

άρμα

Πέμπτη, 16 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
4:12 μμ

133

Σημασία

Αρμα πολεμική ή επιβατηγή ή και αθλημάτων ιπποδρομίας
Αναλογως του αριθμού των ιππων χαρακτηριζεται με τα επιθετα

- [Μόνιππο](#) βλ. και [Εικόνα 4](#)
- Διππο
- Τροικα βλ. [Εικόνα 6](#)
- Τερθιππον

.... που όμως λειτουργούν πλέον ως ουσιαστικά, το αρμα παραλείπεται ως ευκόλως εννοούμενον .

Μεταφορικως ελαγαν οι αρχαιοι το πλοιο «αρμα θαλάσσης»

δουροπαγῆς πόμπευε δι' οἴδατος ἄρμα θαλάσσης. (230)

Νόννος - Διονυσιακά 230

Παράγωγα:

Αρμαμαξα

Αρμάτειον μέλος

σπασμένον† ἀπὸ τοῦ δρόμου τοῦ τῶν ἀρμάτων. (g) οἱ δὲ παρεγγραφήν εἶναι τὸ ἀρμάτειον μέλος ἐν τῷ ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρέστου ἐξαγγέλῳ καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ μέρους τοῦ ἄσματος. (h) ὁ Δίδυμος σὺν τούτοις ἅπασιν ἀντιπῶν (p. (10) 245 Schmidt) τὸν ἐπαδόμενόν φησι ὑμέναιον ταῖς νύμφαις, διότι ἐφ' ἀρμάτων ἤγοντο.

Φώτιος -Λεξικόν

Αρμαλιά = η τροφή

Αρμαλιασ οχλος

(2836.) Ἀρμαλιᾶς ὄχλος· ὁ σιτοφορικὸς ὄχλος, ὁ τὴν τροφήν τῆ στρατιᾶ κομίζων· ἀρμαλιά γὰρ ἡ τροφή. οὕτω Σοφοκλῆς (fr. 828d R.).

Φώτιος -Λεξικόν

ἄρμα

Από το ατχ. αιρω =σηκωνω. αυτό που καποιος σηκωνει φερει, ο οπλισμος και εξοπλισμός. Βλ. Καράβι

Ετυμολογία

Άρμα, τὸ "ὄχημα", ἀρμός, ὁ "τὸ μέρος, ἐνθα συναρμόζονται πρὸς ἄλληλα δύο ἀντικείμενα, συναρμογή, ἀρθρωσις", ἀρμόζω "συνδέω", ἀρμονία, ἡ "σύνδεσμος, σύνδεσις, συμφωνία, ἀρμονία", ἀρμαλιά, ἡ "τὸ ὠρισμένον ποσὸν τροφῆς (διδομένης εἰς τοὺς δούλους ἢ τὰ κτήνη), σιτηρέσιον" : τύποι σχηματισθέντες μετὰ τοῦ m- ἐκ τῆς ρ. *ar- = συνάπτειν, προσαρμόζειν (βλ. ἀραρίσκω), ὡς τά: λατ. arma, armentum, ἀρμ. y-arma = ἀρμόζων, προσήκων.

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Εικόνες

Εικόνα 1

Τέρθιππον αρμα αναβατης: ο Μπεν-Χουρ (Τσάρλτον Χέστον)



