniti 86, 92

- monitōribus 49, 166  
 monocūli 36  
 monstra 317  
 monstrāre 86, 260  
 monstrāri 29, 351  
 monstrat 126  
 monstris 436  
 monstro 217  
 monte 278  
 montes 188, 321, 405, 521  
 montibus 215, 382, 454  
 monui 222  
 monuisse 350  
 monumenta 119  
 monumentis 89  
 monumentum 114, 163, 190, 423  
 mora 77, 91, 120, 207, 237, 244, 249, 252, 388, 489  
 moræ 101, 308  
 moram 70, 98, 224  
 morantur 274  
 morāri 254  
 moras 99, 340, 343, 461, 515  
 morāta 94, 560  
 morātam 118  
 morāti 422  
 morātos 303  
 morbi 223, 315, 448  
 morbis 337, 508  
 morbo 193, 224, 270, 486, 523  
 morbōrum 125, 406  
 morbos 224, 275  
 morbum 263, 302, 323, 330  
 morbus 65, 398  
 mordāces 495, 527  
 mordāci 276  
 mordax 69, 98  
 mordeat 499  
 mordent 44  
 mordere 508  
 more 150, 219, 240, 330, 367, 384, 410  
 morem 142, 246, 332, 477  
 mores 3, 7, 13, 57, 59, 89, 108, 114, 115, 155, 160, 179, 181, 202, 244, 276, 279, 289, 301, 329, 341, 348, 350, 352, 362, 368, 378, 404, 417, 446, 480, 511, 560  
 mori 53, 92, 108, 138, 148, 201, 204, 225, 228, 476, 497, 500, 510, 519  
 moriāmur 158  
 morfar 11, 23, 282  
 morfāre 148  
 mōriāris 65, 519  
 mōriātur 63  
 moribus 40, 112, 267, 279, 289, 357, 376, 378, 511, 514  
 moriendum 58  
 moriens 92, 254  
 morientis 219, 228  
 morière 232  
 morieris 159  
 morimur 245  
 moris 372, 416  
 moritur 6, 35, 154, 164, 401  
 moritūrus 439  
 moriuntur 91  
 moror 331, 377  
 mors 9, 58, 79, 154, 155, 164, 170, 176, 222, 231, 280, 281, 308, 318, 319, 336, 375, 383, 467, 500  
 morsu 250  
 morsum 278  
 mortāle 433  
 mortālem 80, 98, 322  
 mortāles 292, 306, 341, 443  
 mortalia 167, 322, 346, 377, 422, 448  
 mortālibus 110, 228, 233, 268, 269, 315, 523  
 mortālis 189  
 mortalitātis 432  
 mortaliūm 36, 257, 280, 360  
 morte 31, 60, 65, 161, 178, 234, 288, 292, 421, 471, 501  
 mortem 89, 97, 225, 235, 339, 379, 395  
 mortes 149  
 morti 98, 252, 370, 479, 500  
 mortifera 462  
 mortis 62, 90, 120, 129, 204, 291, 315, 334, 336, 379, 391, 516  
 mortua 266  
 mortuārum 68  
 mortui 315  
 mortuis 74  
 mortuo 160, 487  
 mortuōrum 500, 519  
 mortuos 195  
 mortuum 45  
 mortuus 94, 110  
 morum 6, 69, 335, 400, 445, 527  
 mos 397, 430, 450, 502  
 moschum 446  
 Moses 65  
 motibus 402  
 motu 28, 112, 203, 318, 480  
 motus 128, 146  
 moveant 108  
 moveantur 502  
 movēbo 127  
 movent 71  
 moventes 499  
 movēre 381, 440  
 movēri 97  
 moveris 104, 195, 218, 291  
 movet 53, 85  
 mox 82  
 Mu. 137  
 mucro 147  
 mugitus 148  
 mulcēbant 480  
 mulctā 191  
 mulctat 191  
 mulctāre 434  
 muller 24, 33, 79, 248, 269, 363, 451, 469, 506, 519  
 muliērem 489  
 muliēres 77, 167, 169  
 muliērum 290  
 multa 30, 61, 162, 238, 239 (scēpe), 304, 357  
 multārum 153  
 multas 126  
 multi 31, 73, 104, 106, 406  
 multiplicāta 288  
 multis 66, 74, 88, 130, 323, 373, 514, 522, 525  
 multitudinis 56, 291  
 multitudo 87  
 multo 176  
 multōrum 36, 235, 368  
 multis 91, 122, 136, 195, 254, 284, 485  
 multum 9, 13, 37, 331  
 munda 310  
 mundānum 435  
 mundi 24, 45, 102, 142, 204, 334, 350, 351, 430, 462  
 mundis 310  
 munditer 146, 274  
 munditia 9  
 munditiis 431  
 mundius 266  
 mundo 216, 253, 285, 323, 500  
 mundum 367, 435, 463  
 mundus 286, 380, 403, 474  
 munera 4, 98, 129, 300, 444  
 munere 135, 150, 416  
 muneribus 283  
 munerum 56  
 munita 413  
 munitum 294, 422  
 munus 340, 387, 413, 480  
 munuscula 280  
 murem 99, 234  
 murice 56  
 murmur 39  
 murmurant 156  
 murmurare 192, 412  
 muros 162  
 murum 95  
 murus 147  
 mus 53, 137, 321, 404, 499  
 Musa 85, 138, 151  
 Musæ 381  
 Musas 272  
 musca 99, 141  
 muscas 24  
 musca 176  
 mussitant 283  
 muta 128  
 mutābile 305, 423, 483  
 mutābilis 238  
 mutæ 330  
 mutāmur 310, 457  
 mutandis 243  
 mutant 52, 155, 173  
 mutantur 310, 457, 479, 516  
 mutāre 84, 349, 482  
 mutāri 7, 123, 218, 231, 263, 516  
 mutarier 157  
 mutat 86, 130, 205, 210  
 mutāta 465

mutato 363  
 mutatas 171  
 mutatio 241, 212, 418  
 mutationem 256  
 mutato 378  
 mutatur 366  
 mutatus 360  
 mutavere 464  
 mutavit 160  
 mutire 319  
 mutio 48  
 mutua 462  
 mutuari 436  
 mutus 211, 341  
 Mutuum 70, 210, 425

## N.

nania 82  
 nantes 24, 115, 393  
 nantis 318  
 naribus 53, 230, 270, 447,  
 524, 527  
 naris 100  
 narrabile 205  
 narrabilis 165  
 narrando 216, 263, 284  
 narrans 260  
 narrare 362, 404  
 narras 36, 450, 463  
 narrata 146  
 narratur 191, 243, 378  
 narret 365  
 narro 470  
 nascens 218, 306  
 nascentes 208  
 nascentur 108  
 nascitur 321  
 nasci 34, 204, 316, 350  
 nascitur 216, 308  
 nascitur 99, 215, 245, 336,  
 502  
 nascuntur 185, 366  
 naso 306, 341, 478, 523  
 nasum 120, 274  
 nasus 295  
 nata 180, 195, 237, 344  
 natæ 220  
 natale 260, 411  
 natam 221, 299  
 natare 77, 332  
 natat 321  
 natator 189  
 natet 254  
 nati 29, 132, 184, 281, 362,  
 420, 510, 513  
 nationes 331  
 nativitas 197  
 nationum 108  
 natum 157  
 natura 7, 29, 33, 35, 56,  
 104, 128, 141, 153, 154, 178,  
 182, 211, 233, 234, 252, 253,  
 276, 285, 291, 297, 342, 347,  
 375, 461, 497, 498, 503, 526,  
 527

natura 23, 85, 90, 123, 129,  
 210, 225, 263, 313, 314, 389,  
 482, 496  
 naturale 89  
 naturalem 255  
 naturalibus 173  
 naturalia 387  
 naturam 78, 79, 104, 190, 246,  
 420, 455  
 naturata 246  
 natus 170, 254, 257, 261, 286,  
 407  
 naufragia 339, 451, 524  
 naufragio 359  
 naufragium 53, 167, 260,  
 318, 493  
 naufragus 439  
 nauum 135  
 nauseam 476, 506  
 nauta 43  
 nautas 44  
 navem 45, 478  
 navi 474  
 navibus 442  
 navigamus 308  
 navigare 172  
 navigia 234  
 navis 465  
 navita 379, 470  
 Nazarenus 158  
 nebula 312  
 nebulonem 278  
 necem 404, 461  
 necessaria 40, 162  
 necessarius 481  
 necessarium 96, 137, 197,  
 519, 523  
 necessarius 19  
 necesse 138, 222, 322, 334,  
 365, 367, 373, 406, 420  
 necessitas 11, 27, 95, 139,  
 179, 221, 464  
 necessitate 113, 510  
 necessitatem 155  
 necessitates 259  
 necessitati 485  
 necessitatis 103  
 necessitudinis 292  
 necis 259  
 nectar 494  
 nectaris 127  
 nefanda 309  
 nefandi 422  
 nefas 30, 60, 95, 108, 326,  
 398, 434, 447, 465, 499, 518  
 nefasti 377  
 negabam 310  
 negabimus 293  
 negant 381  
 negare 372  
 negat 27, 91, 195, 284, 526  
 negata 271  
 negaverit 360  
 negavit 228  
 neges 321  
 neget 382  
 neglecta 128, 525  
 negligas 248

negligentiam 9, 391, 469  
 negligere 325  
 negligi 308  
 negligimus 96  
 negligit 449  
 negligitur 54  
 nego 205, 255  
 negotia 15  
 negotiationem 212  
 negotii 113  
 negotiis 36, 257, 319, 360,  
 387, 522  
 negotio 131, 189, 501  
 negotium 118, 478  
 neminem 161, 203, 427, 483  
 nemini 6, 39, 96, 204, 367,  
 430, 503  
 nemo 5, 9, 20, 53, 73, 85,  
 99, 114, 132, 166, 186, 236,  
 210, 244, 245, 284, 298, 312,  
 361, 366, 373, 399, 448, 473,  
 475, 478, 502  
 nemus 147, 412, 507, 518  
 nepotes 14  
 Neptunum 49, 167  
 nequam 46  
 nequeo 78, 127  
 nequicquam 239, 486  
 nequit 388  
 nequior 15  
 nequiores 12  
 nequit 3, 104, 448  
 nequitias 347  
 nervi 483  
 nervosa 234, 451  
 nescia 7, 148, 412  
 nescias 167  
 nesciam 251  
 nescias 297, 387  
 nesciet 369, 419  
 nescio 69, 190, 308, 430  
 nescire 251, 281, 309  
 nescis 385, 388, 466, 503  
 nescit 4, 37, 42, 53, 268, 304,  
 317, 329, 356, 368, 382, 492,  
 527  
 nescitur 19  
 nescius 70, 429  
 Nestoris 13  
 neuter 224  
 neutrum 94  
 nidificatis 155  
 nidis 329  
 nidore 45, 280, 456  
 nidorem 59  
 niger 3, 43, 62  
 nigrae 147  
 nigris 341  
 nigro 393  
 nihil 63, 105, 120, 122, 147,  
 151, 154, 157, 194, 238, 244,  
 273, 288, 310, 314, 353, 354,  
 389, 408, 411, 455, 476, 498,  
 506, 509  
 nihilii 237  
 nihilo 74, 113, 135, 176, 279  
 nihilum 74  
 nil 152, 162, 240, 443

Nili 118, 393  
 Nilo 476, 515  
 nimbis 187  
 nimio 151  
 nimios 336  
 nim̄rum 63, 130, 224  
 nimis 249, 298  
 nimium 130, 224, 299, 300,  
 304, 306, 387, 502  
 nitendum 450  
 nitent 11, 208, 487, 490  
 nites 231  
 nitescere 32  
 nitet 282, 285, 405  
 niti 371  
 nitidum 424  
 n̄tidus 104  
 nititur 91, 116  
 nitōrem 344  
 nive 493  
 niveā 109  
 nives 45, 176  
 nobile 319  
 nobilis 453  
 nobilissima 190  
 nobilitas 139, 384, 527  
 nobilitat 497  
 nobilitate 179  
 nobis 58, 281, 313  
 nobiscum 421  
 noceat 10, 413, 503  
 nocendi 217  
 nocens 114, 194  
 nocent 72, 109, 116  
 nocentem 399, 463  
 nocentibus 229  
 nocentius 264  
 nocentum 299  
 nocere 255, 285, 346  
 nocet 4, 18, 40, 78, 123, 160,  
 180, 188, 287  
 nocivum 333  
 nocte 81, 112, 171, 287, 349, 505  
 noctem 272, 338, 427, 429  
 noctes 522  
 noctis 346, 469, 475  
 nocturnos 193  
 nocuere 298  
 nocuerunt 46  
 nocuisses 110  
 nocuit 415, 461  
 nodo 217  
 nodosam 462  
 nodus 250  
 nolentem 92, 121  
 nolentis 455  
 nolis 106  
 nolle 160  
 nolo 398  
 nolunt 109  
 nomen 7, 34, 51, 165, 173,  
 181, 213, 270, 273, 283, 415,  
 426, 463, 506  
 nomina 193, 377, 391  
 nomine 3, 55, 171, 240, 294,  
 306, 378, 385, 501  
 nominis 63, 178, 185, 213,  
 440, 495

non 512  
 nonnunquam 350  
 nono 372  
 nonum 288  
 norant 292  
 norint 299  
 norit 310  
 norma 236, 363, 526  
 nos 183, 353  
 noscant 79  
 noscere 160  
 nosces 399  
 nosmetipsos 75  
 nosset 145  
 noster 322  
 nostra 327  
 nostri 331  
 nostris 309  
 nostrum 281  
 nota 61  
 notabilia 39  
 notae 525  
 notandi 13  
 notandum 61  
 notare 45, 61  
 notat 413  
 noti 287  
 notior 251  
 notis 144  
 notissima 47  
 notitiam 32, 46  
 notus 164  
 Notus 211, 430  
 nova 171, 491  
 novandum 269  
 novantur 457  
 novas 251  
 novērit 391  
 novi 7, 185, 265  
 novimus 288  
 novisse 223, 237  
 novissima 59, 101  
 novisti 425  
 novit 131, 197, 238, 240,  
 358, 369  
 novitas 105  
 novitate 92  
 novitatis 104  
 nox 187, 230, 303  
 noxa 206, 440  
 noxae 207  
 noxia 404  
 noxiam 243  
 noxiōrum 84  
 nube 164  
 nubem 306  
 nubere 421, 426, 481  
 nubes 76, 318  
 nubet 466  
 nubibus 171, 385  
 nubilla 91, 180, 339, 424,  
 457  
 nuce 171, 364  
 nucees 336  
 nucleum 364  
 nudā 108  
 nudam 268  
 nudare 58, 91, 179

nudata 237  
 nudo 257  
 nudos 232  
 nudum 88, 178  
 nugae 142, 489  
 nugarum 430  
 nugas 214, 468  
 nugis 17, 30  
 nulla 8, 31, 152, 235  
 nullatēnus 194  
 nulli 6, 130, 329  
 nullius 125  
 nullos 36  
 nullum 4, 7, 21, 43, 171  
 nullus 34, 57, 402, 475  
 numen 281, 293, 294, 406  
 numerābis 91  
 numeranda 336  
 numerantur 136, 458, 510  
 numerare 324  
 numerat 137  
 numero 44, 115, 393, 521  
 numeros 424, 466  
 numerosus 110  
 numerus 76, 518  
 Numici 266  
 numina 183  
 numine 81, 433, 497  
 numinibus 329  
 nummātum 37  
 nummi 3  
 nummis 87  
 nummo 522  
 nummōrum 360  
 nummos 296, 337, 355, 423  
 numnum 244  
 nummus 346  
 nunc 285, 377  
 nuncia 452  
 nunquam 453, 522  
 nuper 177  
 nupta 415  
 nuptiae 105, 144  
 nuptum 156  
 nurus 156  
 nusquam 147  
 nutant 92  
 nutrias 354  
 nutrit 459  
 nutrix 122  
 nutu 144

## O.

obducere 467  
 obducitur 409  
 obducta 306  
 obdura 328  
 obeam 456  
 obediunt 325  
 oberrat 401  
 obesa 26  
 obesse 130, 481  
 obest 138  
 obitum 326, 473  
 obitura 67  
 objiciunt 213

oblectant 143  
 oblectat 41  
 obligatio 347  
 oblige 38  
 obliqua 405  
 obliquationibus 83  
 oblite .00  
 oblitus 516  
 oblitia 301  
 oblitio 131  
 oblitisci 105, 110, 237, 319  
 oblitiscitur 63  
 oblitiscuntur 110  
 obolo 481  
 obolus 72  
 obrepere 314, 490  
 obrupit 124, 280  
 obscenus 462  
 obscura 435, 414, 482  
 obscuri 333  
 obscurus 301  
 obscurum 142, 363  
 obscurus 41  
 obscuro 81  
 obsepta 508  
 obsequens 505  
 obsequi 430  
 obsequium 234  
 obseratis 525  
 observantior 302  
 observantissimus 467  
 obsidet 176  
 obsit 225  
 obsolere 32  
 obsonas 418  
 obsonium 316  
 obstant 121  
 obstante 282  
 obstantibus 184  
 obstat 144, 268, 493  
 obstatu 253  
 obstruxit 361  
 obtemperare 194  
 obtemperatio 197  
 obtineat 469  
 obtinet 96  
 obtine 336  
 obtinent 303, 352  
 obtinet 22  
 obtinetur 203  
 obtulit 524  
 obtuldi 96  
 obtulit 37, 61  
 obumbrari 173  
 obumbratur 505  
 occasio 77, 259, 399  
 occasione 217  
 occasionem 301  
 occasu 470  
 occasus 508  
 occident 310  
 occidentem 334  
 occidenti 187  
 occidere 97, 109  
 occidisti 336  
 occidit 240  
 occidit 515  
 occidunt 58

occipitulum 515  
 occiso 443  
 occubuit 230, 435  
 occultae 451  
 occultavi 143  
 occu te 198  
 occultior 528  
 occultiores 292  
 occulto 405, 479  
 occupat 67, 102, 116, 282  
 333  
 occupata 464  
 occupato 164  
 occupatum 119, 169  
 occurras 106  
 occurrat 234  
 occurrendum 420  
 occurrit 294  
 occurrite 486  
 oceano 260  
 oceanus 485  
 octavus 408  
 oculatus 334  
 oculeus 152  
 oculi 42, 132, 282, 335  
 oculis 16, 96, 118, 152, 205,  
 206, 284, 286, 341, 414, 445,  
 491  
 oculo 268  
 oculos 101, 213, 324, 347,  
 353, 467  
 oculum 23, 180, 261  
 odere 499  
 odierint 240  
 odieris 18  
 odierit 160, 199  
 odierunt 287, 470  
 odi 152, 304  
 odia 5, 188  
 odilis 472  
 odimus 85  
 odio 63, 235, 307, 431, 422  
 odiosum 467  
 odiosus 156  
 odisse 348  
 odit 30, 33, 87, 183, 269, 364,  
 367, 382  
 odium 37, 166, 183, 250, 202,  
 489, 500  
 odor 208  
 odorem 384  
 odores 484  
 odoribus 284  
 (Edipus 72  
 Ofellus 251  
 offender 276, 490  
 offendat 368  
 offendere 197, 373  
 offendet 131  
 offendit 385  
 offendisse 222  
 offendunt 457  
 offerant 370  
 offeras 39  
 officere 508  
 officet 267  
 officia 469, 494  
 officii 151, 292, 373

officio 101, 113, 134, 138,  
 152, 292  
 officium 153, 189, 195, 261,  
 336, 386  
 ohe 304  
 oicam 267  
 oieant 361  
 oient 17  
 olet 98, 238, 446, 518  
 olfacere 447  
 oldae 270  
 olim 285  
 olitor 404  
 olivae 223  
 olla 123  
 Olores 184  
 Olympi 93  
 Olympiace 419  
 Olympo 23  
 omisiss 500  
 omisissus 46  
 omnem 7  
 omnes 9, 33, 38, 41, 62, 73,  
 77, 78, 79, 113, 228, 282,  
 411, 470, 474  
 omnia 3, 23, 36, 113, 168,  
 172, 193, 198, 226, 278, 282,  
 301, 309, 310, 311, 312 (scape),  
 340, 351, 429, 441, 460  
 omnibus 5, 19, 53, 74, 80,  
 100, 172, 201, 220, 236, 248,  
 260, 310, 371, 509  
 omnino 256, 276, 301  
 Omnipotentis 249  
 omnis 223, 282  
 omnium 517  
 onerabat 398  
 onus 173, 178, 203, 371, 377,  
 450, 523  
 onustum 59  
 opem 17, 404, 473  
 opera 38, 264, 298, 325, 340,  
 400  
 opere 31, 104  
 operum 29, 55, 176, 305  
 operandi 233  
 operatur 204  
 operculum 85  
 opere 42, 490  
 operi 424  
 operibus 117  
 operis 119, 340  
 operosa 102  
 operosum 307  
 operata 163, 377  
 operata 451  
 operum 48  
 operum 78  
 opes 61, 97, 131, 134, 154,  
 155, 163, 213, 236, 241, 274,  
 324, 362, 398, 403, 414, 443,  
 471, 472, 490  
 officem 316  
 opimae 18  
 opimis 186  
 opimum 482  
 opinio 242, 334  
 opinione 259, 334, 507

opiniónem 157, 420  
 opitulandum 339  
 opitulári 151  
 optator 265  
 opium 361  
 oportet 84, 97, 140, 167, 185,  
 190, 201, 222, 226, 237, 307,  
 322, 335, 345, 378, 407, 473,  
 492, 498  
 oportuit 34  
 oppidí 208  
 opportúna 277, 404  
 opportúno 264  
 oppósito 165  
 oppósitus 101  
 opprimítur 218, 595  
 opprobria 15, 350, 459  
 opprobrium 214  
 optábis 427  
 optandi 388  
 optare 416  
 optaret 501  
 optas 414  
 optat 22, 61  
 optátan 144, 371  
 optet 388  
 optima 29, 99, 279, 347, 482  
 optíni 59, 153  
 optímo 78  
 optimos 129  
 optimum 16, 121, 233  
 optimus 56, 99, 115, 120,  
 243, 245  
 opto 205  
 optúma 289  
 opulenta 149  
 opulentiam 141  
 opulento 118  
 opum 61, 148, 508  
 opus 4, 7, 23, 24, 39, 44, 68,  
 79, 87, 88, 107, 118, 126,  
 137, 151, 165, 191, 193, 221,  
 232, 241, 252, 262, 282, 295,  
 325, 387, 408, 472, 496  
 ora 65, 145, 202, 205, 281,  
 303, 352, 466, 505  
 oríbis 419  
 oracúla 222  
 oráre 414, 518  
 orat 524  
 oráte 494  
 oratio 21, 99, 132, 141, 225,  
 304, 361, 394, 434, 483  
 oratióne 379  
 oratiónes 171  
 oratióni 233  
 oratiónis 203  
 orátor 5, 464, 518  
 oratóres 216  
 orbe 23, 281, 324, 325, 342  
 orbem 296, 396  
 orbes 485  
 orbis 54, 63, 274, 422, 428,  
 446, 475  
 orbita 2.3  
 orcus 380  
 oríline 157, 342  
 ordinem 223

ordo 208, 215, 350  
 ore 28, 62, 100, 117, 201,  
 221, 319, 382, 402, 450, 466,  
 474, 487  
 Orestem 526  
 Orexim 6  
 ori 228  
 orientem 334  
 orig. 526  
 orígíne 245  
 oris 56, 59  
 ór tur 112, 343, 475  
 oritúrum 268  
 oriundí 344  
 oriuntur 10  
 ornamentum 490  
 ornant 143  
 ornáre 243  
 ornat 100, 284  
 ornáti 165  
 ornátum 202, 550  
 ornátur 148  
 ornátus 242  
 oro 189, 226  
 orphaní 168  
 orta 310  
 ortu 508  
 ortum 268  
 os 20, 63, 173  
 oscitat 317  
 oscúla 29, 184  
 ossa 142, 234, 413, 452  
 ossibus 488  
 ostendére 390  
 ostendérem 477  
 ostendis 390  
 ostentat 17, 364  
 ostentatiónum 508  
 ostentátor 313  
 ostentátur 472  
 ostia 393  
 ostro 242  
 osdrus 18  
 oti 142  
 otia 49, 148, 279, 432  
 otii 143, 455, 501  
 otio 113, 464  
 otioso 527  
 otiosum 341  
 otium 79, 208, 247, 293, 396,  
 478  
 ova 7, 336  
 ovanti 404  
 ovem 477  
 oves 155, 310, 311  
 ovile 88  
 ovium 315  
 ovo 3, 46  
 ovum 215, 286

P.

pábulum 89  
 pace 3, 31, 36, 49, 56, 172,  
 220, 266, 392, 399, 481  
 pacem 87, 163, 180, 231, 427,  
 430

pací 468  
 pacis 139, 142, 296, 298, 467  
 480  
 pactióne 492  
 pacto 29, 244, 307, 355, 453  
 pactum 18, 290  
 Pæan 82  
 Pæoniæ 406  
 página 152, 277  
 palanteis 413  
 palantes 431  
 paláto 174, 337, 401  
 palátum 505  
 paleis 95  
 palles 150  
 pallescere 147, 256  
 pallet 31  
 pallio 404, 468  
 palma 482  
 palmæ 67, 419, 504  
 palmam 164  
 palmarium 160  
 palmárum 239  
 palus 441  
 pandere 433  
 pango 134  
 pannus 351  
 papæ 5  
 papaliter 33  
 par 37, 256  
 parábo 414  
 parant 494  
 paras 186, 250  
 parásse 241  
 parat 181, 526  
 paráta 477  
 parati 25  
 parátis 223, 461, 470  
 paráto 11  
 parátum 495  
 parátur 153, 343  
 parátus 8, 172, 225, 235, 415,  
 522  
 Parca 236  
 parca 37, 61  
 parcas 300  
 parce 34  
 parcere 142, 205, 295, 514  
 parcit 128, 229, 255, 396  
 parcite 329  
 parco 265  
 parcunt 360  
 parcus 389  
 pareant 51  
 pareat 24, 297  
 parem 359  
 parendi 91  
 parendo 46  
 parendum 458  
 parens 42, 91, 406, 437  
 parentem 29, 297, 303, 353  
 parentes 45, 85, 197, 204,  
 226, 485  
 parentibus 215  
 parentis 170, 473  
 parentium 91  
 parentum 14  
 parere 302

- pares 25, 343  
 paret 22, 206, 498  
 pari 43, 53, 319, 421  
 paria 39, 262  
 paribus 320, 510  
 Paride 339  
 Paridis 219  
 pariendo 492  
 paries 467  
 parietem 168  
 parit 11, 44, 53, 138, 206,  
 230, 270, 302, 318, 489  
 pariter 65, 76, 137, 306, 310,  
 457, 462  
 parium 195  
 pariunt 18  
 parvula 398  
 Parnassi 222  
 Parnassia 110  
 pars 48, 174, 205, 226, 282,  
 292, 300, 321 (*sepe*), 354,  
 391, 445, 458, 464, 471, 506  
 parsimonia 215, 280, 417,  
 483  
 parsimonie 480  
 parts 252  
 parte 11, 113, 257, 263, 295,  
 302, 340, 463, 470  
 partem 8, 31, 102, 213, 483  
 partes 147, 197  
 parti 416  
 partibus 153, 164, 172, 475  
 particeps 498  
 partem a 197  
 partium 399  
 parturibat 234  
 partum 166, 216, 331  
 parturit 108  
 paruerit 256  
 parum 221  
 parva 314, 322, 421  
 parvæ 54, 322  
 parvi 93, 151, 244  
 parvpendo 253  
 parvis 178  
 parvo 242, 354  
 parvo : 14, 250  
 parvula 430  
 pascant 223  
 pascore 408  
 pasci 451  
 pascit 21  
 pascitur 317  
 pascuntur 197  
 passi 147, 300  
 pass bus 145, 417  
 passim 429, 441  
 passis 399  
 passo 163  
 passu 320  
 passura 35  
 passus 338  
 pastillos 93  
 pastoris 40  
 pateat 31, 485  
 patefacimus 48  
 patefacienda 310  
 patefecit 163  
 patella 85  
 patenti 286  
 patentis 318  
 pater 70, 105, 213, 475  
 paterâ 429  
 patere 12  
 paterentur 189  
 paterfamilias 371  
 paterni 143  
 paternum 503  
 patet 38, 148, 193, 207  
 pati 64, 106, 130, 159, 162,  
 208, 211, 214, 225, 227, 232,  
 283, 353, 430, 444  
 patiar 162  
 patiare 202, 450  
 patiens 519  
 patientem 186  
 patienter 178, 402  
 patientia 64, 95, 135, 238,  
 518  
 patientius 288  
 patimur 203, 298, 303, 359  
 patinis 23  
 patior 324  
 patiuntur 443  
 patre 214, 443  
 patrem 197, 345, 417  
 patri 137, 405, 418  
 patria 45, 92, 131, 286, 306,  
 308, 471, 524, 528  
 patriæ 92, 133, 151, 208,  
 248, 288, 322, 365, 436, 494,  
 509, 513  
 patriam 14, 16, 75, 147, 150,  
 340, 485, 528  
 patrias 419  
 patrimonla 283  
 patrimonium 155  
 patris 481, 500, 516  
 patrum 32, 129, 481, 495  
 pâuit 109, 176, 487  
 pauca 192, 496  
 paucorum 320  
 pauci 189, 373, 378  
 paucis 50, 57, 270  
 paucorum 512  
 pauper 106, 118, 227, 257,  
 351, 420, 456, 516  
 paupere 133  
 pauprem 244, 286  
 pauperes 173, 312  
 pauperi 11  
 pauperibus 69  
 pauperiem 208, 283, 345,  
 369  
 pauperies 214  
 pauperis 66, 128, 169  
 paupertas 79, 139, 154, 267,  
 420, 488  
 paupertate 74, 149  
 paupertatem 420  
 paupertatis 178  
 pauperum 242, 319  
 pauxillum 40  
 pavendo 429  
 pavet 187  
 pavone 505  
 pavor 62  
 pax 38, 43, 168, 175, 224,  
 298, 320, 436, 493  
 peccamus 171, 354  
 peccandi 221, 323  
 peccant 425  
 peccantium 342  
 peccare 39, 255, 280, 303,  
 369  
 peccantur 213, 324  
 peccasse 363  
 peccassem 413  
 peccat 184, 227, 305, 369,  
 428  
 peccata 225, 284, 293, 325,  
 356, 362  
 peccatis 10, 293  
 peccato 343  
 peccatum 187, 257  
 peccatur 162, 373  
 peccavero 162  
 peccavit 266  
 peccent 268  
 peccet 436  
 peccetur 257  
 peccori 99  
 peccoris 99  
 peccora 89, 167, 300, 319,  
 346, 377, 385, 460, 503  
 peccore 59, 214, 232, 239,  
 287, 295, 300, 306, 311, 411,  
 432, 451  
 pectoribus 178  
 pectoris 433  
 pectus 26, 29, 123, 165, 176,  
 251, 316, 327, 423, 428,  
 438, 462  
 pedes 447  
 pedum 377  
 pecunia 61, 63, 64, 65, 106,  
 110, 166, 265, 260, 265,  
 277, 323, 333, 350, 355,  
 413, 493, 506  
 pecunie 87, 246  
 pecuniam 61, 242, 366  
 pecuniaria 313  
 pecus 40, 123, 161, 300, 324  
 pede 62, 75, 91, 113, 158,  
 170, 228, 268, 319, 521,  
 378, 379, 383, 396, 397,  
 440, 480  
 pedem 41, 302  
 pedes 81, 116, 190, 214, 250,  
 327, 450  
 pedibus 165, 219, 291, 311,  
 324, 362  
 pedissequæ 356  
 pedites 44  
 pelus 179, 225  
 pelago 165, 379  
 Pelæus 456  
 Pellæo 475  
 pelle 254, 413,  
 pelliculam 178  
 pellis 423, 456  
 pelves 462  
 pendent 152  
 pendeat 47

