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THE SEVENTH BOOK

OF

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

WITH A VOCABULARY

BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

NEW EDITION

(Fifth Thousand.)

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P R E F A C E.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term ; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS ; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with another

Latin, or Greek, word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words, respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON : April, 1881.

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C. JULII CÆSARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
LIBER SEPTIMUS.

I. QUIETĀ Galliā, Cæsar, ut constituerat, in Italiam ad conventūs agendos proficiscitur. Ibi cognoscit de Clodii cæde, senatūsque consulto certior factus ut omnes juniores Italiæ conjurarent delectum totā provinciā habere instituit. Eæ res in Galliam Transalpinam celeriter perferuntur. Addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere videbatur, retineri urbano motu Cæsarem neque in tantis dissensionibus ad exercitum venire posse. Hac impulsu occasione, qui jam antè se populi Romani imperio subjectos dolerent, liberiùs atque audaciùs de bello consilia inire incipiunt. Indictis inter se principes Galliæ conciliis silvestribus ac remotis locis queruntur de Acconis morte; posse hunc casum ad ipsos recidere demonstrant; miserantur communem Galliæ fortunam; omnibus pollicitationibus ac præmiis deposcunt, qui belli

initium faciant et sui capitis periculo Galliam in libertatem vindicent. Imprimis rationem esse habendam dicunt, priusquam eorum clandestina consilia efferantur, ut Cæsar ab exercitu intercludatur. Id esse facile, quòd neque legiones audeant, absente imperatore, ex hibernis egredi, neque imperator sine præsidio ad legiones pervenire possit. Postremò in acie præstare interfici, quàm non veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, quam a majoribus acceperint, recuperare.

II. His rebus agitatis, profitentur Carnutes se nullum periculum communis salutis causâ recusare, principesque ex omnibus bellum facturos pollicentur; et—quoniam in præsentia obsidibus cavere inter se non possint, ne res efferatur—ut jurejurando ac fide sanciat petunt, collatis militaribus signis—quo more eorum gravissima cærimonia continetur—ne, facto initio belli, ab reliquis deserantur. Tum collaudatis Carnutibus, dato jurejurando ab omnibus, qui aderant, tempore ejus rei constituto, ab concilio disceditur.

III. Ubi ea dies venit, Carnutes Gutruato et Conconnetodumno ducibus, desperatis hominibus, Genabum signo dato concurrunt, civesque Romanos, qui negotiandi causâ ibi constiterant—in his Gaium Fufium Citam, honestum equitem Romanum, qui rei frumentariæ jussu Cæsaris præerat—interficiunt bonaque eorum diripiunt. Celeriter ad omnes Galliæ civitates fama perfertur. Nam, ubicumque major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros

regionesque significant ; hunc alii deinceps excipiunt et proximis tradunt, ut tum accidit. Nam quæ Cenabi oriente sole gesta essent, ante primam confectam vigiliam in finibus Arvernorum audita sunt, quod spatium est millium passuum circiter centum et sexaginta.

IV. Simili ratione ibi Vercingetorix, Celtilli filius, Arvernus, summæ potentiæ adolescens—cujus pater principatum Galliæ totius obtinuerat et ob eam causam, quòd regnum appetebat, ab civitate erat interfectus—convocatis suis clientibus facilè incendit. Cognito ejus consilio ad arma concurritur. Prohibetur ab Gobannitione, patruo suo, reliquisque principibus, qui hanc tentandam fortunam non existimabant; expellitur ex oppido Gergoviâ non destitit tamen atque in agris habet delectum egentium ac perditorum. Hac coactâ manu, quoscumque adit ex civitate, ad suam sententiam perducit ; hortatur, ut communis libertatis causâ arma capiant, magnisque coactis copiis adversarios suos, a quibus paulò ante erat ejectus, expellit ex civitate. Rex ab suis appellatur. Dimittit quoque versus legationes ; obtestatur, ut in fide maneant. Celeriter sibi Senones, Parisios, Pictones, Cadurcos, Turonos, Aulercos, Lemovices, Andos reliquosque omnes, qui Oceanum attingunt, adjungit ; omnium consensu ad eum defertur imperium. Quâ oblatâ potestate, omnibus his civitatibus obsides imperat, certum numerum militum ad se celeriter adduci jubet, armorum quantum quæque civitas

domi quodque ante tempus efficiat constituit ; imprimis equitatui studet. Summæ diligentiae summam imperii severitatem addit ; magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit. Nam majore commisso delicto igne atque omnibus tormentis necat ; levio de causâ auribus desectis aut singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento et magnitudine pœnæ perterreant alios.

V. His suppliciis celeriter coacto exercitu, Luc-
terium Cadurcum, summæ hominem audaciæ, cum
parte copiarum in Rutenos mittit ; ipse in Bituriges
proficiscitur. Ejus adventu Bituriges ad Æduos,
quorum erant in fide, legatos mittunt subsidium
rogatum, quò faciliùs hostium copias sustinere pos-
sint. Ædúi de consilio legatorum, quos Cæsar ad
exercitum reliquerat, copias equitatus peditatusque
subsidio Biturigibus mittunt. Qui quum ad flumen
Ligerim venissent, quod Bituriges ab Æduis dividit,
paucos dies ibi morati neque flumen transire ausi
domum revertuntur, legatisque nostris renuntiant
se Biturigum perfidiam veritos revertisse, quibus id
consilii fuisse cognoverint, ut, si flumen transissent,
unâ ex parte ipsi, alterâ Arverni se circumsisterent.
Id eâne de causâ, quam legatis pronuntiârunt, an
perfidia adducti fecerint, quòd nihil nobis constat,
non videtur pro certo esse [pro]ponendum. Bitu-
riges eorum discessu statim cum Arvernīs jung-
untur.

VI. His rebus in Italiam Cæsari nuntiatis, quum
jam ille urbanas res virtute Cn. Pompei commod-

iozem in statum pervenisse intelligeret, in Transalpinam Galliam profectus est. Eò quum venisset, magnā difficultate afficiebatur, quā ratione ad exercitum pervenire posset. Nam si legiones in provinciam arcesseret, se absente in itinere prœlio dimicaturas intelligebat; si ipse ad exercitum contenderet, ne iis quidem eo tempore, qui quieti viderentur, suam salutem rectè committi videbat.

VII. Interim Lucterius Cadurcus in Rutenos missus eam civitatem Arvernīs conciliat. Progressus in Nitiobroges et Gabalos ab utrisque obsoles accipit et, magnā coactā manu, in provinciam Narbonem versus eruptionem facere contendit. Quā re nuntiātā Cæsar omnibus consiliis anteverendum existimavit, ut Narbonem proficisceretur. Eò quum venisset, timentes confirmat, præsidia in Rutenis provincialibus, Volcis Arecomicis, Tolosatis circumque Narbonem, quæ loca hostibus erant finitima, constituit; partem copiarum ex provinciā supplementumque, quod ex Italiā adduxerat, in Helvios, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, convenire jubet.

VIII. His rebus comparatis, represso jam Lucterio et remoto, quòd intrare intra præsidia periculosum putabat, in Helvios proficiscitur. Etsi mons Cebenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, durissimo tempore anni altissimā nive iter impediēbat, tamen, discussā nive sex in altitudinem pedum atque ita viis patefactis summo militum sudore, ad fines

Arvernorum pervenit. Quibus oppressis inopinantibus, quòd se Cebennā ut muro munitos existimabant, ac ne singulari quidem unquam homini eo tempore anni semitæ patuerant, equitibus imperat, ut, quàm latissimè possint, vagentur et quàm maximum hostibus terrorem inferant. Celeriter hæc famā ac nuntiis ad Vercingetorigem perferuntur; quem perterriti omnes Arverni circumsistunt atque obsecrant, ut suis fortunis consulat neu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur, præsertim quum videat omne ad se bellum translatum. Quorum ille precibus permotus castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versùs.

IX. At Cæsar biduum in his locis moratus, quòd hæc de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione præceperat, per causam supplementi equitatùsque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Brutum adolescentem his copiis præficit; hunc monet, ut in omnes partes equites quàm latissimè pervagentur: daturum se operam, ne longiùs triduo ab castris absit. His constitutis rebus, suis inopinantibus, quàm maximis potest itineribus Viennam pervenit. Ibi nactus recentem equitatum, quem multis antè diebus eò præmiserat, neque diurno neque nocturno itinere intermisso, per fines Æduorum in Lingones contendit, ubi duæ legiones hiemabant, ut, si quid etiam de suâ salute ab Æduis iniretur consilii, celeritate præcurreret. Eò quum pervenisset, ad reliquas legiones mittit priùsque omnes in unum locum cogit, quàm de ejus adventu Arvernus nuntiari

posset. Hac re cognit^{us} Vercingetorix rurs^{us} in Bituriges exercitum reducit atque inde profectus Gorgobinam, Boiorum oppidum, quos ibi Helvetico prœlio victos Cæsar collocaverat Æduisque attribuerat, oppugnare instituit.

X. Magnam hæc res Cæsari difficultatem ad consilium capiendum afferebat; si reliquam partem hiemis uno in loco legiones contineret, ne stipendiariis Æduorum expugnatis, cuncta Gallia deficeret, quòd nullum amicis in eo præsidium videretur positum esse; si maturi^{us} ex hibernis educeret, ne ab re frumentariâ duris subvectionibus laboraret. Præstare visum est tamen omnes difficultates perpeti, quàm tantâ contumeliâ acceptâ omnium suorum voluntates alienare. Itaque cohortatus Æduos de supportando commeatu præmittit ad Boios, qui de suo adventu doceant hortenturque, ut in fide maneant atque hostium impetum magno animo sustineant. Duabus Agendici legionibus atque impedimentis totius exercitus relictis ad Boios proficiscitur.

XI. Altero die quum ad oppidum Senonum Vellaunodunum venisset, ne quem post se hostem relinqueret, quò expeditiore re frumentariâ uteretur, oppugnare instituit, idque biduo circumvallavit; tertio die missis ex oppido legatis de deditione, arma conferri, jumenta produci, sexcentos obsides dari jubet. Ea qui conficeret, C. Trebonium legatum relinquit, ipse ut quàm primum iter faceret. Genabum Carnutum proficiscitur; qui, tum primum

allato nuntio de oppugnatione Vellaunoduni, quum longiùs eam rem ductum iri existimarent, præsidium Genabi tuendi causâ, quod eo mitterent, comparabant. Huc biduo pervenit. Castris ante oppidum positis, diei tempore exclusus in posterum oppugnationem differt, quæque ad eam rem usui sint, militibus imperat et, quòd oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, veritus, ne nocte ex oppido profugerent, duas legiones in armis excubare jubet. Genabenses paulò ante mediam noctem silentio ex oppido egressi flumen transire cœperunt. Quâ re per exploratores nuntiatâ, Cæsar legiones, quas expeditas esse jusserat, portis incensis intro-mittit atque oppido potitur, perpaucis ex hostium numero desideratis, quin cuncti caperentur, quòd pontis atque itinerum angustiae multitudinis fugam intercluserant. Oppidum diripit atque incendit, prædam militibus donat, exercitum Ligerem traducit atque in Biturigum fines pervenit.

XII. Vercingetorix, ubi de Cæsaris adventu cognovit, oppugnatione destitit atque obviàm Cæsari proficiscitur. Ille oppidum Biturigum positum in viâ Noviodunum oppugnare instituerat. Quo ex oppido quum legati ad eum venissent oratum ut sibi ignosceret suæque vitæ consuleret, ut celeritate reliquas res conficeret, quâ pleraque erat consequutus, arma conferri, equos produci, obsides dari jubet. Parte jam obsidum traditâ, quum reliqua administrarentur, centurionibus et paucis militibus intromissis, qui arma jumentaue conquirerent,

equitatus hostium procul visus est, qui agmen Vercingetorigis antecesserat. Quem simulatque oppidani conspexerunt atque in spem auxilii venerunt, clamore sublato arma capere, portas claudere, murum complere cœperunt. Centuriones in oppido, quum ex significatione Gallorum novi aliquid ab iis iniri consilii intellexissent, gladiis destrectis portas occupaverunt suosque omnes incolumes receperunt.

XIII. Cæsar ex castris equitatum educi jubet, prælium equestre committit ; laborantibus jam suis Germanos equites circiter quadrigentos summittit, quos ab initio habere secum instituerat. Eorum impetum Galli sustinere non potuerunt atque in fugam coniecti, multis amissis, se ad agmen receperunt. Quibus profligatis, rursus oppidani perterriti comprehensos eos, quorum operâ plebem concitatam existimabant, ad Cæsarem perduxerunt seseque ei dediderunt. Quibus rebus confectis, Cæsar ad oppidum Avaricum, quod erat maximum munitissimumque in finibus Biturigum atque agri fertilissimâ regione, profectus est, quòd, eo oppido recepto, civitatem Biturigum se in potestatem redacturum confidebat.

XIV. Vercingetorix, tot continuis incommodis Vellaunoduni, Genabi, Novioduni acceptis, suos ad concilium convocat. Docet longè aliâ ratione esse bellum gerendum, atque antea gestum sit. Omnibus modis huic rei studendum, ut pabulatione et commeatu Romani prohibeantur. Id esse facile, quòd equitatu ipsi abundant et quòd anni tempore

sublevantur. Pabulum secari non posse; necessariò dispersos hostes ex ædificiis petere: hos omnes quotidie ab equitibus deleri posse. Præterea salutis causā rei familiaris commoda negligenda: vicos atque ædificia incendi oportere hoc spatio [a Boiā] quoquoersus, quò pabulandi causā adire posse videantur. Harum ipsis rerum copiam suppetere, quodd, quorum in finibus bellum geratur, eorum opibus sublevantur; Romanos aut inopiam non laturos aut magno periculo longiùs ab castris processuros; neque interesse, ipsosne interficiant impedimentisne exuant; quibus amissis, bellum geri non possit. Præterea oppida incendi oportere, quæ non munitione et loci naturā ab omni sint periculo tuta, neu suis sint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula, neu Romanis proposita ad copiam com meatūs prædamque tollendam. Hæc si gravia aut acerba videantur, multò illa gravius æstimare, liberos, conjuges in servitutem abstrahi, ipsos interfici; quæ sit necesse accidere victis.

XV. Omnium consensu hac sententiā probatā, uno die ampliùs viginti urbes Biturigum incenduntur. Hoc idem in reliquis fit civitatibus. In omnibus partibus incendia conspiciuntur; quæ etsi magno cum dolore omnes ferebant, tamen hoc sibi solatii proponebant, [quòd se propè] exploratā victoriā celeriter amissa recuperaturos [confidebant]. Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi. Procumbunt omnibus Gallis ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcherrimam propè totius

Galliæ urbem, quæ præsidio et ornamento sit civitati, suis manibus succendere cogentur ; facile se loci naturâ defensuros dicunt, quòd, propè ex omnibus partibus flumine et palude circumdata, unum habeat et perangustum aditum. Datur petentibus venia, dissuadente primò Vercingetorige, pòst concedente et precibus ipsorum et misericordiâ vulgi. Defensores oppido idonei deliguntur.

XVI. Vercingetorix minoribus Cæsarem itineribus subsequitur et locum castris deligit paludibus silvisque munitum, ab Avarico longè milia passuum sexdecim. Ibi per certos exploratores in singula diei tempora, quæ ad Avaricum agerentur, cognoscebat et, quid fieri vellet, imperabat. Omnes nostras pabulationes frumentationesque observabat, dispersosque, quum longiùs necessario procederent, adoriebatur magnoque incommodo afficiebat ; etsi, quantùm ratione provideri poterat, ab nostris occurrebatur, ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur.

XVII. Castris ad eam partem oppidi positis, Cæsar, quæ intermissa a flumine et a paludibus aditum, ut suprà diximus, angustum habebat, aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere cœpit ; nam circumvallare loci natura prohibebat. De re frumentariâ Boios atque Æduos adhortari non destitit ; quorum alteri, quòd nullo studio agebant, non multùm adjuvabant ; alteri non magnis facultatibus, quòd civitas erat exigua et infirma, celeriter, quod habuerunt, consumpserunt.

Summā difficultate rei frumentariæ affecto exercitu tenuitate Boiorum, indigentia Eduorum, incendiis ædificiorum, usque eò, ut complures dies frumento milites caruerint et, pecore ex longinquiore vicis adacto, extremam famem sustentarent, nulla tamen vox est ab iis audita populi Romani majestate et superioribus victoriis indigna. Quin etiam Cæsar quum in opere singulas legiones appellaret et, si acerbius inopiam ferrent, se dimissurum oppugnationem diceret, universi ab eo, ne id faceret, petebant: sic se complures annos, illo imperante, meruisse, ut nullam ignominiam acciperent, nusquam inceptā re discederent; hoc se ignominiae laturos loco, si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent; præstare omnes perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Genabi perfidiā Gallorum interfissent, parentarent. Hæc eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant, ut per eos ad Cæsarem deferrentur.

XVIII. Quum jam muro turres appropinquassent, ex captivis Cæsar cognovit Vercingetorigem, consumpto pabulo, castra movisse propius Avaricum atque ipsum cum equitatu expeditisque, qui inter equites præliari consuissent, insidiarum causā eò profectum, quò nostros postero die pabulatum venturos arbitraretur. Quibus rebus cognitis mediā nocte silentio profectus ad hostium castra manè pervenit. Illi, celeriter per exploratores adventu Cæsaris cognito, carros impedimentaue sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, copias omnes in loco

edito atque aperto instruxerunt. Quā re nuntiātā Cæsar celeriter sarcinas conferri, arma expediri jussit.

XIX. Collis erat leniter ab infinio acclivis. Hunc ex omnibus ferè partibus palus difficilis atque impedita cingebat non latior pedibus quinquaginta. Hoc se colle, interruptis pontibus, Galli fiduciā loci continebant, generatimque distributi in civitates omnia vada ac saltūs ejus paludis obtinebant, sic animo parati, ut, si eam paludem Romani per-rumpere conarentur, hæsitantes premerent ex loco superiore, ut, qui propinquitatem loci videret, paratos propè æquo Marte ad dimicandum existimaret; qui iniquitatem conditionis perspiceret, inani simulatione sese ostentare cognosceret. Indignantes milites Cæsar, quòd conspectum suum hostes perferre possent tantulo spatio interjecto, et signum prælii exposcentes edocet quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam; quos quum sic animo paratos videat, ut nullum pro suā laude periculum recusent, summæ se iniquitatis condemnari debere, nisi eorum vitam suā salute habeat cariorem. Sic milites consolatus eodem die reducit in castra, reliquaque, quæ ad oppugnationem pertinebant oppidi, administrare instituit.

XX. Vercingetorix, quum ad suos rediisset, proditionis insimulatus, quòd castra propiùs Romanos movisset, quòd cum omni equitatu discessisset, quòd sine imperio tantas copias reliquisset,

quòd ejus discessu Romani tantā opportunitate et celeritate venissent; non hæc omnia fortuitò aut sine consilio ~~accidere~~ potuisse, regnum illum Galliæ malle Cæsaris concessu quàm ipsorum habere beneficio: tali modo accusatus ad hæc respondit: Quòd castra movisset, factum inopiā pabuli, etiam ipsis hortantibus; quòd propiùs Romanos accessisset, persuasum loci opportunitate, qui se ipse ut munitione defenderet; equitum vero operam neque in loco palustri desiderari debuisse et illic fuisse utilem, quò sint profecti. Summam imperii se consultò nulli discedentem tradidisse, ne is multitudinis studio ad dimicandum impelleretur; cui rei propter animi mollietatem studere omnes videret, quòd diutiùs laborem ferre non possent. Romani si casu intervenerint, fortunæ, si alicujus indicio vocati, huic habendam gratiam, quòd et paucitatem eorum ex loco superiore cognoscere et virtutem despicere potuerint, qui dimicare non ausi, turpiter se in castra receperint. Imperium se ab Cæsare per prodicionem nullum desiderare, quod habere victoriā posset, quæ jam esset sibi atque omnibus Gallis explorata; quin etiam ipsis remittere, si sibi magis honorem tribuere, quàm ab se salutem accipere, videantur. “Hæc ut intelligatis,” inquit, “a me sincerè pronuntiari, audite Romanos milites.” Producit servos, quos in pabulatione paucis antè diebus exceperat et fame vinculisque excruciaverat. Hi jam antè edocti, quæ interrogati pronuntiarent, milites se esse legonarios

dicunt ; fame et inopiā adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti aut pecoris in agris reperire possent ; simili omnem exercitum inopiā premi, nec jam vires sufficere cujusquam, nec ferre operis laborem, posse ; itaque statuisset imperatorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecissent, triduo exercitum deducere. “Hæc,” inquit, “a me,” Vercingetorix, “beneficia habetis, quem proditiōis insimulatis ; cujus operā sine vestro sanguine tantum exercitum victorem fame consumptum videtis ; quem turpiter se ex fugā recipientem ne qua civitas suis finibus recipiat, a me provisum est.”

XXI. Conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, quod facere in eo consuêrunt, cujus orationem approbant ; summum esse Vercingetorigem ducem, nec de ejus fide dubitandum, nec majore ratione bellum administrari posse. Statuunt, ut decem millia hominum delecta ex omnibus copiis in oppidum mittantur, nec solis Biturigibus communem salutem committendam censeant, quòd penes eos, si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriæ constare intelligebant.

XXII. Singulari militum nostrorum virtuti consilia cujusque modi Gallorum occurrebant, ut est summæ genus sollertiæ atque ad omnia imitanda et efficienda, quæ ab quoque traduntur, aptissimum. Nam et laqueis falces avertebant, quas, quum destinaverant, tormentis introrsus reducebant, et aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, eò scientiis, quòd apud eos magnæ sunt ferrariæ, atque omne genus

cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est. Totum autem murum ex omni parte turribus contabulaverant, atque has coriis intexerant. Tum crebris diurnis nocturnisque eruptionibus aut aggeri ignem inferebant, aut milites occupatos in opere adoriebantur, et nostrarum turrium altitudinem, quantum has quotidianus agger expresserat, commissis suarum turrium malis, adæquabant; et apertos cuniculos præustâ et præacutâ materiâ et pice fervefactâ et maximi ponderis saxis morabantur, mœnibusque appropinquare prohibebant.

XXIII. Muri autem omnes Gallici hac ferè formâ sunt. Trabes directæ perpetuæ in longitudinem paribus intervallis, distantes inter se binos pedes, in solo collocantur. Hæ revinciuntur introrsus et multo aggere vestiuntur; ea autem, quæ diximus, intervalla grandibus in fronte saxis effarciuntur. His collocatis et coagmentatis, alius insuper ordo additur, ut idem illud intervallum servetur neque inter se contingant trabes, sed paribus intermissæ spatiis singulæ singulis saxis interjectis artè contineantur. Sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur. Hoc quum in speciem varietatemque opus deforme non est alternis trabi-
bus ac saxis, quæ rectis lineis suos ordines servant, tum ad utilitatem et defensionem urbium summam habet opportunitatem; quòd et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, quæ perpetuis trabi-
bus pedes quadragenos plerumque introrsus revincta neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest.



XXIV. His tot rebus impeditā oppugnatione, milites, quum toto tempore frigore et assiduis imbribus tardarentur, tamen continenti labore omnia hæc superaverunt, et diebus viginti quinque aggerem latum pedes trecentos et triginta, altum pedes octoginta exstruxerunt. Quum is murum hostium pæne contingeret, et Cæsar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, militesque hortaretur ne quod omninò tempus ab opere intermitteretur, paulò ante tertiam vigiliam est animadversum fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant; eodemque tempore toto muro clamore sublato, duabus portis ab utroque latere turrium eruptio fiebat. Alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminùs jaciebant, alii picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, ut, quò primùm curreretur aut cui rei ferretur auxilium, vix ratio iniri posset. Tamen, quòd instituto Cæsar's semper duæ legiones pro castris excubabant pluresque, partitis temporibus, erant in opere, celeriter factum est ut alii eruptionibus resisterent, alii turres reducerent aggeremque interscinderent, omnis vero ex castris multitudo ad restringendum concurreret.

XXV. Quum in omnibus locis, consumptā jam reliquā parte noctis, pugnaretur semperque hostibus spes victoriæ redintegraretur, eò magis, quòd deustos pluteos turrium videbant, nec facilè adire apertos ad auxiliandum animadvertebant, semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, omnemque Galliæ salutem in illo vestigio temporis positam arbitra-

rentur, accidit inspectantibus nobis, quod dignum memoriā visum prætereundum non existimavimus. Quidam ante portam oppidi Gallus per manūs sevi ac picis traditas glebas in ignem e regione turris projiciebat; scorpione ab latere dextro trajectus exanimatusque concidit. Hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus eodem illo munere fungebatur; eādem ratione ictu scorpionis exanimato alteri successit tertius, et tertio quartus, nec prius ille est a propugnatoribus vacuus relictus locus, quā, restincto aggere atque omni ex parte summotis hostibus, finis est pugnandi factus.

XXVI. Omnia experti Galli, quod res nulla successerat, postero die consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere, hortante et jubente Vercingetorige. Id silentio noctis conati non magnā jacturā suorum sese effecturos sperabant, propterea quod neque longē ab oppido castra Vercingetorigis aberant, et palus, quæ perpetua intercedebat, Romanos ad insequendum tardabat. Jamque hoc facere noctu apparabant, quum matresfamiliæ repenti in publicum procurrerunt flentesque projectæ ad pedes suorum omnibus precibus petierunt, ne se et communes liberos hostibus ad supplicium dederent, quos ad capiendam fugam naturæ et virium infirmitas impediret. Ubi eos in sententiā perstare viderunt, quod plerumque in summo periculo timor misericordiam non recipit, conclamare et significare de fugā Romanis coeperunt. Quo timore perterriti Galli, ne ab equitatu Romanorum viæ præoccuparentur, consilio destiterunt.

XXVII. Postero die Cæsar, promotâ turri directisque operibus, quæ facere instituerat, magno coorto imbre, non inutilem hanc ad capiendum consilium tempestatem arbitratus est, quod paulò incautiùs custodias in muro dispositas videbat, suosque languidiùs in opere versari jussit, et quid fieri vellet ostendit. Legionibusque inter castra vineasque in occulto expeditis, cohortatus, ut aliquando pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriæ perciperent, iis, qui primi murum ascendissent, præmia proposuit militibusque signum dedit. Illi subito ex omnibus partibus evolaverunt murumque celeriter compleverunt.

XXVIII. Hostes re novâ perterriti, muro turribusque dejecti, in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt, hoc animo, ut, si quâ ex parte obviam [contra] veniretur, acie instructâ depugnarent. Ubi neminem in æquum locum sese demittere, sed toto undique muro circumfundi viderunt, veriti, ne omnino spes fugæ tolleretur, abjectis armis, ultimas oppidi partes continenti impetu petiverunt; parsque ibi, quum angusto exitu portarum se ipsi premerent, a militibus, pars jam egressa portis ab equitibus est interfecta. Nec fuit quisquam, qui prædæ studeret. Sic et Genabi cæde et labore operis incitati non ætate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt. Denique omni ex numero, qui fuit circiter millium quadraginta, vix octingenti, qui primo clamore audito se ex oppido ejecerunt, incolumes ad Vercingetorigem

pervenerunt. Quos ille multā jam nocte silentio ex fugā excepit, veritus, ne qua in castris ex eorum concursu et misericordiā vulgine diti oreretur, ut, procul in viā dispositis familiaribus suis principibusque civitatum, disparandos deducendosque ad suos curaret, quæ cuique civitati pars castrorum ab initio obvenerat.

XXIX. Postero die, concilio convocato, consolatus cohortatusque est ne se admodum animo demitterent, ne perturbarentur incommodo. Non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientiā oppugnationis, cujus rei fuerint ipsi imperiti. Errare, si qui in bello omnes secundos rerum proventus expectent. Sibi nunquam placuisse Avaricum defendi, cujus rei testes ipsos haberet; sed factum imprudentiā Biturigum et nimiā obsequentiā reliquorum, uti hoc incommodum acciperetur. Id tamen se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum. Nam quæ ab reliquis Gallis civitates dissentirent, has suā diligentiam adjuncturum, atque unum consilium totius Galliæ effecturum, cujus consensui ne orbis quidem terrarum possit obsistere; idque se propè jam effectum habere. Interea æquum esse ab iis communis salutis causā impetrari ut castra munire instituerent, quò facilius repentinos hostium impetūs sustinerent.

XXX. Fuit hæc oratio non ingrata Gallis, et maximè, quòd ipse animo non defecerat tanto accepto incommodo, neque se in occultum abdiderat et conspectum multitudinis fugerat; plusque animo

providere et præsentire existimabatur, quòd, re integrā, primò incendendum Avaricum, pòst deserendum, censuerat. Itaque ut reliquorum imperatorum res adversæ auctoritatem minuunt, sic hujus ex contrario dignitas, incommodo accepto, in dies augebatur. Simul in spem veniebant ejus affirmatione de reliquis adjungendis civitatibus; primùmque eo tempore Galli castra munire instituerunt, et sic sunt animo consternati homines insueti laboris, ut omnia, quæ imperarentur, sibi patienda existimarent.

XXXI. Nec minùs, quàm est pollicitus, Vercingetorix animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, atque eas donis pollicitationibusque alliciebat. Huic rei idoneos homines deligebat, quorum quisque aut oratione subdolā aut amicitia facillimè capere posset. Qui Avarico expugnato refugerant, armandos vestiendosque curat; simul, ut deminutæ copiae redintegrarentur, imperat certum numerum militum civitatibus, quem et quam ante diem in castra adduci velit, sagittariosque omnes, quorum erat permagnus numerus in Galliā, conquiri et ad se mitti jubet. His rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur. Interim Teutomatus, Olloviconis filius, rex Nitiobrogum, cujus pater ab senatu nostro amicus erat appellatus, cum magno equitum suorum numero, et quos ex Aquitaniā conduxerat, ad eum pervenit.

XXXII. Cæsar Avarici complures dies commoratus, summamque ibi copiam frumenti et reliqui

commeatūs nactus, exercitum ex labore atque inopiā refecit. Jam propè hieme confectā, quum ipso anni tempore ad gerendum bellum vocaretur et ad hostem proficisci constituisset, sive eum ex paludibus silvisque elicere sive obsidione premere posset, legati ad eum principes Æduorum veniunt oratum ut maximè necessario tempore civitati subveniat: summo esse in periculo rem, quòd, quum singuli magistratūs antiquitūs creari atque regiam potestatem annum obtinere consuēssent, duo magistratum gerant, et se uterque eorum legibus creatum esse dicat. Horum esse alterum Convictolitavem, florentem et illustrem adolescentem; alterum Cotum, antiquissimā familiā natum atque ipsum hominem summæ potentiæ et magnæ cognitionis, cujus frater Valetiacus proximo anno eundem magistratum gesserit. Civitatem esse omnem in armis; divisum senatum, divisum populum, suas cujusque eorum clientelas. Quòd si diutiùs alatur controversia, fore uti pars cum parte civitatis confligat; id ne accidat, positum in ejus diligentia atque auctoritate.

XXXIII. Cæsar, etsi a bello atque hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen non ignorans quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuēssent, ne tanta et tam conjuncta populo Romano civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset omnibusque rebus ornasset, ad vim atque arma descenderet, atque ea pars, quæ minùs confideret, auxilia a Vercingetorige arcesseret, huic rei prævertendum

existimavit ; et, quòd legibus Æduorum iis, qui summum magistratum obtinerent, excedere ex finibus non liceret, ne quid de jure aut de legibus eorum deminuisse videretur, ipse in Æduos proficisci statuit, senatumque omnem et, quos inter controversia esset, ad se Decetiam evocavit. Quum propè omnis civitas eò convenisset, docereturque, paucis clam convocatis alio loco, alio tempore, atque oportuerit, fratrem a fratre renuntiatum, quum leges duo ex unā familiā vivo utroque non solum magistratūs creari vetarent, sed etiam in senatu esse prohiberent, Cotum imperium deponere coëgit ; Convictolitavem, qui per sacerdotes more civitatis, intermissis magistratibus, esset creatu, spotestatem obtinere jussit.

XXXIV. Hoc decreto interposito, cohortatus Æduos ut controversiarum ac dissensionis obliviscerentur atque, omnibus omissis [his] rebus, huic bello servirent, eaque, quæ meruissent, præmia ab se devictā Galliā expectarent, equitatumque omnem et peditum millia decem sibi celeriter mitterent, quæ in præsidiis rei frumentariæ causā disponderet, exercitum in duas partes divisit : quatuor legiones in Senones Parisiosque Labieno ducendas dedit, sex ipse in Arvernos ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit ; equitatūs partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit. Quā re cognitā, Vercingetorix, omnibus interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, ab alterā fluminis parte iter facere cœpit.

XXXV. Quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in

conspectu ferèque e regione castris castra poneret, dispositis exploratoribus, necubi effecto ponte Romani copias traducerent, erat in magnis Cæsaris difficultatibus res, ne majorem æstatis partem flumine impediretur, quòd non ferè ante autumnum Elaver vado transiri solet. Itaque, ne id accideret, silvestri loco castris positus e regione unius eorum pontium, quos Vercingetorix rescindendos curaverat, postero die cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit ; reliquas copias cum omnibus impedimentis, ut consueverat, misit, captis quibusdam cohortibus, uti numerus legionum constare videretur. His, quàm longissimè possent, egredi jussis, quum jam ex diei tempore conjecturam ceperat, in castra perventum ; isdem sublicis, quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, pontem reficere cœpit. Celeriter effecto opere, legionibusque traductis, et loco castris idoneo delecto, reliquas copias revocavit. Vercingetorix, re cognitā, ne contra suam voluntatem dimicare cogeretur, magnis itineribus antecessit.

XXXVI. Cæsar ex eo loco quintis castris Gergoviam pervenit, equestrique eo die prælio levi facto, perspecto urbis situ, quæ posita in altissimo monte omnes aditūs difficiles habebat, de expugnatione desperavit, de obsessione non priùs agendum constituit, quàm rem frumentariam expedisset. At Vercingetorix, castris prope oppidum positus, mediocribus circum se intervallis separatim singularum civitatum copias collocaverat, atque omnibus ejus jugi collibus occupatis, quā despici poterat

horribilem speciem præbebat, principesque earum civitatum, quos sibi ad consilium capiendum delegerat, primâ luce quotidie ad se convenire jubebat, seu quid communicandum, seu quid administrandum videretur; neque ullum ferè diem intermittebat, quin equestri prælio, interjectis sagittariis, quid in quoque esset animi ac virtutis suorum perspiceretur. Erat e regione oppidi collis sub ipsis radicibus montis egregiè munitus atque ex omni parte circumcisis; quem si tenerent nostri, et aquæ magnâ parte et pabulatione liberâ prohibitori hostes videbantur. Sed is locus præsidio ab his non nimis firmo tenebatur. Tamen silentio noctis Cæsar ex castris egressus, priusquam subsidio ex oppido venire posset, dejecto præsidio, potitus loco, duas ibi legiones collocavit, fossamque duplicem duodenûm pedum a majoribus castris ad minora perduxit, ut tutò ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeari possent.

XXXVII. Dum hæc ad Gergoviam geruntur, Convictolitavis Æduus, cui magistratum adjudicatum a Cæsare demonstravimus, sollicitatus ab Arvernibus pecuniâ cum quibusdam adolescentibus colloquitur, quorum erat princeps Litavicus atque ejus fratres, amplissimâ familiâ nati adolescentes. Cum his præmium communicat, hortaturque ut se liberos et imperio natos meminerint. Unam esse Æduorum civitatem, quæ certissimam Galliæ victoriam detineat; ejus auctoritate reliquas contineri; quâ tractâ, locum consistendi Romanis in Galliâ non fore. Esse nonnullo se Cæsaris beneficio affectum,

sic tamen, ut justissimam apud eum causam obtinuerit ; sed plus communi libertati tribuere. Cur enim potius *Ædui de suo jure et de legibus* ad Cæsarem disceptatorem, quàm Romani ad *Æduos* veniant ? Celeriter adolescentibus et oratione magistratūs et præmio deductis, quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, ratio perficiendi quærebat, quòd civitatem temere ad suscipiendum bellum adduci posse non confidebant. Placuit ut Litaviccus decem illis millibus, quæ Cæsari ad bellum mitterentur, præficeretur, atque ea ducenda curaret, fratresque ejus ad Cæsarem præcurrerent. Reliqua quā ratione agi placeat, constituunt.

XXXVIII. Litaviccus accepto exercitu, quum millia passuum circiter triginta ab Gergoviā abesset, convocatis subitò militibus lacrimans, “ Quo proficiscimur,” inquit, “ milites ? Omnis noster equitatus, omnis nobilitas interiit ; principes civitatis, Eporedorix et Viridomarus, insimulati prodicionis, ab Romanis, indictā causā, interfecti sunt. Hæc ab ipsis cognoscite, qui ex ipsā cæde fugerunt ; nam ego, fratribus atque omnibus meis propinquis interfectis, dolore prohibeor, quæ gesta sunt, pronuntiare ? ” Producentur hi, quos ille edocuerat, quæ dici vellet, atque eadem, quæ Litaviccus pronuntiaverat, multitudini exponunt : [multos] equites *Æduorum* interfectos, quòd colloquuti cum Arvernīs dicerentur ; ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultasse atque ex mediā cæde fugisse. Conclamant *Ædui*, et Litaviccum obsecrant ut sibi con-

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sulat. "Quasi vero," inquit ille, "consilii sit res, ac non necesse sit nobis Gergoviam contendere et cum Arvernīs nosmet conjungere. An dubitamus, quin, nefario facinore admissō, Romani jam ad nos interficiendos concurrant? Proinde, si quid in nobis animi est, persequamur eorum mortem, qui indignissimè interierunt, atque hos latrones interficiamus." Ostendit cives Romanos, qui ejus præsidiī fiduciā una erant; magnum numerum frumenti commeatūsque diripit, ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interficit. Nuntios totā civitate Æduorum dimittit, eodem mendacio de cæde equitum et principum permovet; hortatur ut simili ratione, atque ipse fecerit, suas injurias persequantur.

XXXIX. Eporedorix Æduus, summo loco natus adolescens et summæ domi potentiæ, et unā Viridomarus, pari ætate et gratiā, sed genere dispari, quem Cæsar ab Divitiaco sibi traditum ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, in equitum numero convenerant nominatim ab eo evocati. His erat inter se de principatu contentio, et in illā magistratuum controversiā alter pro Convictolitavi, alter pro Coto summis opibus pugnaverant. Ex his Eporedorix, cognito Litavici consilio, mediā fere nocte rem ad Cæsarem defert; orat, ne patiat̃ur civitatem pravis adolescentium consiliis ab amicitia populi Romani deficere, quod futurum providet, si se tot hominum millia cum hostibus junxerint, quorum salutem neque propinqui negligere neque civitas levi momento æstimare posset.

XL. Magnā affectus sollicitudine hoc nuntio Cæsar, quòd semper Æduorum civitati præcipuè indulserat, nullā interpositā dubitationē, legiones expeditas quatuor equitatumque omnem ex castris educit, nec fuit spatium tali tempore ad contrahenda castra, quòd res posita in celeritate videbatur; Gaium Fabium legatum cum legionibus duabus castris præsidio relinquit. Fratres Litavicci quum comprehendi jussisset, paulò antè reperit ad hostes fugisse. Adhortatus milites ne necessario tempore itineris labore permoveantur, cupidissimis omnibus, progressus millia passuum viginti quinque, agmen Æduorum conspicatus, immisso equitatu, iter eorum moratur atque impedit, interdicique omnibus ne quemquam interficiant. Eporedorigem et Viridomarum, quos illi interfectos existimabant, inter equites versari suosque appellare jubet. His cognitis et Litavicci fraude perspectā, Ædui manūs tendere, deditionem significare, et, projectis armis, mortem deprecari incipiunt. Litaviccus cum suis clientibus, quibus more Gallorum nefas est etiam in extremā fortunā deserere patronos, Gergoviam profugit.

XLI. Cæsar nuntiis ad civitatem Æduorum missis, qui suo beneficio conservatos docerent, quos jure belli interficere potuisset, tribusque horis [noctis] exercitui ad quietem datis, castra ad Gergoviam movit. Medio fere itinere equites a Fabio missi, quanto res in periculo fuerit, exponunt. Summis copiis castra oppugnata demonstrant, quum

crebrò integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, quibus propter magnitudinem castrorum perpetuò esset isdem in vallo permanendum. Multitudine sagittarum atque omnis generis telorum multos vulneratos; ad hæc sustinenda magno usui fuisse tormenta. Fabium discessu eorum, duabus relictis portis, obstruere ceteras, pluteosque vallo addere, et se in posterum diem similemque casum apparare. His rebus cognitis Cæsar summo studio militum ante ortum solis in castra pervenit.

XLII. Dum hæc ad Gergoviam geruntur, Ædui, primis nuntiis ab Litavico acceptis, nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt. Impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia et temeritas, quæ maximè illi hominum generi est innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re compertâ. Bona civium Romanorum diripiunt, cædes faciunt, in servitutem abstrahunt. Adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitavis plebemque ad furorem impellit, ut, facinore admissio, ad sanitatem reverti pudeat. Marcum Aristium, tribunum militum, iter ad legionem facientem, fide datâ, ex oppido Cabillono educunt; idem facere cogunt eos, qui negotiandi causâ ibi constiterant. Hos continuò in itinere adorti omnibus impedimentis exuunt; repugnantes diem noctemque obsident; multis utrimque interfectis majorem multitudinem armatorum concitant.

XLIII. Interim nuntio allato, omnes eorum milites in potestate Cæsaris teneri, concurrunt ad

Aristium, nihil publico factum consilio demonstrant; quæstionem de bonis direptis decernunt, Litavicci fratrumque bona publicant, legatos ad Cæsarem sui purgandi gratiā mittunt. Hæc faciunt recuperandorum suorum causā; sed contaminati facinore et capti compendio ex direptis bonis, quòd ea res ad multos pertinebat, et timore pœnæ exterriti consilia clam de bello inire incipiunt, civitatesque reliquas legationibus sollicitant. Quæ tametsi Cæsar intelligebat, tamen, quàm mitissimè potest, legatos appellat: nihil se propter inscientiam levitatemque vulgi graviùs de civitate judicare neque de suā in Æduos benevolentia deminuere. Ipse majorem Galliæ motum exspectans, ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergoviā discederet ac rursus omnem exercitum contraheret, ne profectio nata ab timore defectionis similis fugæ videretur.

XLIV. Hæc cogitanti accidere visa est facultas benè rei gerendæ. Nam quum in minora castra operis perspiciendi causā venisset, animadvertit collem, qui ab hostibus tenebatur, nudatum hominibus, qui superioribus diebus vix præ multitudine cerni poterat. Admiratus quærit ex perfugis causam, quorum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat. Constabat inter omnes, quod jam ipse Cæsar per exploratores cognoverat, dorsum esse ejus jugi propè æquum, sed hunc silvestrem et angustum, quā esset aditus ad alteram partem oppidi; vehementer huic illos loco timere, nec jam aliter sentire,

uno colle ab Romanis occupato, si alterum amisissent, quin pæne circumvallati atque omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi viderentur : ad hunc mun-
iendum omnes a Vercingetorige evocatos.

XLV. Hac re cognitâ Cæsar mittit complures equitum turmas ; eis de mediâ nocte imperat, ut paulò tumultuosius omnibus locis vagarentur. Primâ luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci, deque his stramenta detrâhi, mulionesque cum cassidibus equitum specie ac simulatione collibus circumvehi, jubet. His paucos addit equites, qui latiùs ostentationis causâ vagarentur. Longo circuitu easdem omnes jubet petere regiones. Hæc procul ex oppido videbantur, ut erat a Gergoviâ despectus in castra, neque tanto spatio, certi quid esset, explorari poterat. Legionem unam eodem jugo mittit, et paulùm progressam inferiore constituit loco silvisque occultat. Augetur Gallis suspicio atque omnes illò munitionum copię traducuntur. Vacua castra hostium Cæsar conspicatus, tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, raros milites, ne ex oppido animadvertenterentur, ex majoribus castris in minora traducit, legatisque, quos singulis legionibus præfecerat, quid fieri velit, ostendit ; imprimis monet, ut contineant milites, ne studio pugnandi aut spe prædæ longiùs progrediantur ; quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, proponit ; hoc unâ celeritate posse mutari ; occasionis esse rem, non prælii. His rebus expositis, signum dat, et ab dextrâ parte alio ascensu eodem tempore Æduos mittit.

XLVI. Oppidi murus ab planitie atque initio ascensûs rectâ regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, mille ducentos passûs aberat ; quicquid huc circuitûs ad molliendum clivum accesserat, id spatium itineris augebat. A medio ferè colle in longitudinem, ut natura montis ferebat, ex grandibus saxis sex pedum murum, qui nostrorum impetum tardaret, præduxerant Galli, atque, inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis usque ad murum oppidi densissimis castris compleverant. Milites, dato signo, celeriter ad munitionem perveniunt, eamque transgressi trinis castris potiuntur ; ac tanta fuit in castris capiendis celeritas, ut Teutomatus, rex Nitiobrogum, subito in tabernaculo oppressus, ut meridie conquieverat, superiore corporis parte nudatâ, vulnerato equo, vix se ex manibus prædantium militum eriperet.

XLVII. Consequutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Cæsar receptui cani jussit, legionisque decimæ, quâcum erat, continuò signa constituit. Ac reliquarum legionum milites, non exaudito tubæ sono, quòd satîs magna valles intercedebat, tamen ab tribunis militum legatisque, ut erat a Cæsare præceptum, retinebantur ; sed, elati spe celeris victoriæ et hostium fugâ et superiorum temporum secundis præliis, nihil adedò arduum sibi esse existimaverunt, quod non virtute consequi possent ; neque finem priûs sequendi fecerunt, quàm muro oppidi portisque appropinquârunt. Tum verò ex omnibus urbis partibus orto clamore, qui longiùs

aberant, repentino tumultu perterriti, quum hostem intra portas esse existimarent, sese ex oppido ejecerunt. Matresfamiliaë de muro vestem argentumque jactabant et, pectore nudo, prominentes passis manibus obtestabantur Romanos ut sibi parcerent neu, sicut Avarici fecissent, ne a mulieribus quidem atque infantibus abstinerent; nonnullæ de muris per manūs demissæ sese militibus tradebant. L. Fabius, centurio legionis octavæ, quem inter suos eo die dixisse constabat excitari se Avaricensibus præmiis neque commissurum, ut prius quisquam murum ascenderet, tres suos nactus manipulares atque ab iis sublevatus murum ascendit; hos ipse rursus singulos exceptans in murum extulit.

XLVIII. Interim ii, qui ad alteram partem oppidi, ut supra demonstravimus, munitionis causâ convenerant, primò exaudito clamore, inde etiam crebris nuntiis incitati oppidum a Romanis teneri, præmissis equitibus, magno concursu eò contendunt. Eorum ut quisque primus venerat, sub muro consistebat suorumque pugnantium numerum augerebat. Quorum quum magna multitudo convenisset, matresfamiliaë, quæ paulò antè Romanis de muro manūs tendebant, suos obtestari, et more Gallico passum capillum ostentare, liberosque in conspectum proferre, cœperunt. Erat Romanis nec loco nec numero æqua contentio; simul et cursu et spatio pugnae fatigati non facillè recentes atque integros sustinebant.

XLIX. Cæsar quum iniquo loco pugnari hostium-
que augeri copias videret, præmetuens suis Titum
Sextium legatum, quem minoribus castris præsidio
reliquerat, misit, ut cohortes ex castris celeriter
educeret et sub infimo colle ab dextro latere hos-
tium constitueret, ut, si nostros loco depulsos vid-
isset, quominus liberè hostes insequerentur, terreret.
Ipse paulùm ex eo loco cum legione progressus,
ubi constiterat, eventum pugnae expectabat.

L. Quum acerrimè comminus pugnaretur, hostes
loco et numero, nostri virtute, confiderent, subito
sunt Ædui visi ab latere nostris aperto, quos Cæsar
ab dextrâ parte alio ascensu manûs distinendæ causâ
miserat. Hi similitudine armorum vehementer
nostros perterruerunt ; ac, tametsi dextris humeris
exsertis animadvertabantur, quod insigne pac[a]tum
esse consuêrat, tamen id ipsum sui fallendi causâ
milites ab hostibus factum existimabant. Eodem
tempore Lucius Fabius centurio, quique unâ murum
ascenderant, circumventi atque interfecti muro
præcipitabantur. Marcus Petronius, ejusdem leg-
ionis centurio, quum portas excidere conatus esset,
a multitudine oppressus ac sibi desperans, multis
jam vulneribus acceptis, manipularibus suis, qui
illum sequuti erant, " Quoniam," inquit, " me unâ
vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certè
vitæ prospiciam, quos cupiditate gloriæ adductus
in periculum deduxi. Vos, datâ facultate, vobis
consulite." Simul in medios hostes irrupit, duo-
busque interfectis reliquos a portâ paulùm sum-

movit. Conantibus auxiliari suis, "Frustra," inquit, "meæ vitæ subvenire conamini, quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt. Proinde abite, dum est facultas, vosque ad legionem recipite." Ita pugnans post paulum concidit ac suis saluti fuit.

LI. Nostri, quum undique premerentur, quadraginta sex centurionibus amissis, dejecti sunt loco. Sed intolerantiùs Gallos insequentes legio decima tardavit, quæ pro subsidio paulò æquiore loco constiterat. Hanc rursùs decimæ tertiæ legionis cohortes exceperunt, quæ ex castris minoribus eductæ cum Tito Sextio legato ceperant locum superiorem. Legiones, ubi primùm planitiem attigerunt, infestis contra hostes signis constiterunt. Vercingetorix ab radicibus collis suos intra munitiones reduxit. Eo die milites sunt paulò minùs septingenti desiderati.

LII. Postero die Cæsar, concione advocatâ, temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, quòd sibi ipsi judicavissent quòd procedendum aut quid agendum videretur; neque, signo recipiendi dato, constitissent, neque ab tribunis militum legatisque retineri potuissent. Exposuit, quid iniquitas loci posset, quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, quum sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus exploratam victoriam dimisisset, ne parvum modò detrimentum in contentione propter iniquitatem loci accideret. Quanto opere eorum animi magnitudinem admiraretur, quos non castrorum munitiones, non altitudo montis, non murus oppidi tardare

potuisset, tanto opere licentiam arrogantiamque reprehendere, quòd plus se, quàm imperatorem, de victoriā atque exitu rerum sentire existimarent; nec minùs se ab milite modestiam et continentiam, quàm virtutem atque animi magnitudinem, desiderare.