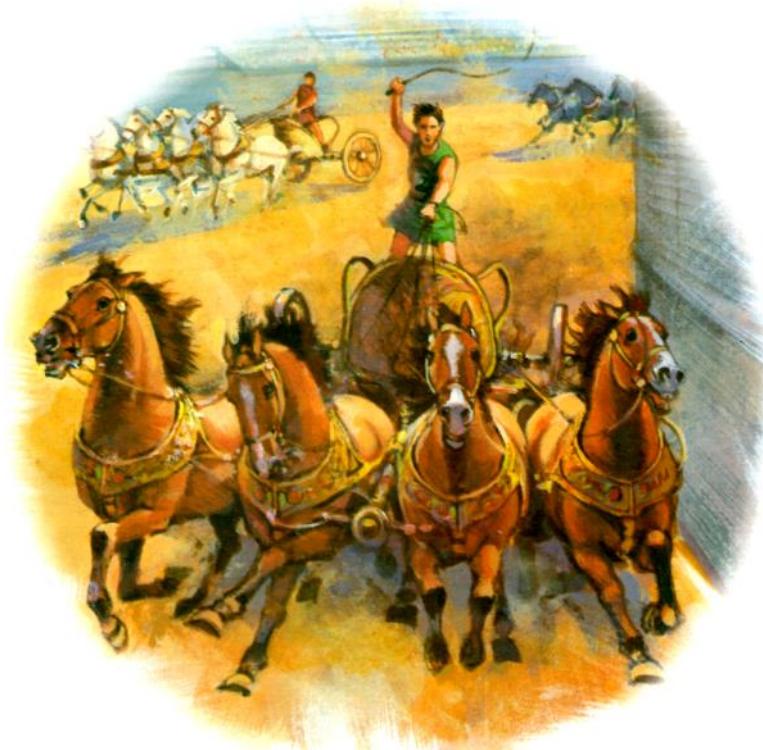
Εικόνα 2

Τέρθιππον αρμα



Εικόνα 3

Αρμα των πρασίνων διέρχεται τον καμπτόν



Εικόνα 4

Μόνιππο περιπατου



Εικόνα 5
Διπτον κοινως ντε-σεβω (deux cheveau)



Εικόνα 6
Τροικα
Κυριολ. Ελκηθο που σέρνουν τρια αλογα. Η λέξη είναι Ρωσικη με ριζα το Ελλ. Τρια.



Μεταφορικως τριανδρία.



Φράσεις

Δεν ξέρει που του παν τα τέσσερα

Δυσνοητο.

Αν όμως διαβάσθαι: «**δεν ξέρει που τον παν τα τέσσερα** [ενν. αλογα]» σημαίνει «**δεν ξερει να οδηγει το αρμα του κατά την στροφή, τον καμπτον**» και ως εκ τούτου εκφέυγει από την πορεία του. Αρα είναι ασχετος, αδαής περι την εργασίαν του.

Βλ. [Εικονα 3](#)

Αναφορές

ἄρμα

ἄρμα, [ατος](#), [τό](#),

A. *chariot*, esp. *war-chariot*, [Il.5.231](#), etc.; freq. in pl. for sg., “[ἔσταότ’ ἐν θ’ ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι](#)” [4.366](#), etc.; “[τὰ Λυδῶν ἄρματα](#)” *Sapph.Supp.5.19*; “[ἵππους ὑφ’ ἄρμασι ζευγνύνα](#)” [A.Pers.190](#), [E.Hipp.111](#); “[ἵππους ὑφ’ ἄρματα ἄγειν](#)” [A.Pr.465](#); “[πῶλον . . ζυγέντ’ ἐν ἄρμασιν](#)” [Id.Ch.795](#) (lyr.); opp. [ἀρμάμαξα](#) (q. v.); also, *racing-chariot* drawn by horses, opp. [ὄχημα](#) (a mule-car), *Pi.Fr.106.5*; “[ἄ. τέλειον](#)” *IG2.967.45*; “[ἀρμάτων ὀχήματα](#)” [E.Supp.662](#), cf. [Ph.1190](#); *travelling-chariot*, *Act.Ap.8.28*.

2. *chariot and horses, yoked chariot*, [Il.2.384](#), etc.; “[ἄ. τέθρυπτον](#)” [Pi.I.1.14](#); [ἄ. τετράορον](#), [τέτρωρον](#), [Id.P.10.65](#), [E.Alc.483](#); metaph., [τρίπλων ἄ. δαιμόνων](#) of three goddesses, [E.Andr.277](#) (lyr.).

3. *team, chariot-horses*, “[ἄρμασιν ἐνδίδωσι κέντρον](#)” [Id.HF881](#) (lyr.); “[ἄρματα . . φυσῶντα καὶ πνέοντα](#)” [Ar.Pax902](#); [ἄρματα τρέφειν](#) keep *chariot-horses* for racing, [X.Hier.11.5](#); [ἄρματος τροφεύς](#) [Pl.Lg.834b](#).

4. metaph., “[ἄ. θαλάσσης](#)” a *ship*, [Nonn.D.4.230](#), al., [Opp.H.1.190](#).

II. a *mountain district in Attica*, where omens from lightning were watched for: hence prov., [ὀπότεν δι’ Ἄρματος ἀστράψῃ](#), i.e. *seldom or never*, [Str.9.2.11](#); [δι’ Ἄρματος](#) alone, *Plu.2.679c*.