- pendent 184, 230  
 pendet 74, 87, 245, 369, 373  
 pendis 281  
 pendulus 261  
 pendunt 371  
 penes 526  
 penetralia 227  
 penétrat 384  
 pennâ 287, 437  
 pennas 467  
 pennis 432  
 pensanda 39  
 pensandi 112  
 pensat 13  
 penses 51  
 peperocris 124  
 pepercrit 40  
 pepcrit 234  
 pepulère 139  
 peracta 503  
 peractio 141  
 peragébant 432  
 peragenda 359  
 perâgro 35  
 percipimus 247  
 percipit 500  
 pereontabère 183  
 percôquit 244  
 percussa 107  
 percûti 57  
 perdas 29, 311, 376  
 perdère 19, 135, 305, 362,  
 363, 391, 447  
 perdlâi 83  
 perdîdimus 310  
 perdidisti 325  
 perdidit 22, 43, 145, 159,  
 241, 507  
 perdis 376  
 perdiscendum 200  
 perdit 73, 125  
 perditam 7  
 perdlte 385  
 perditum 225, 425  
 perdo 24  
 perdomentur 293  
 perducitur 297  
 perdunt 55, 188  
 pëream 93  
 përeas 376  
 perëgi 310  
 peregisset 298  
 peregrinantur 143  
 peregrinâri 528  
 peregrinum 355  
 peremptæ 352  
 perennius 114  
 përeunt 99, 500  
 pereunte 178  
 pereuntem 345  
 perfecta 225  
 perfectio 447  
 perfectum 4, 265  
 perfëras 123  
 perferre 430  
 perferundi 111  
 perfo 34, 107, 250  
 perficiendas 116  
 perfida 328  
 perfidis 205  
 perfringi 196  
 pergit 423  
 pergunt 372  
 perhabëto 364  
 perhorruit 428  
 peribunt 236  
 periclitâtur 4, 242, 363  
 periclo 470  
 periculum 461  
 pericula 92, 122, 241  
 periculi 35  
 periculis 96, 130, 139  
 periculo 45, 102, 122, 161,  
 214, 491, 499  
 periculum 53, 217, 265, 285,  
 287, 333, 460  
 periëre 317  
 periisse 244  
 periissem 329  
 periit 244  
 perinde 143, 442  
 perire 75, 259, 280, 302  
 peris 178  
 perisse 349  
 perit 39, 40, 65, 77, 181, 329,  
 334, 367, 437, 506  
 peritat 369  
 periti 177, 452  
 peritis 327, 503  
 përito 64  
 peritâram 101  
 peritûre 385  
 peritus 476, 495  
 perjuria 274  
 perjurio 31  
 perlonginquum 421  
 perlocutus 104  
 permanëbit 103  
 permisceat 291  
 permissu 512  
 permissum 525  
 permista 309  
 permistus 241  
 permittitur 253  
 permittunt 455  
 perniciem 7, 405, 443, 446,  
 527  
 pernicious 121  
 perniciôres 235  
 perniciosior 295  
 perniciôsum 134  
 pernix 166  
 pernoctant 143  
 pernoscas 235  
 pernoscere 104  
 perpendère 194  
 perpëram 304  
 perpersi 203  
 perpëtua 106, 180, 272  
 perpetuam 172, 461  
 perpetuitatem 218  
 perpetua 12, 43, 160  
 perpetuum 233, 479  
 perplexarier 29  
 perumpère 33  
 perscribere 66, 391  
 persequitur 235  
 perseverâre 152  
 personâ 6, 144, 173  
 personæ 365, 396  
 personâlis 6  
 personarum 292, 303  
 personis 205, 320, 333  
 perspexeris 64  
 perspeximus 331  
 perspicacior 152  
 perspicax 502  
 perspicio 460  
 perspicuitas 316  
 perstringis 192  
 persuaserit 386  
 pertæsum 424  
 pertimescam 511  
 pertinacissime 173  
 pertinax 131, 264  
 pertinent 110  
 pertinet 528  
 perturbâri 130  
 perturbatiône 213  
 pertusa 334  
 pertusum 172  
 perveniret 477  
 pervenit 189  
 pervenit 253, 480  
 perversas 82, 310  
 pervertit 29  
 pervidendis 502  
 pervius 9  
 pervivo 111  
 pervorsus 96  
 pervulgatæ 523  
 pes 254, 478  
 pessima 59, 205  
 pessimo 175  
 pessimos 129  
 pessimum 189, 218, 232, 432  
 pessimus 171  
 pestem 81, 200  
 pesti 351  
 pestis 121, 291  
 pestium 313  
 petâmus 2  
 petant 470  
 petas 72, 117, 151  
 petat 181, 244, 296  
 pete 50, 470  
 petëbat 490  
 petendo 164, 194  
 petentibus 61, 239  
 pëtère 95, 181  
 peti 416  
 petiit 388  
 petimus 50, 52, 144, 217  
 petis 34, 388, 523  
 petit 31, 37, 192, 447, 511  
 petita 82, 114, 126  
 petitis 370  
 petitur 321  
 peto 266  
 petulans 94  
 petulantiam 477  
 Phaeton 148, 501  
 phalanges 76  
 phalëras 7

phalēris 487  
 pharctria 254  
 phasalum 491  
 Philomela 356  
 philosophi 377  
 philosophia 79, 301, 331  
 philosopho 263  
 philosophorum 10, 199  
 philosophum 76  
 Phœbo 102, 147  
 Phœbus 339  
 phrenōsis 65, 619  
 Phryges 418  
 pia 197  
 piacula 200, 456  
 piaculum 319  
 piandum 60  
 pice 243  
 picata 263  
 picis 332  
 pictura 21, 243, 424  
 Pier dum 35  
 piētas 98, 103, 145, 197, 329,  
 396, 471, 499  
 pietate 33, 193, 496  
 pietatis 323  
 piget 37, 392  
 pigēbit 458  
 piger 274, 434  
 piget 222, 270  
 pignora 185  
 pignore 355, 465  
 pignus 322  
 pigrorum 191  
 pil 147  
 pilas 81  
 pilo 74  
 pilos 47  
 pilum 210  
 pingit 490  
 pingue 403  
 Lingues 236  
 pingul 93  
 pinum 342, 379  
 pinus 405  
 pio 120, 297  
 pios 172  
 piper 484  
 piscari 32, 168  
 piscator 310  
 piscem 79, 96, 467  
 pisces 47, 211, 505  
 pisci 370  
 piscis 47  
 plum 434  
 pius 114, 119  
 placare 186  
 placeant 403  
 placeas 153, 478  
 placēbant 103  
 placēbit 143  
 placendi 138, 254  
 placeus 206  
 placent 281, 352, 487  
 placentia 5  
 placere 133  
 Place: 63, 163, 178, 187, 214,  
 248, 283

placida 520  
 placidam 252  
 placidi 227, 486  
 placidia 287  
 placidissime 436  
 placidos 329  
 placitum 190, 471  
 placui 214  
 placuisse 343  
 placuit 99, 142, 240, 323  
 plaga 279  
 plagis 223  
 plangere 221  
 plango 134  
 plantas 47  
 plātāni 504  
 Plato 19  
 Platōne 217  
 Platōnem 331  
 plaudite 506  
 plaudo 337  
 Plantinus 412  
 plebeo 319  
 plebem 200  
 plebes 363  
 plebis 276  
 plebs 261  
 plectantur 48  
 plectentur 55  
 plectrum 15  
 plectuntur 77, 372  
 plena 30, 76, 172, 193, 222,  
 448  
 pleno 346  
 plenum 149, 323  
 plenus 68, 164  
 plerisque 233  
 plerosque 241  
 plerumque 402, 478  
 plorare 77  
 plorat 24  
 ploro 200  
 plens 187  
 pluit 282  
 plumbens 169  
 plura 37, 133, 182, 359, 360,  
 443  
 plures 23, 40, 76, 84, 189,  
 241, 413  
 plurima 175, 471, 490,  
 503  
 plurim 173  
 plurimum 84, 136  
 plurimus 32  
 pluris 211  
 plus 151, 248, 359  
 plusquam 250  
 pluteum 252  
 Pintus 461  
 pluvia 230  
 pluviam 467  
 poculum 426, 453  
 podāgram 462  
 poema 243, 424  
 poemata 253  
 poena 32, 48, 55, 64, 112, 202,  
 222, 273, 290, 291, 313,  
 322, 342, 445, 477

poena 303  
 poenam 195, 208, 213, 324,  
 365, 418, 514  
 poenas 10, 144, 157, 171, 277,  
 323, 370, 434, 435  
 poenis 429  
 poeniteat 379  
 poenitēbit 166  
 poenitendum 7  
 poenitentia 370, 415, 494  
 poenitet 136, 138, 363  
 Poenus 199  
 poeta 78, 432  
 poetæ 31, 87, 111, 210,  
 479  
 poetam 259  
 poetas 458  
 poetis 224, 282, 331, 448  
 poetæ 245, 408, 421, 468  
 poli 91  
 pollet 33  
 pollice 115  
 polliceri 258  
 pollicitando 463  
 pollicitis 347  
 polium 164  
 poma 251, 352, 355, 393, 411,  
 448  
 pōmifer 132  
 pomis 403  
 pomo 415  
 pomorum 23  
 pompæ 68  
 Pompeii 56  
 Pompelius 220  
 Pompōni 369  
 pomum 107  
 ponat 129  
 pondēra 153, 154  
 ponderare 194  
 ponderari 491  
 pondērat 137  
 pondere 28, 61, 66, 92, 149,  
 227, 420, 521  
 pondus 71, 139, 162, 161,  
 247, 277, 290  
 pōnēbat 474  
 ponere 65, 279, 450  
 ponit 36, 233, 359  
 pōn tur 83, 295  
 ponte 275  
 pōntem 231  
 Pont ce 378, 441  
 ponto 76  
 pontus 104, 310, 355, 464  
 ponunt 21  
 popinæ 410  
 poplitibus 235  
 popultris 32  
 populea 356  
 populentur 286  
 populi 20, 35, 119, 121, 162,  
 210, 332, 406, 421, 506  
 populus 312  
 populo 4, 70, 139, 208, 283,  
 475, 520, 524, 560  
 populorum 15, 285  
 populos 316, 492

- pōpulum 7, 150, 306, 337,  
   303  
 pōpulus 290, 302, 403, 466,  
   478, 484  
 pōpulus 504  
 porci 140  
 porcum 100  
 porrigine 140  
 porrigit 330  
 portæ 393  
 portas 42, 286, 473  
 portat 107, 337  
 portenta 437  
 portio 124  
 portu 172  
 portum 57, 185, 192, 359  
 portus 470  
 posse 129  
 poscente 74  
 poscentem 11  
 poscentes 464  
 posces 262  
 poscetur 423  
 poscimus 124  
 poscit 126, 279, 527  
 posco 521  
 postæ 317  
 postis 87  
 posito 355  
 posse 172, 335, 338  
 possessio 88, 182, 522  
 possessione 90  
 possessionem 141  
 possessionam 125  
 possideant 61  
 possidentem 283  
 possidentis 167, 224  
 possidet 143, 227  
 possidētis 480  
 possidetur 54  
 possim 417  
 possit 20, 194, 264  
 possum 273, 283  
 possūmus 248, 282  
 postēri 60, 486  
 posterior 372  
 posterīori 1 (*bis*), 302  
 postēris 503  
 posteritas 267, 450  
 posteritate 340  
 posteritātis 46  
 postēro 46  
 Posthūme 81, 98, 481  
 postliniini 196  
 postmōdo 240  
 postrēma 226  
 postremo 225, 347  
 post-scenia 501  
 postulāre 261  
 postūlas 167, 443  
 postulat 368  
 postules 176  
 postulet 345, 364  
 posuere 12  
 potæ 66, 384, 429  
 potandi 203  
 potat 332  
 potens 164  
 potentem 181  
 potentes 48, 157  
 potentia 186, 196, 210, 291,  
   401  
 potentiam 368  
 potentior 34, 129  
 potentis 92  
 potentius 33  
 potēric 148, 193  
 potēro 303  
 potes 106, 279, 352  
 potest 123, 150, 186, 218,  
   237, 265, 298, 361, 307  
 potestas 76, 78, 100, 201,  
   291, 322, 326, 331, 442  
 potestāte 307, 340, 467  
 potestātem 76  
 potestātes 411  
 potio 495  
 potiōne 248  
 potiōnis 141, 454  
 potior 154, 324  
 potiri 56, 367, 483  
 potissimum 151, 165  
 potitur 56  
 potius 467  
 potuisse 350  
 potuisset 301  
 potuit 122, 223, 251  
 potum 495  
 potus 315  
 præbes 138  
 præcedente 478  
 præcēpi 310  
 præceps 273, 362, 390  
 præcepta 152, 207, 212  
 præceptis 325, 462, 504  
 præcipientur 90  
 præcipies 373  
 præcipit 251  
 præcipitantur 403  
 præcipitavit 367  
 præcipitem 190  
 præcipiti 267, 306  
 præcipitio 208  
 præcipitium 1  
 præcipue 196  
 præcipuum 259  
 præclāra 30, 165, 238, 413  
 præclāri 189  
 præclāro 214  
 præclārum 300  
 præcōci 304  
 præcognitum 269  
 præconia 185  
 præcordia 24, 306, 390  
 præcurrere 133  
 præcurrunt 50  
 præda 50, 83, 126  
 prædam 174  
 prædantur 433  
 prædatur 256  
 prædica 18  
 prædicāre 76  
 prædicatio 64  
 præditum 474  
 præferenda 38, 169  
 præferendum 300  
 præfert 41  
 præfica 433  
 præfulgebāt 100  
 præhabitur 176  
 prælia 152, 223, 316, 377,  
   524  
 prælio 173, 360  
 præmia 70, 158, 215, 299,  
   381, 419, 429, 524  
 præmii 197  
 præmium 150, 155, 470, 490  
 præmunitus 340  
 prænomine 133  
 præparata 203  
 præponens 430  
 præpotentes 117  
 præripere 29  
 præruptus 182  
 præsens 7, 199, 210  
 præsentē 298  
 præsentem 89, 243  
 præsentēs 89  
 præsentī 487  
 præsentia 22, 230, 300, 405  
 præsentibus 429  
 præsentis 90  
 præsepibus 161  
 præsertim 76, 169  
 præsidia 278  
 præsidio 363  
 præsta 413  
 præstant 370  
 præstanti 513  
 præstāre 115, 327, 363, 368,  
   464  
 præstas 62  
 præstat 5, 270, 405  
 præstent 81  
 præstet 103  
 præstigne 171  
 præstinxit 366  
 præstititā 246  
 præsto 150, 440  
 præsumendum 294  
 præsumitur 415  
 præsumuntur 112, 311  
 prætenduntur 273  
 prætērea 506  
 præterit 253  
 præterit 187, 274  
 præteritā 22  
 præteriti 12  
 præteritorum 22, 151, 194  
 præteritos 300  
 præteritum 155  
 prætermittendis 130  
 præterquam 426  
 prætexit 55  
 prætūlit 41  
 prævalebit 212  
 prævidet 22, 30  
 prævorti 398, 411  
 præudent 150  
 præudio 274  
 prædium 339  
 præta 52, 147  
 præva 55, 150, 197  
 prævi 452

- pravus 89, 321  
 precābor 375  
 precando 79  
 precāri 109  
 precor 172, 520  
 preces 125  
 precibus 189, 226  
 preciosa 30  
 precor 70, 104, 223  
 premātur 283  
 premente 404  
 premit 64, 139, 209, 279  
 prēmuntur 84  
 premunt 186, 270, 334  
 presentibus 135  
 pretis 184  
 pretio 12, 98, 212, 265, 311,  
 438, 450, 499, 516, 520  
 pretiosa 4  
 pretium 51, 34, 38, 104, 106,  
 151, 163, 250, 271, 314, 513,  
 521  
 Priami 13, 504  
 pridie 392  
 prima 416  
 primis 5  
 primitivus 29  
 primitiva 78  
 primogenituræ 196  
 primos 103, 289  
 primus 17, 514  
 princeps 118, 434  
 principales 352  
 principatu 173  
 principe 120, 186  
 principes 37  
 principia 97, 314  
 principii 217, 330  
 principis 310  
 principis 502  
 principium 27, 75, 149,  
 411  
 principum 363  
 prior 353, 370, 446  
 priores 3, 416  
 priori 1  
 prioribus 256  
 prioris 86  
 priorum 223  
 prisca 32, 36, 145  
 Prisce 404  
 Prisci 245  
 pristina 399  
 prius 67, 267, 271, 293,  
 309  
 priusquam 248  
 privata 177, 344  
 privato 215, 350  
 privatorum 53  
 privatum 203  
 privatis 205  
 privilegia 112  
 proavos 107  
 probā 432  
 probæ 406  
 probandi 314  
 probant 18  
 probantur 18  
 probaris 162  
 probat 86, 114, 316, 513  
 probata 497  
 probatur 103  
 probet 265  
 probetur 311  
 probiorem 345  
 probitas 30, 279  
 probitatis 271, 453  
 probō 98, 493  
 probos 118, 357  
 probri 364  
 probum 138  
 procedere 284  
 procedunt 440  
 procella 107, 524  
 procellas 395  
 procedrem 407  
 procedes 303  
 procedum 90  
 processerit 356, 419  
 processus 411  
 procreantur 40  
 Procris 250  
 procubuit 64  
 procul 193, 258, 434, 506  
 procumbat 248  
 procumbit 441  
 proclerat 51  
 proclere 145, 560  
 proclit 328  
 prodesse 409, 508  
 prodest 18, 55, 63, 123, 265,  
 268, 364, 378, 388, 441,  
 515  
 prodigus 166  
 prodit 95  
 prodire 105  
 proditis 18  
 proditor 389  
 proditorem 346  
 prodicit 73  
 produxi 34  
 profani 345, 508  
 profanum 68, 304, 427  
 profecto 105, 237, 270,  
 311  
 profertur 373  
 proferre 164, 487  
 professa 188  
 profici 111  
 proficiente 428  
 proficiscar 300  
 proficit 78, 292, 368  
 proficiunt 378  
 profuerit 37  
 profuit 377, 512  
 profundum 80  
 profusus 16  
 progénérant 129, 251  
 prognatus 46  
 progravat 369  
 progredi 283  
 progrediatur 458  
 progrediēre 131  
 prohibens 407  
 prohibet 257, 369  
 prohibetur 358  
 prohibitum 218  
 projectus 7  
 prole 308, 403, 433  
 promens 482  
 promereat 261  
 promeret 304  
 promes 286  
 promissaris 388  
 promissis 369  
 promittere 347, 388  
 promittunt 387  
 promovet 89  
 promptu 151, 193, 356  
 promptum 251, 478  
 promptus 130, 527  
 proniores 152  
 prono 273  
 pronuba 232  
 pronunciandum 233  
 pronus 44  
 propagatur 487  
 prope 357  
 propera 466  
 properamus 418  
 properandus 473  
 properat 7, 263  
 prope 368  
 properamus 151  
 propino 157  
 propinqui 45  
 propinquitate 357  
 propinquitati 341  
 propior 468  
 propius 152, 203  
 proponuntur 75  
 propositi 197, 412  
 propositum 107, 228, 321  
 propositus 380, 527  
 propria 16, 171, 173, 194,  
 228  
 proprietatis 196  
 propriis 15, 16, 143  
 proprio 10, 74, 201  
 proprium 105, 181, 203  
 proprius 157  
 propter 338  
 prorogat 502  
 prorsus 205  
 pros. 521  
 prosequendum 140  
 prosequi 273  
 Proserpina 460  
 prosillet 461  
 prosint 417  
 prosit 98, 222, 225, 295, 502  
 prospectat 41  
 prospera 341, 413  
 prospere 368  
 prosperis 173  
 prosperum 98  
 prospicere 190  
 prospicit 204  
 prosternimur 331  
 prostrasse 58  
 prostrata 66  
 prosunt 46, 72, 115, 184, 269,  
 353, 378, 380  
 Protea 365

protectiōnem 348  
 protēge 466  
 protēgit 352  
 prōtērit 132  
 protēron 158  
 proterva 192  
 protervitas 475  
 protūlit 382  
 provēhunt 499  
 proverbā 426  
 proverbio 82, 320  
 providēbit 513  
 provīdus 368  
 provīsam 488  
 provisor 166  
 provocandum 37  
 proxima 126, 208, 496  
 proximi 4  
 proximitate 107  
 proximōrum 5, 96  
 proximos 257  
 proximus 85, 467, 499  
 prudens 103, 257, 260  
 prudenter 13  
 prudentia 60, 130, 251, 294,  
 456, 457  
 prudentiā 346  
 prudentiam 217  
 prudentissima 10  
 pruritus 512  
 publica 108, 129, 141, 145,  
 257  
 publicā 137  
 publico 58, 343, 344  
 publicum 203  
 pudeat 37, 82, 388  
 pudendo 283  
 pudens 68  
 pudet 109, 222, 251, 270,  
 281, 286, 347, 512  
 pudica 493  
 pudicitia 259, 292  
 pudicitia 393  
 pudicitiam 60, 184, 276  
 pudico 189  
 pudor 12, 33, 73, 244, 251,  
 279, 329, 361, 443, 471,  
 523  
 pudore 344, 407, 511  
 pudorem 276, 356, 363  
 pudori 447  
 pudoris 331  
 puella 43, 85, 321  
 puellā 287, 399  
 puellārum 363  
 puellas 124  
 puer 14, 52, 86, 90, 92, 135,  
 212, 267, 320, 396  
 pueri 39, 247, 248, 287  
 puerilibus 442  
 pucri 11, 158, 221, 280, 478  
 puero 249  
 pueros 183, 466  
 puerum 261, 296  
 pugna 524  
 pugnam 409  
 pugnando 147  
 pugnant 93

pugnantia 65, 328  
 pugnare 246, 273  
 pugnas 31  
 pugnat 96, 377  
 pugnis 426  
 pulcher 28  
 pulcherrime 123  
 pulcherrimum 477  
 pulchra 61, 84, 253, 308,  
 408  
 pulchri 376  
 pulchriōri 80  
 pulchris 67, 121, 313  
 pulchritudinē 271.  
 pulchro 138, 198  
 pulchrum 29, 269, 279, 379,  
 419, 560  
 pūllis 7  
 pulmentaria 280  
 pulmōnem 329  
 pulsa 33  
 pulsae 150  
 pulsari 462  
 pulsat 319  
 pulsata 145  
 pulset 458  
 pulsus 501  
 pulvēm 51; 59, 430  
 pulvērīs 146  
 pulvis 249, 309, 311  
 pumillo 278, 322  
 pumpāginis 509  
 puncto 5 (*bis*)  
 punctum 306  
 pungit 473  
 puniatur 258  
 pūnīco 308  
 puniendo 346  
 puniendum 315  
 punire 213  
 puniri 256  
 punit 257  
 punitur 135  
 pupillari 516  
 pura 1, 351  
 purē 381  
 purganda 225  
 purgare 225  
 purgat 284  
 purificante 428  
 puris 173  
 puro 1  
 purpurens 108  
 purus 182  
 pusilli 80  
 pusillos 459  
 pusillus 53, 364  
 puta 255, 499  
 putābam 23  
 putāmus 157  
 putant 216, 223, 390, 477  
 putārem 182, 443  
 putas 182, 299, 490  
 putat 13, 45, 56, 152, 268,  
 277, 456  
 putāto 389  
 putāvi 239, 475  
 putem 342, 373

putent 213  
 putes 84, 259, 287, 347, 440,  
 498  
 putet 142, 220, 250, 259  
 putetur 177  
 puteum 198, 232  
 putidus 454  
 puto 154, 160, 261, 276  
 putre 308  
 putrem 352  
 putridum 51

## Q.

quā 432  
 quadra 16, 232, 347  
 quadrāta 86  
 quadrigis 247, 442  
 quadrimum 87  
 quadrum 173  
 quadrupēdes 183  
 quaelibet 475  
 quāerimus 20  
 quare 66, 280  
 quāerenda 276  
 quāerendi 416, 453  
 quāerendo 265, 269  
 quāerendus 217  
 quāerens 131; 279  
 quāerere 6, 20, 184, 195, 252,  
 272, 492, 520  
 quāerimōnis 122  
 quāerimus 104, 147, 256, 490  
 quāeris 182  
 quāerit 11, 171, 189, 253,  
 319, 473  
 quāerite 156  
 quāeritis 45  
 quāerunt 16, 184  
 quāesieris 465  
 quāesisse 463  
 quāesita 36  
 quāesitis 73  
 quāesitum 197  
 queso 493  
 quāestio 42, 348, 491  
 quāestione 8  
 quāestioni 8  
 quāestioni 47  
 quāestum 8  
 quāestus 170, 295, 312  
 quāle 529  
 quālibet 208, 463  
 quālis 10, 50, 81, 118, 277,  
 285, 471  
 quālicumque 133  
 quālitāte 524  
 quāmcumque 466  
 quando 300, 513  
 quānta 5, 354, 482  
 quānti 154, 454  
 quānto 146, 345, 437  
 quāntōla 236  
 quāntulumcumque 122  
 quāntum 299, 454  
 quare 253, 273

quassa 108  
 quassas 208  
 quassatum 471  
 quater 75  
 quatient 363  
 quatit 197, 273  
 quatuor 111  
 queas 151, 163  
 queat 475  
 quemadmodum 428  
 quemplam 245  
 quemque 464  
 quercum 15  
 querela 31, 347, 432, 456  
 quer lam 272  
 quer lla 68  
 querentl 269  
 queri 146, 292  
 querimonia 379  
 queror 317  
 quérula 42  
 quérulus 84  
 questibus 356  
 questus 34  
 quicquam 226, 283, 455  
 quicquid 163, 451  
 quicunque 122  
 quid 460  
 quidquam 177  
 quies 66, 148, 168, 175, 259,  
 311, 326, 412, 436, 498  
 quiescant 12  
 quiescēbant 192  
 quiescendum 109  
 quiescent 146  
 quiescentl 109, 141  
 quiete 520  
 qui tem 68, 252  
 quiēti 463  
 quiētos 227  
 quimus 4, 9  
 Quiritis 233  
 Quiritium 233  
 quis 425, 495  
 quisquam 297  
 quisque 185, 227, 358, 360,  
 428, 429, 439, 444, 479  
 quivis 428  
 quo 207, 370, 378, 441, 528  
 quocunque 424, 489  
 quod 285, 434, 443, 446  
 quodcumque 511  
 quodcumque 195, 511  
 quomibus 415  
 quomodo 261, 284  
 quondam 211  
 quoniam 4, 9  
 quoque 371, 466  
 quotidie 469  
 quoties 12 425, 463

## R.

rabidā 461  
 rabidæ 83  
 rabiem 192, 210

rabies 250  
 radiat 17  
 radere 487  
 radice 187, 361, 427, 428  
 radice s 487  
 radicibus 496  
 radiis 43  
 radios 429  
 rami 92  
 ramis 251  
 ramo 117, 356  
 ramos 28, 94  
 ramum 485  
 rapacium 50  
 rapida 237  
 rapide 514  
 rapido 271  
 rapit 166, 273, 293, 334  
 raptat 223  
 raptus 528  
 rapuere 219  
 rajunt 58  
 rara 31  
 rari 24  
 rarissima 13  
 raro 341, 445  
 rarum 165  
 rarsa 451  
 ratā 344  
 ratem 44, 165  
 rates 208, 260, 518  
 ratio 31, 32, 33, 65, 71, 85,  
 143, 169, 207, 217, 275, 334,  
 336, 366, 387, 388 (*bin*), 434,  
 467, 472, 518  
 ratione 114, 176, 181, 183,  
 213, 253, 297, 330, 333, 375,  
 419, 430, 440, 447, 480, 497,  
 499  
 rationem 89, 292, 525, 564  
 rationi 24, 457  
 rationis 160, 276, 457  
 re 173, 258, 444, 445, 455  
 rea 6  
 rebus 11, 50, 74, 93, 95, 104,  
 108, 111, 173 (*ter*), 186, 210,  
 211, 229, 233, 241, 260, 360,  
 371, 455, 511, 527  
 recedendum 2  
 recedentes 238  
 recedis 68  
 recedunt 150  
 recentium 359, 491  
 receptaculum 54  
 receptus 151  
 recitat 272  
 recidendum 67  
 reciduntur 84  
 recipit 37  
 recitas 93  
 reclinat 293  
 recludens 497  
 recludtur 11  
 recogito 154  
 reconciliet 304  
 recondita 194  
 recordanti 292  
 recordatio 381

recreare 200, 419  
 recreari 454  
 recta 118, 150, 398  
 recte 55  
 recte 34, 56, 217, 331, 279,  
 416, 466, 500, 502, 503, 512  
 recti 53, 89, 227  
 rectius 425  
 recto 121  
 rectum 32, 104, 240, 443, 445  
 rectus 103, 526  
 recumbit 76, 174  
 recurrere 409  
 recurret 247  
 recurrit 7, 132  
 recusabo 7  
 recusat 5, 418  
 recussem 425  
 recusent 251, 410, 489  
 recusset 20, 378  
 recurgit 352  
 reddam 452  
 reddatur 478  
 redde 268, 483  
 reddere 11, 37, 38, 59, 107,  
 176, 239, 254, 365, 475, 483  
 reddet 286  
 reddi 50  
 reddit 311, 516  
 redditur 37  
 redeas 418  
 redeat 210, 370, 453  
 redemptum 235  
 redeo 223  
 redeunt 192  
 redibla 159  
 redieris 270  
 redigere 173  
 redit 82  
 redire 253, 329, 369  
 redit 192, 225, 341  
 reditu 366  
 reditus 29  
 redivivus 345  
 redirent 87  
 rediret 60  
 redificio 102  
 redifico 428  
 refeili 350  
 refer 149  
 referam 433  
 referat 7, 300  
 referatur 344  
 referenda 173  
 referendum 8  
 ref.rens 155  
 ref. ret 311, 391  
 refero 319, 398  
 refert 214, 252, 277, 284, 341,  
 390, 427  
 reficiantur 454  
 ref. cit 194, 208  
 reformidant 225  
 refugium 377  
 refugium 90  
 regales 324  
 rege 22, 58, 60, 120, 297, 520,  
 524

reḡbat 193  
 regem 34, 340, 407  
 regentis 54  
 regere 4, 198  
 reges 48, 77, 133, 372  
 regi 141, 175, 294, 331, 444  
 rēgia 102  
 rēgiæ 192  
 regibus 20  
 regimur 298  
 regina 106, 178, 444  
 reginæ 332  
 regio 354, 378  
 regiōne 36  
 regionibus 176  
 regis 32, 54, 359, 492  
 regit 28, 501, 516  
 regium 196  
 regna 98, 180, 192  
 regnandi 526  
 regnare 304  
 regnas 422  
 regnes 199  
 regni 69, 278, 291  
 regno 175, 248, 504  
 regnum 227, 401, 471  
 regr̄di 283  
 regūla 10, 398  
 rēgūlam 114  
 regum 11, 15, 30, 48, 139,  
 193, 319, 436, 448, 472  
 regunt 28  
 rei 172, 180, 458, 479  
 reipublicæ 172, 185, 315,  
 351, 387, 483  
 rejiciam 421  
 relābi 382  
 relaxes 396  
 relevētur 278  
 relicta 11, 186, 236, 252,  
 310  
 relictos 296  
 relictum 457  
 religio 197, 361, 416, 449,  
 454  
 religiōne 154, 291, 331  
 religiōnibus 398  
 religiōsum 398  
 relinquēnt 192  
 relinquere 166, 290  
 relinquēris 255  
 relinquit 60  
 relinquitur 197  
 relinquunt 28  
 reliqui 504  
 reliquæ 301  
 reliquis 146  
 reliquum 125  
 rem 10, 295, 443, 508  
 remānet 108  
 remēdia 117, 139  
 remēdii 224  
 remēdiis 224  
 remēdium 21, 64, 181, 278,  
 471  
 Remi 468  
 remigiis 273  
 reminiscitur 92, 102

remis 436, 441, 483  
 remisit 273  
 remissi 303  
 remissio 26  
 remissis 67  
 remittit 242  
 remorante 457  
 remos 79  
 remōta 285  
 remōtis 180, 199  
 remōto 165, 308  
 remōtos 378  
 remōtum 102  
 rempublicam 100, 283, 312  
 remus 17  
 renascentur 236  
 rēndet 275  
 renovare 178  
 rēnnis 375  
 renunciare 381  
 renunciō 159  
 reo 392  
 reor 340  
 reparabilis 292  
 reparare 489  
 repellere 494  
 repellit 30  
 rependens 85  
 rependitur 141  
 rependunt 149  
 repentē 131, 258  
 repentino 203  
 repercussæ 376  
 repēries 118  
 reperiri 270  
 reperisse 160  
 reperit 185, 326  
 repēriuntur 65, 240, 370  
 repertum 207  
 repētat 370  
 repetendis 358  
 repētit 226, 377, 388  
 repetita 75, 142, 302  
 reptam 327  
 repōnens 87  
 reporto 438  
 repostum 219  
 reppēri 394  
 representatiōnis 144, 196  
 reprehendere 302  
 reprehendi 177  
 reprēndas 484  
 repressit 93  
 reprobat̄ur 270, 513  
 reptare 451  
 republicā 6, 59  
 repudies 297  
 repuerascam 425  
 repugnanti 49  
 repugnat 144  
 repulsæ 497  
 requie 386  
 requic̄i 497  
 requies 138, 252, 406, 427  
 requiescat 392  
 requirat 36, 90  
 requirere 355  
 requiris 423

rerum 55, 63, 103, 122, 141,  
 161, 215, 223, 229, 236,  
 247, 274, 310, 314, 324,  
 342, 458  
 res 10, 63, 108, 161, 163, 171,  
 195, 229, 280, 297, 303, 313,  
 328, 349, 359, 402, 428, 467,  
 469  
 resecare 225  
 rēsces 407, 438  
 reservare 225  
 reservatur 59  
 reside 43  
 resistere 182  
 solvent 456  
 resolvit 266, 303  
 resonare 478  
 resōno 149  
 respectat 193  
 respectus 254  
 respexit 204  
 respice 392, 431  
 respicere 62, 285  
 respiciendus 360  
 respicientibus 178  
 respicit 204  
 respicitur 418  
 respondēant 8  
 respondendum 8, 44, 140  
 respondent 65  
 respondere 25, 333  
 respondimus 142  
 responsare 383  
 respublica 150, 249  
 respue 560  
 restat 9, 20, 64  
 restituit 67, 474  
 restrictus 72  
 resurgens 178  
 retentum 301  
 reticere 353  
 retinacula 133  
 retinendis 244  
 retinent 327  
 retinentur 188  
 retinere 29, 330, 361  
 retinētur 166  
 retrahunt 383  
 retrorsum 320, 465, 490  
 retulit 238, 379  
 retundere 206  
 reum 6, 469  
 reus 320  
 revēlat 458  
 reventum 403  
 reverenter 131  
 reverentia 212, 215, 231  
 reverentissimō 16  
 revereri 84  
 reverti 74, 261  
 revertitur 155  
 revisens 238  
 revocabitur 253  
 revocamen 5  
 revocare 118, 213  
 revolve 359  
 rex 97, 265, 332, 356, 365,  
 502, 524