LIII. Hac habitā concione et ad extremam orationem confirmatis militibus, ne ob hanc causam animo permoverentur neu, quod iniquitas loci attulisset, id virtuti hostium tribuerent, eadem de protectione cogitans, quæ antè senserat, legiones ex castris eduxit aciemque idoneo loco constituit. Quum Vercingetorix nihilo magis in æquum locum descenderet, levi facto equestri prælio atque secundo, in castra exercitum reduxit. Quum hoc idem postero die fecisset, satis ad Gallicam ostentationem minuendam militumque animos confirmandos factum existimans in Æduos movit castra. Ne tum quidem insequutis hostibus, tertio die ad flumen Elaver pontes reficit eòque exercitum traducit.

LIV. Ibi a Viridomaro atque Eporedorige Æduis appellatus discit cum omni equitatu Litavicum ad sollicitandos Æduos profectum; opus esse ipsos antecedere ad confirmandam civitatem. Etsi multis jam rebus perfidiam Æduorum perspectam habebat, atque horum discessu admaturari defectionem civitatis existimabat, tamen eos retinendos non constituit, ne aut inferre injuriam videretur aut dare timoris aliquam suspicionem. Discedentibus his breviter sua in Æduos merita exposuit;

quos et quam humiles accepisset, compulsos in oppida, multatos agris, omnibus ereptis copiis, imposito stipendio, obsidibus summā cum contumeliā extortis, et quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset, ut non solū in pristinum statum redissent, sed omnium temporum dignitatem et gratiam antecessisse viderentur. His datis mandatis, eos ab se dimisit.

LV. Noviodunum erat oppidum Æduorum ad ripas Ligeris opportuno loco positum. Huc Cæsar omnes obsides Galliæ, frumentum, pecuniam publicam, suorum atque exercitūs impedimentorum magnam partem contulerat; huc magnum numerum equorum hujus belli causā in Italiā atque Hispaniā coemptum miserat. Eò quum Eporedorix Viridomarusque venissent et de statu civitatis cognovissent, Litavicum Bibracte ab Æduis receptum, quod est oppidum apud eos maximæ auctoritatis, Convictolitavim magistratum magnamque partem senatūs ad eum convenisse, legatos ad Vercingetorigem de pace et amicitia conciliandā publicè missos, non prætermittendum tantum commodum existimaverunt. Itaque interfectis Novioduni custodibus, quique eò negotiandi causā convenerant, pecuniam atque equos inter se partiti sunt; obsides civitatum Bibracte ad magistratum deducendos curaverunt; oppidum, quod a se teneri non posse judicabant, ne cui esset usui Romanis, incenderunt; frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, reliquum flumine atque incendio corruperunt. Ipsi

ex finitimis regionibus copias cogere, præsidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris disponere, equitatumque omnibus locis injiciendi timoris causā ostentare, cœperunt, si ab re frumentariā Romanos excludere aut adductos inopiā in provinciam expellere possent. Quam ad spem multūm eos adjuvabat, quòd Liger ex nivibus creverat, ut omninò vado non posse transiri videretur.

LVI. Quibus rebus cognitis, Cæsar maturandum sibi censuit, si esset in perficiendis pontibus periclitandum, ut prius, quàm essent majores eò coactæ copiæ, dimicaret. Nam ut, commutato consilio, iter in provinciam converteret, ut ne metu quidem necessario faciendum existimabat, quum infamia atque indignitas rei et oppositus mons Cebenna viarumque difficultas impediabat, tum maximè, quòd abjuncto Labieno atque iis legionibus, quas unā miserat, vehementer timebat. Itaque admodum magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus confectis contra omnium opinionem ad Ligerem venit, vadoque per equites invento pro rei necessitate opportuno, ut brachia modò atque humeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aquā esse possent, disposito equitatu, qui vim fluminis refringeret, atque hostibus primo aspectu perturbatis, incolumem exercitum traduxit, frumentumque in agris et pecoris copiam nactus, repleto his rebus exercitu, iter in Senones facere instituit.

LVII. Dum hæc apud Cæsarem geruntur, Labienus eo supplemento, quod nuper ex Italiā ven-

erat, relicto Agendici, ut esset impedimentis præsidio, cum quatuor legionibus Lutetiam proficiscitur. Id est oppidum Parisiorum, quod positum est in insulâ fluminis Sequanæ. Cujus adventu ab hostibus cognito, magnæ ex finitimis civitatibus copiæ convenerunt. Summa imperii traditur Camulogeno Aulerco, qui propè confectus ætate tamen propter singularem scientiam rei militaris ad eum est honorem evocatus. Is quum animadvertisset perpetuam esse paludem, quæ influeret in Sequanam atque illum omnem locum magnopere impediret, hîc consedit nostrosque transitu prohibere instituit.

LVIII. Labienus primò vineas agere, cratibus atque aggere paludem explere atque iter munire conabatur. Postquam id difficilius confieri animadvertit, silentio e castris tertiâ vigiliâ egressus eodem, quo venerat, itinere Metiosedum pervenit. Id est oppidum Senonum, in insulâ Sequanæ positum, ut paulò antè de Lutetiâ diximus. Deprensas navibus circiter quinquaginta celeriterque conjunctis, atque eò militibus injectis, et rei novitate perterritis oppidanis, quorum magna pars erat ad bellum evocata, sine contentione oppido potitur. Refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes resciderant, exercitum traducit, et secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere cœpit. Hostes, re cognitâ ab iis, qui Metiosedo fugerant, Lutetiam incendi pontesque ejus oppidi rescindi jubent; ipsi profecti a palude ad ripas Sequanæ e regione Lutetiæ contra Labieni castra considunt.

LIX. Jam Cæsar a Gergoviâ discessisse audiebatur, jam de Æduorum defectione et secundo Galliæ motu rumores afferebantur, Gallique in colloquiis interclusum itinere et Ligeri Cæsarem inopiâ frumenti coactum in provinciam contendisse confirmabant. Bellovaci autem defectione Æduorum cognitâ, qui jam antè erant per se infideles, manûs cogere atque apertè bellum parare cœperunt. Tum Labienus tantâ rerum commutatione longè aliud sibi capiendum consilium, atque antea senserat, intelligebat ; neque jam, ut aliquid acquireret prælioque hostes lacesseret, sed ut incolumem exercitum Agendicum reduceret, cogitabat. Namque alterâ ex parte Bellovaci, quæ civitas in Galliâ maximam habet opinionem virtutis, instabant, alteram Camulogenus parato atque instructo exercitu tenebat ; tum legiones a præsidio atque impedimentis interclusas maximum flumen distinebat. Tantis subitò difficultatibus objectis ab animi virtute auxilium petendum videbat.

LX. Sub vesperum consilio convocato, cohortatus, ut ea, quæ imperâsset, diligenter industrièque administrarent, naves, quas Metiosedo deduxerat, singulas equitibus Romanis attribuit et, primâ confectâ vigiliâ, quatuor millia passuum secundo flumine silentio progredi ibique se exspectari jubet. Quinque cohortes, quas minimè firmas ad dimicandum esse existimabat, castris præsidio relinquit ; quinque ejusdem legionis reliquas de mediâ nocte cum omnibus impedimentis adverso flumine magne

tumultu proficisci imperat. Conquirat etiam lintres ; has magno sonitu remorum incitatas in eandem partem mittit. Ipse post paulò silentio egressus cum tribus legionibus eum locum petit, quo naves appellari jusserat.

LXI. Eò quum esset ventum, exploratores hostium, ut omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, inopinantes, quòd magna subitò erat coorta tempestas, ab nostris opprimuntur ; exercitus equitatusque, equitibus Romanis administrantibus, quos ei negotio præfecerat, celeriter transmittitur. Uno ferè tempore sub lucem hostibus nuntiatur in castris Romanorum præter consuetudinem tumultuari, et magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, sonitumque remorum in eadem parte exaudiri, et paulò infrà milites navibus transportari. Quibus rebus auditis, quòd existimabant tribus locis transire legiones atque omnes perturbatos defectione Æduorum fugam parare, suas quoque copias in tres partes distribuerunt. Nam præsidio e regione castrorum relicto et parvā manu Metiosedum versus missā, quæ tantum progrediatur, quantum naves processissent, reliquas copias contra Labienum duxerunt.

LXII. Primā luce et nostri omnes erant transportati et hostium acies cernebatur. Labienus milites cohortatus, ut suæ pristinae virtutis et secundissimorum præliorum retinerent memoriam, atque ipsum Cæsarem, cujus ductu sæpenumerò hostes superāssent, præsentem adesse existimarent,

dat signum prælii. Primo concursu ab dextro cornu, ubi septima legio constiterat, hostes pelluntur atque in fugam conjiciuntur; ab sinistro, quem locum duodecima legio tenebat, quum primi ordines hostium transfixi telis concidissent, tamen acerrimè reliqui resistebant, nec dabat suspensionem fugæ quisquam. Ipse dux hostium Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur. Incerto nunc etiam exitu victoriæ, quum septimæ legionis tribunis esset nuntiatum, quæ in sinistro cornu gererentur, post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt signaque intulerunt. Ne eo quidem tempore quisquam loco cessit, sed circumventi omnes interfectique sunt. Eandem fortunam tulit Camulogenus. At ii, qui præsidio contra castra Labieni erant relictī, quum prælium commissum audissent, subsidio suis ierunt collemque ceperunt, neque nostrorum militum victorum impetum sustinere potuerunt. Sic cum suis fugientibus permixti, quos non silvæ montesque texerunt, ab equitatu sunt interfecti. Hoc negotio confecto, Labienus revertitur Agendicum, ubi impedimenta totius exercitūs relictā erant; inde cum omnibus copiis ad Cæsarem pervenit.

LXIII. Defectione Æduorum cognitā bellum augetur. Legationes in omnes partes circummittuntur; quantum gratiā, auctoritate, pecuniā valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur; nacti obsides, quos Cæsar apud eos deposuerat, horum supplicio dubitantes territant. Petunt a Vercingetorige Ædui, ut ad se veniat rationesque belli gerendi



communicet. Re impetratā, contendunt ut ipsi summa imperii tradatur, et re in controversiam deductā totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur. Eodem conveniunt undique frequentes. Multitudinis suffragiis res permittitur; ad unum omnes Vircingetorigem probant imperatorem. Ab hoc concilio Remi, Lingones, Treveri afuerunt; illi, quod amicitiam Romanorum sequebantur; Treveri, quod aberant longius et ab Germanis premebantur, quæ fuit causa, quare toto abessent bello et neutris auxilia mitterent. Magno dolore Ædui ferunt se dejectos principatu, queruntur fortunæ commutationem et Cæsaris indulgentiam in se requirunt, neque tamen, suscepto bello, suum consilium ab reliquis separare audent. Inviti summæ spei adolescentes Eporedorix et Viridomarus Vercingetorigi parent.

LXIV. Ipse imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides diemque huic rei constituit; omnes equites, quindecim millia numero, celeriter convenire jubet. Peditatu, quem antea habuerat, se fore contentum dicit, neque fortunam tentaturum aut in acie dimicaturum; sed, quoniam abundet equitatu, perfacile esse factu frumentationibus pabulationibusque Romanos prohibere, æquo modo animo sua ipsi frumenta corrumpant ædificiaque incendant, quā rei familiaris jacturā perpetuum imperium libertatemque se consequi videant. His constitutis rebus, Æduis Segusiavisque, qui sunt finitimi provinciæ, decem millia peditum imperat; huc addit equites octin-

gentos. His præficit fratrem Eporedorigis bellumque inferri Allobrogibus jubet. Alterā ex parte Gabalos proximosque pagos Arvernorum in Helvios, item Rutenos Cadurcosque ad fines Volcarum Arecomicorum, depopulandos mittit. Nihilo minùs clandestinis nuntiis legationibusque Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedissee sperabat. Horum principibus pecunias, civitati autem imperium totius provinciæ, pollicetur.

LXV. Ad hos omnes casûs provisa erant præsidia cohortium duarum et viginti, quæ ex ipsâ provinciâ ab Lucio Cæsare legato ad omnes partes opponerentur. Helvii suâ sponte cum finitimis prælio congressi pelluntur et, Gaio Valerio Donnotauro, Caburi filio, principe civitatis compluribusque aliis interfectis, intra oppida ac muros compelluntur. Allobroges, crebris ad Rhodanum dispositis præsidiis, magnâ cum curâ et diligentia suos fines tuerentur. Cæsar, quòd hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat et, interclusis omnibus itineribus, nullâ re ex provinciâ atque Italiâ sublevari poterat, trans Rhenum in Germaniam mittit ad eas civitates, quas superioribus annis pacaverat, equitesque ab his arcessit et levis armaturæ pedites, qui inter eos præliari consuêrant. Eorum adventu, quòd minus idoneis equis utebantur, a tribunis militum reliquisque, [sed et] equitibus Romanis atque evocatis equos sumit Germanisque distribuit.

LXVI. Interea, dum hæc geruntur, hostium

copiæ ex Arvernīs equitesque, qui toti Galliæ erant imperati, conveniunt. Magno horum coacto numero, quum Cæsar in Sequanos per extremos Lingonum fines iter faceret, quò facilius subsidium provinciæ ferri posset, circiter millia passuum decem ab Romanis trinis castris Vercingetorix consedit, convocatisque ad concilium præfectis equitum venisse tempus victoriæ demonstrat: fugere in provinciam Romanos Galliæque excedere. Id sibi ad præsentem obtinendam libertatem sat̃s esse; ad reliqui temporis pacem atque otium parùm profici: majoribus enim coactis copiis reversuros neque finem bellandi facturos. Proinde agmine impeditos adoriantur. Si pedites suis auxilium ferant atque in eo morentur, iter facere non posse; si, id quod magis futurum confidat, relictis impeditis, suæ salutis consulant, et usu rerum necessariarum et dignitate spoliatum iri. Nam de equitibus hostium, quin nemo eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat, [et] ipsos quidem non debere dubitare. Id quo majore faciant animo, copias se omnes pro castris habiturum et terrori hostibus futurum. Conclamant equites sanctissimo jurejurando confirmari oportere, ne tecto recipiatur, ne ad liberos, ne ad parentes, ad uxorem aditum habeat, qui non bis per agmen hostium perequitàset.

LXVII. Probatā re atque omnibus jurejurando adactis, postero die in tres partes distributo equitatu, duæ se acies ab duobus lateribus ostendunt, unā a primo agmine iter impedire cœpit. Quā re

nuntiata, Cæsar suum quoque equitatum tripartitò divisum contra hostem ire jubet. Pugnatur unà omnibus in partibus. Consistit agmen; impedimenta inter legiones recipiuntur. Si quā in parte nostri laborare aut graviùs premi videbantur, eò signa inferri Cæsar aciemque constitui jubebat; quæ res et hostes ad insequendum tardabat et nostros spe auxilii confirmabat. Tandem Germani ab dextro latere summum jugum nacti hostes loco depellunt; fugientes usque ad flumen, ubi Vercingetorix cum pedestribus copiis consederat, persequuntur compluresque interficiunt. Quā re animadversā, reliqui, ne circumirentur veriti, se fugæ mandant. Omnibus locis fit cædes. Tres nobilissimi Ædui capti ad Cæsarem perducuntur: Cotus, præfectus equitum, qui controversiam cum Convictolitavi proximis comitiis habuerat; et Cavarillus, qui post defectionem Litavici pedestribus copiis præfuerat; et Eporedorix, quo duce ante adventum Cæsaris Ædui cum Sequanis bello contenderant.

LXVIII. Fugato omni equitatu, Vercingetorix copias, ut pro castris collocaverat, reduxit protinusque Alesiam, quod est oppidum Mandubiorum, iter facere cœpit, celeriterque impedimenta ex castris educi et se subsequi jussit. Cæsar, impedimentis in proximum collem deductis, duabus legionibus præsidio relictis sequutus, quantum diei tempus est passum, circiter tribus millibus hostium ex novissimo agmine interfectis, altero die ad Alesiam castra fecit. Perspecto urbis situ per-

territisque hostibus, quòd equitatu, quā maximè parte exercitus confidebant, erant pulsi, adhortatus ad laborem milites circumvallare instituit.

LXIX. Ipsum erat oppidum Alesia in colle summo admodum edito loco, ut nisi obsidione expugnari non posse videretur; cujus collis radices duo duabus ex partibus flumina subleebant. Ante id oppidum planities circiter millia passuum tria in longitudinem patebat; reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles, mediocri interjecto spatio, pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant. Sub muro, quæ pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, hunc omnem locum copiæ Gallorum compleverant, fossamque et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum prædixerant. Ejus munitionis, quæ ab Romanis instituebatur, circuitus undecim millia passuum tenebat. Castra opportunis locis erant posita ibique castella viginti tria facta, quibus in castellis interdum stationes ponebantur, ne qua subitò eruptio fieret; hæc eadem noctu excubitoribus ac firmis præsidiis tenebantur.

LXX. Opere instituto, fit equestre prælium in eā planitie, quam intermissam collibus tria millia passuum in longitudinem patere suprà demonstravimus. Summā vi ab utrisque contenditur. Laborantibus nostris Cæsar Germanos summittit legionesque pro castris constituit, ne qua subitò irruptio ab hostium peditatu fiat. Præsidio legionum addito nostris animus augetur; hostes in fugam conjecti se ipsi multitudine impediunt atque angustioribus

portis relictis coacervantur. Germani acriùs usque ad munitiones sequuntur. Fit magna cædes; nonnulli, relictis equis, fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur. Paulùm legiones Cæsar, quas pro vallo constituerat, promoveri jubet. Non minùs, qui intra munitiones erant, perturbantur Galli; veniri ad se confestim existimantes ad arma conclamant; nonnulli perterriti in oppidum irrumpunt. Vercingetorix jubet portas claudi, ne castra nudentur. Multis interfectis, compluribus equis captis, Germani sese recipiunt.

LXXI. Vercingetorix, priùsquàm munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur, consilium capit, omnem ab se equitatum noctu dimittere. Discedentibus mandat, ut suam quisque eorum civitatem adeat, omnesque, qui per ætatem arma ferre possint, ad bellum cogant. Sua in illos merita proponit, obtestaturque ut suæ salutis rationem habeant, neu se optimè de communi libertate meritum hostibus in cruciatum dedant. Quòd si indiligentiores fuerint, millia hominum delecta octoginta unà secum interitura demonstrat. Ratione initā, se exiguè dierum triginta habere frumentum, sed paulò etiam longiùs tolerari posse parcendo. His datis mandatis, quà opus erat intermissum, secundā vigiliā silentio equitatum mittit. Frumentum omne ad se referri jubet; capitis pœnam iis, qui non paruerint, constituit; pecus, cujus magna erat copia ab Mandubiis compulsa, viritim distribuit, frumentum parcè et paulatim metiri instituit. Copias

omnes, quas pro oppido collocaverat, in oppidum recepit. His rationibus auxilia Galliæ expectare et bellum parat administrare.

LXXII. Quibus rebus cognitis ex perfugis et captivis, Cæsar hæc genera munitionis instituit. Fossam pedum viginti directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus fossæ solum tantundem pateret, quantum summæ fossæ labra distarent. Reliquas omnes munitiones ab eâ fossâ pedes quadringentos reduxit; id hoc consilio—quoniam tantum esset necessariò spatium complexus nec facilè totum corpus coronâ militum cingeretur—ne de improvviso aut noctu ad munitiones hostium multitudo advolaret, aut interdiu tela in nostros operi destinatos conjicere possent. Hoc intermisso spatio, duas fossas quindecim pedes latas eâdem altitudine perduxit; quarum interiorem campestribus ac demissis locis aquâ ex flumine derivatâ complevit. Post eas aggerem ac vallum duodecim pedum extruxit. Huic loricam pinnaeque adjecit, grandibus cervis eminentibus ad commissuras pluteorum atque aggeris, qui ascensum hostium tardarent; et turres toto opere circumdedit, quæ pedes octoginta inter se distarent.

LXXIII. Erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, de minutis nostris copiis, quæ longiùs ab castris progrediebantur; ac nonnunquam opera nostra Galli tentare atque eruptionem ex oppido pluribus portis summâ vi facere conabantur. Quare ad hæc rursus opera addendum Cæsar putavit, quò minore numero

portis relictis coacerv
ad munitiones sequi
nonnulli, relictis equis
transcendere conantur.
quas pro vallo constitit
minùs, qui intra muros
Galli; veniri ad se co-
conclamant; nonnulli
unt. Vercingetorix ju-
nudentur. Multis in-
captis, Germani sese

LXXI. Vercingeto-
Romanis perficiantur
se equitatum noctu di-
dat, ut suam quiesce-
omnesque, qui per a-
bellum cogant. Su-
obtestaturque ut suae
se optimè de communi
in cruciatum dedas-
fuerint, millia homi-
secum interitura de-
exiguè dierum triginti
etiam longiùs tolerari
mandatis, quàm op-
vigilia silentio equi-
ad se referri jubet:
paruerint, constitui
ab Mandubiis cor-
mentum pacè et po-

præsidia circumfundi possent; ac ne cum periculo ex castris egredi cogatur, dierum triginta pabulum frumentumque habere omnes convectum jubet.

LXXV. Dum hæc apud Alesiam geruntur, Galli, concilio principum indicto, non omnes eos, qui arma ferre possent, ut censuit Vercingetorix, convocandos statuunt, sed certum numerum cuique ex civitate imperandum, ne, tantâ multitudine confusâ, nec moderari nec discernere suos nec frumentandi rationem habere possent. Imperant Æduis atque eorum clientibus, Segusiavis, Ambluaretis, Aulercis Brannovicibus, Brannoviis, millia triginta quinque; parem numerum Arvernīs adjunctis Eleutetis, Cadurcis, Gabalis, Vellavis, qui sub imperio Arvernorum esse consueverunt; Sequanis, Senonibus, Biturigibus, Santonis, Rutenis, Carnutibus duodena millia; Bellovacis decem; [totidem Lemovicibus;] octona Pictonibus et Turonis et Parisiis et Helvetiis; [Senonibus,] Ambianis, Mediomatricis, Petrocoriis, Nerviiis, Morinis, Nitiobrogibus quina millia; Aulercis Cenomanis totidem; Atrebatibus quatuor; Vellocassis *totidem*; Lemovicibus et Aulercis Eburovicibus terna; Rauracis et Boiis *bina*; triginta universis civitatibus, quæ Oceanum attingunt, quæque eorum consuetudine Aremoricae appellantur (quo sunt in numero Curiosolites, Redones, Ambibarii, Caletes, Osismi, Lexobii, Venelli). Ex his Bellovacī suum numerum non compleverunt, quod se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicebant, neque cujusquam im-

perio obtemperaturos; rogati tamen ab Commio pro ejus hospitio duo millia unà miserunt.

LXXVI. Hujus operā Commii, ut antea demonstravimus, fideli atque utili superioribus annis erat usus in Britannia Cæsar; quibus ille pro meritis civitatem ejus immunem esse jusserat, jura legesque reddiderat, atque ipsi Morinos attribuerat. Tamen tanta universæ Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandæ et pristinae belli laudis recuperandæ, ut neque beneficiis neque amicitiae memoriâ moverentur, omnesque et animo et opibus in id bellum incumberent. Coactis equitum octo millibus et peditum circiter ducentis et quadraginta, hæc in Æduorum finibus recensebantur, numerusque inhibatur, præfecti constituebantur. Commio Atrebatii, Viridomaro et Eporedorigi Æduis, Vercassivellauno Arverno, consobрино Vercingetorigis, summa imperii traditur. His delecti ex civitatibus attribuuntur, quorum consilio bellum administraretur. Omnes alacres et fiducia pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, neque erat omnium quisquam, qui aspectum modo tantæ multitudinis sustineri posse arbitraretur, præsertim ancipiti proelio, quum ex oppido eruptione pugnaretur, foris tantæ copiae equitatus peditatusque cernerentur.

LXXVII. At ii, qui Alesiae obsidebantur, præteritâ die, quâ auxilia suorum exspectaverant, consumpto omni frumento, inscii quid in Æduis gereretur, concilio coacto, de exitu suarum fortunarum, consultabant. Ac variis dictis sententiis, quarum

pars deditionem, pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebat, non prætereunda oratio Critognati videtur propter ejus singularem et nefariam crudelitatem. Hic, summo in Arvernīs ortus loco et magnæ habitus auctoritatis, "Nihil," inquit, "de eorum sententiâ dicturus sum, qui turpissimam servitutem deditionis nomine appellant, neque hos habendos civium loco neque ad concilium adhibendos censeo. Cum his mihi res sit, qui eruptionem probant; quorum in consilio omnium vestrum consensu pristinae residere virtutis memoria videtur. Animi est ista mollitia, non virtus, paulisper inopiam ferre non posse. Qui se ultro morti offerant, facilius reperiuntur quàm qui dolorem patienter ferant. Atque ego hanc sententiam probarem—tantum apud me dignitas potest,—si nullam præterquam vitæ nostræ jacturam fieri viderem; sed in consilio capiendo omnem Galliam respiciamus, quam ad nostrum auxilium concitavimus. Quid, hominum millibus octoginta uno loco interfectis, propinquis consanguineisque nostris, animi fore existimatis, si pæne in ipsis cadaveribus prælio decertare cogentur? Nolite hos vestro auxilio exspoliare, qui vestræ salutis causâ suum periculum neglexerunt, nec stultitiâ ac temeritate vestrâ aut animi imbecillitate omnem Galliam prosternere et perpetuæ servituti subjicere. An, quod ad diem non venerunt, de eorum fide constantiâque dubitatis? Quid ergo? Romanos in illis ultèrioribus munitionibus

animine causā quotidie exerceri putatis? Si illorum nuntiis confirmari non potestis, omni aditu præsepto, his ultimis testibus, appropinquare eorum adventum; cuius rei timore exterriti diem noctemque in opere versantur. Quid ergo mei consilii est? Facere, quod nostri majores nequaquam pari bello Cimbrorum Teutonumque fecerunt; qui in oppida compulsi ac simili inopiā subacti eorum corporibus, qui ætate ad bellum inutiles videbantur, vitam toleraverunt neque se hostibus tradiderunt. Cujus rei si exemplum non haberemus, tamen libertatis causā institui et posteris prodi pulcherrimum judicarem. Nam quid illi simile bello fuit? Depopulatā Galliā, Cimbri, magnāque illatā calamitate, finibus quidem nostris aliquando excesserunt atque alias terras petierunt; jura, leges, agros, libertatem nobis reliquerunt. Romani verò quid petunt aliud aut quid volunt, nisi invidiā adducti, quos famā nobiles potentesque bello cognoverunt, horum in agris civitatibusque considerare atque his æternam injungere servitutem? Neque enim ullā aliā conditione bella gesserunt. Quòd si ea, quæ in longinquis nationibus geruntur, ignoratis, respicite finitimam Galliam, quæ in provinciam redacta, jure et legibus commutatis, securibus subjecta perpetuā premitur servitute."

LXXVIII. Sententiis dictis constituunt, ut ii, qui valetudine aut ætate inutiles sunt bello, oppido excedant, atque omnia priùs experiantur, quàm ad Critognati sententiam descendant; illo tamen pot-

iūs utendum consilio, si res cogat atque auxilia morentur, quàm aut deditionis aut pacis subeundam conditionem. Mandubii, qui eos oppido receperant, cum liberis atque uxoribus exire coguntur. Hi quum ad munitiones Romanorum accessissent, flentes omnibus precibus orabant, ut se in servitutem receptos cibo juarent. At Cæsar dispositis in vallo custodibus recipi prohibebat.

LXXIX. Interea Commius reliquique duces, quibus summa imperii permissa erat, cum omnibus copiis ad Alesiam perveniunt et, colle exteriori occupato, non longiùs mille passibus ab nostris munitionibus considunt. Postero die equitatu ex castris educto, omnem eam planitiem, quam in longitudinem tria millia passuum patere demonstravimus, complent, pedestresque copias paulùm ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt. Erat ex oppido Alesiā despectus in campum. Concurrunt his auxiliis visis; fit gratulatio inter eos, atque omnium animi ad lætitiā excitantur. Itaque, productis copiis, ante oppidum considunt et proximam fossam cratibus integunt, atque aggere explent, seque ad eruptionem atque omnes casūs comparant.

LXXX. Cæsar omni exercitu ad utramque partem munitionum disposito, ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat et noverit, equitatum ex castris educi et prœlium committi jubet. Erat ex omnibus castris, quæ summum undique jugum tenebant, despectus, atque omnes milites intenti

pugnæ proventum expectabant. Galli inter equites raros sagittarios expeditosque levis armaturæ interjecerant, qui suis cedentibus auxilio succurrerent et nostrorum equitum impetūs sustinerent. Ab his complures de improvise vulnerati prælio excedebant. Quum suos pugnā superiores esse Galli confiderent et nostros multitudine premi viderent, ex omnibus partibus et ii, qui munitionibus continebantur, et hi, qui ad auxilium convenerant, clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirmabant. Quòd in conspectu omnium res gerebatur, neque rectè ac turpiter factum celari poterat, utrosque et laudis cupiditas et timor ignominiae ad virtutem excitabat. Quum a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubiā victoriā pugnaretur, Germani unā in parte confertis turmis in hostes impetum fecerunt eosque propulerunt; quibus in fugam coniectis, sagittarii circumventi interfectique sunt. Item ex reliquis partibus nostri cedentes usque ad castra insequuti sui colligendi facultatem non dederunt. At ii, qui ab Alesia processerant, mæsti, propè victoriā desperatā, se in oppidum receperunt.

LXXXI. Uno die intermisso, Galli, atque hoc spatio magno cratium, scararum, harpagonum numero effecto, mediā nocte silentio ex castris egressi ad campestris munitiones accedunt. Subitò clamore sublato, quā significatione, qui in oppido obsidebantur, de suo adventu cognoscere possent, crates projicere, fundis, sagittis, lapidibus nostros de vallo proturbare, reliquaque, quæ ad oppugna-

tionem pertinent, parant administrare. Eodem tempore clamore exaudito, dat tuba signum suis Vercingetorix atque ex oppido educit. Nostri, ut superioribus diebus suis cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt; fundis, librilibus, sudibusque, quas in opere disposuerant, ac glandibus Gallos proterrent. Prospectu tenebris adempto, multa utrimque vulnera accipiuntur. Complura tormentis tela conjiciuntur. At Marcus Antonius et Caius Trebonius legati, quibus hæ partes ad defendendum obvenerant, quã ex parte nostros premi intellexerant, his auxilio ex ulterioribus castellis deductos submittebant.

LXXXII. Dum longiùs ab munitione aberant Galli, plus multitudine telorum proficiebant; posteaquam propiùs successerunt, aut se stimulis inopinantes induebant, aut in scrobes delati transfodiebantur, aut ex vallo ac turribus trajecti pilis muralibus interibant. Multis undique vulneribus acceptis, nullã munitione perruptã, quum lux appeteret, veriti, ne ab latere aperto ex superioribus castris eruptione circumvenirentur, se ad suos receperunt. At interiores, dum ea, quæ a Vercingetorige ad eruptionem præparata erant, proferunt, priores fossas explent, diutiùs in his rebus administrandis morati priùs suos discessisse cognoverunt, quàm munitionibus appropinquarent. Ita re infectã in oppidum reverterunt.

LXXXIII. Bis magno cum detrimento repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt; locorum peritos

adhibent; ex his superiorum castrorum sitūs munitionesque cognoscunt. Erat a septentrionibus collis, quem *propter magnitudinem* circuitūs opere circumplecti non potuerant nostri: necessariò pæne iniquo loco et leniter declivi castra fecerunt. Hæc Caius Antistius Reginus et Caius Caninius Rebilus legati cum duabus legionibus obtinebant. Cognitis per exploratores regionibus, duces hostium sexaginta millia ex omni numero deligunt earum civitatum, quæ maximam virtutis opinionem habebant; quid quoque pacto agi placeat, occultè inter se constituunt; adcundi tempus definiunt, quum meridies esse videatur. His copiis Vercassivellaunum Arvernum, unum ex quatuor ducibus, propinquum Vercingetorigis, præficiunt. Ille ex castris primâ vigiliâ egressus, prope confecto sub lucem itinere, post montem se occultavit, militesque ex nocturno labore sese reficere jussit. Quum jam meridies appropinquare videretur, ad ea castra, quæ *suprà* demonstravimus, contendit; eodemque tempore equitatus ad campestris munitiones accedere et reliquæ copię pro castris sese ostendere cœperunt.

LXXXIV. Vercingetorix ex arce Alesię suos conspicatus ex oppido egreditur; crates, longurios, musculos, falces reliquaque, quæ eruptionis causâ paraverat, profert. Pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, atque omnia tentantur; quæ minimè *visa* pars firma est, hac concurritur. Romanorum manus tantis munitionibus distinctur, nec facilè pluribus locis occurrit. Multùm ad terrendos nostros valet

clamor, qui post tergum pugnantibus exstitit, quòd suum periculum in alienā vident salute constare; omnia enim plerumque, quæ absunt, vehementiùs hominum mentes perturbant.

LXXXV. Cæsar idoneum locum nactus, quid quāque ex parte geratur, cognoscit; laborantibus submittit. Utrisque ad animum occurrit, unum esse illud tempus, quo maximè contendì conveniat: Galli, nisi perfregerint munitiones, de omni salute desperant; Romani, si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum omnium exspectant. Maximè ad superiores munitiones laboratur, quòd Vercassivellaunum missum demonstravimus. Iniquum loci ad declivitatem fastigium magnum habet momentum. Alii tela conjiciunt, alii testudine factā subeunt; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt. Agger ab universis in munitionem coniectus et ascensum dat Gallis, et ea, quæ in terrā occultaverant Romani, contegit; nec jam arma nostris nec vires suppetunt.

LXXXVI. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Labienum cum cohortibus sex subsidio laborantibus mittit; imperat, si sustinere non posset, deductis cohortibus, eruptione pugnaret; id nisi necessariò ne faciat. Ipse adit reliquos; cohortatur, ne labori succumbant; omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque horā docet consistere. Interiores, desperatis campestribus locis propter magnitudinem munitionum, loca prærupta ex ascensu tentant; huc ea, quæ paraverant, conferunt. Multitudine telorum ex turribus propugnantes de-

turbant, aggere et cratibus fossas explent, falcibus vallum ac lorica rescindunt.

LXXXVII. Mittit primò Brutum adolescentem cum cohortibus Cæsar, pòst cum aliis Caium Fabium legatum; postremò ipse, quum vehementiùs pugnaretur, integros subsidio adducit. Restituto prælio ac repulsis hostibus, eò, quò Labienum miserat, contendit; cohortes quatuor ex proximo castello deducit, equitum partem se sequi, partem circumire exteriores munitiones et ab tergo hostes adoriri, jubet. Labienus, postquàm neque aggeres neque fossæ vim hostium sustinere poterant, coactis unà quadraginta cohortibus, quas ex proximis præsidiis deductas fors obtulit, Cæsarem per nuntios facit certiolem quid faciendum existimet. Accelerat Cæsar, ut prælio intersit.

LXXXVIII. Ejus adventu ex colore vestitùs cognito, quo insigni in præliis uti consuêrat, turmisque equitum et cohortibus visis, quas se sequi jusserat, ut de locis superioribus hæc declivia et devexa cernebantur, hostes prælium committunt. Utrimque clamore sublato, excipit rursùs ex vallo atque omnibus munitionibus clamor. Nostri, omissis pilis, gladiis rem gerunt. Repentè post tergum equitatus cernitur; cohortes aliæ appropinquant. Hostes terga vertunt; fugientibus equites occurrunt. Fit magna cædes. Sedulius, dux et princeps Lemovicum, occiditur; Vercassivellaunus Arvernus vivus in fugâ comprehenditur; signa militaria septuaginta quatuor ad Cæsarem refer-

untur ; pauci ex tanto numero se incolumes in castra recipiunt. Conspicati ex oppido cædem et fugam suorum, desperatâ salute, copias a munitionibus reducunt. Fit protinus, hac re auditâ, ex castris Gallorum fuga. Quodd nisi crebris subsidiis ac totius diei labore milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copię deleri potuissent. De mediâ nocte missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur ; magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur, reliqui ex fugâ in civitates discedunt.

LXXXIX. Postero die Vercingetorix, concilio convocato, id bellum se suscepisse non suarum necessitatum, sed communis libertatis, causâ demonstrat ; et quoniam sit fortunæ cedendum, ad utramque rem se illis offerre—seu morte suâ Romanis satisfacere, seu vivum tradere, velint. Mittuntur de his rebus ad Cæsarem legati. Jubet arma tradi, principes produci. Ipse in munitione pro castris consedit ; eò duces producuntur. Vercingetorix deditur, arma projiciuntur. Reservatis Æduis atque Arvernīs, si per eos civitates recuperare posset, ex reliquis captivis toto exercitui capita singula prædæ nomine distribuit.

XC. His rebus confectis, in Æduos proficiscitur ; civitatem recipit. Eò legati ab Arvernīs missi, quæ imperaret, se facturos pollicentur. Imperat magnum numerum obsidum. Legiones in hiberna mittit. Captivorum circiter viginti millia Æduis Arvernisque reddit. T. Labienum duabus cum legionibus et equitatu in Sequanos proficisci jubet ;

huic M. Sempronium Rutilum attribuit. Caium Fabium legatum et Lucium Minucium Basilum cum legionibus duabus in Remis collocat, ne quam ab finitimis Bellovacis calamitatem accipiant. Caium Antistium Reginum in Ambivaretos, Titum Sextium in Bituriges, Caium Caninium Rebilum in Rutenos cum singulis legionibus mittit. Quintum Tullium Ciceronem et Publium Sulpicium Cabilloni et Matiscone in Æduis ad Ararim rei frumentariæ causā collocat. Ipse Bibracte hiemare constituit. His *rebus ex* literis Cæsaris cognitis, Romæ dierum viginti supplicatio redditur.

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N.B.—Regularly-formed Participles and Tenses of Verbs are not separately given, except for special reasons.

ā; see āb.

āb (ā, abs), prep. gov. abl.:

1. *From, away from.*—2. *On the side of; in the direction of.*—3. After words denoting safety, protection, defence: *From.*—4. After verbs, etc., denoting an inquiry, etc.: *Of.*—5. *On, at, in:*—ab dextro latere, *on the right flank*, ch. 49:—ab summo, *at the extremity*, ch. 73:—a primo agmine, *in the van or front*.—6. *From* a certain specified point of time:—a meridie, *from mid-day*, ch. 80.—7. Of the agent: *By* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό; Sans. ap-a].

abditus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abdo.

ab-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [āb, “away”; do, “to put”] (“To put away or remove”; hence) 1. *To hide, conceal.*—2. Folld. by in with Acc.: *To take, etc., into a place and hide or conceal in it:*—impedimenta sua in silvas

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abdidērunt, *they took, or conveyed, their baggage into the woods and concealed it in them.*—3. With personal pron. in reflexive force: *To hide, or conceal, one's self* by withdrawing.—Folld. by in with Acc.: *To go into a place and hide one's self:*—se in occultum abdiderat, *he had gone into a secret place and hidden himself in it*, ch. 30.—Pass.: ab-dor, dītus sum, di.

āb-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [āb, “away”; ēo, “to go”] *To go away, depart.*

ābēram, imperf. ind. of absum.

ābesse, pres. inf. of absum.

ābessem, imperf. subj. of absum.

ābite, 2. pers. plur. pres. imperat. of ābēo.

abjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abjicio.

ab-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicere,

3. v. a. [for ab-jācio; fr. āb, “away”; jācio, “to throw”]

To throw, or fling, away.—
Pass.: **ab-jīcīor**, jectus sum,
jīci.

abjunctus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of **abjungo**.

ab-jungo, junxi, junctum,
jungēre, 3. v. a. [āb, denoting
“reversal” or “negation”;
jungo, “to join”] (“To dis-
join”; hence) Of persons: *To*
detach from an army, etc.;
ch. 56.—Pass.: **ab-jungor**,
junctus sum, jungi.

abs; see āb.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre,
3. v. a. [for **abs-cādo**; fr.
abs, “away, off”; cādo, “to
cut”] *To cut away or off.*—
Pass.: **abs-cīdor**, cīsus sum,
cīdi.

abs-cīsus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of **abs-cīdo**.

abs-ens, entis, Pa. [abs-
um, “to be absent”] *Absent*:
—*absente imperatore*, Abl.
Abs. [§ 125, a], ch. 1.

absim, pres. subj. of **ab-**
sum.

abs-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum,
tīnēre, v. n. [abs, “away
from”; tēnēo, “to hold”]
 (“To hold away from”; hence,
in neut. force) With **ab** and
Abl.: *To abstain, or refrain,*
from:—*ne mulieribus quidem*
abstinerent, did not abstain
from (i. e. did not spare) even
women, ch. 47.

abs-trāho, traxi, tractum,
trāhēre, 3. v. a. [abs (= āb),

“away”; trāho, “to drag”]
To drag, or tear, away; to
carry off;—at ch. 42 without

nearer Object expressed;—at
ch. 14 in pass. constr.—Pass.:
abs-trāhor, tractus sum, trāhi.

ab-sum, fūi (and ā-fūi),
esse, v. n. [āb, “away”; sum,
“to be”] 1. *To be away; to*
be absent.—2. *To be distant.*

āb-und-o, āvi, ātum, āre,
1. v. n. [āb, “from above”;
und-a, “water”] (“To water
from above”; hence, “to
overflow”; hence) With Abl.
[§ 119, 1]: *To abound in.*

ac; see atque.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-
ēre, 3. v. n. [for **ad-cēdo**; fr.
ād, “to”; cēdo, “to go”] 1.
To go to or up to; to draw
near, approach.—2. *To be*
added.

ac-cēlēro, cēlēravī, cēlē-
rātum, cēlērāre, 1. v. n. [for
ad-cēlēro; fr. ād, denoting
“completeness”; cēlēro, “to
make haste”] *To make haste,*
hasten.

accēperim, **accēpissēm**, perf.
and plup. subj. of **accēpīo**.

acceptus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of **accēpīo**.

accessissem, plup. subj. of
accēdo.

accēdērim, perf. subj. of
accēdo.

ac-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīdēre,
3. v. n. [for **ad-cādo**; fr. ād,
“upon”; cādo, “to fall”]

("To fall upon" some person or thing; hence) 1. *To fall out, occur, happen, come to pass*;—at ch. 25 the Subject of accidit is the nom. neut. demonstr. pron. *id*, which is omitted before the relative *quod* presently occurring; see *qui*.—2. With Dat. of person: a. *To happen to, or befall, a person*.—b. Of an opportunity, etc.: *To offer, or present, itself*.

ac-cĭpĭo, *cĕpi*, *ceptum*, *cĭpĕre*, 3. v. a. [for *ad-cĕpĭo*; fr. *ĕd*, "to"; *cĕpĭo*, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence) 1. *To receive*.—2. Of a disaster, etc.: *To sustain*.—3. Of disgrace, etc.: *To incur*.—Pass.: *ac-cĭpĭor*, *ceptus sum*, *cĭpi*.

ac-cliv-is, *e*, adj. [for *ad-cliv-is*; fr. *ĕd*, "up, upward"; *cliv-us*, "a hill"] *Up-hill*; *inclining or sloping upwards*; *ascending*.

Acco, *ōnis*, m. *Acco*; a chieftain of the Senōnes Gauls, who was put to death by Cæsar, as mentioned in the last chapter of the 6th Book.

ac-curro, *curri* and *cūcurri*, *cursum*, *currere*, 3. v. n. [for *ad-curro*; fr. *ĕd*, "to"; *curro*, "to run"] With *ad*: *To run to or up to*.

accūsātus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of *accūsō*.

ac-cūs-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1.

v. a. [for *ad-caus-o*; fr. *ĕd*, "to"; *caus-a*, "a judicial process"] ("To bring to a judicial process"; hence) *To accuse*.—Pass.: *ac-cūs-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

ācerb-e, adv. [*ācerb-us*, "harsh"] ("After the manner of the *acerbus*"; hence, "harshly, bitterly"; hence) 1. *Painfully; with pain or sorrow*.—2. Comp.: *Too painfully; with too much pain or sorrow*:—*si acerbius inopiam ferrent, if they endured the scarcity with too much pain (to themselves), i. e. if they found the scarcity too severe to be endured*, ch. 17. *Comp.*: *ācerb-ius*; Sup.: *ācerb-issime*.

ācerb-itas, *itātis*, f. [*ācerb-us*, "harsh"] ("The quality of the *acerbus*"; hence, "harshness"; hence) *Trouble, annoyance, vexation, affliction*, etc.;—at ch. 17 in plur.

ācerb-ius, comp. adv.; see *ācerbe*.

āc-erbus, *erba*, *erbum*, adj. [root *ac*, whence *ac-ūo*, "to sharpen, make pointed"] ("Sharpened"; hence, "sharp, pointed"; hence, "harsh to the taste"; hence) Of things: *Bitter, grievous, sad, troublesome, severe*.

ācer-rīme, sup. adv.; see *ācrīter*.

āc-īes, *īei*, f. [*ac*, root of

âc-ûo, "to sharpen"] ("An edge or sharp edge"; hence)
 1. Milit. t. t.: *Order, or line, of battle.*—2. *Battle.*—3. *An army, especially one drawn up for battle.*

ac-quîro, quîsîvi, quîsîtum, quîrère, 3. v. a. [for ad-quæro; fr. âd, denoting "completeness"; quæro, in force of "to get, obtain"] *To get, obtain, gain, procure.*

âcr-îter, adv. [âcer, acr-is, "sharp"] 1. Pos.: *Sharply, vigorously, fiercely.*—2. Comp. as modified Sup.: *Very vigorously*; ch. 70.—3. Sup.: With reference to an engagement: *Most fiercely*:—quum acerrîme comminus pugnâretur, (*when it was fought most fiercely hand-to-hand*; i. e.) *when there was a most fierce hand-to-hand fight*, ch. 50.  Comp.: âcr-îus; Sup.: âcer-rîme.

âcrîus, comp. adv.; see âcrîter.

âcûtissîmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see âcûtus.

âcû-tus, ta, tum, adj. [âcû-o, "to sharpen"] ("Sharpened"; hence) Of stakes, etc.: *Sharp, pointed, etc.*  (Comp.: âcût-îor); Sup.: âcût-issîmus.

âd, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, up to.*—2. *Near, by, at.*—3. *Towards, in the direction of.*—4. *To or for.*—5. With a

Gerund or Gerundive: *For the purpose of.*—6. *According to, after.*—7. In replies: *To, unto.*—8. In time: a. *To, on*:—ad diem, *to the day*; i. e. *on the very day.*—b. Of a point of time: *To, up to, until, till*:—ad solis occasum, *till sunset*, ch. 80.—9. Of accidents, contingencies, etc.: *For, against*; ch. 65.

âdactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of âdîgo.

âd-æquo, æquâvi, æquâtum, æquâre, 1. v. a. [âd, "to"; æquo, "to make equal"] *To make equal to in height; to raise to a level with.*

addendus, a, um, Gerundive fr. addo:—ad hæc opera addendum (supply esse), (*that it must be added*; i. e.) *that an addition must be made to these works*, ch. 73 [§§ 158; 144].

ad-dîco, dixi, dictum, dîcère, 3. v. a. [âd, "to"; dîco, "to speak"] ("To speak to" a matter; hence, in Law matters, "to award, or adjudge, to" one; hence) With Dat.: *To deliver up, consign, a person or thing to.*

addîtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of addo.

ad-do, dîdi, dîtum, dère, 3. v. a. [âd, "to"; do, "to put"] ("To put to or on to"; hence) *To add*; see affingo at end.—Pass.: ad-dor, dîtus sum, di.

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. n. [ād, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead*, or *bring, to or up*;—at ch. 4 folld. by *ad*.—2. *To lead on, induce, influence, urge*;—at ch. 50 folld. by Abl. of cause [§ 111] and *in* with Acc.;—at ch. 5 in pass. constr. folld. by Abl. of cause [§ 111].—Pass.: *ad-dūcor*, ductus sum, dūci.

adductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *addūco*.

ādšam, pres. subj. of 1. *ād-šo*.

ādemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ādīmo*.

1. *ād-šo*, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. and a. [ād, "to"; šo, "to go"] 1. Neut.: *To go to, approach*.—2. Act.: *To go to, approach*, a person or thing; ch. 4; cf., also, ch. 71.

2. *ād-šo*, adv. [prob. for *ād-šom*; fr. *ād*, "to or up to"; *šom* (= *šum*), old acc. of pron. is] ("To, or up to, this"; hence) 1. *So, so much, so very, to such a degree*.—2. With follg. ut: *So that, to such a degree that*.

ādšram, imperf. ind. of *adsum*.

ādesse, pres. inf. of *adsum*.

ādšundi, Gerund in *dī* fr. 1. *ādšo*.

ādhibendus, a, um, Gerundive of *ādhibeo*;—at ch. 77

supply *esse* with *ādhibendos* [§§ 158; 144, 2].

ād-hībēo, hībui, hībītum, hībēre, 2 v. n. [for *ād-hābēo*; fr. *ād*, "at"; *hābēo*, "to have"] ("To have at" a place; hence, "to bring to"; hence) 1. *To summon, send for*.—2. Folld. by *ad* with Acc.: *To admit* a person to a council, consultation, etc.; ch. 77.—Pass.: *ād-hībēor*, hībītus sum, hībēri.

ād-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [ād, in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort or encourage"] *To exhort or encourage*;—at ch. 17 folld. by Acc. and *de* with Abl.;—at ch. 40 folld. by Acc. and *ne* with Subj.

ād-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. n. [for *ād-āgo*; fr. *ād*, "to, up to"; *āgo*, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion to, or up to," a place; hence)

1. Of cattle as Object: *To drive to* a place; *to drive up*.

2. Folld. by Acc. of person and Abl. *jurejurando*: *To put* a person *to an oath*; *to cause* a person *to take an oath*; *to bind* a person *by an oath*;—at ch. 77 in pass. construction.

—Pass.: *ād-īgor*, actus sum, īgi.

ād-īmo, ēmi, emptum, īn-ēre, 3. v. n. [for *ād-ēmo*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *ēmo*, "to take"]

("To take to" one's self from

another; hence) *To take away*.
—Pass.: **ād-īmor**, emptus
sum, imi.

ādīre, pres. inf. of 1. **ādēo**.

ādīt, 3. pers. sing. pres.
ind. of 1. **ādēo**.