III. *Pythag. name for unity*, *Theol.Ar.6*.

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ἀρμή, [ῆ](#), ([ἀραρίσκω](#))

A. *junction*, *Chrysipp.Stoic.2.154* (prob. for [ὀρμήν](#)); *fitting together*, of shields, [Q.S.11.361](#); *suture of a wound*, *Hp. ap.Erot.*; of the skull-bones, *Id. ap. Gal.19.86*.

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ἀραρρίσκω (redupl. form of [\[ροοτ \] αρ](#),

A. *join, fit together*), only impf. “[ἀράρισκε](#)” [Od.14.23](#), [Theoc.25.103](#): the tenses in use (from [Α”ρω](#)) are mostly poet., v. infr.

A. trans.:—Ion. aor. 1 “[ἦρσα](#)” [Il.14.167](#) (ἐπ-), Ep. “[ἄρσα](#)” [Od.21.45](#), imper. “[ἄρσον](#)” [2.289](#), pl. “[ἄρσετε](#)” [A.R.2.1062](#), part. “[ἄρσας](#)” [Il.1.136](#) (also inf. [ἀράραι](#): [ἀρμόσαι](#), [πλέξαι](#), *Hsch.*); aor. 2 [ἦραρον](#), Ion. [ἄραρον](#), inf. [ἀραρρεῖν](#), part. [ἀραρρών](#) (but [ἄραρον](#) is used intr. in [Il.16.214](#), [Od.4.777](#), *Simon.41*; while for [ἄρηρεν](#), in trans. sense ([Od.5.248](#)),

ἄρασεν is the true reading; “ἐς οὐρανὸν ἤραρεν ὄσσε” *Orph.A.984* is by confusion with αἶρω:—Med., fut. “ἄρσομαι” *Lyc.995* acc. to Sch. (possibly fr. αἶρω): aor. I ἤρσάμην, part. “ἄρσάμενος” *Hes.Sc.320*: 3pl. aor. 2 opt. (in pass. sense) “ἄραροῖατο” *A.R.1.369*: pf. subj. “ἄρήρεται” *Hes.Op.431* (προσ-):—Pass., pf. part. ἄρηρεμένος or “-έμενος” *A.R.3.833*, al.; later incorrectly written “ἄρηράμενος” *Q.S.2.265*, *Opp.C.2.384*, etc.: aor. I ἤρθην, only 3pl. ἄρθεν, for ἤρθησαν, *Il.16.211*:—*join together, fasten*, οἱ δ’ ἐπεὶ ἀλλήλους ἄραρον βόεσσι when they had *knitted* themselves one to another with their shields, *Il.12.105* (in Pass., “μᾶλλον δὲ στίχες ἄρθεν” *16.211*); “ἄγγειν ἄρσον ἅπαντα” *pack up*, *Od.2.289*. *II. fit together, construct*, “ὅτε τοῖχον ἀνὴρ ἀράρη πυκινόϊσι λίθοισιν” *Il.16.212*:—Med., “ἄρσάμενος παλάμησι” *Hes. Sc.320*.

2. “μνηστῆρσιν θάνατον καὶ Κῆρ’ ἀραρόντες” *having prepared, contrived*, *Od.16.169*.

III. *fit, equip, furnish* with a thing, “νῆ’ ἄρσας ἐρέτησιν” *1.280*; καὶ πώμασιν ἄρσον ἅπαντας *fit all [the jars] with covers*, *2.353*, cf. *A.R.2.1062*; καὶ ἤραρε θυμὸν ἐδωδῆ *furnished, i.e. satisfied, his heart with food*, *Od.5.95*:—in Pass., esp. pf. part., *fitted, furnished with*, “πύλας ἀρηρεμένας σανίδεσσι” *A.R.1.787*.

2. *please, gratify*, “ἐμέ γ’ ἄ στονόεσσ’ ἄρα^ρεν φρένας” *S.El.147* (lyr.); ἄ Νεμέα ἄρα ρε *Nemea smiled on [him]*, *Pi.N.5.44*.