Rhe. 137  
 rhetōres 49  
 Rhodōpe 206  
 ride 513  
 rideat 430  
 ridēbo 216  
 ridendus 436  
 ridens 510  
 rident 109, 123  
 ridentī 306  
 ridentibus 479  
 ridret 47, 421, 422  
 rides 182, 378  
 ridet 164, 329, 349  
 ridicūla 469  
 ridicūlos 267  
 ridicūlum 379  
 ridicūlus 321  
 rigido 8  
 rigui 403  
 rimārum 333  
 rimis 489  
 ripam 437  
 rial 98  
 risit 55  
 risu 199, 329  
 risum 128, 326, 333  
 risus 3, 144, 168, 271, 311,  
 319, 408  
 rivāli 358, 446  
 rivos 52, 382  
 rixæ 451  
 rixātur 17  
 Roberto 116  
 rōborant 89  
 rōboris 340  
 robur 165, 170  
 robustius 218, 308  
 rodit 3  
 rogābunt 240  
 rogandi 99  
 rogant 239, 253  
 rogantibus 234  
 rogāre 100, 404  
 rogarētur 435  
 rogat 4, 318, 372  
 rogātī 143, 312  
 rogēmus 143  
 rogo 148, 371  
 rogu 451  
 Roma 77, 235, 483  
 Romæ 134, 311, 312, 378,  
 426  
 Romam 279, 402, 478  
 Romāna 361  
 Romāne 3  
 Romāni 49, 389, 421  
 Romāno 426  
 Romānum 106, 428  
 Romānus 403  
 rore 475  
 rosa 105, 445, 459, 476  
 rosam 105  
 rosaria 252  
 rosas 284  
 rostro 474  
 rotā 20, 191, 472, 499  
 rotulōrum 69

rotundis 86  
 rotundo 523  
 rotundus 173, 353, 459  
 ruāmus 235  
 ruat 124  
 rubens 285  
 ruber 62  
 rubigine 319  
 rubigo 12  
 rubōri 108  
 rubos 284  
 rude 98  
 rudis 23  
 ruendi 391  
 rūtēre 429  
 Ruffinus 98  
 ruga 190, 212  
 rugis 98  
 ruinā 64, 136  
 rufnæ 422  
 ruit 30, 526  
 ruitur 133  
 ruitūra 373  
 ruitūrum 34  
 rumor 6, 155  
 rumōre 504  
 rumōres 474, 517  
 rumpe 99  
 rumpit 340  
 rupere 397  
 rupes 188  
 rupit 316  
 rura 36, 200, 208, 219, 433  
 ruris 149  
 rursum 187, 287  
 rursus 11, 56, 168, 178  
 rus 49, 111, 518  
 rustica 92, 126, 400  
 rusticus 473, 502  
 ruunt 170, 173, 232, 311

## S.

sabbāta 134  
 Sābidi 273  
 Sabinā 87  
 sacco 277  
 sacer 161  
 sacerdos 478  
 sacerdotum 275  
 sacra 33, 64, 400  
 sacrificābo 403  
 sacris 209, 212, 244  
 sacrum 32  
 sæcla 291, 518  
 sæclum 83  
 sæcūla 254, 417, 469, 485  
 sæcūll 24  
 sæculōrum 261  
 sæcūlum 289  
 sæpe 162  
 sæpissime 244  
 sævas 158  
 sævi 183  
 sævior 296  
 sævit 4, 178, 428

sævitiæ 30  
 sævo 131, 248  
 sævos 213  
 sævus 192, 210  
 sægāces 333  
 sægas 437  
 sægax 480  
 sæginat 303  
 sægittā 460  
 sægittæ 254, 486  
 Sæguntum 77  
 sæl 322  
 sæle 181  
 sælem 525  
 sæles 298, 433  
 sællices 123  
 sælimum 503  
 sælis 66, 227, 256, 274, 335,  
 434  
 sælit 303  
 sæliunt 15  
 sæltat 43  
 sæltibus 127  
 sæltu 173  
 sæltum 326, 520  
 sæltures 451  
 sælus 174, 289, 292, 334, 406,  
 514, 527  
 salutantem 179  
 salutantium 233  
 salutāto 3  
 sælūte 344  
 sæltēm 102, 152, 201, 349,  
 473, 474  
 salutiferas 459  
 sæltōr 78  
 sælvia 68, 524  
 sælvum 287, 312  
 sæna 316, 519  
 sænable 166, 183  
 sænanda 472  
 sænāri 321, 507  
 sænat 65  
 sænāto 111  
 sænciātur 143  
 sæncimus 99, 358  
 sænte 485  
 sæntissima 359  
 sæntitas 471  
 sæntōrum 407  
 sæntum 165  
 sænguline 342, 378, 428, 441,  
 495  
 sænguīnis 196, 296, 425  
 sængulis 110, 419  
 sænitas 298  
 sænitāti 264  
 sænitātis 321  
 sæno 291  
 sænum 427  
 sænus 46, 267  
 sæpère 18, 165, 190, 359, 380,  
 411  
 sæpias 426  
 sæplen = 3, 53, 114, 181, 189,  
 190, 245, 383, 495, 496, 514  
 sæpiente 85, 451  
 sæpientem 311, 351

- apienter 199, 212  
 apientes 35, 211, 336, 398,  
 408  
 apienti 82, 231, 488  
 apientia 57, 212, 273, 275,  
 297, 331, 335, 380, 404, 405,  
 418, 421, 443, 472, 492, 501  
 apientiae 128, 140, 181, 320,  
 343, 349, 408, 435  
 apientiam 153, 170, 235  
 apientibus 101  
 apientior 50  
 apientis 244, 380  
 apientum 413  
 apiet 332  
 apimus 171  
 apis 401, 426, 466  
 apit 122, 124, 152, 188, 217,  
 242, 252, 257, 258, 281, 421,  
 496, 560  
 apiunt 62, 418  
 aporem 87  
 aporum 253  
 armentus 353  
 at 82, 488, 503  
 ata 32, 393  
 atellites 33  
 atietas 241  
 atietate 141  
 atiram 84  
 atis 193, 210, 304, 414, 420  
 atisfaciendum 44, 140  
 atius 335  
 atum 65  
 atur 48, 500  
 aturnalial 285  
 aturnia 192  
 aturno 60  
 auacia 225  
 axa 4, 33, 220, 406, 509  
 axis 76  
 axo 367, 376  
 axum 34, 294  
 abie 140  
 abies 292, 302, 512  
 abunt 17  
 abpendas 247  
 abpit 474  
 abtes 16  
 abelora 79, 154, 326, 404, 470  
 abelratus 73, 119  
 abelre 197  
 abelribus 326  
 abelris 163, 182  
 abelus 63, 245, 299, 370, 348,  
 409, 512, 523  
 abena 242, 372  
 abenam 286  
 abeptro 460  
 abeptrium 15, 192  
 abholae 284  
 abiam 9  
 abiamus 161  
 abiant 105  
 abias 18  
 abiat 153, 187, 411  
 abiens 159  
 abientia 50, 285, 320  
 abientiae 313  
 abintilla 322  
 abintillula 199, 519  
 abio 29, 151, 239, 296  
 abio 161, 201, 253, 265, 268,  
 278, 297, 335, 411, 427, 465,  
 476  
 abiores 162  
 abioient 12  
 abioiri 268  
 abioirpo 272  
 abiois 110, 263, 287, 388  
 abioit 37, 42, 143, 187, 275,  
 383, 519, 524  
 abioitè 146  
 abioitis 119  
 abioito 151, 282, 371  
 abioiunt 132  
 abioirpo 207  
 abioipulis 187  
 abioipulum 170  
 abioirpium 58  
 abioirplus 448  
 abioirporum 354  
 abioirbat 160, 169, 259  
 abioirbatur 51  
 abioirbo 446  
 abioirbendi 42, 135, 331, 459  
 abioirbendo 51  
 abioirbre 5, 82, 84, 237, 341,  
 417, 468, 519  
 abioirbis 163  
 abioirbit 284  
 abioirpsi 143, 239  
 abioirpita 190, 204, 206, 353,  
 506  
 abioirpiti 292  
 abioirpitis 197  
 abioirpitores 49  
 abioirptos 412  
 abioirptum 211, 220, 265, 318  
 abioirpturnus 405  
 abioirtaberis 25  
 abioirtabiri 194  
 abioirra 371  
 abioirræ 283  
 abioirra 497  
 abioirra 249  
 abioirra 176, 385  
 abioirra 246  
 abioirra 123, 218, 264, 326  
 abioirra 135  
 abioirra 513  
 abioirra 214, 460  
 abioirra 61, 411  
 abioirra 299  
 abioirra 489  
 abioirra 50, 96  
 abioirra 175  
 abioirra 249  
 abioirra 224  
 abioirra 69  
 abioirra 257  
 abioirra 81, 85, 394  
 abioirra 58, 91, 179, 307,  
 308, 363  
 abioirra 123  
 abioirra 143  
 abioirra 103, 129, 173, 211,  
 260, 395, 433, 486  
 abioirra 110  
 abioirra 367  
 abioirra 293  
 abioirra 148, 470  
 abioirra 68  
 abioirra 497  
 abioirra 426  
 abioirra 317  
 abioirra 483  
 abioirra 435  
 abioirra 457  
 abioirra 276  
 abioirra 303  
 abioirra 274  
 abioirra 376  
 abioirra 526  
 abioirra 70, 80, 416, 418  
 abioirra 17  
 abioirra 104, 447  
 abioirra 319  
 abioirra 127  
 abioirra 382  
 abioirra 4  
 abioirra 383  
 abioirra 333  
 abioirra 317  
 abioirra 123, 346  
 abioirra 338  
 abioirra 148, 244  
 abioirra 314  
 abioirra 508  
 abioirra 226  
 abioirra 307  
 abioirra 173, 257  
 abioirra 4, 358, 369, 370  
 abioirra 153  
 abioirra 460  
 abioirra 360  
 abioirra 370  
 abioirra 16, 479  
 abioirra 183  
 abioirra 26, 274  
 abioirra 356  
 abioirra 486  
 abioirra 119  
 abioirra 154, 284, 285, 414,  
 437, 472, 486  
 abioirra 49  
 abioirra 213, 273, 403  
 abioirra 76  
 abioirra 24, 94, 202, 467,  
 502  
 abioirra 98  
 abioirra 211, 223  
 abioirra 124, 139, 141, 149,  
 176, 280, 315, 357  
 abioirra 23, 340  
 abioirra 23, 143  
 abioirra 141, 304  
 abioirra 76, 415  
 abioirra 43, 71, 129, 188, 239  
 abioirra 23, 170, 330, 346, 354  
 abioirra 436  
 abioirra 65  
 abioirra 457  
 abioirra 166

- senescunt 58  
 senex 183, 221, 265, 375,  
 469, 473, 520  
 seni 18, 417  
 senibus 67  
 sentilis 190, 212, 469  
 sensibus 5, 213, 459  
 sensit 37, 345, 373  
 sensu 311, 475  
 sensum 332  
 sensus 5, 140, 230, 275, 334,  
 362, 437, 469  
 sententia 58, 103, 106, 152,  
 160, 328, 377  
 sententiae 391  
 sententiarum 99  
 sententis 320  
 sentiat 256, 380  
 sentiendum 208  
 sentiens 64  
 sententis 213  
 senties 118  
 sentiet 311  
 sentimus 65, 354  
 sentio 260  
 sentire 217, 275, 393, 467,  
 468, 483  
 sentires 526  
 sentis 117  
 sentit 371  
 sentitur 40  
 sentiunt 414  
 senum 416  
 separabit 525  
 separari 498  
 sepes 191  
 septem 244  
 septima 64  
 sepulcri 46, 145  
 sepulchre 324  
 sepultos 106, 159  
 sepultura 318  
 sepulture 68  
 sequamur 234, 262, 383,  
 448, 449  
 sequar 414  
 sequentia 110  
 sequentur 117, 129  
 sequeris 487  
 sequetur 75, 206  
 sequi 165, 434  
 sequitur 33, 61, 91, 121, 137,  
 279, 285, 388, 417, 484, 487,  
 517  
 sequor 388  
 sequuntur 235, 457  
 sera 204, 252  
 serē 46  
 seram 336  
 sere 87  
 serendum 338  
 serenitas 457  
 sereno 106  
 seria 20, 142, 191, 339, 371  
 serior 455  
 serit 25  
 seritur 229  
 sermo 57, 251, 399, 402, 434  
 sermone 241, 281, 380  
 sermonem 10, 435  
 sermōni 259  
 sermonibus 463  
 sermōnis 51, 97, 141  
 sermōnum 236, 445  
 sero 400  
 serpant 57  
 serpentem 418  
 serpentes 287  
 serpyllum 446  
 seria 124  
 serus 261  
 servabit 278  
 servanda 125  
 servantissimus 197  
 servare 11, 73, 260, 266, 311  
 servari 374  
 servasio 98  
 servastis 336  
 servat 125, 184, 187, 205,  
 315, 360, 527  
 servate 95, 129, 438  
 servatis 65  
 servatorem 67  
 servatur 56, 373  
 servi 201, 205, 250, 299, 391,  
 479, 503  
 serviat 199  
 serviet 369  
 servire 368, 479  
 servis 29, 222, 269  
 servit 108  
 servitii 329  
 servitium 120, 217, 326  
 servitus 126, 130, 213, 231,  
 445  
 servitute 126, 173, 419  
 servitūtis 512  
 servitunt 201  
 servo 231  
 servos 229  
 servum 12, 190, 253, 275,  
 335  
 servus 229  
 sesquipedalla 347, 456  
 severe 67  
 severiores 272  
 severitatem 477  
 severos 283  
 severum 120  
 severus 283  
 sex 28, 33, 243  
 sexti 319  
 sexu 363  
 sibi 285, 560  
 sibilat 337  
 Sibylla 83  
 sic 301  
 siccit 249  
 siccatis 85  
 siccus 155, 392  
 Siculae 87  
 Siculi 186  
 sidera 121, 188, 223, 318,  
 342, 448, 476, 511  
 sideris 43  
 siderum 350  
 sigilli 198, 207  
 signa 50, 120, 144, 175  
 signatis 43  
 significanda 115  
 signo 170, 445, 516  
 signum 501  
 sile 17, 205  
 sileantur 340  
 silenda 215  
 silent 182, 331, 475  
 silentes 81  
 silenti 48, 98  
 silentia 115, 155  
 silentio 445, 470, 489  
 silentium 239  
 silere 17, 350  
 silva 263  
 silvae 150, 493  
 simla 24, 431  
 simlas 28  
 simile 117, 286, 291, 367,  
 371, 520  
 simili 431  
 similibus 110, 431  
 simillior 141  
 similis 219, 405, 431  
 similitudinem 160  
 similitudinis 271  
 similitudo 6, 335  
 simillus 263  
 simplex 90, 384, 389, 489  
 simplicia 85  
 simplicitas 13, 103, 177  
 simulacra 376  
 simulare 413  
 simulat 218, 371  
 simulatam 264  
 simulatio 357  
 simulatione 292  
 simulatōr 61  
 simulatum 487  
 simultas 163  
 sincera 291  
 sinceritas 7, 527  
 sincerum 389  
 sine 456  
 singula 23, 251, 334, 353  
 singuli 93  
 singulis 401, 509  
 singulos 141  
 sinistri 390  
 sinistrorsum 161, 431  
 sint 179, 260, 380  
 sint 354  
 sinu 53  
 sicut 94  
 siren 501  
 siris 48  
 Sisyphe 34  
 site 171  
 sitiens 453  
 sitiētibus 16  
 sitis 215, 232, 315, 418, 426,  
 454  
 sitiunt 128  
 sitiuntur 384, 429  
 situ 11, 174  
 situm 151, 464

143  
 gles 199  
 i 387  
 ius 32, 203, 369  
 e 115  
 Etas 125, 202, 297, 331  
 etātem 301  
 etātis 54  
 i 187  
 is 289, 291  
 nus 462  
 o 245, 522  
 ōrum 281  
 os 92, 435  
 um 43, 388  
 us 103  
 rātes 19  
 alitātem 461  
 alitium 513  
 118, 230, 236, 238, 266,  
 2, 366, 497  
 men 96  
 ris 188  
 tia 49, 68, 138  
 tium 143, 481  
 tur 137  
 16, 164, 229, 265, 379,  
 69  
 ātis 29  
 n 10, 113, 141, 163, 334  
 mnes 83  
 mnia 182, 516  
 mus 226  
 nt 91, 103, 256, 478, 479  
 rtia 269, 309  
 rtiaē 358  
 s 208, 285, 352, 404, 424  
 t 7, 203, 356, 405, 455,  
 90  
 tur 284  
 210, 242  
 citat 144  
 citis 20  
 citudinibus 330  
 do 131, 238  
 s 350, 508  
 tā 93  
 tudine 215  
 tudo 212  
 tum 261, 347  
 icita 215  
 icitæ 301  
 icitam 242  
 icitando 468  
 icitante 228  
 icitat 78  
 iciti 291, 400  
 icitis 225, 377  
 icitudines 527  
 o 10, 35, 174, 180, 373,  
 86  
 onis 62  
 os 183  
 um 64, 131, 194, 222, 281,  
 94, 306, 459  
 us 91, 154, 258, 465  
 utis 150, 295, 363  
 utos 3

solutus 36  
 solve 478  
 solvent 83  
 solvet 122  
 solvite 436  
 solvitur 59, 193  
 solvunt 149  
 somni 148, 296  
 somnia 10, 231, 338  
 somnium 439, 470  
 somno 279, 301, 404, 419,  
 466  
 somnos 503  
 somnum 87, 237, 314, 362  
 somnus 274, 433  
 sonābant 120  
 sonant 120, 183, 405  
 sonat 183, 335  
 sonatūrum 63, 178  
 sōnipes 317  
 sōnitu 352  
 sōnitus 93, 239, 241  
 sono 17, 201, 303  
 sonōras 209  
 sonos 108  
 sonum 23, 72  
 sonus 126  
 sophos 389  
 sopor 452  
 Soracte 493  
 sorbentur 234  
 sorbere 127  
 sordescit 201  
 sordibus 32  
 sordida 317, 336  
 sordidre 497  
 sordidus 461, 503  
 sorōrum 118  
 sors 63, 145, 307, 389, 413,  
 437, 522  
 sorte 145, 199, 258, 308  
 sortem 366, 438  
 sortis 260  
 sortita 433  
 sortitur 11  
 sospite 104  
 sotadicus 319  
 spargere 18  
 spargit 257  
 sparsimus 513  
 spatiatur 467  
 spatium 309, 516  
 spatium 10, 67, 70, 111, 129,  
 165, 292  
 spe 261, 371, 482  
 specie 120  
 speciem 333  
 species 229, 300  
 speciosum 413  
 specta 11  
 spectābere 372  
 spectāberis 433  
 spectābilis 49  
 spectacula 279, 505  
 spectanda 289  
 spectandum 341  
 spectantis 347  
 spectare 258, 374, 414

spectari 290  
 spectatam 168  
 spectato 416  
 spectator 283  
 spectatur 196  
 spectentur 438  
 spectes 2, 420  
 spectetur 410  
 speculatores 303  
 speculi 410  
 speculum 182, 453, 453, 484  
 spelunca 148  
 spem 65, 183, 232, 239, 361  
 sperabitur 138, 183  
 sperare 79, 171, 368  
 sperata 224  
 speratum 333  
 speravi 174  
 speres 166, 182, 232  
 speret 428  
 spernat 269  
 sperne 511  
 spernenda 233  
 spernere 520  
 spernit 346, 377, 388, 497  
 spernite 255  
 sperno 520  
 spes 8, 10, 61, 185, 192, 221,  
 272, 487, 510, 516  
 spina 284  
 spinarum 191  
 spinis 114, 379  
 spiritum 246  
 spiritum 3, 199  
 spiritus 84, 102, 110, 300,  
 485  
 spiro 94, 512  
 splendeat 295  
 splendescat 426  
 splendet 131, 503  
 splenem 141  
 spoliat 284  
 sponte 32, 56  
 sprætæ 180, 219  
 spumantia 317  
 stabile 16  
 stabis 338, 339  
 stābūlis 464  
 stagno 527  
 standi 207  
 stans 170  
 stantibus 305  
 stantis 281  
 stare 150  
 stat 178, 235, 236, 524  
 statim 269  
 statio 208  
 statioe 470  
 statu 441, 516  
 statuum 12  
 statuendum 77  
 statuērit 371  
 statuērunt 461  
 statuis 115  
 statuit 347, 365, 371  
 status 277  
 stellarum 223, 506  
 stellas 366, 456

**stemma** 331, 521  
**stercōre** 33, 151, 220  
**sterilis** 194  
**sterquillinio** 138  
**stet** 493  
**stetērit** 204, 278  
**stetērunt** 302  
**stetit** 267, 306  
**stimulāta** 196  
**stimulis** 320  
**stimulos** 426  
**stimulum** 57, 245  
**stipenditis** 259  
**stipula** 240  
**stirpes** 326  
**stōlida** 109  
**stōmācho** 112, 198, 212, 247, 401  
**stōmāchus** 193  
**strangulat** 183, 413  
**stratum** 442  
**stravere** 283  
**strenua** 8  
**strenuus** 399  
**strepit** 27, 184  
**strepitum** 134  
**strepitus** 337  
**strepunt** 192  
**strictae** 41  
**strictas** 287  
**strictor** 39  
**struit** 430  
**studeo** 277  
**studere** 167  
**studet** 133, 371  
**studia** 3, 143, 235, 316, 410, 427  
**studii** 174, 326, 410, 412  
**studis** 168, 262, 332, 424, 430, 477  
**studio** 162, 234, 454  
**studiorum** 11, 391  
**studiosa** 390  
**studiosus** 89  
**studiosum** 351  
**studium** 98, 151, 371  
**stulta** 271, 328  
**stulte** 48, 68, 244, 525  
**stulti** 93, 94, 333, 449  
**stultior** 384  
**stultis** 111  
**stultissimus** 462  
**stultitia** 52, 282, 408, 416, 496  
**stultitiae** 105, 222, 348  
**stultitiam** 151, 217, 231  
**stultorum** 111, 402, 513  
**stultos** 485  
**stultum** 130, 326  
**stultus** 162, 184, 199, 217, 346, 349, 365, 463, 475, 519  
**stupent** 68  
**stupidus** 290  
**stylum** 405  
**suadela** 37  
**s adcri** 361, 454  
**suasit** 304  
**suasoria** 394

**suave** 315, 479  
**suaves** 457  
**suavia** 282  
**suavis** 301  
**suavitas** 230  
**suaviter** 424, 525  
**subclaudicare** 420, 422  
**subdere** 282  
**subditi** 359  
**subdolis** 370  
**subducitur** 59  
**subducta** 463  
**subductis** 232  
**subeant** 109, 484  
**subesse** 263, 370  
**subeunt** 192  
**sublere** 73  
**subigit** 273  
**subiit** 418  
**subitae** 149  
**subitis** 110  
**subito** 133, 253, 403  
**subjecti** 311  
**subjecta** 414  
**subjectam** 449  
**subjectōnem** 348  
**subjectis** 142, 320  
**subicere** 75  
**subicit** 110  
**subjungere** 229  
**sublapsa** 429  
**sublata** 46, 260, 331  
**sublatam** 498  
**sublato** 469  
**sublestior** 420  
**sublevet** 502  
**sublime** 317  
**sublimes** 358  
**sublima** 132  
**sublimis** 108, 166  
**submitus** 360  
**submittere** 108  
**subsellis** 339  
**subsequitur** 163  
**subsidia** 68  
**substant** 514  
**subtile** 195  
**subtilitas** 270  
**subtilitate** 264  
**subtrahere** 356  
**subvenire** 194  
**subveniunt** 494  
**subvertet** 63  
**subvertit** 316  
**succedet** 367  
**succedit** 219, 265  
**succedunt** 23  
**successionibus** 196  
**successit** 352  
**successus** 154  
**succos** 404  
**succubuit** 15  
**succumbere** 424  
**succurrere** 145, 231, 397  
**succurritur** 120, 172  
**succus** 147  
**sudando** 280  
**sudat** 421

**sudavit** 371  
**sudet** 428  
**sudore** 4  
**su-** 17  
**suffecit** 446  
**sufficit** 525  
**sufficiens** 252  
**sufficit** 361, 409, 446, 475  
**sufficiens** 323  
**suffragia** 276  
**suffusa** 429  
**sui** 321  
**sulcavimus** 288  
**sum** 520  
**sumas** 170  
**sume** 5  
**sumere** 107, 182, 214, 253, 365, 380  
**sumes** 81  
**sumitur** 170  
**summa** 64, 142, 193, 289, 299, 316, 319, 347, 462  
**summas** 501  
**summi** 356  
**summis** 289, 492  
**summoveo** 428  
**summuo** 41, 197, 207, 341  
**summus** 458  
**sumptis** 454  
**sumptui** 461  
**sumptum** 255  
**sumptus** 274, 320, 335  
**sumtus** 25  
**suo** 235  
**super** 409  
**superabat** 221  
**superabit** 366  
**superanda** 372, 497, 522  
**superare** 48  
**superas** 118  
**superat** 252, 517  
**superavimus** 331  
**superba** 42, 232  
**superbe** 173, 249  
**superbia** 121, 156, 181  
**superbiae** 157, 412  
**superbiam** 173, 355, 446  
**superbis** 179, 222, 396  
**superbos** 142, 320, 417  
**superbum** 275  
**superbus** 205  
**supercillum** 66  
**supereminet** 372  
**superesse** 434  
**superesset** 266  
**superest** 66, 75, 419, 424, 482  
**superestis** 504  
**superet** 447  
**superi** 346, 383, 456  
**superior** 400  
**superiorem** 428  
**superiores** 360  
**superiorum** 261, 329, 512  
**superis** 22, 448  
**superne** 79  
**superos** 104, 127  
**superstitio** 313

apertitiōne 292  
 apersunt 21, 207  
 apervacuus 417  
 apervacuuum 306  
 apervacuus 427  
 aperveniet 138, 183  
 apervēnit 329  
 appēditat 80  
 appētīt 324  
 applet 519  
 applica 8  
 appliciis 154  
 applicio 379  
 appositos 175  
 appūtat 29  
 apra 319, 354, 389, 472, 479,  
 493  
 aprēma 122, 238, 406, 460,  
 473  
 aprēmi 71  
 aprēmūm 183, 306, 486  
 arcūlus 528  
 ardiōr 411  
 argēmus 67  
 argēs 67  
 arūt 224, 336  
 argunt 477  
 arripi 359  
 arripis 244  
 arripiuntur 244  
 arus 28, 249  
 aruscipere 137  
 aruscipiuntur 36  
 aruscipiuntur 525  
 aruscitavit 322  
 aruspectiōes 397  
 aruspectos 48  
 aruspendere 306, 410  
 aruspendit 105, 327  
 aruspendium 219  
 aruspensos 106  
 aruspicienda 36  
 aruspicio 8, 160  
 aruspiciōnem 307  
 aruspiciōnes 168  
 aruspiciōsi 308  
 aruspirat 144  
 arustentacula 395  
 arustineant 493  
 arustinet 14, 227  
 arustinui 302  
 arustulit 7, 141, 303  
 arutor 249  
 arycophante 278  
 arylvæ 108, 187, 296, 321  
 arylvam 174  
 arylvas 184, 393, 403  
 arylvestrem 117  
 arylvis 77, 355, 356, 454  
 arSyro 64

