

A complete English-Latin
and
Latin-English Dictionary

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RESPUBLICA - See RES and PUBLICUS

[Note: &c. means etc.]

RES, rei. f. **I.** *A matter or thing*, in the widest sense.

1. *Any thing in the world, a being, creature, &c.*; rerum, quae nunquam fuerunt, ut Scyllae, &c., Cic.: rebus nox abstulit colorem, Virg., terrestrial objects: pulcherrime rerum, i.e. most beautiful of all creatures, Ov.: hence, res navalis, naval affairs, Cic.: this also, militaris, id., military affairs, the art of war: frumentaria, id., provisions: rustica, id., husbandry: judiciaria, a judicial proceeding, id.: res judicatae, id., judicial decisions, lawsuits which are decided: uxorial, marriage, Ter.: res divina, a sacrifice, Cato: especially, seq. genit., *a thing or matter which belongs or relates to another*; res cibi, Phaedr., i.e. that is fit for eating, an eatable: res rationum, Cic., things taken into account: hence, res, *the things in the world, the people of the world*; imperitus rerum, Ter.; Caes., not acquainted with the world: corpora ease in rebus, Luc.: caput rerum urba Romana, Ov., i.e. mistress of the world: natura rerum, the world, Cic.: pro re, Liv.; or, pro re nata, Cic.; or, e re nata, Ter., according to the nature of the matter, according to circumstances: res, *a fact, circumstance, event, occurrence*; res omnes literis tuis cognoscamus, Cic.: res belli adversae, Liv., misfortunes in war: res Romani populi perscribere, id., the affairs, the history: hence, mala res, a bad thing, misfortune; in malam rem, Ter., go to destruction! Go and be hanged!

2. *An action exploit, performance, deed, undertaking*; aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter., by actual assistance: auctor (accomplisher) rerum, Sall.: clamorem res est secuta, Liv.: hence, of a battle or engagement; ante rem, id., before the engagement: rem gerere, to perform an action or deed, to do any thing, res quomodo gesta sit, Cic., happened: especially in war, when it means, of generals, to command, to conduct or carry on a war, but of private soldiers, to fight; cominus rem gerunt, Caes., fight: res gerere, Hor., to do deeds: rem gerere male, to be unsuccessful or unfortunate (in war), Nep.: hence, res, or res gestae, actions or deeds; sometimes not in war; Cic.; sometimes in war, *military exploits*; id.: this also, rem administrare, to have the management of, be the leader in, or conduct a war; sometimes also, to carry on a war, id.: hence, summa rerum, a great or pitched battle; also, a chief thing, ter.: hence, res, plur., *annals, history*; populi Rom., Liv.: Persicae, Persian history, Nep.: res

publica, or respública, any matter or action relating to the state; as, a war carried on in the name of the state; remp. Egregie gerere, to render valuable services to the state; Cic.: Liv.

3. *Experience*; res eum quotidie mitiorem facit, Cic.: res, setas, usus, &c., Ter.

4. *A thing or fact, i.e. a reality, truth, as opposed to mere words or appearance*; rem fabulare, Plaut., i.e. the truth: arbitrary, quod res est, Ter.: re multo magis quam verbis refutata, Cic., by fact, or, by the result or issue: suadet rebus, non voce, Ov., by the fact: hence, re, or, re ipsa, Cic.; or, re vera (revera), id.; in fact, in truth, indeed, truly: quid in re sit, id., as to what is true or real, as to the reality: thus also, inesse in ratione rerum, id.: or this may be rendered in the world, which comes to the same: positum esse in re, to be real or actual, id.

5. *An event or issue of a matter, a result, effect*; res indicabit, Cic. Ep.: or this may mean, in fact, really.

6. Res, plur., *Affairs, circumstances*; res tuae, Cic: also sing.; si res ita postulabit, id.: re laxata, Liv.: hence, res secundae, adversae, fortunate or unfortunate, prosperous or distressful, circumstances, prosperity, adversity, Cic.: bonis rebus, id.: his rebus, Cic. Flacc. 5, under such circumstances: salvis rebus, Cic. Ad Div. 4, 1, while affairs were yet in a good state.

7. *A matter, i.e. a concern, business, affairs*; me de illius re laborare, Cic.: absit rei publicae causa, id.

8. *A matter, i.e. a cause, reason*; ea re, Cic.; or, hac re, Lucr.; or, ob eam rem, Plaut., on that account, therefore.

9. *A purpose, end, view*; cui rei, for what purpose? Plaut.

10. *An action at law, process, suit*; de rebus ab ipso cognitis, Cic.

11. *An affair or business which one person has to transact with another*; rem cum Oppianico transigit, Cic.: tecum mihi res est, id., I have some business for you, something to do with you: rem habere cum aliquot, Ter., to have to do with, to have amorous intercourse with.

12. *A means*; quibuscunque rebus possim, Cic.

13. *The thing or matter*, where it may be rendered, it; sic se res habet, Cic., thus it stands, so it is: male se res habet, id., it looks badly, it is bad, it is not well.