IV. *make fitting or pleasing*, ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμὸν (sc. τὸ γέρας), *Il.1.136*.

B. intr.:—pf. ἄρα ρα with pres. sense, Ion. and Ep. ἄρηρα, part. ἄρα ρώς, ἄρηρως, *Hom.*, *Trag.*, and late Prose (except that X. has “προσαρᾶρῆναι” *HG4.7.6*), Ep. fem. part. “ἄρηρυῖα” *Hes.Th.608*, and metri gr. “ἄρα^ρυῖα” *Hom.*, “εὔ ἄρα^ρός” *Opp.H.3.367*: Ion. and Ep. plpf. ἄρήρειν or ἤρήρειν, with impf. sense, *Il.10.265*, *12.56*, etc.:—Med. only aor. 2 part. sync. ἄρμενος, η, ον, also ος, ον *Hes.Op.786* (cf. however ἄρηρεμένος): on aor. 2 used intr. v. supr. A.1:—*to be joined closely together*, “ἄρηρότες” *in close order*, *Il.13.800*; “ἄραρον κόρυθές τε καὶ ἀσπίδες” *16.214*; ἐξείης ποτὶ τοῖχον ἀρηρότες [πίθει] *piled close against the wall*, *Od.2.342*: c. dat. instr., “κόλλησιν ἀρηρότα” *Emp.96.4*; in *Tactics*, ἄραρός, τό, = ὀμφαλός (q. v.), *Ascl.Tact.2.6*, etc.

2. abs., *to be fixed*, “φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἀρηρῶς” *Il.10.553*; “θυμὸς ἀρηρῶς” *Theoc.25.113*; “ἄρα ρε φέγγος” *shines for ever*, *Pi.N.3.64*; “ἄραρεν ἦδε γ’ ὠλένη” *is fixed*, *A.Pr.60*: or metaph., “θεῶν . . οὐκέτι πίστις ἄραρε” *E.Med.414* (lyr.); ὡς ταυτ’ ἄραρε *ib.322*; τὸ σὸν τ’ ἄραρε *is fixed*, *ib.745*: abs., “ἄραρε” *it is fixed, my mind is made up*, *Id.Or.1330*, *Men.Epit.185*; “τὸ ἀραρός ἦθος” *steadfastness*, *J.AJ14.12.3*; “δόγματα ἀραρότα” *D.Chr.12.56*; also of persons, “ἀραρῶς τὴν γνώμην” *steadfast*, *Plu.Dio32*; [θεοῖ] ἀραρότες τοῖς κρίμασιν *Hierocl.p.48 A.*; “τοῖς λογισμοῖς ἄ.” *Id.p.51 A.*

II. *fit well or closely*, ζωστήρ ἀρηρῶς *a close-fitting belt*, *Il.4.134*; πύλαι εὔ, στιβαρῶς ἀραρυῖαι, *7.339*, *12.454*; “σανίδες πυκινῶς ἄ.” *21.535*; *fit or be fitted to a thing*, ἔγχος παλάμηφιν ἀρήρει *fitted the hands*, *Od.17.4*; κόρυθα κροτάφοις ἀραρυῖαν, κνημίδες ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρυῖαι, *Il.13.188*, *19.370*; κυνέη ἑκατὸν πολίων πυρλέεσσ’ ἀραρυῖα *fitting a hundred champions, i.e. large enough for them*, *5.744*; also with Preps., “κυνέη ἐπὶ κροτάφοις ἀραρυῖα” *Od.18.378*, *Hes.Sc.137*; “ὄφρ’ ἄν . . δούρατ’ ἐν ἀρμονίησιν ἀρήρη” *Od.5.361*; κεραυνὸς ἐν κράτει ἄ. *fit emblem in victory*, *Pi.O.10(11).83*; ἀνθρώποισιν ἀρηρότα μυθίζεσθαι *befitting men*, *Orph.A.191*.

III. *to be fitted, furnished with a thing*, [“τάφος] σκολόπεσσι ὀξείν ἤρήρει” *Il.12.56*; “πόλις πύργοις ἀραρυῖα” *15.737*; “ζώνη θυσάνοις ἀραρυῖα” *14.181*: hence, *furnished, endowed with*, “χαρίτεσσι ἀραρῶς” *Pi.I.2.19*; “ἔθνεα θνητῶν παντοίαις ἰδέησιν ἀρηρότα” *Emp.35.17*; “κάλλει ἀραρῶς” *E.El. 948*; “πολλῆσιν ἐπωνυμίησιν ἀρηρῶς” *D.P.28*.

IV. *to be fitting, agreeable, pleasing*, (cf. ἀρέσκω) once in *Hom.*, ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἤραρεν ἡμῖν *it fitted our temper well*, *Od.4.777*; “ἄκοιτιν ἀρηρυῖαν πραπίδεσσι” *Hes. Th.608*.