## T.

tabella 146  
 tabernā 223  
 tabernas 139

tabūla 220  
 tabūlæ 436  
 tabūlas 5  
 tabūlis 67  
 tace 31  
 taceant 299  
 tacenda 82, 105, 115  
 tacens 405  
 tacent 365  
 tacentes 74  
 tacentia 81  
 taceo 200  
 tacere 3, 519  
 tacitā 29  
 taciti 230, 414  
 taciis 457  
 tacito 94  
 tacitum 245, 410, 424  
 taciturnitāte 443  
 taciturnus 333  
 tacitus 302  
 tacta 507  
 tactu 465  
 tacuere 282  
 tacuisse 287, 293  
 tælia 109  
 tale 268  
 talem 81  
 tales 301  
 talia 383  
 talionis 204  
 tam 372  
 tamen 426  
 tangat 267  
 tangenda 260  
 tangent 29  
 tangere 225, 272  
 tangit 306  
 tangunt 129, 426  
 tanquam 490  
 tanta 197  
 Tantale 460  
 Tantalus 355  
 tantarum 426  
 tantas 281  
 tanti 318  
 tantis 436, 463  
 tanto 344, 461  
 tantum 326  
 tantummōdo 310  
 taratantara 39  
 tarda 124, 229  
 tardam 44  
 tardat 138  
 tardigradis 95  
 tarditate 492  
 tardus 166, 484  
 Tartara 187, 361  
 tauri 459  
 taurinis 508  
 taurus 99, 513  
 te 269, 327  
 technica 226  
 tecta 11, 161, 232  
 tecti 32  
 tectis 349  
 tecto 133, 149, 150  
 tectus 381

tecum 91  
 tegendo 17  
 tegeus 25  
 tezi 12  
 tegit 23, 45, 135  
 tegitur 31, 52, 183, 381  
 tegulis 234  
 tegunt 12  
 telipso 280  
 telipsum 240, 521  
 tela 49, 291, 384, 513  
 telas 25  
 telis 233  
 tellure 176, 303  
 telluris 347  
 tellus 11, 23, 102, 163, 206,  
 228, 282, 299, 332, 418, 476,  
 485  
 telorum 116  
 telum 95, 179  
 temeraria 195  
 temerarium 286  
 temeravit 317  
 temere 48, 269, 287, 358, 520  
 temeritas 324, 344, 387  
 temeritatis 333  
 temere 86  
 temnit 193  
 Tempe 148  
 temperantia 130, 310  
 temperantis 152  
 temperare 84  
 temperat 367  
 temperatam 11, 499  
 temperato 295  
 temperat 199, 383  
 tempestas 293, 384  
 tempestates 269, 336  
 templa 413  
 tempora 12, 28, 30, 61, 91,  
 109, 195, 207, 229, 233, 239,  
 284, 301, 329, 396, 435, 490  
 tempore 72, 80, 113, 124, 145,  
 149, 150, 184, 197, 271, 289,  
 314, 329, 344, 370, 410, 425  
 tempori 494  
 temporibus 103  
 temporis 16, 84, 112, 122,  
 169, 178, 200, 224, 255, 295,  
 345, 349, 386, 524, 555  
 temporum 263, 393  
 tempus 41, 99, 102, 105, 134,  
 155, 210, 225, 251, 279, 286,  
 289, 294, 308, 309, 344, 364,  
 394, 413, 418, 427, 428, 431,  
 432, 439, 440, 456  
 tenacem 197  
 tenacissimū 247  
 tenacissimum 6  
 tenax 322, 333, 407, 452  
 tendat 35  
 tende 472  
 tendendo 134  
 tendens 133  
 tendere 252  
 tendimus 41  
 tendis 385  
 tendit 84, 187, 259

- tenditur 401  
 tendant 155  
 tene 181, 301  
 teneam 385  
 teneant 206, 433  
 teneas 110, 302  
 teneat 367  
 teneatis 403, 436  
 teneatur 201  
 tenebat 490  
 tenebo 92  
 tenebræ 359  
 tenebras 339  
 tenebricosum 369  
 tenebris 267  
 tenemus 433  
 tenens 207  
 tenent 232  
 tenenti 27  
 teneo 33, 463  
 tenerâ 126  
 tenebræ 466  
 tenebras 244  
 tenebre 276, 504  
 teneris 2, 9, 413  
 tenetro 19  
 tenebros 261  
 tenes 21  
 tenet 122, 148, 164, 232, 404  
 tenetur 161, 258, 412  
 tentabimus 400  
 tentamine 515  
 tentare 251  
 tentaris 34, 466  
 tentat 257, 476  
 tentata 67  
 tentes 250, 339  
 tentoria 445  
 tenuatum 419  
 tenuatur 59  
 tennem 70  
 tenues 163  
 tenui 96, 174, 296  
 tenulis 5, 174  
 tenuit 148, 490  
 tenuitas 470  
 tenuis 316, 488  
 tepéfâcit 188  
 tepentibus 486  
 teres 173, 486, 437  
 terga 26, 250  
 tergo 1, 16, 235  
 tergore 513  
 tergum 327  
 teritur 140  
 terra 27, 81, 104, 179, 258, 342, 355, 367, 376, 379, 433, 434, 444  
 terræ 96, 204, 326  
 terram 14  
 terrarum 102, 164  
 terras 80, 260, 367, 379, 439, 523  
 terrent 65, 155, 334, 437  
 terreri 110  
 terres 202  
 terrestrium 359  
 terret 120, 336, 372  
 terribills 241  
 terricollis 239  
 terris 60, 81, 100, 234, 277, 299, 312, 353, 354, 373, 381, 393, 404, 421, 422, 475  
 terröre 129, 428  
 terrörem 174  
 terröres 437  
 tertium 33  
 tessëris 191  
 testamento 65, 353  
 testatum 389  
 teste 83, 162, 522  
 testem 427  
 testes 55, 274, 326, 339  
 testibus 180, 481  
 testimonia 336  
 testimönium 70, 482  
 testis 194, 334  
 testium 34, 401  
 testor 223  
 testudinis 315  
 testudo 71  
 tétigit 398, 522  
 tétrior 250  
 Teucro 266  
 texere 266  
 thalami 424  
 Thaliarche 67  
 theatris 165, 414  
 theatrum 67  
 Thebarum 393  
 Thebis 233  
 theologicum 304  
 thesauri 278, 410  
 thesaurus 313  
 Thesäius 392  
 Thessäla 437  
 Thisbe 56  
 Thracium 246  
 Thracio 296  
 Thule 473, 485  
 thus 193, 484  
 Tibërim 382  
 tibi 151, 162  
 Tibullus 191, 426  
 Tibur 402  
 Tigelli 77  
 tigris 328  
 tigribus 287, 526  
 tigris 461  
 tigris 356  
 timeant 213  
 timeat 255, 284  
 timebat 109  
 timemus 375  
 timendi 89  
 timendum 37, 512  
 timens 312, 470  
 timent 241  
 timeo 280, 287  
 timere 97, 203, 232, 241, 261, 443, 520  
 timërent 29  
 timëri 411  
 timet 229, 304, 372  
 timida 372  
 timide 249, 372, 520  
 timidi 44  
 timidissimum 97  
 timido 235, 442  
 timidus 30  
 timidum 299, 376  
 timidus 280  
 timor 30, 31, 76, 241, 32, 342, 423, 449, 470, 475, 503  
 timörem 401  
 timöres 183, 482  
 timoris 88, 400, 461  
 timorum 391  
 tinctâ 56  
 tingere 47, 63  
 tinniebant 295  
 tintinnabula 462  
 Tiphys 485  
 tiro 415, 452  
 Tironiano 289  
 Tisiphone 481  
 Titan 195  
 titillantium 56  
 titubes 482  
 titull 220  
 toga 434  
 togæ 48, 378, 487  
 togam 31, 49  
 togata 389  
 tolerabile 151  
 tolerare 203  
 tolerare 94  
 tolërent 241  
 tollas 248, 317  
 tollatur 346  
 tolle 68, 166  
 tollendæ 352  
 tollere 444, 459  
 tolli 14  
 tollit 55  
 tollite 246  
 tollitur 125, 275  
 tollunt 164  
 tonans 195  
 tonantes 13  
 tendere 40  
 tonus 518  
 toris 26  
 tormentis 26  
 tormentum 166  
 tornatos 107  
 toro 1  
 torquëbëre 262, 424  
 torquere 397  
 torques 3  
 torquet 195  
 torrens 175  
 torrentem 164  
 tortus 25, 495  
 torum 283  
 torvo 378  
 totâ 475  
 tout 253, 288, 323  
 toties 145, 154  
 totis 179  
 totius 343  
 toto 86, 174, 191, 325, 463

otum 117, 201, 471  
 otus 140, 172, 173  
 rabibus 67  
 ractantem 371  
 ractantur 202  
 ractāri 419  
 ractāta 507  
 ractāvīt 212  
 ractus 80  
 radet 410  
 radis 88  
 radit 204  
 raducere 183  
 ragicum 439  
 ragodia 97  
 rahatur 67  
 rahēbant 277  
 rahendum 208  
 rahens 229  
 rahit 44, 69, 134, 318, 430  
 raho 428  
 rahunt 92, 121, 383  
 ranilte 431  
 ranquilla 326  
 ranquillā 415  
 ranquillor 304  
 ransierre 257  
 ransfert 263  
 ransiliit 255  
 ransiliunt 260  
 ransiluise 326  
 ransit 47, 102, 362, 363, 430  
 ransitu 174, 264  
 ransitus 148, 242  
 ransinuat 131  
 ransplantare 22  
 ransulcris 263  
 raxere 28  
 raxisse 377  
 remente 117  
 remor 67  
 remulā 126  
 repidat 23  
 res 472, 504  
 ribuendo 130  
 ribuent 410  
 ribuere 450  
 ributa 65  
 ributis 559  
 riduum 146, 156  
 rinummo 412  
 ripes 434  
 riplex 165  
 ristantur 240  
 riste 365  
 ristem 8, 442  
 ristes 275, 303, 379  
 ristia 14  
 ristibus 67  
 ristis 190, 363, 365  
 ristitia 264, 477  
 rita 35, 330, 491, 492  
 rium 154  
 riumphale 46  
 riumphare 304  
 riumphi 48  
 riumphos 36, 158  
 riumphum 23

triumphus 133  
 trivērit 229  
 trivit 247  
 Troja 42, 145, 504, 511  
 trophæum 461  
 tropus 518  
 trudit 119  
 truncos 356  
 trux 43  
 tua 327  
 tubæ 241  
 tubam 23, 67  
 tubcribus 368  
 tuemur 311  
 tuenti 306  
 tucri 244, 252, 209, 452  
 tuetur 322  
 tuguria 125  
 tulere 109, 158  
 tulcrit 383  
 tuli 238  
 tullius 288  
 tulit 12, 155, 306, 346  
 tumbā 142  
 tumes 200  
 tumescere 163  
 tumet 123  
 tumida 428  
 tumidus 385  
 tumulo 220  
 tumultuosum 78  
 tumultus 163  
 tumulus 446  
 tunc 296  
 tundatur 210  
 tunctis 67  
 tuorum 300  
 turba 55, 233, 255, 288, 377,  
 504, 525  
 turbantibus 444  
 turbare 372  
 turbas 175  
 turbida 82, 372  
 turbine 515  
 turgescat 277  
 turgida 395  
 turpe 63, 89, 159, 309, 352, 379  
 turpes 143, 560  
 turpi 11, 65, 101, 154, 214, 374  
 turpia 8, 427  
 turpibus 89  
 turpis 43, 500  
 turpissime 431  
 turpissimus 258  
 turpiter 55  
 turpitudine 360  
 turpitudinem 256, 396  
 turpitude 169, 425  
 turpius 265, 380  
 turres 49, 319, 405  
 tussis 19  
 tuta 298, 312, 492  
 tutandum 370  
 tute 480, 528  
 tutē 528  
 tutiores 360  
 tutissima 46, 77, 491  
 tutissimum 90

tutissimus 171, 224  
 tuto 354, 408  
 tutum 519  
 tutus 32, 45, 434, 511, 524  
 tyranni 186, 197, 307, 380  
 tyrannis 102, 519  
 tyrannos 213  
 tyrannus 476  
 Tyrius 465

## U.

uber 123  
 ubera 328  
 ubere 459  
 uberior 109  
 uberius 314  
 uberrima 403  
 uberrimum 499  
 ubiunque 165  
 ubique 147  
 Ucalagon 349  
 uleera 443  
 ulcere 474  
 ulceribus 16  
 ulciscitur 296  
 ulcus 453  
 ullius 276  
 ullum 359  
 ulterius 267  
 ultima 52, 65, 204, 435  
 ultio 114, 230  
 ultor 417  
 ultra 248  
 ultero 216  
 ultronea 228  
 Ulubris 388  
 Ulys-em 380  
 Ulysses 278, 423  
 umbone 76  
 umbra 72, 110, 113, 120,  
 137, 213, 225, 267, 290,  
 351, 356, 376, 426, 440  
 umbrae 81, 215  
 umbram 110, 483  
 umbras 287, 435  
 umbratle 318  
 umbris 207  
 umbrōsa 454  
 una 27  
 unam 10  
 unci 270, 354  
 unctis 213  
 unda 43, 76, 181, 253, 282,  
 310, 329, 376, 483  
 unde 406, 483, 525  
 undam 179  
 unde 253  
 undecimo 372  
 undis 246  
 ungit 473  
 ungue 113  
 unguenta 124  
 unguento 28  
 ungues 252, 453  
 ungui 19

unguibus 354  
 unguiculis 2, 413  
 unguis 352  
 unika 272, 418  
 unika 500  
 unius 79, 154, 176, 400, 511  
 uniuersa 204  
 uniuersam 100  
 uniuersal 93  
 uniuersal 401  
 uniuersus 242  
 uno 23, 36, 440, 464  
 unquam 267  
 unum 8, 511  
 unus 23, 461  
 urbanum 94  
 uridans 388  
 urbe 3, 111, 117, 127, 403  
 urbem 149, 283  
 urbes 252, 301, 368, 412, 441  
 urbi 51  
 urbis 22, 148, 361, 382  
 urbs 23, 148  
 ureus 210  
 urere 161  
 uret 63  
 urg mur 462  
 urgentur 505  
 urges 34  
 urget 66  
 urgetur 99, 245, 502  
 urina 441  
 urna 45, 191, 305, 307  
 urnam 52  
 ursi 406  
 ursus 461  
 urtica 476  
 urticae 459, 476  
 utamur 502  
 utantur 241  
 utare 173  
 utaris 429  
 utatur 185  
 utenda 137, 239  
 utendi 320  
 utendum 110, 468  
 utens 51  
 uter 5  
 utere 13, 320, 425, 470  
 uti 20, 246, 248, 283, 411,  
 503, 524  
 utile 29, 121, 149, 159, 264,  
 271, 276, 306, 329, 379, 478  
 utili 41  
 utilia 77, 248  
 utilior 50  
 utilius 139  
 utilitas 54, 169, 330, 362  
 utilitate 141, 285, 462, 507  
 utilitatis 78, 137  
 utilium 166  
 utilius 161  
 utitur 143, 189, 509  
 utriusque 324, 478  
 utrum 184  
 utrumque 8  
 uua 481  
 uuae 148

uuas 244  
 uxor 29, 156, 194, 306, 287,  
 336  
 uxore 170  
 uxorem 53  
 uxores 150, 513  
 uxori 269, 396  
 uxoriam 150

## V.

vacabis 237  
 vacare 292  
 vacat 96, 262, 264  
 vacavi 223  
 vacavit 489  
 vacua 30  
 vacuo 175  
 vacuos 307  
 vacuum 432  
 vacuus 44  
 vada 260  
 vadit 275  
 vado 219, 359  
 vafur 306  
 vafri 347  
 vaga 461  
 vagatur 96  
 vagiam 425  
 vaginam 169  
 vagitus 357  
 vagula 21  
 vagum 231  
 validè 460  
 vale 449, 502  
 valeant 9, 353, 410, 489  
 valeas 5, 17, 68  
 valeat 361, 425  
 valemus 118  
 valent 54, 108, 454  
 valeo 336, 427 (*bis*), 505  
 valere 246, 278, 335, 482  
 valet 2, 6, 47, 135, 278, 335,  
 359, 525  
 valente 52, 185, 192, 506  
 valetis 427  
 valetudinem 493  
 valetudini 58  
 valetudo 380  
 valida 309  
 validas 248  
 valido 223  
 valle 426  
 vallibus 403  
 valorem 8  
 valore 311  
 valuerunt 98  
 valui 171  
 vana 3, 10, 85, 225  
 vanæ 376  
 vanus 472  
 vappam 276  
 vapulavero 378  
 varia 27, 157, 233  
 variarum 148  
 varietas 194

varietates 263  
 varis 367  
 vario 337  
 varios 229, 326, 382  
 varius 238  
 vas 59, 218, 315  
 vasa 247  
 vastâ 107  
 vasto 24, 193  
 vate 505  
 vatem 364  
 vates 147, 345  
 vatibus 442  
 vatium 137, 346, 482  
 vectigal 215, 277, 280  
 vectigallibus 281  
 vehat 179, 261  
 vehemens 5, 313  
 vehementius 44  
 vehiculo 53  
 vehit 146, 310  
 vela 179, 296, 320  
 velandum 409  
 vellinus 75  
 velis 166, 221, 290, 389, 330,  
 399  
 velle 20, 75, 160, 229  
 vellem 277  
 vellent 189  
 vellera 155  
 vellere 441  
 velles 20, 483  
 velocibus 195  
 velocior 237, 476  
 velocitas 178  
 velocius 120  
 velox 124  
 velum 480  
 vena 98  
 venales 200  
 venalla 33, 312, 522  
 venallis 484  
 venallum 140  
 venantum 358  
 venari 168  
 venator 521  
 venatoris 40  
 venatum 443  
 vendat 309  
 vendere 38  
 vendi 451  
 vendidi 26  
 venditor 313  
 venditorem 18  
 venditur 274  
 vendunt 81, 162, 274  
 venena 126  
 venenato 292  
 veneno 319  
 venenum 141, 225, 218, 386  
 venerabile 51, 165  
 venerabilis 142  
 venerari 16  
 veneras 50  
 veneratur 86  
 venere 371  
 Vencrem 504  
 Veneres 210

- Venēri** 430  
**Venēris** 105, 229, 254, 305, 376  
**venēris** 376  
**venērit** 373  
**venīā** 89, 434  
**venīa** 413  
**veniam** 11, 70, 72, 79, 110, 144, 400, 416  
**venias** 132  
**veniat** 94, 278, 408  
**venlendi** 254  
**veniēns** 120, 138, 198  
**veniente** 26, 456  
**venientem** 89  
**venientes** 238  
**venientibus** 418  
**venientis** 175  
**veniet** 81, 94  
**venio** 328  
**venire** 151  
**venisti** 67, 242, 338  
**venit** 32, 51, 65, 66, 102, 120, 155, 202, 215, 306, 332, 372, 455, 493  
**veniunt** 144, 148, 254, 438  
**venor** 276  
**venter** 167, 229, 332, 429, 517  
**venti** 76, 149, 464, 515  
**ventis** 79, 405  
**vento** 237, 395  
**ventos** 134, 209  
**ventosæ** 276  
**ventosum** 206  
**ventosus** 402  
**ventre** 375  
**ventri** 324  
**ventum** 362  
**ventūra** 354  
**ventūri** 241  
**ventus** 470, 480  
**Venus** 31, 35, 37, 43, 80, 362, 432, 507, 510  
**venustate** 347  
**ver** 148, 298, 417  
**vera** 85, 137, 301, 523  
**verātur** 161  
**verba** 5, 26, 59, 64, 131, 137, 164, 188, 192, 224, 250, 271, 323, 347, 361, 448, 465, 486, 498, 517  
**verberaret** 135  
**verberatē** 78  
**verbere** 466  
**verbis** 2, 9, 38, 57, 92, 137, 161, 243, 371, 414, 434, 443, 463, 498, 499, 504  
**verbo** 175, 488  
**verbōrum** 51, 99, 153, 175, 316, 479, 511  
**verbōsus** 57  
**verbosus** 388  
**verbum** 232, 254, 258, 490  
**verecundiæ** 197  
**verecundiam** 27  
**verecundum** 9  
**veredicto** 282  
**verēre** 64
- verēri** 60  
**verētur** 489  
**veri** 208, 249, 500  
**veris** 124, 190, 205, 494  
**verisimile** 244  
**veritas** 19, 31, 165, 175, 184, 212, 270, 302, 328, 472, 491  
**veritate** 271, 304, 507, 517  
**veritatem** 197  
**veritatis** 291  
**veritus** 369  
**vermes** 527  
**vernis** 285  
**vero** 28, 160, 433, 501  
**Verōna** 454  
**verrucis** 368  
**versa** 492  
**versandi** 175  
**versant** 179  
**versari** 146, 174, 191, 213, 324  
**versat** 22  
**versate** 272, 447  
**versatile** 157  
**versatur** 90, 307  
**versiculos** 155  
**versiones** 521  
**versum** 339  
**versum** 259, 262, 526  
**versus** 34, 107, 202, 276, 319  
**versuta** 217  
**versutam** 264  
**vertamus** 252, 449  
**vertēre** 191  
**verti** 192, 210  
**vertice** 187, 361, 445, 450  
**vertite** 248  
**vertitis** 65  
**vertitur** 234, 306  
**vertuntur** 177  
**verum** 73, 86, 200, 216, 226, 228, 231, 374, 380, 389, 401  
**vesānas** 171  
**vesci** 384  
**Vesper** 23, 261  
**veste** 120  
**vestes** 410  
**vestigia** 13, 163, 219, 306  
**vestimenta** 257  
**vestis** 11, 475  
**vestiti** 510  
**vetat** 85, 302, 369, 330, 401, 414  
**vetēres** 290, 480  
**vetēri** 320  
**vetēris** 13, 358  
**veterrimus** 358  
**vetērum** 158, 301, 359  
**vetet** 102  
**vētītum** 30, 271  
**veto** 276  
**vētūlo** 60, 348  
**vetus** 183, 302  
**vetustas** 193, 387, 424  
**vetustissima** 311, 420  
**vexat** 72  
**vi** 94, 140, 164  
**via** 36, 44, 49, 53, 106, 129, 145, 147, 207, 257, 277, 308, 330, 405, 417, 459, 470, 501, 509, 511  
**vīa** 20  
**viam** 12, 102, 126, 136, 153, 163, 192, 322, 499  
**viārum** 434  
**vias** 440  
**viatica** 330  
**viātor** 44, 107, 440, 481  
**viburna** 360  
**vice** 80, 135, 344  
**vicem** 56, 162, 306  
**vices** 78, 333  
**vici** 380, 485  
**vicina** 107, 129, 219  
**vicini** 287  
**vicinia** 289, 355, 413  
**vicinorum** 180, 183  
**vicinum** 123  
**vicinus** 150  
**vicissim** 144  
**vicissitudines** 263  
**vicissitudo** 194, 314  
**vicisti** 467  
**victā** 33  
**victis** 377, 390, 473, 482  
**victor** 15, 49, 82, 127, 158, 380, 459  
**victorem** 137, 475  
**victoria** 39, 155, 163, 170, 224, 375, 380, 455  
**victoriam** 23, 492  
**victoribus** 201  
**victos** 352  
**victrix** 212  
**victum** 296  
**victūrus** 216  
**victus** 5, 127, 463  
**vide** 31, 389  
**videamus** 5  
**videant** 190  
**videantur** 241, 463  
**videas** 253  
**videat** 439, 524  
**videatur** 36, 43, 270  
**videbatur** 100  
**vidēbis** 232, 412  
**vidēmus** 23, 171, 239  
**videndi** 5  
**videndis** 195  
**videndo** 213  
**videndum** 279  
**vident** 225, 335  
**videntur** 37, 180, 280, 284, 338  
**video** 98  
**videor** 404, 429, 504  
**videre** 92, 162, 190, 268  
**videret** 47  
**viderētur** 101, 170  
**vidēri** 102, 142  
**vidēris** 106, 363  
**vidērit** 302  
**vides** 104, 128, 195  
**videt** 105, 118, 119, 160, 184  
**videtur** 55, 63, 94, 132, 189, 190, 245, 266, 277, 359, 367, 369, 372, 416

- vidī 253  
 vidimus 389, 453  
 viduō 254  
 vidisset 423  
 vidisti 242  
 vidit 235  
 viget 120, 233, 367, 373  
 vigil 262  
 vigilantes 353  
 vigilantis 362, 439  
 vigilāre 469  
 vigilāta 133  
 vigor 138  
 vile 389  
 villi 165  
 villor 107  
 vilitate 433  
 villarum 193  
 villis 506  
 vim 89, 175, 247, 336  
 vina 35, 72, 88, 429  
 vincat 269  
 vincentem 337  
 vincere 503, 510  
 vinces 170, 415  
 vinciantur 204  
 vincit 39, 198, 271, 309, 469,  
 494, 498, 517, 523  
 vincitur 130, 231  
 vinca 495  
 vinco 151  
 vincor 151  
 vinctus 44, 142  
 vincula 196, 316, 485  
 vinculis 111, 504  
 vinculo 3  
 vinculum 6, 54, 110, 277,  
 434  
 vincuntur 49, 93  
 vindex 316, 428  
 vindice 32, 250  
 vindicta 30, 353  
 vinee 78  
 vini 420  
 vino 25, 49, 175, 196, 214,  
 264, 279, 371, 525  
 violentorum 203  
 vinosa 260  
 vinosus 186, 200  
 vinum 198, 228, 426  
 violabile 233  
 violandum 526  
 violare 197  
 violenta 326  
 violentiae 182  
 violentiam 203  
 violentus 19, 380, 509  
 violentum 386  
 violes 248  
 vir 20, 34, 52, 96, 103, 164,  
 258, 292, 427, 469, 475  
 virentem 56, 188  
 virere 356  
 vires 108, 120, 145, 171, 233,  
 244, 248, 251, 256, 345, 389,  
 429, 439, 454, 473, 477, 493,  
 499, 511, 516  
 virescunt 148  
 viret 486, 510  
 Virgilio 454  
 Virgilium 433  
 virgini 279  
 Virgo 136, 192, 446  
 viri 40, 239, 318, 336, 317,  
 356, 463, 500  
 viribus 43, 246, 471  
 virides 228, 332  
 viris 233, 299, 343, 393  
 virium 345  
 viro 170, 200, 291, 374, 386,  
 469, 488  
 virorum 158, 175, 437, 500  
 viros 110, 116, 128, 251, 309,  
 493, 513  
 virtus 12, 26, 34, 35, 46, 48  
 58, 61, 84, 90, 91, 104, 107  
 115, 116, 129, 138, 149, 155  
 158, 166, 167, 194, 198, 206,  
 245, 252, 272, 316, 324, 340,  
 343, 354, 355, 359, 361, 374  
 380, 390, 393, 418, 441, 457,  
 463, 482, 483, 496, 500, 501,  
 503, 515, 521, 524, 527  
 virtute 23, 93, 100, 145, 177,  
 186, 189, 211, 214, 235, 279,  
 298, 308, 314, 344, 433  
 virtutem 84, 86, 106, 137  
 152, 181, 213, 246, 250, 369,  
 378, 381, 415, 508  
 virtutes 5, 42, 222, 315, 340,  
 516  
 virtuti 81, 258, 474  
 virtutibus 66, 144, 494  
 virtutis 110, 120, 155, 157  
 215, 228, 301, 303, 357, 441,  
 454  
 virtutum 331, 392, 501, 510  
 virum 46, 88, 212, 235, 291,  
 331, 332, 444, 459  
 virus 88, 139  
 vis e. 5, 30, 31, 60, 104, 159,  
 427 (*scorpi*)  
 vis s. 47, 73, 175, 197, 212  
 213, 227, 262, 291, 304, 335,  
 453, 503  
 visa 3  
 visae 410  
 viscera 248  
 visu 267, 489, 500  
 visum 85, 430, 438  
 visus 75, 215, 306  
 vita 13, 20, 27, 30, 42, 46, 54,  
 64, 75, 91, 95, 99, 113, 133,  
 148, 150, 154, 157, 159, 161,  
 186, 191, 212, 214, 236, 242,  
 263, 265, 269, 278, 292, 297,  
 301, 310, 333, 334, 347, 353,  
 357, 412, 430, 435, 444, 471,  
 477, 481, 492, 506  
 vitabit 282  
 vitae 34, 58, 62, 68, 91, 119,  
 124, 129, 148, 163, 165, 182,  
 193, 205, 212, 226, 236, 246,  
 284, 288, 292, 298, 300, 301  
 (*de*), 319, 377, 400, 441,  
 452  
 vitae 516  
 vitam 20, 147, 150, 164, 186,  
 263, 283, 297, 323, 348, 379,  
 408, 421, 447, 487, 490, 503,  
 509  
 vitandi 320  
 vitant 94  
 vitare 176, 358, 385  
 vitari 443  
 vitas 182, 279  
 vitat 372  
 vitaveris 133  
 Vitellio 177  
 vitet 378, 388  
 vitin 16, 84, 94, 105, 152, 168,  
 184, 225, 318, 348, 352, 361,  
 448, 516  
 vitabitur 190  
 vitat 120, 216  
 vitis 4, 15, 59, 76, 87, 99,  
 205, 235, 238, 245, 273, 276,  
 318, 320, 321, 327, 355, 459  
 vitio 87, 90, 96, 107, 114, 283,  
 524  
 vitiorum 109, 301, 448, 468,  
 450  
 vitiosa 239  
 vitiosae 252  
 vitium 17, 18, 49, 54, 55, 87,  
 107, 120, 133, 153, 166, 175,  
 198, 214, 241, 267, 288, 290,  
 306, 308, 312, 390, 481,  
 496  
 vitreo 475  
 vitreum 426  
 vitro 104  
 vittā 169  
 vitūl 357  
 vitūlo 114  
 vitūlum 455  
 vituperando 512  
 vituperet 365  
 vivam 434  
 vivamus 94, 287  
 vivas 97, 140, 420, 421, 428  
 vivat 142, 502  
 vivatur 36  
 vivax 46, 236  
 vive 93, 228, 232, 416, 430  
 vivendi 97, 141, 143, 174,  
 348, 447  
 vivendum 151, 386  
 viventis 257  
 vivendum 128  
 vivere 13, 16, 20, 24, 31, 65,  
 84, 88, 97, 150, 151, 189,  
 197, 232, 247, 278, 292, 341,  
 354, 368, 375, 429, 439, 442,  
 444, 456, 492, 500, 506, 519,  
 520  
 vivorem 23  
 vivret 501  
 vives 199, 395  
 vivi 89, 148  
 vivida 15  
 vivimus 94, 114, 119, 160,  
 287  
 vivis 322, 406