ādī-tus, tūs, m. [**ādēo**, "to
go to," through root **ADI**]
("A going to"; hence) 1.
Means of approach, access.
—2. *An approach, entrance*,
etc.

adjēci, perf. ind. of **adjicō**.

ad-jicō, jēci, jectum, jicēre,
3. v. a. [for **ad-jācō**; fr. **ād**;
jācō, "to cast"] 1. [**ād**, "in
addition"] ("To cast in addi-
tion"; hence) *To add*.—2.
[**ād**, "on or upon"] *To cast*,
or *throw, upon*.—Pass.: **ad-**
jicior, jectus sum, jici.

adjūdīcātus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of **adjūdīco**;—at ch. 37
adjūdīcātum (supply *esse*) is
the plup. inf. pass. of **ad-**
jūdīco.

ad-jūdīco, jūdīcāvi, jūdīc-
ātum, jūdīcāre, 1. v. a. [**ād**,
"to"; **jūdīco**, in force of "to
award"] With Acc. of thing
and Dat. of person: *To award*,
or *adjudge*, something to a
person;—at ch. 37 in pass.
construction; for the circum-
stance there referred to see
ch. 33 at end.

adjunctūrus, a, um, P. fut.
of **adjungo**;—at ch. 29 **ad-**
junctūrum (supply *esse*) is the
inf. fut. of **adjungo**, and its

Subject is the Acc. *se* which
is to be supplied.

adjunctus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of **adjungo**.

adjungendus, a, um, Ger-
undive of **adjūvo**.

ad-jungo, junxi, junctum,
jungēre, 3. v. a. [**ād**, "to";
jungo, "to join"] 1. *To join*
to or on; to annex, attach,
etc.—2. *To attach to a cause*,
person, etc.—3. *To add*.—
Pass.: **ad-jungor**, junctus
sum, jungi.

adjūvābat; see **adjūvo**,
no. 2, b.

ad-jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre,
1. v. n. and a. [**ād**, "without
force"; **jūvo**, "to assist"] 1.
Neut.: *To give assistance*;
to assist, help, aid, etc.—2.
Act.: a. *To help, aid, assist*,
forward, etc.—b. *To animate*,
encourage.—Impers. imperf.
ind.: *It encouraged*; ch. 55,
where the Subject of **ad-**
jūvābat is the clause *quodd . . .*
vidērētur [§ 157; Notes on
Syntax, p. 149, b (5)].

ad-mātūro, mātūrāvi, mā-
tūrātum, mātūrāre, 1. v. a.
[**ād**, "without force"; **mātūro**,
"to ripen"] *To ripen, bring*
to maturity;—at ch. 54 in
figurative force.—Pass.: **ad-**
mātūror, mātūrātus sum,
mātūrāri.

administrandus, a, um,
Gerundive of **administro**;—
at ch. 36 supply *esse* with

administrandum [§§ 158; 144, 2]; quid (acc.) is the Subject of administrandum esse; and the clause seu quid communicandum (sc. esse), seu quid administrandum (sc. esse) is the Subject of the impers. verb vidērētur [§ 157].

administrans, ntis, P. pres. of administro.

ad-mīnistro, mīnistrāvi, mīnistrātum, mīnistrāre, 1. v. a. [ād, "to"; mīnistro, "to act the part of a minister or servant"] ("To act the part of a minister to"; hence) 1. *To take in hand, manage; to execute, carry out, perform*; —at ch. 61 without nearer Object expressed.—2. Of war: *To manage, conduct*.—Pass.: **ad - mīnistror**, mīnistrātus sum, mīnistrāri.

ad-mīror, mīrātus sum, mīrāri, 1. v. dep. [ād, "without force"; mīror, "to wonder"] *To wonder or be astonished*.

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [ād, "to"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go to" one's self; hence) Of crime, a disgraceful act, etc.: *To incur, commit*.

ad-mōdum, adv. [ād, "according to"; mōdum, acc. of mōdus, "measure"] ("According to measure"; hence) 1. With Adj. or Adv.: *Ex-*

ceedingly, very.—2. With verbs: *Exceedingly, too much; very, or too, greatly*; ch. 29.

ādōlesc-ens, entis, comm. gen. [P. pres. and pa. of ādōlesc-o, "to grow up," used as Subst.] ("One growing up"; hence) *A young person of either sex; a young man*.

ādōriantur, 3. pers. plur. pres. subj. of ādōrīor.

ād-ōrīor, ortus sum, ōrīri, 4. v. dep. [ād, "against"; ōrīor, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail*.—The second and third persons of the present Subj., and the third person of the perf. Subj., are used in positive clauses, like the Greek Optative, to express "a wish or desire." When thus employed, it is called "Subjunctivus Optativus:"—*adoriantur, let them attack = I would that they should attack*, ch. 66.

ādōrīri, pres. inf. of ād-ōrīor.

ādortus, a, um, P. perf. of ādōrīor.

ad-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [ād, "at"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at" a place, etc.; hence) *To be present; to be at hand*; —at ch. 62 ādērat is folld. by Dat. [§ 107, or § 107, b].

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advēn-īo, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person or thing;

hence, the act being regarded as complete) *Arrival*.

adversārius, īi, m. [adj. *adversārius*, "standing opposite, opposed," used as Subst.] ("One standing opposite or opposed"; hence) *An opponent, adversary*.

1. adver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for *advert-sus*; fr. *advert-o*, "to turn towards"] ("Turned towards"; hence) **1. Opposite, contrary**;—*flumine adverso* (Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a]), (*the stream being contrary*; i. e.) *up the stream*, ch. 60.—**2. Unfavourable, adverse**:—*res adversæ*, (*unfavourable circumstances*; i. e.) *misfortunes, disasters*, ch. 30.

advōcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *advōco*.

ad-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. [ād, "to"; vōco, "to call"] ("To call to" one's self; hence) *Of an assembly, etc.: To summon, convene*.—Pass.: **ad-vōcor**, vōcātus sum, vōcāri.

ad-vōlo, vōlāvi, vōlātum, vōlāre, 1. v. n. [ād, "to or towards"; vōlo, "to fly"] ("To fly to or towards"; hence) *To fly to in a figurative sense; to hurry forwards, hasten onwards*.

ædific-ium, īi, n. [ædific-o, "to build"] *A building of any kind*.

Ædīi, ōrum, m. plur. *The*

Ædii; a people of Gallia Celtica, in the modern Departments of Côte d'Or, la Nièvre, Saône et Loire, and Rhône.—In Sing.: **Ædūs**, i, m. *One of the Ædii; an Ædian*.—Hence, **Ædūs**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Ædii; Ædian*.

Ædūs, i; **Ædūs**, a, um; see *Ædūi*.

æquior, us; **æquissimus**, a, um; see *æquus*.

æqu-us, a, um, adj. ("Pertaining to one" kind, nature, etc.; hence) **1. Level, smooth**.—**2. Just, equitable, etc.**—**3. Favourable, advantageous**.—**4. Of the mind, etc.: Calm, composed, tranquil**.—Comp.: *æquior*; Sup.: *æquissimus* [akin to Sans. *ekas*, "one"].

æs-tas, tātis, f. ("The burning season"; hence) *Summer* [prob. akin to *αἶθερ*, "to burn or be hot"].

æs-tīmo, tīmāvi, tīmātum, tīmāre, 1. v. a. [prob. for *ær-tīmo*, fr. *æs*, *ær-is*, "money"] ("To calculate the money value of a thing"; hence) *Morally: To estimate, value, put a value upon, weigh*:—*multò illa grāvius æstīmāre*, *he estimated those things much more seriously*, i. e. he took a much graver, or more serious, view of those things, ch. 14 at end (see

below, N.B.) :—*quorum salutem neque propinqui negligere, neque civitas levi momento aestimare posset, whose safety neither their relatives could neglect, nor the state estimate (at a trifling importance; i.e.) as of little worth*, ch. 39 at end. In this last passage the verb *posset* belongs to both *propinqui* and *civitas*, but takes the number of *civitas* (i.e. the sing.), nearest to which it is placed; *levi momento* is the Abl. of "worth or value."—N.B. When a person's language is indirectly reported (oblique narration), i.e. when the writer uses his own words to express what another said, then the leading verb, which would be in the indicative if the speaker gave the statement as his own, is put in the infinitive.

æt-as, tātis, f. [for *æv-tas*; fr. *æv-um*, "age"] ("The state of *ævum*"; hence) 1. *Age, time of life*.—2. *Old age*;—at ch. 30 *pari ætate* is the Abl. of quality [§ 115].

æt-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [contr. fr. *ætāt-ernus*; fr. *æt-as, ætāt-is*, in force of "time"] ("Pertaining to *æt-as*"; hence, with accessory notion of duration) *Everlasting, perpetual*.

affectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of afficō.

af-fēro, at-tūli, al-lātum, af-ferre, 3. v. a. [for *ad-fēro*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *fēro*, "to bring"]

1. Of a reason, cause, etc. : *To bring forward, adduce, allege*, etc.—2. Of a report, message, tidings, etc. : *To bring*, etc.—3. *To cause, occasion, bring*, etc.; ch. 10.—Pass. : *af-fēror, allātus sum, afferri*.

af-ficō, fēcī, sectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for *ad-fācō*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *fācō*, "to do"] ("To do" something "to" a person or thing; hence) 1. *To treat or use* either well or ill.—2. With Acc. of person or thing and Abl. of thing : *To affect* a person, or thing, *with* something; usually rendered by a verb or verbal expression akin to the Lat. Abl. : e.g. *afficere aliquem dolore, to grieve or annoy one*; and in Pass. construction, *affici dolore, to be grieved or annoyed*:—*magno incommodo afficiebat, he greatly inconvenienced or embarrassed*, ch. 16;—in Pass. construction : *multā difficultate afficiebatur, he was brought into great difficulty*, ch. 6 :—*magnā sollicitudine affectus, filled with great anxiety*, ch. 40.—Pass. : *af-ficior, sectus sum, fici*.

af-fingo, finxi, fictum, fing-ere, 3. v. a. [for *ad-fingo*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *fingo*, "to form or fashion"] ("To form, or

fashion, a thing and put it to, or on to, another"; hence) With Acc. and Dat. [§§ 96; 106; (4), a]: *To attach, annex*; —at ch. 1 the Acc. of thing is the neut. demonstr. pron. *id*, which is omitted before the relative *quod*, and which, moreover, belongs to *addunt* as well as *affingunt*; cf., also, *qui*.

affirmā-tio, *tīōnis*, f. [affirm(a)-o, "to affirm"] ("An affirming"; hence) *An affirmation, asseveration, averment*; —at ch. 30 fold. by Subjective Gen. [§ 127].

āfūi, perf. ind. of *absum*.

Agedincum (**Agetincum**), i; see *Agendicum*, N.B.

Agendicum, i, n. *Agendicum* (now *Sens* in Champagne, according to some; according to others *Provins*); a town of Gallia Lugdunensis; —at ch. 10 *Agendici* is Gen. denoting a place [§ 121, B, a]; —at ch. 62 *Agendicum* is the Acc. of motion to a place, or of the place "whither" [§ 101]. —N.B. In some editions this word is given as *Agedincum* or *Agetincum*.

āgendus, a, um, Gerundive of *āgo*: —ad *conventus agendos*, *for the purpose of holding courts of justice*, ch. 1. [§ 143]; —at ch. 36 *āgendum* (supply *esse*) is used as an impers. pass. verb [§ 144, 1]: *non prius agendum (sc. esse)*

quām, (*that it must not be acted*; i. e.) *that action must not be taken . . . before that*; —but at ch. 52 the construction of *agendum* (supply *esse*) is to be referred to [§ 144, 2]: *quid agendum, what must be done, or what course of action must be pursued*.

āger, *agri*, m.: 1. *A field, land*. —2. Plur.: *The fields, the country*. —3. *Territory, district* [akin to Sans. *ajr-as*, Gr. *ἀγρ-ός*; cf. English *acres*].

agger, *ēris*, m. [*aggēr-o*, "to bring to"] ("That which is brought to" a place; hence)

1. *Materials* for forming a work of any kind; e. g. *rubbish, earth, stones, wood, etc.* —2. Military term: *A mound*.

āgītātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *āgīto*.

āg-īto, *ītāvi*, *ītātum*, *ītāre*, 1. v. a. intens. [*āg-o*, "to set in motion"] ("To set much in motion"; hence) *To speak, talk, treat of, or about, a thing; to discuss, etc.* —Pass.: *āg-ītor*, *ītātus sum*, *ītāri*.

ag-men, *mīnis*, n. [*āg-o*, "to set in motion"] ("That which is set in motion"; hence) Milit. t. t.: 1. *An army on march, a column*: —*primum agmen, the van, or front, of an army*, ch. 67: —*novissimum agmen, the rear*, ch. 68. —2. *March, line of march*.

āgo, ēgi, actum, āgēre, 3. v. n. ("To put, or set, in motion"; hence) 1. *To drive off or away*;—in connexion with *præda*, it applies to cattle or persons; while *fero* refers to things without life.

—2. Of a court of justice, etc.: *To hold*.—3. *To do, act*, etc.;—at ch. 17 without nearer Object.—4. Of inanimate Objects: *To move, impel, push forward, bring up*:—*vineas āgēre, to push forward, or bring up, the vineæ*.—Pass.: **āgor**, actus sum, āgi [Gr. ἄγω].

ālācer, cris, cre, adj. *Lively, brisk, quick, eager, prompt*, etc.

ālātur, 3. pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *ālo*.

Alesia, æ, f. *Alesia* (now *Alise* or *Ste. Reine d'Alise*); a town of the Mandubii;—at ch. 77 *Alesia* is Gen. denoting at a place [§ 121, B, a];—at ch. 68 *Alesiam* is Acc. of motion to a place or of the place "whither" [§ 101].

ālīcūjus, gen. sing. of *ālīqui* and *ālīquis*.

ālīēn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. 7. a. [*ālīēn-us*] ("To make a person or thing *alienus*"; hence, "to make over or transfer to another"; hence) *To alienate, estrange*; ch. 10.

ālī-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [*ālī-us*, "another"] *Of, or belonging to, another or others*.

ālīquam, fem. acc. sing. of *ālīqui*; ch. 54.

ālīqu-ando, adv. [*ālīqu-i*, "some"] 1. *At some time*.—2. *At length, now at last*.

ālī-qui, qua, quod (Gen.: *ālīcūjus*; Dat.: *ālīcui*; Plur.: *ālī-qui*, quæ, qua), indef. pron. adj. [*ālī-us*, *qui* (indefinite pron.), "any"] ("Another be it any"; hence) *Some*.

ālīquid, nom. and acc. neut. sing. of *ālīquis*.

ālī-quis, quid (Gen.: *ālīcūjus*; Dat.: *ālīcui*; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [*ālī-us*; *quis*] *Some one, somebody; something; any one, anything*.—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of = some*.

ālī-iter, adv. [*āl-is*, old form of *ālī-us*] *In another manner, otherwise*:—*nec janī aliter sentire . . . quīn, (and did not now think otherwise . . . but that; i. c.) and were now of an opinion . . . that*, ch. 44.

ālī-ius, īa, īud (Gen.: *ālīus*; Dat.: *ālīū*), adj.: 1. *Another, other, of many*:—*quid aliud . . . nisi, (what other thing . . . except; i. c.) what else . . . but*, ch. 77;—*alio loco . . . atque, at another place . . . than*, ch. 33.—As Subst.: *a. ālīus, ālīus*, m. sing.: *Another person, another*.—*b.*

ālūd, ālius, n. sing. : *Another thing*.—c. **ālī, ōrum**, m. plur. *Other persons, others*.—d. **ālīa, ōrum**, n. plur. *Other things*.—2. Distributively, whether as adj. or subst. : **ālūs . . . ālius, one . . . another**;—**ālīi . . . ālii, some . . . others.—3. *Of another kind, another, other, different*:—*longè aliud consilium . . . atque, by far another kind of plan . . . than, or a widely different plan . . . from that*, ch. 53.—4. *The remaining, remainder of*.—As Subst. : **ālīi, ōrum**, m. plur. *The rest, the others* [akin to *ἀλλ-ος*].**

allātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *affēro*.

al-līcō, lexi, lectum, līcēre, 3. v. a. [for *ad-lācō*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *lācō*, "to allure"] *To allure or entice; to draw to one's self by allurements*.

Allōbrōges, um (Acc. *Allobrogas*, ch. 64), m. plur. ("People of another land") *The Allobroges*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis [Celtic word].

āl-o, ūi, ītum and tum, ēre, 3. v. a. : 1. *To nourish, maintain*.—2. *Of a state: To support, foster, cherish*.—3. *Of a dispute, etc.: To foster, keep up*.—Pass. : **āl-or, tus sum**, i [akin to Gr. *ἀλ-θω*, "to make to grow"].

al-ter, tēra, tērum (Gen. :

alterius; Dat. : **altēri**), adj. [akin to *āl-iūs*, "another"]

1. *One, another; the one, or the other, of two*:—*alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other*;—at ch. 32 the first *alterum* is folld. by a Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130].—2. *The second*.—As Subst. : *A second man, a second*; ch. 25.

alter-nus, na, num, adj. [alter, "another"] ("Pertaining to *alter*"; hence) *One after another, by turns, alter-nate*.

altissimus, a, um; see *altus*.

alt-ītūdo, ītūdīnis, f. [altus, "high," also "deep"] ("The quality of the *altus*"; hence) 1. *Height*:—for in *altitudinem*, see 1. in, no. 2, h.—2. *Depth*:—*eādem altitudīne, of the same depth* (Abl. of quality [§ 115]), ch. 72.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*āl-o*, "to nourish"] ("Nourished; grown great, or increased, by nourishment"; hence) 1. *High, lofty*;—at ch. 22 folld. by Acc. of "Measure of Space" [§ 102, 2]:—*altum pedes septuaginta, seventy feet high, or in height*.—2. *Deep*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp. : **alt-ior**; Sup. : **alt-issimus**.

ālūissem, plup. subj. of *ālo*. **Ambiāni, ōrum**, m. plur. *The Ambiāni*; a people of Gallia Belgica, whose chief town was *Samārobriva*, now

Amiens according to some, according to others **St. Quentin**.

Ambibāri (**Ambibārī**), ōrum, m. plur. *The Ambibari* (or *Ambibarii*); a people of Gallia Armorica.

Ambibārī, ōrum; see **Ambibāri**.

Ambivarēti, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Ambivarēti*; a Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the **Ambarri**.—2. *The country of the Ambivareti*.

Ambluarēti, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ambluarēti*; a Gallic people subject to the **Ædui**; ch. 75, where the reading of some editions is **Ambivaretis** (dat. plur.).

amfractus, ūs; see **anfractus**.

amic-ītīa, ītīæ, f. [**amicus**, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) 1. *Friendship*.—2. *A league of amity, alliance*.

1. **ām-īcus**, īca, icum, adj. [**ām-o**, "to love"] *Loving, friendly, kind*.—As Subst.: **āmīcus**, i, m. *A friend*. ~~Comp.~~ (Comp.: **āmīc-ior**); Sup.: **āmīc-issimus**.

2. **āmīcus**, i; see 1. **āmīcus**.

āmissent, 3. pers. plur. plup. subj. of **āmitto**;—at ch. 44 the pluperf. Subj. is used in the force of a future-perfect.—**N.B.** The Subj. mood

has no future tenses of its own. This deficiency is supplied by the other tenses of the Subj., the pres. and imperf. supplying the place of the simple future; the perf. and plup. that of the future-perfect.

āmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **āmitto**.—As Subst.: **āmīssa**, ōrum, n. plur. *The things that had been, or were, lost*; ch. 15.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [**ā**, "from"; **mitto**, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose*.—Pass.: **ā-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

ampl-ītūdo, ītūdīnis, f. [ampli-us, in the force of "distinguished, noble," etc.] ("The quality of the *amplius*"; hence) Of persons: *Dignity*.

ampli-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. sing. of **amplior**, comp. of **amplus**, "ample"] ("More amply"; hence) 1. Of time: *Longer, further, etc.*—2. Of degree, number, etc.: *More*:—non **amplius** digitis quatuor, *not more than, or beyond, four inches*, ch. 73 [§ 124].—3. As a mere adverbial modification of number, time, etc., without influencing the construction of the case to which it is attached: *More*:—**amplius** viginti urbes, *twenty cities (and)*

more, or above twenty cities, ch. 15.

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am (= ambi), "around"; pl-ĕo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) 1. *Ample, extensive*.—2. *Noble, distinguished, illustrious*.—3. *Splendid, magnificent*.—4. *Abundant, copious*, etc.  Comp.: ampl-ior; Sup.: ampl-issimus.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] 1. Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: *Or*:—an . . . an, *whether . . . or*.—2. In direct questions, when no interrogative clause precedes, an interrogation must be supplied from the preceding context, and *an* must be rendered by *Or*:—quasi vero consilii sit res, ac non necesse sit nobis Gergoviam contendere, etc. *An dubitamus, quin? etc., as if indeed it be a matter of (or for) deliberation, and it be unnecessary for us to proceed to Gergovia, etc.* (Supply, *Is it a matter of deliberation, and is it unnecessary? etc.*) *Or do we doubt, that etc.*, ch. 38. This mode of construction implies that the answer cannot be doubtful. While such, however, is the grammatical explanation of the use of *an* in direct clauses, the fact is commonly over-

looked, and *an* is regarded as having no power.—For ne . . . an, see ne.

an-cep-s, an-cĭpĭt-is, adj. [for an-capit-s; fr. an (= ambi), "around, round about"; cāput, cāpĭt-is, "a head"] ("Having heads round about" one, i. e. before and behind; hence, "two-headed"; hence, "double, twofold"; hence) *Doubtful, undecided, uncertain*.

Andes, ūm, m. plur. *The Andes* (otherwise called *Andegavi* and *Andecavi*); a Gallic tribe, in the district of the modern Anjou.

anfrac-tus (amfrac-tus), tūs, m. [aufringo (or amfringo), "to wind around," through verbal root anfrag or amfrag (= an or am, forms of ambi, "around," when used in composition; frag, root of frango (in composition fringo), "to break")] ("A winding around"; hence) *A circuitous road, a winding path*.

angust-ia, iārum, f. plur. [angust-us, "narrow"] ("The state of the *angustus*"; hence) 1. *Narrowness*.—2. *A narrow part of a road, etc.*

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for angor-tus; fr. angor, "compression"] ("Provided with *angor*"; hence, "drawn together"; hence) *Narrow, contracted, close*.  Comp.:

angust-ior; Sup.: angust-issimus.

ānimadversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ānimadverto.

ānim-adverto, adverti, adversum, advertēre, 3. v. a. [ānim-us, "the mind"; ad-vertō, "to turn towards"] ("To turn the mind towards" a thing; hence) 1. *To perceive, notice, observe.*—2. Impers. perf. pass.: ānimadversum est, *It was perceived or noticed*;—at ch. 24 the Subject of animadversum est is the clause fumare aggērem [§§ 156 (3); 157].—Pass.: ānim-adverto, adversus sum, adverti.

ān-īmus, īmi, m. ("The rational soul, or intellectual principle," in man; hence) 1. *Mind.*—2. *Disposition, character.*—3. *Courage, spirit.*—4. *Haughtiness of spirit, arrogance.*—5. *Gratification of the mind, pleasure, amusement*:—animi causā, *for the sake of amusement*, ch. 77 [akin to Sans. root AN, "to breathe"].

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) Of time: *A year*;—at ch. 17 annos is Acc. of "Duration of time" [§ 102, (1)]; so, annum, ch. 32 [akin to Sans. AM, "to go"; am-ati, "time"; also to Gr. ἔν-ος = ἐν-ιαυτός, "a year"].

ante, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: *Before, previously*:—paulo antè, *a little before*, ch. 4.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Before* [akin to Sans. ati, "beyond"; Gr. ἀντί, "over against"].

ant-ēā, adv. [prob. for ant-eam; fr. an-te, "before"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this, that"] ("Before this or that time") *Formerly, previously.*

antē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [ante, "before"; cēdo, "to go"] 1. *To go on forwards or in advance.*—2. With Acc. dependent on prep. in verb: a. *To go on before, precede.*—b. *To exceed, surpass*, etc.; ch. 54.

antēcesseram, plup. ind. of antēcēdo.

antēcessisse, perf. inf. of antēcēdo.

antē-vertendus, n, um, Gerundive of antēverto;—at ch. 7 supply esse with antēvertendum [§ 144].

antē-verto, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. n. and a. [ante, "before"; ver-to, "to turn"] ("To turn" one's self "before or in front of" something; hence, "to go before, precede"; hence) In estimation: With Dat. of thing: 1. *To place before, prefer to.*—2. Impersonal pass. Gerundive construction [§ 144]: antē-

vertendum (supply *esse*), *That it must be placed before*:—*Cæsar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut, etc., Cæsar thought that (it must be placed before all his plans, that, i. e.) . . . must be preferred to all (other) plans, ch. 7.*

antiqu-itus, adv. [*antiquus*, "ancient"] 1. *Anciently, of old, in former times.*—2. *From ancient, or remote, times.*

ant-iquus, *iqua*, *iquum*, adj. [*ant-e*, "before"] ("Belonging to *ante*"; hence) *Former, ancient, old.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *antiqu-ior*; Sup.: *antiqu-issimus*.

Antistius, ii, m. *Antistius*; a Roman name; see *Reginus*.

Antōnius, ii, m. *Antonius* (*Marcus*); one of *Cæsar's* lieutenants, who acted a very important part in the siege of *Alesia*. He is commonly known as *Mark Antony*, the Roman triumvir.

āpert-e, adv. [*āpert-us*, "open"] ("After the manner of the *apertus*") *Openly, plainly, without disguise, obviously.*

āper-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*āper-īo*, "to uncover"] 1. *Uncovered, open.*—2. *Of places: Open, clear.*—3. *Un-defended, unprotected, exposed*:—*ab latere aperto, on the exposed flank, i. e. exposed*

to the enemy, ch. 50.—*As* Subst.: *āperti, ōrum*, m. *plur.* *Those who are, etc., undefended, i. e. by armour; or, those who are, etc., exposed, i. e. to the weapons of the enemy.*

ap-pāro, *pārāvi*, *pārātum*, *pārāre*, 1. v. a. [*for ad-pāro*; fr. *ād*, "without force"; *pāro*, "to prepare"] *To prepare, make ready, etc.*

appellātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 1. *appello*.

1. **ap-pell-o**, *āvi*, *atum*, *āre* [*for ad-pell-o*; fr. *ād*, "towards"; *pell-o*, "to bring"] 1. v. a. (*In reflexive force*: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him, etc.; hence) 1. *To address, accost, speak to.*—2.: a. With second Acc. [§ 99]: *To call a person, or thing, that which is denoted by second Acc.*—

b. Pass. with Nom. [§ 87, D, a]: *To be called or named.*—3. *To appeal, or apply, to; to entreat, request, etc.*—Pass.: **ap-pell-or**, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

2. **ap-pello**, *pūli*, *pulsus*, *pellēre*, 3. v. a. [*for ad-pello*; fr. *ād*, "to or towards"; *pello*, "to drive or move"] ("To drive, or move, to or towards"; hence) Of a ship: *To bring, or conduct, to a place, etc.*—Pass.: **ap-pell-or**, *pulsus sum*, *pellī*.

ap-pēto, *pētīvi* or *pētīi*, *pēt-ītum*, *pētēre*, 3. v. n. and a. [*for ad-pēto*; fr. *ād*, "to-

wards"; pēto, in etymological force of "to fly"] ("To fly towards"; hence) 1. Neut.: Of the dawn, etc.: *To draw nigh, approach, be at hand.* —2. Act.: *To seek, or strive, after; to aim at.*

ap-prōbo, prōbāvi, prōbātum, prōbāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-prōbo; fr. ād, in "strengthening" force"; prōbo, "to approve"] *To approve, approve of, etc.; to assent to, to favour.*

apprōpinquāssem for ap-prōpinquāvissem, plup. subj. of **apprōpinquo**.

ap-prōpinquo, prōpinquāvi, prōpinquātum, prōpinquāre, 1. v. n. [for ad-prōpinquo; fr. ād, "without force"; prōpinquo, "to draw near"] *To draw near, approach*; —sometimes folld. by Dat. [§ 106, (1)].

aptissimus, a, um, sup. adj.; see **aptus**.

ap-tus, ta, tum, adj. [āp-īo or āp-o, "to lay hold of"] ("Laying hold of"; hence, "joined, fastened," etc.; hence) *Suited, fitted, fit, suitable, etc.*

Comp.: apt-ior; Sup.: apt-issimus.

āp-ud, prep. gov. acc. [prob. id.] 1. Of persons: a. *With, near to, near.*—b. *Before, in the presence of.*—c. *Among, with, etc.*—2. Of place: a. *At, near.*—b. *In.*

āqu-a, æ, f. *Water* [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

Gallie War, Book VII.

Aquītāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Aquitani*; a people of Southern Gaul.—Hence, **Aquītānia**, ïe f. *Aquitania*, or the country of the Aquitani.

Aquītānia, æ; see **Aquītāni**.

Arar, āris, m. *The Arar* (otherwise called *Sauconna*, whence the modern name *Saône*); a river of Gaul.

arbītr-ium, īi, n. [arbīter, arbitri-i, "one who treats a thing according to his own will; a master," etc.] ("The thing belonging to an arbiter"; hence) *Will, pleasure, free-will, etc.*

arbītr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [arbīter, arbitri-i, "an umpire"] ("To act the part of an arbiter"; hence) *To hold as true in one's mind; to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think, etc.*

arbor, ōris, f. *A tree.*

arcessitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **arcesso**.

ar-ces-so, sīvi, sītum, sēre, 3. v. a. [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar = ād, "to"; cēd-o, "to go"] (In causative force: "to cause to go, or come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for, etc.*—Pass.: **ar-cessor**, sītus sum, (inf. as if of 4th Conj.) siri.

ardūus, ūa, ūum, adj.: 1. *High, lofty, steep.*—2. *Difficult, arduous* [akin to Sans. *ardva*; Gr. *ἀρδύς*].

Arecomīci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Arecomici*; a division of the Volcæ.

arg-entum, enti, n.: 1. *Silver*.—2. *Silver plate* [akin to Sans. *raj-atam*, "silver," as "the shining thing"; fr. root *RAJ*, "to shine"; cf. *ἀργυρος*].

ār-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [ār-ēo, "to be dry"] *Dry*.

ārīes, īētis, m. ("A ram"; hence) A military engine: *A ram, a battering-ram*; a long beam, sometimes as much as a hundred feet in length, to which was attached at one end a mass of iron in the shape of a ram's head. It was suspended by ropes or chains to another beam lying across two balks of timber, and driven violently, again and again, against the wall of a beleaguered town, till a breach was made [akin to Gr. *ἔρρα-ος*].

Aristīus, īi, m. *Aristius*; a Roman centurion.

ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. *ἀρ-ω*, "to adapt"].

armandus, a, um, Gerundive of *arino*;—at ch. 31 supply *esse with armandos* [§ 158]; see, also, [§ 144, 2].

armā-tūra, tūræ, f. [arin(a)-o, "to arm"] ("An arming";

hence) *Armed soldiers or troops*:—*levis armatūra, light-armed soldiers*.

armātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *arino*.—As Subst.: **armāti**, ōrum, m. plur. *Armed men*.

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [arin-a, "arms"] *To furnish with arms or weapons; to arm, equip*.—Pass.: **armor**, ātus sum, āri.

Ar-mōr-īcus, īca, īcum, adj. *Armoric*; an appellation given to the states on the north-west coast of Gaul, including those in the tract of country between the Sequāna (Seine) and Liger (Loire) [ar = ād, "at or on"; mor = mar-e, "the sea"; and so, "on the sea or sea-coast"].

arrōgant-īa, īæ, f. [arrōgans, arrōgant-is, "arrogant"] ("The quality, or state, of the *arrōgans*"; hence) *Arrogance, presumption*.

art-e, adv. [art-us, "close"] *Closely*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: **art-īus**; (Sup.: **art-issīme**).

artific-īum, īi, n. [artifex, artific-is, "an artisan"] ("A thing pertaining to an *artifex*"; hence) *An employment, art, etc.*

artīor, us, comp. adj.; *seo artus*.

ar-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Joined, fastened"; hence) "narrow"; hence) *Of woods,*

etc.: Dense, thick. 

Comp.: art-ior Sup.: art-issimus.

Arverni, ōrum, m. plur.

1. *The Arverni*; a people of Gaul inhabiting that part of the country which is now called Auvergne. — Sing.:

Arvernus, i, m. *One of the Arverni*; an *Arvernian*.—2. *The country of the Arverni*.

Arvernus, i; see *Arverni*.

arz, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-ēo, "to enclose"] ("The enclosing thing"; hence) *A castle, citadel, fortress*.

ascendissent, 3. pers. plur. plup. subj. of *ascendo*; ch. 27; see *amississ* at end.

a-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-scando; fr. ād, in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] *To mount, climb, ascend*.

ascen-sus, sūs, m. [for a-scend-sus; fr. ascend-o] 1. *An ascending; a mounting or climbing*.—2. *An approach, an ascent*.

aspec-tus, tūs, m. [aspīcīo, "to see or look at," through true root ASPĒO] ("A seeing"; hence) 1. *A glance, look, sight*.—2. *Appearance, aspect*.

assīd-ūsus, ūn, ūnum, adj. [assīd-ēo, "to sit near"] ("Sitting near" to one; hence, "constantly residing" somewhere, "continually pre-

sent"; hence) *Constant, continual, uninterrupted*.

āt, conj. *But, yet* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. *ār-āp*, "but"].

at-que (contr. ac), conj.

[for ad-que; fr. ād, denoting "addition"; quē, "and"] 1.

And also; and.—2. With

comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.*:

Than.—3. After words denoting similarity, *etc.*: *As, with*.

—4. After simul: *As*.

Atrēbas, ātis; see *Atrēbātes*.

Atrēbātes, um, m. plur.

The Atrebatēs; a people of Gallia Belgica (in modern district of Artois, or Dép. du Pas-de-Calais). — Sing.: **Atrēbas**, ātis, m. *One of the Atrebatēs*.

attīgi, perf. ind. of *attingo*.

at-tingo, tīgi, tactum, ting-

ēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tango; fr.

ād, "against"; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch against,

or come in contact with" something; hence) 1. *To*

touch or border upon.—2. *To reach or arrive at*.

at-tribūo, tribūi, tribūtum,

tribūere, 3. v. a. [for ad-tribūo;

fr. ād, "to"; tribūo, "to give"] *To give, or assign, to*.

—Pass.: at-tribūor, tribūtus sum, tribūi.

attribūtus, a, um, P. perf.

pass. of attribūo.

attūli, perf. ind. of *affero*.

attūlisset, 3. pers. sing. plup. subj. of **affēro**.

auctōr-itas, **ītātis**, f. [auctōr, "a producer,"] ("The quality, etc., of the auctor"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight* of character, *influence*, *authority*;—at ch. 77 *magnæ auctoritatis* is Gen. of quality [§ 128]; cf., also, *maximæ auctoritatis*, ch. 55.

auct-umnus (**aut-**), **umni**, m. [auct-us, "an increase"] ("The thing pertaining to auctus"; hence) *The autumn*.

audāc-ia, **iæ**, f. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] ("The quality of the audax"; hence) *Boldness*, *daring*, *audacity*;—at ch. 5 *summæ audaciæ*, is Gen. of quality [§ 128].

audāc-ius; see **audacter**.

audac-ter, adv. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] *Boldly*, *with boldness*. **Comp.**: audāc-ius; Sup.: audac-issime.

audēant, 3. pers. plur. pres. subj. of **audēo**.—N.B. The subj. mood is employed at ch. 66 because the statement is in oblique narrative.

audēo, **ausus sum**, **audēre**, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare*, or *venture*, to do something.

aud-īo, **īvi** or **īi**, **ītum**, **īre**, 4. v. n. ("To give ear to"; hence) 1. *To hear*, *hear of*.—2. Pass. folld. by Inf.: *To be heard*, or *reported*, to do, etc.;

ch. 59.—3. *To hear*, *listen to*, *hearken to*, *give heed to*; ch. 20.

audīte, plur. pres. imperat. of **audīo**.

audī-tīo, **tīōnis**, f. [audī-o, "to hear"] ("A hearing"; hence) *Report*, *rumour*, as that which one hears.

audītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **audīo**;—but at ch. 3 *audita sunt* is 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. pass. of **audīo**.

augēo, **auxi**, **auctum**, **aug-ēre**, 2. v. n. *To increase*, *augment*.—Pass.: **augēor**, **auctus sum**, **augēri** [akin to *αὐξάνω*].

Aulerci, **ōrum**, m. plur. *The Aulerci*; a people of Celtic Gaul, divided into three branches; viz.: a. *The Aulerci Ebuovices* or *Eburōnes*.—b. *The Aulerci Cenomāni*.—c. *The Aulerci Brannovices*.

aur-is, **is**, f. [for **aud-is**; fr. **aud-īo**] ("The hearing thing"; hence) *An ear*.

ausus, a, um, P. perf. of **audēo**.

aut, conj.: 1. *Or*:—**aut** . . . **aut**, *either* . . . *or*.—2. In negative clauses = **neque**: *Nor*:—**neque** . . . **aut**, *neither* . . . *nor*, ch. 64.

aut-em, conj.: 1. *But*, *on the other hand*.—2. *Besides*, *further*, *moreover* [akin to *αὐτ-άρ*].

autumnus, i; see **auct-umnus**.

auxiliandum, Gerund in dum fr. auxiliōr.

auxilī-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [auxilī-um, "aid"] *To give aid or assistance; to help, assist.*

auxil-ium, īi, n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. auxil-is (= aug-sil-is fr. aug-ēo), "increasing"] ("The quality, or state, of the *auxilis*"; hence) 1. *Help, aid, assistance, succour.*—2. Plur.: *Auxiliary troops or forces; auxiliaries.*

Avariēnsis, e; see Avariē-um.

Avariēum, i, n. *Avaricum* (now *Bourges*); a town of the Bituriges;—at ch. 31 Avariēi is Gen. of the place "where" [§ 121, B, a]; cf. ch. 32.—Hence, **Avariē-ensis**, ense, adj.: *Of, or pertaining to, Avaricum.*

āvār-itīa, itīæ, f. [āvār-us, "covetous"] ("The quality of the *āvārus*"; hence) *Covetousness, avarice.*

ā-vēho, vexi, vectum, vēh-ēre, 3. v. a. [ā, "off, away"; vēho, "to carry"] *To carry off or away.*

ā-vertō, verti, versum, vert-ēre, 3. v. a. [ā, "away"; vertō, "to turn"] 1. *To turn away.*—2. *To turn aside, divert.*—Pass.: **ā-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

āvexi, perf. ind. of āvēho.

Bāsīlus, i, m. *Basīlus* (*Lucius Minucius*); one of Caesar's lieutenants [Βασίλειος, "king"].

bellandi, Gerund in di fr. bello.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [bell-um] *To wage, or carry on, war; to make war, to war.*

Bellocassi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Bellocassi*; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Bellovāci, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Bellovaci*; a people of Gallia Belgica.—2. *The country of the Bellovaci.*

b-ellum, elli, n. [old form dū-ellum; fr. dū-o, "two"] ("A contest, etc., between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare.*

bēn-e, adv. [bēn-us = bōn-us] *Well, successfully, to advantage, favourably.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: inēlius; Sup.: optime.

bēnē-fic-ium, īi, n. [for bēnē-fac-ium; fr. bēne, "well"; fac-īo, "to do"] ("A doing well" to one; hence) *Kindness, favour, benefit.*

bēnēvōlent-ia, iæ, f. [bēnē-vōlens, bēnēvōlent-is, "wishing well"] ("The condition, etc., of the *benevolens*"; hence) *Friendliness, friendship, good-will.*

Bibracte, is, n. *Bibracte* (afterwards called *Augusto-*

dūnum, now *Autun*); the chief town of the *Ædii*;—at ch. 63 Bibracte is the Abl. of place “where” [§ 121, B].—N.B. Neut. names of towns ending in *e* always make their Abl. in *e*.

bīdū-um, i, n. [*bīdū-us* (for *bī-dī-vus*), fr. *bī* (= bis), “twice”; *dī-es*, “a day”), “pertaining to two days”] *A space, or period, of two days; two days.*

bī-ni, *næ*, *na*, num. distributive adj. plur. [*bi* = bis, “twice”] (“Pertaining to twice”; hence) 1. *Two* distributively; i. e. *two apiece*.—2. With Plur. Subst.: *Two*.

bis, num. adv. [for *du-is*; fr. *dū-o*, “two”] *Twice*.

Bitūrīges, um, m. plur.: 1. *The Bituriges*; a people of Gallia Aquitania. Their chief town was Avaricum.—2. *The country of the Bituriges*.

Boia, æ; see *Boii*.

Boii, ōrum, m. plur. *The Boii*; a people of Gallia Lugdānensis, inhabiting the country now called the Bourbonnais.—Hence, *Boi-a*, æ, f. *Boia*; *the country of the Boii*.

bōna, ōrum; see *bōnus*.

bōnus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Good*, in the widest acceptance of the term.—2. *Favourable*.—3. *Wealthy, rich*.—As Subst.: *bōna*, ōrum, n. plur. *Wealth*,

riches, goods, property; ch. 3. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *mēlior*; Sup.: *optīmus*.

brāchium, īi, n. *An arm* [akin to *βραχίον*].

Brannovīces, um, m. plur. *The Brannovices* (otherwise called *Brannovii*); a tribe of the Auleri; see Auleri.

Brannovīi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Brannovii*; see Brannovices.

brēv-iter, adv. [*brēv-is*, “short”] (“After the manner of the *brevis*”; hence) *Shortly, briefly*.

Brītan-nīa, īæ, f. [*Brītan-ni*, “The Britons”] *The country of the Britanni; Britain*.

Brūt-us, i, m. [*brūt-us*, “dull, stupid”] *Brutus* (*Decimus Junius*, with the second cognomen of *Albinus*); one of Cæsar’s lieutenants, and subsequently one of his assassins.

C, abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabillōnum, i, n. *Cabillon-um* (now *Chalons sur Saône*); a town of the *Ædii*;—at ch. 90 Cabillōni is Gen. of the place “where” [§ 121, B, a].

Cabūrus, i, m. *Caburus* (*Catus Valerius*); a Gallic chieftain who had obtained the gift of Roman citizenship (*civitas*) from Caius Valerius Flaccus, as mentioned in Book 1, ch. 47.

căcūmen, ūis, n. [ăcūmen, "a thing sharpened"; hence, "a point"; with c prefixed] *The point, top, extremity, etc.* of a thing;—at ch. 73 used of the branches of trees.

căd-ăver, âveris, n. [căd-o, "to fall dead"] ("That which falls dead"; hence) *A dead body, corpse, carcase.*

Cadurci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cadurci*; a people of Gallia Narbōnensis.

căd-es, is, f. [căd-o, "to slay"] *A killing or slaying; slaughter, massacre.*

căer-îmōnîa, îmōnîæ, f. ("A making, or doing," something; hence, with especial reference to religion, etc., "a holy dread, awe, reverence"; hence) *A ceremony; a sacred rite* [akin to Sans. root **KRI**, "to make or do"].

Căesar, âris, m. ("Hairy One") *Căesar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the conqueror of Britain, afterwards the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. *keça*, "hair"].

Caius, i, m. *Caius*; a Roman prænomen; abbreviated C.

călămîtas, âtis, f. *Misfortune, disaster, calamity.*

Călêtes, um, m. plur. *The Calêtes* (called also *Calêti*); a people of Gallia Belgica,

prob. in the neighbourhood of the modern Rouen.

camp-ester, estris, estre, adj. [camp-us, "a plain; an even, or level, place"] ("Of, or pertaining to, a campus"; hence) 1. *In the plain.*—2. *Even, level, flat*; ch. 72.

campus, i, m. *An even place, a plain, a field* [prob. akin to Gr. *κήπος*, "a garden"].

Camulogĕnus, i, m. *Camulogĕnus*; a chieftain of the Aulerci.

căni; see căno, no. 2.

Canînius, îi, m. *Canînius* (*Caius*); one of Căesar's lieutenants.

căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, cănĕre, 3. v. n. ("To utter or produce melodious notes; to sound, sing, play"; hence) Of signals: 1. *To sound, or be sounded.*—2. Impers. inf. pass.: **căni**, *That it should be sounded, i. e. that the signal should be sounded*:—receptūi canī jussit, *ordered that (the signal should be sounded for a retreat; i. e.) a retreat should be sounded*, ch. 47 [akin to Sans. root **CAMS**, "to praise, to relate"].

căpiendus, a, um, Gerundive of căpiō;—at ch. 59 supply esse with capiendum; sibi is the dat. dependent on capiendum [§§ 158; 144, 2; 107, d].

căp-illuē, illi, m. ("The

thing pertaining to the head"; hence) *The hair* [of same affinity as caput; see caput].

căpio, cēpi, captum, cāpēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take*, in the widest sense of the word.—2. Of abstract things: *To take*:—cāpēre fugam, *to take flight, or to flight; to flee*.—3. Of arms: *To take up*.—4. *To take by force of arms, occupy, seize, etc.*—5. Of persons: *To take in battle, to make prisoner*.—6. Of a plan, etc.: *To form, to adopt*.—7. With reference to mental powers: *To win, or gain*, whether in a good or bad way; *to win, or gain, over; to influence*;—at ch. 21 cāpēre is used in a good sense with amicitia, in a bad sense with oratione subdola; further supply eas (= civitates) after capere.—Pass.: cāpio, cap-tus sum, cāpi.

cap-tivus, tīvi, m. [cāp-īo, "to take in war"] ("One taken in war"; hence) *A prisoner, captive*.

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cāpio.

cāp-ut, itis, n.: 1. *The head*.—2. *A person, a man, etc.*—3. *Life*:—capitis poena, (penalty of life, i. e.) *capital punishment*, ch. 71 [akin to Sans. kap-āla, Gr. κεφαλή].

cār-ō, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To shear or be shorn"; hence) *With Abl.* [§ 119, b]:

To be without; to be destitute or devoid of [καρ, a root of κείρω, "to shear"].

cārīor, us, comp. adj.; see carus.

Carnūtes, um, m. plur. *The Carnutes*; a people of Gaul on both sides of the Liger (Loire). Their chief town was Autricum (now Chartres).

carrus, i, m. *A two-wheeled cart for heavy loads*.

cārūōrim, perf. subj. of cārēo.

cā-rus, ra, rum, adj.: 1. *Beloved, dear*.—2. *Precious, valuable, etc.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: cār-īor; Sup.: cār-issimus [for cam-rus; akin to Sans. root KAM, "to love"].

cassis, idis, f. *A helmet of metal* [an Etruscan word].

castel-lum, li, n. dim. [for caster-lum; fr. castrum, cast(e)ri, "a fort"] *A small fort; a castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold*.

castra, ōrum, n. plur.: 1. *A camp or encampment*, as containing several soldiers' tents:—castra ponere, *to pitch a camp*:—castra facere, *to form a camp*.—2. *A day's march*:—quintis castris, *on the fifth day's march*, Abl. of time "when" [§ 120], ch. 36 [prob. for skad-tra; akin to Sans. root SKAD, "to cover"].

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. cād-o, "to fall out,

happen"] ("A falling out or happening"; hence) 1. *Event, circumstance, chance, accident.*—Adverbial Abl.: *casu*, *By chance, by accident*; ch. 20.

—2. *An adverse, or unfortunate, condition; evil plight, etc.*

causa, æ, f.: 1. *A cause, reason.*—2. *A pretext, pretence*:—per causam, *under the pretext*, ch. 9.—Adverbial Abl.: *causā*: With Gen. or Gerund in di: *For the purpose of; on account of.*—4. *A cause at law; a judicial process, lawsuit.*

Cavarillus, i, m. *Cavarillus*; a chieftain of the Ædūi.

cāvĕo, cāvi, cautum, cāvĕre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be on one's guard; to take care or precaution.*—2. a. *To procure, or take, bail or security.*—b. *To give bail or security.*

Cebenna (*Gebenna, Cevenna*), æ, f. *Cebenna*; a mountain range in Gaul, now the *Cevennes*.

cēdendus, a, um, Gerundive of *cēdo*;—at ch. 89 *cedendum* sit is an *impers. pass. verb.*, and fortunæ is the *Dat. dependent* on it [§ 144, 1 and a].

cēdens, ntis, P. pres. of *cēdo*.—As *Subst.*: *cēdentes*, um, m. plur. *Those retreating.*

cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n.: 1. *To go away, with-*

draw, retire, retreat, depart;—at ch. 62 *cessit* is *fold.* by loco as "*Abl. of Separation*" [§ 123], while in the clause *ēo tempore* is *Abl. of time* "when" [§ 120].—2. *To yield, submit, give way* [akin to *χάσσαι* (= *χάδ-σσαι*), "*to retire*"].

cēl-er, ěris, ěre, adj. [*CEL*, root of *cel-lo*, "*to urge on*"] ("*Urged on*"; hence) *Swift, rapid, quick.*

cēlĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [*cēler*, "*swift*"] ("*The quality of the celer*"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cēlĕr-ĭter, adv. [*id.*] *Swiftly, speedily, quickly.*

cēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To hide, conceal.*—Pass.: *cēl-or*, ātus sum, āri [akin to *καλ-ύπτω*].

Celtillus, i, m. *Celtillus*; the father of *Vercingetorix*.

Cenābum, i; see *Genābum*.

Cenomāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cenomani*; a division of the *Aulerci*; see *Aulerci*.

censĕo, ūi, um, ěre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To be of opinion; to consider, judge, deem, etc.*;—at ch. 21 *fold.* by *Objective clause*; cf., also, ch. 30, and at ch. 77 after *censĕo*.—2. With *Acc.*: *To vote for*; ch. 77 (after *censĕbat*).—3. *To think right, resolve, determine, etc.*;—at ch. 75 used absolutely.

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *śatan*; Gr. *ἑκατόν*].

centūri-o, ōnis, m. [centūri-*o*, a, "a century" or division of troops in the Roman armies] ("One having—i. e. commanding—a *centuria*") *A centurion*. **cēpēram**, cēpi, plup. and perf. ind. of cāpio.

cerno, crēvi, crētum, cern-ēre, 3. v. a. ("To separate or sift"; hence) *To perceive, discern, see*, whether by the eye or the mind. — Pass.: **cernor**, (inf.) cerni. — N.B. The part. perf. pass. of the simple cerno is found perhaps only once [root CER or CEB, akin to Gr. *κρίνω*; Sans. root KRI, "to separate"].

cert-e, adv. [cert-us, "sure"] *Surely, assuredly*.

certior, us; see certus.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *a Sure, certain*. — Phrase: b. *Certio rem facere*, (to make very sure, i. e.) *to inform*: — *certior fieri*, (to be made very sure or certain, i. e.) *to be informed*; — *certior factus*, (made very sure, i. e.) *having been informed*. — 2. *Appointed, fixed, definite, certain*. — 3. *To be depended upon, trustworthy, true, faithful*. — As Subst.: **certum**, i, n. *A certainty*; *ch. 4*: — *pro certo, for, or as,*

a certainty, *ch. 5*. **Comp.**: cert-ior; Sup.: cert-issimus.

cer-vus, vi, m. ("The horned one"; hence, "a stag"; hence, with reference to a stag's horns) *A forked stake* [akin to *κέρας*, "a horn"].

cessi, perf. ind. of cēdo.

c-ētēri, ētērā, ētēra, adj. plur. (rare in sing.) *The other, the rest; the remaining, remainder of*. — As Subst.: **cētēri**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest*.