V. syncop. aor. 2 part. Med. ἄρμενος, η, ον (ος, ον *Id.Op.786*), *fitting, fitted or suited to* (cf. ἀρμένως), c. dat., ἰστόν . . καὶ ἐπὶ κριον ἄρμενον αὐτῷ *fitted or fastened to the mast*, *Od.5.254* (cf. ἄρμενα, τά); “τροχὸν ἄρμενον ἐν παλάμησιν” *Il.18.600*; “πέλεκυν . . ἄ. ἐν π.” *Od.5.234*.

2. *fit, meet*, “μάλα γάρ νύ οἱ ἄρμενα εἶπεν” [Hes.Sc. 116](#): rarely c. inf., ἡμέρα κούρησι γενέσθαι ἄρμενος a day meet for girls to be born, [Id.Op.786](#).
3. *prepared, ready*, χρήματα δ' εἰν οἴκῳ πάντ' ἄ. ποιήσασθαι [ib.407](#); “ἄ. πάντα παρεῖχον” [Id.Sc.84](#), cf. *Thgn.275*; “ἄ. ἐς τόδε ἔργον” [A.R.4.1461](#); “ἄ. ἐς πόλεμόν τε καὶ ἐν νήεσσι μάχεσθαι” *Hermonax 1.3*, cf. 8.
4. *agreeable, welcome*, ἄρμενα πράξαις, = εὖ πράξας, [Pi.O.8.73](#); “ἐν ἀρμένοις θυμὸν αὖξων” [Id.N.3.58](#); so of men, “ἄ. ξείνοισιν” *Pl.Epiqr.6*. (Cf. Lat. *arma, armus, artus*, Goth. *arms*, etc.)

Pasted from <[**ἀραρίσκω** \(πρκ. **ārāra**\) *συνάπτω, συναρμόζω, συναρμολογῶ, προσαρμόζω*, **ἄρμενος** *προσηρμόσμενος, προσηρτημένος*, **ἄρμα**, τὸ *ὄχημα*, **ἀρμός**, ὁ *τὸ μέρος, ἐνθα συναρμόζονται πρὸς ἄλληλα δύο ἀντικείμενα, συναρμογή, ὁ ἀρμός τοῦ ὤμου, ὠμοπλάτη*, **ἀρ-τύς**, ἡ καὶ **ἀρ-θμός**, ὁ *σύνδεσις, σύνδεσμος, συμμαχία, φιλία*, **ἄρ-θρον**, τὸ *μέλος \(ἄρθρον\) τοῦ σώματος, ἄρθρωσις, κλείδωσις*, **ἀρέ-σκω** *κάμνω καλόν, ἐπανορθῶ τὸ ἄτοπον, ὕπερ ἐπραξα, ἱκανοποιῶ*, **ἀρε-τή**, ἡ *ἱκανότης, τελειότης, ὑπεροχή, ἀγαθότης, ἀρετή*, **ἀρείων** *καλύτερος, ἰσχυρότερος, γενναϊότερος* : συγγ. τοῖς : ἀρχ. ἰνδ. *arāh* = ἀκτίς τροχοῦ, ἀρμ. *aīnem* = κάμνω \(ἀόρ. *arar* = ἕλλ. *ἄραρε*\), λατ. *arma, artus, ars* κ.τ.λ. ρ. *ar- = συνάπτειν, προσαρμόζειν. Πβ. *ἀμαρτή, ἄρα, ἀρείων, ἀρι-, ἀριστερός, ἄρι, ἀρτύς, δάμαρ, εἰρήνη, δμηρος, δαρ*.](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rari%2Fskw&la=greek&can=a%29rari%2Fskw0&prior=h(></p>
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ἀραρίσκω (πρκ. **ārāra**) *συνάπτω, συναρμόζω, συναρμολογῶ, προσαρμόζω*, **ἄρμενος** *προσηρμόσμενος, προσηρτημένος*, **ἄρμα**, τὸ *ὄχημα*, **ἀρμός**, ὁ *τὸ μέρος, ἐνθα συναρμόζονται πρὸς ἄλληλα δύο ἀντικείμενα, συναρμογή, ὁ ἀρμός τοῦ ὤμου, ὠμοπλάτη*, **ἀρ-τύς**, ἡ καὶ **ἀρ-θμός**, ὁ *σύνδεσις, σύνδεσμος, συμμαχία, φιλία*, **ἄρ-θρον**, τὸ *μέλος (ἄρθρον) τοῦ σώματος, ἄρθρωσις, κλείδωσις*, **ἀρέ-σκω** *κάμνω καλόν, ἐπανορθῶ τὸ ἄτοπον, ὕπερ ἐπραξα, ἱκανοποιῶ*, **ἀρε-τή**, ἡ *ἱκανότης, τελειότης, ὑπεροχή, ἀγαθότης, ἀρετή*, **ἀρείων** *καλύτερος, ἰσχυρότερος, γενναϊότερος* : συγγ. τοῖς : ἀρχ. ἰνδ. *arāh* = ἀκτίς τροχοῦ, ἀρμ. *aīnem* = κάμνω (ἀόρ. *arar* = ἕλλ. *ἄραρε*), λατ. *arma, artus, ars* κ.τ.λ. ρ. *ar- = συνάπτειν, προσαρμόζειν. Πβ. *ἀμαρτή, ἄρα, ἀρείων, ἀρι-, ἀριστερός, ἄρι, ἀρτύς, δάμαρ, εἰρήνη, δμηρος, δαρ*.