- vivit 17, 94, 123, 177, 203,  
 236, 257, 304, 367, 451  
 vivĭto 426  
 vivĭtur 229, 483  
 vivos 184  
 vivum 8, 491  
 vivunt 216, 240, 371, 391,  
 439, 448  
 vivus 268  
 vixĕris 214, 284  
 vixi 184  
 vixisse 265, 390, 466  
 vixit 60, 254, 402  
 vobis 155 (*scĕpe*), 430  
 vobiscum 90, 192, 324  
 vocābo 97  
 vocabŭla 236  
 vocāri 351, 432, 434  
 vocat 30, 55, 125, 150, 187,  
 252, 461  
 vocātus 31  
 vocavĕris 283  
 voce 143, 467, 473, 502  
 vocem 97, 317, 405  
 vocĕris 7  
 voces 18, 117, 188, 193, 396,  
 400, 411, 438, 448  
 vocĭbus 337  
 vocis 107, 184, 347  
 voco 107, 200, 504  
 volant 4  
 volāre 432  
 volat 16, 51  
 volĕbat 10  
 voleus 272  
 volente 70, 78  
 volentem 92, 121  
 volentes 492  
 volet 67, 142, 236, 317  
 volitāre 459  
 volūtum 269  
 volo 151, 248, 430  
 volūbilēm 191  
 volūbilis 193, 322, 403  
 volūcre 264  
 voluĕrit 43  
 voluĕrunt 13, 191  
 volul 151  
 voluimus 508  
 voluisse 170, 389  
 voluistis 83, 363  
 voluit 322  
 volūmus 151, 354, 438, 479  
 volunt 34, 109, 390, 411  
 voluntas 275, 323, 398, 430,  
 440, 477, 480  
 voluntāte 169, 390, 410  
 voluntātes 55, 448  
 voluptarius 140  
 voluptas 42, 68, 96, 101, 104,  
 105, 228, 230, 270, 272, 279,  
 280, 291 (*bis*), 336, 339, 354,  
 444, 464, 512  
 voluptāte 56, 203, 222, 425  
 voluptātem 89, 152, 190,  
 247, 493  
 voluptātes 116, 354, 439  
 voluptātibus 130, 429  
 voluptātis 124  
 volūtum 409  
 volvenda 388  
 volvit 53, 527  
 volvĭtur 89, 199  
 volvuntur 227  
 volāre 25  
 vomer 140  
 vomit 179  
 vorāgo 218  
 vorax 149  
 vos 430  
 vota 158, 311, 376  
 voti 379, 429  
 votis 150, 327, 442  
 voto 24, 50, 229, 414, 415,  
 483  
 voveat 380  
 vovĕmus 306  
 vox 205, 207, 261, 261, 302,  
 487, 506  
 vulgārem 347  
 vulgāri 82  
 vulgaria 193  
 vulgārit 491  
 vulgātur 149  
 vulgi 334, 412, 523  
 vulgo 378, 476, 490  
 vulgum 18, 438  
 vulgus 4, 6, 57, 184, 208,  
 259, 304, 406, 469  
 vulnĕra 8, 17, 147, 239, 418,  
 458, 518  
 vulnerātus 472  
 vulnĕre 21, 111, 239, 336,  
 496  
 vulnĕris 409  
 vulnus 67, 166, 183, 212,  
 320, 427, 451, 473  
 vulpectāe 94  
 vulpes 22, 238  
 vulpĭna 69, 423  
 vulpis 27  
 vult 88, 217, 219, 258, 260,  
 337, 362, 369, 370, 372, 374,  
 387, 479  
 vultibus 114  
 vultu 120, 121, 145, 175, 255,  
 285, 363, 378, 380  
 vultum 65, 115, 190, 227,  
 460, 465, 506  
 vultūris 64  
 vultus 7, 23, 30, 132, 197,  
 347, 378, 385, 405, 414, 475,  
 479

## Z.

- zelus 175, 288  
 Zephyri 486  
 Zephyris 132  
 Zoile 212  
 zonam 150

# INDEX TO THE GREEK QUOTATIONS



## A.

**αβίος** 555  
**αβίωτος** 555  
**άγαθα** 533, 553  
**άγαθόν** 535, 541, 549,  
 550, 551  
**άγαθός** 534, 547  
**άγάματ'** 529  
**άγαν** 541  
**άγειν** 553  
**άγκύλον** 542  
**άγνοιαν** 547  
**άγοράς** 529  
**άγων** 530  
**άδηλον** 553  
**άδηλός** 542  
**άδικεῖν** 553  
**άδύνατος** 545  
**άδωρα** 537  
**άει** 556  
**άειδε** 541  
**άείμνηστον** 552  
**άείραι** 554  
**άεργία** 541  
**άηδές** 552  
**άθανάτοισιν** 548  
**Άθήνας** 533  
**άθυμοῦντες** 530  
**Άϊδαο** 537  
**αἰδοίους** 534  
**αἰδῶ** 550  
**αἶμα** 552  
**αἰνεῖσθαι** 532  
**αἰρεῖ** 536  
**αἰρεῖσθαι** 553  
**αἰσχρόν** 533  
**αἰσχρῶν** 535  
**αἰσχύνεο** 547  
**αἰσχύνη** 549  
**αἰτία** 549

**αἰτιώτατος** 516  
**αἰφνίδια** 556  
**άκαιροι** 532  
**άκοῆς** 552  
**άκουεῖν** 539  
**άκουσμα** 537  
**άκρου** 548  
**άλγε'** 541  
**άλεγίζει** 543  
**άλέουσι** 546 (*bis*)  
**άληθία** 538  
**άληθεια** 536, 545  
**άληθειαν** 529, 531  
**άληθείας** 548  
**άληθές** 552  
**άλίσκει** 535  
**άλίσκεται** 533  
**άλλάξαιμ'** 551  
**άλληλοῖς** 540  
**άλλοῖς** 545  
**άλλων** 530  
**άλφιστα** 543  
**άλωπέκες** 543  
**άλώπηξ** 530, 533  
**άμαρτάνει** 534  
**άμβολιεργός** 530  
**άμεινον** 538  
**άμελγε** 551  
**άμέλλητον** 533  
**άμεταμέλητος** 555  
**άμέτρως** 541  
**άμούσοις** 535  
**άμφότερον** 551  
**άν** 549  
**άναβάλλου** 541  
**άναγκαῖον** 530  
**άναγκαῖων** 544  
**άνάγκας** 551  
**άναίδεια** 538  
**άναίδειη** 530  
**άναίτιος** 553  
**άναμάρτητον** 544

**άναμαρτία** 549  
**άναπάνωσιν** 534  
**άναρρίπτειν** 547  
**άνατίθεται** 539  
**άνατρέπει** 549  
**άνδάνει** 545  
**άνδρα** 532, 533, 545  
**άνδρας** 540, 548  
**άνδράσιν** 531, 544, 546  
**άνδρες** 529, 530, 518  
**άνδρι** 531, 544  
**άνδρός** 545, 548  
**άνδρων** 531, 543  
**άνεγειρειν** 550  
**άνεγνω** 545  
**άνελπιστοι** 535  
**άνεμοῖσι** 538  
**άνεσιν** 534  
**άνετοίμα** 542  
**άνεύκτοις** 537  
**άνεχων** 545  
**άνηρ** 530, 534 (*ter*), 535  
 (*bis*), 548 (*bis*), 555  
**άνθρώποις** 542, 551  
**άνθρώποισι** 530, 551  
**άνθρώποισιν** 532  
**άνθρωπον** 529  
**άνθρωπος** 542, 548  
**άνθρώπω** 531  
**άνθρώπων** 544, 553  
**άνοήτοις** 552  
**άντιπνέειν** 538  
**άντιφυτεύει** 547  
**άντλούμενα** 554  
**άνω** 556  
**άνώμοτος** 537  
**άξια** 553  
**άπαλέξοις** 537  
**άπάντων** 544, 546, 549  
**άπάσης** 552  
**άπασι** 532  
**άπασιν** 532

ἀπατηλοῖς 536  
 ἀπέχουσιν 551  
 ἀπιστή 547  
 ἄπιστον 551  
 ἀποβρέχων 551  
 ἀποθανεῖν 552  
 ἀποθάνη 533  
 ἀποθνήσκει 544  
 ἀποθνήσκομεν 554  
 ἀποιοχόμενον 553  
 Ἀπόλλων 551  
 ἀπόλωλεν 539  
 ἀπορουμένοις 544  
 ἀπορούσι 552  
 ἀπροφάσιτος 537  
 ἄπωθεν 529  
 ἀπωλείας 545  
 ἀπώλεσεν 548  
 ἀργαί 539  
 ἀργαλή 554  
 ἀργότερον 552  
 ἀρετή 547  
 ἀρετῆς 539, 553, 554  
 ἀρθέντος 540  
 ἀριδάκρυες 529  
 ἀριθμοῦ 542  
 ἀριστεύειν 530, 553  
 ἄριστον 539, 540, 552  
 ἄριστος 540, 542  
 ἄρρητες 550  
 ἀρρώστιας 541  
 ἀρτοπώλιδας 540  
 ἄρχεται 538  
 ἀρχόμενοι 538  
 ἀρχων 538  
 ἀσέβεια 555  
 ἀσθενής 541  
 ἀσταθμητότατον 546  
 ἄσπαστος 539  
 ἀσυνετώτατον 546  
 ἀσφάλεια 541  
 ἀσφαλεῖς 555  
 ἄτη 534  
 ἄτησι 530, 539  
 ἄτησιν 541  
 ἀτραπὸς 550  
 ἀτωμένους 535  
 αὐδῆ 553  
 αὐθις 530  
 αὐξηθέντων 548  
 αὔριον 533, 541 (*bis*).  
 554  
 αὐτοὶ 543  
 αὐτοῖς 543

αὐτὸς 555  
 αὐτῶ 530  
 αὐτῷ 541  
 αὐτῶν 543, 545  
 ἀφανής 555  
 ἀφείναι 554  
 ἀφικνεῖται 552  
 ἄφρων 541  
 Ἀχαιοὶ 536  
 Ἀχαιοῖς 541  
 ἀχάριτα 550  
 Ἀχιλλῆος 541  
 ἄωρον 555

## B.

βαδίζειν 546  
 βάζη 537  
 βαλανεῖω 552  
 βασιλείας 538  
 βασιλεῦ 537  
 βασιλεῦσιν 529  
 βασιλέως 545  
 βασιλῆος 534  
 βέβαιος 542  
 βελτίω 554  
 βελτίων 550  
 βελῶν 536  
 βηξ 531  
 βιβλίους 529  
 βιβλίον 546  
 βιβλίω 537  
 βίον 535, 547, 549  
 (*bis*)  
 βίος 536, 539, 542,  
 543, 549, 550, 555  
 βίου 544, 551, 555  
 βίω 554  
 βλάβην 540  
 βλάβων 554  
 βλέπει 542  
 βορβόρω 543  
 βούλεται 549  
 βουλεύεται 551  
 βουλή 536  
 βουληφόρον 545  
 βουδῶς 540, 550  
 βραχὺν 546  
 βραχὺς 552  
 βροτοὶ 543  
 βροτοῖς 531, 532, 552  
 βροτοῖσι 529, 555  
 βρύων 530

βρώματος 531

## Γ.

γαῖα 535  
 γαλεωτής 546  
 γαλήνη 541  
 γαμεῖ 556  
 γαμεῖν 551  
 γαστέρες 539  
 γέγραπται 529  
 γείτων 547  
 γελᾶν 536  
 γενεῇ 543  
 γένεσθαι 544  
 γένηται 535  
 γενναῖο 531  
 γένοιτο 534 (*bis*), 541,  
 544, 546  
 γένος 539, 553  
 γέροντα 542  
 γέρων 546  
 γεώργια 553  
 γῆν 530, 534  
 γήρας 529, 554  
 γηράσκει 539  
 γηράσκοντι 538  
 γίγνεται 535, 540, 555  
 γίνεται 544, 554  
 γινόμενος 555  
 γινώσκει 535  
 γλυκίων 544, 553  
 γλυκὺ 552  
 γλῶσσ' 537  
 γλῶσσαι 545, 548  
 γλώσσης 553  
 γλῶττα 548  
 γυνῶθι 533, 538  
 γυνῶμη 550  
 γυνῶσις 545  
 γόνον 545  
 γούνασι 545  
 γραμματεὺς 551  
 γυναικ' 547  
 γυναῖκα 547, 549, 550  
 γυνή 530, 540, 548

## Δ.

δαιμόνιον 531  
 δαίμων 544  
 δάκρυσιν 553  
 δάκτυλον 555

εάκτυλος 555  
 δακτύλους 551  
 δάνεια 550  
 δαπανηρὸν 533  
 δεδέται 530  
 δεῖ 532, 551, 555  
 δείκνυται 532  
 δειλοῖσι 555  
 δεινά 537, 550  
 δεινὸν 532  
 δεινὸς 545  
 δεῖσθαι 534  
 δεῖται 545, 550  
 δέκα 545  
 δεξάμενος 531  
 δεόμενος 542  
 δέοντα 545  
 δέσποιναν 547  
 δεσπότην 544  
 δεύτερον 549  
 διαδύσουσιν 540  
 διαίτητος 542  
 διάκειται 529  
 διανοίας 548  
 διατελοῦντα 544  
 διαφέρει 554  
 διαφθείρει 550  
 διδάσκαλος 540  
 διδασκάλων 548  
 διδάσκει 529  
 διδασκόμενος 533  
 δίδου 537  
 δίδωσιν 546  
 δίκαια 543  
 δίκαιοι 542, 552  
 δίκαιοι 545  
 δίκαιῶ 542  
 δικαστῆς 542  
 δίκη 534  
 δίκην 530  
 δίκης 552  
 Δίος 546  
 διπλῆ 533  
 διχα 545  
 διψῶντες 543  
 διώκει 542  
 διώκει 551  
 δόγματα 556  
 δοθείσας 530  
 δοκεῖ 548  
 δόμοι 550  
 δόμων 544  
 δουλεύειν 538  
 δοῦλος 541

δοῦλους 550  
 δραπέτης 536  
 δραχμῶν 546  
 δύναιτ' 545  
 δυνάμει 554  
 δυνάμεθα 537  
 δύναμιν 551  
 δύναται 555  
 δῶα 545, 554  
 δυσπραξίαν 551  
 δυστυχεῖν 540  
 δώματα 550  
 δῶρ' 534  
 δῶρα 537  
 δῶρον 547

## E.

εἶρ 541, 555  
 ἔβλυψε 544  
 ἐγγιστα 542  
 ἐγγυθι 551  
 ἐγγυθι 546  
 ἐγγύτατον 534  
 ἐγνω 546  
 ἔδοντες 541  
 ἐζήτουν 536  
 ἐθέλωμεν 538  
 ἔθηκαν 554  
 ἔθηκε 541, 551  
 εἰδείη 536  
 εἰκάζει 540  
 εἰκῆ 552  
 εἶναι 534  
 εἶπε 548  
 εἰπεῖν 531  
 εἶπεν 548  
 εἶς 555  
 εἰσοδός 548  
 ἔκαστος 536, 546, 549  
 ἐκάστω 544  
 ἐκβήση 539  
 ἐκδνομένῳ 530  
 ἐκίνει 544  
 ἐκτήσατο 540  
 ἐλασσόμενος 543  
 ἐλαχιστων 534, 542  
 ἔλεγε 544  
 ἐλέησον 540  
 ἐλεῖν 538  
 ἐλευθερίας 538  
 ἐλεύθερον 552  
 ἐλεύθερος 541

ἐλευθέρους 550  
 ἐλέφας 543  
 ἐλέω 555  
 ἔλκει 530  
 Ἑλλάς 545  
 ἔλπεται 534  
 ἐλπῖσιν 535  
 ἐμοῦ 535  
 ἐμπείριαν 542  
 ἐμπειρος 542  
 ἐμῶν 534  
 ἐνδείας 541  
 ἔνεκα 553  
 ἐνεστιν 530  
 ἐνὶ 537  
 ἐνυπέειν 543  
 ἐξουσιάζουσι 549  
 ἔξει 530  
 ἐξεστὶ 542  
 ἐξετάσαι 545  
 ἐξούροι 551  
 ἐξοχήν 539  
 εἶκοι 550  
 ἔον 545  
 ἔοντα 539  
 ἐορτῆς 539  
 ἔπαθον 548  
 ἐπαινος 537  
 ἐπαινούμενοι 543  
 ἐπαυρεῖ 548  
 ἐπέθηκεν 553  
 ἔπη 543  
 ἐπίβαλλε 538  
 ἐπιδέχεται 529  
 ἐπεικῆς 542  
 ἐπιλαθώμεθα 541  
 ἐπιπλέουσιν 543  
 ἐπιπόνως 540  
 ἐπίστασ' 551  
 ἐπίταγμα 544  
 ἐπιφανέστερον 544  
 ἐπιχειρεῖν 542  
 ἐπλούτησε 545  
 ἔπος 546  
 ἐρᾶν 535  
 ἐργάζεται 550  
 ἐργων 545  
 ἐρῶσι 534  
 ἐρῶν 534  
 ἔρεξε 534  
 ἐρημία 540  
 ἔριν 547  
 ἔρις 547  
 ἔρχεται 532, 554

ἐρωτηθεῖς 540  
 ἐσάωσα 547  
 ἐσθλά 537, 546, 554  
 ἐσιδέσθαι 551  
 ἐστήσαντο 530  
 ἔτεκεν 556  
 ἔτερον 537  
 ἔτοιμα 542, 556  
 ἔτοιμοτάτη 550  
 ἐτύμοισιν 538  
 εὐγενὲς 544  
 εὐγενέτην 539  
 εὐδαί 546, 554  
 εὐδαίν 545  
 εὐδοκιμεῖν 543  
 εὐεργετὸς 542  
 εὐεργετούμενοι 553  
 εὐκαταφρόνητον 535  
 εὐκατῶν 532  
 εὐρεῖν 533  
 εὐμετικώτερον 545  
 εὐρημα 547  
 εὐροῖς 548  
 εὐτυχοῦντων 553  
 εὐχερῶς 547  
 εὐχομένους 537  
 εὐωνότατον 552  
 ἐφέλκων 547  
 ἐφήμερος 542  
 ἐφοβεῖτο 556  
 ἔφυ 529  
 ἔχε 556  
 ἔχει 530  
 ἔχειν 535, 554  
 ἔχη 544  
 ἐχθρά 552  
 ἐχθροῦ 554  
 ἔχοντες 540  
 ἔχοντος 530  
 ἔχω 554  
 ἔχων 531, 540

## Z.

Ζάλης 541  
 Ζεὺς 545, 556  
 ζῆ 537  
 ζημίους 545  
 ζῆν 550  
 ζῆς 549  
 ζητεῖν 538  
 ζητεῖς 544  
 ζῶντας 544

ζῶντος 535  
 ζώοισιν 535

## H.

ἡβῶσαν 533  
 ἡδεταί 542, 543  
 ἡδη 548  
 ἡδιστα 537  
 ἡδιστος 536  
 ἡδονή 540  
 ἡδονῆς 540  
 ἡδὸν 556  
 ἡθη 554  
 ἡκεις 539  
 ἡκιστα 537  
 ἡλθον 536  
 ἡλικά 537  
 ἡμέρα 556  
 ἡμέραν 544  
 ἡμῖσιν 532  
 ἦν 534, 536  
 ἦρ' 556  
 Ἡρακλῆς 545  
 ἠρήμεθα 530  
 ἠρώων 531  
 ἠσυχίαν 555  
 ἦτις 551  
 ἠύξησαν 548  
 ἠτύχησεν 537

## Θ.

θάμα 534  
 θάνατος 533, 551  
 θανάτου 554  
 θανόντ' 551  
 θανόντες 535  
 θανόντος 535  
 θαρρόουσι 529  
 θεά 541  
 θεῖον 534  
 θείου 534  
 θέλε 539  
 θέλεις 535  
 θέλομεν 537  
 θεοὶ 531, 544, 553, 554  
 θεοῦς 552  
 θεὸν 534, 552  
 θεός 532, 542, 546  
 θεοὺς 529, 534 (*bis*)  
 θεραπευμάτων 556

θεραπεύσον 538  
 θεῶν 530, 531, 542, 546,  
 547, 551  
 θεωρεῖν 536  
 θήρια 539  
 θησαυρὸς 531  
 θνατοῖς 551  
 θνήτοις 543  
 θνητὸν 551  
 θριοβόλοι 548  
 θυλάκω 551  
 θύμος 542

## I.

ἰατρῆον 555  
 ἰατρεύειν 542  
 ἰατροὶ 556  
 ἰατρος 530  
 ἰατρῶν 548  
 ἰδίον 552  
 ἰδιώτας 548  
 ἰδοῖς 535  
 ἰδρωτά 554  
 ἰζάνει 529  
 ἰθεῖα 534  
 ἰκανὸν 556  
 ἰνδος 543  
 ἰππον 545  
 ἰπτασθαι 529

## K.

καθαρὰ 547  
 καθαρῶς 547  
 καθεῖλεν 536  
 καθέλκειν 536  
 καθεύδεις 530  
 καθεύδων 540  
 καθῆσθαι 536  
 καινά 536  
 καινὸν 541  
 καιρίον 543  
 καιροῦ 538  
 καιρὸν 549  
 καιρῶ 541 (*bis*)  
 κακά 534, 539, 541, 544,  
 546, 548  
 κακαὶ 554  
 κακῆ 554  
 κακίαν 552

κακίας 552  
 κακίους 543  
 κάκιστον 539  
 κακοδαίμων 556  
 κακοὶ 543 (bis)  
 κακοῖς 555  
 κακόν 532, 539, 540,  
 541  
 κακός 539, 545, 547  
 κακοῦ 548  
 κακῶν 538, 549  
 κακῶς 541, 552  
 καλὰ 533, 541, 548,  
 555  
 κάλαμον 551  
 καλλίω 551  
 κάλλος 553  
 καλοῖσιν 531  
 καλόν 552  
 καλῶτος 539  
 καλῶς 529, 533, 540,  
 546, 552  
 Καμαρίναν 541  
 κάμον 530  
 κάπνου 535  
 καρκίνον 546  
 καταθεῖο 534  
 κατακαίριον 548  
 καταλειβομένω 544  
 κατασκευῶν 550  
 καταφρόνει 529  
 κατέκρινε 552  
 κατηγορεῖν 552  
 κατθανεῖν 532  
 κατίοντος 543  
 κατόπτρῳ 552  
 κείμενον 541  
 κείνο 529  
 κείνος 537  
 κεναί 529, 531  
 κίνοι 553  
 κενόν 552  
 κέντρα 549  
 κερδαίνειν 541  
 κέρδεα 539, 541  
 κέρδει 530  
 κέρδη 550  
 κέρδους 543  
 κεύθῃ 537  
 κεφαλῆς 538  
 κηπιώρος 548  
 κιθῶνι 530  
 κινδυνεύειν 553  
 κίνει 541, 547

κινεῖς 530  
 κινήσω 534  
 κίων 535  
 κλέπτας 545  
 κλέψας 531  
 κλώπες 531  
 κοινόν 552  
 κοινωνοῦς 547  
 κολοιδε 529  
 κολοίῳ 529  
 Κολοφῶνα 553  
 κόπροις 543  
 κόρακος 539  
 Κόρινθον 545  
 κόρος 548  
 κόρυθος 535  
 κορύδου 529  
 κούφη 554  
 κοῦφον 544  
 κράμβη 533  
 κρατοῦνται 550  
 κρείσσον 530  
 κρείσσους 543  
 κρεῖττον 544  
 κρεῖττονες 548  
 κρέσσον 554  
 κρίνεται 555  
 κρίνω 552  
 κτεάνων 554  
 κτήμ' 531  
 κτήσασθαι 548  
 κτήβον 547  
 κύδος 547  
 κύκλ' 538  
 κύλικος 548  
 κυλινδόμενος 549  
 κυνι 552  
 κύνος 540  
 κύρτος 536  
 κύων 531

## Λ.

λάβε 530, 544 555  
 λάβυι 550  
 λαβιώμεθα 538  
 λαβῶν 547  
 λαγῶς 532  
 λαθέμεν 534  
 λακτίζειν 549  
 λάμβανε 533  
 λαμβάνει 541  
 λαυθανούσης 551

λατρείαν 551  
 λατρεύειν 538  
 λέγειν 538, 545, 551  
 λέοντα 535, 542  
 λέοντες 543  
 λεπτά 545  
 λημμάτων 535  
 λίαν 532  
 λίθον 533, 547  
 λίθος 547  
 λίθῳ 554  
 λιμού 543  
 λιπῶν 542  
 λογισμοῦ 542  
 λόγῳ 553  
 λόγον 535  
 λόγος 534, 543, 551  
 λόγους 543  
 λόγων 545  
 λοιδορεῖσθαι 540  
 λοιδορῆσαι 552  
 λόχη 545  
 λύκον 554

## M.

μαγνήτης 547  
 μαζαν 541  
 μαθε 549  
 μαθήματα 546, 550  
 μάθησις 556  
 μαθηται 548  
 μακρολόγους 530  
 μακρόν 529  
 μακρός 531  
 μακροῦ 544  
 μάλα 548  
 μαλάττεται 547  
 μαλθακῶς 551  
 μάλιστ' 547, 551  
 μαλλοεῖν 553  
 μάλλον 539  
 μάντιες 548  
 μάντιν 551  
 μάταιοι 529  
 μάταιον 538  
 μάχαιρα 550  
 μάχαιραν 541  
 μάχη 541, 543  
 μαχίσεται 531  
 μάχονται 531  
 μέγα 534, 536, 540,  
 541

μεγάλα 550  
 μεγάλην 540  
 μεγάλης 539  
 μεγάλων 550  
 μέγαν 540, 552  
 μέγιστα 548, 555  
 μεγίστη 532  
 μείζον 536, 551  
 μείονα 536, 538  
 μέλιτος 528, 544, 553  
 μέλλον 553  
 μέλλον 532  
 μεμνησθαι 556  
 μέρος 538  
 μέσον 530  
 μεταθεῖς 549  
 μεταμέλειαν 546  
 μεταμελείας 539  
 μετάνοιαν 532  
 μεταξὺ 548  
 μηδέν 536, 552  
 μηδενός 534  
 μῆνυσσι 548  
 μήτηρ 544  
 μηχανάς 548  
 μηχανῆς 538  
 μία 545, 548  
 μίγνυται 544  
 μικρά 554, 556  
 μισῶ 550  
 μιχθήτω 535  
 μνήμη 563  
 μόνον 554  
 μόνος 534  
 μουσικῆς 551  
 μυθήσασθαι 533  
 μίθου 544  
 μῦθος 530  
 μῦταν 543  
 μύλοι 546  
 μύλου 543  
 μῦν 535, 556  
 μυρί' 541  
 μυρίων 546  
 μύρμηκι 536  
 μῦς 533  
 μυστήρια 554  
 μωρός 548

## N.

ναίει 551  
 ναύοντες 551

νέος 544  
 νεότης 529  
 νέων 532  
 νῆες 531  
 νῆπιος 546  
 νικᾶ 552  
 νίκη 533, 539  
 νικηθεῖς 539  
 νίκης 546  
 νικήσας 539  
 νίπτει 555  
 νομίζω 534, 544  
 νόμον 542  
 νόμος 547  
 νόμους 532  
 νόμω 529  
 νουθετεῖν 542  
 νοῦν 532, 533, 544,  
 551  
 νοῦς 554, 556  
 νύκτι 526  
 νῶ 536

## Ξ.

Ξυλεύεται 534  
 Ξύλου 535  
 Ξύμπασα 548  
 Ξυνείσεται 546

## O.

οδύνας 549  
 ὄξειν 538  
 οἶα 547  
 οἶεται 549  
 οἴκου 550  
 οἰκτείρεσθαι 554  
 οἰκτερον 542  
 οἰκτιρμῶν 530  
 οἶνω 536  
 οἶοι 543  
 ὄλβια 536  
 ὄλβιος 536  
 ὄλβίω 536  
 ὄλβος 539, 542  
 ὄλεσσα 547  
 ὀλίγον 535, 556  
 ὄλον 552 (bis)  
 ὄλου 555  
 ὄλω 551  
 ὄλωλεν 530

ὄλωλεν 552  
 ὀμιλῖαι 554  
 ὀμιλος 540  
 ὀμιλῶν 539  
 ὀμμασιν 536  
 ὀμματ' 540  
 ὀμοῖα 538  
 ὀμοίω 544  
 ὀμολογοῦντος 532  
 ὀμώμοχ' 537  
 ὄμους 530, 534, 537  
 ὄν 552  
 ὄνειαρ 547 (bis)  
 ὄνειδος 552  
 ὄνήσιμα 537  
 ὄνομα 531  
 ὀνόματα 545  
 ὀνομάτων 544, 553  
 ὄντα 529  
 ὄντοιιν 531  
 ὀνύχων 535  
 ὄνων 539  
 ὄπηδεῖ 547  
 ὄπως 546  
 ὄρα 533, 542  
 ὄραν 535, 544, 551  
 ὄργανα 556  
 ὄρέγονται 543  
 ὄρει 544  
 ὄρθα 546  
 ὄρμην 533  
 ὄροβοι 552  
 ὄρος 554, 556  
 ὄρφυη 536  
 ὄς 537, 542  
 ὄσα 550  
 ὄσιον 531  
 ὄσσον 547  
 ὄστις 537, 559  
 οὐδὲ 545  
 οὐδεῖς 550  
 οὐδὲν 543, 556  
 οὐδένα 544  
 οὐδέποτ' 542  
 οὐλομένην 541  
 οὐρά 544  
 οὐσίαν 543  
 οὔτε 546  
 οὔτος 555  
 οὔτω 545, 556  
 ὀφείλεται 532  
 ὀφείλων 536  
 ὀφθαλμὸς 545  
 ὄψιν 532

## II.

πάγαις 530  
 πάγῳ 533  
 πάθῃ 539  
 παθήματα 550  
 πάθῃσι 534  
 παίγιον 549  
 παιδεία 531  
 παῖδες 545, 550  
 παιδί 541  
 παιδιάν 534  
 παίζειν 549  
 πάλαι 536  
 παλαίει 530  
 πάλιν 531  
 παυνόχιον 515  
 πάντα 536, 539, 541,  
 546, 555  
 πάντας 545  
 πανγαχοῦ 552  
 πάντες 553  
 πάντεσσι 546  
 πάντῃ 546  
 παντί 554  
 παντός 532, 535, 545  
 πάντων 539, 546, 552  
 πάνυ 542  
 παπάζουσιν 545  
 πάππον 531  
 παμζῆν 550  
 παραθρέξαντα 538  
 παραινέειν 529  
 παράκαιρος 540  
 παραπλησίως 538  
 παρατρεχόμεσθα 529  
 παρούσαν 551  
 παρῆστι 534  
 παρῆ 556  
 παροξύνονται 553  
 πυρούσης 549  
 παρουσίαν 544  
 πυρόρησιάζεσθα: 550  
 παρών 542  
 πᾶς 534, 541, 543, 549,  
 550, 555  
 πάσχει 532  
 πάσχειν 545  
 πατρίς 531  
 πατρός 531  
 παῦροι 534, 548  
 πείθει 534  
 κείθειν 534

πειράσαι 541  
 πειρώμεναι 536  
 πέλει 548  
 πέλεται 554, 555  
 πένησι 534  
 πένης 556  
 πενήτων 553  
 πενθοῦσι 536  
 πενήν 550  
 πέπρακται 545  
 πεπρωμένη 553  
 περαιτέρω 552  
 περιουσία 550  
 περιφέρει 543  
 πέσῃ 536  
 πεσοῦσης 534  
 πέφανται 548  
 πεφυκώς 542  
 πήγη 537  
 Πηληιάδῳ 541  
 πήματα 531  
 πημονάς 550  
 πήρη 549  
 παιίνει 545  
 πθήκοις 544  
 πίθος 531  
 πικρὸν 552  
 πικρῶς 543, 545  
 πίμπλαται 549  
 Πίνδαρος 552  
 πίνοντες 541  
 πίνουσι 543  
 πιστεῦε 533, 540  
 πιστεύειν 552  
 πίστις 545  
 πῖωμεν 554  
 πλεῖον 550  
 πλείονος 535  
 πλείονες 543  
 πλείστ' 544  
 πλείστην 551  
 πλεῖον 538  
 πλέονας 543  
 πλέοντες 551  
 πλήθους 542  
 πλησίον 542  
 πλόος 542  
 πλοῦς 545  
 πλουσίαν 547  
 πλουτεῖν 539  
 πλουτῆς 534  
 πλοῦτον 540  
 πλοῦτος 547  
 πνύοντες 543

ποδὸς 551  
 ποθοῦντες 529  
 ποιεῖ 540, 541, 544,  
 550, 555  
 ποιεῖν 529, 546  
 ποιήσει 542  
 ποιήσεις 546  
 ποιητάς 540  
 ποιούσι 530  
 πόκαι 544  
 πόλεις 548  
 πολέμιον 547  
 πολεμώτατον 555  
 πύλεμον 540  
 πολέμου 550  
 πολέμῳ 555  
 πυλέως 538  
 πόλις 531, 540, 548  
 πολιτέας 532  
 πολλά 533, 550 (bis)  
 πύλλακι 548  
 πύλλακις 555  
 πολλοὶ 543 (bis)  
 πολλοῖς 549  
 πολλοῦς 548  
 πολλῶν 539, 540, 555  
 πολὺ 544, 547  
 πολυρκίας 555  
 πολύτροπος 540  
 Πολύφαιμος 543  
 πολύφιλος 536  
 πονηροὶ 553  
 πονηροῖς 552  
 πονηρῶν 553  
 πόνου 556  
 πόνῳ 546  
 πόνων 553  
 πυρσύνη 544  
 ποσὶν 529  
 πρᾶγμα 546, 555  
 πράγματα 535, 545,  
 548, 549  
 πραγμάτων 545, 550,  
 555  
 πρᾶξαι 541  
 πρᾶξις 545  
 πρᾶττει 543  
 πρέπει 531, 540, 543  
 πρέπειν 552  
 πριαίμην 546  
 προηγείται 550  
 πρόνοια 539  
 προπαροῖθεν 554  
 προπιστεύσαντος 552