Cēvenna, æ; see Cēbenna.

cibus, i, m. *Food*.

Cicēr-o, ōnis, m. [cicer, "chick-pea"] ("One having a cicer") *Cicero* (*Quintius Tullius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul, and brother of the celebrated orator and statesman, *Marcus Tullius Cicero*. The name is said to have originated from one of the family having had a small tumour, of the size of a *cicer*, on his nose.

Cimbri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cimbri*; a people of Northern Germany, prob. from the Cimbric Chersonese (now Jutland), who in conjunction with the Teutōnes or Teutōni appeared in Gaul about B.C. 113, and defeated six Roman armies. Leaving the Teutōnes in Gaul, the Cimbri invaded

and devastated Spain. In B.C. 101 they were overthrown by C. Marius in the Raudii Campi near Verona, with a loss, it is said, of more than a hundred thousand men. See Teutones [Gallic word = "Robbers"].

cingo, cingi, cinctum, cingere, 3. v. a. *To surround, encircle, enclose*.—Pass.: cingor, cinctus sum, cingi.

cippus, i, m. ("A stake or pale"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *A palisade, or barricade, formed of sharpened stakes, etc.*

circ-iter, adv. [circ-us, "a circle"] ("After the manner of a circus"; hence) *About*, whether as to time or amount.

circū-tus, tūs, m. [circū-ēo, "to go round," through root CIRCVI] ("A going round"; hence) *A circuit, compass*.

circum, prep. gov. acc. [prob. adverbial acc. of circus, "a ring"] ("In a ring"; hence) 1. *Around, round about, all round*.—2. *Near, in the neighbourhood of*.

circum-cido, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for circum-cædo; fr. circum, "round"; cædo, "to cut"] *To cut round*.—Pass.: circum-cīdor, cīsus sum, cīdi.

circumcīsus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of circumcīdo. —2. Pa.: *Of places, as cut off*

from the adjoining locality: *Steep, precipitous, abrupt, inaccessible*.

circumdātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumdo.

circum-do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; do, "to put"] ("To put around"; hence) *To surround, enclose, etc.*—Pass.: circum-dor, dātus sum, dāri.

circum-ēo (circū-), īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. a. [circum, "around"; ēo, "to go"] 1. *To go around*.—2. Milit. t. t.: *To surround, encircle, enclose, encompass*.—Pass.: circum-ēor (circū-), ītus sum, īri.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; fundo, "to pour"] 1. *To pour around*.—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *Of several persons: To crowd, or gather around*.—Pass.: circum-fundor, fūsus sum, fundi.

circumfūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumfundo.

circumīre, pres. inf. of circumēo.

circumīrentur, 3. pers. plur. imperf. subj. pass. of circumēo.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; mitto, "to send"] *To send around*.—Pass.: circum-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

circum-plector, plexus sum,

plecti, 3. v. dep. [circum, "around"; root PLEC, "to clasp"] ("To clasp around, embrace"; hence) *To en-*
compass, surround.

circumsistērētur, 3. pers. sing. imperf. subj. pass. of **circumsisto**; ch. 43.

circum-sisto, stēti, no sup., sistēre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand around, surround, encircle.* — Pass.: **circum-sistor**, (inf.) **sisti**.

circumvallātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **circumvallo**.

circum-vallo, vallāvi, vallātum, vallāre, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; vallo, "to form a mound"] ("To form a mound around"; hence) *To blockade, invest.* — Pass.: **circum-vallor**, vallātus sum, vallāri.

circumvēhi, pres. inf. of **circumvēhor**.

circum-vēhor, vectus sum, vēhi, 3. v. pass. [circum, "around"; vēhor, "to be carried"] ("To be carried around"; hence) *To ride round on an animal*; ch. 45.

circum-vēñio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vēñio, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence) With accessory notion of hostility: *To surround, beset.* — Pass.: **circum-vēñior**, ventus sum, vēñiri.

circumvēñirentur, 3. pers.

plur. imperf. subj. of **circum-vēñio**.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **circumvēñio**.

Cīta, æ, m. *Cīta* (*Gaius Fufius*); a Roman knight; see ch. 3.

cīvis, is, comm. gen. ("A dweller"; hence) *A citizen*, as a dweller in a city [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to dwell"].

cīv-ītas, ītātis, f. [cīv-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a *civis*"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) 1. *A state, commonwealth.* — 2. *Citizens* of a state, as united in one community.

clam, adv. *Secretly, privately, by stealth* [akin to καλ-ύπτω, "to cover"; cēl-o, "to hide"].

clāmor, ōris, m. [clām-o, "to cry out"] *Outcry, clamour*; — at ch. 24 *clamore sublato* is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

clan-dest-inus, īna, īnum, adj. [prob. obsol. *clan-dest-us* (for *clam-dest-us*); fr. *clam*, "secretly"] *Secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine.*

clau-do, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To shut, close.* — Pass.: **clau-dor**, sus sum, di [akin to κλει-ω, "to shut"].

clī-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for clū-ens, which is also found; fr. clū-ēo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence) 1. At Rome: *A client.* — 2. Of

foreign nations: *A retainer, dependant, adherent.*

cliēnt-āla, ēlā, f. [cliēns, cliēnt-is, "a client"] ("The condition of a client" in reference to his patron; hence, "clientship"; hence) Plur.: *Clients.*

cli-vus, vi, m. [for clin-vus; fr. clin-o (found only in compound and derivative words), "to lean"] ("The leaning, or sloping, thing"; hence) *A gently rising ground; a declivity, slope; a hill, eminence.*

Clōdīus, īi, m. *Clōdīus* (*Publius*, with the cognomen *Pulcher*); a restless Tribune of the people, and the enemy of Marcus Tullius Cicero, the Roman orator. *Clōdīus* was killed by Milo at Bovillæ, A.U.C. 702, i. e. B.C. 51.

Cn., abbrev. of Cneius.

Cneius, īi, m. *Cneius*; a Roman prænomen.

cōācervātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōācervo.

cō-ācervo, ācervāvi, ācervātum, ācervāre, 1. v. a. [co (= cum), "together"; ācervo, "to heap"] *To heap together, heap up.*—Pass.: **cō-ācervor**, ācervātus sum, ācervāri.

cōactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōgo.

cōagmentātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of coagmento.

cōagment-o, āvi, ātum, āre,

1. v. a. [cōagment-um, "a joint" in masonry] *To join together, unite, render firm or compact.*—Pass.: **cōagment-or**, ātus sum, āri.

cōēgi, perf. ind. of cōgo.

cō-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, ēm-ēre, 3. v. a. [co (= cum), in "intensive" force; ēmo, "to buy"] *To buy up, buy, purchase.*—Pass.: **cō-ēmor**, emptus sum, ēmi.

cōemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōēmo.

cōepērunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of cōepio.

cōep-īo, i, tum, ēre and isse [contr. fr. cō-āpio; fr. co (= cum), in "augmentative" force; āp-īo, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To begin, commence.*—N.B. The present tense occurs only a few times in ante-classical Latin writers.

cōgendi, Gerund in *dī* from cōgo.

cōgentur, 3. pers. plur. fut. ind. pass. of cōgo.

cōgērētur, 3. pers. sing. imperf. subj. pass. of cōgo.

cōg-īto, itāvi, itātum, itāre, 1. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-āgito; fr. co (= cum), in "augmentative" force; āgito, "to revolve," etc., in the mind] 1. *To revolve thoroughly; to weigh or ponder well; to think.*—2. *To plan, purpose, meditate.*

cognāt-īo, īōnis, f. [cognāt-us, "a kinsman" by birth] ("The condition of the *cognāt-us*"; hence) 1. *Relationship*.—2. *Kindred, relatives*.

cognītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco.

cognoscendum, Gerund in dum fr. cognosco.

cognoscīte, 2. pers. plur. pres. imperat. of cognosco.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, gnosce-re, 3. v. a. [co (= cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco (= nosco), "to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) 1. a. *To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, make inquiry about*.—b. Without nearer Object and folld. by de: *To learn of, to receive intelligence of, or about*; ch. 1.—2. In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of, to know*.—3. *To examine, investigate, take cognizance of*.—Pass.: **co-gnoscor**, gnītus sum, gnosci.

cognōverim, perf. subj. of cognosco.

cognōvi, perf. ind. of cognosco.

cognōvissem, pluperf. subj. of cognosco.

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, cōg-ēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-āgo; fr. co (= cum), "together"; āgo, "to drive"] ("To drive together"; hence) 1. *To collect, assemble*.—2. *To force,*

compel.—Pass.: **cōgor**, cō-actus sum, cōgi.

cōhors, tis, f. ("An enclosed place"; hence, "a multitude enclosed," etc., in a place; hence) *A cohort*; the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cōhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of cōhortor;—at ch. 29 cōhortatus est is 3. pers. sing. perf. ind. of cōhortor.

cō-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [co (= cum), in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate*.

collātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of confēro.

collaudātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of collaudo.

col-laudo, laudāvi, laud-ātum, laudāre, 1. v. a. [for con-laudo; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; laudo, "to praise"] *To extol, or commend, very much; to praise highly*.—Pass.: **col-laudor**, laudātus sum, laudāri.

collectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of collīgo.

collīgendus, a, um, Gerundive of collīgo:—sui colligendi, *of collecting themselves, i. e. of rallying* [144, 2].

col-līgo, lēgi, lectum, līg-ēre, 3. v. a. [for con-lēgo; fr. con (= cum), "together"; lēgo, "to gather"] *To gather together, collect*.—Pass.: **col-līgor**, lectus sum, līgi.

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to *κολώνη*].

collōcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *collōco*.

col-lōco, lōcāvi, lōcātum, lōcāre, 1. v. a. [for *con-lōco*; fr. *con* (= *cum*), in "intensive" force; *lōco*, "to place"] 1. *To put, place, post, or station anywhere*.—2. *To establish, or settle, persons in a place*.—Pass.: *col-lōcor*, lōcātus sum, lōcāri.

collōqu-īum, īi, n. [collōquor, "to confer with"] (*"A conferring with"*; hence) *A conversation, conference*.

col-lōquor, lōquūtus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. [for *con-lōquor*; fr. *con* (= *cum*), "together"; *lōquor*, "to talk"] Fold. by *cum*: *To talk together or with a person; to hold a conference, confer with, etc.*

collōquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of *collōquor*;—at ch. 38 *collōquātī* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. of *collōquor*.

colōr, ōris, m. *Our*.

comīnus; see *commīnus*.

com-ī-tium, tīi, n. [*com* (= *cum*), "together"; *i*, root of *eo*, "to go"] (*"A going, or coming, together"*; hence, "the comitium," i. e. the place for the assembling of the Romans when voting by *Curiae*; hence) Plur.: *The Comitia*, i. e. the assembly of

the Romans for the election of magistrates, etc.

commēā-tus, tūs, m. (*com-mē(a)-o*, "to go to and fro"] (*"A going to and fro"*; hence, "a caravan, train," etc.; hence) *Provisions, supplies, etc.*, as brought by a caravan, etc.

com-mēo, mēāvi, mēātum, mēāre, 1. v. n. [*com* (= *cum*), in "intensive" force; *mēo*, "to go"] *To go, come, travel, etc., frequently to a place; to go, or pass, backwards and forwards.*

com-mīnus (cō-), adv. [for *com-mānus*; fr. *com* (= *cum*), "together"; *mānus*, "hand"] (*"Hands together"*; hence) *Hand to hand, in close fight or contest, at close quarters.*

commis-sūra, sūræ, f. [for *committ-sūra*; fr. *committ-o*, "to join, or fasten, together"] (*"A joining, or fastening, together"*; hence) *A joint, joining, junction of materials, an erection, etc.*

commissūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *committo*;—at ch. 47 *commissūrum* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the fut. inf. of *committo*; see *committo*, no. 5.

commissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *committo*;—at ch. 62 supply *esse* with *commissum* [§ 158].

committendus, a, um,

Gerundive of *committo*;—at ch. 21 supply *esse* with *committendam* [§§ 158; 144, 2].

com-mitto, *misī*, *missum*, *mittere*, 3. v. a. [*com* (= *cum*), "*together*"; *mitto*, "*to cause to go*"] ("*To cause to go together*"; hence) 1. *To join together, connect, unite*.—2. Of battle: *To engage in, join, begin, commence*.—3. With *Dat.* [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, entrust*.—4. *To do, commit* anything wrong, etc.—5. *Folld.* by *ut*: *To act so as that*; ch. 47.—*Pass.*: *committor*, *missus sum*, *mitti*.

Commīus, *īi*, *m.* *Commīus*; a chieftain of the *Atrebātes*, who gained over the *Bellovāci* to the *Gallic* cause.

commōdiōr, *us*, *comp.* *adj.*; see *commōdus*.

commōd-um, *i*, *n.* [*commōd-ns*, "*advantageous*"] ("*An advantageous thing*"; hence) *An advantage*.

com-mōd-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*com* (= *cum*), "*with*"; *mōd-us*, "*a measure*"] ("*Having a measure with*" something else; hence) 1. *Convenient, suitable*.—2. *Advantageous, beneficial*. ~~Comp.~~ *Comp.*: *commōd-iōr*; *Sup.*: *commōd-issimus*.

commōrātus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf.* of *commōror*.

com-mōror, *mōrātus sum*, *mōrāri*, 1. v. *dep.* [*com* (=

cum), in "*strengthening*" force; *mōror*, "*to delay*"] *To delay, stop, tarry, linger*;—at ch. 32 *folld.* by *Acc.* of *Duration of Time* [§ 102, (1)].

commūnicandus, *a*, *um*, *Gerundive* of *commūnīco*;—at ch. 63 supply *esse* with *communicandum* [§ 158].

commūn-īco, *īcāvi*, *īcātum*, *īcāre*, 1. v. a. [*commūn-is*, "*common*"] ("*To do, or have, in common*" with another; hence) *To communicate, impart*.

com-mūnis, *mūne*, *adj.* [*com* (= *cum*), "*together*"; *mūnis*, "*serving*"] ("*Serving together*"; hence) *Common*.

commūtā-tio, *tīōnis*, *f.* [*commūt(a)-o*, "*to change entirely*"] *A changing entirely; change, alteration*.

commūtātus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass.* of *commūto*.

com-mūto, *mūtāvi*, *mūtātum*, *mūtāre*, 1. v. a. [*com* (= *cum*), in "*augmentative*" force; *mūto*, "*to change*"] *To change or alter wholly or entirely*.—*Pass.*: *com-mūtor*, *mūtātus sum*, *mūtāri*.

compārātus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass.* of *compāro*.

com-pāro, *pārāvi*, *pārātum*, *pārāre*, 1. v. a. [*com* (= *cum*), "*together*"; *pāro*, "*to bring or put*"] ("*To bring, or put, together*"; hence) 1. *To make ready, prepare*.—2. *To get*

b lead or bring down.—2. *lē*, “away”] a. *To lead way, to lead off.*—b. *To lead : draw off, withdraw.*—c. *To*

ring to a certain condition, ‘c.’; ch. 54.—d. *To mislead, duce, entice;* ch. 37.—Pass.: *l-dūcor*, ductus sum, dūci.

dēductus, a, um, P. perf. *ss.* of *dēdūco*.—As Subst.: *lducti*, ōrum, m. plur. *Men withdrawn;* ch. 81.

dēduxāram, *dēduxissem*, *lup. ind. and subj. of dēdūco.*

dēduxī, perf. ind. of *dēdūco*.

dēfātīgātus, a, um, P. perf.

ss. of *dēfātīgo*.—As Subst.: *lātīgāti*, ōrum, m. plur.

hoss wearied out or exhausted.

dē-fātīgo, *fātīgāvi*, *fātīg-*

um, *fātīgāre*, l. v. a. [*dē*,

noting “completeness”;

tīgo, “to weary”] *To weary*

roughly, weary out, ex-

haust.—Pass.: *dē-fātīgōr*,

tīgātus sum, *fātīgāri*.

dēfec-tio, *tīōnis*, f. [for

fac-tio; fr. *dēfic-īo*, “to

volt,” through verbal root

EFAC] *A revolt, rebellion,*

fection.

dēfendendum, Gerund in

ss. fr. *dēfendo*.

dē-fendo, *fendi*, *fensum*

adēre, 3. v. a. [*dē*, “away

om”; absol. *fendo*, “to beat

strike”] (“To beat or strike

ray from” one; hence) *To*

vict, defend.—Pass.: *dē-*

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fendor, *fensus sum*, *fendi* [*fendo* is akin to Sans. root *HAN*, “to strike”].

dēfen-sio, *sīōnis*, f. [for *dēfend-sio*; fr. *dēfend-o*, “to defend”] *A defending, defence.*

dēfen-sor, *sōris*, m. [for *dēfend-sor*; fr. *dēfend-o*, “to defend”] *A defender.*

dēfensūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *dēfendo*;—at ch. 15 *dēfensūros* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the fut. inf. of *dēfendo*.

dē-fēro, *tūli*, *lātum*, *ferre*,

v. a. irreg. [*dē*, “down”; *fēro*,

“to bring”] 1. *To bring, or*

carry, down.—2. With Dat.

of person [§ 106, (3)]: *To*

give to, or confer upon.—3.

To report, state, relate.—

Pass.: *dē-fēror*, *lātus sum*,

ferri.

dēferrentur, 3. pers. plur.

imperf. subj. pass. of *dēfēro*.

dēfert, *dēfertur*, 3. pers.

sing. pres. ind. act. and pass.

of *dēfēro*.

dēfessus, a, um, P. perf. of

dēfētiscor.—As Subst.: *dē-*

fessi, ōrum, m. plur. *Men*

utterly wearied or tired out.

dē-fētiscor, *fessus sum*,

fētisci, 3. v. dep. [for *dē-*

fātiscor; fr. *dē*, in “augment-

ative” force; *fātiscor*, in

force of “to grow weary,

become exhausted”] *To grow*

utterly weary; to become quite

exhausted or tired out.

dē-fīcīo, fēci, sectum, fīcēre, 3. v. n. and a. [for dē-fācīo; fr. dē, "away from"; fācīo, "to make"] ("To make one's self away from" a thing; hence) 1. Neut.: a. *To withdraw from allegiance; to revolt.*—b. *To fail, fall short, be wanting.*—2. Act.: *To leave a person or thing; to desert, fail;* ch. 50.

dē-fīnīo, fīnīvi, fīnītum, fīnīre, 4. v. a. [dē, "away or off"; fīnīo, "to bound"] ("To bound off"; hence) *To determine, assign, appoint.*

dē-form-is, e, adj. [dē, denoting "separation"; form-a, "shape"] ("Separated from form"; hence) 1. *Mis-shapen, ill-shaped.*—2. *Devoid of beauty.*

deinceps, adv. [adverbial neut. of deinceps, "following"] Of time: *Successively, in succession, in turn.*

dējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dējīcīo;—at ch. 63 dējectos (supply esse [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of dējīcīo.

dē-jīcīo, jēci, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. [for dē-jācīo; fr. dē, "down"; jācīo, "to throw"] 1. *To throw, cast, or hurl down.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To throw, or cast, one's self down.*—3. With Abl. dependent on *de* in the verb: *To cast down*

from, deprive of, an office of dignity, etc.; ch. 63.—Pass.: dē-jīcīor, jectus sum, jīci.

dēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēfēro.

1. dēlec-tus, tūs, m. [dēlīgo, "to choose out," through true root DELEG] ("A choosing out"; hence) Of soldiers: *A levy*:—delectum habēre, (to hold a levy; i. e.) *to raise recruits,* ch. 1; cf. ch. 4.

2. dēlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēlīgo.—As Subst.: dēlecti, ōrum, m. plur. *Men chosen out or selected.*

dēlēgēram, plup. ind. of dēlīgo.

dē-lēo, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; lēo (found only in composition), "to blot out"] ("To blot out"; hence) Of the enemy, etc.: *To destroy, annihilate,* etc.—Pass.: dē-lēor, lētus sum, lēri.

dēlētus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēlēo.

dēlībērātur; see dēlībēro.

dē-lībēro, lībērāvi, lībērātum, lībērāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-libro; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; libro, "to poise or weigh"] 1. *To weigh well in one's mind; to ponder, consider, deliberate.*—2. Impers. pres. pass.: dēlībērātur, *It is deliberated;* i. e. *the question is raised or discussed;* ch. 15.—Pass.: dē-

or, libērātus sum, libēr-

ibrātus, a, um, P. perf. of dēlibro.

libr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. [dē, "away"; liber,

"bark" of a tree] To off, or strip off, the bark;

irk, peel.—Pass.: dē-

lictus sum, āri. [dēliqu-

trisyll.); fr. dēli(n)qu-o, do wrong"] ("That

is done wrong"; hence) ult, offence, crime.

līgo, lēgi, lectum, līg-

v. a. [for dē-lēgo; fr. out"; lēgo, "to choose"]

oose out, select.—Pass.:

for, lectus sum, līgi.

ānūisse, perf. inf. of

ūo.

mīnūo, mīnūi, mīnū-

mīnūēre, 3. v. a. [dē, in

ngthening" force; mīn-

to make less"] To make

to lessen, diminish;—

. 33 used in figurative

— Pass.: dē-mīnūor,

us sum, mīnūi.

ānātus, a, um, P. perf.

of dēmīnūo.

issus, a, um: 1. P.

pass. of dēmīttō.—2.

Of localities: Low-lying,

mitto, mīsi, missum,

re, 3. v. a. [dē, "down";

, "to let go"] 1. To let,

low, to go down; to

lower, let fall.—2. With

Personal pron., or Pass., in

reflexive force: To lower one's

self, to let one's self down,

from a place; to descend;

chh. 28, 47.—3. To let down

into the ground; ch. 73.—4.

With Personal pron. in reflex-

ive force and in figurative

meaning: To let one's self,

etc., down, in mind, etc.:—ne

se admōdum animo demitt-

erent, (not to let themselves

down too much in mind; i.e.)

not to be too much dejected

or disheartened, ch. 29.—

Pass.: dē-mittor, missus sum,

mitti.

dē-monstro, monstrāvi,

monstrātum, monstrāre, 1.

v. a. [dē, in "augmentative"

force; monstro, "to show"]

To show, point out;—mostly

folld. by Objective clause.—

Pass.: dē-monstror, monstrā-

tus sum, monstrāri.

dēnī-que, adv. [for dein-

que; fr. dein, "then"; que,

"and"] ("And then"; hence)

1. At length, at last.—2. In

fine, in short, at least, etc.

densissīmus, sup. adj.; see

densus.

densus, a, um, adj. ("Thick,

dense"; hence) Thick, close,

set close together; ch. 43.

dens (Comp.: dens-ior); Sup.:

dens-issīmus.

dē-pello, pūli, pulsum, pell-

ēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away or

down"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive away or down*;—at ch. 49 folld. by Abl. dependent on *de* in verb [§ 122].—Pass.: *dē-pellor*, *pulsus sum*, *velli*.

dē-pērēo, *pērīi*, no sup., *pērīre*, v. n. [*dē*, denoting "completeness"; *pērēo*, "to perish"] *To perish utterly, to be entirely destroyed*.

dēpērīlēram, pluperf. ind. of *dēpērēo*.

dē-pōno, *pōsui*, *pōsītum*, *pōnēre*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "down"; *pōno*, "to put"] ("To put, or lay down," in a place; hence) 1. Of an office: *To lay down, give up, surrender*; ch. 33.—2. *To lay aside*.—3. *To place* for safe keeping; ch. 63.—Pass.: *dē-pōnor*, *pōsītus sum*, *pōni*.

dēpōpūlandus, a, um, Gerundive of *dēpōpūlor*.

dēpōpūlatus, a, um, P. perf. of *dēpōpūlor*;—at ch. 77 used in pass. force: *Having been utterly ravaged, having been laid waste*.

dē-pōpūlor, *pōpūlātus sum*, *pōpūlāri*, 1. v. dep. [*dē*, in "strengthening" force; *pōpūlor*, "to ravage"] *To ravage utterly; to lay waste, etc.*

dē-posco, *pōposci*, no sup., *poscēre*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, in "strengthening" force; *posco*, "to demand"] *To demand, require*;—at ch. 1 the nearer

Object of *dēposcunt* is the demonstr. pron. *ēos*, which is omitted before the follg. rel. *qui*; see *qui*.

dēpōsūlēram, pluperf. ind. of *dēpōno*.

dē-prēcōr, *prēcātus sum*, *prēcāri*, 1. v. dep. [*dē*, "away from"; *prēcōr*, "to pray"] ("To pray away from" one; hence) *To avert, or ward off*, by prayer or entreaty; *to deprecate*.

dē-prēhēndo, *prēhēndi*, *prēhensum*, *prēhēndēre*;—also, *dē-prendo*, *prendi*, *presum*, *prendēre*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "away"; *prēhēndo*, "to take"] ("To take, or snatch away"; hence) 1. *To seize upon*.—2. In figurative sense: *To catch, find, discover*; ch. 52.—Pass.: *dē-prēhēndor*, *prēhensus sum*, *prēhēndi*.

dēprēhensus and *dēprensus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēprēhēndo*.

dē-pugno, *pugnāvi*, *pugnātum*, *pugnāre*, 1. v. n. [*dē*, in "intensive" force; *pugno*, "to fight"] *To fight eagerly or to the last; to contend, or combat, fiercely*.

dēpulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēpello*.

dērivātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dērivō*.

dē-riv-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*dē*, "from, away"; *riv-us*, "a stream"] ("To

bring from a stream"; hence) *To draw off*, or *divert*, water from a river; ch. 72.—Pass.: **dē-rīv-or**, ātus sum, āri.

dē-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. n. [for dē-scando; fr. dē, "down"; scando, "to climb"] ("To climb down"; hence) 1. *To come, or go, down; to descend*.—2. Milit. t. t.: *To march down* from an eminence;—at ch. 53 folld. by in c. Acc.—3. With *ad*: *To descend, or have recourse, to*; chh. 33, 78.

dē-sēco, sēcūi, sectum, sēc-āre, 1. v. a. [dē, "off"; sēco, "to cut"] *To cut off*.—Pass.: **dē-sēc-or**, sectus sum, sēcāri.

dēsēctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēsēco;—at ch. 4 desectis auribus is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

dēsērendus, a, um, Gerundive of dēsēro;—at ch. 30 supply esse with dēsērendum [§§ 158; 144, 2].

dē-sēro, sērūi, sertum, sēr-ēre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "negative" force; sēro, "to join"] ("To disjoin; to undo or sever" one's connexion with some object; hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert*.—Pass.: **dē-sēr-or**, sertus sum, sēri.

dē-sīd-ēro, ērāvi, ērātum, ērāre, 1. v. a. ("To look eagerly at or towards" an object; hence) 1. *To long for, earnest-*

ly wish for, desire.—2. *To require, or want*, something not possessed.—3. *To miss or lose*:—in this force mostly in pass., *to be missing, to be lost*; see ch. 11.—Pass.: **dē-sīd-ēror**, ērātus sum, ērāri [dē, in "intensive" force; root SĪD, akin to Gr. ἰδ-εῖν, "to see or look at"].

dē-sisto, stīti, stītum, sist-ēre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, stand"] ("To set one's self away from" an object; hence) *To leave off, give over, cease, desist*;—at chh. 12, 26 folld. by Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, a];—at ch. 17 folld. by Inf.;—at ch. 4 used absolutely.

dēspectus, tūs, m. [dēspīc-īo, "to look down upon"] ("A looking down upon"; hence) *A view or prospect* from a higher ground:—despectus in castra, *a view (into, i. e.) of the camp*, ch. 45

dēspērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēspēro;—at ch. 80 despērātā victoriā is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. n. and a. [dē, denoting "reversal"; spēro, "to hope"] 1. Neut.: *To give up, or lose, hope; to despair*;—at ch. 50 folld. by Dat. of person [§ 106, (3), or § 107].—2. Act.: *To despair*

of; to give up, or lose hope of; ch. 80.—3. Pass. in reflexive force: To give one's self, etc., up to despair; to despair.—Pass.: dē-spēror, spērātus sum, spērāri.

dēspīci; see dēspīcio.

dē-spīcio, spexi, spectrum, spīcere, 3. v. a. [for dē-spēcīo; fr. dē, "down" and "down upon"; spēcīo, "to look"] 1. Neut.: a. To look down upon.—b. Impers. pres. inf. pass.: dēspīci, To be looked down:—quā dēspīci pōtērat, (where it was possible to be looked down; i. e.) where a view of the lower ground could be obtained, ch. 36, where dēspīci is a Substantival Inf. forming the Subject of pōtērat [§ 156, (2)].—2. Act.: To look down upon, despise; ch. 20.

dēstīnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēstīno.

dē-stī-no, nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-stā-no; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; STA, root of sto, "to stand"] ("To make to stand fast"; hence) 1. To make fast, fasten, bind, secure.—2. In figurative force: To appoint, choose, select, intend, destine, etc.;—at ch. 72 foll. by Dat. of thing [§ 106, a].

dēstīti, perf. ind. of dēstīto.

dēstrictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēstringo.

dē-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringēre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; stringo, "to draw" a sword "from" the sheath] To unsheath, draw out, etc.—Pass.: dē-stringor, strictus sum, stringi.

dē-tīnēo, tīnui, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for dē-tēnēo; fr. dē, "off or away from"; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold off, or away, from" some object; hence) To hold, or keep, back; to delay; to hinder, obstruct.

dētractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dētrāho.

dē-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; trāho, "to draw"] ("To draw away"; hence, "to withdraw"; hence) To take away, to take off;—at ch. 45 foll. by de c. Abl.—Pass.: dē-trāhor, tractus sum, trāhi.

dētrectandus, a, um, Gerundive of dētrecto.

dē-trēcto, trectāvi, trectātum, trectāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-tracto; fr. dē, in "negative" force; tracto, "to handle, take in the hand"] ("Not to handle, not to take in the hand"; hence) To decline, refuse; to avoid, etc.

dētrīment-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [dētrīment-um, "hurt, injury"] ("Full of detriment-um"; hence) Very hurtful,

injurious, or detrimental;—at ch. 33 *detrimentosum* is predicated of the clause *a bello atque hoste decedere*; that clause being a Substantival one representing an acc. case (of a neut. subst.), and forming the Subject of *esse* [§ 156, (3)].

dētrī-mentum, menti, n. [*dētēro*, “to rub off,” through true root *DETRI*] (“That which is rubbed off”; hence) *Loss, hurt, damage, injury, detriment.*

dē-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [*dē*, “down”; *turbo*, “to confuse”] (“To confuse down”; hence) *To drive down in confusion, etc.; to dislodge.*

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrere, 3. v. a. [*dē*, denoting “completeness”; *ūro*, “to burn”] *To burn completely, to burn up; to consume by fire.*—Pass.: *dē-ūror, ustus sum, ūri.*

dēustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēūro*;—at ch. 25 *deustus* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is perf. inf. pass. of *dēūro*.

dēvexum, i; see *dēvexus*.

dēvexus, a, um, adj. [for *dēvēh-sus*; fr. *dēvēh-or* (pass. in reflexive force), “to carry one’s self down; to go down, descend”] (“Descending”; hence) Of places: *Inclining downwards; sloping, steep.*—As Subst.: *dēvexum, i, n.*

Sloping ground, a sloping place, a slope;—at ch. 88 in plur.

dēvictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēvinco*;—at ch. 34 *devicta Gallia* is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

dē-vinco, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. [*dē*, denoting “completeness”; *vinco*, “to conquer”] *To conquer completely; to utterly vanquish, subdue, reduce, etc.*—Pass.: *dē-vincor, victus sum, vinci.*

dex-ter, tra, trum, adj. *To, or on, the right side; right.*—As Subst.: *dextra, æ, f.* *The right hand* [akin to Sans. *dakṣh-a*; Gr. *δεξιός, δεξιτερός*].

dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a.: 1. a. *To say, speak, a thing, etc.*—*b.* Without Object: *To say, speak, mention, state*:—ut supra *diximus, as we have stated above*, ch. 23, where the first pers. plur. is used because the writer (Cæsar) intends to carry, as it were, the reader along with him.—*2. To speak of, mention, etc.*—*3. To say, affirm, assert.*—*4.* With Objective clause: *To say, etc., that.*—*5. Pass.:* With Inf.: *To be said, or reported, to be, etc.*; ch. 38.—Pass.: *dīcor, dictus sum, dīci* [akin to Gr. *δεῖκ-νύμι*; Sans. root *DIḶ*, “to show”].

dictūrus, a, um, P. fut. of dico.

dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dico;—at ch. 77 *variis dictis sententiis* is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

dies, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day*;—at ch. 5 *paucos dies* is the Acc. of "Duration of time" [§ 102, (1)]; cf. chh. 17, 32, 77;—at ch. 24 *diēbus viginti quinque* is the Abl. of time "when"; [§ 120]; cf. chh. 9, 11, 15 [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven, a day"].

dis-fēro, dis-tūli, dī-lātum, dis-ferre, v. a. [for dis-fēro; fr. dis, "apart"; fēro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) *To put off, defer, delay*.

differt, 3. pers. sing. pres. ind. of diffēro.

difficile, adv. [adverbial neut. of difficilis, "difficult"]
1. Pos.: *With difficulty*.—2. Comp.: As a modified superl.: *With very great difficulty* [§ 119, a]. Comp.: **difficilius**; (Sup.: **difficillime**).

difficilior, us, comp. adj.; see **difficilis**.

dis-facilis, facile, adj. [for dis-facilis; fr. dis, in "negative" force; facilis, "easy"]
1. *Not easy, hard, difficult*.—

2. Comp.: *Too difficult*;—at ch. 58 folld. by Inf. confēri [§ 140, 4]. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.:

difficilior; (Sup.: **difficillimus**).

difficillius, comp. adv.; see **difficile**.

difficul-tas, tātis, f. [difficul, old form of difficil-is, "difficult"] ("The quality of the *difficul*"; hence) *Difficult*;—at ch. 35 in plur.

dīg-itus, īti, m. ("The showing, or pointing, thing"; hence) 1. *A finger* of a person. —2. As a measure of length = a sixteenth part of a Roman *pes* or "foot": *A digit, a finger's-breadth* = about three-fourths of an English *inch*, by which last term it is commonly rendered [from same source as dic-o; see dic-o].

dign-itas, itātis, f. [dignus, "worthy"] ("The quality of the *dignus*"; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity, honour*.

dig-nus, na, num, adj. ("Shown, pointed out"; hence)
1. *Worthy*.—2. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *Worthy or deserving of* [from same source as dico; see dico].

diligē-ter, adv. [for diligēnt-ter; fr. diligens, diligent-is, "diligent"] ("After the manner of the *diligens*"; hence) *Diligently, carefully*.

diligē-tia, iæ, f. [diligens, diligent-is; see diligēnter] *Diligence, carefulness, caution, attention*.

dīmīcandum, Gerund in dum fr. **dīmīco**;—at ch. 19 dependent on prep. ad [§ 141, 1].

dīmīcā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [**dīmīc(a)-o**, “to fight”] (“A fighting”; hence) *A fight, contest*;—at ch. 86 in plur.

dīmīcātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **dīmīco**;—at ch. 64 supply esse with **dīmīcātūrum**;—so, also, at ch. 6 with **dīmīcātūras** [§ 158].

dī-mīco, mīcāvi or mīcūi, mīcātum, mīcāre, 1. v. n. [**dī** (= dis), “greatly”; **mīco**, “to move to and fro”] (“To move greatly to and fro”; hence, with respect to weapons and combatants) *To fight, combat*.

dīmīsissem, plup. subj. of **dīmīto**.

dīmīssūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **dīmīto**;—at ch. 17 supply esse with **dīmīssūrum** [§ 158].

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [**dī** (= dis), “apart”; **mitto**, “to send”] (“To send apart” from one; hence) 1. *To send apart or in different directions*;—at ch. 58 folld. by Abl. of place [§ 121, B].—2. *To let slip, let go*.—3. *To send, despatch, etc.*.—4. *To give up, abandon*.—Pass.: **dī-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

dīreo-tus, ta, tum: 1. P. perf. pass. of **dīrigo**.—2. Pa.:

a. *Straight, direct; level*.—b. *Upright, steep*;—at ch. 72 **directis lateribus** is Abl. of “Quality” [§ 115].

dīreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dīrīpio**.

dī-rīgo, rexi, rectum, rīg-ēre, 3. v. a. [for **dī-rēgo**; fr. **dī** (= dis), in “strengthening” force; **rēgo**, “to keep, or lead, straight”] 1. *To keep, put, or place straight, or in a straight line*.—2. *To construct regularly*.—Pass.: **dī-rīgor**, rectus sum, rīgi.

dī-rīpio, rīpūi, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for **dī-rāpio**; fr. **dī** (= dis), “apart”; **rāpio**, “to tear”] (“To tear apart”; hence) *To ravage, or lay waste, a country, etc.; to plunder persons or their property*.—Pass.: **dī-rīpior**, reptus sum, rīpi.

discēdens, ntis, P. pres. of **discēdo**.

discēditur; see **discēdo**.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. a. [**dis**, “apart”; **cēdo**, “to go”] (“To go apart”; hence) 1. *To go away, depart, withdraw*.—2. Impers. pres. pass.: **discēditur**, *It is departed*:—ab concilio **discēditur** (supply iis), (*it is departed by them*; i. e.) *they depart from the council*, ch. 2.

disceptā-tor, tōris, m. [**discept(a)-o**, “to decide or

determine"] ("One who decides or determines"; hence) *An umpire.*

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; cerno, "to separate"] ("To separate apart" from other objects; hence) *To distinguish, discern, etc.*

discessisse, plup. inf. of **discēdo**; ch. 59.

discessissem, plup. subj. of **discēdo**.

disces-sus, sūs, m. [for **disced-sus**; fr. **discēd-o**, "to depart"] *A departing, departure.*

dī-scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindēre, 3. v. a. [dī (= dis), "apart"; scindo, "to tear or rend"] 1. *To tear apart, rend asunder.*—2. Of snow as Object: *To cut through, to cut a way through.*

dīscissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **discindo**.

dis-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; clūdo (= claudio), "to shut"] ("To shut apart"; hence) *To keep apart or asunder; to separate, divide.*

disco, dīdici, no sup., discēre, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, etc., something; hence) *To learn*;—at ch. 54 foll'd. by Objective clause [akin to Gr. δέικ-νύμι, Sans. root DIṢ, "to show"; cf. *dico*].

discussus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **discūtio**;—at ch. 8 the readings of the editions vary between **discussā nive** and **discissā nive**; see **discindo**.

dis-cūtio, cussi, cussum, cūtēre, 3. v. a. [for **dis-quātio**; fr. dis, "apart"; quātio, "to shake"] ("To shake apart"; hence) Of snow as Object: *To clear away.*—Pass.: **dis-cūtior**, cussus sum, cūti.

dis-par, pāris (Abl. **dispāri**, ch. 89), adj. [dis, in "negative" force; par, "equal"] *Unequal.*

dispārandus, a, um, Gerundive of **dispāro**.

dis-pāro, pāravi, pāratum, pārare, 1. v. a. [dis, "apart"; pāro, in etymological force of "to bring"] ("To bring apart"; hence) *To divide, separate.*

dī-spargo, spersi, spersum, spergēre, 3. v. a. [for **dī-spargo**; fr. dī (= dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse.*—Pass.: **dī-spergor**, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dispargo**.—As Subst.: **dīpersi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Those who are, etc., dispersed; the stragglers.*

dis-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "in different directions"; pōno,

"to place"] ("To place in different directions"; hence) Of troops, etc.: *To set in order, draw up, post, station, dispose.* — Pass.: **dis-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

dispōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dispōno**; — at ch. 27 **dispōsītus** (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of **dispōno**.

dispōsūtōram, plup. ind. of **dispōno**.

dissen-siō, sīōnis, f. [for *dissent-siō*; fr. *dissent-iō*, "to differ, disagree"] *Difference, disagreement, dispute*; — at ch. 1 in plur.

dis-sentīo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. a. [dis, denoting "opposition or difference"; *sentīo*, "to think"] *To think differently, differ in opinion, dissent.*

dis-sēro, sērūi, sertum, sērēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "asunder"; *sēro*, in force of "to plant"] ("To plant asunder or apart"; hence) *To fix in the ground, etc., at certain distances; to set apart or asunder; to scatter, or disperse, about.* — Pass.: **dis-sēror**, sertus sum, sēri.

dissuādēns, ntis, P. pres. of **dissuādēo**.

dis-suādēo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. n. [dis, denoting "a contrary state"; *suādēo*, "to advise"] ("To advise

against"; hence) *To oppose by argument, to resist, a proposition, etc.; to dissuade.*

distans, ntis, P. pres. of **disto**.

distīnendus, a, um, Gerundive of **distīnēo**.

dis-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for *dis-tēnēo*; fr. *dis*, "apart"; *tēnēo*, "to hold"] 1. *To hold, or keep, apart; to separate.* — 2. *To hold, or keep, off or away; to part from, etc.* — Pass.: **dis-tīnēor**, tentus sum, tīnēri.

dī-sto, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [dī (= *dis*), "apart"; *sto*, "to stand"] 1. *To stand, or be, apart; to be separate.* — 2. *To be distant*: — *inter se distare, to be distant from one another*, ch. 72; cf. ch. 23.

dis-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; *trāho*, "to drag"] *To drag, or tear, apart; to wrench asunder.* — Pass.: **dis-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

dis-trībūo, trībūi, trībūtum, trībūēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "amongst several"; *trībūo*, "to give"] ("To give amongst several"; hence) *To divide out, distribute.* — Pass.: **dis-trībūor**, trībūtus sum, trībūi.

distrībūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **distrībūo**.

dīu, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of *obsol. dius* (= *dies*), "a day"]

("By day"; hence) 1. *For a long time; a long while.*—2. Comp.: a. *Longer, any longer.*—b. *For too long a time, too long.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *dīūtius*; (Sup.: *dīūtissime*).

dī-urnus, *urna*, *urnum*, adj. [*dī-es*, "day"] *Of, or belonging to, the day; daily; by day.*

dīūtius; see *dīu*.

dīver-sus, *sa*, *sum*, adj. [for *divert-sus*; fr. *divert-o*, "to turn in a different direction"] 1. *Separate, separated, apart.*—2. *Different.*

dī-vīdo, *vīsi*, *vīsum*, *vīdēre*, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) 1. *To divide*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. *To separate.*—Pass.: *dī-vīdor*, *vīsus sum*, *vīdi* [*dī* (= *dis*), "apart"; root *VID*, probably akin to Sans. root *BHID*, "to part or divide"].

dīvīsi, perf. ind. of *dīvīdo*.

dīvīsus, *a*, *um*, P. perf. pass. of *divīdo*;—at ch. 32 *divīsum* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of *divīdo*.

Dīvītīācus, *i*, m. *Divitiacus*; a chieftain of the *Ædui*.

dixi, *dixisse*, perf. ind. and inf. of *dico*.

do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 1. v. a. *To give*, in the fullest sense of the word; *to grant, appoint, furnish*, etc.:—*dare operam*, (*to give one's labour to something; i. e.*) *to exert*

one's self, etc.—Pass.: *dor*, *dātus sum*, *dāri* [akin to *daw*, root of *di-daw-mi*; and to Sans. root *DA*].

dōc-ēo, *ūi*, *tum*, *ēre*, 2. v. a. [akin to *dīc-o*, "to say"] 1. *To teach, instruct, inform, show, point out*, etc.;—at ch. 12 supply *eos* (= *Ædūs*) after *dōcēant*;—at ch. 14 *dōcet* is folld. by Objective clause; cf. ch. 41.—2. a. With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing: *To teach a person something; to inform a person of something.*—b. In Pass. constr. with Objective clause as Acc. of thing: *To be taught, or informed; that*; ch. 33, where the change of Subject from *civitas* which belongs only to *convenisset*, and to *ille* implied in *dōcērētur*, is to be noticed.—Pass.: *dōc-ēor*, *tus sum*, *ēri*.

dōc-ūmentum, *ūmenti*, n. [*dōcē-o*, "to teach"] ("That which teaches"; hence) 1. *A lesson, example*, etc.—2. *A proof.*

dōl-ēo, *ūi*, *ītum*, *ēre*, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be in pain.*—2. *To grieve, sorrow, be vexed or annoyed.*

dōl-or, *ōris*, m. [*dōl-ēo*, "to be in pain"] 1. *Pain.*—2. *Grief, sorrow, anguish.*

dōmi, *dōmo*, *dōmum*; see *dōmus*.

dōmus, *i* and *ūs*, f. *A dwell-*

ing, house, abode: a. Adverbial Gen. of place [§ 121, B, b]: *dōmi*, (a) *At home*.—(b) *In his own country*, etc.; ch. 39. —b. Abl. of place “whence” [§ 121, C, a]: *dōmo*, *From home*.—c. After verbs of motion [§ 101]: *dōmum*, *To the house, home, homewards* [Gr. *δῶμος*].

Donnotaurus (*Donotaurus*), i, m. *Donnotaurus* (*Donotaurus*); a son of Cabūrus, chieftain of the Helvii.

dōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dōn-um, “a gift or present”] With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: *To give something as a present to a person; to make a present of something to a person; to present a person with something*.

dō-num, ni, n. [for dā-num; fr. *do*, “to give”; through root *DA*] (“That which is given”; hence) *A gift, present*.

d-orsum, orsi, n. [contr. fr. *dē-vorsum*; fr. *dē*, “downwards”; *vorsum* (neut.), “turned”] (“That which is turned downwards”; hence) 1. *The back of persons or animals*.—2. Of a hill, etc.: *A ridge, brow*.

d-orvus, orsi, m. [contr. fr. *dē-vorsus*; fr. *dē*, “downwards”; *vorsus* (masc.), “turned”] The old masc. form of *dorsum*; see *dorsum*.

—At ch. 44 *dorsum* is shown to be masc. by the follg. demonstr. pron. *hunc*, which refers to it.

dūābus, dat. and abl. fem. of *dūo*.

dūārum, *dūas*, gen. and acc. fem. of *dūo*.

dūbītandus, a, um, Gerundive of *dūbīto*;—at ch. 21 *dūbītandum* (supply *esse*) is used as an impers. pass. verb, *must it be doubted*, i. e. *must any doubt be entertained* [§§ 158; 144].

dūbītans, ntis, P. pres. of *dūbīto*.—As Subst.: *dūbītantes*, ĩum, m. plur. *The hesitating, the wavering*, etc.

dūbītā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [*dūb-īt(a)-o*, “to doubt”] *A doubting; doubt, hesitation*.

dūb-īto, ĩtāvi, ĩtātum, ĩtāre, 1. v. n. intens. [obsol. *dūb-o* (fr. *dūo*, “two”), “to move two ways”] (“To move frequently two ways; to vibrate to and fro”; hence) *Mentally: To doubt; to be in doubt or hesitation; to hesitate*.

dūb-īus, ĩa, ĩum, adj. [obsol. *dūb-o*, “to move two ways, vibrate to and fro”; fr. *dūo*, “two”] (“Vibrating to and fro”; hence) *Doubtful, uncertain*.

dūce, abl. sing. of *dux*.

dūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of *dūco*.

dū-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj.

plur. [dū-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Two hundred.*

dūces, nom. and acc. plur. of dux.

dūcibus, dat. and abl. plur. of dux.

dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To draw, lead, conduct, bring forward in the widest sense.*—2. Milit. t. t.: *Of a commander: To lead, move, or march troops, etc.*—3. *Of a trench, fosse, etc.: To draw, form.*—4. *To draw out in time; to prolong, protract.*—Pass.: dūcor, ductus sum, dūci [akin to Sans. root DUH, "to draw out"].

ductum iri, fut. inf. pass. of dūco;—at ch. 11 the Subject of ductum iri is the Acc. rem [§ 94, (1)].—N.B. The fut. inf. pass. is compounded of supine in *um* and pres. inf. pass. of *eo*, "to go"

1. ductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dūco.

2. duc-tus, tūs, m. [dūc-o, "to lead"] ("A leading, guiding"; hence) *Leadership, lead, command.*

dum, conj. [akin to dū] 1. *While, whilst, during the time that, as long as* [§ 152, II, (2)]:—dum is used at times with the present. indic. of a past event; so, dum hæc geruntur; ch. 5; cf. [§ 153, a, (2)].—2. *Until* [§ 152, III, (2)].

dū-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two.*—As Subst. m.: *Two persons; two*; ch. 32 [dūo].

dūobus, masc. and neut. dat. and abl. of dūo.

dūō-dēcim, num. cardinal adj. plur. indecl. [for dūō-dēcem; fr. dūo, "two"; dēcem, "ten"] ("Two and ten") *Twelve.*

dūōdēcim-us, a, um, num. ordinal adj. [dūōdēcim, "twelve"] ("Of, or pertaining to, duodecim"; hence) *Twelfth.*

dūō-dēni, dēnæ, dēna, num. distrib. adj. plur. [dūo, "two"; dēni, "ten each"] ("Two and ten each"; hence) 1. *Twelve each.*—2. *Twelve.*

dūōdēnūm, contr. fr. dūō-dēnōrum, masc. gen. of dūō-dēni;—at ch. 36 dūōdēnūm pedum is "Gen. of Quality" [§ 128].

dūōrum, masc. and neut. gen. of dūo.

dūos, masc. acc. of dūo.

du-plex, plīcis, adj. [for du-plic-s; fr. dū-o, "two"; plīco, "to fold"] *Two-fold, double.*

dūrissim-us, a, um, sup. adj.; see dūrus.

dūrus, a, um, adj. ("Hard to the touch; hence) 1. *Hard in nature, etc., unfortunate, adverse.*—2. *Hard, toilsome, difficult, adverse, etc.*—3. *Of weather, etc.: Hard, severe.*

duc (Comp.: dūr-ior); Sup.: dūr-issimus.

dux, dūcis, comm. gen. [= duc-s; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"]

1. *A leader*.—2. *A general, chief, leader, commander*:—quo duce, (*who being leader*; i. e.) *under whose command*, Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a], ch. 67; —cf. Gutruato et Conconnetodumno ducibus, *under the command of Gutruatus and Conconnetodumnus*, ch. 3.

duxeram, **duxi**, pluperf. and perf. ind. of dūco.

e; see ex.

ēa, fem. nom. sing.; neut. nom. and acc. plur. of is.

ēādem, fem. nom. sing.; neut. nom. and acc. plur. of idem.

ēs, fem. nom. plur. of is.

ēandem, fem. acc. sing. of idem.

ēārum, fem. gen. plur. of is.

ēas, fem. acc. plur. of is.

ēasdem, fem. acc. plur. of idem.