arme e arma Corrisponde al *lat.* **ARMA** plurale di un supposto **ARMUM**, che gli antichi dedussero da **AR-CEO** *respingere*, perché con essa respingiamo il nemico, ovvero da **ARMUS** = *gr.* **ARMÒS** *omero* (*cfr. ted.* **ARM** *braccio*), perché tal voce in proprio significato si volle destinata a indicare le armi che si portavano appese alla spalla, come un di lo scudo, i dardi. Vi è poi taluna tra i moderni filologi che ha pensato rannodare il vocabolo al *cell.* **HARN** *ferro*, ed altri all'*ant.germ.* **HAR** *esercito*, onde lo *sved.* **HARNAD** *guerra*. Meglio però è riferir quella voce alla *rad.* **AR**, che ha pure il senso di *congiungere, adattare, acconciare*, onde i *gr.* **ARO** *congiungo*, **AR-AR-ÌSKO** *adatto, fornisco* ed anche *sono armato*, **ARMODIÒS** *idoneo*, **ARMÒZEIN** *congiungere, adattare*, **ARMENOS** *atto, adatto* e anche il detto **ARMUS** *giuntura, spalla, omero*: sì che la prima significazione sarebbe stata quella di *strumento, congegno qualsiasi che si adatta alla mano o al corpo e protegge chi lo porta* (v. *Arte, Arto*). — Ogni arnese o strumento per lo più di ferro o d'acciaio per uso di difendere sé od offendere altrui. Presso i Latini si dissero poeticamente **ARMA** anche molti istrumenti di arti e mestieri (v. *Scudo*).

Deriv. *Armaidlo-iudlo; Armàrio-dio; Armeggiàre; Armería. Comp. Armígero.*

arma, ōrum, n. (

l. gen. plur. armūm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155; Att. ap. Non. p. 495, 23, considered by Cic. in the connection armūm iudicium as less correct than armorum) [cf. ΑΡΩ, ἀραρίσκω = to fit; ἄρθρον = joint; ἄρμός = armus = joint, shoulder; ἀρτάω = artio, arto = to fit, to fit in closely; ἄρτιος = fit, exact; artus = close, narrow; ars (artis) = the craft of fitting things; artifex, artificium; Goth. arms = O. H. Germ. aram = Engl. arm; Sanscr. ar = to hit upon, attain; aram = fit, fast; īrmas = arm. Curt.].

I. Lit.

A. 1.. What is fitted to the body for its protection, defensive armor, as the shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc.: "tot milia armorum, detracta corporibus hostium," Liv. 45, 39: "induere arma," id. 30, 31: "arma his imperata, galea, clipeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere," id. 1, 43: "pictis et auro caelatis refulgens armis," id. 7, 10. —

2. Specifically, a shield: "at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant," on a shield, Verg. A. 10, 841: "caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur," Liv. 1, 20 (v. ancile); id. 8, 30; 1, 37; cf. Verg. A. 1, 119 Heyne; Tac. G. 11 Rup.; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43: "Aeneas se collegit in arma," gathered himself under his shield, Verg. A. 12, 491.—Hence, in a more extended sense,

B. Implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence (but of the latter only those which are used in close contest, such as the sword, axe, club; in distinction from tela, which are used in contest at a distance; hence, arma and tela are often contrasted; v. the foll., and cf. Brems and