πρόσεστι 541  
 προσηύκει 550  
 προσηνές 552  
 προσιόντα 538  
 προσκρούειν 533  
 πρότερον 554 (bis)  
 προτιμᾶν 531  
 προτρέχει 548  
 πράφασιν 529  
 πρόφασις 541  
 πρόχειρα 556  
 πρώτα 529  
 πρώτων 544, 545  
 πτωχός 538  
 πτωχῶ 538  
 πύλῃσιν 537  
 πῦρ 535, 541  
 πυρὶ 535  
 πῶ 545  
 πωλυῦσιν 553

## P.

ῥέει 537  
 ῥέεν 553  
 ῥέξασι 552  
 ῥηθὲν 549  
 ῥητορος 529

## Σ.

σάρκα 533  
 σάρκες 529  
 συντῶ 536  
 σιφῶς 551  
 σευτὸν 533 (bis)  
 σεμνός 535  
 σέρφω 536  
 σεσωσμένους 535  
 σιλήμην 536  
 σήμερον 533  
 στένει 536  
 σιγαῖν 532, 545  
 σιδήρια 556  
 σιδηρῶ 549  
 αἴτου 552  
 σιωπῇ 543  
 σκαλεύειν 549  
 σκληρά 551

σκληρὸν 547  
 σκοπὸς 555  
 σκόρπιος 554  
 σμικρὸν 534  
 σμικρῶ 534  
 σοφία 530, 552  
 σοφίας 537  
 σοφίη 539  
 σοφιστὴν 541  
 σοφός 541 (bis), 543  
 (bis)  
 σοφούς 535  
 σαφώτατος 544  
 σπάνιον 552  
 σπείρειν 551  
 σπερμάτων 553  
 σπυδαζονται 552  
 σπυδαίοις 552  
 σπουδῇ 555  
 σπουδῆν 549  
 στόμα 550  
 στόματ' 545  
 στῶ 534  
 συγγενεῖς 553  
 συγγίνεσθαι 545  
 συγκατεργάζεται 553  
 σύγκρασις 546  
 συμβουλή 538  
 συμμαχεῖ 547  
 συμμαχία 540  
 συμφοραὶ 530  
 συμφορῶν 547  
 συνείδησις 532  
 συνεισφέρηται 544  
 συνεκδύεται 530  
 συνολόν 533  
 σφάλλοντα 556  
 σωθέντα 556  
 σώματι 553  
 σώματος 536  
 σωφρονέστερον 517,  
 552

## Τ.

ταγαθα 542  
 ταδίκους 542  
 τὰν 537 (bis)  
 ταπεινός 535  
 τάφω 550  
 ταχεῖς 553  
 ταχέως 545  
 τείχη 531

τεκμαίρεται 536  
 τέκνα 531, 537, 551  
 τελευτήσας 552  
 τέλος 541 544, 552  
 τέμνεις 554  
 τέρπει 537  
 τέσσαρα 530  
 τετρημένον 546  
 τεχνὴν 536  
 τεχνώμενον 529  
 τηλίαν 544  
 τῆς 534  
 τίθησι 547  
 τίκτει 540, 555  
 τιμᾶτε 553  
 τιμῆς 543  
 τίμιον 552  
 τιμιώτατα 551  
 τίς 544, 545  
 τοῖος 543  
 τοσαντακίς 541  
 τοῦταν 539  
 τούτω 556  
 τραπέζης 548  
 τρέφειν 545, 559  
 τρέφης 549  
 τρέφον 552  
 τρις 556  
 Τροίαν 536  
 τρόπαιον 530  
 τροφά 532  
 τρόχος 539  
 τύραννος 555  
 τυράννω 533  
 τυφλῶ 552  
 τύχη 547, 553  
 τύχην 541  
 τύχης 547, 549  
 τυχόντων 553

## Υ.

ὑβρις 530, 550  
 ὑγίειαν 541, 555  
 ὕδωρ 532, 541, 552  
 ὑμῶν 545  
 ὑπάρξῃ 545  
 ἰπείροχον 530  
 ὑπονοσσεῖ 535  
 ὑποφορᾶσθαι 552  
 ὑψόθεν 556  
 ὕων 545

## Φ.

φαίνεται 532  
 φανερῶς 533  
 φανήσονται 534  
 φαντασία 545  
 φέρει 547  
 φέρειν 547, 551, 554  
 φέροντα 533  
 φέρονσι 543  
 φεύγει 543  
 φεύγοντα 551  
 φεύγων 531, 543  
 φθέγγεται 535  
 φθονεί 533  
 φθόνον 536  
 φθόνος 530  
 φιλεῖ 545, 550  
 φιλία 529, 537  
 φίλοι 529, 534, 548,  
 551  
 φιλοῖν 531  
 φίλον 544  
 φιλότιτος 544  
 φιλοῦσιν 544  
 φίλων 539  
 φοβεῖσθαι 532  
 φοβεροῦ 535  
 φόβος 535  
 φορτία 539  
 φρενῶν 529  
 φρέσιν 537  
 φρήν 537  
 φρονεῖν 536, 542  
 φρόνημα 544

φρονήσεως 548  
 φρονοῦσα 550  
 φρονοῦσι 547  
 φροντίδων 534  
 φύεται 540  
 φύκος 540  
 φυλάξαι 548  
 φυλάττει 550  
 φύλλων 543  
 φύσει 533, 547  
 φύσεως 551  
 φῶς 529

## Χ.

χαλεπῶς 540, 547  
 χαλεπώτερον 533, 548  
 χαλκοῦ 546  
 χαρίεντα 546  
 χάρις 543, 555  
 χείλεος 548  
 χεῖρα 555  
 χεῖρι 551  
 χεῖρον 553  
 χείρονες 544  
 χεῖρὸς 541  
 χελιδῶν 541  
 χθῶν 531  
 χοῖρος 543  
 χολή 536, 538  
 χρῆ 535, 545, 546, 553  
 χρήματ' 547, 551  
 χρημάτων 550  
 χρῆν 550  
 χρῆσθ' 554

χρίσιμον 552  
 χρυσιστὸν 552  
 χρόνος 529, 539, 543  
 χρόνου 542, 548, 550  
 (δία)  
 χύτρα 537  
 χῶ 552  
 χωρὶς 546

## Ψ.

ψαλτοῦ 531  
 ψεύδεια 538  
 ψευδὲς 552  
 ψευδορκία 555  
 ψεύδος 552  
 ψεύσται 539  
 ψυχῆ 537, 552, 553,  
 555  
 ψυχῆς 534, 547  
 ψυριῶσα 539

## Ω.

ᾠλεσεν 548  
 ᾠμην 534  
 ᾠν 536  
 ᾠναντο 530  
 ᾠνοῦμαι 546  
 ᾠδὸν 539  
 ᾠστ' 546  
 ᾠτα 530, 544  
 ᾠτων 554

*CATALOGUE OF  
BOHN'S LIBRARIES.*

*736 Volumes, £158 9s.*

*The Publishers are now issuing the Libraries in a NEW AND MORE ATTRACTIVE STYLE OF BINDING. The original bindings endeared to many book-lovers by association will still be kept in stock, but henceforth all orders will be executed in the New binding, unless the contrary is expressly stated.*

---

*New Volumes of Standard Works in the various branches of Literature are constantly being added to this Series, which is already unsurpassed in respect to the number, variety, and cheapness of the Works contained in it. The Publishers beg to announce the following Volumes as recently issued or now in preparation:—*

**Johnson's Lives of the Poets.** Edited by Mrs. Napier. 3 Vols. [*See p. 6*]

**The Works of Flavius Josephus.** Whiston's Translation. Revised by Rev. A. R. Shilleto, M.A. With Topographical and Geographical Notes by Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B. 5 volumes. [*See p. 6*]

**North's Lives of the Norths.** Edited by Rev. Dr. Jessopp. 3 vols. [*See p. 7*]

**Goethe's Faust.** Part I. The Original Text, with Hayward's Translation and Notes, carefully revised, with an Introduction and Bibliography, by C. A. Buchheim, Ph.D., Professor of German Language and Literature at King's College London. [*In the Press*]

**Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland.** Edited by A. W. Hutton, Librarian National Liberal Club. [*Preparing*]

**Ricardo on the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation.** Edited with Notes by E. C. K. Gonner, M.A., Lecturer, University College, Liverpool. [*In the press*]

**Schopenhauer's Essays.** Selected and Translated. By E. Belfort Bax. [*In the press*]

**Edgeworth's Stories for Children.** With 8 Illustrations by L. Speed. [*See p. 4*]

**Racine's Plays.** Second and Concluding Volume. Translated by R. B. Boswell. [*See p. 7*]

**Hoffmann's Works.** Translated by Lieut.-Colonel Ewing. Vol. II. [*In the press*]

**Bohn's Handbooks of Games.** New enlarged edition. In 2 vols. [*See p. 21*]

Vol. I.—Table Games, by Major-General Drayson, R.A., R. F. Green, and 'Berkeley.'  
II.—Card Games, by Dr. W. Pole, F.R.S., R. F. Green, 'Berkeley,' and Baxter Wray.

**Bohn's Handbooks of Athletic Sports.** [*3 vols. ready. See p. 21*]

By Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, H. W. Wilberforce, Julian Marshall, Major Spenser, Rev. J. A. Arnan Tait, W. T. Linskill, W. B. Woodgate, E. F. Knight, Martineau, Cobbett, Douglas Adams, Harry Vassall, C. W. Alcock, E. T. Sachs, H. H. Griffin, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Walter Armstrong, H. A. Colmore Dunn, C. Phillipps-Wolley, F. S. Creswell, A. F. Jenkin.

---

*For BOHN'S SELECT LIBRARY, see p. 23.*

# BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

## STANDARD LIBRARY.

336 Vols. at 3s. 6d. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (59l. 10s. 6d.)

**ADDISON'S Works.** Notes of Bishop Hurd. Short Memoir, Portrait, and 8 Plates of Medals. 6 vols.  
This is the most complete edition of Addison's Works issued.

**ALFIERI'S Tragedies.** In English Verse. With Notes, Arguments, and Introduction, by E. A. Bowring, C.B. 2 vols.

**AMERICAN POETRY.** — See *Poetry of America.*

**BACON'S Moral and Historical Works,** including Essays, Apophthegms, Wisdom of the Ancients, New Atlantis, Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Henry Prince of Wales, History of Great Britain, Julius Cæsar, and Augustus Cæsar. With Critical and Biographical Introduction and Notes by J. Devey, M.A. Portrait.

— See also *Philosophical Library.*

**BALLADS AND SONGS of the Peasantry of England,** from Oral Recitation, private MSS., Broad-sides, &c. Edit. by R. Bell.

**BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.** Selections. With Notes and Introduction by Leigh Hunt.

**BECKMANN (J.) History of Inventions, Discoveries, and Origins.** With Portraits of Beckmann and James Watt. 2 vols.

**BELL (Robert).**—See *Ballads, Chaucer, Green.*

**BOSWELL'S Life of Johnson,** with the TOUR in the HEBRIDES and JOHNSONIANA. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices, by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Holkham, Editor of the Cambridge Edition of the 'Theological Works of Barrow.' With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols.

**BREMER'S (Frederika) Works.** Trans. by M. Howitt. Portrait. 4 vols.

**BRINK (B. ten).** Early English Literature (to Wiclif). By Bernhard ten Brink. Trans. by Prof. H. M. Kennedy.

**BROWNE'S (Sir Thomas) Works.** Edit. by S. Wilkin, with Dr. Johnson's Life of Browne. Portrait. 3 vols.

**BURKE'S Works.** 6 vols.

— *Speeches on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings; and Letters.* 2 vols.

— *Life.* By Sir J. Prior. Portrait.

**BURNS (Robert).** *Life of.* By J. G. Lockhart, D.C.L. A new and enlarged edition. With Notes and Appendices by W. Scott Douglas. Portrait.

**BUTLER'S (Bp.) Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed,** to the Constitution and Course of Nature; with Two Dissertations on Identity and Virtue, and Fifteen Sermons. With Introductions, Notes, and Memoir. Portrait.

**CAMOËN'S Lusiad,** or the Discovery of India. An Epic Poem. Trans. from the Portuguese, with Dissertation, Historical Sketch, and Life, by W. J. Mickle. 5th edition.

**CARAFAS (The) of Maddaloni.** Naples under Spanish Dominion. Trans. from the German of Alfred de Reumont. Portrait of Massaniello.

**CARREL.** *The Counter-Revolution in England for the Re-establishment of Popery under Charles II. and James II.,* by Armand Carrel; with Fox's History of James II. and Lord Lonsdale's Memoir of James II. Portrait of Carrel.

**CARRUTHERS.** — See *Pope, in Illustrated Library.*

**CARY'S Dante.** *The Vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise.* Trans. by Rev. H. F. Cary, M.A. With Life, Chronological View of his Age, Notes, and Index of Proper Names. Portrait.

This is the authentic edition, containing Mr. Cary's last corrections, with additional notes.

- CELLINI (Benvenuto).** Memoirs of, by himself. With Notes of G. P. Carpani. Trans. by T. Roscoe. Portrait.
- CERVANTES' Galatea.** A Pastoral Romance. Trans. by G. W. J. Gyll.
- **Exemplary Novels.** Trans. by W. K. Kelly.
- **Don Quixote de la Mancha.** Motteux's Translation revised. With Lockhart's Life and Notes. 2 vols.
- CHAUCER'S Poetical Works.** With Poems formerly attributed to him. With a Memoir, Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary, by R. Bell. Improved edition, with Preliminary Essay by Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A. Portrait. 4 vols.
- CLASSIC TALES,** containing *Rasselas*, *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Gulliver's Travels*, and *The Sentimental Journey*.
- COLERIDGE'S (S. T.) Friend.** A Series of Essays on Morals, Politics, and Religion. Portrait.
- **Aids to Reflection. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit; and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer-book.** New Edition, revised.
- **Table-Talk and Omniana.** By T. Ashe, B.A.
- **Lectures on Shakespeare and other Poets.** Edit. by T. Ashe, B.A. Containing the lectures taken down in 1811-12 by J. P. Collier, and those delivered at Bristol in 1813.
- **Biographia Literaria; or, Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions; with Two Lay Sermons.**
- **Miscellanies, Esthetic and Literary;** to which is added, **THE THEORY OF LIFE.** Collected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A.
- COMMINES.**—*See Philip.*
- CONDÉ'S History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain.** Trans. by Mrs. Foster. Portrait of Abderahmen ben Moavia. 3 vols.
- COWPER'S Complete Works, Poems, Correspondence, and Translations.** Edit. with Memoir by R. Southey. 45 Engravings. 8 vols.
- COXE'S Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough.** With his original Correspondence, from family records at Blenheim. Revised edition. Portraits. 3 vols.
- \*\* An Atlas of the plans of Marlborough's campaigns, 4to. 10s. 6d.
- COXE'S History of the House of Austria.** From the Foundation of the Monarchy by Rhodolph of Hapsburgh to the Death of Leopold II., 1218-1792. By Archdn. Coxe. With Continuation from the Accession of Francis I. to the Revolution of 1848. 4 Portraits. 4 vols.
- CUNNINGHAM'S Lives of the most Eminent British Painters.** With Notes and 16 fresh Lives by Mrs. Heaton. 3 vols.
- DEFOE'S Novels and Miscellaneous Works.** With Prefaces and Notes, including those attributed to Sir W. Scott. Portrait. 7 vols.
- DE LOLME'S Constitution of England,** in which it is compared both with the Republican form of Government and the other Monarchies of Europe. Edit., with Life and Notes, by J. Macgregor.
- DUNLOP'S History of Fiction.** New Edition, revised. By Henry Wilson. 2 vols., 5s. each.
- EDGEWORTH'S Stories for Children.** With 8 Illustrations by L. Speed.
- ELZE'S Shakespeare.**—*See Shakespeare*
- EMERSON'S Works.** 3 vols.
- Vol. I.—Essays, Lectures, and Poems.
- Vol. II.—English Traits, Nature, and Conduct of Life.
- Vol. III.—Society and Solitude—Letters and Social Aims—Miscellaneous Papers (hitherto uncollected)—May-Day, &c.
- FOSTER'S (John) Life and Correspondence.** Edit. by J. E. Ryland. Portrait. 2 vols.
- **Lectures at Broadmead Chapel.** Edit. by J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.
- **Critical Essays contributed to the 'Eclectic Review.'** Edit. by J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.
- **Essays: On Decision of Character; on a Man's writing Memoirs of Himself; on the epithet Romantic; on the aversion of Men of Taste to Evangelical Religion.**
- **Essays on the Evils of Popular Ignorance, and a Discourse on the Propagation of Christianity in India.**
- **Essay on the Improvement of Time,** with Notes of Sermons and other Pieces.
- **Fosteriana:** selected from periodical papers, edit. by H. G. Bohn.
- FOX (Rt. Hon. C. J.)**—*See Carrel.*

**GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.** Complete and unabridged, with variorum Notes; including those of Guizot, Wenck, Niebuhr, Hugo, Neander, and others. 7 vols. 2 Maps and Portrait.

**GOETHE'S Works.** Trans. into English by E. A. Bowring, C.B., Anna Swanwick, Sir Walter Scott, &c. &c. 14 vols.

Vols. I. and II.—Autobiography and Annals. Portrait.

Vol. III.—Faust. Complete.

Vol. IV.—Novels and Tales: containing Elective Affinities, Sorrows of Werther, The German Emigrants, The Good Women, and a Nouvelle.

Vol. V.—Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship.

Vol. VI.—Conversations with Eckerman and Soret.

Vol. VII.—Poems and Ballads in the original Metres, including Hermann and Dorothea.

Vol. VIII.—Götz von Berlichingen, Torquato Tasso, Egmont, Iphigenia, Clavigo, Wayward Lover, and Fellow Culprits.

Vol. IX.—Wilhelm Meister's Travels. Complete Edition.

Vol. X.—Tour in Italy. Two Parts. And Second Residence in Rome.

Vol. XI.—Miscellaneous Travels, Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour.

Vol. XII.—Early and Miscellaneous Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Biography and Notes.

Vol. XIII.—Correspondence with Zelter.

Vol. XIV.—Reineke Fox, West-Eastern Divan and Achilleid. Translated in original metres by A. Rogers.

— Correspondence with Schiller. 2 vols.—See Schiller.

— Faust.—See Collegiate Series.

**GOLDSMITH'S Works.** 5 vols.

Vol. I.—Life, Vicar of Wakefield, Essays, and Letters.

Vol. II.—Poems, Plays, Bee, Cock Lane Ghost.

Vol. III.—The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe.

Vol. IV.—Biographies, Criticisms, Later Essays.

Vol. V.—Prefaces, Natural History, Letters, Goody Two-Shoes, Index.

**GREENE, MARLOWE, and BEN JONSON** (Poems of). With Notes and Memoirs by R. Bell.

**GREGORY'S (Dr.) The Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion.**

**GRIMM'S Household Tales.** With the Original Notes. Trans. by Mrs. A. Hunt. Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols.

**GUIZOT'S History of Representative Government in Europe.** Trans. by A. R. Scoble.

— **English Revolution of 1640.** From the Accession of Charles I. to his Death. Trans. by W. Hazlitt. Portrait.

— **History of Civilisation.** From the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. Trans. by W. Hazlitt. Portraits. 3 vols.

**HALL'S (Rev. Robert) Works and Remains.** Memoir by Dr. Gregory and Essay by J. Foster. Portrait.

**HAUFF'S Tales.** The Caravan—The Sheikh of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by Prof. S. Meadel.

**HAWTHORNE'S Tales.** 3 vols.

Vol. I.—Twice-told Tales, and the Snow Image.

Vol. II.—Scarlet Letter, and the House with Seven Gables.

Vol. III.—Transformation, and Blithedale Romance.

**HAZLITT'S (W.) Works.** 7 vols.

— Table-Talk.

— The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth and Characters of Shakespeare's Plays.

— English Poets and English Comic Writers.

— The Plain Speaker. Opinions on Books, Men, and Things.

— Round Table. Conversations of James Northcote, R.A.; Characteristics.

— Sketches and Essays, and Winter-slow.

— Spirit of the Age; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition, by W. Carew Hazlitt.

**HEINE'S Poems.** Translated in the original Metres, with Life by E. A. Bowring, C.B.

— **Travel-Pictures.** The Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Trans. by F. Storr. With Maps and Appendices.

**HOFFMANN'S Works.** The Scrapion Brethren. Vol. I. Trans. by Lt.-Col. Ewing. [Vol. II. in the press.]

**HOOPER'S (G.) Waterloo: The Downfall of the First Napoleon: a History of the Campaign of 1815.** By George Hooper. With Maps and Plans. New Edition, revised.

**HUGO'S** (Victor) **Dramatic Works:** Hernani—Ruy Blas—The King's Diversion. Translated by Mrs. Newton Crosland and F. L. Slous.

— **Poems**, chiefly Lyrical. Collected by H. L. Williams.

**HUNGARY:** its History and Revolution, with Memoir of Kossuth. Portrait.

**HUTCHINSON** (Colonel). **Memoirs** of. By his Widow, with her Autobiography, and the Siege of Lathom House. Portrait.

**IRVING'S** (Washington) **Complete Works.** 15 vols.

— **Life and Letters.** By his Nephew, Pierre E. Irving. With Index and a Portrait. 2 vols.

**JAMES'S** (G. P. R.) **Life of Richard Cœur de Lion.** Portraits of Richard and Philip Augustus. 2 vols.

— **Louis XIV.** Portraits. 2 vols.

**JAMESON** (Mrs.) **Shakespeare's Heroines.** Characteristics of Women. By Mrs. Jameson.

**JEAN PAUL.**—*See Richter.*

**JOHNSON'S** **Lives of the Poets.** Edited, with Notes, by Mrs. Alexander Napier. And an Introduction by Professor J. W. Hales, M.A. 3 vols.

**JONSON** (Ben). **Poems of.**—*See Greene.*

**JOSEPHUS** (Flavius), **The Works of.** Whiston's Translation. Revised by Rev. A. R. Shilleto, M.A. With Topographical and Geographical Notes by Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B. 5 vols.

**JUNIUS'S** **Letters.** With Woodfall's Notes. An Essay on the Authorship. Facsimiles of Handwriting. 2 vols.

**LA FONTAINE'S** **Fables.** In English Verse, with Essay on the Fabulists. By Elizur Wright.

**LAMARTINE'S** **The Girondists, or Personal Memoirs of the Patriots of the French Revolution.** Trans. by H. T. Ryde. Portraits of Robespierre, Madame Roland, and Charlotte Corday. 3 vols.

— **The Restoration of Monarchy in France** (a Sequel to *The Girondists*). 5 Portraits. 4 vols.

— **The French Revolution of 1848.** Portraits.

**LAMB'S** (Charles) **Elia and Eliana.** Complete Edition. Portrait.

**LAMB'S** (Charles) **Specimens of English Dramatic Poets of the time of Elizabeth.** With Notes and the Extracts from the Garrick Plays.

— **Talfourd's Letters of Charles Lamb.** New Edition, by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

**LANZI'S** **History of Painting in Italy,** from the Period of the Revival of the Fine Arts to the End of the 18th Century. With Memoir and Portraits. Trans. by T. Roscoe. 3 vols.

**LAPPENBERG'S** **England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings.** Trans. by B. Thorpe, F.S.A. 2 vols.

**LESSING'S** **Dramatic Works.** Complete. By E. Bell, M.A. With Memoir by H. Zimmern. Portrait. 2 vols.

— **Laokoon, Dramatic Notes, and Representation of Death by the Ancients.** Trans. by E. C. Beasley and Helen Zimmern. Frontispiece.

**LOCKE'S** **Philosophical Works,** containing Human Understanding, Controversy with Bishop of Worcester, Malebranche's Opinions, Natural Philosophy, Reading and Study. With Introduction, Analysis, and Notes, by J. A. St. John. Portrait. 2 vols.

— **Life and Letters,** with Extracts from his Common-place Books. By Lord King.

**LOCKHART** (J. G.)—*See Burns.*

**LUTHER'S** **Table-Talk.** Trans. by W. Hazlitt. With Life by A. Chalmers, and **LUTHER'S CATECHISM.** Portrait after Cranach.

— **Autobiography.**—*See Michelet.*

**MACHIAVELLI'S** **History of Florence, THE PRINCE, Savonarola, Historical Tracts, and Memoir.** Portrait.

**MARLOWE.** **Poems of.**—*See Greene.*

**MARTINEAU'S** (Harriet) **History of England** (including History of the Peace) from 1800-1846. 5 vols.

**MENZEL'S** **History of Germany,** from the Earliest Period to the Crimean War. Portraits. 3 vols.

**MICHELET'S** **Autobiography of Luther.** Trans. by W. Hazlitt. With Notes.

— **The French Revolution to the Flight of the King in 1791.** Frontispiece.

**MIGNET'S** **The French Revolution,** from 1789 to 1814. Portrait of Napoleon.

- MILTON'S Prose Works.** With Preface, Preliminary Remarks by J. A. St. John, and Index. 5 vols. Portraits.
- **Poetical Works.** With 120 Wood Engravings. 2 vols.
- MITFORD'S (Miss) Our Village.** Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. 2 Engravings. 2 vols.
- MOLIÈRE'S Dramatic Works.** In English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a Life and a Portrait. 3 vols.  
'It is not too much to say that we have here probably as good a translation of Molière as can be given.'—*Academy*.
- MONTAGU. Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.** Lord Wharncliffe's Third Edition. Edited by W. Moy Thomas. New and revised edition. With steel plates. 2 vols. 5s. each.
- MONTESQUIEU'S Spirit of Laws.** Revised Edition, with D'Alembert's Analysis, Notes, and Memoir. 2 vols.
- NEANDER (Dr. A.) History of the Christian Religion and Church.** Trans. by J. Torrey. With Short Memoir. 10 vols.
- **Life of Jesus Christ, in its Historical Connexion and Development.**
- **The Planting and Training of the Christian Church by the Apostles.** With the Antignosticus, or Spirit of Tertullian. Trans. by J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.
- **Lectures on the History of Christian Dogmas.** Trans. by J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.
- **Memorials of Christian Life in the Early and Middle Ages; including Light in Dark Places.** Trans. by J. E. Ryland.
- NORTH'S Lives of the Right Hon. Francis North, Baron Guildford, the Hon. Sir Dudley North, and the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North.** By the Hon. Roger North. Edited by A. Jessopp, D.D. With 3 Portraits. 3 vols. 3s. 6d. each.  
'Lovers of good literature will rejoice at the appearance of a new, handy, and complete edition of so justly famous a book, and will congratulate themselves that it has found so competent and skilful an editor as Dr. Jessopp.'—*Times*.
- OCKLEY (S.) History of the Saracens and their Conquests in Syria, Persia, and Egypt.** Comprising the Lives of Mohammed and his Successors to the Death of Abdalmelik, the Eleventh Caliph. By Simon Ockley, B.D., Portrait of Mohammed.
- PASCAL'S Thoughts.** Translated from the Text of M. Auguste Molinier by C. Kegan Paul. 3rd edition.
- PERCY'S Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,** consisting of Ballads, Songs, and other Pieces of our earlier Poets, with some few of later date. With Essay on Ancient Minstrels, and Glossary. 2 vols.
- PHILIP DE COMMINES. Memoirs** of. Containing the Histories of Louis XI. and Charles VIII., and Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. With the History of Louis XI., by Jean de Troyes. Translated, with a Life and Notes, by A. R. Scoble. Portraits. 2 vols.
- PLUTARCH'S LIVES.** Translated, with Notes and Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and G. Long, M.A. 4 vols.
- POETRY OF AMERICA. Selections** from One Hundred Poets, from 1776 to 1876. With Introductory Review, and Specimens of Negro Melody, by W. J. Linton. Portrait of W. Whitman.
- RACINE'S (Jean) Dramatic Works.** A metrical English version, with Biographical notice. By R. Bruce Boswell, M.A. Oxon. 2 vols.
- RANKE (L.) History of the Popes,** their Church and State, and their Conflicts with Protestantism in the 16th and 17th Centuries. Trans. by E. Foster. Portraits. 3 vols.
- **History of Servia.** Trans. by Mrs. Kerr. To which is added, The Slave Provinces of Turkey, by Cyprien Robert.
- **History of the Latin and Teutonic Nations.** 1494-1514. Trans. by P. A. Ashworth, translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'
- REUMONT (Alfred de).**—*See Carafas.*
- REYNOLDS' (Sir J.) Literary Works.** With Memoir and Remarks by H. W. Beechy. 2 vols.
- RICHTER (Jean Paul). Levana,** a Treatise on Education; together with the Autobiography, and a short Memoir.
- **Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces,** or the Wedded Life, Death, and Marriage of Siebenkaes. Translated by Alex. Ewing. The only complete English translation.
- ROSCOE'S (W.) Life of Leo X.,** with Notes, Historical Documents, and Dissertation on Lucretia Borgia. 3 Portraits. 2 vols.
- **Lorenzo de' Medici,** called 'The Magnificent,' with Copyright Notes, Poems, Letters, &c. With Memoir of Roscoe and Portrait of Lorenzo.
- RUSSIA, History of,** from the earliest Period to the Crimean War. By W. K. Kelly. 3 Portraits. 2 vols.

**SCHILLER'S Works.** 7 vols.

Vol. I.—History of the Thirty Years' War. Rev. A. J. W. Morrison, M.A. Portrait.

Vol. II.—History of the Revolt in the Netherlands, the Trials of Counts Egmont and Horn, the Siege of Antwerp, and the Disturbance of France preceding the Reign of Henry IV. Translated by Rev. A. J. W. Morrison and L. Dora Schmitz.

Vol. III.—Don Carlos. R. D. Boylan—Mary Stuart. Mellish—Maid of Orleans. Anna Swanwick—Bride of Messina. A. Lodge, M.A. Together with the Use of the Chorus in Tragedy (a short Essay). Engravings.

These Dramas are all translated in metre.

Vol. IV.—Robbers—Fiesco—Love and Intrigue—Demetrius—Ghost Seer—Sport of Divinity.

The Dramas in this volume are in prose.

Vol. V.—Poems. E. A. Bowring, C.B.

Vol. VI.—Essays, Æsthetical and Philosophical, including the Dissertation on the Connexion between the Animal and Spiritual in Man.

Vol. VII.—Wallenstein's Camp. J. Churchill.—Piccolomini and Death of Wallenstein. S. T. Coleridge.—William Tell. Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., LL.D.

**SCHILLER and GOETHE.** Correspondence between, from A.D. 1794-1805. Trans. by L. Dora Schmitz. 2 vols.

**SCHLEGEL (F.)** Lectures on the Philosophy of Life and the Philosophy of Language. Trans. by A. J. W. Morrison. — The History of Literature, Ancient and Modern.

— The Philosophy of History. With Memoir and Portrait. Trans. by J. B. Robertson.

— Modern History, with the Lectures entitled Cæsar and Alexander, and The Beginning of our History. Translated by L. Purcell and R. H. Whitelock.

— Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works, containing Letters on Christian Art, Essay on Gothic Architecture, Remarks on the Romance Poetry of the Middle Ages, on Shakspeare, the Limits of the Beautiful, and on the Language and Wisdom of the Indians. By E. J. Millington.