Eburōnes, um, m. plur.: 1. *The Eburones*; a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country extended from the modern Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle.—2. *The country of the Eburones*.

Ebūrōvices, um, m. plur. *The Ebuovices*; a tribe of the Auleri; see Auleri.

ēd-ītus, īta, ītum, adj. [ēd-o, "to put, or set, forth"]

("Put, or set, forth"; hence) With accessory notion of "upwards": Of places: *High, lofty, elevated*.

ē-dōcēo, dōcūi, doctum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. [ē (= ex), "thoroughly"; dōcēo, "to teach"] 1. *To teach, or show, thoroughly; to inform, apprise*.—2.: a. With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing: *To thoroughly teach* a person something;—at ch. 38 *quos* is the Acc. of person after *edōcērat*, while the Acc. of thing is the demonstr. pron. *ea*, which is omitted before the rel. pron. *quæ* [§ 98].—b. In pass. constr.: With Acc. of thing alone: *To be thoroughly taught* something; ch. 20, where the Acc. of thing is the demonstr. pron. *ea*, which is omitted before the follg. rel. pron. *quæ*.—3. Akiu to the construction in no. 2, a, above, is that with an Acc. of the person and a clause: *To thoroughly teach* a person that which is stated in the clause; ch. 19, where *edōcet* is follg. by *milites* as the Acc. of person, and by the clause *quanto . . . victōriam*.—Pass.: **ē-dōcēor**, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdoctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēor, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdoctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēor, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēor, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēor, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēor, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēor, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēor, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēdōcēor, doctus sum, dōcēri.

ēdōcēeram, plup. ind. of **ēdōcēo**.

ēre, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead out or forth.*—Pass.: ē-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

ēductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēdūco.

ēdūxi, perf. ind. of ēdūco.

ef-farcīo or ef-fercīo, no perf., fartum or fertum, farcīre or fercīre, 4. v. a. [for ex-farcīo; fr. ex, denoting "completeness"; farcīo, "to cram"] *To cram, or stuff, completely; to fill quite full, to fill up.*—Pass.: ef-farcīor or ef-fercīor, fartus or fertus sum, farcīri or fercīri.

effectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of effīcīo:—supply esse with effectūrum at ch. 29, and with effectūrus at ch. 26 [§ 158]; the foregoing are respectively the fut. inf. of effīcīo.

effectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of effīcīo.

effērātur, effērantur, 3. pers. sing. and plur. pres. subj. pass. of effēro.

ef-fēro, ex-tūli, e-lātum, ef-ferre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fēro; fr. ex, "out"; fēro, "to bear or carry"] 1. *To bear or carry out, to bring forth.*—2. Of motion in an upward direction: *To lift, or raise, up; to pull up from a lower place, etc.*; ch. 47.—3. *To spread abroad, make known, divulge, publish*; ch. 1.—4. Pass.: *To be carried away by the feel-*

ings, etc.; *to be transported, elated, etc.*—Pass.: ef-fēror, ē-lātus sum, ef-ferri.

efficiendus, a, um, Gerundive of effīcīo.

ef-fīcīo, fēcī, fectum, fīcēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fācīo; fr. ex, "out"; fācīo, "to make"] ("To make, or work, out"; hence) 1. *To make, in the widest acceptance of the term.*—2. Of a bridge: *To make, construct, build*; ch. 35.—3. *To effect, bring about, accomplish, etc.*—Pass.: ef-fīcīor, fectus sum, fīci.

ef-fōdīo, fōdi, fossus, fōd-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fōdīo; fr. ex, "out"; fōdīo, "to dig"] ("To dig out"; hence) Of the eyes as Object: *To scoop, or tear, out.*—Pass.: ef-fōdīor, fossus sum, fōdi.

effossus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of effōdīo:—effossis ōcūlis, Abl. Abs., ch. 4 [§ 125].

ēgens, tis: 1. P. pres. of ēgēo.—2. Pa.: *Needy, necessitous, destitute.*—As Subst.: ēgentes, ūm, m. plur. *Needy persons, the needy, etc.*

ēg-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be in need; to be needy or destitute* [akin to Gr. ἀχ-ήν, "needy"].

ēgo, Gen. mēi (plur. nos), pers. pron.: 1. I;—at ch. 5 Cæsar employs the dat. plur. nobis instead of the dat. sing. mihi; see dīco, no. 1, b.—2.

together, get ready, etc.—*Pass.*: **com-pāror**, *pārātus sum, pārāri.*

com-pello, *pūli, pulsum, pellere*, 3. v. a. [**com** (= *cum*), in “augmentative” force; **pello**, “to drive”] 1. *To drive together, or in a body; to collect*; ch. 71.—2. *To drive, force, the enemy, etc.*; ch. 54.—*Pass.*: **com-pellor**, *pulsus sum, pelli.*

compend-ŷum, *ŷi*, n. [**compend-o**, “to weigh together”] (“A weighing together”; hence) *Gain, profit.*

com-pēr-ŷo, *i, tum, ĩre*, 4. v. a. [**com** (= *cum*), in “augmentative” force; root **PER**, akin to *pēr-ior*, “to pass through”] (“To go, or pass, through” a thing; hence) *To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn, discover*:—*pro re compertā, for, or as, an ascertained fact*, ch. 42.—*Pass.*: **com-pēr-ĭor**, *tus sum, ĩri.*

compertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *compērō*.

com-plector, *plexus sum, plecti*, 3. v. dep. [**com** (= *cum*), “with”; **plecto**, “to entwine”] (“To entwine one’s self with” some person or thing; hence) *To surround, encompass, enclose.*

com-plĕo, *plĕvi, plĕtum, plĕre*, 2. v. a. [**com** (= *cum*), in “augmentative” force;

plĕo, “to fill”] 1. a. *To fill completely or entirely.*—b. With Abl. [§ 119, b]: *To fill completely, or entirely, with.*—2. Milit. t. t.: *To make an army, etc., of the full number; to make up, or complete, the number of troops*; ch. 65.—3. *To occupy entirely, to get full possession of.*—*Pass.*: **com-plĕor**, *plĕtus sum, plĕri.*

complĕvēram, **complĕvi**, plup. and perf. ind. of *com-plĕo*.

complexus, a, um, P. perf. of *complector*;—at ch. 72 *complexus esset* is pluperf. subj. of *complector*.

com-plūres, *plūra* (and, sometimes, *plūria*), adj. [**com** (= *cum*), in “augmentative” force; *plūres*, “very many”] *Very many, several.*—As Subst. m.: *Very many, a very large number.*

com-prĕhendo, *prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre*, 3. v. a. [**com** (= *cum*), in “augmentative” force; **prĕhendo**, “to lay hold of”] (“To lay hold of”; hence) 1. *To seize, seize upon.*—2. *To arrest, apprehend, catch, take, etc.*:—*comprehenditur vivus, is taken alive*, ch. 88.—*Pass.*: **com-prĕhendor**, *prĕhensus sum, prĕhendi.*

comprĕhensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *comprĕhendo*.

compulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *compello*; —at ch. 71 *compulsa erat* is plup. ind. pass. of *compello*.
cōnans, ntis, P. pres. of *cōnor*.

cōnātus, a, um, P. perf. of *cōnor*; —at ch. 50 *cōnātus esset* is plup. subj. of *cōnor*.

concēdens, ntis, P. pres. of *concēdo*.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] 1. *To yield, grant, allow, concede*. —2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To give way, or yield, to*; ch. 50.

conces-sus, sūs, m. [for *conced-sus*; fr. *concēd-o*, "to allow, permit"] ("An allowing," etc.; hence) *Allowance, permission*.

concīdissem, plup. subj. of *concīdo*.

con-cīdo, cīdi, no sup.; cīd-ēre, 3. v. n. [for *con-cādo*; fr. con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; cādo, "to fall"] ("To fall utterly"; hence) 1. *To fall, or tumble, down*. —2. *To fall dead, to fall, in battle, etc.*

concīliandus, a, um, Gerundive of *concīlo*.

concīlī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [conclī-um, "union"] ("To bring into a *concilium*"; hence, "to unite, connect"; hence) 1. With Acc. and Dat.

of person: *To make a person, etc., friendly to one; to gain the friendship, or alliance, of for one*; ch. 71. —2. Of abstract Objects: *To bring about, effect, procure, etc.*; ch. 55.

con-cīl-ium, īi, n. [for *con-cāl-ium*; fr. con (= cum), "together"; cāl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council*.

conclō, ōnis; see *contō*.

conclātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *conclō*; —at ch. 13 *conclātum* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of *conclō*.

conclī-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [conclī-ēo, "to rouse"] 1. *To rouse greatly, stir up*. —2. *To rouse, urge, impel to any act or feeling; to move strongly; to instigate*. —3. *To excite, occasion, cause, produce*. —Pass.: **conclī-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

con-clāmo, clāmāvi, clām-ātum, clāmāre, 1. v. a. and n. [con (= cum); clāmo, "to cry out"] 1. [con (= cum), "together"] Act.: a. With Objective clause: *To cry out together, or shout out, that etc.* —b. Milit. t. t.: *Conclāmāre ad arma, To raise the cry, or shout, "to arms"*; ch. 70, where the cry, "ad arma," forms the Object of *conclāmānt*. —2. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force] Neut.:

To cry out aloud; to raise a cry; to shout, exclaim.

Conconnetodumnus (**Conetodūnus**), i, m. **Conconnetodumnus** (**Conetodūnus**); a chieftain of the Carnūtes.

con-crēpo, crēpui, crēpitum, crēpāre, 1. v. n. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force; crēpo, "to rattle"] *To rattle, crash, make a clatter.*

concurritur; see **concurro**.

con-curro, curri (rarely cūcurri), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [con (= cum); curro, "to run"] 1. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force] *To run in haste, quickly, or eagerly.*—2. [con (= cum), "together"] Of several persons: *To run together, run in a body; to come, or assemble, in multitudes; to flock together*;—at ch. 3 folld. by Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—Impers. pres. pass.: **concurritur** (supply eis or iis), (*It is run together by them; i. e.*) *They run together, they rush in a body*;—at ch. 4 folld. by ad and Acc.;—at ch. 84 folld. by Adv. of place.

concur-sus, sūs, m. [for **concurr-sus**; fr. **concurr-o**, "to run together"] 1. *A running together.*—2. *A concourse, assembly.*—3. Milit. t. t.: *An onset, attack, charge.*

con-demno, demnāvi, demn-

ātum, demnāre, 1. v. a. [for **con-damno**; fr. **con** (= cum), in "strengthening" force; damno, "to condemn"] With Gen. of charge [§ 133]: *To condemn, sentence on a charge of, to convict of*; ch. 19.—Pass.: **con-demnor**, demnātus sum, demnāri.

cond-ŷtio, ŷtōnis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) 1. *State, or condition, of a person.*—2. *An agreement, term, condition.*

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead together"; hence) *To assemble, collect.*

Conetodūnus, i; see **Conconnetodumnus**.

confectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **conficio**.

con-fēro, con-tūli, col-lātum, con-ferre, v. a. irreg. [con (= cum); fēro, "to bear"] 1. [cum, "together"] a. *To bear, or bring, together; to collect, gather.*—b. *To compare.*—2. [cum, in "augmentative" force] *To carry, convey, etc.*—Pass.: **confēror**, collātus sum, conferri.

conferri, pres. inf. pass. of **confēro**.

confer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for **conferc-tus**; fr. **conferc-ŷo**, "to cram, or press close, together"] ("Crammed, or

pressed close, together"; hence)
In a close body, compact.

confes-tim, adv. [for **confer-tim**; fr. **confer-o**, "to bear" in haste, etc.] ("By bearing" in haste; hence)
Forthwith, at once, immediately.

conficiendus, a, um, Gerundive of **conficio**.

con-ficio, **feci**, **fectum**, **fic-ere**, 3. v. a. [for **con-facio**; fr. **con (= cum)**, in "augmentative" force; **facio**, "to do or make"] ("To do, or make, thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To prepare.*—2. *To bring about, accomplish.*—3. *To bring to an end, finish, complete, despatch, etc.:*—ante primam confectam vigiliam, before the first watch was finished; i. e. before the end of the first watch, ch. 3.—4. *To wear out, exhaust, etc.*—Pass.: **confictor**, **fectus sum**, **fici**, also **fieri**, as if from a form **confio**.

con-fido, **fisus sum**, **fidere**, 3. v. a. semi-dep. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force; **fido**, "to trust"] 1. Act.: With Objective clause: *To be persuaded, or confident, that*; chh. 13, 37.—2. Neut.: With in ^{an} Abl.: *To trust in; to rely on; to put trust, or have confidence, in*; ch. 50.

confiteri, pres. inf. pass. of **conficio**; ch. 58; see **conficio** at end.

confirmandi, Gerund in **di** fr. **confirmo**; ch. 73.

confirmandus, a, um, Gerundive of **confirmo**.

confirmatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **confirmo**.

con-firm-o, **avi**, **atum**, **are**, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; **firmus**, "strong"] ("To make very strong"; hence) 1. *To strengthen.*—2. *To establish, confirm.*—3. *To encourage.*—4. *To assert, affirm, declare.* Pass.: **con-firm-or**, **atus sum**, **ari**.

con-fligo, **fixi**, **flictum**, **figere**, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), "together"; **fligo**, "to dash"] ("To dash together"; hence) *To come, or enter, into conflict; to engage, contend, fight.*

con-fluo, **fluxi**, no sup., **fluere**, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), "together"; **fluo**, "to flow"] ("To flow together"; hence) Of several persons: *To flock together, to come in multitudes*;—at ch. 44 the imperf. **confluebat** denotes a continued action, *kept flocking together.*

con-fundo, **fudi**, **fusum**, **fundere**, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; **fundo**, "to pour"] ("To pour together"; hence) *To mingle together in confusion, to mix up together in disorder.*—Pass.: **con-fundor**, **fusus sum**, **fundi**.

confusus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of confundo;—at ch. 75 tantā multitudīne confusā, is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

con-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-grādior; fr. con (= cum), "together with"; grādior, "to step"] ("To step together with" one; hence) 1. In a friendly sense: *To meet with one.*—2. In a hostile sense: *To engage, come into collision, fight, etc.*

congressus, a, um, P. perf. of congrēdiōr.

con-jec-tūra, tūræ, f. [for con-jac-tūra; fr. conjīcio, in force of "to infer, conjecture," through verbal root **conjac** (= con; jac, root of jācio; the a of the root being changed into i in compound words)] ("A conjecturing"; hence) *A conjecture, inference, conclusion*:—conjecturam capere, *to form a conjecture.*

con-jec-tus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjīcio.

con-jīcio, jēci, jectum, jīc-ēre, 3. v. a. [for con-jācio; fr. con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; jācio, "to cast"] 1. Of weapons: *To hurl, throw, cast.*—2. With in fugam: ("To cast into flight"; i. e.) *To rout and put to flight.*—3. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: ("To cast, or throw, one's self," etc.; i. e.)

To betake one's self in haste, or with speed, etc.—Pass.:

con-jīciōr, jectus sum, jīci.

con-jūges; see conjux.

conjunctus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of conjungo.—2. Pa.: *Connected by friendship, alliance, etc.; allied*;—at ch. 33 folld. by Dat. [§ 106, (1)].

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together, unite, connect.*—Pass.: **con-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

conjunxērīm, perf. subj. of conjungo.

con-jūro, jūrāvi, jūrātum, jūrāre, 1. v. n. [con (= cum), "together"; jūro, "to swear"]

Of several persons: *To swear together or in common; to take an oath collectively or in a body.*—N.B. In sudden

emergencies, or in dangerous wars, two flags were displayed from the Capitol at Rome, the one red to summon the infantry, the other green to summon the cavalry. On such occasions there was no time to go through the usual forms; the consul merely said, *Quirem-publicam salvam esse vult, me sequatur*; i. e. "let him who desires the safety of the commonwealth follow me." This mode of proceeding was called

conjuratio, "a swearing to-

gether or in common," because the men thus raised took the oath in a body. This course was pursued in the provinces as well as at Rome. When, however, the usual forms were followed, and under ordinary circumstances, one soldier was selected to repeat the words of the military oath, and each of the rest, as he filed past the consul, said, *Idem in me*, "the same in my case."

conjux, ūgis, comm. gen. [for conjug-s; fr. CONJUG, verbal root of conjungo, "to join together"] ("One joined together" with another; hence) Of women: *A wife, spouse.*

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: 1. With Acc. of thing: *To attempt.*—2. With Inf.: *To endeavour, try, attempt to do, etc.*

con-quiēscō, quīēvi, quīētum, quīescēre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), denoting "completely"; quiesco, "to be at rest"] ("To be completely at rest"; hence) *To take repose or rest.*

conquīēvēram, plup. ind. of conquiesco.

conquīri, pres. inf. pass. of conquiro.

con-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, quīrēre, 3. v. a. [for conquæro; fr. con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; quæro,

"to seek"] *To seek after, or search out, earnestly or carefully.*—Pass.: **con-quīror**, quīsitus sum, quīri.

conquīsitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conquiro.

1. **con-sanguīn-ēs**, ēa, ēum, adj. [con (= cum), denoting "correspondence"; sanguis, sanguīnis, "blood"] ("Having the same blood"; hence) *Related by blood, akin.*—As Subst.: **con-sanguīn-ēs**, i, m. *A blood-relation, kinsman.*

2. **consanguīnēus**, i; see 1. consanguīnēus.

consēdēram, consēdi, plup. perf. and perf. ind. of consido.

consen-siō, siōnis, f. [for consent-siō; fr. consent-īo, "to agree" in feeling] ("An agreeing in feeling"; hence) *Harmony of feeling, unanimity.*

consen-sus, sūs, m. [for consent-sus; fr. consent-īo, "to agree"] *Agreement, unanimity.*

consēquendi, Gerund in di fr. consēquor.

con-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; sēquor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow, follow after.*—2. In a hostile sense: *To pursue.*—3. *To come up with, overtake, etc.*—4. *To obtain, attain.*

consequūtus, a, um, P. perf. of **consequor**.

con-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; **servo**, "to preserve"] *To preserve wholly; to preserve safe or unhurt.*

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), "together"; **sido**, "to sit down"] ("To sit down together"; hence) 1. Of troops, etc.: *To take up a station; to encamp.*—2. *To take up an abode, to settle.*

consīllium, īi, n.: 1. *A plan, purpose, design.*—2. *Counsel, advice.*

consistendi, Gerund in *di* fr. **consisto**.

con-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistēre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; **sisto**, "to set one's self," i. e. "to stand"] 1. *To take one's stand; to stand, to remain.*—2. Of troops, etc.: a. *To take up a position, etc.; to take post, be posted.*—b. *To halt, make a halt.*—3. With in and Abl.: *To consist in, depend upon.*

con-sobrīnus, sobrīni, m. [con (= cum), denoting "connexion"; **sobrīnus**, "a cousin," esp. on the mother's side] *A cousin-german, a cousin.*

consōlātus, a, um, P. perf. of **consōlor**;—at ch. 29 **con-**

sōlātus est is 3. pers. sing. perf. ind. of **consōlor**.

con-sōlor, sōlātus sum, sōlāri, 1. v. dep. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; **sōlor**, "to comfort"] *To comfort, to console.*

conspec-tus, tūs, m. [conspic-īo, "to see," through true root **CONSPEC**] ("A seeing"; hence) *Sight, view.*

conspexi, perf. ind. of **conspicio**.

conspiciātus, a, um, P. perf. of **conspicor**.

con-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicere, 3. v. a. [for **conspicio**; fr. con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; **spicio**, "to see"] *To see, behold, observe.*—Pass.: **con-spicior**, spectus sum, spici.

con-spīc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for **con-spēc-or**; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive" force; **SPEC**, root of **spēc-īo**, "to see"] *To see, behold, get a sight of, descry.*

constābat; see **consto**.

constant-ia, iæ, f. [constans, constant-is, in force of "firm, constant"] ("The quality of the *constans*"; hence) *Firmness, constancy, steadfastness, resolution, etc.*

constat; see **consto**.

consternātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **consterno**.

constern-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [accessory form of

cons'ern-o (3. v. a.), in force of "to throw down" ("To throw down"; hence, "to throw into confusion"; hence) *To frighten, alarm, etc.*—Pass.: **constern-or**, ātus sum, āri.

constitēram, **constitisse**m, -plup. ind. and subj. of **constisto**.

constīti, perf. ind. of **constisto**.

con-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūēre, 3. v. a. [for **con-stātūo**; fr. **con** (= **cum**); **stātūo**, "to place"] 1. [con, "together"] ("To place, or set, together"; hence) *To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle; to post troops, etc.*—2. [con, in "augmentative" force]: a. *To put, place, set, station.*—b. *To arrange, regulate, set in order, etc.*—c. *To appoint, etc.*—d. *To resolve, determine, decide, etc.*;—at ch. 78 folld. by ut c. Subj.—e. *To erect, build, etc.*—f. Milit. t. t.: *To halt or stop.*—Pass.: **constītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

constītūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **constītūo**.

con-sto, stīti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; **sto**, "to stand"] ("To stand firm"; hence) 1. *To be unchanged in amount; to be complete, etc.*; ch. 35.—2. *To remain firm or established; to continue.*—3. Of facts,

reports, etc.: *To be established, certain, clear, etc.*; ch. 5.—Impers.: **constābat**, *It was evident, etc.*; with clause as Subject [§ 157].—4. With Abl. of value or price [§ 117]: *To stand in at the price of; to cost*; ch. 19, where it is used in figurative force.—5. With in c. Abl.: *To consist in, to depend upon*; ch. 84.

consūē-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [consūē-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self*:—In perf. tenses, *To have accustomed one's self, i. e. to be accustomed or wont.*

consuēssem, for **consuevissem**, plup. subj. of **consūē-sco**.

consūē-tūdo, tūdīnis, f. [for **consuet-tūdo**; fr. **consuēt-us**, "accustomed"] ("The state, or quality, of the *consuetus*"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*—Adverbial Abl.: **consuetudine**, *According to custom*; ch. 24.

consuevēram, plup. ind. of **consūē-sco**.

consuēvi, perf. ind. of **consūē-sco**.

consūlo, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: a. *To take counsel, deliberate, consult.*—b. With Dat.: *To take counsel for; to take measures in behalf of or for; to provide for the safety or advantage of.*—2. Act.: With

Acc. of thing: *To take counsel, or to deliberate, upon something; to consider*;—at ch. 83 folld. by interrog. clause *quid agant* as Object [§ 156, (3)].

1. **consult-o**, adv. [consult-us, "well-considered"] *With due, or full, consideration; deliberately, purposely, designedly, on purpose.*

2. **consul-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [consul-o, "to take counsel"] ("To take great counsel"; hence) *To deliberate, or consult, frequently or earnestly.*

consult-um, ti, n. [consul-o, "to determine upon"] ("That which is determined upon"; hence) *A resolution, decree*:—Sēnātus consultum (or as one word senatusconsultum), *a decree of the senate.*

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force; sūmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly or completely"; hence) 1. *To consume, eat up, food, etc.*—2. Of time: *To spend, pass.*—3. *To destroy, kill, consume by hunger, etc.*; ch. 20.—Pass.: **con-sūmor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

consumpsi, perf. ind. of consūmo.

consumptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of consūmo.

con-tābūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; tābūl-a, "a board"] ("To board together"; hence) *To board; to board, or plank, over*:—totum murum turribus contabulāverant, (*they had boarded the whole wall with towers; i. e.) they had entirely covered the wall with wooden towers*, ch. 22.—Pass.: **con-tābūl-or**, ātus sum, āri.

contāmīnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of contāmīno.

con-tā-mīno, mīnāvi, mīn-ātum, mīnāre, 1. v. a. [for con-tag-mīno; fr. con (= cum), "together"; TAG, root of tango, "to touch"] (In causative force: "To cause to touch together"; hence) Physically and morally: *To pollute, contaminate.*—Pass.: **con-tā-mīnor**, mīnātus sum, mīnāri.

con-tēgo, texi, tectum, tēgere, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "strengthening" force; tēgo, "to cover"] *To cover up, cover over.*

contendi, contenditur; see contendo.

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendere, 3. v. n. and a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] 1. [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) a.: (a) *Nect.*: *To make an effort or endeavour; to exert*

one's self, strive, endeavour.

—(b) Act.: (a) *To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zealously for.*—(B) With ut

c. Subj.: *To beg, entreat, or solicit earnestly, that; to urge, or press, that; ch. 63.*

—b. Neut.: With notion of hostility: (a) *To strive, contend, struggle; ch. 67, etc.*—

(b) Impers. pres. pass.: *contenditur, It is contended:—* ab utrisque contenditur, (*it is contended by both; i. e.*) *both sides, or parties, fight, ch. 70, where the Subject contentio is implied in contenditur* [§ 157]; cf. below.

—c. Impers. inf. pres.: *contendi, (That it should be contended; i. e.) That the contest should be waged, or that the battle should be fought, ch. 85, where the Subject (acc.) contentionem is implied in contendi* [§ 157]; cf. above. —2. Neut.: [*tendo, "to bend one's way"*] *To bend one's way, proceed, etc.; ch. 59, etc.;—at ch. 38 folld. by Acc. of "Motion to a place," or of the place "whither"* [§ 101].

conten-tio, tñonis, f. [for *contend-tio; fr. contend-o, "to contend"*] 1. *A contending, striving.*—2. *A contention, contest, conflict, struggle.*

conten-tus, ta, tum, ad [*contin-ēo, "to restrain,"*

through verbal root *CONTEN*] (*"That restrains himself"; hence*) *Contented, content.*

con-texo, textū, textum, tex-ēre, 3. v. a. [*con (= cum), "together"; texo, "to weave"*] (*"To weave together"; hence*) *To connect, unite, etc.*—Pass.: *con-texor, textus sum, texi.*

contīnens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of contīnēo.—2. Pa.: *Uninterrupted, continuous; ch. 28.*

contīnent-ia, iā, f. [*contīnens, continent-is, "moderate"*] (*"The state, or quality, of the continens"; hence*) *Moderation, self-restraint.*

con-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for *con-tēnēo; fr. con (= cum), "together"; tēnēo, "to hold"*] 1. *To hold, or keep, together.*—2. *To comprise, comprehend, contain.*—3. *To confine, enclose, shut up, keep close.*—4. *To restrain, keep back, etc.*—5. *To surround, enclose, encircle, encompass.*—Pass.: *con-tīnēor, tentus sum, tīnēri.*

con-tingo, tīgi, tactum, tingēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for *con-tango; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive" force; tango, "to touch"*] (*"To touch on; all sides; to take hold of", hence*) 1. Act.: *To touch, reach, extend to; chh. 7, 24.*—2. Neut.: a. *To touch; ch. 23.*—b. *To happen or chance; to fall out, come to pass.*

contînŭ-o, adv. [contînŭ-us, in the meaning of "successive, one after another"] ("After the manner of the *continuus*"; hence, "successively"; hence, with accessory notion of rapidity) *Immediately, forthwith, directly.*

contîn-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [contîn-ŭo, "to hold together"] ("Holding together"; hence) Of time: *Successive, in succession; continuous.*

con-tŭo, tŭonis (also **conci-o**, ōnis), f. [most prob. contr. fr. *conven-tŭo*, fr. *convēn-ŭo*, "to come together"; but acc. to some fr. *conci-o*, "to bring, or assemble, together"] ("A coming together"; "a bringing, or assembling, together"; hence) 1. *An assembly, meeting, of persons.*—2. *A speech, harangue, etc., delivered before an assembly, etc.*

contra, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: a. *On the contrary.*—b. *On the other hand.*—2. Prep. gov. acc.: a. *Against.*—b. *Over against, opposite to, facing.*—c. *In opposition to, contrary to.*

contrāhendus, a, um, Gerundive of *contrāho*.

con-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; trāho, "to draw"] 1. *To draw, or bring, together; to collect, assemble.*—2. *To reduce in size, contract, etc.*

—Pass.: **con-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

contrā-rŭus, rŭa, rŭum, adj. [contra, "over against"] ("Pertaining to *contra*"; hence) *Opposed, contrary.*—Adverbial expression: **ex contrārio**, *On the contrary, on the other hand.*

contrōvers-ŭa, ŭa, f. [contrōvers-us, "quarrelsome"] ("The state of the *contrōversus*"; hence) *Quarrel, dispute, controversy.*

contŭlĕram, contŭli, plup. and perf. ind. of *confĕro*.

contŭmĕl-ŭa, ŭa, f. [contŭmĕo, through *obol.* adj. *contŭmĕl-us*, "swelling greatly"] ("The quality of the *contŭmĕlus*"; hence) *Insult, affront, indignity*:—for *suminā cum contumeliā*, see *cum*, N.B.

convectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *convĕho*.

con-vĕho, vĕxi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; vĕho, "to carry"] *To carry, or bring, together; to collect.*—Pass.: **con-vĕhor**, vectus sum, vĕhi.

convĕnĕram, plup. ind. of *convĕnĭo*.

con-vĕnĭo, vĕni, ventum, vĕnĭre, 4. v. n. [con (= cum), "together"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] 1. *To come, or meet, together; to collect, assemble.*—2. *With in and Acc.: To*

come to a certain place and assemble in it; ch. 7.—3. Impers. pres. subj. [§ 148]: *convēniat*, *It is suitable, fitting, etc.*;—at ch. 85 with clause *maximè contendi as Subject* [§ 156, (3)].

convēnissem, plup. subj. of *convēnio*.

conven-tus, *tūs*, m. [*convēn-īo*, "to come together"] ("A coming together"; hence) 1. *An assembly, assemblage, meeting*.—2. *A judicial assembly, a court of justice*.

con-vertō, *verti*, *versum*, *vertēre*, 3. v. a. [*con* (= *cum*), in "augmentative" force; *vertō*, "to turn"] 1. *To turn, turn round*.—2. *To turn, direct, a march, etc.*; ch. 56.

Convictolitāvis (*Convictolitānis*), *is*, m. *Convictolitāvis* (or *Convictolitānis*); a chieftain of the *Ædui*.

convōcandus, a, um, Gerundive of *convōco*.

convōcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *convōco*.

con-vōco, *vōcāvi*, *vōcātum*, *vōcāre*, 1. v. a. [*con* (= *cum*), "together"; *vōco*, "to call"] *To call together; to assemble*.—Pass.: *con-vōcor*, *vōcātus sum*, *vōcāri*.

cō-ōrīor, *ortus sum*, *ōriri*, 3. and 4. v. dep. [*co* (= *cum*), in "augmentative" force; *ōrīor*, "to rise"] 1. *Of war: To arise, break forth*.—2. *Of*

a storm, etc.: To rise, spring up, etc.

cōortus, a, um, P. perf. of *cōorior*.

cō-p-īa, *īa*, f. [contr. fr. *cō-ōp-īa*; fr. *co* (= *cum*), in "augmentative" force; *ops*, *ōp-is*, "means," etc.] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) 1. *Plenty, abundance*.

—2. Plur.: a. *Forces, troops*.—b. *Resources, supplies*.

cōrīum, *īi*, n.: 1. *A hide*.—2. *Skin, leather* [*χόριον*].

cor-nu, *nūs*, n. ("A horn"; hence) *Of an army: A wing* [akin to Gr. *κέρ-ας*].

cōrōna, *ae*, f. ("A garland, chaplet, crown"; hence, from the circular form of a garland, etc., "a circle" of men; hence) *Milit. t. t.: A circle of soldiers round a besieged place; a besieging force round a city, etc.*

corp-us, *ōris*, n. ("That which is made or formed"; hence) 1. *The body*.—2. *Of anything regarded as a whole: A body*;—applied to military works at ch. 72, where some editions have *opus* [akin to Sans. root *KLIP*, "to make"].

cor-rumpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *rumpēre*, 3. v. a. [for *con-rumpo*; fr. *con* (= *cum*), in "intensive" force; *rumpo*, "to break"] ("To break completely"; hence) *To spoil, destroy*;—at ch. 64 *corrumpant*

is the 3rd pers. plur. subj. pres., and is used as a "Subjunctivus Optativus"; see *addōrior*, at end.

corrūpi, perf. ind. of *corumpo*.

Cōtūātus, i, m. *Cotuat*; a chieftain of the *Ædūi*.

Cotus, i, m. *Cotus*; one of the claimants of the chief magistracy among the *Ædūi*, the other being *Convictolitāvis*. The dispute was referred for settlement to *Cæsar*, who gave his decision in favour of the latter.

crass-ītūdo, *ītūdīnis*, f. [*crass-us*, "thick"] ("The quality of the *crassus*"; hence) *Thickness*;—at ch. 73 *crass-ītūdīne fēmīnis*, of the *thickness of one's thigh*, is Abl. of quality.—N.B. The Abl. of quality usually consists of a subst. and adj. [§ 115]. Instead, however, of an adj., a Gen. of a subst. is sometimes added to the Abl., when reference is made to external form or size. At Book 3, ch. 13 of the Gallic War, a similar construction is found; *digīti pollīcis crassītūdīne*, of the *thickness of one's thumb*.

crāt-es, is, f. ("That which is tied"; hence) 1. *Wicker-work, a hurdle*.—2. Plur. : *Fascines* [akin to Sans. root *CRATH*, "to tie"].

crē-ber. *bra*, *brum*, adj.

[*CRĒ*, root of *crē-sco*, "to increase"] ("Made to increase"; hence) 1. *Frequent, repeated*.

—2. *Numerous, many*, etc.—

3. With Abl. : *Furnished abundantly with, abounding in, thick with* [§ 119, b].

crēbr-o, adv. [*crēber*, *crēbr-i*, "frequent"] ("After the manner of the *creber*"; hence) *Frequently, constantly*.

crē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To create* (a magistrate); ch. 32.—Pass. : *crē-or*, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root *KRI*, "to make"].

crē-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. n. ("To spring up"; hence) 1. *To increase in size, etc.; to grow, or become, larger*.—2. Of a river : *To rise in height; to become swollen*; ch. 55.

crēvēram, plup. ind. of *crē-sco*.

Critognātus, i, m. *Critognātus*; a chieftain of the *Arverni*, who proposed at the siege of *Alesia* that all those who were unable to bear arms should be killed for the food of the combatants.

crūolā-tus, tūs, m. [*crūcī* (a) o, "to torture"] *Torture*.

crūdēl-itas, *itātis*, f. [*crūd-ēl-is*, "cruel"] ("The quality of the *crudelis*"; hence) *Cruelty*.

crūdēl-iter, adv. [*id.*] ("After the manner of the

crudelis"; hence) *Cruelly, with cruelty.*

cui, cūjus, dat. and gen. sing. of qui and quis.

cuique, cūjusque, dat. and gen. sing. of quisque.

cujusquam, gen. sing. of quisquam.

cum, prep. gov. abl. With; —written after relative and personal pronouns; e. g. quācum, vōbiscum, secum, etc.— N.B. The Ablative of the "Manner or Way" strictly requires to be formed of an adjective and a substantive. But when the prep. *cum* is added, the adjective and substantive cease to be the ablative of the manner, and something is pointed out as added to the action, *etc.*, denoted by the verb (or part.) of the clause, and not as indicating the way or manner in which such action, *etc.*, operates:—*magno cum dolore ferebant, they bore, and that too with great grief, ch. 15; cf. obsidibus summā cum contumeliā extortis, hostages having been forcibly taken away, and that too with the utmost insult, ch. 54:—magnā cum curā et diligentia suos fines tuentur, look to, or defend, their borders, and that too with great care and diligence, ch. 65.—*Quite distinct, however, from the above construction is the use of

cum with an Abl. of a subst. which of itself denotes manner, and is not accompanied by an adj. In this case *cum* and its Abl. form an adverbial expression:—*cum curā, carefully; cum diligentia, diligently* [akin to Sans. *sam*; Gr. *ξύν, σύν*].

cunctus, a, um (mostly plur. *cuncti, æ, a*), adj. [contr. fr. *conjunctus*; fr. *conjungo, "to join together"*] ("Joined together"; hence) *All, the whole.*

cūnē-ātim, adv. [cūnē-us, "a wedge"] ("By a wedging"; hence) *After the manner of a wedge, in the form of a wedge.*

cū-nēus, nēi, m. ("The sharpened thing"; hence, "a wedge" as a tool; hence) *A wedge, as a name for troops drawn up in a wedge-like shape for the purpose of forcing a passage through the enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root *ṣo*, "to sharpen"].

cūnīcūlus, i. m. ("A rabbit"; hence, from the burrowing of rabbits) *Military t. t. : A mine* [usually assigned to the Spanish *conéjo*, "a rabbit"].

cūpīdissīmus, a, um, sup. adj. ; see cūpīdus;—at ch. 40 cupidissimis omnibus is Abl. Abs. [§ 125, α].

cūpīd-itas, itātis, f. [cūpīd-us, "desirous"] ("The quality

of the *cupidus*"; hence) *A longing or ardent desire; eagerness, eager desire.*

cūp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [cūpī-o, "to desire"] *Desirous, eager.* (Comp.: cūpīd-ior;) Sup.: cūpīd-issīmus.

cūp-īo, īvi or īi, ītum, ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To long, or wish, for; to desire.*—2. With Inf.: *To long, or be desirous, to do, etc.* [akin to Sans. root KUP, "to become excited"].

cū-r (anciently **quo-r**), adv. [contracted, acc. to some, fr. quare (= quā re); acc. to others, fr. cui rei] *Why, wherefore.*

cūr-a, æ, f. [for cær-a; fr. cær-o, old form of quær-o, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of trouble) 1. *Care, carefulness, attention.*—2. *Care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, etc.*

Curiosolītæ, ārum (**Curiosolītes**, um), m. plur. *The Curiosolitæ or Curiosolites*; a tribe on the Western coast of Gaul.

Curiosolītes, um; see **Curiosolītæ**.

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. v. a. [cūr-a, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: *To take care, order, or cause, that something be done, etc.; to get, or have, something done, etc.*

curro, cūcurri, cursum,

3. v. n.: 1. *To run; to hasten onwards.*—2. Impers. imperf. subj. pass.: **cūrretur**, *It should be run*:—at ch. 24 supply eis or iis after **cūrretur**, (*it should be run by them*; i. e.) *they should run* [prob. akin to Sans. root CRI, "to go"].

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for **cūr-sus**; fr. **cūr-o**, "to run"] 1. *A running, speed, etc.*—2. *A march.*

custōdī-a, æ, f. [custōdī-o, "to guard"] ("A guarding, keeping guard"; hence) Of persons keeping guard: *A guard, guarding force*;—at ch. 55 in plur.

cus-tos, tōdis, comm. gen. *A guard* [akin to κυθ, root of κεύθ-ω, "to cover, to hide"].

dātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **do**;—at ch. 9 **dātūrum** (supply esse [§ 158] is inf. fut. of **do**).

dātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **do**.

dē, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from.*—2. *Down from.*—3. Of a number, etc.: *Out of.*—4. Of material, etc.: *Of, out of.*—5. *With respect to, about, concerning.*—6. Of a reason, etc.: *From, for, on account of.*—7. In time: *In the course of, during, at*:—*mēdiā de nocte, at mid-night*, chh. 45, 60.—8. *To denote*

conformity: *According to.*

after, by:—de consilio, according to the advice, ch. 5.—
9. With neut. adj.: To form an adverbial expression, e. g. de improvise, on a sudden, suddenly, unexpectedly.

dē-bēo, būi, būtum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-hābēo; fr. dē, "from"; hābēo, "to have"] ("To have, or hold, from" a person; hence) 1. To owe.—2. With Inf.: To be bound to do, etc.; I, etc., ought to do, etc.;—at ch. 19 before se . . . debere supply ēdōcet; see preceding context.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; cēdo, "to go"] To go away, or depart; to withdraw.

dēc-em, num. adj. indecl. Ten;—at ch. 3 with (Bellovacis) decem supply millia [akin to Sans. daś-an; Gr. δέκα, "ten"].

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; cerno, "to determine"] To determine, decree, decide, resolve.—Pass.: dē-cernor, crētus sum, cerni.

dē-certo, certāvi, certātum, certāre, 1. v. n. [dē, in "strengthening" force; certo, "to contend"] To contend, or fight, vigorously or earnestly.

Decetia, æ, f. Decetia (now Decise); a town of the Ædii;

—at ch. 33 Decetiam is Ace. of place "whither" [§ 101].

dēc-īmus, īma, īmum, num. adj. [dēc-em, "ten"] Tenth:—decimus tertius, thirteenth, ch. 51.

dē-cliv-is, e, adj. [dē, "down"; clivus, "sloping ground"] Of place: Sloping downward.—As Subst.: dē-clive, is, n. Sloping ground, a steep place;—at ch. 88 in plur.

dēcliv-itas, itātis, f. [dē-cliv-is, "sloping"] ("The state of the declivis"; hence) A sloping place, sloping ground, a declivity.

dēc-ētum, ti, n. [dēcerno, "to decree," through verbal root DECERE] ("That which is decreed"; hence) A decree, decision, ordinance.

dēdam, pres. subj. of dēdo.

dēdi, perf. ind. of do.

dēdīdi, perf. of dēdo.

dēd-ītlo, itōnis, f. [dēd-o, "to surrender"] A surrendering, surrender, capitulation.

dē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] ("A putting away from" one's self; hence) To give up, surrender.—Pass.: dē-dor, dītus sum, di.

dēdūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of dēdūco.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [dē; dūco, "to lead"] 1. [dē, "down"]

Strengthened by suffix met: *I myself* [akin to Gr. *ἐγώ*; Sans. *aham*].

ēgōmet; see *ēgo*, no. 2.

ē-grādīor, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for *ē-grādīor*; fr. *ē* (=ex), "out"; grādīor, "to step"] ("To step out"; hence)

1. *To go out or come forth*.—2. With ex and Abl., or with Abl. alone dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, a]: *To go out or forth from; to quit*.

ēgrēgī-e, adv. [ēgrēgī-us, "excellent"] *Excellently, remarkably, admirably, etc.*

ēgressus, a, um, P. perf. of *ēgrēdīor*.

ēi, dat. sing. of *is*.

ēis, dat. and abl. plur. of *is*.

ējēcōram, *ējēci*, plup. and perf. ind. of *ējīcīo*.

ējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ējīcīo*;—at ch. 4 *ejectus erat is* plup. ind. pass. of *ējīcīo*.

ē-jīcīo, *jēci*, jectum, *jīcēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ē-jācīo*; fr. *ē* (=ex), "out"; *jācīo*, "to cast"]

1. *To cast or throw out*.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To rush out in headlong haste*; also, *to sally forth*.—3. *To eject, expel, etc.*

—Pass.: *ē-jīcīor*, jectus sum, *jīci*.

ējus, gen. sing. of *is*.

ējusdem, gen. sing. of *īdem*.

ēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ēffēro*.

Elāver, *ēris*, n. *The Elaver* (now *The Allier*); falling into the Liger (now the Loire).

Eleutēti (*Eleuthēri*), *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Eleuteti* (or *Eleutheri*); a tribe of the Arverni.

ē-lācīo, *līcūi*, *līcītum*, *līcēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ē-lācīo*; fr. *ē* (=ex), "out"; *lācīo*, "to allure"] *To allure out, to entice forth*;—at ch. 32 strengthened by follg. ex.

ēmīnens, ntis, P. pres. of *ēmīnēo*.

ē-mīnēo, *mīnūi*, no sup., *mīnēre*, 2. v. n. [*ē* (=ex), "out"; *mīnēo*, "to jut or project"] *To jut, or project, out or forth*.

ē-mīnus, adv. [*ē* (=ex), "away from"; *mānus*, "the hand"] ("Away from the hand"; hence, "not hand to hand"; hence) *At a distance, from a distance, afar off*.

ēnim, conj. *For*.

1. *ēo*, adv. [prob. for *ēom* (=ēum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. *is*, "this, that"] 1. Of place: *To that place, thither; there*;—at ch. 58 *ēo*, *there = on them*, i.e. on board the vessels.—2. Of a cause or reason: *For the cause, or reason, that follows, or precedes; on that account, therefore*.—3. Of amount or degree: *To that, or such, a de-*

gree; to such an amount or extent:—*usque eo, even to such a degree*, ch. 17.

2. *ĕo*, masc. and neut. abl. of *is*; see *is*.

3. *ĕo*, with comparative degree; see *is*.

4. *ĕo*, *ivi* or *ii*, *ĭtum*, *ĭre*, v. n.: 1. *To go*.—2. With double Dat.: *To go to some person, etc., for a particular purpose*:—*subsidio suis ĭerunt, went to their men, or comrades, for (the purpose of giving them) aid; i. e. went to the aid of their comrades*, ch. 62.—3. *ĭpers. ĭperf. subj. pass.: ĭrĕtur, It should be gone, i. e. they should go*; ch. 16 [root *ĭ*, akin to Sans. root *ĭ*, Gr. *ĭ-ĕvai*, “to go”].

1. *ĕodem*, masc. and neut. abl. sing. of *idem*.

2. *ĕodem*, adv. [for *ĕomdem* (= *ĕundem*), old acc. masc. sing. of *idem*, “the same”] *To the same place*.

ĕorum, masc. and neut. gen. plur. of *is*.

ĕos, acc. masc. plur. of *is*.

ĕosdem, acc. masc. plur. of *idem*.

Epōrĕdōrix, *ĭgis*, m. *Eporēdorix*: 1. An *Āduan* chieftain who, before *Cæsar*’s arrival in Gaul, had led his tribe against the *Sequani*; ch. 67, at end.—2. An *Āduan* noble who served in *Cæsar*’s army; *chh.* 38, 54.

ĕqu-ĕ-s, *ĭtis*, m. [for *ĕqu-i* (t)s; fr. *ĕqu-us*, “a horse”; *ĭ*, root of *ĕo*, “to go”] (“The horse-going one”; hence) 1. *A horseman*;—Plur.: *Cavalry*.—2. *A (Roman) knight*, whose horse was furnished by the state; ch. 3.

ĕqu-ester, *estris*, *estre*, adj. [*ĕqu-us*, “a horse”] *Pertaining to a horse; horse-, cavalry-*.

ĕquĭtā-tus, *tūs*, m. [*ĕquĭt(a)*-o, “to be an *eques* or horseman; to ride”] (“A riding”; hence) *Cavalry, horse soldiers*.

ĕquĭtem, acc. sing. of *ĕquĕs*; ch. 3.

ĕquĭtes, um; plur. of *ĕquĕs*.

ĕquus, *i*, m. *A horse*:—*equis*, *on horseback* [akin to Gr. *ĭkκος* (= *ĭππος*), and Sans. *açva*, “a horse”].

ĕram, *ĭperf. ind. of sum*.

ĕreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ĕrĭpĭo*.

ergo, adv. *Therefore, accordingly*.

ĕ-rĭpĭo, *rĭpĭi*, *reptum*, *rĭp-ĕre*, 3. v. a. [for *ĕ-rāpĭo*; fr. *ĕ* (= *ex*), “away”; *rāpĭo*, “to snatch”] (“To snatch away”; hence) 1. *To take away by force, to deprive of*.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To take one’s self off; to flee, escape*.—Pass.: *ĕ-rĭpĭor*, *reptus sum*, *rĭpi*.

erro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. n.

("To wander, stray," etc.; hence) *To make a mistake, to be mistaken, to err*, etc.

ērūp-tīo, tīōnis, f. [ērump-o, "to break out, sally forth"; through true root ERUP] *A sortie, sally.*

esse, pres. inf. of sum.

essem, imperf. subj. of sum.

est, 3. pers. sing. pres. ind. of sum.

et, conj. *And*:—et . . . et, both . . . and [akin to Gr. *ēti*, "moreover"; Sans. *ati*, "much, exceedingly"].

ētiām, conj. [akin to et] 1. *And too, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides.* — 2. *Even.*

et-si, conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although.*

ēum, masc. acc. sing. of is.

ēundem, masc. acc. sing. of idem.

ēven-tus, tūs, m. [ēvēn-ŷo, "to turn out, issue"] 1. *Occurrence.* — 2. *Issue, result, event.*

ēvēcāti, ōrum; see ēvēcātus.

ēvēcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēvēcō;—at ch. 57 ēvēcātus est is 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. pass. of ēvēcō;—at ch. 58 ēvēcāta erat is 3rd pers. sing. plup. ind. pass. of ēvēcō. —As Subst.: ēvēcāti, ōrum, m. plur. *The evocāti* (i.e. *they who are called out*); a name given to *veteran soldiers* who

had served their time, and had then engaged to do military service as volunteers; *the veterans.*

ē-vēcō, vēcāvi, vēcātum, vēcāre, l. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; vēcō, "to call"] *To call forth or out; to summon, etc.*—Pass.: ē-vēcōr, vēcātus sum, vēcāri.