Dähne ad Nep. Dat. 11, 3): arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; id. ap. Non. p. 469, 26: "arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum," Cic. Caec. 21: "armis condicione positis aut defetigatione abjectis aut victoriā detractis," id. Fam. 6, 2: "illum dicis cum armis aureis, Quoius etc.," Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16: "ibi Simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi," Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: "arma antiqua manus, ungues dentesque fuerunt Et lapides, et item, silvarum fragmina, ramei," Lucr. 5, 1283; so, "Mutum et turpe pecus (i. e. primeval man), glandem et cubilia propter Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus," Hor. S. 1, 3, 100 sqq.: "capere," Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; id. Rab. Perd. 6 and 7: "sumere," id. Planc. 36, 88 Wund.; id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; Vulg. Gen. 27, 3; ib. 3 Reg. 22, 30: "accipere, ib. Judith, 14, 2: adprehendere," ib. Psal. 34, 2: "resumere," Suet. Calig. 48: "aptare," Liv. 5, 49: "induere," id. 30, 31; Ov. M. 14, 798; id. F. 1, 521; Verg. A. 11, 83; Luc. 1, 126: "accingi armis," Verg. A. 6, 184, and Vulg. Jud. 18, 11: "armis instructus," ib. Deut. 1, 41; ib. 1 Par. 12, 13: "concitare ad arma," Caes. B. G. 7, 42: "descendere ad arma," id. ib. 7, 33: "vocare ad arma," Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: "vocare in arma," Verg. A. 9, 22: "ferre contra aliquem," Vell. 2, 56: "decernere armis," Cic. Att. 7, 3: "armis cum hoste certare," id. Off. 3, 22, 87; so, "saevis armis," Verg. A. 12, 890: "dimicare armis cum aliquo," Nep. Milt. 1, 2: "esse in armis," Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Suet. Caes. 69: "ponere, abicere," Cic. Fam. 6, 2: "relinquere," Liv. 2, 10: "tradere," Nep. Ham. 1, 5; Suet. Vit. 10: "amittere," Verg. A. 1, 474: "proicere," Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 43; "7, 44: deripere militibus," Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: "dirimere," Luc. 1, 104 et saep.—Hence, arma virosque, per arma, per viros, etc., Liv. 8, 25; 8, 30 al.; v. Burm. ad Verg. A. 1, 1, and cf. Liv. 9, 24: "tela et arma: armorum atque telorum portationes," Sall. C. 42, 2; Liv. 1, 25; Col. 12, 3; Tac. G. 29 and 33: "armis et castris, prov. (like remis velisque, viris equisque)," with vigor, with might and main, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84.—

II. Trop., means of protection, defence, weapons: "tenere semper arma (sc. eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel, etc.," Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: "prudenciae," id. ib. 1, 38, 172: "senectutis," id. Lael. 4, 9: "tectus Vulcaniis armis, id est fortitudine," id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: "eloquentiae," Quint. 5, 12, 21: "facundiae," id. 2, 16, 10: "justitiae," Vulg. Rom. 6, 13; ib. 2 Cor. 6, 7: "arma lucis," ib. Rom. 13, 12: "horrifera contra Borean ovis arma ministret, i. e. lanas," Ov. M. 15, 471: "haec mihi Stertinius arma (i. e. praecepta) dedit," Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; cf. id. Ep. 1, 16, 67: "arma militiae nostrae non carnalia sunt," Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 4.

a. War (once in opp. to pax, v. infra): "silent leges inter arma," Cic. Mil. 4, 10; id. Att. 7, 3, 5: "arma civilia," civil war, id. Fam. 2, 16, and Tac. A. 1, 9: "civilia arma," id. Agr. 16; id. G. 37 (otherwise, bella civilia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86, and Tac. Agr. 13): "ab externis armis otium erat," Liv. 3, 14; 9, 1; 3, 69 Drak.; 9, 32; 42, 2; Tac. H. 2, 1 al.: "a Rubro Mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiae," Nep. Hann. 2, 1 (for which more freq. bellum inferre alicui, v. infero): "ad horrida promptior arma," Ov. M. 1, 126: "qui fera nuntiet arma," id. ib. 5, 4; "14, 479: compositis venerantur armis," Hor. C. 4, 14, 52. So the beginning of the Æneid: Arma virumque cano; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 7: "melius visum Gallos novam gentem pace potius cognosci quam armis," Liv. 5, 35 fin.; cf.: "cedant arma togae," Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76.—Also for battle, contest: "in arma feror," Verg. A. 2, 337; so id. ib. 2, 655.—