**SCHLEGEL (A. W.)** Dramatic Art and Literature. By J. Black. With Memoir by Rev. A. J. W. Morrison. Portrait.

**SCHUMANN (Robert), His Life and Works.** By A. Reissmann. Trans. by A. L. Alger.

— Early Letters. Translated by May Herbert. With Preface by Sir G. Grove.

**SHAKESPEARE'S Dramatic Art.** The History and Character of Shakspeare's Plays. By Dr. H. Ulrici. Trans. by L. Dora Schmitz. 2 vols.

**SHAKESPEARE (William).** A Literary Biography by Karl Elze, Ph.D., LL.D. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz. 5s.

**SHERIDAN'S Dramatic Works.** With Memoir. Portrait (after Reynolds).

**SKEAT (Rev. W. W.)**—See Chaucer.

**SISMONDI'S History of the Literature of the South of Europe.** Trans. by T. Roscoe. Portraits. 2 vols.

**SMITH'S (Adam) Theory of Moral Sentiments;** with Essay on the First Formation of Languages, and Critical Memoir by Dugald Stewart.

— See Economic Library.

**SMYTH'S (Professor) Lectures on Modern History;** from the Irruption of the Northern Nations to the close of the American Revolution. 2 vols.

— Lectures on the French Revolution. With Index. 2 vols.

**SOUTHEY.**—See Cowper, Wesley, and (Illustrated Library) Nelson.

**STURM'S Morning Communings with God,** or Devotional Meditations for Every Day. Trans. by W. Johnstone, M.A.

**SULLY.** Memoirs of the Duke of, Prime Minister to Henry the Great. With Notes and Historical Introduction. 4 Portraits. 4 vols.

**TAYLOR'S (Bishop Jeremy) Holy Living and Dying,** with Prayers, containing the Whole Duty of a Christian and the parts of Devotion fitted to all Occasions. Portrait.

**TEN BRINK.**—See Brink.

**THIERRY'S Conquest of England by the Normans;** its Causes, and its Consequences in England and the Continent. By W. Hazlitt. With short Memoir. 2 Portraits. 2 vols.

**ULRICI (Dr.)**—See Shakspeare.

**VASARI.** Lives of the most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By Mrs. J. Foster, with selected Notes. Portrait. 6 vols., Vol. VI. being an additional Volume of Notes by Dr. J. P. Richter.

**WERNER'S Templars in Cyprus.** Trans. by E. A. M. Lewis.

**WESLEY,** the Life of, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism. By Robert Southey. Portrait. 5s.

**WHEATLEY.** A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, being the Substance of everything Liturgical in all former Ritualist Commentators upon the subject. Frontispiece.

**YOUNG (Arthur) Travels in France.** Edited by Miss Betham Edwards. With a Portrait.

## HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

22 Volumes at 5s. each. (5l. 10s. per set.)

**EVELYN'S Diary and Correspondence**, with the Private Correspondence of Charles I. and Sir Edward Nicholas, and between Sir Edward Hyde (Earl of Clarendon) and Sir Richard Browne. Edited from the Original MSS. by W. Bray, F.A.S. 4 vols. 45 Engravings (after Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, and Jamieson, &c.).

N.B.—This edition contains 130 letters from Evelyn and his wife, printed by permission, and contained in no other edition.

**PEPYS'S Diary and Correspondence**. With Life and Notes, by Lord Braybrooke. 4 vols. With Appendix containing additional Letters, an Index, and 31 Engravings (after Vandyke, Sir P. Lely, Holbein, Kneller, &c.).

N.B.—This is a reprint of Lord Braybrooke's fourth and last edition, containing all his latest notes and corrections, the copyright of the publishers.

**JESSE'S Memoirs of the Court of England** under the Stuarts, including the Protectorate. 3 vols. With Index and 42 Portraits (after Vandyke, Lely, &c.).

— **Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents**. 6 Portraits.

**NUGENT'S (Lord) Memorials of Hampden, his Party and Times**. With Memoir. 12 Portraits (after Vandyke and others).

**STRICKLAND'S (Agnes) Lives of the Queens of England** from the Norman Conquest. From authentic Documents, public and private. 6 Portraits. 6 vols.

— **Life of Mary Queen of Scots**. 2 Portraits. 2 vols.

— **Lives of the Tudor and Stuart Princesses**. With 2 Portraits.

## PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY.

16 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (3l. 14s. per set.)

**BACON'S Novum Organum and Advancement of Learning**. With Notes by J. Devey, M.A.

**BAX. A Handbook of the History of Philosophy**, for the use of Students. By E. Belfort Bax, Editor of Kant's 'Prolegomena.'

**COMTE'S Philosophy of the Sciences**. An Exposition of the Principles of the *Cours de Philosophie Positive*. By G. H. Lewes, Author of 'The Life of Goethe.'

**DRAPER (Dr. J. W.) A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe**. 2 vols.

**HEGEL'S Philosophy of History**. By J. Sibree, M.A.

**KANT'S Critique of Pure Reason**. By J. M. D. Meiklejohn.

— **Prolegomena and Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science**, with Biography and Memoir by E. Belfort Bax. Portrait.

**LOGIC, or the Science of Inference**. A Popular Manual. By J. Devey.

**MILLER (Professor). History Philosophically Illustrated**, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. With Memoir. 4 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

**SCHOPENHAUER on the Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason**, and on the Will in Nature. Trans. from the German.

— **Essays**. Selected and Translated by E. Belfort Bax. *[In the press.]*

**SPINOZA'S Chief Works**. Trans. with Introduction by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols.

Vol. I.—*Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*—Political Treatise.

Vol. II.—*Improvement of the Understanding—Ethics—Letters*.

## THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

15 Vols. at 5s. each (except *Chillingworth*, 3s. 6d.). (3l. 13s. 6d. per set.)

**BLEEK.** Introduction to the Old Testament. By Friedrich Bleek. Trans. under the supervision of Rev. E. Venables, Residentiary Canon of Lincoln. 2 vols.

**CHILLINGWORTH'S** Religion of Protestants. 3s. 6d.

**EUSEBIUS.** Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius Pamphilius, Bishop of Cæsarea. Trans. by Rev. C. F. Cruse, M.A. With Notes, Life, and Chronological Tables.

**EVAGRIUS.** History of the Church. —See *Theodoret*.

**HARDWICK.** History of the Articles of Religion; to which is added a Series of Documents from A.D. 1536 to A.D. 1615. Ed. by Rev. F. Proctor.

**HENRY'S** (Matthew) Exposition of the Book of Psalms. Numerous Woodcuts.

**PEARSON** (John, D.D.) Exposition of the Creed. Edit. by E. Walford, M.A. With Notes, Analysis, and Indexes.

**PHILO-JUDEUS,** Works of. The Contemporary of Josephus. Trans. by C. D. Yonge. 4 vols.

**PHILOSTORGIUS.** Ecclesiastical History of.—See *Sozomen*.

**SOCRATES' Ecclesiastical History.** Comprising a History of the Church from Constantine, A.D. 305, to the 38th year of Theodosius II. With Short Account of the Author, and selected Notes.

**SOZOMEN'S Ecclesiastical History.** A.D. 324-440. With Notes, Prefatory Remarks by Valesius, and Short Memoir. Together with the ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF PHILOSTORGIUS, as epitomised by Photius. Trans. by Rev. E. Walford, M.A. With Notes and brief Life.

**THEODORET and EVAGRIUS.** Histories of the Church from A.D. 332 to the Death of Theodore of Mopsuestia, A.D. 427; and from A.D. 431 to A.D. 544. With Memoirs.

**WIESELER'S** (Karl) Chronological Synopsis of the Four Gospels. Trans. by Rev. Canon Venables.

## ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY.

35 Vols. at 5s. each. (8l. 15s. per set.)

**ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE.** — See *Beda*.

**ASSER'S** Life of Alfred.—See *Six O. E. Chronicles*.

**BEDA'S** (Venerable) Ecclesiastical History of England. Together with the ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. With Notes, Short Life, Analysis, and Map. Edit. by J. A. Giles, D.C.L.

**BOETHIUS'S** Consolation of Philosophy. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of. With an English Translation on opposite pages, Notes, Introduction, and Glossary, by Rev. S. Fox, M.A. To which is added the Anglo-Saxon Version of the METRES OF BOETHIUS, with a free Translation by Martin F. Tupper, D.C.L.

**BRAND'S** Popular Antiquities of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Illustrating the Origin of our Vulgar and Provincial Customs, Ceremonies, and Superstitions. By Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S. Frontispiece. 3 vols.

**CHRONICLES of the CRUSADES.** Contemporary Narratives of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Richard of Devizes and Geoffrey de Vinsauf; and of the Crusade at Saint Louis, by Lord John de Joinville. With Short Notes. Illuminated Frontispiece from an old MS.

**DYER'S** (T. F. T.) British Popular Customs, Present and Past. An Account of the various Games and Customs associated with different Days of the Year in the British Isles, arranged according to the Calendar. By the Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A.

**EARLY TRAVELS IN PALESTINE.** Comprising the Narratives of Arculf, Willibald, Bernard, Sæwulf, Sigurd, Benjamin of Tudela, Sir John Maundeville, De la Brocquière, and Maundrell; all unabridged. With Introduction and Notes by Thomas Wright. Map of Jerusalem.

**ELLIS (G.)** *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*, relating to Arthur, Merlin, Guy of Warwick, Richard Cœur de Lion, Charlemagne, Roland, &c. &c. With Historical Introduction by J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S. Illuminated Frontispiece from an old MS.

**ETHELWERD.** *Chronicle of.*—See *Six O. E. Chronicles.*

**FLORENCE OF WORCESTER'S** *Chronicle*, with the Two Continuations: comprising Annals of English History from the Departure of the Romans to the Reign of Edward I. Trans., with Notes, by Thomas Forester, M.A.

**GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH.** *Chronicle of.*—See *Six O. E. Chronicles.*

**GESTA ROMANORUM**, or *Entertaining Moral Stories* invented by the Monks. Trans. with Notes by the Rev. Charles Swan. Edit. by W. Hooper, M.A.

**GILDAS.** *Chronicle of.*—See *Six O. E. Chronicles.*

**GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS'S** *Historical Works*. Containing Topography of Ireland, and History of the Conquest of Ireland, by Th. Forester, M.A. Itinerary through Wales, and Description of Wales, by Sir R. Colt Hoare.

**HENRY OF HUNTINGDON'S** *History* of the English, from the Roman Invasion to the Accession of Henry II.; with the Acts of King Stephen, and the Letter to Walter. By T. Forester, M.A. Frontispiece from an old MS.

**INGULPH'S** *Chronicles of the Abbey of Croyland*, with the CONTINUATION by Peter of Blois and others. Trans. with Notes by H. T. Riley, B.A.

**KEIGHTLEY'S (Thomas)** *Fairy Mythology*, illustrative of the Romance and Superstition of Various Countries. Frontispiece by Cruikshank.

**LEPSIUS'S** *Letters from Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Peninsula of Sinai*; to which are added, Extracts from his Chronology of the Egyptians, with reference to the Exodus of the Israelites. By L. and J. B. Horner. Maps and Coloured View of Mount Barkal.

**MALLET'S** *Northern Antiquities, or an Historical Account of the Manners, Customs, Religions, and Literature of the Ancient Scandinavians*. Trans. by Bishop Percy. With Translation of the PROSE EDDA, and Notes by J. A. Blackwell. Also an Abstract of the 'Eyrbyggja Saga' by Sir Walter Scott. With Glossary and Coloured Frontispiece.

**MARCO POLO'S** *Travels*; with Notes and Introduction. Edit. by T. Wright.

**MATTHEW PARIS'S** *English History*, from 1235 to 1273. By Rev. J. A. Giles, D.C.L. With Frontispiece. 3 vols.—See also *Roger of Wendover.*

**MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER'S** *Flowers of History*, especially such as relate to the affairs of Britain, from the beginning of the World to A.D. 1307. By C. D. Yonge. 2 vols.

**NENNIUS.** *Chronicle of.*—See *Six O. E. Chronicles.*

**ORDERICUS VITALIS'S** *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy*. With Notes, Introduction of Guizot, and the Critical Notice of M. Delille, by T. Forester, M.A. To which is added the CHRONICLE OF ST. EVROULT. With General and Chronological Indexes. 4 vols.

**PAULI'S (Dr. R.)** *Life of Alfred the Great*. To which is appended Alfred's ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF OROSIUS. With literal Translation interpaged, Notes, and an ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR and Glossary, by B. Thorpe. Frontispiece.

**RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.** *Chronicle of.*—See *Six O. E. Chronicles.*

**ROGER DE HOVEDEN'S** *Annals of English History*, comprising the History of England and of other Countries of Europe from A.D. 732 to A.D. 1201. With Notes by H. T. Riley, B.A. 2 vols.

**ROGER OF WENDOVER'S** *Flowers of History*, comprising the History of England from the Descent of the Saxons to A.D. 1235, formerly ascribed to Matthew Paris. With Notes and Index by J. A. Giles, D.C.L. 2 vols.

**SIX OLD ENGLISH CHRONICLES:** viz., Asser's *Life of Alfred* and the *Chronicles of Ethelwerd, Gildas, Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Richard of Cirencester*. Edit., with Notes, by J. A. Giles, D.C.L. Portrait of Alfred.

**WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY'S** *Chronicle of the Kings of England*, from the Earliest Period to King Stephen. By Rev. J. Sharpe. With Notes by J. A. Giles, D.C.L. Frontispiece.

**YULE-TIDE STORIES.** A Collection of Scandinavian and North-German Popular Tales and Traditions, from the Swedish, Danish, and German. Edit. by B. Thorpe.

## ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

80 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (19l. 17s. 6d. per set.)

**ALLEN'S** (Joseph, R.N.) *Battles of the British Navy*. Revised edition, with Indexes of Names and Events, and 57 Portraits and Plans. 2 vols.

**ANDERSEN'S** *Danish Fairy Tales*. By Caroline Peachey. With Short Life and 120 Wood Engravings.

**ARIOSTO'S** *Orlando Furioso*. In English Verse by W. S. Rose. With Notes and Short Memoir. Portrait after Titian, and 24 Steel Engravings. 2 vols.

**BECHSTEIN'S** *Cage and Chamber Birds: their Natural History, Habits, &c.* Together with SWEET'S *BRITISH WARBLERS*. 43 Coloured Plates and Woodcuts.

**BONOMI'S** *Nineveh and its Palaces*. The Discoveries of Botta and Layard applied to the Elucidation of Holy Writ. 7 Plates and 294 Woodcuts.

**BUTLER'S** *Hudibras*, with Variorum Notes and Biography. Portrait and 18 Illustrations.

**CATTERMOLE'S** *Evenings at Had-don Hall*. Romantic Tales of the Olden Times. With 24 Steel Engravings after Cattermole.

**CHINA**, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical, with some account of Ava and the Burmese, Siam, and Anam. Map, and nearly 100 Illustrations.

**CRAIK'S** (G. L.) *Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties*. Illustrated by Anecdotes and Memoirs. Numerous Wood-cut Portraits.

**CRUIKSHANK'S** *Three Courses and a Dessert*; comprising three Sets of Tales, West Country, Irish, and Legal; and a M $\acute{e}$ lange. With 50 Illustrations by Cruikshank.

— *Punch and Judy*. The Dialogue of the Puppet Show; an Account of its Origin, &c. 24 Illustrations and Coloured Plates by Cruikshank.

**DANTE**, in English Verse, by I. C. Wright, M.A. With Introduction and Memoir. Portrait and 34 Steel Engravings after Flaxman.

**DIDRON'S** *Christian Iconography*; a History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Trans. by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by Margaret Stokes. 2 vols. With numerous Illustrations.

Vol. I. The History of the Nimbus, the Aureole, and the Glory; Representations of the Persons of the Trinity.

Vol. II. The Trinity; Angels; Devils; The Soul; The Christian Scheme. Appendices.

**DYER** (Dr. T. H.) *Pompeii: its Buildings and Antiquities*. An Account of the City, with full Description of the Remains and Recent Excavations, and an Itinerary for Visitors. By T. H. Dyer, LL.D. Nearly 300 Wood Engravings, Map, and Plan. 7s. 6d.

— *Rome: History of the City, with Introduction on recent Excavations*. 8 Engravings, Frontispiece, and 2 Maps.

**GIL BLAS**. *The Adventures of*. From the French of Lesage by Smollett. 24 Engravings after Smirke, and 10 Etchings by Cruikshank. 612 pages. 6s.

**GRIMM'S** *Gammer Grethel*; or, German Fairy Tales and Popular Stories, containing 42 Fairy Tales. By Edgar Taylor. Numerous Woodcuts after Cruikshank and Ludwig Grimm. 3s. 6d.

**HOLBEIN'S** *Dance of Death and Bible Cuts*. Upwards of 150 Subjects, engraved in facsimile, with Introduction and Descriptions by the late Francis Douce and Dr. Dibdin.

**INDIA**, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical, from the Earliest Times. 100 Engravings on Wood and Map.

**JESSE'S** *Anecdotes of Dogs*. With 40 Woodcuts after Harvey, Bewick, and others; and 34 Steel Engravings after Cooper and Landseer.

**KING'S** (C. W.) *Natural History of Precious Stones and Metals*. Illustrations. 6s.

**KRUMMACHER'S** *Parables*. 40 Illustrations.

**LODGE'S Portraits of Illustrious** Personages of Great Britain, with Biographical and Historical Memoirs. 240 Portraits engraved on Steel, with the respective Biographies unabridged. Complete in 8 vols.

**LONGFELLOW'S Poetical Works**, including his Translations and Notes. 24 full-page Woodcuts by Birket Foster and others, and a Portrait.

— Without the Illustrations, 3s. 6d.

— **Prose Works.** With 16 full-page Woodcuts by Birket Foster and others.

**LOUDON'S (Mrs.) Entertaining Naturalist.** Popular Descriptions, Tales, and Anecdotes, of more than 500 Animals. Numerous Woodcuts.

**MARRYAT'S (Capt., R.N.) Masterman Ready**; or, the Wreck of the *Pacific*. (Written for Young People.) With 93 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

— **Mission**; or, **Scenes in Africa.** (Written for Young People.) Illustrated by Gilbert and Dalziel. 3s. 6d.

— **Pirate and Three Cutters.** (Written for Young People.) With a Memoir. 8 Steel Engravings after Clarkson Stanfield, R.A. 3s. 6d.

— **Privateersman.** Adventures by Sea and Land One Hundred Years Ago. (Written for Young People.) 8 Steel Engravings. 3s. 6d.

— **Settlers in Canada.** (Written for Young People.) 10 Engravings by Gilbert and Dalziel. 3s. 6d.

— **Poor Jack.** (Written for Young People.) With 16 Illustrations after Clarkson Stanfield, R.A. 3s. 6d.

— **Midshipman Easy.** With 8 full-page Illustrations. Small post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

— **Peter Simple.** With 8 full-page Illustrations. Small post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**MAXWELL'S Victories of Wellington and the British Armies.** Frontispiece and 4 Portraits.

**MICHAEL ANGELO and RAPHAEL,** Their Lives and Works. By Duppa and Quatremère de Quincy. Portraits and Engravings, including the Last Judgment, and Cartoons.

**MILLER'S History of the Anglo-Saxons**, from the Earliest Period to the Norman Conquest. Portrait of Alfred, Map of Saxon Britain, and 12 Steel Engravings.

**MUDIE'S History of British Birds.** Revised by W. C. L. Martin. 52 Figures of Birds and 7 coloured Plates of Eggs. 2 vols.

**NAVAL and MILITARY HEROES** of Great Britain; a Record of British Valour on every Day in the year, from William the Conqueror to the Battle of Inkermann. By Major Johns, R.M., and Lieut. P. H. Nicolas, R.M. Indexes. 24 Portraits after Holbein, Reynolds, &c. 6r.

**NICOLINI'S History of the Jesuits**: their Origin, Progress, Doctrines, and Designs. 8 Portraits.

**PETRARCH'S Sonnets, Triumphs,** and other Poems, in English Verse. With Life by Thomas Campbell. Portrait and 15 Steel Engravings.

**PICKERING'S History of the Races** of Man, and their Geographical Distribution; with AN ANALYTICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. By Dr. Hall. Map of the World and 12 coloured Plates.

**PICTORIAL HANDBOOK OF** Modern Geography on a Popular Plan. Compiled from the best Authorities, English and Foreign, by H. G. Bohn. 150 Woodcuts and 51 coloured Maps.

— Without the Maps, 3s. 6d.

**POPE'S Poetical Works**, including Translations. Edit., with Notes, by R. Carruthers. 2 vols.

— **Homer's Iliad**, with Introduction and Notes by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A. With Flaxman's Designs.

— **Homer's Odyssey**, with the BATTLE OF FROGS AND MICE, Hymns, &c., by other translators including Chapman. Introduction and Notes by J. S. Watson, M.A. With Flaxman's Designs.

— **Life**, including many of his Letters. By R. Carruthers. Numerous Illustrations.

**POTTERY and PORCELAIN**, and other objects of Vertu. Comprising an Illustrated Catalogue of the Bernal Collection, with the prices and names of the Possessors. Also an Introductory Lecture on Pottery and Porcelain, and an Engraved List of all Marks and Monograms. By H. G. Bohn. Numerous Woodcuts.

— With coloured Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

**PROUT'S (Father) Reliques.** Edited by Rev. F. Mahony. Copyright edition, with the Author's last corrections and additions. 21 Etchings by D. Maclise, R.A. Nearly 600 pages.

**RECREATIONS IN SHOOTING.** With some Account of the Game found in the British Isles, and Directions for the Management of Dog and Gun. By 'Craven.' 62 Woodcuts and 9 Steel Engravings after A. Cooper, R.A.

- RENNIE.** *Insect Architecture.* Revised by Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. 186 Woodcuts.
- ROBINSON CRUSOE.** With Memoir of Defoe, 12 Steel Engravings and 74 Woodcuts after Stothard and Harvey.  
— Without the Engravings, 3s. 6d.
- ROME IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.** An Account in 1817 of the Ruins of the Ancient City, and Monuments of Modern Times. By C. A. Eaton. 34 Steel Engravings. 2 vols.
- SHARPE (S.)** *The History of Egypt,* from the Earliest Times till the Conquest by the Arabs, A.D. 640. 2 Maps and upwards of 400 Woodcuts. 2 vols.
- SOUTHEY'S** *Life of Nelson.* With Additional Notes, Facsimiles of Nelson's Writing, Portraits, Plans, and 50 Engravings, after Bircket Foster, &c.
- STARLING'S (Miss)** *Noble Deeds of Women; or, Examples of Female Courage, Fortitude, and Virtue.* With 14 Steel Portraits.
- STUART and REVETT'S** *Antiquities of Athens,* and other Monuments of Greece; with Glossary of Terms used in Grecian Architecture. 71 Steel Plates and numerous Woodcuts.
- SWEET'S** *British Warblers.* 5s.—See *Bechstein.*
- TALES OF THE GENII; or,** the Delightful Lessons of Horam, the Son of Asmar. Trans. by Sir C. Morrell. Numerous Woodcuts.
- TASSO'S** *Jerusalem Delivered.* In English Spenserian Verse, with Life, by J. H. Wiffen. With 8 Engravings and 24 Woodcuts.
- WALKER'S** *Manly Exercises;* containing Skating, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, Sailing, Rowing, Swimming, &c. 44 Engravings and numerous Woodcuts.
- WALTON'S** *Complete Angler,* or the Contemplative Man's Recreation, by Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton. With Memoirs and Notes by E. Jesse. Also an Account of Fishing Stations, Tackle, &c., by H. G. Bohn. Portrait and 203 Woodcuts, and 26 Engravings on Steel.  
— *Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, &c.,* with Notes. A New Edition, revised by A. H. Bullen, with a Memoir of Izaak Walton by William Dowling. 6 Portraits, 6 Autograph Signatures, &c.
- WELLINGTON,** *Life of.* From the Materials of Maxwell. 18 Steel Engravings.  
— *Victories of.*—See *Maxwell.*
- WESTROPP (H. M.)** *A Handbook of Archæology,* Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, Roman. By H. M. Westropp. Numerous Illustrations.
- WHITE'S** *Natural History of Selborne,* with Observations on various Parts of Nature, and the Naturalists' Calendar. Sir W. Jardine. Edit., with Notes and Memoir, by E. Jesse. 40 Portraits and coloured Plates.

## CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK AND LATIN.

103 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (25l. 4s. 6d. per set.)

- ACHILLES TATIUS.**—See *Greek Romances.*
- ÆSCHYLUS,** *The Dramas of.* In English Verse by Anna Swanwick. 4th edition.  
— *The Tragedies of.* In Prose, with Notes and Introduction, by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait. 3s. 6d.
- AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS.** *History of Rome* during the Reigns of Constantius, Julian, Jovianus, Valentian, and Valens, by C. D. Yonge, B.A. Double volume. 7s. 6d.
- ANTONINUS (M. Aurelius),** *The Thoughts of.* Translated, with Notes, Biographical Sketch, and Essay on the Philosophy, by George Long, M.A. 3s. 6d.. Fine Paper edition on hand-made paper. 6s.
- APOLLONIUS RHODIUS.** '*The Argonautica.*' Translated by E. P. Coleridge.
- APULEIUS,** *The Works of.* Comprising the Golden Ass, God of Socrates, Florida, and Discourse of Magic, &c. Frontispiece.

**ARISTOPHANES' Comedies.** Trans., with Notes and Extracts from Frere's and other Metrical Versions, by W. J. Hickie. Portrait. 2 vols.

**ARISTOTLE'S Nicomachean Ethics.** Trans., with Notes, Analytical Introduction, and Questions for Students, by Ven. Archdn. Browne.

— **Politics and Economics.** Trans., with Notes, Analyses, and Index, by E. Walford, M.A., and an Essay and Life by Dr. Gillies.

— **Metaphysics.** Trans., with Notes, Analysis, and Examination Questions, by Rev. John H. M'Mahon, M.A.

— **History of Animals.** In Ten Books. Trans., with Notes and Index, by R. Cresswell, M.A.

— **Organon; or, Logical Treatises, and the Introduction of Porphyry.** With Notes, Analysis, and Introduction, by Rev. O. F. Owen, M.A. 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

— **Rhetoric and Poetics.** Trans., with Hobbes' Analysis, Exam. Questions, and Notes, by T. Buckley, B.A. Portrait.

**ATHENÆUS. The Delpnosophists.** Trans. by C. D. Yonge, B.A. With an Appendix of Poetical Fragments. 3 vols.

**ATLAS of Classical Geography.** 22 large Coloured Maps. With a complete Index. Imp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**BION.**—See *Theocritus*.

**CÆSAR. Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars, with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius, including the complete Alexandrian, African, and Spanish Wars.** Portrait.

**CATULLUS, Tibullus, and the Vigil of Venus.** Trans. with Notes and Biographical Introduction. To which are added, Metrical Versions by Lamb, Grainger, and others. Frontispiece.

**CICERO'S Orations.** Trans. by C. D. Yonge, B.A. 4 vols.

— **On Oratory and Orators.** With Letters to Quintus and Brutus. Trans., with Notes, by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.

— **On the Nature of the Gods, Divination, Fate, Laws, a Republic, Consulship.** Trans. by C. D. Yonge, B.A.

— **Academics, De Finibus, and Tusculan Questions.** By C. D. Yonge, B.A. With Sketch of the Greek Philosophers mentioned by Cicero.

**CICERO'S Works.**—Continued.

— **Offices; or, Moral Duties.** Cato Major, an Essay on Old Age; Lælius, an Essay on Friendship; Scipio's Dream; Paradoxes; Letter to Quintus on Magistrates. Trans., with Notes, by C. R. Edmonds. Portrait. 3s. 6d.

**DEMOSTHENES' Orations.** Trans. with Notes, Arguments, a Chronological Abstract, and Appendices, by C. Rana Kennedy. 5 vols. (One, 3s. 6d.; four, 5s.)

**DICTIONARY of LATIN and GREEK Quotations; including Proverbs, Maxims, Mottoes, Law Terms and Phrases. With the Quantities marked, and English Translations.** With Index Verborum (622 pages).

— Index Verborum to the above, with the Quantities and Accents marked (36 pages), limp cloth. 1s.

**DIOGENES LAERTIUS. Lives and Opinions of the Ancient Philosophers.** Trans., with Notes, by C. D. Yonge, B.A.

**EPICTETUS. The Discourses of.** With the Encheiridion and Fragments. With Notes, Life, and View of his Philosophy, by George Long, M.A.

**EURIPIDES.** Trans. by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait. 2 vols.

**GREEK ANTHOLOGY.** In English Prose by G. Burges, M.A. With Metrical Versions by Bland, Merivale, and others.

**GREEK ROMANCES of Heliodorus, Longus, and Achilles Tattius; viz., The Adventures of Theagenes and Chariclea; Amours of Daphnis and Chloe; and Loves of Clitopho and Leucippe.** Trans., with Notes, by Rev. R. Smith, M.A.

**HELIODORUS.**—See *Greek Romances*.

**HERODOTUS.** Literally trans. by Rev. Henry Cary, M.A. Portrait.

**HESIOD, CALLIMACHUS, and Theognis.** In Prose, with Notes and Biographical Notices by Rev. J. Hanks, M.A. Together with the Metrical Versions of Hesiod, by Elton; Callimachus, by Tytler; and Theognis, by Frere.

**HOMER'S Iliad.** In English Prose, with Notes by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait.

— **Odyssey, Hymns, Epigrams, and Battle of the Frogs and Mice.** In English Prose, with Notes and Memoir by T. A. Buckley, B.A.

**HORACE.** In Prose by Smart, with Notes selected by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait. 3s. 6d.

**JULIAN THE EMPEROR.** Containing Gregory Nazianzen's Two Invectives and Libanus' Monody, with Julian's Theosophical Works. By the Rev. C. W. King, M.A.