ē-vōlo, vōlāvi, vōlātum, vōlāre, l. v. n. [ē (= ex), "out or forth"; vōlo, "to fly"] ("To fly out or forth"; hence) *Of persons: To rush or spring out; to dart forth.*

ex (e), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Of place: a. Out of, from, out.*—b. *Away from.*—2. *Of a number, etc., from which a part is taken: Of, out of.*—3. *To denote the material of which anything is made: Of.* 4. *From; on account of, in consequence of.*—5. *In accordance, or conformity, with; according to, etc.*—6. *After verbs of inquiring, etc.: Of.*—7. *In time: After, immediately after.*—8. *To denote the cause: From, by means of, in consequence of.*—9. *To form adverbial expressions; e.g. ex contrario, on the contrary;—to this head belong: ex fugā, during the flight;—ex itinēre, on, or during, the march;—ex unā parte, on the one side;—ex omnibus partibus, on all sides.*

in all directions;—ē regione, opposite, at ch. 57 folld. by Gen.

exānīmātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **exānīmo**.

ex-ānīm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex, "out"; ānīm-a, "life"] ("To drive the life out"; hence) 1. *To deprive of life, kill, slay.*—2. P. perf. pass.: *Killed, dead.*—Pass.: **ex-ānīm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ex-audīo, audīvi or audīi, auditum, audire, 4. v. a. [ex, "without force"; audīo, "to hear"] *To hear.*—Pass.: **ex-audīor**, auditus sum, audiri.

exauditus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **exaudīo**.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out or forth"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go out, forth, or away; to withdraw, depart;*—at chh. 66, 78 folld. by Abl. dependent on ex in verb [§ 122, a].

excēpēram, **excēpi**, plup. and perf. ind. of **excīpio**.

exceptans, ntis, P. pres. of **excepto**.

ex-cepto, ceptāvi, ceptātum, ceptāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-capto; fr. ex, denoting "up, upwards"; capto, "to catch or snatch"] *To catch, or snatch, up; to pull up.*

excessi, perf. ind. of **ex-cēdo**.

ex-cīdo, cīdi, cisum, cīdēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-cædo; fr. ex,

"out"; cædo, "to cut"] ("To cut out"; hence) *To cut, or hew, down.*

ex-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-cāpio; fr. ex, "without force"; cāpio, "to take"] 1. *To receive.*—2. *To catch, capture;* ch. 20. —3. *To receive for the purpose of aiding, supporting, etc.;* ch. 51.—4. Of tidings, an outcry, etc.: *To take, or catch, up;* ch. 3.

excī-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [excī-o, "to call forth"] ("To call forth thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To rouse, stimulate, animate.*—2. Of fire as Object: *To raise, kindle, etc.*—Pass.: **excītor**, cītātus sum, cītāri.

ex-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clādēre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; clūdo (= claudio), "to shut"] 1. *To shut out.*—2. *To hinder, prevent, etc.*—Pass.: **ex-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

exclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **exclūdo**.

excrūciātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **excrucio**.

ex-crūciō, crūciāvi, crūci-ātum, crūciāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "augmentative" force; crucio, "to torment"] *To torment, or torture, greatly; to rack.*—Pass.: **ex-crūciōr**, crūci-ātus sum, crūciāri.

excūb-ītor, ītoris, m. [excūb-o, "to lie out of doors";

hence, "to lie out on watch"] ("He who lies out on watch"; hence) *A sentinel, guard.*

ex-cūbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, cūbāre, 1. v. n. [ex, "out"; cūbo, "to lie" down] ("To lie out" of doors, etc.; hence) *To lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch, to keep guard.*

ex-culco, culcāvi, culcātum, culcāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-calco; fr. ex, in "intensive" force; calco, "to tread"] ("To tread much"; hence) *To tread down; to stamp firm or close.*—Pass.: **ex-culcor**, culcātus sum, culcāri.

exemplum, i, n. *An example*, in the widest acceptance of the word.

ex-ĕo, īvi or īi, ĭtum, ĭre, v. n. [ex, "out"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go out, forth, or away.*

ex-ercĕo, ercūi, ercītum, ercĕre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arcĕo; fr. ex, "out"; arcĕo, "to enclose"] ("To keep or drive out of an enclosure"; hence, "to drive on; to keep busy or at work"; hence) *To engage busily; to occupy, employ.*—Pass.: **ex-ercĕor**, ercītus sum, ercĕri.

exerc-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [exerc-ĕo, "to exercise"] ("An exercising, exercise"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *A trained, exercised, or disciplined body of men; an army.*

exĭgŭ-e, adv. [exĭgŭ-us, "scanty"] ("After the manner of the *exiguus*"; hence) *Scantily.*

exĭgŭus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Small, little.*—2. *Scanty.*—*Petty, poor, mean.*

exire, exisse, pres. and perf. inf. of exĕo.

ex-istĭmo, istĭmāvi, istĭmātum, istĭmāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-astĭmo; fr. ex, "without force"; astĭmo, "to think"] 1. *To think, imagine, deem, suppose.*—2. With Objective clause: *To think, etc., that.*—3. With second Acc.: *To think, etc., an object that which is denoted by the second Acc.*—Pass.: **ex-istĭmor**, istĭmātus sum, istĭmāri.

exĭ-tus, tūs, m. [exĕo, "to go out"; through true root EXI] ("A going out"; hence) 1. *A place of egress; an outlet, exit.*—2. Of circumstances, etc.: *An issue, result.*

ex-pĕd-ĭo, īvi or īi, ĭtum, ĭre, 4. v. a. [ex, "out of"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot out of" a snare, etc.; hence) 1. *To extricate, loose, disengage.*—2. ("To extricate or disengage from hindrances," etc.; hence) *Of an approach to a place, etc.: To level, facilitate.*—3. *To arrange, set in order.*—4. *To hold in readiness; ch. 18.*—Pass.: **ex-pĕd-ĭor**, ĭtus sum, ĭri.

expedisset, for **expēdisset**, 3. pers. sing. plup. subj. of **expēdīo**.

expēditior, us, comp. adj. see **expēditus**, no. 2.

expēditus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of **expēdīo**.—2. Pa.: a. *Unencumbered; free from anything hindering ready action; light-armed.*—As Subst.: **expēdīti**, ōrum, m. plur. *Light-armed troops or soldiery.*—b. *Ready, prompt, at hand.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: **expēditior**; (Sup.: **expēdit-issimus**).

ex-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pello, "to drive"] 1. *To drive out, expel.*—2. Mentally: *To drive away, utterly remove or dissipate, etc.*—Pass.: **ex-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

ex-pērior, pertus sum, pēiri, 4. v. dep. [ex, "thoroughly"; obsol. pērior, "to go or pass through"; hence, "to try"] ("To try thoroughly"; hence) *To try, make trial of, try to do, etc.*

expertus, a, um, P. perf. of **expērior**.

ex-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [ex, in "strengthening" force; plēo, "to fill"] 1. *To fill up*; ch. 51.—2. Of an army, etc.: *To fill up; to bring up to the full number or complement.*—Pass.: **ex-plēor**, plētus sum, plēri.

explōrā-tor, ōris, m. [ex-

plōr(a)-o, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) *A spy, scout.*

explōrātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of **explōro**.—2. Pa.: *Certain, sure, ascertained.*

ex-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; plōro, "to call out"] ("To call out aloud or greatly"; hence, as a result, "to search out, examine"; hence) 1. *To spy out, reconnoitre.*—2. *To ascertain.*—Pass.: **ex-plōror**, plōrātus sum, plōrāri.

ex-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put or set out"; hence) *To set forth, explain, state at length*;—at ch. 54 folld. by simple Acc.;—at chh. 38, 41, 52, etc., folld. by clause as nearer Object.—Pass.: **ex-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

exposcens, ntis, P. pres. of **exposco**.

ex-posco, pōposci, no sup., poscere, 3. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; posco, "to demand"] *To demand, require.*

expōsitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **expōno**.

expresseram, plup. ind. of **exprimo**.

ex-primo, pressi, pressum, primere, 3. v. a. [for **ex-prēmo**; fr. ex, "out"; prēmo, "to

press"] ("To press out"; hence) Of a mound, *etc.*: *To raise up.*

expugnā-tio, *tionis*, f. [**expugn(a)-o**, "to storm"] *A storming; a carrying by storm or assault.*

expugnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **expugno**.

ex-pugno, **pugnāvi**, **pugnātum**, **pugnāre**, 1. v. a. [**ex**, "thoroughly"; **pugno**, "to fight"] ("To fight thoroughly"; hence, in active force and as a result) *To take by assault; to storm, capture.*—**Pass.**: **ex-pugnor**, **pugnātus sum**, **pugnāri**.

expulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **expello**.

exser-tus, ta, tum, P. perf. pass. of **exsēr-o**, "to thrust out," in the force of, *Bare, uncovered.*

ex-sisto, **stīti**, **stītum**, **sist-ēre**, 3. v. n. [**ex**, "out"; **sisto**, "to stand"] 1. *To stand out, or forth, from something; to rise out.*—2. *To spring up, arise, proceed from some cause, etc.*

expectans, *ntis*, P. pres. of **expecto**.

ex-specto, **spectāvi**, **spectātum**, **spectāre**, 1. v. a. [**ex**, "very much"; **specto**, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) 1. *To wait for, await, wait to see; to wait until, etc.*—2. *To*

look for, expect.—**Pass.**: **ex-spector**, **spectātus sum**, **spectāri**.

ex-spōlio, **spōliāvi**, **spōliātum**, **spōliāre**, 1. v. a. [**ex**, denoting "completeness"; **spōlio**, "to spoil"] ("To spoil utterly, to despoil"; hence) With **Acc.** and **Abl.**: *To deprive a person, etc., of something; ch. 79.*

exstīti, perf. ind. of **exsisto**.

ex-strūo (-trūo), **struxi**, **structum**, **strūere**, 3. v. a. [**ex**, "thoroughly"; **strūo**, "to heap up"] ("To heap up thoroughly"; hence) *To build up, raise, erect, construct.*

exstruxi, perf. ind. of **ex-strūo**.

ex-ter (-tērus), *tēra*, *tērum*, adj. [**ex**, "out"] 1. **Pos.**: *On the outside, outward.*—2. **Comp.**: *Outer, on the outer side, etc.*—3. **Sup.**: a. Of place: *Outermost, extreme.*—b. *The furthest, or most distant, part of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution; ch. 66.*—c. Of famine: *Extreme, the extremity of; ch. 17.*—d. Of fortune, *etc.*: *The extremity of, most desperate; ch. 40.*—e. Of a speech, *etc.*: *The last part, or close, of; ch. 53.*

Comp.: **extērior**; **Sup.**: **extrēmus** (and **extīmus**).

extērior, *us*, **comp. adj.**: see **exter**.

ex-terrĕo, terrĭi, terrĭtum, terrĕre, 2. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; terrĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten, or alarm, greatly or in a high degree.*—Pass.: **ex-terrĕor**, terrĭtus sum, terrĕri.

exterrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exterrĕo.

ex-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, torquĕre, 2. v. a. [ex, "away from"; torquĕo, "to twist"] ("To twist away from" a person, etc.; hence) *To wrest, or tear away; to take away by force; to extort.*—Pass.: **ex-torquĕor**, tortus sum, torquĕri.

extortus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of extorquĕo.

extra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. extĕrā, abl. sing. of extĕrus, "outward"] ("On the outward part of"; hence) *Out, or outside, of; beyond.*

extrĕmus, a, um; see **exter**, no. 3.

extŭli, perf. ind. of effĕro.

exŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. ("To draw out, pull off"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, b]: *To strip, or despoil, of.*—Pass.: **exŭor**, ŭtus sum, ŭi.

Fāb-ŭs, ŭi, m. [fāb-a, "a bean"] ("One pertaining to faba"; hence) 1. *Fabius (Caius)*; one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul.—2. *Fabius (Lucius)*; a centurion, who

was the first to mount the walls of Gergovia; ch. 47.

fāces, nom. and acc. plur.

fāciendus (fāciundus), a,

um, Gerundive of fācio;—at ch. 56 supply esse with fāciendum [§ 158; and see § 144, 2].

fācil-e, adv. [fācil-is, "easy"] *Easily, with ease.*

Comp.: fācil-ŭs; Sup.: fācil-lime.

fācillŭs, comp. adv.; see fācile.

fācillime, sup. adv.; see fācile.

fāc-ŭnus, ŭndris, n. [fāc-ŭo, "to do"] ("A thing done"; hence, "a deed"; hence) In bad sense: *A bad deed, crime.*

fācio, fĕci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. and n. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. *To make*, in the widest acceptation of the term:—bellum facere, *to make war*;—facere initium belli, *(to make a beginning of war; i. e.) to begin war*;—facere iter, *to make a march*, i. e. *to march*;—facere finem bellandi, *to make an end of warring*, i. e. *to cease from war.*—2. *To do; to accomplish, effect, bring to pass*, etc.:—cædes (plur.) faciunt, *they commit murders, or slaughter*, ch. 42.—Pass.: **fīo**, factus sum, fĕri; see **fīo**

eland.—2. *The Helvetii*.—
um, adj. *Of the Helvetii*

is, m. plur.:
a people
ensis.—2. *The Helvetii*.
om. plur.

um, n. pl
inter-"] *W*
which is
essed: *Wini*
arlers.

is, hoc (C
(b), pron. d
thing: 1.
: (a) *hic*
—(b) *hoc*

;—at *ch*
—*hoc* so
or *comfo*
al, m. 2

—(b) *hæ*
2. *hæc*,
this acc
—3. *Op*
nally *de*

hic . . .
i. e.
former
dinal *r*
o c (=

[*fix*].
hic].
.
.

v. a. *To weary, tire, exhaust, fatigue.*—Pass.: *fātigor, ātus sum, āri.*

fax, fācis, f. ("The shining, or brilliant, thing"; hence) *A torch, flambeau* [akin to Gr. φα-εινω, and Sans. root BHĀ, "to shine or be splendid"]].

fēcērim, fēcisse, perf. and plup. subj. of fācio.

fēci, perf. ind. of fācio.

fēmīnis, gen. sing. of fēmur; ch. 73.

fēmur, ōris and iūis, n. *The upper part of the thigh; the thigh.*

fēre, adv.: 1. *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about.*—2. *Commonly, for the most part, generally, in general.*

fērendus, a, um, Gerundive of fēro.

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To bear, bring, carry.*—2. *To bear, endure, submit to, or support, anything unpleasant, etc.:*—*graviter ferre, (to bear heavily, i. e.) to take a thing amiss; to be annoyed, or vexed, at; to be indignant at, or that something is done, etc.*—3. *Of terms: To offer, propose.*—4. *Of abstract things as subjects: Without object: To allow, permit:—ut natura montis ferebat, as the nature of the mountain*

permitted, ch. 46.—5. To sustain, stand against, an attack, etc. [akin to φέρ-ω, also to Sans. root BHĀI, "to bear," etc.; tūl-i is formed from root TUL or TOL, whence tollo; lātum = tlā-tum, akin to τλά-ω].

ferrāria, æ; see ferrārius.

ferr-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [ferr-um, "iron"] *Pertaining to iron, iron-.*—As Subst.: **ferrāria, æ** (*sc. vēna, "a vein" of metals; or fōdīna, "a pit or mine"*), *f. An iron-mine.*

ferre, ferri, pres. inf. act. and pass. of fēro.

ferrem, imperf. subj. of fēro.

ferrētur, 3. pers. sing. imperf. subj. pass. of fēro.

ferr-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [ferr-um, "iron"] ("Of, or belonging to, iron"; hence) *Made of iron, iron-.*

fer-tīlis, tīle, adj. [fēr-o, "to bear"; hence, "to produce"] *Of localities, etc.: Productive, fertile.* (Comp.: *fertīl-ior*); Sup.: *fertīl-issimus.*

fertīlissimus, a, um; see fertīlis.

fervē-fācio, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. [fervē-o, "to be hot"; fācio, "to make"] ("To make to be hot"; hence) *P. perf. pass.: Of pitch: Made to boil, boiled, boiling*

hot; ch. 22.—Pass.: *fervē-fācio*, factus sum, *fīēri*.

fervēfactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *fervēfācio*.

fīam, pres. subj. of *fīo*.

fīd-ēlis, ēle, adj. [*fīd-es*, "faith"] ("Pertaining to *fides*"; hence) *Faithful*.

fīd-es, ēi, f. [*fīd-o*, "to put faith or confidence" in] 1. *Faith, good faith*.—2. *Faithfulness, fidelity, loyalty*.—3. *Promise, engagement, plighted word*.

fīdūc-īa, īæ, f. [obsol. *fīdūc-us* or *fīdux* (= *fīduc-s*), "trusting"] ("The quality of the *fiducus* or *fidux*"; hence) *Confidence, reliance, assurance*.

fīēbam, *fīērem*, imperf. ind. and subj. of *fīo*.

fīēri, pres. inf. of *fīo*.

fīlius, īi, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root *BHŪ*, "to be," in causative force].

fī-nis, nis, m. [probably for *fīd-nis*; fr. *fīndo*, "to divide," through root *FID*] ("The dividing thing"; hence, "a boundary, limit"; hence) Plur.: *Borders* of a country; and so, *territory, land, country* included within certain bor-

fīnīlīmi, ōrum; see *fīn-ītīmus*.

fīn-ītīmus, ītīma, ītīmum, adj. [*fīn-is*] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence) *Bordering up-*

on, adjoining;—at ch. 7 folld. by Dat. [§ 106, (1)].—As Subst.: *fīnīlīmi*, ōrum, m. plur. *The neighbouring peoples*.

fīo, factus sum, *fīēri*, v. pass. irreg.; see *fācio*: 1. *To be made*.—2. *To become*.—3. *To happen or come to pass; to be brought about, to take place*.

fīr-mus, ma, mum, adj. ("Bearing"; hence, "firm"; hence) 1. Of persons: *Strong, powerful, vigorous*.—2. Of trees: *Strong, firm* [either for *fer-mus*, fr. *fēr-o*, "to bear"; or akin to Sans. root *DHRI*, "to bear"].

fīt, 3. pers. sing. pres. ind. of *fīo*.

fīens, ntis, P. pres. of *fīēo*.

fīē-o, *fīēvi*, *fīētum*, *fīēre*, 2. v. n. *To weep, shed tears; to lament, bewail, deplore* [Gr. *φλέω*, "to gush"].

fīōrens, ntis, P. pres. of *fīōrēo*.

fīōr-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [*fīos*, *fīōr-is*, "a flower"] ("To flower"; hence) 1. *To be in a flourishing or prosperous condition; to flourish*.—2. *To be eminent, distinguished, etc.*

fīōs, *fīōris*, m. ("That which expands or blossoms"; hence) *A flower* [akin to Sans. root *PHAL*, "to expand"; or Sans. root *PHULL*, "to blossom"].

flū-men, mīnis, n. [flū-o, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A stream, river.*

fōd-īo, fōd-i, fos-sum, fōd-ēre, 3. v. a. ("To make a pit," etc.; hence) *To dig.*—Pass.: **fōd-īor**, fos-sus sum, fōd-i [akin to Gr. βόθ-πος, βυθ-ός, "a pit," etc.].

fōre (= futūrum esse), fut. inf. of sum:—fore, uti, fold. by Subj., (*that it would be, that; i.e.*) *the result would be, that.*

fōris, adv. ("Out of doors, abroad"; hence) *Outside the walls; ch. 76 at end; see preceding context.*

for-ma, mæ, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fēr-o, "to bear"] ("The thing that is borne"; hence) *Form, shape*;—at ch. 23 hac forma is the "Abl. of Quality" [§ 115].

for-s, tis (only in Nom. and Abl. Sing.), f. [probably for fer-tis; fr. fēr-o] ("A bringing"; "that which is brought"; hence) 1. *Chance, hazard, accident.*—2. Adverbial Abl.: **forte**, *By chance, accidentally, by accident.*

forte; see fors.

for-tis, te, adj. *Brave, bold, courageous* [for fer-tis, fr. fēr-o; and so, "bearing, that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave," etc.; or akin to Sans. root *DHRISH*, "to be courageous"].

fortūit-o, adv. [fortūit-us, "that takes place by chance"] ("After the manner of the *fortūit-us*"; hence) *By chance or accident; accidentally.*

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which belongs to fors"; hence) 1. *Fortune, lot, whether good or bad.*—2. *Good luck, good fortune, prosperity.*—3. *Ill-luck, misfortune*;—at ch. 77 in plur.—4. Plur.: *Property, possessions, goods, fortune.*

fōr-um, i, n.: 1. *A market-place, public place*, where people met and business was transacted.—(2. At Rome: *The forum*; a long open space between the Capitoline and Palatine Hills, surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers, etc. Here the public assemblies of the people were held, justice administered, and public business in general transacted. Sometimes it is called Forum Romanum) [usually considered akin to foris and foras, and so "that which is out of doors"; but prps. rather akin to Gr. root πορ (whence πόρ-ος, "a passage"), and so, "that which has a passage through it or is passed through"].

fōr-sa, sæ, f. [for fod-sa; fr. fōd-īo, "to dig"] ("A thing dug"; hence) *A ditch, trench, fosse.*

frāter, trīs, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. *bhrātri*, "a brother"].

fraus, fraudis, f. : 1. *Deceit, fraud.*—2. *Offence, bad action, crime.*

frēquens, ntis, adj. ("Constant" in doing something, or going somewhere; hence) *Of persons: Assembled in great numbers, numerous, in large numbers.*

frīg-us, ōris, n. [frīg-ēo, "to be cold"] *Cold, coldness.*

fro-us, ntis, f. ("A forehead, brow"; hence) *The fore-part of a thing:—in fronte, in the fore-part, in front*, ch. 22 [akin to Sans. *bhrū*, and Gr. *ὀφρύς*].

fruc-tus, tūs, m. [for frugv-tus; fr. frū-or, "to enjoy," through root *FRUGV*] ("An enjoying"; hence, "fruit, produce"; hence) *Fruit of one's labour, etc.; advantage, benefit.*

frūmentandi, Gerund in *dī* fr. frūmentor.

frūment-ārius, āriā, ārium, adj. [frūment-um, "corn"] 1. *Pertaining to corn:—res frūmentāriā, corn, provisions.*—2. *Of places: Abounding in corn, corn-growing.*

frūmentā-tio, tiōnis, f. [frūment(a)-or, "to forage"] *A providing of corn, a foraging; see pābūlatio.*

frūmentātum, Supine in *um* fr. frūmentor.

frūment-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [frūment-um, "corn"] *To provide, fetch, or get corn; to forage.*

frū-mentum, menti, n. [frū-or, "to eat"] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain;—Plur.: Corn, i. e. crops.*

frustrā, adv. [akin to *fraudo*, "to deceive"] ("In a deceived manner"; hence) *In vain, to no purpose:—non frustra, (not in vain, i. e.) effectually, with effect.*

fūōram, pluperf. ind. of sum. **fūōrim**, fūi, perf. subj. and ind. of sum.

Fufius, ii, m. *Fufus; a Roman name; see Cīta.*

fūg-a, æ, f. [fūg-iō, "to flee"] *Flight.*

fūgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fūgo.

fūgēram, fūgi, plup. and perf. ind. of fūgio.

fūgiens, ntis, P. pres. of fūgio;—at ch. 88 supply eis (= hostibus) with fugientibus.

fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To flee, flee away, take to flight.*—2. Act.: *To flee from, try to escape from; ch. 30* [akin to φεύγω, "to flee"; and also Sans. root *BHUG*, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

fūgissee, perf. inf. of fūgio.

fūg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fūg-a, "flight"] *To put to*

flight, make to flee, rout, drive or chase away.—Pass.: *fūg-or*, ātus sum, āri.

fūi, perf. ind. of sum.

fūisse, perf. inf. of sum.

fūissem, plup. subj. of sum.

fūm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.

v. n. [*fūm-us*, “smoke”] *To smoke.*

funda, æ, f. *A sling* [Gr. σφενδόνη].

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. *To pour out* in a liquid state [akin to χέω, “to pour out”; χύσις, “a pouring out”].

fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *To perform, execute, discharge, fulfil*, etc.;—at ch. 25 the imperf. *fungebatur* denotes the commencement of the act: *began to perform.*

fūr-or, ōris, m. [*fūr-o*, “to rage”] *Rage, madness, fury.*

fūtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of sum;—at ch. 66 (near the end) *fūtūrum* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the fut. inf. of sum: for the force of the double dat. (terrori hostibus) dependent on it, see sum;—at ch. 39 *fūtūrum* (esse; see above) has the Acc. *quod* as its Subject; cf., also, *id quod* as the Subject of *fūtūrum* (esse) about the middle of ch. 66.

Gābāli, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Gabali; a people of*

Gallia Celtica, tributary to the Arverni.—2. *The country of the Gabali.*

Gaius (= *Caïus*), i, m. *Gaius*; a Roman prænomen.

Galli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Gauls.*—Hence: a. *Gall-ia*, iæ, f. *The country of the Galli; Gaul*:—*Gallia Cisalpina*, *Cisalpine Gaul*, i.e. Gaul on the Roman side of the Alps; the northern part of Italy anciently forming a part of Gaul.—b. *Gall-icus*, ica, icum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Galli; Gallic.*—c. *Gallus*, a, um, adj. = *Gall-icus.*

Gallia, æ; *Gall-icus*, a, um; see *Galli.*

1. *Gall-us*, i, m. [*Gall-i*] *One of the Galli; a Gaul.*

2. *Gallus*, a, um; see *Galli.* *Gēnābensis*, e; see *Gēnā-um.*

Gēnābum, i, n. *Genābum* (now *Orleans*); a city of the Carnūtes, in *Gallia Lugdūnensis*.—Hence, *Gēnāb-ensis*, ense, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Genabum.*

gēnēr-ātim, adv. [*gēnus*, *gēnēr-is*, “a race”] *By races, nations, clans, or tribes, etc.*

gēnus, ōris, n.: 1. *Birth, descent, origin*;—at ch. 39 *dispari genere* is “Abl. of Quality” [§ 115].—2. *A race, family.*—3. *Kind, sort*;—at ch. 74 *eiusdem generis* is

"Gen. of Quality" [§ 128] [*γένος*].

gërendus, a, um, Gerundive of *gëro*:—for constr. of *bene rei gerendæ* see [§ 144]; cf., also, *gëro*, no. 1.

Gergövia, æ, f. *Gergovia*; the capital of the *Arverni*;—at chh. 36, 38, 40 *Gergoviam* is Acc. of motion to a place or of the place "whither" [§ 101].

Germāni, ðrum, m. plur. *The Germans*.—Hence: a. *Germān-ia*, iæ, f. *The country of the Germans, Germany*.—b. *Germānus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Germans; German*; ch. 13.

Germānia, æ; *Germānus*, a, um; see *Germāni*.

gëro, gessi, gestum, *gërëre*, 3. v. a. ("To bear, carry"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, carry on*:—*comminus rem gerere*, (*to carry on the matter hand to hand*; i. e.) *to come to, or engage in, a hand to hand contest*;—*bene gerere*, *to carry on, or manage, successfully*;—*magistratum gerere*, (*to bear a magistracy*; i. e.) *to fill the office of a magistrate*.—2. *Of war: To wage*.—Pass.: *gëror*, *gestus sum*, *gëri*.

gessërim, gessi, perf. subj. and ind. of *gëro*.

gestûrus, a, um, P. fut. of *gëro*;—at ch. 75 *gestûros*

(supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the fut. inf. of *gëro*.

gestus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *gëro*;—at ch. 38 *gesta sunt* is 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of *gëro*;—at ch. 3 *gesta essent* is 3. pers. plur. plup. subj. of *gëro*.

gladius, iî, m. *A sword*.

glans, ndis, f. ("An acorn"; hence) *A bullet, ball, or pellet of clay, etc.*, in the shape of an acorn.

glëba, æ, f. ("A clod, or lump, of earth"; hence) *A lump, piece, mass*.

glôr-ia, iæ, f. [akin to *clârus*, "famous, illustrious"] *Fame, renown, glory*.

Gobannitio, ðnis, m. *Gobannitio*; the uncle of *Vercingetorix*; cf. ch. 4.

grandis, e, adj. *Great, large, huge, vast*.

1. *grât-ia*, iæ, f. [*grât-us*, "pleasing"] ("The quality of the *gratus*"; hence) 1. *Favour, esteem, regard, kindness*, shown by another to one's self.—2. *Credit, influence*.—3. *Gratitude, thanks, thankfulness*:—*gratiam habëre*, (*to have gratitude*; i. e.) *to be grateful or thankful; to thank*.—4. *Adverbial Abl.*: With Gen. or Gerund in *di*: *For the sake, or purpose, of*.

2. *grât-iâ*; see 1 *grât-ia*, no. 4.

grātūlā-tīo, tīonis, f. [grāt-ūl(a)-or, "to congratulate"] *Congratulation, a wishing one joy, a rejoicing, joy*, etc.

grāvīor, us, comp. adj.; see grāvis.

grāv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, weighty*.—2. *Severe*.—3. *Serious, important, grave*.  Comp.: grāv-ior; Sup.: grāv-issimus [prob. akin to βαρ-ύς; Sans. gar-u, for original gur-u].

grāvissimus, a, um, sup. adj.; see grāvis.

grāv-īter, adv. [grāv-is, "heavy"] 1. *Heavily, bitterly*;—for grāvīter ferre, see fēro.—2. *Excessively, deeply*, etc.—3. *Severely, violently, dangerously*:—grāvius prēmi, *to be more severely pressed* (in battle), ch. 67.—4. *Seriously, gravely*:—multo grāv-ius, *much more seriously*, ch. 14.  Comp.: grāv-ius; Sup.: grāv-issime.

1. **grāvius**, comp. adv.; see grāvīter.

2. **grāvius**, neut. nom. and acc. sing. of grāvīor.

hābendus, a, um, Gerundive of hābēo;—at ch. 77 with hābendus supply esse [§§ 158; 144, 2].

hāb-ēo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1.: a. *To have*, in the widest sense of the term;—for grat-

iam habēre, see 1. grātīa, no. 3.—b. With Adj. as second Acc.: *To have* some object in the state denoted by the adj.:—omnes adītus difficiles habebat, *had all its approaches difficult*; i. e. had difficult approaches on all sides, ch. 36.—2. Of conversation, etc., as Object: *To have or hold*.—3. *To have, possess, be in possession of*.—4. With second Acc.: a. Of P. perf. pass.: *To have or possess* something as that denoted by the second Acc.:—a circumlocution for the perf. act. of the part.; cf. chh. 29, 54, 74.—b. Of Subst.: (a) *To hold, account, deem, regard, consider*, etc., an object as that which is denoted by the second Acc.; cf. ch. 19.—(b) In Pass. constr.: with Nom. as complement: *To be held, accounted*, etc.—5. *To regard, hold, reckon, consider*, etc.:—a. With pro c. Abl.: *To regard*, etc., for or as; ch. 42.—b. With Abl. loco and Gen.: *To regard*, etc., in the place, or in the character, of; ch. 77.—6. *To have, hold, or keep* anywhere; ch. 66.—7. Of a levy of troops, etc.: *To hold, raise, make, have*, etc.; ch. 1:—habet delectum ēgentium, *he raises a levy of destitute men*; i. e. he enlists in his service destitute men, ch. 4, where

habet is the Historic pres.—8. Of a speech, etc.: *To deliver, utter, etc.*—Pass.: *hāb-ēor*, *ītus sum*, *ēri* [prob. akin to *ἄπ-τομαι*, “to lay hold of”; also, to *ἄp-īo*, *ἄp-o*, “to seize or grasp”].

hābītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *hābēo*;—at ch. 66 *hābītūrum* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the fut. inf. of *hābēo*.

hābītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *hābēo*.

hac, fem. abl. sing. of 1. *hic*.

hæ, fem. nom. plur. of 1. *hic*.

hæc, neut. nom. and acc. plur. of 1. *hic*.

hæsitans, ntis, P. pres. of *hæsīto*.

hæs-īto, *ītāvi*, *ītātum*, *ītāre*, 1. v. n. intens. [for *hær-īto*; fr. *hærēo*, “to stick”] *To stick fast, remain fixed*, in a place, etc.; ch. 19.

hāmus, i, m. *A hook* [akin to *χαμός*].

hanc, fem. acc. sing. of 1. *hic*.

harpāgo, ōnis, m. *A grappling-iron, drag, etc.* [akin to *ἁρπάγη*].

harum, *has*, fem. gen. and acc. plur. of 1. *hic*.

Helvētīcus, a, um; see *Helvētī*.

Helvētī, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Helvetii*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the

Gallie War, Book VII.

modern Switzerland.—2. *The country of the Helvetii*.—*Helvēt-īcus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Helvetii; Helvetian*.

Helvī, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Helvii*; a people of Gallia Narbōnensis.—2. *The country of the Helvii*.

hi, masc. nom. plur. of 1. *hic*.

hibern-a, ōrum, n. plur. [*hibern-us*, “winter-”] With ellipse of *castra*, which is occasionally expressed: *Winter-camp, winter-quarters*.

1. *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* (Gen. *hūjus*; Dat. *huic*), pron. dem. *This person or thing*: 1. As Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) *hic*, m. *This man, he*.—(b) *hoc*, n. *This thing, this*;—at ch. 15 folld. by Gen.:—*hoc solatii*, *this consolation or comfort*.—

b. Plur.: (a) *hi*, m. *These persons or men*.—(b) *hæc*, n. *These things*.—2. *hoc*, adverbial Abl.: *On this account, for this reason*.—3. Opposed to *ille*, *hic* usually denotes “the latter”:—*hic . . . ille*, (*this . . . that*; i. e.) *the latter . . . the former* [akin to Sans. pronominal root *i*, aspirated; with *c* (= *ce*), demonstrative suffix].

2. *hic*, adv. [1. *hic*] *In this place, here*.

hīēm-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. n. [*hīēms*, *hīēm-is*, “winter”]

To winter; to have, or take up, winter-quarters.

hîems, is, f. ("The snowy time"; hence) *Winter* [akin to Sans. *him-a*, "snow"; Gr. *χειμ-ων*, "winter"; *χειμ-α*, "winter weather"].

h-in-c, adv. [for h-im-c; fr. *hi*, base of *hi-c*; *im*, locative suffix; *c* (= *ce*), demonstrative suffix] ("From this very thing, etc.; hence) *From this place*.

his, masc. and neut. dat. and abl. plur. of 1. *hic*.

Hispān-īa, īæ, f. [*Hispān-i*, "the Hispani or Spaniards"] *The country of the Hispani; Spain*.

hoc; see 1. *hic*.

hōmo, īnis, comm. gen. *A person, or man generally*;—Plur.: *Persons, men*.

hōnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *hōnos-tus*; fr. *hōnos* (= *hōnor*), "honour"] ("Furnished, or provided, with honour"; hence) *Honourable*.

hōnor (*hōnos*), ōris, m.: 1. *Honour, respect, esteem, etc.*

—2. *Public honour or distinction* in recognition of services rendered to the state.—3. *Official dignity, office, post, etc.*

hōra, æ, f. *An hour*:—*hora octava*, the eighth hour of the day; i. e. at 2 o'clock, P.M.; the Romans reckoning their first hour from our 6 o'clock A.M. [*ōpa*].

horribīlīor, us; see *horribīlis*.

horr-ībīlis, ībīle, adj. [*horr-ēo* (in act. force), "to tremble at"] ("To be trembled at" hence) *Terrible, dreadful horrible*.

hortans, ntis, P. pres. o hortor.

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri 1. v. dep. *To strongly urge to exhort, advise, etc.* [perhaps akin to *ὀρ-νυμι*, "to rouse"].

hōrum, masc. and neut. gen. plur. of 1. *hic*.

hos, masc. acc. plur. c 1. *hic*.

hospīt-ium, īi, n. [*hospes* *hospīt-is*, "a host"] ("The thing pertaining to a *hospes*" hence) *Hospitality*.

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence "a stranger or foreigner" entertained as a "guest" hence) *An enemy, or foe*, c one's country;—Plur.: *The enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root *GHAS*, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for *hoc*, advert. ial neut. acc. of *hic*, "this"]

1. *To this place, hither*.—2. *To this, hereto*.

huic, *hujus*, dat. and ger sing. of 1. *hic*.

hūm-ērus, ēri, m. *shoulder* [akin to *ὤμ-os*].

hūm-īlis, īle, adj. [*hūm-us* "the ground"] ("Pertaining to the ground"; hence)

Low; lowly, small.—2. *Mean, humble.*—3. In disposition: *Low; in an abject, or depressed, condition.*

hunc, masc. acc. sing. of *1. hic*.

Ī-bi, adv. *In that place; there* [akin to Sans. pronominal root *ī*, with suffix *bi*].

īc-tus, *tūs*, m. [*īc-o*, “to strike”] (“A striking”; hence) *A stroke, blow*.

id; see *is*.

id-ciro-o, adv. [*id*, acc. neut. sing. of *is*, “that”; *circ-a*, “about, in respect to”] (“About, or in respect to, that”; hence) *Therefore, on that account, for this or that reason*.

ī-dem, *ēādem*, *īdem* (Gen. *ējusdem*; Dat. *ēidem*), pron. dem. [pronominal root *ī*; suffix *dem*] (“That, or the very, person or thing”; hence)

1. *The same*.—As Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) Masc.: *The same man or person*.—(b) Neut.: *The same thing*.—b. Plur.: *ēādem*, *The same things*.—2. Folld. by a rel. pron.: *The same as*; ch. 53.—3. When something new is added of a person or thing already mentioned: *Like-wise, also, too, moreover*.

īdōnēus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient*:—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

īērunt, 3. pers. plur. of *īi*, a perf. of 4. *ēo*.

ignis, is, m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. *agni*, “fire”].

ī-gnōmīn-īa, *īa*, f. [for *ī-gnōmīn-īa*; fr. *īn*, “not” (see 2. in); *gnōmen* (= *nōmen*), *gnōmīn-is*, “a name”] (“A being without—or a depriving one of—a (good) name”; hence) *Loss of good name, disgrace, ignominy*.

ignōrans, ntis, P. pres. of *ignōro*.

ī-gnō-ro, *rāvi*, *rātum*, *rāre*, 1. v. a. [for *īn-gnō-ro*; fr. *īn*, “negative” prefix (see 2. in); root *gnō*; whence *no-sco*, old form *gnō-sco*, “to know”] 1. With Acc. or clause as Object: *Not to know, or know of; to be ignorant of; to be unacquainted with*; chh. 77, 33.—2. With Objective clause: *Not to know, or to be ignorant, that*.—Pass.: *ī-gnō-ror*, *rātus sum*, *rāri*.

ī-gnosco, *guōvi*, *gnōtum*, *gnosce-re*, 3. v. n. [for *īn-gnosco*; fr. *īn*, “not” (see 2. in); *gnosco* (= *nosco*), “to know”] (“Not to know”; hence, with reference to a fault, crime, etc.) 1. *To pardon, forgive*;—so, rare.—2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To pardon, extend pardon to*.

īi, masc. nom. plur. of *is*.

īis, a dat. and abl. plur. of *is*.

iisdem, dat. and abl. plur. of *idem*.

illātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *infēro*.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. *illius*; Dat. *illi*), pron. adj. [for *is-le*; fr. *is*] *That*.—As Subst. (of all genders and both numbers): *That person or thing; he, she, it*, etc.—For *hic* . . . *ille* see 1. *hic*, no. 3.

illi, dat. sing. and masc. nom. plur. of *ille*.

illic, adv. [pron. *illic*, "that"] *In that place, there*.

illius, gen. sing. of *ille*.

1. **illo**, masc. and neut. abl. sing. of *ille*.

2. **illo**, adv. [prob. for *illom* (= *illum*), old acc. form of *ille*, "that"] *To that place, thither*.

illōrum, masc. and neut. gen. plur. of *ille*.

illos, masc. acc. plur. of *ille*.

illud, neut. nom. and acc. sing. of *ille*.

illustrior, us, comp. adj.; see *illustris*.

il-lustr-is, e, adj. [for *il-lustr-is*; fr. *in*, "greatly"; *lustr-o*, "to illumine"] ("Greatly illumined"; hence, "clear, bright"; hence) 1. Of persons: *Renowned, famous, illustrious*.—2. Of things: *Remarkable, important*;—at cl. 3 the Comp. is used as a modified superl.: *very*

remarkable, very important. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *illustrior*; (Sup.: *illustr-issimus*).

imbēcill-itas, itātis, f. [imbēcill-us, "weak"] ("The condition, or quality, of the *imbecillus*"; hence) *Weakness, feebleness*, whether of body or mind.

imber, bris, m. *A heavy rain; a pelting shower or storm* [akin to Gr. *ὕμσπος*].

imbre, imbrībus, abl. sing. and plur. of *imber*.

īmītandus, a, um, Ger. undive of *īmītor*.

īm-ītor, itātus sum, itāri, 1. v. dep. ("To make like"; hence) *To imitate* [root *IM*, akin to Gr. *μιμ-έωμαι*].

immissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *immitto*.

im-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [for *in-mitto*; fr. *in*, "against"; *mitto*, "to send"] *To send against*.—Pass.: **im-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

im-mūn-is, e, adj. [for *in-mūnis*; fr. *in*, "not" (see 2. *in*) *mūnis*, "serving"] ("Not serving"; hence) *Free*, or *exempt*, from a public burden, tax, or taxes.

impēdī-mentum, menti, n [impēdī-o, "to hinder"] ("The hindering thing"; hence) 1. *A hindrance, impediment*.—2. Plur.: *The baggage of troops, etc.*

im-pĕd-yo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 1. v. a. [for in-pĕd-yo; fr. īn, "in"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," etc.; hence) 1. *To hinder, prevent, impede, prove a hindrance to.*—2. *Alone: To present, or prove, a hindrance, etc.*;—at ch. 56 impediēbat (sing.) has for its Subject the several nom. cases infamia, indignitas, mons, and difficultas, the reason being that the whole of these nom. cases collectively form a simple idea representing the hindrance.—Pass.: im-pĕd-yor, itus sum, īri.

impĕdītus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of impĕdīo.—2. Pa.: *Obstructed; presenting obstacles or impediments, etc.*

im-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-pello; fr. īn, "against"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive, or push, against"; hence) 1. *To push forwards.*—2. *To impel, urge, instigate.*—Pass.: im-pellor, pulsus sum, pelli.

impĕrandus, a, um, Gerundive of impĕro;—at ch. 75 supply esse with imperandum [§ 158].

impĕrans, ntis, P. pres. of impĕro;—at ch. 17 illo imperante is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

impĕrā-tor, tōris, m. [im-pĕr(a)-o, "to command"] A

commander, esp. a commander-in-chief.

im-pĕrītus, pĕrita, pĕritum, adj. [for in-pĕrītus; fr. īn, "not" (see 2. in); pĕritus, "skilful"] With Gen. [§ 132]: *Unskilful, unskilled, or inexperienced in; unversed in, not acquainted with.*

impĕr-ŷum, īi, n. [impĕr-o, "to command"] 1. *A command, order.*—2. *Authority, power, sovereignty.*—3. Milit. t. t.: *Command, the chief command.*

im-pĕro, pĕrāvi, pĕrātum, pĕrāre, 1. v. a. and n. [for in-pāro; fr. īn, "upon"; pāro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, etc.) upon" one; hence) 1. *To command, order, enjoin, bid;—with ut and Subj., chh. 8, 45.*—2.: a. *To demand, require, etc.*—b. With Acc. of Object demanded (with or without Dat. of person on whom the demand is made): *To demand something of one; to make a demand, or requisition, on one for something; ch. 90; cf. ch. 4.*—Pass.: im-pĕror, pĕrātus sum, pĕrāri.

impĕtrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impĕtro.

im-pĕtro, pĕtrāvi, pĕtrātum, pĕtrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. īn, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] 1. *To accomplish; to get.*

obtain, etc.—2. Impers. inf. pres. pass.: *impētrāri*, *That it should be obtained*; ch. 29.—Pass.: *im-pētror*, *pētrātus sum*, *pētrāri*.

impēt-us, *ūs*, m. [*impēt-o*, "to fall upon, or attack"] 1. *An attack, assault, onset.*—2. *Impetuosity, violence, vehemence, force.*

implicātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *implico*.

im-plīco, *plīcāvi* or *plīcūi*, *plīcātum* or *plīcītum*, *plīcāre*, 1. v. a. [for *in-plīco*; fr. *in*, "in"; *plīco*, "to fold"] ("To fold in" something; hence) *To intertwine, to interlace, etc.*—Pass.: *im-plīcor*, *plīcātus sum*, *plīcāri*.

im-pōno, *pōsūi*, *pōsītum*, *pōnēre*, 3. v. a. [for *in-pōno*; fr. *in*, "upon"; *pōno*, "to put"] ("To put, or place, upon"; hence) Of tribute: *To impose.*—Pass.: *im-pōnor*, *pōsītus sum*, *pōni*.

impōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *impōno*.

imprīmis, adv. = *in prīmis*; see 1. *in*, no. 1, d, and *prīmus*.

im-prōvisus, *prōvisa*, *prōvisum*, adj. [for *in-prōvisus*; fr. *in*, "not" (see 2. *in*); *prōvisus*, "foreseen"] ("Not foreseen"; hence) *Unexpected.*—Adverbial expression:—*de improvīso, unexpectedly, suddenly.*

imprudent-ia, *iæ*, f. [*im-*

prūdēns, *imprudent-is*, "imprudent"] ("The quality of the *imprudent*"; hence) *Imprudence, indiscretion.*

impulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *impello*.

1. *in*, prop. gov. abl. or acc.: 1. With Abl.: a. *In*.—b. *In the case of*.—c. Of time: *In, in the course of, during.*—d. *Among, with.*—Phrase: in *primis*, *among* or *with the first*, i. e. *especially, principally, etc.*—e. Of divisions, etc.: *In, on.*—f. *In the case of, with regard to.*—g. *For the purpose of.*—2. With Acc.: a. *Into.*—b. Of time: (a) *Unto, until.*—(b) *For*:—*in dies*, (*for days*, i. e.) *daily, day by day.*—(c) *At.*—c. *Against.*—d. *Towards.*—e. *With reference or regard to; as to, respecting.*—f. *On, upon.*—g. *According to, after.*—h. Of extension in a certain direction:—*in longitudinem, in length*, ch. 69; cf. *in altitudinem*, ch. 69.—j. To denote an object, design, purpose, etc.: *To, for.*—k. *After the manner of, like.*—m. After verbs denoting "rest" as opp. to motion: *To go into* a place, *and there do, etc.*, that which is denoted by the verb; see *abdo*, no. 2 [Gr. *ἐν*].

2. *in*, inseparable negative prefix: *Not, un-, in*; e. g. *incertus, un-certain* [akin to

Sans. *an*; Gr. *ἀν*.; cf. Eng. *un-, in-*].

inānis, e, adj. *Empty*.

incaut-e, adv. [*incaut-us*, "incautious"] ("After the manner of the *incautus*"; hence) 1. Pos.: *Incautiously*; without heed or caution.—2. Comp.: *Too incautiously*.

Comp.: *incaut-ius*.

incaut-ius, comp. adv.; see *incaute*.

incendendus, a, um, Gerundive of *incendo*;—at ch. 30 supply *esse* with *incendendum* [§ 158].

incend-ium, īi, n. [*incend-o*, "to burn"] *A burning, conflagration*.

in-cen-do, di, sum, *dēre*, 3. v. a. ("To put fire in or into"; hence) 1. *To set on fire, burn*.—2. *To inflame, arouse, rouse, kindle the passions of*.—Pass.: *in-cen-dor*, sus sum, di [for *in-can-do*; fr. *in*, "in or into"; root *CAN*, akin to *κα-ω*, "to burn"]].

incensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *incendo*.

inceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *incipio*.

in-certus, certa, certum, adj. [*in*, "not" (see 2. *in*); *certus*, "sure"] *Not sure, uncertain, doubtful*.

in-cido, cidi, cāsum, cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for *in-cādo*; fr. *in*; *cādo*, "to fall"] 1. [*in*, "into"]

("To fall into"; hence) With *in* and Acc. of thing: *To fall into*.—2. [*in*, "without force"] ("To fall, alight"; hence) *To fall out, happen, occur*.

in-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for *in-cāpio*; fr. *in*, "in"; *cāpio*, "to take"] ("To take in" hand; hence) *To begin, commence*.—Pass.: *in-cipior*, ceptus sum, cipi.

incitātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *incito*.

in-cito, citāvi, citātum, citāre, 1. v. a. [*in*, "without force"; *cito*, "to be set in rapid motion"] *To set in rapid motion; to urge, or hasten, on or forwards; to accelerate*.—Pass.: *in-citor*, citātus sum, citāri.

in-cōlūmis, cōlūme, adj. [*in*, in "intensive" force; obsol. *cōlūmis*, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety*.

incommōd-um, i, n. [*incommōd-us*, "troublesome"] ("That which is troublesome"; hence) 1. *Trouble, misfortune, disaster*.—2. *Inconvenience, disadvantage*.

in-cumbo, cūbui, no sup., cumbēre, 3. v. n. [*in*, "upon"; obsol. *CUMBO* (= *cūbo*), "to lie down"] ("To lie down upon"; hence) With in c. Acc.: *To apply, or devote, one's self to*.

incur-sus, sūs, m. [for *incurr-sus*; fr. *incurr-o*, "to run against"; hence, "to at-

tack"] ("An attacking"; hence) *An attack, onset, assault.*

i-n-de, adv. [probably fr. pronominal root *i*; with *n*, epenthetic; *de*, suffix] ("From that" thing; hence) 1. *From that place or quarter, thence.* — 2. *After that, afterwards, next.*

indĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [indĭc-o, "to make known"] ("A making known"; hence) *Information.*

in-dĭco, dixi, dictum, dicĕre, 3. v. a. [ĭn, in "augmentative" force; *dico*, "to say"] *To declare publicly; to proclaim, appoint.* — Pass.: **in-dĭcor**, dictus sum, dici.

1. **indictus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *indico*.