b. (Abstr. for concr.) The warriors themselves, soldiers, troops: "nulla usquam apparuerunt arma," Liv. 41, 12: "nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, i. e. Romanum exercitum," id. 9, 9; 21, 26: "Hispanias armis non ita redundare," Tac. H. 2, 32: "expertem frustra belli et neutra arma secutum," neither party, Ov. M. 5, 91: auxiliaria arma, auxiliaries, auxiliary troops = auxiliares (v. auxiliaris, I.), id. ib. 6, 424; cf. id. ib. 14, 528.—

III. Transf., poet. (like ὄπλον and ἔντεα in Gr.), implements, instruments, tools, utensils, in gen. Of implements for grinding and baking: "Cerealia arma," the arms of Ceres, Verg. A. 1, 177 (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 232: ἔντεα δαιτῶς). —Of implements of agriculture, Ov. M. 11, 35: "dicendum est, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes," Verg. G. 1, 160.—Of the equipments, tackle of a ship (mast, sails, rudder, etc.): "colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis," Verg. A. 5, 15; 6, 353.—Hence used by Ovid for wings: "haec umeris arma parata suis, A. A. 2, 50 (cf. in the foll. verse: his patria est adeunda carinis).—And so of other instruments," Mart. 14, 36.

A Latin Dictionary. Founded on Andrews' edition of Freund's Latin dictionary. revised, enlarged, and in great part rewritten by. Charlton T. Lewis, Ph.D. and. Charles Short, LL.D. Oxford. Clarendon Press.

armamenta

I

. implements or utensils for any purpose.

I. In gen.: "[armamenta vinearum](#)," props, [Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152](#): "[armamenta ad inclusos cantus](#)," reeds, pipes, [id. 16, 36, 66, § 170](#): Excussis inde tunicis iterum iisdem armamentis nudata conciditur medulla, i.e. with mortar and pestle = pilā lignēā, which he had used just before, [id. 18, 11, 29, § 112](#).—

II. Esp., the tackle of a ship (sails, ropes, cables, etc.): armamentūm stridor, Pac. ap. *Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 87*: Ac. Salvast navis: ne time. Cha. Quid alia armamenta? Ac. Salva et sana sunt, [Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62](#); 1, 2, 80: omnia caute armamenta locans, * *Cic. Arat. 197*: "[hic tormenta, armamenta, arma, omnis apparatus belli est](#)," [Liv. 26, 43](#): armamenta navis projecerunt, * [Vulg. Act. 27, 19](#): "[aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis](#)," [Ov. M. 11, 456](#); *Col. 4, 3, 1*; [Suet. Aug. 17](#).—Sometimes the sails are excepted: "[cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret](#)," [Caes. B. G. 3, 14](#); [Liv. 36, 44](#); [Sen. Ben. 6, 15](#).

A Latin Dictionary. Founded on Andrews' edition of Freund's Latin dictionary.

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P. Vergilius Maro, *Aeneid*

More(2)

(Latin) ([English, ed. John Dryden](#)) ([English, ed. Theodore C. Williams](#))

[book 1, card 1](#): [Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris Italiam, fato](#)

Arms and the man I sing, who first made way,
predestined exile, from the Trojan shore
to Italy, the blest Lavinian strand.

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Μόνιππος

Επιθ. -ος, -ον

Eustathius Thessalonicensis Philol. et Scr. Eccl., *Commentarii ad Homeri Odysseam*. {4083.003} close

παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀντιγόνη. ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἄμιπποι, ἕτεροι πρὸς τὸν κέλητα. ὁ δὲ μόνιππος ἀνὴρ, ὁμοῖος τῷ κελητίζοντι. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ αὐτὸς Πασανίας, οὕτω μόνιππος, ὁ ἐπὶ ἑνὸς ἵππου ἀγωνιζόμενος δρόμῳ. Ἰστέον δὲ ὡς οἶδε μὲν Ὅμηρος τὸν κέλητα καθὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς τὸ τέθριππον οὐ χρήσις (10) ἐν τῷ, ἔξιππα καὶ τέθριππα καὶ ζυνωρίδας.

Παράγωγα

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