II. An argument, proof; te vincam rebus necessariis, Cic.

III. *Property, effect, substance, estate*; rem augere, Cic.: conficere, to spend, squander, id.: facere, to get or acquire property, make money, Hor.: thus also, res familiaris, property, Cic.: rem gerere, to take care of or manage one's property, Cic. Off. 2, 11: hence, respublica, the property of the state: reliquias reip. Dissipare, Cic.: res, zgauara, treasures, riches, Suet.

IV. *Advantage, profit, benefit, weal, good interest*; ad rem avidior, Ter., i.e. profit: in rem suam convertere, to turn or make use of to one's own advantage, Cic.: dum ob rem, provided it be advantageous, profibale, to the advantage of any one, Ter.: Cic.: e republica, e re publica, orm ex re publica, Cic.; Liv., for the good of the state: ab re, to the prejudice or detriment of any one, Plaut.: but ab re mans also, 1. From the thing or circumstance; Plaut. 2. In respect of property; Ter. 3. Unserviceable, unsuitable, foreign to the purpose; Liv. Hence, respublica, *The good or advantage of the state, the common weal*; Cic.: remp. Gerere or administrare, to consult the good of the state, to serve the state, especially as a general, by carrying on war, id. (see above); or as a questor, by superintending the public revenues, Cic. Verr. 1, 13.

V. *Power*; hence, res publica, the power of the state; recuperavit remp., Cic.: especially, res, plur., *power*; hence, summa rerum, the chief command, Liv.: potiri rerum, to obtain power in a state, Nep.; also, to have superiority, sovereignty, or supreme power; see POTIOR.

VI. *A state*; Albana, Liv.: Romana, id.: maximum hanc rem fecerunt, id.: hence, res publica, *a state*, especially, *a free state, a republic*; si erit ulla resp., Cic.: especially plur., res, *a state*; rebus tranquillatis, Nep.: summa rerum, the good of the state, or the whole of the state, Liv.

N.B. 1. Res magna, Liv., something great. 2. The penult in rel is shprt: but it is lengthened by Lucretius; whence some write rell.

PUBLICUS, a, um. (for populicus, from populus) the contrary of privatus.

L. *Of, belonging or relating to, or proceeding from, the whole state, city, or community, or the inhabitants of a state, city, or community, or the inhabitants of a state, city, &c.; peculiar or common to a whole country, state, city, or community*; sumptu publico, at the public expense, Cic.: magnificentia, id., splendour of the state: pessimum publicum, Liv., detriment, injury to the state: poena, id., in the name of the state, or for a crime against the state: funus, Plin. Ep., at the public expense; but in Suet. Vit. 3, publicum funus is a funeral attended with a general mourning, the courts of justice being closed, &c.: sollicitudo, Liv., i.e. on account of the state: auctor consilli publici, of the senate, Clc.: loca, id.: judicia, id., courts of justice which investigate criminal cases: thus also, causa, a process relating to crime, a criminal process; causam publicam dicere to conduct the defence in such a process (by speech), Cic.: also,

causa publica, an affair of state, Liv.: homo, caes, one that holds a public office, a public man, magistrate: hence, Publicum, subst.

1. *Property or lands of the state; Campanum, Cic.*

2. *The public revenue, revenue of the state, town or community; convivari de publico, at the public expense, from the public revenue, Cic.: publica conducere, Hor.: hence fig.; salutationum publicum exercet, Sen., derives gain from paying his court, is paid for it.*

3. *A contract with the state, contract for a public undertaking, public contract; in eo publico essent, Liv.: societas publicorum, Cic. Dom. 23. ed. Ern., company of farmers general: publicum habere, Plaut., to be a farmer of revenue: publico frui, Cic.*

4. *The public chest, treasury; in publicum redigere, Liv.: or referre, Nep.: publico teneri Suet., to be in debt to the treasury: also, the archives; Varr.*

5. *The public, the whole community of a state, city, &c., the state, the city, &c.; in publicum consulere, to take care of the interest of the community or state, Phn. Ep.: in publico animadvertatur, Liv., in the name or on the part of the state: in publicum emere, id., at the expense or in the name of the state: leges publico proponere, Liv., to the public, and so, publicly, publico proponere, Liv., to the public, and so, publicly,, openly.*

6. *The public, i.e. any public place, street, market, &c. ; plodire in publicum, Cic., to go abroad, appear in public; prodire in publicum, Cic., to go abroad, appear in public: convivari in publico, id., in public, in an open place: in publico esse, to be from home, id.: blandiores in publico (in public, in the streets, &c.), quam in private, Liv., publicly, in the street: se proripere in publicum, into the streets, id.: lex proponitur in publicum, publicly, Cic.: publico carere, id.; or, abstinere, Suet., not to go out, to remain at home.*

II. *General, common universal; litora, Cic.: cura, Hor., i.e. omnium: favor, the favor of all, Ov.: vina, Plin., which grow every where in the country: lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov: hence, common, usual; verba, id.: dies, Sen., i.e. which all men have, namely, from morning to evening: official, Plin. Ep.*

III. *Common, bad, ordinary, indifferent; structura carminis, Ov.: vena, Juv.*

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