2. **in-dic-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [ĭn, "negative" prefix (see 2. in); *dic-o*, "to speak"] ("Not spoken"; hence) Of a cause in law, etc.: *Unheard, without a hearing*: — *indictā causā, their cause being unheard*, (or, they etc.) *without a hearing*, ch. 38.

indignans, ntis, P. pres. of *indignor*.

indign-e, adv. [indign-us, "unworthy"] ("After the manner of the *indignus*"; hence) *Unworthily, in an unworthy manner.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: **indign-ĭus**; Sup.: **indign-issĭ-**
ma.

indignissĭme, sup. adv.; see *indigne*.

indign-ĭtas, itātis, f. [indign-us, "unworthy"] ("The quality, or state, of the *indign-us*"; hence, "unworthiness"; hence) *Unworthy treatment, indignity, etc.*

in-dignor, dignātus sum, dignāri, 1. v. dep. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); *dignor*, "to consider worthy"] ("Not to consider worthy; to deem unworthy"; hence) *Folld. by quod: To be indignant, or enraged, that; ch. 19.*

in-dignus, digna, dignum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); *dignus*, "worthy"] 1. *Unworthy.* — 2. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *Unworthy of.*

in-dilĭgens, dilĭgentis, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); *dilĭgens*, "diligent"] ("Not *dilĭgens*"; hence) 1. *Careless, heedless, negligent, lacking in diligence.* — 2. Comp.: As a modified superlative: *Very, or too, careless, etc.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: **indilĭgent-ior**.

indilĭgent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [indilĭgens, indilĭgent-is, "careless"] ("The quality, or state, of the *indilĭgens*"; hence) *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence, lack of diligence or energy.*

indilĭgent-ior, us, comp. adj.; see *indilĭgens*.

indulgent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [in-

dulgens, indulgent-is, "indulgent" ("The quality, or state, of the *indulgens*"; hence) *Indulgence*.

indulgēo, dūsi, dultum, dulgēre, 2. v. n.: With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To be kind, or indulgent, to; to favour.*

indulsēram, plup. ind. of indulgēo.

in-dūo, dūi, dūtum, dūēre, 3. v. a.: 1. Of arms or clothes: *To put one's self into; i. e. to put on.*—2. Folded by Acc. of reflexive pron. and Dat.: *To fall into or among; to get, or become, entangled in; or, to impale one's self, etc., on;* chh. 73, 82.

industri-e, adv. [industri-us, "diligent, industrious"; ("After the manner of the *industrius*"; hence) *Diligently, industriously.*

in-ēo, īvi or īi, itum, ire, v. a. [in, "into"; ēo, "to go"] ("To go into"; hence) 1. *To enter upon, begin, commence.*—2. Of a plan: *To form, adopt.*—3. Inire numerum, *To go into, or make, an enumeration; to enumerate;*—at ch. 74 in pass. constr.—Pass.: in-ēor, itus sum, iri.

in-erm-is, e, adj. [for in-arm-is; fr. in, "not" (see 2. in); arma, "arms"] *Not having, or without, arms; unarmed.*

infām-la, iā, f. [infām-is,

"infamous"] ("The state, or condition, of the *infamis*"; hence) *Disgrace, dishonour, infamy.*

1. in-fa-ns, ntis, adj. [in, "not" (see 2. in); FA, root of fāri, "to speak"] ("Not speaking"; hence, "that cannot speak"; hence, in reference to age) *Very young, little, etc.*—As Subst. comm. gen.: *A little child; a babe, infant.*

2. infans, ntis; see 1. infans.

in-fec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for in-fac-tus; fr. in, "negative" prefix (see 2. in); faciō, "to do"] *Not done, undone, not accomplished or brought about:*—rē infectā, *the matter not having been done; i. e. without accomplishing their object;* Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a]; ch. 82 at end.

infēr-ior, ius, comp. adj.; see infērus.

in-fēro, tili, (il)-lātum, ferre, v. a. [in; fēro, "to bear"] 1. [in, "into"] a. *To bear, carry, or bring into or to.*—b. *To throw, or cast, into.*—2. [in, "against"] a. *To bring, or carry, against:*—bellum inferre, *(to carry war against one, i. e.) to make war upon one, wage war against one;*—so, inferre calamitatem or injuriam, *to inflict a calamity or injury;*—inferre vulnera, *to inflict*

wounds;—signa inferre, (to carry the standards against one, i.e.) to advance to the attack;—inferre ignem, (to bring fire against, i.e.) to apply fire to.—b. Of a cause or reason: To assign, allege.—c. Of hope, etc.: To produce, cause, inspire, etc.—Pass.: in-fēror, (il)-latus sum, ferri.

inferre, inferri, pres. inf. act. and pass. of infēro.

in-f-ērus, ēra, ērum, adj. [īn, "in"; suffix ērus, with digamma or f prefixed] ("That is in or within"; hence, as opposed to "sūpērus") 1. Pos.: That is below, beneath, or underneath; low.—2. Comp.: infērior, us: a. Lower.—b. Inferior.—3. Sup.: infimus (also, imus), a, um: a. Lowest.—As Subst: infimum, i, n. The lowest part; the bottom.—b. The lowest part or bottom of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution; ch. 49.

in-fes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [prob. for in-fe(n)d-tus; fr. īn, in "augmentative" force; obsol. fend-o, "to strike"] ("Striking, wounding"; hence) Hostile, inimical.

in-fidēlis, fidēle, adj. [īn, "not" (see 2. in); fidēlis, "faithful"] Not faithful, unfaithful.

in-figo, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. [īn, "in"; figo, "to

fix"] To fix in.—Pass.: in-figor, fixus sum, figi.

infimus, a, um, sup. adj.; see infērus.

in-firmus, firma, firmum, adj. [īn, "not" (see 2. in); firmus, "strong"] Not strong, weak, unsteady, etc.

infixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of infigo.

in-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. [īn, "into"; flūo, "to flow"] Of a river: To flow or run into; to empty itself into;—at ch. 51 strengthened by prep. in (with Acc.).

in-fōdīo, fōdi, fossum, fōd-ere, 3. v. a. [īn, "into"; fōdīo, "to dig"] ("To dig into" the ground; hence) With in c. Acc.: To place, set, fix, or bury in.—Pass.: in-fōdīor, fossus sum, fōdi.

infrā, adv. and prep. [contr. fr. infērā, fem. abl. sing. of infērus, "below"] 1. Adv.: Below, lower down.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: Below, i. e.: a. Of locality: Lower down than.—b. Of size or height: Less than.

in-grātus, grāta, grātum, adj. [īn, "not" (see 2. in); grātus, "pleasing"] With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: Displeasing to.

īnībam, imperf. ind. of īnēo. īnībātur, 3. pers. sing. imperf. ind. pass. of īnēo.

īnīqu-itas, itātis, f. [īnīqu-us, "uneven"] ("The quality

of the *iniquus*"; hence) 1. Of ground, etc.: a. *Inequality, unevenness.*—b. *Unfavourable position, etc.*—2. *Injustice, wrong-doing.*

In-iquus, iqua, iquum, adj. [for *in-æquus*; fr. *in*, "not" (see 2. *in*); *æquus*, "favourable"] *Unfavourable, disadvantageous.*

Inire, iniri, pres. inf. act. and pass. of *inēo*.

Inirētur, 3. pers. sing. imperf. subj. pass. of *inēo*.

inī-tium, tii, n. [*inēo*, "to go in," through true root *INI*] ("A going in"; hence) *A beginning, commencement.*

Inītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of inēo.

Inītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of inēo.

injectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of injicō.

injiciendus, a, um, Gerundive of injicō.

in-jicō, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for *in-jācō*; fr. *in* *jācō*, "to cast"] 1. [*in*, "upon"] ("To cast, or throw, upon"; hence) Of personal Objects: *To embark hastily*;—at ch. 58 folld. by adv. *eo* (= *in naves*).—2. [*in*, "into"] ("To throw into"; hence) Of fear as Object: *To inspire, infuse.*—Pass.: *in-jicior, jectus sum, jici.*

in-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. [*in*, "upon";

jungo, "to join"] ("To join on or upon"; hence) With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: *To impose, inflict, or bring something on a person*; ch. 77.

injūri-a, æ, f. [*injūri-us*, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the *injurius*"; hence) *Unjust, or wrongful, conduct, injustice; a wrong, injury, etc.*

in-nascor, nātus sum, nasci [*in*, "in"; *nascor*, "to be born"] With Dat.: *To be born in, to be innate in.*

innātus, a, um, P. perf. of innascor.

inōp-ia, iæ, f. [*inops*, *inōp-is*, "without means"] ("The quality, or state, of the *inops*"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity.*

in-ōpina-na, ntis, adj. [*in*, "not"; *ōpīn(a)-or*, "to expect"] *Not expecting, un-awares, off guard.*

inquō or inquā, v. def. *To say.*—When the words of a speaker are quoted, the verb of "saying," *inquit*, is commonly omitted.

insciēnt-ia, iæ, f. [*insciēns*, *insciēnt-is*, "without knowledge"] ("The state of the *insciēns*"; hence) 1. With Objective Gen.: *Want of acquaintance with, ignorance of.*—2. With Subjective Gen.: *Lack, or want, of information of a person as to a matter; ignorance of*; ch. 43.

in-sci-us, a, um, adj. [in, "not"; sci-o, "to know"] *Not knowing, ignorant, unaware.*

insēquendum, Gerund in *dum* fr. **insēquor**.

insēquens, ntis, P. pres. of **insēquor**.

in-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [in, "after or upon"; sēquor, "to follow"] *To follow after or close upon; to pursue, press upon the fleeing enemy.*

insēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of **insēquor**.

insid-iæ, iārum, f. plur. [insid-ēo, "to take up a position in" a place] ("A taking up of a position in" a place; hence) 1. Of troops: *An ambush, ambuscade, lies in wait.*—2. *Snares, plots.*—3. *Artifices, stratagems.*

insign-e, is, n. [insign-is, "remarkable"] ("That which is *insignis*"; hence) 1. *A distinguishing mark.*—2. Mostly plur.: *A badge, mark, or ensign of authority, power, etc.*

in-sign-is, e, adj. [in, "upon"; sign-um, "a mark"] ("That has a mark upon" it; hence) *Remarkable, distinguished, of a marked kind, etc.*

insimulātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **insimulo**.

in-simulo, simulāvi, simūl-

ātum, simulāre, 1. v. a. [in, "against"; simulo, "to feign"] ("To feign against"; hence) With Acc. of person and Gen. of charge [§ 133]: 1. *To accuse one of something, to charge one with something.*—2. Pass.: With Gen. of thing alone: *To be accused of, to be charged with something;* chh. 20, 38.

inspectans, ntis, P. pres. of **inspecto**:—**inspectantibus** nobis, Abl. Abs [§ 125], ch. 25.

inspec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [inspicio, "to look on," through verbal root **INSPEC** (= in; spec, root of spēcio)] *To look on or upon.*

in-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for in-stātūo; fr. in, "without force"; stātūo, "to set"] ("To set, put, place"; hence) 1. Of troops: *To form, draw up.*—2. Of a levy of persons: *To raise.*—3. *To begin.*—4. *To resolve, determine.*—Pass.: **in-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stīt-ūi.

instītū-tum, ti, n. [instītūo, in force of "to make a rule for one's self," also, "to draw up, arrange"] 1. ("That which is made a rule for one's self"; hence) *Custom, habit, usage, mode of life, etc.*—2. ("That which is drawn up or arranged"; hence) *A plan.*

instītūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **instītūo**.

in-sto, stīti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [in, "upon"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) *To press hard, assail vigorously*, etc.

instructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instrūo.

in-strūo, struxi, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; strūo, "to build"] 1. *To build*.—2. Of troops, etc.: *To arrange, draw up, form*, etc.—3. *To equip, furnish, provide, supply*.—Pass.: **instrūor**, structus sum, strūi.

instruxi, perf. ind. of instrūo.

in-sūētus, sūēta, sūētum, adj. [in, "not"; sūētus, "accustomed"] 1. *Not accustomed, unaccustomed*.—2. *Not customary, unusual, rare*.

in-sūl-a, æ, f. [for in-sāl-a; fr. in, "in"; sāl-um, "the sea"] ("That which is in the sea"; hence) *An island*.

in-sūper, adv. [in, "on or upon"; sūper, "above"] ("On the top, above, overhead"; hence) *Over and above, moreover, besides*.

in-tēg-er, ra, rum, adj. [for in-tāg-er; fr. in, "not"; tango, "to touch," through root TAG] ("Untouched"; hence) 1. *Entire*.—2. *Sound, fresh, vigorous*.—As Subst.: **integri**, ōrum, m. plur. *Fresh, or vigorous, men; the fresh, the vigorous*.

in-tēgo, texi, tectum, tēg-ere, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; tēgo, "to cover"] *To cover, cover over*.—Pass.: **intēgor**, tectus sum, tēgi.

intellexeram, intellexissem, plup. ind. and subj. of intelligo.

intellexi, perf. ind. of intelligo.

intel-līgo, lexi, lectum, līg-ere, 3. v. a. [for inter-lēgo; fr. inter, "between"; lēgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) *To see, perceive, comprehend, understand, be aware of*; — commonly folld. by Objective clause.—Pass.: **intel-līgor**, lectus sum, līgi.

inten-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for intend-tus; fr. intend-o, in force of "to turn, direct" the mind, etc.] ("Turning or directing" the mind, etc.; hence) 1. *Intent*.—2. With Dat.: *Intent upon*.

inter, prep. gov. acc. *Between, among*; — inter se, among themselves; i. e. mutually, reciprocally. — N.B. At ch. 33 inter is placed after its case, viz. quos inter.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; cēdo, "to go or come"] ("To go, or come, between"; hence) 1. *To intervene*.—2. *To be, or exist, between*.

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; clūdo (= claudo), "to shut"] ("To shut, or close," a passage or way "between" two or more points; hence)

1. *To hinder, prevent, check, stop.*—2. Milit. t. t.: *To cut off.*—Pass.: **inter-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

interclūsēram, plup. ind. of **interclūdo**.

interclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **interclūdo**.

inter-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcēre, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; dīco, "to speak"] ("To speak (to pronounce judgment, etc.) between"; hence, "to make a decree or order"; hence) With Dat. of person and ne c. Subj.: *To forbid a person to; to prohibit a person from*; ch. 40, where *ne* merely strengthens the negation involved in the verb.

inter-dīu, adv. [inter, "during"; obsol. dīus = dīes, "day"] *During the day, by day.*

intēr-ēā, adv. [for **intēr-ēam**; fr. inter, "between"; ēam, acc. sing. fem. of *is*] ("Between that" and something else; hence) Of time: *Meanwhile, in the mean time.*

intēr-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [inter, "among"; ēo, "to go"] ("To go among" other things, etc., so as to be

no longer perceived; hence) *To perish.*

intēresse, pres. inf. of **intersum**.

interfēcī, perf. ind. of **interficiō**.

interfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **interficiō**;—at ch. 38 **interfectos** (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is perf. inf. pass. of **interficiō**.

interficiēndus, a, um, Gerundive of **interficiō**.

inter-fīcīo, fēcī, fectum, fīcēre, 3. v. a. [for **inter-fācīo**; fr. inter, "between"; fācīo, "to make"] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing; hence) 1. *To destroy, consume.*—2. *To kill, slay*:—**interficiamus**, *let us kill*, ch. 38.—N.B. The first person plur. of pres. subj. is used in independent clauses to express a mutual exhortation, in which the speaker includes himself as well as the person, or persons, addressed. This is called "Subjunctivus Hortativus."—Pass.: **inter-fīciōr**, fectus sum, fīci.

intēribam, imperf. ind. of **intērēo**.

intērīērunt, **intērīit**, 3. pers. plur. and sing. perf. ind. of **intērēo**.

intēr-im, adv. [inter, "between"; im = eum, acc. masc. sing. of *is*] *In the mean time, meanwhile.*

intēr-yor, *ius*, comp. adj. [*obsol. intēr-us*, "within"] 1. *Inner, interior*; — at ch. 72 folld. by Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 150].—2. *Dwelling in the interior* of a city, etc.—As Subst.: **intēriōres**, um, m. plur. *Those inside the city*; ch. 82. ~~See~~ Sup.: *intīmus*.

intērīsse, for *intērīsse* or *intērīvisse*, perf. inf. of *intēr-ēo*.

intērīssēm, for *intērīssēm* or *intērīvissem*, plup. subj. of *intēr-ēo*.

intērītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *intēr-ēo*;—at ch. 71 *intēr-ītūra* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is fut. inf. of *intēr-ēo*.

interjēci, perf. ind. of *inter-jīcīo*.

interjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *interjīcīo*.

inter-jīcīo, *jēci*, jectum, *jīcēre*, 3. v. a. [for *inter-jācīo*; fr. *inter*, "between"; hence] 1. *To put, place, or set between*; — at ch. 80 strengthened by follg. *inter*.—2. Part. Pass.: a. In space: *Interposed between, lying between, intervening*.—b. Of time: *Intervening*.—Pass.: **inter-jīcīor**, jectus sum, *jīci*.

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *intermitto*.

inter-mitto, *mīsi*, missum, *mittēre*, 3. v. a. [inter, "apart"; *mitto*, "to make to

go"] ("To make to go apart"; hence) 1. *To leave off, or discontinue, for a while; to interrupt the doing of a thing*.

—2. In time: *To pass over, suffer to elapse, allow to go by*; ch. 36.—3. Part. perf. pass.: a. Locally: (a) *Placed apart, asunder, or at intervals*; ch. 23.—(b) In Abl. Abs.: *At an interval or distance of; being allowed to intervene*; chh. 72, 73.—(c) With Abl.: *Not occupied by, free from, without*; ch. 70.—

(d) *Interrupted, discontinued; not joined, not connected*; ch. 71.—(e) With Abl., or ab c. Abl.: *Not surrounded, or enclosed, by*; ch. 17.—b. In time: *Allowed to pass, suffered to elapse*; ch. 81.—c. *Passed over, excluded, from office, etc.*; ch. 33.—d. Of a journey, march, etc.: *Discontinued, interrupted, etc.*; ch. 5.

—Pass.: **inter-mittor**, missus sum, *mitti*.

inter-pōno, *pōsui*, *pōsitum*, *pōnēre*, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; *pōno*, "to put"] ("To put between"; hence) 1. *To interpose, admit*:—*nullā interpositā dubitatione, no hesitation having been interposed; i. e. without any hesitation, unhesitatingly, promptly*, ch. 40.—2. Of a sentence, decree, etc., whether for mediating or obstructing: *To*

interpose, pronounce, etc.; ch. 34.—Pass.: **inter-pōnor**, pōsītus sum, pōni.

interpōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **interpōno**.

interrogātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **interrogō**.

inter-rōgo, rōgāvi, rōgātum, rōgāre, 1. v. a. [inter, in a slightly "augmentative" force; rōgo, "to ask, question"] *To question, interrogate*.—Pass.: **inter-rōgor**, rōgātus sum, rōgāri.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [inter, in force of "apart"; rumpo, "to break"] ("To break apart"; hence) *Of a structure, bridge, etc.: To break down*.—Pass.: **inter-rumpor**, ruptus sum, rumpi.

interruptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **interrumpo**.

inter-scindo, scīdi, scissum, sciindere, 3. v. a. [inter, in force of "apart"; scindo, "to cut or tear"] *To cut, or tear, apart or asunder; to cut through*.

intersit, 3. pers. sing. pres. subj. of **intersum**.

inter-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [inter, "between"; sum, "to be"] ("To be between"; hence) 1. With Dat. [§ 107, b]: *To be present at*; ch. 87.—2. Impers.: **intēresse**, etc., *To be of advantage, importance, consequence, etc.*

inter-vallum, valli, n. [inter, "between"; vallum, "the mound" of a camp, etc.] ("The space between the mound," etc., of a camp and the soldiers' tents; hence) *An interval of space; distance*.

intervēnēram, plup. ind. of **intervēnio**.

intervēnērim, perf. subj. of **intervēnio**.

inter-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. [inter, "between"; vēnio, "to come"] ("To come between"; hence, with reference to intervening space) *To come up, arrive*.

intōlērān-ter, adv. [for **intōlērānt-ter**; fr. **intōlērāns**, **intōlērānt-is**, "intolerable"] ("After the manner of the *intolerans*"; hence, "intolerably"; hence) 1. Pos.: *Immoderately, excessively*.—2. Comp.: *Too immoderately; i. e. too eagerly, with too great eagerness*.—3. Comp.: **intōlērāntius**.

intōlērāntius, comp. adv.; see **intōlērānter**.

intrā, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. **intērā**, abl. sing. fem. of obsol. **intērus**, "within"] 1. *On the inside of, within*.—2. In time: *Before, under, prior to*.

in-tr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To step into"; hence) *To enter* [prob. in, "into"; root **TRA**, akin to Sans. root **TRI**, "to step beyond"]].

intrōmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **intrōmitto**.

intrō-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [**intro**, "within"; **mitto**, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go within" a place; hence) *To send within, inside, or in.*—Pass.: **intrō-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

intro-rsus, adv. [contr. fr. **intro-versus**; fr. **intro**, "within"; **versus**, "towards"] ("Towards within"; hence) *Into the interior of a place, country, etc.*

intūli, perf. ind. of **infēro**.

īn-ūtīlis, ūtīle, adj. [**īn**, "not" (see 2. in); **ūtīlis**, "useful"] *Not useful or advantageous; useless, unprofitable, disadvantageous.*

īn-vēnīo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. a. [**īn**, "upon"; **vēnīo**, "to come"] ("To come upon"; hence) *To find, discover, etc.*—Pass.: **īn-vēnīor**, ventus sum, vēnīri.

īventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **īvēnīo**.

īn-vīcem, adv. [**īn**, "according to"; **vīcem**, acc. of **vīcis**, "turn"] *By turns, in turn.*

īnvīd-īa, īæ, f. [**īnvīd-us**, "envious"] ("The quality of the *invidus*"; hence) 1. *Envy, jealousy, grudge, hatred, ill-will.*—2. *Odium* resulting from something.

īn-vī-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Not desiring"; hence) 1.

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Unwilling, reluctant, against one's will.—2. In adverbial force: *Unwillingly, reluctantly* [**īn**, "not"; Sans. root **vī**, "to desire"].

ī-pse, **psa**, **psum** (Gen. **ips-ius**; Dat. **ipsi**), pron. demonstr. [for **īs-pse**; fr. **īs**; suffix **pse**] *Self, very.*—As Subst. of all persons and both numbers: *Myself, yourself, etc.*

īrācund-īa, īæ, f. [**īrācund-us**, "wrathful"] ("The state, or condition, of the *īrācund-us*"; hence) *Wrathfulness, great anger, irascibility.*

īre, **īri**, pres. inf. act. and pass. of **ēo**.

īrētur; see 4. **ēo**, no. 3.

īr-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [for **īn-rumpo**; fr. **īn**, "into"; **rumpo**, "to break or burst"] *To break, or burst, into; to rush violently into; to force one's way into*;—at chh. 50, 70 strengthened by **īn** with Acc.

īrrūpi, perf. ind. of **īrrumpo**.

īrrup-tīo, tīōnis, f. [**īr-rumpo**, "to burst in," through verbal root **IRRUP** (= **īn**; **RUP**, root of **rumpo**)] *A bursting in, a rushing in*; ch. 70.

īs, **ēa**, **id**, pron. dem. [pro-nominal root **ī**] 1. *This, that, person or thing just mentioned*;—at ch. 57 **id** refers to *Lutetiam*, but is in the gender of *oppidum* [§ 159].—As

Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) *Masc.*

M.

He.—(b) Neut. : *It, that.*—b. Plur. : (a) Masc. : *Those just mentioned ; they.*—(b) Neut. : *Those things.*—2. *Of such a nature or kind, such.*—3. Of degree : a. *Such, so great, so much.*—b. Neut. abl. sing. as abl. of measure [§ 118], after comparative words : *ěo, By so much, all the, the.*

isdem, for eisdem, dat. and abl. plur. of idem.

ista, fem. nom. sing., and neut. nom. and acc. plur., of iste.

is-te, ta, tud (Gen. *istius* ; Dat. *isti*), pron. dem. [*is, "this or that"* ; demonstr. suffix *te*] *This, or that, person or thing* ;—at ch. 77 *ista* refers to the clause *paulisper . . . posse*, but is in the gender of *mollitia* [§ 159].—As Subst. : a. Sing. : (a) *iste, m. That man.*—(b) *istud, n. That thing.*—b. Plur. : (a) *isti, m. Those men, those.*—(b) *ista, n. Those things.*

Ita, adv. : 1. Thus, in this way or manner, so.—2. *In the following way or manner.*—3. *Accordingly* [akin to Sans. *iti, "thus"*].

Itāl-īa, īæ, f. Italy ; a country of Southern Europe [either *italós*, "a bull," or a man named *Italus*].

Itā-que, conj. [ita, "thus" ; quē, "and"] 1. And thus, and so.—2. *On this, or that, account ; therefore.*

Item, adv. : 1. So, even so in like manner.—2. *Also likewise* [Sans. *ittham, "so"*] *ī-ter, tinēris, n. [ěo, "to go," through root ī] ("A going" ; hence) 1. Of troops : march.*—2. *A journey.*—3. *A road, way.*

Itinēre, Itinērībus, abl. sing. and plur. of iter.

Itinēris, Itinērum, gen. sing. and plur. of iter.

jācens, ntis, P. pres. o jācēo.

jāc-ěo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2 v. n. : 1. To lie, lie down.—2. *To lie dead* ; ch. 23 [akin to Sans. root *Yā, "to go"*].

jācīo, jēci, jactum, jācēre 3. v. a. To throw, cast, fling.—Pass. : *jācīor, jactus sum, jāc [akin to jācēo].*

jac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1 v. a. intens. [jācīo, "to throw" To fling, throw, cast.

*jac-tūra, tūræ, f. [jāc-īc "to throw away"] ("A throwing away ; a casting overboard" ; hence) *Loss sacrifice*, whether of property or of persons.*

jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fī is, "this, that"] 1. At this time ; now.—2. *Already.*

jūbens, ntis, P. pres. c jūbēo.

jūbēo, jussi, jussum, jūbēre 2. v. a. : 1. With Objectiv clause : To order, command

or *bid, that*.—2. Alone: *To give a command; to command*.—Pass.: jübëor, jussus sum, jübëri.

jū-dīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for jur-dīc-o; fr. jus, jūris, "law"; dīc-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) 1. *To judge, decide, determine*;—at ch. 26 folld. by clause as Object.—2. With Objective clause: *To judge, deem, or consider, that*; ch. 55, etc.

jūg-um, i, n. [jungo, "to join," root JUG] ("The joining thing"; hence, "a yoke"; hence) Of a mountain, etc.: *Summit, height, ridge*.

jū-mentum, menti, n. [for jug-mentum; fr. jungo, "to yoke," root JUG] ("The yoked thing"; hence) *A draught-animal, beast of burden*.

june-tūra, tūræ, f. [for jung-tūra; fr. jung-o, "to join"] *A joining*.

junctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jungo.

jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To join, unite*.—2. Milit. t. t.: Pass. in reflexive force: With Dat.: *To join, or unite, one's self, etc., to; to effect, or form, a junction with*; ch. 5.—Pass.: jungor, junctus sum, jungi [akin to Gr. *ϋν*, root of *ϋννῶμι*; and to Sans. root YUJ].

jūn-īor, īoris, comp. adj. [contr. fr. jūvēn-īor, fr. jūvēn-is, "young"] *Younger*.—As Subst.: jūniores, um, m. plur.: Milit. t. t.: *The younger, or young, men*; i.e. men who were between seventeen and forty-six years of age; ch. 1.

jūra, nom. and acc. neut. plur. of jus.

jūrējūrando, abl. sing. of jusjūrandum.

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally; hence) 1. *Law; right, authority, power* resulting from law:—jure belli, *by the law, or by right, of war*, ch. 41.—2. Plur.: *Rights, privileges* [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

jus-jūra-ndum, Gen. jūris-jūrandi (late form of gen. jus-jūrandi), n. [jus, "a right"; jūr(a)-o, "to swear"] ("A right to be sworn to"; hence) *An oath*.

jussëram, jussissem, plup. ind. and subj. of jübëo.

jussi, perf. ind. of jübëo.

1. jussus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jübëo.

2. jus-sus, sūs (only in Abl. Sing.), m. [for jub-sus; fr. jüb-ëo, "to command"] ("A commanding"; hence) *A command, order*.

justissimus, a, um, sup. adj.; see justus.

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for

jur-tus; fr. jus, jūr-is, "law, justice"] ("Provided with jus"; hence) 1. *Just, equitable*.—2. *Right, proper*. (Comp. : just-iōr); Sup. : just-issimus.

1. jūvēn-is, is, adj. comm. gen. *Young, youthful*.—As Subst. : *A young person; a youth, young man* [akin to Sans. *yuvan*, "young"].

2. jūvēnis, is; see 1. jūvēnis. jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, 1. v. n. *To help, aid, assist*.

L, abbreviation of Lucius.

Lābiēnus, ēni, m. *Labienus*; a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

lāb-or, ōris, m. ("The act of obtaining or getting"; hence) *Toil, exertion, labour* [akin to Sans. root LABH (whence also λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, "to take"), "to obtain or get"].

lābōrans, ntis, P. pres. of lābōro.

lābōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [lābor, "labour"] 1. *To labour*.—2. *Mentally: To toil, labour, take pains, exert one's self, use exertions*.—3. *Of soldiers, etc.: To be hard pressed; to be in difficulty or danger*.—4. *Impers. pres. pass.: lābōrātur, It is hard pressed; i. e. there is hard pressure; there is difficulty or danger:—maxīme lābōr-ātur, (it is most hard pressed;*

i. e.) there is the hardest pressure; there is the greatest danger or the severest struggle, ch. 85.

la-brum, bri, n. ("That which effects the speaking"; hence, "a lip"; hence) *Of a drinking-cup, etc.: A rim, edge*.

lāc-esso, essīvi or essī, essitum, essēre, 3. v. a. intens. ("To bite eagerly"; hence) *To fall upon, attack, assail* [akin to Sans. root DAÇ (whence also दक्ष-व), "to bite"].

lacrimans, ntis, P. pres. of lacrimo.

lacrim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [lacrim-a, "a tear"] *To shed tears, weep*.

læt-ītīa, ītiæ, f. [læt-us, "joyful"] ("The quality, or condition, of the latus"; hence) *Joy, joyousness, joyfulness*;—a stronger word than gaudium.

languīd-o, adv. [languīd-us, "feeble"] ("After the manner of the languīdus"; hence) 1. Pos. : *Feebly, without effort or exertion; without energy*.—2. Comp. : ("In a greater degree without energy"; hence) *Less energetically*; ch. 27. ~~Comp.~~ Comp. : languīd-ius; (Sup. probably does not occur).

languīd-ius, comp. adv.; see languīde.

lă-pis, pīdis, m. *A stone* [akin to *lā-ar*, "a stone"].

lăqu-ūs (trisyll.), ēi, m. ("That which is hollowed"; hence) *A rope having a noose*; ch. 22 [akin to *lăc-us*, Gr. *λακκος*].

lăt-e, adv. [*lăt-us*, "wide"] *Widely, far and wide.*  Comp.: *lăt-ūs*; Sup.: *lăt-issīme*.

lătīor, us, comp. adj.; see 1. *lātus*.

lătissīme, sup. adj.; see *lâte*:—*quām latissīme, as widely as possible.*

lătīus, comp. adv.; see *lâte*.

latr-o, ōnis, m. ("A hired servant"; hence, "a hired soldier, mercenary"; hence) *A robber, bandit* [*λατρ-εύω*, "to work for hire"; whence *λάτρ-ης*, "a hired servant"].

lătūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *fēro*;—at chh. 14, 17 *laturōs* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is the fut. inf. of *fēro*.

1. *lātus*, a, um, adj. *Broad, wide.*  Comp.: *lăt-īor*; Sup.: *lăt-issīmus* [akin to Gr. *πλατύς*, Sans. *prithu*].

2. *lātus*, ēris, n. [prob. akin to *lātus*, "wide"] ("The extended thing"; hence) 1. *A side*, whether of persons or of things.—2. Of an army: *The flank*:—for *ab latere aperto*, ch. 50, see *āpertus*, no. 3.

laus, laudis, f. *Praise, commendation.*

lēgā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [*lēg(a)-o*, "to send on an embassy"] ("The sending on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An embassy*.—2. *The persons attached to an embassy; delegates, ambassadors.*

lēgā-tus, ti, m. [*id.*] ("One sent on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An ambassador*.—2. Milit. t. t.: *A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant.*

lēg-īo, īōnis, f. [*lēg-o*, "to levy or enlist"] ("A levying or enlisting"; hence, "a body of troops levied," etc.; hence) *A Roman legion*, consisting of 10 cohorts of infantry, and a squadron of 300 cavalry.

lēgīōn-ārīus, ārīa, ārīum, adj. [*lēgīo*, *lēgīōn-is*, "a legion"] *Of, or belonging to, a legion; legionary.*

Lemovīces, um, m. plur. *The Lemovīces*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

lēn-īter, adv. [*lēn-īs*, "mild"] ("Mildly"; hence) *Gently, slightly.*

lēvīor, us; comp. adj.; see *lēvis*.

lēv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Light, swift, rapid*.—2. *Light in weight, not heavy*.—3. Of troops: *Light-armed, light*.—4. *Trifling, trivial, unimportant, slight*.—5. *Light-minded, fickle, inconstant*, etc.  Comp.: *lēv-īor*; (Sup.: *lēv-issīmus*) [akin to Gr. *ελαφύς*, also to Sans. *lagh-u*].

lěv-itas, itātis, f. [lěv-is, "light-minded"] ("The quality of the *levis*"; hence) *Fickleness, inconstancy*.

lěv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lěv-is] ("To make light"; hence) 1. *To take away, remove*.—2. *To ease, relieve*.—Pass.: lěv-or, ātus sum, āri.

lēx, lēgis, f. [for leg-s; fr. lēg-o, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," i. e. a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) *A law or enactment*.

Lexōbīi (Lexōvīi), ōrum, m. plur. *The Lexobii* (or *Lexovii*); a people of Gallia Lugdūnensis.

1. **lib-er**, ěra, ěrum, adj. ("Doing as one desires"; hence) 1. *Free, possessing freedom or liberty*.—2. *Free, unrestricted, etc.*; ch. 36.—3. With Abl., and ad c. Acc. of Gerundive: *Free, or at liberty, from for the purpose of*; ch. 56 [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire"; whence, also, Gr. ἐλεύθερος, "free"].

2. **li-ber**, bri, m. ("The inner bark" of a tree; hence) *A book* as written upon prepared bark.

libēr-e, adv. [1. liber] *Freely, i. e. unrestrictedly, without restraint*.  Comp.: *libēr-ius*; (Sup.: liber-rīme).

lib-āri, ěrōrum, m. plur. (the sing. only in late Lat.) ("The desired or loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire or love"].

li' ē: ius; see libēre.

libe:-tas, tātis, f. [liber, "free"] ("The state, or condition, of the *liber*"; hence) *Freedom, liberty*.

librīle, is; see librīlis.

libr-ilis, ile, adj. [libr-a, "a pound" in weight] ("Of, or belonging to, *libra*"; hence) *Weighing a pound*.—As Subst.: librīle, is (sc. saxum), n. *A stone weighing a pound or of a pound in weight*; ch. 81.

licent-ia, iā, f. [licens, licent-is, "acting according to one's own will"] ("The condition, or state, of the *licens*"; hence) *The acting according to one's own will or pleasure; licence*.

lic-ēo, ūi, itum, ěre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. ("To be allowable or permissible"; hence) Impers. imperf. subj.: *licēret, (It) was permitted or allowed*; ch. 33.

licēret; see licēo.

Liger, ěris, m. *The Liger* (now the *Loire*); a river which formed the boundary between Gallia Lugdūnensis and Aquitania.

lilyam, īi, n. ("A lily"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *A lily*; the name given to a defensive work, which consisted of several rows of pits wherein were set stakes that rose only four inches above the surface of the ground; ch. 73 [λεῖριον].

linēa, æ; see **linēus**.

lin-ūs, ēa, ēum, adj. [lin-um, "flax, hemp"] ("Of, or belonging to, *linum*"; hence) *Made of flax or hemp; hempen*.—As Subst.: **linēa**, æ (sc. restis, "a rope"), f. ("A hempen rope, string," etc.; hence) *A plumb-line*:—rectis linēis, (with straight plumb-lines; i. e.) *in a straight line*, whether vertically or perpendicularly, ch. 23.

Lingōnes, um, m. plur.: 1. *The Lingones*; a people of Celtic Gaul, whose chief town, Artodunum, is now called Langres.—2. *The country of the Lingones*.

lin-ter, tris, m. [perhaps lin-o, "to smear"] ("The thing smeared" with pitch; hence) *A boat, skiff*.

Litavicus (**Litavicus**), i, m. *Litavicus* (or *Litavicus*); an Ædian noble, entrusted with the command of ten thousand men intended for the assistance of Cæsar, but who persuaded them to revolt to the Gauls, who had risen in rebellion.

litēra, æ, f.: 1. Sing.: *A*

letter or character of the alphabet.—2. Plur.: *A letter, epistle*.

lōc-us, i, m. (Plur. lōc-i, m. and lōc-a, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situate"; hence) 1. *A place*.—2. In Abl. folld. by Gen.: *In the place of that denoted by the Gen.; for, as*.—3. *Rank, station, position, etc.*:—summo loco ortus, *born in a very high rank, or sprung from a very high family*, ch. 77 [prob. akin to Gr. root λεχ, "to put"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"]

1. In time: a. Pos.: *Long, for a long time*.—b. Comp.: (a) With Abl. [§ 124]: *Longer than*—(b) *Too long, for too long a time*; ch. 11.—2. In space or distance: a. (a) *Far off, at a distance*.—(b) *To a distance off; far off or away*.—(c) With *ālius*, Comparative and Superlative words: *By far, very much greatly*.—b. Comp.: (a) *Further*.—(b) *To a greater distance than usual; too far*.—c. Sup.: *Furthest*. Comp.: long-ius; Sup.: long-issīme.

longinquor, us, comp. adj.; see **longinquus**.

long-inqu-us (trisyll.), a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long-us, "long"; hinc,

"hence"] ("Belonging to far hence"; hence) 1. Of time: *Of long duration or continuance; long continued, long.* 2. In space, etc.: *Distant, remote.*  Comp.: longinqu-ior.

longissīme, sup. adv.; see **longe**:—*quā longissime posset, as far off (to as great a distance) as they were able*, ch. 35.

long-ītūdo, ītūdinis, f. [long-us, "long"] ("The quality of the *longus*"; hence) *Length*;—see 1. in, no. 2, h.

longius, comp. adv.; see **longe**.

longūrius, īi, m. *A long pole.*

long-us, a, um, adj. *Long.*  Comp.: long-ior; Sup.: long-issīmus [prob. akin to *Saus. dirgh-a*, "long"].

lōr-īca, icæ, f. [lōr-um, "a thong"] ("A thing pertaining to, or made of, thongs"; hence, "a breast-plate, or cuirass, of leather"; hence) In fortifications: *A breast-work, parapet.*

Lūo-īus, īi, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"] ("One belonging to the day," i. e. prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius*; a Roman name.

Lucerīus, īi, m. *Lucerius*; a general under Vercingetōrix.

Lutetia, æ, f. *Lutetia* (now *Paris*); see *Parisii*.

lux, lūcis, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("That which shines or is bright"; hence) 1. *Light*.—2. *The light of day, daylight*:—*primā luce, (at the first daylight; i. e.) at day-break*, ch. 36: Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].

M., abbreviation of *Marcus*.

mācōrīa, æ, f. *A wall.*

māg-is, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus] *More; in a greater or higher degree*:—*magis quam, more than, in a greater degree than.*  Sup.: *maxīme* (= mag-sīme).

māgistr-ātus, ātus, m. [māgister, māgistr-i, "master"] ("The office, or rank, of a *magister*"; hence) 1. *Magisterial office, magistracy*;—for magistratum gērere, see gēro, no. 1.—2. *A magistrate.*

magn-ītūdo, ītūdinis, f. [magn-us] ("The quality of the *magnum*"; hence) 1. *Greatness, vastness, magnitude*.—2. Of degree: *Greatness, extent, magnitude*.—3. *Rank, dignity, authority.*

magn-ōpēre, adv. [for magno ōpēre, the ablatives sing. of *magnum*, "great," and ōpus, ōpēris, "work," respectively] ("With great toil," etc.; hence) *Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly.*

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1.

Of size or weight: *Great, large*.—2. In number: *Great, large, numerous*.—3. Of degree or extent: *Great, large, etc.; long*.—4. Of value, importance, etc.: *a. Great, high, important*.—*b. Comp.* as modified superl.: *Very great, very important*; ch. 3.—5. In estimation, etc.: *a. Of high consideration, of weight, weighty*.—*b. Grand, noble*.—6. *Mighty, powerful*.—7. *Great in mind*.—8. Of age: *Great, advanced, old*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *māior* (= *māg-ior*); Sup.: *maxīmus* (= *mag-sīmus*) [root *MAG*, akin to Gr. *μέγας*, Sans. *mah-a*, "great"; fr. Sans. root *MAH*, originally *MAGH*, "to be great, powerful," etc.].

māj-estas, estātis, f. [old *māj-us*, "great"] ("The quality or condition of the *majus*"; hence) *Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty*.

māior, us, comp. adj.; see *magnus*.—As Subst.: *mājōres*, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers*.

mājōres, um; see *māior*.

malle, pres. inf. of *mālo*.

mālo, mālūi, no sup., *malle*, v. u. irreg. [contracted fr. *mag-vōlo*; fr. root *MAG*; see *magnus*; *vōlo*, "to wish"] ("To have a great wish, or desire, for"; hence) *To choose rather, to prefer*.

māl-us, i, f. ("An apple-tree"; hence) *A pole, beam* [*μηλ-έα*].

mandā-tum, ti, n. [maud-(a)-o] ("A thing enjoined"; hence) *A command, order, etc.*

man-dō, dāvi, dātum, dare, 1. v. a. [*mān-us*, "hand"; do, "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) 1. *To enjoin, command*;—at ch. 71 folld. by Dat. of person [§ 106, (4)] and ut c. Subj.—2. *To commit, enjoin, entrust, confide*;—at ch. 17 folld. by Acc. of thing, Dat. of person [§ 106, (4)], and ut c. Subj.—3. With personal pron. in reflexive force, and fugæ: *To betake one's self to flight*.—Pass.: *man-dor, dātus sum, dāri*.

Mandubīi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Mandubii*; a people of Gallia Celtica. Their chief city was Alesia.

māne, adv. *Early in the morning*.

mān-ēo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To remain, continue*.

1. *mānīpūl-āris, āre*, adj. [*mānīpūl-us*, "a maniple, or company, of soldiers"] *Of, or belonging to, a maniple or company*.—As Subst.: *mānīpūlāris*, is (sc. miles), m. *A soldier of the same maniple or company; a comrade*.

2. *mānīpū āris*, is, m.; see 1. *mānīpūlāris*.

1. **mān-ūs**, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) 1. *A hand*:—per mānūs, *by means of their hands*, ch. 37; cf. dēmitto:—per mānūs trad-ēre, *to deliver through*, or *by means of, the hands*; i. e. *to pass on from hand to hand*, ch. 25.—2. *A band or body of men*; *a force* [akin to Sans. root **mā**, "to measure"].

2. **mānūs**, acc. plur. of 1. mānūs; chh. 25, 37, 40.

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus* (usually written, by abbreviation, **M.**); a Roman prænomen [marcus, "a crushing thing"; hence, "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root **mṛid**, "to crush"].

Mars, tis, m. (*Mars*; the mythic god of war, and fabled father of Romulus and Remus; hence) *War*, *warfare*.

mā-ter, tris, f. *A mother*, *a dam* [akin to Gr. μή-τηρ; Sans. *mā-tri*; fr. root **mā**, in meaning of "to produce"; and so, "the producer"].

māter - fāmīliæ, matris-fāmīliæ (also as two words māter fāmīliæ, etc.), f. [māter, "a mother"; fāmīliæ (gen. of fāmīlia), "of a household"] *A mother of a family*; commonly rendered *a matron*.

mātēr-ia, iæ, f. [māter, māt(er)-is, "a producer"; hence, "a mother"] ("That

which belongs to the *mater*"; hence, "matter, materials"; hence) *Wood, timber*.

māterias, ei, f. = māterīa. **mātērī-or**, no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [mātērīa, "timber"] *To fell*, or *procure, timber*.

Matisco, ōnis, f. *Matisco* (now *Maçon*); a town of Gallia Celtica;—at ch. 90 *Matiscone* is Abl. of place "where" [§ 121, B].

mātres-fāmīliæ, matrum-fāmīliæ, plur. of māter-fāmīliæ.

mātūr-e, a, lv. [mātūr-us, "early"] ("After the manner of the *maturus*"; hence) 1. Pos.: *Early, soon*.—2. Comp.: *Too early, too soon*.

~~Comp.~~ Comp.: mātūrius.

mātūrius; see mātūrus.

maxīm-e, sup. adv. [maxīm-us] *In the greatest or highest degree*; *especially, chiefly*.

~~Comp.~~ Comp.: māgis; see māgis-is.

maxīmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see magnus.

mē, acc. and abl. sing. of ēgo.

mēdiō-cris, cre, adj. [mēdiūs, uncontracted gen. mēdiō-i, "middle"] ("Made in a middle, or intermediate, state"; hence) *Moderate*.

Mēdiōmātrīci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Mediomatrici*; a people of Gaul, in the neighbourhood of the modern Metz.

mēd-ius, iæ, ium, adj.: 1.

That is in the middle or midst; middle, etc.—2. *The middle of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution*:—*media nox, the middle of the night; i. e. midnight, ch. 11 [akin to μέσος; Sans. mad-ya-]*.

mēmīnērim, perf. subj. of mēmīni.

mē-mīn-i, isse, v. defect. To bear in mind, recollect, remember;—at ch. 37 folld. by Objective clause [changed fr. men-mēn-i, reduplicated fr. root MEN, akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"].

mēmōr-īa, īa, f. [mēmōr, "mindful"] ("The state, or quality, of the memor"; hence) Memory, recollection, remembrance.

mendāc-īum, īi, n. [mendax, mendāc-is, "lying"] ("The thing appertaining to the mendax"; hence) A lie, falsehood.

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) The mind, as being the seat of thought [Lat. root MEN; akin to Sans. mān-as, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"; cf., also, Gr. μέν-ος].

mēr-ēo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. a. (and n.); also, mēr-ēor, ītus sum, ēre, 2. v. dep.: 1. Mēr-ēo: a. To get, acquire, obtain.—b. Milit. t. t.: Mēr-ēre stipendia, or, with ellipse

of stipendia, simply mērere (ch. 17), To earn pay; i. e. to serve as, or be, a soldier.—c. To deserve, merit; ch. 34.—

2. Mērēor, To deserve, merit:—optīme mērītus, having (or who had) in the highest degree deserved well, ch. 71.

mēri-dies, diēi, m. [for mēdi-dies; fr. mēdi-us, "middle"; diēs, "day"] Mid-day.

mērītus, a, um, P. perf. of mērēor.

mērūisse, perf. inf. of mērēo.

mērūissem, plup. subj. of mērēo.

mētīor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. To measure, measure out for division, etc. [root MET or MEN, akin to Sans. root MĀ, "to measure"].

Metiosēdum, i, n. Metiosēdum (now Medun); a town of Gaul.

mētus, ūs, m. Fear, dread.

mē-us, a, um, pron. possess. [me, base of oblique cases of ego] Of, or belonging to, me; my, mine.

mīles, ītis, comm. gen. A soldier.

mīlīt-āris, āre, adj. [mīles, mīlīt-is] Of, or belonging to, a soldier; military:—res militaris, military affairs.

mill-e, num. adj. indecl. A thousand:—mille passūs, a thousand paces, i. e. a (Roman) mile, estimated at 1618

English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.—As Subst.: *millia*, ūm, n. plur.: a. *A thousand*:—with follg. gen.: *hōmīnum*, ch. 21.—b. With (or without) *passūm* (= *mille passūs*): *A mile*;—at chh. 38, 40 *millia passūm* is Acc. of the “Measure of Space” [§ 102, (2)] [akin to *χίλιοι*].

mīnīm-e, sup. adv. [mīnīm-us, “least”] *In the least degree, by no means.*

mīnīmus, a, um, *mīnor*, us; see *parvus*.

Minucius, īi, m. *Minucius*; a Roman name; see *Bāsīlus*.

mīnūendus, a, um, *Gerundive* of *mīnūo*.

mīn-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. n. *To make less, diminish* [root *MIN*, akin to *mīn-or*, and *μιν-ύθω*].

mīnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *mīnor*] 1. *Less, in a less degree*:—*nec mīnus, and no less*;—*non mīnus, no less, equally, in an equal degree*;—*paulo minus septingenti, a little less than seven hundred, or seven hundred, a little or a trifle under*.—The adverbs *minus, plus, ampliūs*, both without and with *quām*, are often joined to numerals, and other words denoting “a measure,” without influencing the construction.—2. *To make an*

emphatic negation: *Not at all, in no degree.*

mīserīcord-ia, iæ, f. [mīserī-cors, mīserīcord-is, “compassionate”] (“The quality of the *mīserīcors*”; hence) *Compassion, pity.*

mīser-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mīser, “wretched”] (“To feel *mīser* for or on account of”; hence) 1. *To lament, deplore, bewail*.—2. *To pity, compassionate.*

mī-i, perf. ind. of *mitto*.

missus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *mitto*.

mīte, adv. [adverbial neut. of *mītis*, “mild, gentle”] *Mildly, gently; in a mild, or gentle, way.* (Comp.: *mītūs*); Sup. *mītissīme*.

mītissīme, sup. adv.; see *mīte*:—*quām mītissīme, as mildly, or gently, as possible.*

mitto, mīsi, missum, mīttere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To let, suffer, or allow to go*.—2. *To cause to go; to send*;—at ch. 5 folld. by (Acc. and) Supine in *um* [§ 141, 5];—at ch. 5 also folld. by (Acc. and) double Dat. [§ 108].—3. Used absolutely: *To send; to send a message, etc.*; ch. 9.—Pass.: *mitt-or*, missus sum, mitti.

mōd-ēror, ērātus sum, ērāri, 1. v. dep. [mōd-us, “a bound”] (“To set bounds to”; hence) *To manage, regulate, rule, govern, direct.*

mōdest-īa, īæ, f. [mōdest-us, "keeping one's self within bounds"] ("The quality of the *modestus*"; hence) *Sobriety of behaviour, unassuming conduct, moderation, modesty.*

mōdo, adv. : 1. *Only, merely*: —non modo, *not only*.—2. In restrictive clause: *On condition that, provided that*.—3. Of time: *Now, just now, lately.*

mō-dus, di, m. : 1. *A measure, or standard by which any thing is measured*.—2. *Measurement, extent, size*.—3. *A manner, method, way, mode*.—4. *Bounds, limit, etc.*—5. With Gen. of pron. either written separately or as one word: *Sort, kind*:—hūjus mōdi, *of this sort*; so, ējus mōdi, *of that sort*; cūjusque mōdi, *of each sort, etc.* [akin to Sans. root *MA*, "to measure"; whence also μέτρον, "a measure"].

mōen-īa, īum, n. plur. ("The things that ward off"; hence) *Defensive walls, fortifications* [akin to ἀ-μύν-ω, "to ward off"].

mōenibus, dat. and abl. of mōenīa.

mōes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for mōer-tus; fr. mōer-ēo, "to be sad"] *Sad, sorrowful, mournful.*

mollīendus, a, um, Gerundive of mollīo.

moll-īo, īvi and īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [moll-is, "soft"; hence, of an eminence, etc., "easy, not steep"] ("To render *mollis*"; hence) Of an eminence, etc., as Object: *To render easy, to take away the steepness of*; ch. 46.

moll-ītīa, ītīæ, f. [moll-is, "soft, weak"] ("The quality of the *mollis*"; hence) Of the mind: *Softness, weakness, timidity, irresolution.*

mō-mentum, menti, n. [for mov-mentum; fr. mōv-ēo, "to move"; hence, "to affect, influence"] ("The affecting, or influencing, thing"; hence) *Influence, weight, importance, moment.*

mōn-ēo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To cause to think"; hence) 1. *To warn, admonish, advise*.—2. *To instruct, tell, etc.* [akin to Sans. root *MAN*, "to think"].

mōn-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mīn-ēo, "to project"] ("That which projects or juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount.*

mōrātus, a, um, P. perf. of mōror.

mōre, abl. sing. of mos.

Mōrīni, ōrum, m. plur. : 1. *The Morini*; a people of Belgic Gaul.—2. *The country of the Morini.*

Mōritasgus, i, m. *Moritasgus*; a king of the Senōnea.

mōr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mōr-a, "delay"] *To delay*; i. e.: a. Neut.: *To tarry, linger, stay*.—b. Act.: *To hinder, check, etc.*

mor-s, tis, f. [mōr-ior, "to die"] ("A dying"; hence) *Death*.

m-ōs, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. me-o, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence, "the will" of a person; "self-will," etc.; hence) 1. *Usage, habit, custom, practice, etc.*—2. *Mōre* (abl.) with gen., or abl. of reflexive pron.: *After, or according to, the manner, or custom, of*;—more cīvītātis, *after the custom of the state*, ch. 33; cf. more Gallorum, *after the custom of the Gauls*, ch. 40:—more suo, *after its manner, or according to its custom*, ch. 21.

mō-tus, tūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mōv-ēo, "to move"] 1. *A moving, motion*.—2. *Commotion, revolt, rising, rebellion*.

mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōv-ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To move, set in motion*.—2. Of a camp: a. *To break up*.—b. *To march out of or forth from*.—3. *To remove*.—4. Mentally: *To move, affect, influence*.—Pass.: **mōvēor**, mōtus sum, mōvēri [*akin to Sans. root mī, "to go"*].

mōvisse, perf. inf. of mōv-ēo.

mūl-ier, ēris, f. *A woman*.

mūl-īo, īōnis, m. [mūl-us, "a mule"] ("One having a mule or mules"; hence) *A muleteer, mule-driver*.

mult-ītūdo, ītūdīnis, f. [mult-us, "much"] ("The quality of the *multus*"; hence) 1. *A great number, a multitude*.—2. *The multitude, the mass of the people*.