- JUSTIN, CORNELIUS NEPOS, and Eutropius.** Trans., with Notes, by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.
- JUVENAL, PERSIUS, SULPICIA, and Lucilius.** In Prose, with Notes, Chronological Tables, Arguments, by L. Evans, M.A. To which is added the Metrical Version of Juvenal and Persius by Gifford. Frontispiece.
- LIVY. The History of Rome.** Trans. by Dr. Spillan and others. 4 vols. Portrait.
- LONGUS.** Daphnis and Chloe.—*See Greek Romances.*
- LUCAN'S Pharsalia.** In Prose, with Notes by H. T. Riley.
- LUCIAN'S Dialogues of the Gods, of the Sea Gods, and of the Dead.** Trans. by Howard Williams, M.A.
- LUCRETIVS.** In Prose, with Notes and Biographical Introduction by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A. To which is added the Metrical Version by J. M. Good.
- MARTIAL'S Epigrams, complete.** In Prose, with Verse Translations selected from English Poets, and other sources. Dble. vol. (670 pages). 7s. 6d.
- MOSCHUS.**—*See Theocritus.*
- OVID'S Works, complete.** In Prose, with Notes and Introduction. 3 vols.
- PAUSANIAS' Description of Greece.** Trans., with Notes and Index, by Rev. A. R. Shilleto, M.A., sometime Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 vols.
- PHALARIS.** Bentley's Dissertations upon the Epistles of Phalaris, Themistocles, Socrates, Euripides, and the Fables of Æsop. With Introduction and Notes by Prof. W. Wagner, Ph.D.
- PINDAR.** In Prose, with Introduction and Notes by Dawson W. Turner. Together with the Metrical Version by Abraham Moore. Portrait.
- PLATO'S Works.** Trans. by Rev. H. Cary, H. Davis, and G. Burges. 6 vols.
- **Dialogues.** A Summary and Analysis of. With Analytical Index to the Greek text of modern editions and to the above translations, by A. Day, LL.D.
- PLAUTUS'S Comedies.** In Prose, with Notes by H. T. Riley, B.A. 2 vols.
- PLINY'S Natural History.** Trans., with Notes, by J. Bostock, M.D., F.R.S., and H. T. Riley, B.A. 6 vols.
- PLINY. The Letters of Pliny the Younger.** Melmoth's Translation, revised, with Notes and short Life, by Rev. F. C. T. Eosanquet, M.A.
- PLUTARCH'S Morals.** Theosophical Essays. Trans. by Rev. C. W. King, M.A.
- **Ethical Essays.** Trans. by Rev. A. R. Shilleto, M.A.
- **Lives.** *See page 7.*
- PROPERTIUS, The Elegies of.** With Notes, translated by Rev. P. J. F. Gantillon, M.A., with metrical versions of Select Elegies by Nott and Elton. 3s. 6d.
- QUINTILIAN'S Institutes of Oratory.** Trans., by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A. 2 vols.
- SALLUST, FLORUS, and VELLEIUS Paterculus.** Trans., with Notes and Biographical Notices, by J. S. Watson, M.A.
- SENECA DE BENEFICIIS.** Translated by Aubrey Stewart, M.A. 3s. 6d.
- SENECA'S Minor Essays.** Translated by A. Stewart, M.A.
- SOPHOCLES. The Tragedies of.** In Prose, with Notes, Arguments, and Introduction. Portrait.
- STRABO'S Geography.** Trans., with Notes, by W. Falconer, M.A., and H. C. Hamilton. Copious Index, giving Ancient and Modern Names. 3 vols.
- SUETONIUS' Lives of the Twelve Cæsars and Lives of the Grammarians.** The Translation of Thomson, revised, with Notes, by T. Forester.
- TACITUS. The Works of.** Trans., with Notes. 2 vols.
- TERENCE and PHÆDRUS.** In English Prose, with Notes and Arguments, by H. T. Riley, B.A. To which is added Smart's Metrical Version of Phædrus. With Frontispiece.
- THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS, and Tyrtæus.** In Prose, with Notes and Arguments, by Rev. J. Banks, M.A. To which are appended the METRICAL VERSIONS of Chapman. Portrait of Theocritus.
- THUCYDIDES. The Peloponnesian War.** Trans., with Notes, by Rev. H. Dale. Portrait. 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.
- TYRTEUS.**—*See Theocritus.*
- VIRGIL. The Works of.** In Prose, with Notes by Davidson. Revised, with additional Notes and Biographical Notice, by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait. 3s. 6d.
- XENOPHON'S Works.** Trans., with Notes, by J. S. Watson, M.A., and Rev. H. Dale. Portrait. In 3 vols.

## COLLEGIATE SERIES.

10 Vols. at 5s. each. (2l. 10s. per set.)

**DANTE.** *The Inferno.* Prose Trans., with the Text of the Original on the same page, and Explanatory Notes, by John A. Carlyle, M.D. Portrait.

— *The Purgatorio.* Prose Trans., with the Original on the same page, and Explanatory Notes, by W. S. Dugdale.

**DOBREE'S Adversaria.** (Notes on the Greek and Latin Classics.) Edited by the late Prof. Wagner. 2 vols.

**DONALDSON (Dr.)** *The Theatre of the Greeks.* With Supplementary Treatise on the Language, Metres, and Prosody of the Greek Dramatists. Numerous Illustrations and 3 Plans. By J. W. Donaldson, D.D.

**GOETHE'S Faust.** Part I. German Text, with Hayward's Prose Translation and Notes. Revised, with Introduction and Bibliography, by Dr. C. A. Buchheim.

[In the Press.]

**KEIGHTLEY'S (Thomas)** *Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy.* Revised by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz. 12 Plates.

**HERODOTUS,** Notes on. Original and Selected from the best Commentators. By D. W. Turner, M.A. Coloured Map.

— *Analysis and Summary of,* with a Synchronistical Table of Events—Tables of Weights, Measures, Money, and Distances—an Outline of the History and Geography—and the Dates completed from Gaisford, Baehr, &c. By J. T. Wheeler.

**NEW TESTAMENT (The) in Greek.** Griesbach's Text, with the Readings of Mill and Scholz, and Parallel References. Also a Critical Introduction and Chronological Tables. Two Fac-similes of Greek Manuscripts. 650 pages. 3s. 6d.

— or bound up with a Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament (250 pages additional, making in all 900). 5s.

The Lexicon separately, 2s.

**THUCYDIDES.** An Analysis and Summary of. With Chronological Table of Events, &c., by J. T. Wheeler.

## SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

50 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (13l. 6s. od. per set.)

**AGASSIZ and GOULD.** *Outline of Comparative Physiology.* Enlarged by Dr. Wright. With Index and 300 Illustrative Woodcuts.

**BOLLEYS** *Manual of Technical Analysis;* a Guide for the Testing and Valuation of the various Natural and Artificial Substances employed in the Arts and Domestic Economy, founded on the work of Dr. Bolley. Edit. by Dr. Paul. 100 Woodcuts.

## BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.

— **Bell (Sir Charles)** *on the Hand;* its Mechanism and Vital Endowments, as evincing Design. Preceded by an Account of the Author's Discoveries in the Nervous System by A. Shaw. Numerous Woodcuts.

— **Kirby** *on the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals.* With Notes by T. Rymer Jones. 100 Woodcuts. 2 vols.

— **Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy.** With Additions by Prof. Owen, Prof. Phillips, and R. Brown. Memoir of Buckland. Portrait. 2 vols. 15s. Vol. I. Text. Vol. II. 90 large plates with letter-press.

## BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.

*Continued.*

— **Chalmers** *on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man.* With Memoir by Rev. Dr. Cumming. Portrait.

— **Prout's Treatise on Chemistry,** Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, with reference to Natural Theology Edit. by Dr. J. W. Griffith. 2 Maps.

— **Roget's Animal and Vegetable Physiology.** 463 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 6s each.

— **Kidd** *on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.* 3s. 6d.

**CARPENTER'S (Dr. W. B.) Zoology.** A Systematic View of the Structure, Habits, Instincts, and Uses of the principal Families of the Animal Kingdom, and of the chief Forms of Fossil Remains. Revised by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. Numerous Woodcuts. 2 vols. 6s. each.

— **Mechanical Philosophy, Astronomy, and Horology.** A Popular Exposition. 181 Woodcuts.

**CARPENTER'S Works.—Continued.**

— **Vegetable Physiology and Systematic Botany.** A complete Introduction to the Knowledge of Plants. Revised by E. Lankester, M.D., &c. Numerous Woodcuts. 6s.

— **Animal Physiology.** Revised Edition. 300 Woodcuts. 6s.

**CHEVREUL on Colour.** Containing the Principles of Harmony and Contrast of Colours, and their Application to the Arts; including Painting, Decoration, Tapestries, Carpets, Mosaics, Glazing, Staining, Calico Printing, Letterpress Printing, Map Colouring, Dress, Landscape and Flower Gardening, &c. Trans. by C. Martel. Several Plates.

— With an additional series of 16 Plates in Colours, 7s. 6d.

**ENNEMOSER'S History of Magic.** Trans. by W. Howitt. With an Appendix of the most remarkable and best authenticated Stories of Apparitions, Dreams, Second Sight, Table-Turning, and Spirit-Rapping, &c. 2 vols.

**HIND'S Introduction to Astronomy.** With Vocabulary of the Terms in present use. Numerous Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

**HOGG'S (Jabez) Elements of Experimental and Natural Philosophy.** Being an Easy Introduction to the Study of Mechanics, Pænmatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Acoustics, Optics, Caloric, Electricity, Voltaism, and Magnetism. 400 Woodcuts.

**HUMBOLDT'S Cosmos; or, Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe.** Trans. by E. C. Otté, B. H. Paul, and W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. Portrait. 5 vols. 3s. 6d. each, excepting vol. v., 5s.

— **Personal Narrative of his Travels in America during the years 1799-1804.** Trans., with Notes, by T. Ross. 3 vols.

— **Views of Nature; or, Contemplations of the Sublime Phenomena of Creation, with Scientific Illustrations.** Trans. by E. C. Otté.

**HUNT'S (Robert) Poetry of Science; or, Studies of the Physical Phenomena of Nature.** By Robert Hunt, Professor at the School of Mines.

**JOYCE'S Scientific Dialogues.** A Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences. For Schools and Young People. Numerous Woodcuts.

**JOYCE'S Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, for Schools and Young People.** Divided into Lessons with Examination Questions. Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

**JUKES-BROWNE'S Student's Handbook of Physical Geology.** By A. J. Jukes-Browne, of the Geological Survey of England. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations, 6s.

— **The Student's Handbook of Historical Geology.** By A. J. Jukes-Brown, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations. 6s.

— **The Building of the British Islands.** A Study in Geographical Evolution. By A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S. 7s. 6d.

**KNIGHTS (Charles) Knowledge is Power.** A Popular Manual of Political Economy.

**LILLY.** Introduction to Astrology. With a Grammar of Astrology and Tables for calculating Nativities, by Zadkiel.

**MANTELL'S (Dr.) Geological Excursions** through the Isle of Wight and along the Dorset Coast. Numerous Woodcuts and Geological Map.

— **Petrifactions and their Teachings.** Handbook to the Organic Remains in the British Museum. Numerous Woodcuts. 6s.

— **Wonders of Geology; or, a Familiar Exposition of Geological Phenomena.** A coloured Geological Map of England, Plates, and 200 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 7s. 6d. each.

**SCHOUW'S Earth, Plants, and Man.** Popular Pictures of Nature. And Kobell's Sketches from the Mineral Kingdom. Trans. by A. Hensfrey, F.R.S. Coloured Map of the Geography of Plants.

**SMITH'S (Pye) Geology and Scripture; or, the Relation between the Scriptures and Geological Science.** With Memoir.

**STANLEY'S Classified Synopsis of the Principal Painters of the Dutch and Flemish Schools, including an Account of some of the early German Masters.** By George Stanley.

**STAUNTON'S Chess Works.**— See page 21.

**STOCKHARDT'S Experimental Chemistry.** A Handbook for the Study of the Science by simple Experiments. Edit. by C. W. Heaton, F.C.S. Numerous Woodcuts.

**URE'S (Dr. A.) Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, systematically investigated; with an Introductory View of its Comparative State in Foreign Countries.** Revised by P. L. Simmonds. 150 Illustrations. 2 vols.

— **Philosophy of Manufactures, or an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System of Great Britain.** Revised by P. L. Simmonds. Numerous Figures. 800 pages. 7s. 6d.

## ECONOMICS AND FINANCE.

- GILBART'S History, Principles, and Practice of Banking.** Revised to 1881 by A. S. Michie, of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Portrait of Gilbert. 2 vols. 10s.
- RICARDO on the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation.** Edited by E. C. K. Gonner, M.A., Lecturer, University College, Liverpool. [*In the press.*]
- SMITH (Adam). The Wealth of Nations.** An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of. Edited by E. Belfort Bax. 2 vols. 7s.

## REFERENCE LIBRARY.

32 Volumes at Various Prices. (S<sup>t</sup>. 18s. per set.)

- BLAIR'S Chronological Tables.** Comprehending the Chronology and History of the World, from the Earliest Times to the Russian Treaty of Peace, April 1856. By J. W. Rosse. 800 pages. 10s.
- **Index of Dates.** Comprehending the principal Facts in the Chronology and History of the World, from the Earliest to the Present, alphabetically arranged; being a complete Index to the foregoing. By J. W. Rosse. 2 vols. 5s. each.
- BOHN'S Dictionary of Quotations** from the English Poets. 4th and cheaper Edition. 6s.
- BOND'S Handy-book of Rules and Tables for Verifying Dates** with the Christian Era. 4th Edition. 5s.
- BUCHANAN'S Dictionary of Science and Technical Terms** used in Philosophy, Literature, Professions, Commerce, Arts, and Trades. By W. H. Buchanan, with Supplement. Edited by Jas. A. Smith. 6s.
- CHRONICLES OF THE TOMBS.** A Select Collection of Epitaphs, with Essay on Epitaphs and Observations on Sepulchral Antiquities. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. 5s.
- CLARK'S (Hugh) Introduction to Heraldry.** Revised by J. R. Planché. 5s. 950 Illustrations.
- *With the Illustrations coloured, 15s.*
- COINS, Manual of.**—*See Humphreys.*
- COOPER'S Biographical Dictionary.** Containing concise notices of upwards of 15,000 eminent persons of all ages and countries. 2 vols. 5s. each.
- DATES, Index of.**—*See Blair.*
- DICTIONARY of Obsolète and Provincial English.** Containing Words from English Writers previous to the 19th Century. By Thomas Wright, M.A. F.S.A., &c. 2 vols. 5s. each.
- EPIGRAMMATISTS (The).** A Selection from the Epigrammatic Literature of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times. With Introduction, Notes, Observations, Illustrations, an Appendix on Works connected with Epigrammatic Literature, by Rev. H. Dodd, M.A. 6s.
- GAMES, Handbook of.** Edited by Henry G. Bohn. Numerous Diagrams. 5s. (*See also page 21.*)
- HENFREY'S Guide to English Coins.** Revised Edition, by C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A. With an Historical Introduction. 6s.
- HUMPHREYS' Coin Collectors' Manual.** An Historical Account of the Progress of Coinage from the Earliest Time, by H. N. Humphreys. 140 Illustrations. 2 vols. 5s. each.
- LOWNDES' Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature.** Containing an Account of Rare and Curious Books published in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the Invention of Printing, with Biographical Notices and Prices, by W. T. Lowndes. Parts I.-X. (A to Z), 3s. 6d. each. Part XI. (Appendix Vol.), 5s. Or the 11 parts in 4 vols., half morocco, 2l. 2s. Also in 6 vols. cloth, 5s. each.
- MEDICINE, Handbook of Domestic,** Popularly Arranged. By Dr. H. Davies. 700 pages. 5s.
- NOTED NAMES OF FICTION.** Dictionary of. Including also Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames bestowed on Eminent Men, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M.A. 5s.
- POLITICAL CYCLOPEDIA.** A Dictionary of Political, Constitutional, Statistical, and Forensic Knowledge: forming a Work of Reference on subjects of Civil Administration, Political Economy, Finance, Commerce, Laws, and Social Relations. 4 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

**PROVERBS, Handbook of.** Containing an entire Republication of Ray's Collection, with Additions from Foreign Languages and Sayings, Sentences, Maxims, and Phrases. 5s.

— **A Polyglot of Foreign.** Comprising French, Italian, German, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Danish. With English Translations. 5s.

**SYNONYMS and ANTONYMS;** or, Kindred Words and their Opposites, Collected and Contrasted by Ven. C. J. Smith, M.A. 5s.

**WRIGHT (Th.)**—See *Dictionary*.

## NOVELISTS' LIBRARY.

13 Volumes at 3s. 6d. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (2l. 8s. 6d. per set.)

**BJORNSON'S Arne and the Fisher Lassie.** Translated from the Norse with an Introduction by W. H. Low, M.A.

**BURNEY'S Evelina;** or, a Young Lady's Entrance into the World. By F. Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introduction and Notes by A. R. Ellis, Author of 'Sylvestra,' &c.

— **Cecilia.** With Introduction and Notes by A. R. Ellis. 2 vols.

**DE STAËL. Corinne or Italy.** By Madame de Staël. Translated by Emily Baldwin and Paulina Driver.

**EBERS' Egyptian Princess.** Trans. by Emma Buchheim.

**FIELDING'S Joseph Andrews and his Friend Mr. Abraham Adams.** With Roscoe's Biography. *Cruikshank's Illustrations.*

— **Amelia.** Roscoe's Edition, revised. *Cruikshank's Illustrations.* 5s.

— **History of Tom Jones, a Foundling.** Roscoe's Edition. *Cruikshank's Illustrations.* 2 vols.

**GROSSI'S Marco Visconti.** Trans. by A. F. D.

**MANZONI. The Betrothed:** being a Translation of 'I Promessi Sposi.' Numerous Woodcuts. 1 vol. 5s.

**STOWE (Mrs. H. B.) Uncle Tom's Cabin;** or, Life among the Lowly. 8 full-page Illustrations.

## ARTISTS' LIBRARY.

9 Volumes at Various Prices. (2l. 8s. 6d. per set.)

**BELL (Sir Charles). The Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression,** as Connected with the Fine Arts. 5s. Illustrated.

**DEMMIN. History of Arms and Armour** from the Earliest Period. By Auguste Demmin. Trans. by C. C. Black, M.A., Assistant Keeper, S. K. Museum. 1900 Illustrations. 7s. 6d.

**FAIRHOLT'S Costume in England.** Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols. 5s. each.

Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

**FLAXMAN. Lectures on Sculpture.** With Three Addresses to the R.A. by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., and Memoir of Flaxman. Portrait and 53 Plates. 6s.

**HEATON'S Concise History of Painting.** New Edition, revised by W. Cosmo Monkhouse. 5s.

**LECTURES ON PAINTING** by the Royal Academicians, Barry, Opie, Fuseli. With Introductory Essay and Notes by R. Wornum. Portrait of Fuseli. 5s.

**LEONARDO DA VINCI'S Treatise on Painting.** Trans. by J. F. Rigaud, R.A. With a Life and an Account of his Works by J. W. Brown. Numerous Plates. 5s.

**PLANCHÉ'S History of British Costume,** from the Earliest Time to the 18th Century. By J. R. Planché. 400 Illustrations. 5s.

## LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND GAMES.

10 Volumes at 3s. 6d. and 5s. each. (2l. 6s. od. per set.)

**BOHN'S Handbooks of Athletic Sports.** With numerous Illustrations. In 7 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

Vol. I.—Cricket, by Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton; Lawn Tennis, by H. W. W. Wilberforce; Tennis, Rackets, and Fives, by Julian Marshall, Major Spens, and J. A. Tait; Golf, by W. T. Linskill; Hockey, by F. S. Creswell.

Vol. II.—Rowing and Sculling, by W. B. Woodgate; Sailing, by E. F. Knight; Swimming, by M. and J. R. Cobbett.

Vol. III.—Boxing, by R. G. Allanson-Winn; Single Stick and Sword Exercise, by R. G. Allanson-Winn and C. Phillipp-Wolley; Wrestling, by Walter Armstrong; Fencing, by H. A. Colmore Dunn.

Vol. IV.—Skating, by Douglas Adams; Rugby Football, by Harry Vassall; Association Football, by C. W. Alcock.

[*In the press.*]

Vol. V.—Cycling and Athletics, by H. H. Griffin; Rounders, Field Ball, Baseball, Bowls, Quoits, Skittles, &c., by J. M. Walker, M.A., Assistant Master Bedford Grammar School.

[*In the press.*]

Vol. VI.—Gymnastics, by A. F. Jenkin; Clubs and Dumb-bells, by G. T. B. Cobbett and A. F. Jenkin.

[*In the press.*]

Vol. VII.—Riding, Driving, and Stable Management. By W. A. Kerr, V.C., and other writers.

[*I'réparing.*]

**BOHN'S Handbooks of Games.** New Edition, entirely rewritten. 2 volumes. 3s. 6d. each.

Vol. I. TABLE GAMES.

Contents:—Billiards, with Pool, Pyramids, and Snooker, by Major-Gen. A. W. Drayson, F.R.A.S., with a preface by W. J. Peall—Bagatelle, by 'Berkeley'—Chess, by R. F. Green—Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, Solitaire, Reversi,

Go Bang, Rouge et noir, Roulette, E.O. Hazard, Faro, by 'Berkeley.'

Vol. II. CARD GAMES.

Contents:—Whist, by Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., Author of 'The Philosophy of Whist, &c.'—Solo Whist, by R. F. Green; Piquet, Écarté, Euchre, Bézique, and Cribbage, by 'Berkeley'; Poker, Loo, Vingt-et-un, Napoleon, Newmarket, Rouge et Noir, Pope Joan, Speculation, &c. &c., by Baxter-Wray.

**CHESS CONGRESS of 1862.** A collection of the games played. Edited by J. Löwenthal. New edition, 5s.

**MORPHY'S Games of Chess, being the Matches and best Games played by the American Champion, with explanatory and analytical Notes by J. Löwenthal.** With short Memoir and Portrait of Morphy. 5s.

**STAUNTON'S Chess-Player's Handbook.** A Popular and Scientific Introduction to the Game, with numerous Diagrams. 5s.

— **Chess Praxis.** A Supplement to the Chess-player's Handbook. Containing the most important modern Improvements in the Openings; Code of Chess Laws; and a Selection of Morphy's Games. Annotated. 636 pages. Diagrams. 5s.

— **Chess-Player's Companion.** Comprising a Treatise on Odds, Collection of Match Games, including the French Match with M. St. Amant, and a Selection of Original Problems. Diagrams and Coloured Frontispiece. 5s.

— **Chess Tournament of 1851.** A Collection of Games played at this celebrated assemblage. With Introduction and Notes. Numerous Diagrams. 5s.

## BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES.

*Price 1s. each.*

*A Series of Complete Stories or Essays, mostly reprinted from Vols. in Bohn's Libraries, and neatly bound in stiff paper cover, with cut edges, suitable for Railway Reading.*

**ASCHAM (Roger).** Scholemaster. By Professor Mayor.

**CARPENTER (Dr. W. B.).** Physiology of Temperance and Total Abstinence.

**EMERSON.** England and English Characteristics. Lectures on the Race, Ability, Manners, Truth, Character, Wealth, Religion, &c. &c.

— **Nature:** An Essay. To which are added Orations, Lectures, and Addresses.

— **Representative Men:** Seven Lectures on PLATO, SWEDENBORG, MONTAIGNE, SHAKESPEARE, NAPOLEON, and GOETHE.

— **Twenty Essays on Various Subjects.**

— **The Conduct of Life.**

**FRANKLIN (Benjamin).** Autobiography. Edited by J. Sparks.

**HAWTHORNE (Nathaniel).** Twice-told Tales. Two Vols. in One.

— **Snow Image, and Other Tales.**

— **Scarlet Letter.**

— **House with the Seven Gables.**

— **Transformation; or the Marble Fawn.** Two Parts.

**HAZLITT (W.).** Table-talk: Essays on Men and Manners. Three Parts.

— **Plain Speaker:** Opinions on Books, Men, and Things. Three Parts.

— **Lectures on the English Comic Writers.**

— **Lectures on the English Poets.**

— **Lectures on the Characters of Shakespeare's Plays.**

— **Lectures on the Literature of the Age of Elizabeth, chiefly Dramatic.**

**IRVING (Washington).** Lives of the Successors of Mohammed.

— **Life of Goldsmith.**

— **Sketch-book.**

— **Tales of a Traveller.**

— **Tour on the Prairies.**

— **Conquests of Granada and Spain.** Two Parts.

— **Life and Voyages of Columbus.** Two Parts.

— **Companions of Columbus:** Their Voyages and Discoveries.

— **Adventures of Captain Bonneville** in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West.

— **Knickerbocker's History of New York,** from the beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty.

— **Tales of the Alhambra.**

— **Conquest of Florida under Hernando de Soto.**

— **Abbotsford & Newstead Abbey.**

— **Salmagundi; or, The Whim-Whams and Opinions of LAUNCELOT LANGSTAFF, Esq.**

— **Bracebridge Hall; or, The Humourists.**

— **Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains.**

— **Wolfert's Roost, and other Tales.**

**LAMB (Charles).** Essays of Elia. With a Portrait.

— **Last Essays of Elia.**

— **Elia.** With Biographical Sketch.

**MARRYAT (Captain).** Pirate and the Three Cutters. With a Memoir of the Author.

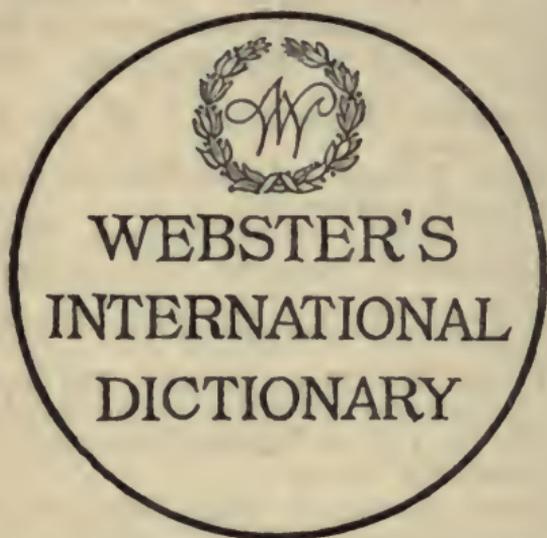
# Bohn's Select Library of Standard Works.

Price 1s. in paper covers, and 1s. 6d. in cloth.

1. BACON'S ESSAYS. With Introduction and Notes.
2. LESSING'S LAOKOON. Beasley's Translation, revised, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by Edward Bell, M.A. With Frontispiece.
3. DANTE'S INFERNO. Translated, with Notes, by Rev. H. F. Cary.
4. GOETHE'S FAUST. Part I. Translated, with Introduction, by Anna Swanwick.
5. GOETHE'S BOYHOOD. Being Part I. of the Autobiography. Translated by J. Oxenford.
6. SCHILLER'S MARY STUART and THE MAID OF ORLEANS. Translated by J. Mellish and Anna Swanwick.
7. THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. By the late Dean Alford.
8. LIFE AND LABOURS OF THE LATE THOMAS BRASSEY. By Sir A. Helps, K.C.B.
9. PLATO'S DIALOGUES: The Apology—Crito—Phaedo—Protagoras. With Introductions.
10. MOLIÈRE'S PLAYS: The Miser—Tartuffe—The Shopkeeper turned Gentleman. Translated by C. H. Walt, M.A. With brief Memoir.
11. GOETHE'S REINEKE FOX, in English Hexameters. By A. Rogers.
12. OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S PLAYS.
13. LESSING'S PLAYS: Nathan the Wise—Minna von Barnhelm.
14. PLAUTUS'S COMEDIES: Trinummus—Menaechmi—Aulularia—Captivi.
15. WATERLOO DAYS. By C. A. Eaton. With Preface and Notes by Edward Bell.
16. DEMOSTHENES—ON THE CROWN. Translated by C. Rann Kennedy.
17. THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.
18. OLIVER CROMWELL. By Dr. Reinhold Pauli.
19. THE PERFECT LIFE. By Dr. Channing. Edited by his nephew, Rev. W. H. Channing.
20. LADIES IN PARLIAMENT, HORACE AT ATHENS, and other pieces, by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
21. DEFOE'S THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.
22. IRVING'S LIFE OF MAHOMET.
23. HORACE'S ODES, by various hands. [Out of Print.]
24. BURKE'S ESSAY ON 'THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.' With Short Memoir.
25. HAUFF'S CARAVAN.
26. SHERIDAN'S PLAYS.
27. DANTE'S PURGATORIO. Translated by Cary.
28. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD
29. CICERO'S FRIENDSHIP AND OLD AGE.
30. DANTE'S PARADISO. Translated by Cary.

# THE NEW WEBSTER.

AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION,  
*Thoroughly Revised, considerably Enlarged, and  
reset in new type from beginning to end.*



2118 PAGES.    3500 ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICES: *Cloth*, £1 11s. 6d.; *Sheep*, £2 2s.;  
*Half Russia*, £2 5s.; *Calf*, £2 8s.

Editorial work upon this revision has been in active progress for over 10 years. Not less than 100 editorial labourers have been engaged upon it.

Over 60,000*l.* was expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed.

**Webster** is the Standard in our Postal Telegraph Department.

**Webster** is the Standard in the U.S. Government Printing Office.

*The Times* said of the last edition: 'It has all along kept a leading position.'

*The Quarterly Review* said: 'Certainly the best practical dictionary extant.'

*The Lord Chief Justice of England* said: 'I have looked, so that I may not go wrong, at WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, a work of the greatest learning, research, and ability.'

*The Chief Justice of the U.S.A.* said: 'I have used and relied on WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY for many years, and entirely concur in the general commendation it has received.'

*The only Authorised and Complete Edition.*

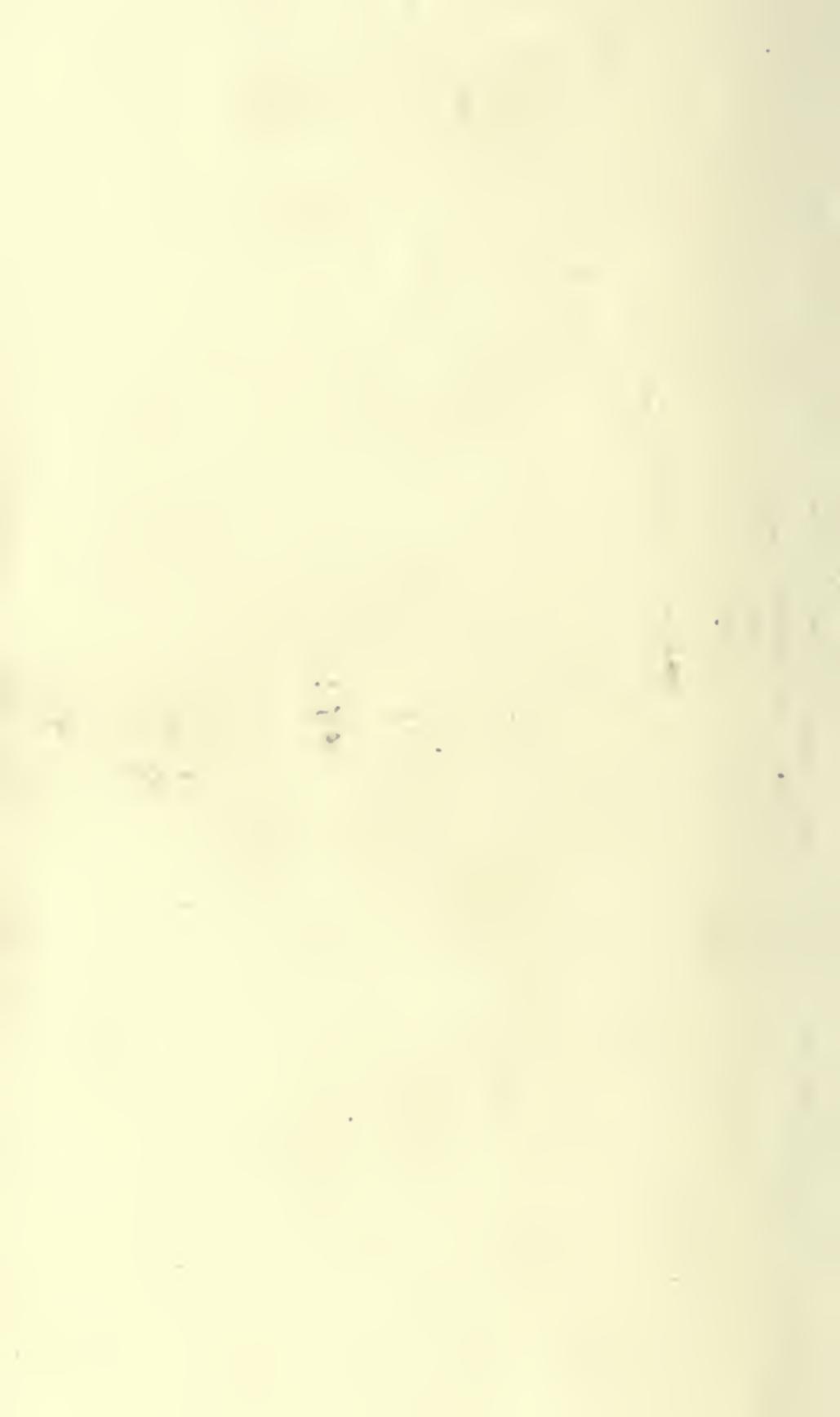
LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS.

Q 9140 - 3 PB









PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

---

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

---

PN  
6080  
R5  
1891

Riley, Henry Thomas (ed.)  
Dictionary of Latin and  
Greek Quotations