1. **mult-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [mult-a, "a fine"] 1. *To impose a fine upon, to fine*.—2. With Abl.: *To fine, or amerce, in; to deprive of* by way of fine; ch. 54.

2. **multo**; see *multus*.

mult-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of mult-us] *Much, very*:—non multum, *not much*, i. e. *but little*, ch. 17.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1.: a. Sing.: *Much*;—Abl. neut., multo, as Abl. of measure [§ 118]: *By much, by far*; see grāviter.—b. Plur.: *Many, numerous*.—As Subst.: a. multi, ōrum, m. plur. *Many persons, many*.—b. multa, ōrum, n. plur. *Many things*.—2. In time: *Much, or far, gone*:—multā nocte, *when the night was far gone*, i. e. *late at night*, ch. 28.

mūlus, i, m. *A mule*.

mūnīendus, a, um, Gerundive of mūnīo.

mūn-ŷo (old form **mœn-ŷo**), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, 4. v. a. [**mœn-ŷa**, "walls"] ("To wall"; hence) 1. *To build a wall, or raise fortifications, around; to fortify.*—2. *To defend, protect, secure, guard.*—3. Of a road as Object: *To make passable; to make, form, construct.*—Pass.: **mūn-ŷor**, *itus sum*, *iri*.

mūnī-tŷo, *tŷōnis*, f. [**mūnī-o**, "to fortify"] 1. *A fortifying, the act of raising fortifications.*—2. *A fortification, rampart, etc.*

mūnītissimus, a, um; see **mūnitus**.

mūnī-tus, ta, tum: 1. P. perf. pass. of **mūnŷo**.—2. Pa.: *Protected, defended, strong, safe.* (Comp.: **mūnī-tor**); Sup.: **mūnīt-issimus**.

mūnus, *ēris*, n.: 1. *An office, duty.*—2. *A gift, present.*

mūr-ālis, *āle*, adj. [**mūr-us**, "a wall"] *Pertaining to a wall; wall-:—muralia pila, wall-pikes, wall-javelins, i.e. pikes or javelins of heavy make, for defending a wall, mound, etc., ch. 82.*

mūr-us, i, m. ("The encircling thing"; hence) *The wall of a city* [akin to Sans. root **MUR**, "to encircle"].

mus-cūlus, *cūli*, m. [for **mur-cūlus**; fr. **mus**, **mūr-is**, "a mouse"] ("A little mouse," used as the name of) A

military *shed* or *mantelet* employed by besiegers.

mū-to, *tāvi*, *tātum*, *tāre*, 1. v. a. freq. [for **mov-to**; fr. **mōv-ēo**, "to move"] ("To move much" from its place; hence) *To change, alter.*—Pass.: **mū-tor**, *tātus sum*, *tāri*.

nactus, a, um, P. perf. of **nanciscor**.

nam, conj. *For*.

nam-que, conj. [**nam**, "for"; indef. suffix **que**] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

na(n)c-iscor, **nactus sum**, **nancisci**, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To get, obtain.*—2. *To meet with, find* [akin to Sans. root **NAÇ**, "to attain"].

Narbo, *ōnis*, m. *Narbo* (now *Narbonne*); a city of Gaul, from which *Gallia Narbonensis* took its name.

nā-scor (old form **gnā-scor**), *tus sum*, *sci*, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To be born.*—2. With Abl. of origin [§ 123], or with **ex**: *To be born, sprung, or descended from* [root **GNA**, another form of root **GEN** = **γεν**, akin to Sans. root **JAN** in intransitive force].

nā-tŷo, *tŷōnis*, f. [**nā-scor**, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race of people.*

nā-tŷra, *tŷræ*, f. [id.] ("A

being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) 1. *The nature*, i. e. *the natural property or constitution*, etc., of a thing.—2. Of a mountain, locality, etc.: *Natural situation or formation; character*.

nātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. of *nāscor*.—2. Pa.: With Dat. [§ 107]: *Born to; destined by nature for*; ch. 37.

nāvis, is, f. *A ship*;—at ch. 58 *deprensis nāvibus* is Abl. Abs. [§ 125] [akin to Gr. *ναῦς*, and Sans. *naus*].

1. **nō**, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *Not*:—In connexion with *quidem* to make an emphatic negation of the word placed between them: *Not even*:—*ne iis quidem, not even to those*, ch. 6.—2. Conj.: a. *That not, lest* [§ 152, I, (2)].—b. After words denoting "fear": *That* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. **nō**, enclitic and interrogative particle: 1. In direct questions with verb in Indic. it throws force and emphasis on the word to which it is attached, pointing it out as the principal one in the clause or sentence; in this force it has no English equivalent.—2. In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether*:—*ne . . . ne, whether . . . or whether*;—*ne . . . an, whether . . . or whether*.

1. **nec**; see *nēque*.

2. **nec**, an inseparable "negative" particle = *ne*, *that not, lest*; see *nēcūbi*.

nēcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *nēco*.

nēcessāri-o, adv. [nēcessāri-us, "necessary"] *Necessarily, of necessity, unavoidably*.

nēcess-ārīus, ārīa, ārīum, adj. [nēcesse, "needful"] ("Of, or belonging to, the *necesse*"; hence) 1. *Needful, necessary, requisite*.—As Subst.: **nēcessāriūm**, īi, n. *That which is, or was, needful, etc.*—2. *Pressing, urgent*:—*maxime necessario tempore, at an especially urgent, or critical, time*, ch. 32: Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].

nē-ces-se, neut. adj. (found only in Nom. and Acc. sing.; sometimes used as a substantive, and in connexion with *sum* or *habeo*) [for *ne-ced-se*; fr. *nē*, "not"; *cēd-o*, "to yield"] ("Not yielding or giving way"; hence) 1. *Unavoidable, inevitable, not to be avoided*.—2. *Needful, requisite, necessary*.

nēcess-ītas, ītātis, f. [nēcess-e, "necessary"] ("The state of the *necesse*"; hence) *Need, necessity, urgency, unavoidableness*.

nēc-o, āvi, ātūm, āre, 1. v. a. ("To cause to perish"; hence) *To kill, put to death*,

slay [akin to Sans. root ना॒च्, "to perish"].

nēc-ūbi, adv. [nec, inseparable "negative" prefix; ūbi, "where"] 1. *That nowhere.*—2. *Lest anywhere.*

nēfā-rūs, rīa, rūm, adj. [for nēfas-rūs; fr. nēfas, "an impiety"] ("Of, or belonging to, nefas"; hence) *Impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious.*

nē-fas, n. indecl. [nē, "not"; fas] ("That which is contrary to fas"; hence) *An impious, or wicked, deed; a wickedness, a crime;—* at ch. 40 nefas is predicated of the clause etiam . . . patrōnos.

neglexērim, perf. subj. of negligo.

neglexi, perf. ind. of negligo.

neglīgendus, a, um, Gerundive of negligo;—at ch. 14 supply esse [§ 158] with neglīgenda; cf. [§ 144, 2].

neg-līgo, lexi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lēgo; fr. nec, "not" (see 2. nec); lēgo, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) 1. *To neglect, slight, pay no heed or attention to.*—2. *To overlook, pass over.*—Pass.: **neg-līgō**, lectus sum, līgi.

nēgōtīandī, Gerund in dī fr. nēgōtīor.

nēgōtī-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [nēgōtī-um, "a

business, occupation"] ("To carry on a *negotium*"; hence) *To trade, traffic.*

nēg-ōtīum, ōtīi, n. [for nec-ōtīum; fr. nec, "not" (see 2. nec); ōtīum, "leisure"] ("No leisure"; hence) 1. *An affair, matter, business transaction.*—2. *Business, occupation, employment.*

nēmo, mīnis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. ne-homo; fr. nē, "not"; hōmo, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody;—* at ch. 66 with follg. gen.

nē-quāquam, adv. [nē, "not"; quāquam, adverbial abl. fem. of quisquam, "any"] *Not by any means, by no means.*

nē-que (contracted **nec**), conj. [nē, "not"; que, "and"] 1. *And not, nor:—*neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor.*—2. In connexion with enim ("for") used for *nou: Not:—*neque enim bella gesserunt, *for they have not waged wars*, ch. 77.

nē-qui, qua, quod (also as two words), indef. pron. adj. [nē, "that not"; qui (shortened fr. āliqui), "any"] *That not any, that no:—*ne qua civitas, *that no state*, ch. 20;—*ne qua eruptio, that no sortie*, ch. 69;—*ne quem hostem relinqueret, that he might not leave any enemy*, ch. 11.—N.B. When the pron.

adj. *aliqui*, and the pron. subst. *aliquis*, are preceded by *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto*, or *quum*, the *ali* is rejected. The same remark holds good in the several cases of *aliquo*, *aliquando*, *alicubi*. It is a disputed point whether the words should be written separately or not.

Nervii, ōrum, m. plur. : 1. *The Nervii*; a people of Belgic Gaul, in the country now called Hainault.—In Sing. : **Nervius**, ii, m. *One of the Nervii*.—2. *The country of the Nervii*.

Nervius, ii; see **Nervii**.

neu; see **nēve**.

ne-uter (dissyll.), *utra*, *utrum*, adj. [**nē**, "not"; **ūter**, in force of "either" of two] ("Not *uter*"; hence) *Neither of the two*; *neither one nor the other*.—As Subst. : **neutri**, ōrum, m. plur. *Neither party, neither side*; ch. 63.

nē-ve (contracted **neu**), conj. *And not, nor* :—**neve** (**neu**) . . . **neve** (**neu**), *neither . . . nor*; *that not . . . and that not* [**nē**, "not"; **ve**, akin to Sans. *vá*, "and"].

nī (old form **nei**), conj. [identical with **nē**, "not"] As a conditional particle : *If not, unless, except*.

nīhil; see **nīhilum**.—In adverbial force : *In no respect or degree*; *not at all*.

nībīlo, **nīhilōminus**; see **nīhilum**.

nī-hilum, i (apocopated **nīhil**, contr. **nīl**, indecl.), n. [for **nē-hilum**; fr. **nē**, "not"; **hīlum** (= **filum**), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence). *Nothing*.—**Nībīlo**, with comp. words : *By nothing*, i. e. *In no degree or respect*; *not at all* :—**nībilo minus** (or as one word **nīhilominus**, adv.), *not at all the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding* :—**nīhilo magis**, *not at all the more*.

nīmis, adv. : 1. : a. *Too much, over-much, beyond measure, excessively*.—b. With preceding negative : *Not very, not particularly*.—2. With Adv. : *Too, far too*.

nīmius, a, um, adj. *Beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much*.

nī-sī, conj. [**nī** (= **nē**), "not"; **si**, "if"] *If not*; i. e. *unless, except*.

Nītiobrīges, um, m. plur. : 1. *The Nītiobrīges*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.—2. *The country of the Nītiobrīges*.

nītor, **nīsus** or **nīxus sum**, **nīti**, 3. v. dep. ("To lean upon"; hence) *To strive, exert one's self, make an effort or endeavour*.

nīve, **nīvībus**, abl. sing. and plur. of **nīx**.

nīx, **nīvis**, f. *Snow* [**νίψ**, **νιφός**].

nō-bīlis, bīle, adj. [nō-sco, "to know"] ("That is, or can be, known"; hence) 1. *Famous, renowned.*—2. *Noble*. (Comp.: nōbīl-ior; Sup.: nōbīl-issimus.

nōbīlissimus, a, um, sup. adj.; see nōbīlis.

nōbīl-itas, itātis, f. [nōbīlis, "noble"] ("The state, or quality, of the nōbīlis"; hence, "nobleness, nobility"; hence) *The nobility, the nobles.*

nōbis, dat. and abl. plur. of ēgo.

noctu, f. [abl. of obsolete noctus = nox, "night"] *By night; in the course of the night.*

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of, or belonging to, the night; by night, nocturnal, night-.*

nōlī, nōlīte, sing. and plur. pres. imperat. of nōlo.

n-ōlo, ōlūi, ōlle, v. irreg. [contracted fr. ne-volo: nē, "not"; vōlo, "to wish"] 1. *To not wish, to be unwilling.*—2. In negative commands, etc.: Imperat. folld. by inf.: *Do not do, etc.*, that which is denoted by the inf.:—nolito exspoliare, *do not deprive of*, ch. 77.

nōlūisse, perf. inf. of nōlo.

nō-men, minis, n. [nō-sco, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) 1. *A name.*—2. With possessive pron.: *Ac-*

count:—sūo nomine, *on their own account or behalf*, ch. 75.

nōmīnā-tim, adv. [nōmīn(a)-o, "to name"] ("By a naming"; hence) *By name, expressly.*

nōmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nōmen, nōmīn-is, "a name"] 1. *To name, to specify or mention by name.*—2. : a. With second Acc. [§ 99]: *To name, call, or term* an object that which is denoted by the second Acc.—b. Pass. with Nom. as complement [§ 93, (2)]: *To be named, called, or termed* something.—Pass.: **nōmīn-or**, ātus suni, āri.

non, adv. *Not.*—Particular uses: a. Non, when prefixed to words in order to qualify them, often imparts to the expression a simple meaning exactly the reverse to that which it had before: non facile, (*not easily, i. e.*) *with difficulty*; non inūtilis, (*not useless, i. e.*) *serviceable*; non possum, (*I am not able, i. e.*) *I am unable*; non pārēre, (*not to obey, i. e.*) *to disobey*.—b. Non placed before a negative word forms, in connexion with it, a slight affirmative: non nunquam, *or as one word, nonnunquam, (not never, i. e.) sometimes*; non nullus, *or as one word, nonnullus, (not none, i. e.) some* [akin to Sans. na or no].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "as yet"] *Not as yet, not yet.*

non-nullus, nulla, nullum, adj. [non, "not"; nullus, "none"] ("Not none"; hence) *Some*; see non, no. b.—As Subst.: **nonnulli**, ōrum, m. plur. *Some persons, some.*

non-nunquam, adv. [non, "not"; nunquam, "never"] ("Not never"; hence) *Sometimes.*

nos; see *ēgo*.

nō-sco (old form **gnō-sco**), vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. a.: 1. In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire a knowledge of; to come to know.*—2. In perfect tense and derivatives: *To have acquired a knowledge of; to know.*—Pass.: **nō-scor**, tus sum, sci [akin to *γνώ*, root of *γι-γνώσκω*, and Sans. root *ज्ञā*].

nosmet, nom. and acc. plur. of *ēgo*met; see *ēgo*.

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos, "we"] *Our, our own, ours.*—As Subst.: **nostri**, ōrum, m. plur. *Our men.*

1. **nostri**, ōrum; see *nos-ter*.

2. **nostri**, gen. plur. of *ēgo*.

nōtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *nosco*.—2. Pa.: *Known, well known.*

nōvērim, perf. subj. of *nosco*.

nōvi, perf. ind. of *nosco*.

Noviodūnum, i, n. *Noviodunum*: 1. A town of the *Ædui* on the *Liger* (now "the Loire"). It is now called *Nevers*; ch. 55.—2. A town of the *Bituriges*, which is now called *Nouan*; ch. 12.

nōvissīmus, a, um, sup. adj. [nōvus, "new"] ("Newest"; hence) In time or order: *Last.*—As Subst.: **nōvissīmi**, ōrum, m. plur. (*The last soldiers*; i. e.) *The rear* of an army, whether in the field or on march.

nōv-itas, itātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *novus*"; hence) 1. *Newness.*—2. *Novelty, unusualness, strangeness.*

nōvus, a, um, adj. *New.* Sup.: **nōvissīmus** [akin to Gr. *νέος*, and Sans. *navā*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night*:—for *multa nocte*, see *multus*;—for *media nox*, see *medius* [akin to *νύξ*; Sans. *nakta*].

nūdātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *nūdo*.

nūd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nūd-us, "naked, bare"] ("To make *nudus*"; hence) 1. *To make, or lay, bare; to expose.*—2. With Abl. [§ 119, b]: *To strip of, leave bare of.*—3. Milit. t. t.: *To leave uncovered or bare; to expose to the enemy; to leave defenceless or unprotected*; ch. 70.—Pass.: **nūd-or**, ātus sum, āri.

nūd-us, a, um, adj. ("Ashamed"; hence) *Naked, bare* [Sans. root NADSH, "to be ashamed"].

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. nē, "not"; ullus, "any"] *Not any, none, no*;—sometimes with Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130].—As Subst.: **nullus**, ius, m. *No one, nobody*; ch. 20.

nūm-ērus, ēri, m. ("The distributed thing"; hence) 1. *A number*.—2. *A multitude, large number; great numbers*.—3. *A quantity, large amount*; ch. 38.

nun-c, adv. *Now, at this time* [for nun-ce; akin to *vūv* (Sans. *nu* or *nū*), with demonstrative suffix *ce*].

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. nē, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever or at any time; never*.

nuntiātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *nuntiō*.

nunti-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nunti-us, "tidings"] 1. *To carry or bring tidings about; to announce, communicate, report*.—2. *Folded by in c. Acc.: To carry into a place and there report*.—3. *Impers. Pass.: a. Pres. ind.: nunti-ātur, It is reported*; ch. 61, where the Subject of *nuntiātur* is the clause in *castris . . . transportari* [§ 157].—b. *Plup. subj.: nuntiātum esset, It*

had been reported; ch. 62, where the Subject of *nunti-ātum esset* is the clause *quae . . . gererentur* [§ 157].—c. *Pres. inf.: nuntiāri, To be announced or reported; that tidings should be brought, etc.* [§ 157].—*Pass.: nunti-or, ātus sum, āri.*

nunti-us, iī, m. [perhaps contracted fr. *nov-ven-tius*; fr. *nōv-us*, "new"; *vēn-īo*, "to come"] ("A person, or thing, newly come"; hence) 1. *A bearer of news or tidings; a messenger, courier, etc.*—2. *News or tidings; a message.*

nū-per, adv. [for *nov-per*; fr. *nōv-us*, "new"] *Newly, lately, not long ago, recently.*

n-usquam, adv. [for *ne-usquam*; fr. *nē*, "not"; *u-*quam, "anywhere"] *Not anywhere, nowhere.*

ōb, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at"; hence) *To indicate object or cause: On account of, for* [akin to *ἐπ-ί*; Sans. *ap-i*].

objectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *objiciō*.

ob-jiciō, jēci, jectum, jic-ēre, 3. v. a. [for *ob-jāciō*; fr. *ōb*, "before"; *jāciō*, "to throw"] ("To throw before"; hence) *Of difficulties, etc., as Object: To present, oppose*; ch. 59.—*Pass.: ob-jicior, jectus sum, jici.*

oblātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of offēro.

ob-līqu-us (trisyll.), a, um, adj. *Slanting, sidelong, oblique* [ōb, "without force"; līqu-us, akin to Gr. λέχ-*pīos*, "slanting," etc.].

ob-II-viscor, tus sum, visci, 3. v. dep. ("To be melted" away from the mind; hence) With Gen. [§ 133, a]: *To forget* [prob. ōb, "without force"; root LI or LIV, akin to Sans. root Lī, "to melt"].

ob-sacr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-sacr-o; fr. ōb, "on account of"; sacr-a, "sacrifices"] ("To make an appeal for aid on account of sacrifices" offered; hence) *To beg, entreat, implore, beseech*;—at chh. 8, 38 followed by ut with Subj.

obsēquent-ia, iā, f. [obsēquens, obsēquent-is, "compliant, yielding"] ("The quality, or state, of the *obsēquens*"; hence) *Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness*.

ob-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [ōb, "without force"; servo, "to watch," etc.] *To watch, mark, note, observe*, etc. — Pass.: **observor**, servātus sum, servāri.

obses, idis, m. and f. [for obsid-s; fr. obsid-ēo, "to stay, or remain," anywhere] ("One staying, or remaining," in a place; hence, with refer-

ence to those who remain anywhere as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others) *A hostage*.

obses-siō, siōnis, f. [for obsed-siō; fr. obsidēo, "to sit down over against"; hence, "to besiege," through true root OBSID] *A besieging; a blockade, investment*.

obsessus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obsidēo.

ob-sid-ēo, sēdi, sessum, sīd-ēre, 2. v. a. [for ob-sēdēo; fr. ōb, "at or over against"; sēdēo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down at or over against"; hence) 1. *To invest, blockade, besiege*, a place.—2. *To hem in, beset*, persons.—Pass.: **obsidēor**, sessus sum, sīd-ēri.

obsid-īo, iōnis, f. [obsid-ēo, "to invest" a place] *An investment of a place; a blockade, siege*.

obsidum, gen. plur. of obses.

ob-sisto, stīti, stītum, sist-ēre, 3. v. n. [ōb, "over against"; sisto (neut.), "to stand"] ("To stand over against"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To resist, withstand, oppose*.

ob-strūo, struxi, structum, strūere, 3. v. a. [ōb, "towards"; strūo, "to build"] ("To build towards"; hence) *To block, or close, up*.—Pass.: **ob-strūor**, structus sum, strūi.

obtempĕrātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of obtempĕro;—at ch. 75 obtemperaturos (supply esse) [§ 158] is fut. inf. of obtempĕro.

ob-tempĕro, tempĕrāvi, tempĕrātum, tempĕrāre, 1. v. n. [ðb, “in accordance with”; tempĕro, “to regulate one’s self in accordance with”; hence] With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To comply with; to conform or submit to; to obey.*

ob-testor, testātus sum, testāri, 1. v. dep. [ðb, “without force”; testor, “to call upon as a witness”] (“To call upon as a witness”; hence) *To entreat, implore, beseech, conjure.*

obtinendus, a, um, Gerundive of obtinĕo.

ob-tinĕo, tĭnui, tentum, tĭnĕre, 2. v. a. [for ob-tĕnĕo; fr. ðb, “without force”; tĕnĕo, “to hold”] (“To hold, or lay hold of,” with the hands; hence) 1. *To hold, occupy.*—2. *To acquire, get possession of, obtain.*—3. *To gain, obtain, be successful in;* ch. 37.

obtinŭĕrim, perf. subj. of obtinĕo.

obtŭli, perf. ind. of offĕro.

ob-vĕnĭo, vĕni, ventum, vĕnĭre, 4. v. n. [ðb, “before”; vĕnĭo, “to come”] (“To come before or in the way of; to meet”; hence) With Dat.

[§ 106, a]: *To fall to the lot of; to be allotted to.*

obvĭam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of obvĭus, “meeting, in the way”] *In the way, against, towards, in order to meet*;—With verbs denoting motion: a. With venirĕtur: (*It should be come against them; i. e.*) *An attack should be made upon them;* ch. 28.—b. With ire, etc.: (*To go to meet; i. e.*) With Dat.: (a) *To advance against; to go to meet.*—(b) *To encounter; to resist, oppose, contend against.*

occā-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for occad-sĭo; fr. occĭd-o, “to fall out or happen,” through true root OCCAD] (“A falling out or happening”; hence) *An opportunity, occasion;*—at ch. 45 occasionis depends on esse [§ 127].

occā-sus, sŭs, m. [for occad-sus; fr. occĭd-o, “to set,” through true root OCCAD] Of the sun, etc.: *The setting or going down*:—solis occāsus, *sun-set*, ch. 80.

oc-cĭdo, cĭdi, cĭsum, cĭdĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cædo; fr. ðb, “against”; cædo, “to strike,” etc.] (“To strike against”; hence, “to strike to the ground”; hence) *To cut down, kill, slay, slaughter, etc.*—Pass.: oc-cĭdor, cĭsus sum, cĭdĭ.

occisus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *occido*.

oc-cūl-o, ūi, tum, ěre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cūl-o; fr. *ōb*, "over"; root: CTL akin to cēl-o), "to cover" ("To cover over"; hence) *To hide or conceal*.—Pass.: **oc-cūl-or**, tus sum, i.

occultandus, a, um, Ger. unlive of *occulto*.

occultāsse, for *occultāvisse*, perf. inf. of *occulto*.

occult-e, adv. [*occult-us*, "secret"] ("After the manner of the *occultus*"; hence) *Secretly*.

occul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [*occūl-o*, "to hide"] *To hide, conceal, secrete*.

occultus, n, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *occūlo*.—2. Pa.: *Hidden, secret*.—Adverbial expression: in *occulto*, *In secret, secretly, with secrecy*; ch. 27.—As Subst.: *occultum*, i, n. *A secret place, place of concealment, a hiding-place*:—for se in *occultum* *abdiderat*, ch. 30, see 1. in, no. 2, m; and *abdo*, no. 3.

occūpātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *occūpo*.—2. Pa.: *Busy, engaged, occupied, employed*.

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cāp-o; fr. *ōb*, "without force"; CAP, root of *cāp-to*, "to take"] 1. *To take*

or *lay hold of, to seize*.—2. *To occupy; to take or hold possession of*.—Pass.: **oc-cūp-or**, ātus sum, āri.

oc-curro, curri (rarely *cū-curri*), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. *ōb*, "up or towards"; *curro*, "to run"] ("To run up to"; hence) 1. With Dat. [§ 106, a]: a. With accessory notion of hostility: *To meet, go against, rush upon, attack an enemy, etc.*—b. *To meet with, fall in with, find*.—c. *To resist, hinder, oppose*.—2. Without Dat., and folld. by Abl. of place [§ 121]: *To meet the enemy in or at*; ch. 84.—3. Impers.: a. Folld. by Dat. [§ 106, a]: Pres. ind.: **oc-currit**, *It occurs, or it presents itself, to*:—*utrisque ad animum occurrit*, (*it occurs, or it presents itself, to the mind to both; i. e.*) *the thought occurs, or presents itself, to both*, ch. 85, where the Subject of *occurrit* is the clause *unum . . . conveniat* [§ 157].—b. Imperfect indicative passive: **occurrētātur**, *It was provided, it was arranged, it was taken care*:—*ab nostris occurrētātur, ut*, (*it was provided, or arranged, or taken care, by our men, that; i. e.*) *our men took care, etc., that*, ch. 16.

ocēānus, i, m. *The ocean*;

i. e. at chh. 4, 75 the Atlantic [ὠκεανός].

oct-āvus, āva, āvum, num. adj. [oct-o, "eight"] ("Pertaining to octo"; hence) *Eight*.

oct-in-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [for oct-in-cent-i; fr. oct-o, "eight"; (in); cent-um, "a hundred"] *Eight hundred*.—As Subst.: **octin-gentī**, ōrum, m. plur. *Eight hundred men or persons*.

octō-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Eight-tens"; hence) *Eighty* [octo, "eight"; ginta = *कर्ता* = "ten"].

octō-ni, næ, nā, num. distr. adj. plur. [octo, "eight"] 1. *Eight each, eight apiece*.—2. *Eight*.

ōc-ūlus, ūli, m. ("The seeing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. *ὄκ-ος*, Sans. *aksh-a*; prob. fr. a lost verb **AKSH** (IKSH), "to see"].

of-fēro, ob-tūli, ob-lātum, of-ferre, v. a. irreg. [for ob-fēro; fr. *ōb*, "towards"; fēro, "to bring"] ("To bring towards"; hence) 1. *To offer, present*.—2. With personal pron. in reflexive force, and folld. by Dat. [§ 106, a]: a. *To offer, or present, one's self to; to come forwards to*:—ad utramque rem se illis offerre, (offered, etc., himself to them; i. e.) *placed himself in their hands for either purpose*,

ch. 89.—b. *To offer, present, or expose one's self, etc., to*: —qui se ultro morti offerant, (they) *who willingly expose themselves to death*, ch. 77, where offerant is the pres. subj. in indirect, or oblique, narrative.—PRES.: of-fēror, ob-lātus sum, of-ferri.

Ollivico, ōnis, m. *Ollivico*; king of the Nitiobriges, and father of Teutomatus.

ōmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ōmitto*.

ō-mitto, mīsi, missum, mitt-ēre [for ob-mitto; fr. *ōb*, "without force"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go"; hence) *To lay aside, disregard, give up, etc.*; ch. 34.—PASS.: *ō-mittor*, missus sum, mitti.

omn-ino, adv. [omn-is, "all"] 1. *Altogether, wholly*.—2. *At all*.

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. *Of a class: Every, all*.—b. *The whole of; all*.—2. Plur.: *All*.—As Subst.: a. **omnes**, ūm, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all*.—b. **omnīa**, um, n. plur. *All things, everything*.

ōpēr-a, æ, f. [ōpēr-or, "to work"] ("A working"; hence) 1. *Pains, exertions, work, labour*:—operam dare, *to (give, i. e.) bestow pains, exert one's self, etc.*—2. *Aid, help, assistance, etc.*

ōpīn-īo, īōnis, f. [ōpīn-or,

"to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) 1. *Opinion, supposition, belief*.—2. *Expectation, idea, etc.*; ch. 56.—3. *Reputation, character, etc.*; ch. 83.

oportēre, pres. inf. of oportet.

oportet, ūit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (*It is necessary, fit, proper, or becoming; it behoves*).

oportūerit, perf. subj. of oportet.

oppid-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [**oppid-um**, "a town"] *Of, or belonging to, a town; town's; town-*.—As Subst.: **oppidāni**, ōrum, m. plur. *Townsmen, townspeople*.

oppidum, i, n. *A town*.

op-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [for ob-pōno; fr. ōb, "against"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put, or place, against"; hence) 1. *To station over against or opposite*.—2. *To oppose*.—Pass.: **op-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

opportūn-itas, ūtātis, f. [**opportūn-us**, "suitable"] ("The quality of the *opportunos*"; hence) 1. *Suitableness, fitness, convenience*.—2. *Advantage*.

op-port-ūnus, ūna, ūnum, adj. [for ob-port-ūnus; fr. ōb, "over against"; port-us, "a harbour"] ("Belonging to that which is over against the

harbour"; hence) *Convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune*.

oppositus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of oppōno.—2. Pa.: *Of places: Lying, or being, opposite; opposing*.

oppressus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of opprimo.

op-primo, pressi, pressum, primere, 3. v. a. [for ob-primo; fr. ōb, "against"; primo, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) 1. *To crush, oppress, etc.*—2. *To fall upon, surprise, take by surprise, come unexpectedly upon*; ch. 46.—3. *To overwhelm, overpower*.—Pass.: **op-primor**, pressus sum, primi.

oppugnā-tio, tiōnis, f. [**oppugn(a)-o**, "to storm"] 1. *A storming, besieging*.—2. *An attack, assault, siege*.

oppugnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of oppugno;—at ch. 42 **oppugnāta** (supply esse [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of oppugno; its Subject is castra.

op-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pugno; fr. ōb, "against"; pugno, "to fight"] *To attack, lay siege to, besiege, a city, etc.*

op-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur, and the Dat. Sing. is found perhaps only once), f.

[prob. for ap-s; fr. root **AP**, whence **ap-iscor**, "to obtain"] ("The thing obtained"; hence)

1. Mostly plural: *Means* of any kind; *wealth, riches, resources*.—2. Sing.: *Help, aid, assistance*.—3. Plur.: *Power, might*:—*summis opibus, with all their might*, ch. 39.

optīm-e, sup. adv. [**optīm-us**, "best"] *In the best way; very or exceedingly well; excellently*.

optīm-us, a, um, sup. adj. *Best*; see **bōnus**.

1. **opus**, ēris, n.: 1. *Work, toil, labour*.—2. *A work, structure*.—3. *A military work, fortification*, etc. [akin to Sans. *apas*].

2. **opus** (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. indecl. *Need, necessity*.—In connexion with some part of **sum** used as an Adj.: *Needful, necessary*; ch. 54.

ōrā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [**ōr(a)-o**, "to speak"] ("A speaking"; hence) 1. *A speech, address, oration*.—2. *A mode of speech, way of speaking*.

ōrātum, Supine in um fr. **ōro**;—at chh. 12, 32 dependent on a tense of **vēnio** [§ 144, 5].

orbis, is, m.: 1. *A circle or ring*.—2. With **terrārum**: (*The circle of lands*; i. e.) *the world*.

ord-o, īnis, m. [**ord-īor**, "to weave"] ("A weaving";

hence) 1. *Arrangement, order*.—2. *A line, rank*, of soldiers.—3. *A row*, etc.

ōrētur, 3. pers. sing. imperf. subj. of **ōrior**.

ōriens, ntis, P. pres. of **ōrior**:—*oriente sole*, (*the sun rising*, i. e.) *at sun-rise*, Abl. Abs. [§ 125]:—*ad orientem solem, to the rising sun*, i. e. *to the East*, ch. 69.

ōr-īor, tus sum, īri, 3. and 4. v. dep.: 1. *To rise*, in the fullest power of the word.—2. *To arise, commence, begin, spring up*, etc.—3. Of origin: With Abl. [§ 123]: *To spring, or descend, from* [prob. akin to **ōp-vūmi**, "to stir up"].

ōriri, pres. inf. of **ōrior**.

ornā-mentum, menti, n. [**orn(a)-o**, "to adorn"] ("The adorning thing"; hence) *Ornament, decoration*.

ornāssset, for **ornāvisset**, 3. pers. sing. plup. subj. of **orno**.

orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To adorn, deck*, etc.—2. *To honour, show honour to, distinguish*; ch. 33.—Pass.: **ornor**, ātus sum, āri.

ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [**os**, **ōr-is**, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech*.

1. **ortus**, a, um, P. perf. of **ōrior**.

2. **or-tus**, tūs, m. [**ōr-īor**,

"to rise"] *A rising of the heavenly bodies:—solis ortus, the rising of the sun, sunrise.*

Oslmīi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Osismii; a people of Celtic Gaul.*

os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tendere, 3. v. a. [for ob-stendo; fr. olm (= ōb), "before or over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out, or spread, before one"; hence) 1. *To show, exhibit, display.*—2. *To show, or indicate, whether by speech or by signs; to point out, make known;—at ch. 27 folld. by clause as Object.*

ostentā-tio, tīōnis, f. [os-tent(a)-o, "to display"] ("A displaying"; hence) 1. *Display, vain show, boasting.*—2. *A false, or deceitful, show; deception.*

osten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for ostend-to; fr. ostend-o, "to show"] ("To show much"; hence) 1. *To present to view; to exhibit, display, etc.*—2. *With accessory notion of vanity: To display, make a display of, boast of, etc.*

ōlūm, īi, n.: 1. *Ease.*—2. *Repose, quiet, rest.*

pābūlandi, Gerund in di fr. pābūlor.

pābūlā-tio, tīōnis, f. [pābūl-

(a)-or, "to forage"] *A foraging; a collecting of forage or fodder.*

pābūlātum, Supine in um fr. pābūlor.

pābūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [pābūl-um, "food"] ("To seek for food"; hence) *To forage.*

pā-būlum, būli, n. [pā-eco, "to feed"] ("That which effects the feeding"; hence) *Of animals: Food, fodder.*

pācātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of pāco.—2. Pa.: *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace.*—As Subst.: **pācāti**, ōrum, m. plur. *Persons at peace, or in a state of peace.*

pāc-iscor, tus sum, isci, 3. v. dep. ("To bind"; hence, in moral sense) *To agree upon* [akin to Sans. root PAÇ, "to bind"].

pāc-o, āvi, tum, āre, 1. v. a. [pax, pāc-is, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace or quietness; to tranquillize.*—Pass.: **pāc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

pactus, a, um, P. perf. of pāciscor.

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

pāgus, i, m. *A canton; i. e.: 1. A district of the Gauls or Germans.*—2. *The people of a canton, etc.*

pālam, adv. *Openly.*

pāl-us, ūdis, f. ("The thing

having wet clay or mud"; hence) *A swamp, marsh* [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. *πηλ-ός*, "clay"; *υδ-us*, "wet, moist"].

pālus-ter, tris. tre, adj. [for pālud-ter; fr. *pālus*, pālud-is, "a marsh"] ("Causing a marsh"; hence) *Swampy, fenny, marshy*.

pando, **pandi**, **pansum** and **passum**, **pandēre**, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go" wide; hence) 1. *To spread out, extend*.—2. *To open, throw open*.—3. P. perf. pass.: a. Of the hands: *Outstretched*; ch. 47.—b. Of the hair: *Dishevelled*; ch. 48.—Pass.: **pandor**, **pansus** and **passus sum**, **pandi**.

par, **pāris**, adj. *Equal*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

pārātus, a, um : 1. P. perf. pass. of **pāro**;—at ch. 19 **pārātos** (supply esse [§ 158]) is pres. inf. pass. of **pāro**.—2. Pa.: *Ready, prepared*.—Comp.: **pārāt-ior**; Sup.: **pārāt-issimus**.

parc-e, adv. [parc-us, "sparing"] ("After the manner of the *parcus*"; hence) *Sparingly*.

parcendo, Gerund in *do* fr. **parco**;—at ch. 71 **parcendo** is used as Abl. of Manner [§ 141, 4]: *by being sparing*, i. e. by giving short allowance of food.

parc-o, **pēperci**, (less fre-

quently) **parsi**, **parcītum** and **parsum**, **parcēre**, 3. v. n. [parc-us, "sparing"] 1. Alone: *To spare, be sparing*.—2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To spare*.

pār-ens, entis, comm. gen. [either for **pārī-ens**, fr. **pārī-o**; or fr. **pār-o** = **pārīo**, "to bear or bring forth," of females; of males, "to beget"] ("He who begets;—she who brings forth"; hence) *A parent; a father; a mother*.

pārent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pārens, pārent-is, "a parent"] ("To offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents"; hence) With Dat. of person: *To offer a sacrifice of vengeance to* (the Manes of) a person; *to avenge* a person (by killing his murderers, etc.); ch. 17.

pār-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To come forth"; hence, "to appear" at a person's command; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (4)]: *To be obedient to, to obey*.

Pārīsi, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Parisii*; a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called *Lutetia Parisiorum*, otherwise *Parisii* (now Paris).—2. *The country of the Parisii*.

pār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. ("To bring or put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) 1. *To make, or get, ready; to prepare*.—2. *To*

get, acquire, obtain.—Pass.: **pār-or**, ātus sum, āri [prob. akin to φέρ-ω, “to bring”].

par-s, tis, f.: 1. *A part, portion, etc.*—2. Of persons: *A part, some*:—**pārs** . . . **pars**, some . . . *some*.—3. *A party, faction, etc.*—4. *A quarter, side, direction* [prob. akin to φέρ-ω, “to cut”].

part-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [pars, part-is, “a part”] *To part, divide.*—Pass.: **part-īor**, itus sum, īri.

part-īor, itus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [id.] *To part, share, divide.*

partitus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of **partīo**.—2. P. perf. of **partīor** (v. dep.);—at ch. 55 **partiti sunt** is the perf. act. of **partīor** (v. dep.).

pārūērīm, perf. subj. of **pāreo**.

pār-um, adv. [akin to **par-vus**, “a little”] 1. *Too little, not enough.*—2. *Not very, not particularly, but little.*—3. With adverbs: *Not enough, not sufficiently*:—**parum diligenter, not diligently enough; with not, or without, sufficient diligence.**

par-vus, va, vum, adj. *Small, little.*  Comp. and Sup. irregular: **min-or**, “less”; **mīn-īmus**, “least.”

1. **passus**, a, um, P. perf. of **pātīor**;—at ch. 68 **passum eat** is perf. ind. of **pātīor**.

2. **passus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **pando**.

3. **pas-sus**, sūs, m. [for **pad-sus**; fr. **PAD**, root of **pando**, “to spread out”] (“A spreading out” of the feet in walking; hence) 1. *A step or pace.*—2. As a measure of length: *A pace equal to five Roman feet*; see **mille**.

pāt-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. [pāt-ēo, “to lie open”; (e) connecting vowel; fācio, “to make”] (“To make to lie open”; hence) *To open, or lay open.*—Pass.: **pāt-ē-fio**, factus sum, fiēri.

pātēfactus, a, um, P. perf. of **pātēfio**.

pātēfīo, iēri; see **pātēfācio**.

pātens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of **pātēo**.—2. Pa.: *Open, accessible, unobstructed, etc.*  Comp.: **pātent-īor**; (Sup.: **pātent-issimus**).

pātentīor, us, comp. adj.; see **pātens**, no. 2.

pāt-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To lie, stand, or be open.*—2. *To stretch out, extend* [akin to Gr. **πρ-έννυμι**, “to extend”].

pā-ter, tris, m. (“A protector”; also, “a nourisher”) *A father*, as one who protects, etc. [akin to Gr. **πα-τήρ**; Sans. **pi-tri**, fr. root **PĀ**, “to protect, to nourish”].

pātīendus, a, um, Gerundive of **pātīor**.

pătîen-ter, adv. [for pătîent-ter; fr. pătîens, pătîent-is, "patient"] ("After the manner of the *patiens*"; hence) *Patiently, with patience.*

pătîor, passus sum, pătî, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To suffer, bear, endure, undergo.*—2. *To suffer, allow, permit* [akin to Gr. παθ, root of πασχω; and Sans. root BADH, or VADH, "to strike"].

patr-ōnus, ōni, m. [păter, patr-is, "a father"] ("One pertaining to, or appointed as, a *pater*"; hence) *A protector, defender, patron.*

patr-ūus, ūi, m. [id.] ("One pertaining to a *pater*"; hence) *A father's brother, an uncle on the father's side.*

pauca, ōrum; **pauci**, ōrum; see paucus.

pauc-itas, itātis, f. [paucus, "small" in number] ("The quality of the *paucus*"; hence) *A small number, small numbers, fewness.*

paucus, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Small*, whether in size or extent.—2. Plur.: *Few*.—As Subst.: a. **pauci**, ōrum, m. plur. *Few persons, few*.—b. **pauca**, ōrum, n. plur. *Few things.*

paul-ātim, adv. [paul-us, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually.*

paul-isper, adv. [id.] *For a little while, for a short time.*

paul-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of paul-us, "a little"] *By a little, a little, somewhat.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

pāx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC, or PAG, whence pāc-iscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, or fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace.*

pectus, ōris, n. *The breast.*

pēcū-nīa, nīæ, f. [for pecu-nīa; fr. pēcus, pēcūd-is, "cattle"] ("The thing pertaining to *pecus*"; hence, "property, wealth"; hence) *Money*;—at ch. 64 in plur.

pēc-us, ōris, n. ("The thing fastened up"; hence) In collective force: *Cattle*, as tied up in stalls [akin to Sans. paçu, fr. root PAÇ, "to bind"].

pēd-ālis, āle, adj. [pes, pēd-is, "a foot"] ("Of, or belonging to, a foot," as a measure; hence) *Of the breadth of a foot; a foot wide or broad.*

1. **pēd-ēs**, itis, m. [for pēd-i-ts; fr. pes, pēd-is, "a foot"; I, root of ēo, "to go"] ("One that goes on foot"; hence) *A foot-soldier*;—Plur.: *Infantry.*

2. **pēdēs**, nom. and acc. plur. of pes.

pēd-ester, estris, estre, adj. [pes, pēd-is, "a foot" of a person] 1. *On foot, that goes*

on foot :—*pēdestres cōpīæ, foot-soldiers, infantry.*—2.

On, or by, land ; land-

pēditā-tus, tūs, m. [*pēdīt(a)-o, "to go on foot"*] ("A going on foot"; "that which goes on foot"; hence) *Foot-soldiers, infantry.*

pēdum, gen. plur. of pes.

pello, pēpūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To rout, beat, put to flight.*—Pass. : *pellor, pulsus sum, pelli* [akin to Sans. root PAL. "to go"].

pēnes, prep. gov. acc. of person : *In the power, or possession, of ; in the hands of :*—*penes eos, (in the hands of them or in their hands ; i. e.) with them, ch. 21.*

pēperci, perf. ind. of parco.

pēr, prep. gov. acc. : 1. Locally : *a. Through.*—*b. All over or about ; amidst, throughout.*—*c. Of local divisions, etc. : Into.*—2. Of instrument or means : *Through, by, by means of :—per se (plur.), through, or of, themselves.*—3. In time : *Through, throughout, during, for.*—4. Of a cause, reason, etc. : *Through, for, on account of, for the sake of.*

pēr - angustus, angusta, angustum, adj. [*pēr, in "augmentative" force ; angustus, "narrow"*] *Very narrow.*

per-cīpiō, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for *per-cāpiō ;*

fr. pēr, denoting "completeness"; cāpiō, "to take"] ("To take wholly"; hence) *To get, obtain, receive.*

perditus, a, um : 1. P. perf. pass. of *perdo.*—2. Pa. : Morally : *Abandoned, profligate, flagitious.*

per-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [*pēr, "through"; dūco, "to lead"*] ("To lead, or bring, through"; hence) 1. *To lead, bring, or conduct to a place, etc. ;—at ch. 13 fold. by ad c. Acc.*—2.

Of a trench, etc. : To draw, carry, form, construct, etc.—3. *To bring over to a view, course, etc.*—Pass. : *per-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.*

pēr-ēquītāset, for pēr-ēquīt-āvisset, 3. pers. sing. plup. subj. of pēr-ēquīto.

pēr-ēquīto, ēquītāvi, ēquīt-ātum, ēquītāre, 1. v. n. [*pēr, "through"; ēquīto, "to ride"*] *To ride through.*

per-fācīlis, fācīle, adj. [*pēr, in "augmentative" force ; fācīlis, "easy"*] *Very easy ;—at ch. 64 with Supine in v* [§ 141, 6].

per-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre v. a. irreg. [*pēr, "without force"; fēro, "to bear or carry"*] 1. *To bear, carry convey.*—2. Of news, intelligence, etc. : *To convey.*—3. *To bear, submit to, endure.*

perferre, pres. inf. of perfēre

perficiendi, Gerund in *di* fr. perficio; ch. 37.

perficiendus, a, um, Gerundive of perficio.

per-ficio, fēci, fectum, fici-ere, 3. v. a. [for per-fācio; fr. pēr, "completely"; fācio, "to make"] ("To make completely"; hence) 1. *To perform, accomplish, execute, carry out.*—2. *To complete.*—Pass.: **per-ficior**, fectus sum, fici.

perfid-ia, iæ, f. [perfid-us, "faithless"] ("The quality of the *perfidus*"; hence) *Faithlessness, treachery, perfidy.*

perfrēgerim, perf. subj. of perfringo.

per-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringere, 3. v. a. [for per-frango; fr. pēr, "through"; frango, "to break"] *To break through.*

perfūg-a, æ, m. [perfūg-īo, "to desert"] *A deserter to the enemy.*

pēriclītandus, a, um, Gerundive of pēriclītōr:—si pēriclītandum esset, (*if it must be endangered*; i. e.) *if danger must be incurred*, ch. 56; cf. [§ 144, 1].

pēricl-ītor, ītātus sum, īt-ārī, 1. v. dep. n. [pēricl-um, "danger"] *To be exposed to danger or peril; to be imperilled or endangered; to incur danger.*

pēricl-ūs, ōsa, ōsum,

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adj. [pēricl-um, "danger"] *Full of danger, dangerous, perilous.*

pēri-cūm, cūli, n. [obsol. pēri-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence) 1. *A trial, experiment, attempt.*—2. *Danger, peril.*

pēri-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] ("Having tried"; hence) With Gen. [§ 132]: *Acquainted with, skilled in, etc.*

per-magnus, magna, magnum, adj. [pēr, in "augmentative" force; magnus, "great"] *Very great, very large.*

permānendus, a, um, Gerundive of permānēō;—at ch. 41 permānendum esset is used as an impers. pass. verb. and is further folld. by dat. [§ 144, 1 and a]:—quibus isdem esset permanendum, (*by whom also it was to be remained*; i. e.) *who also, or moreover, must remain, or continue.*

per-mānēō, mansi, mansum, mānēre, 2. v. n. [pēr, "to the end"; mānēō, "to stay"] *To stay to the end; to continue, remain.*

per-miscēō, miscūi, mixtum and mixtum, miscēre, 2. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; miscēō] *To mingle thoroughly; to intermingle, mix up together.*—Pass.: **per-misc-ēor**, mistus and mixtus sum, miscēri.

permissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *permitto*;—at ch. 79 *permissa erat* is plup. ind. pass. of *permitto*.

per-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [për, "through"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go through"; hence, "to let loose"; hence) 1. *To give up, entrust, commit*.—2. *To submit* a matter to the votes of persons; ch. 63.—Pass.: *per-mittor*, missus sum, mitti.

permixtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *permiscëo*.

permōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *permōvēo*.

per-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [për, "thoroughly"; mōvēo, "to move"] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To influence, affect, move deeply*.—2. *To induce, persuade, prevail upon*.—3. *To stir up, rouse, excite*.—4. *To vex, annoy, grieve, disturb*; ch. 40.—Pass.: *per-mōvēor*, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

per-paucus, pauca, paucum, adj. [për, "very"; paucus, "little"] 1. Sing.: *Very little*.—2. Plur.: *Very few*.—As Subst.: *perpauci*, ōrum, m. plur. *Very few persons, very few*.

per-pētior, pessus sum, pēti, 3. v. dep. [for *per-pätior*; fr. *për*, in force of "thoroughly";

pätior, "to bear or endure"] ("To bear, or endure, thoroughly"; hence) *To bear, or endure, firmly or with firmness; to submit to, or suffer, with patience*.

perpētū-o, adv. [perpētū-us, "constant"] *Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually*.

per-pēt-ūs, ūa, ūum, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) 1. *Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted*.—2. Of duration in time: *Constant, perpetual* [për, "through"; root PET, akin to *per-ávrum*, "to extend"; and to *pät-ëo*, "to lie open"].

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. n. [për, "through"; rumpo, "to break"] *To break, or burst, through; to force a way, or passage, through*.—Pass.: *per-rumpor*, ruptus sum, rumpi.

perruptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *perrumpo*.

per-sëquor, sëquūtus sum, sëqui, 3. v. dep. [për, in "augmentative" force; sëquor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow perseveringly, to continue to follow, to pursue*.—2. *To avenge, revenge, take vengeance for*.

perspectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *perspicio*.

perspiciendi, Gerund in *dë* fr. *perspicio*.

per-spīcĭo, spexi, spectrum, spīcĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-spēcĭo; fr. pĕr, "thoroughly"; spēcĭo, "to look"] ("To look thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To view, examine, survey, inspect.*

—2. *To ascertain, learn.*—3. *To reconnoitre.*—Pass.: per-spīcĭor, spectus sum, spīci.

per-sto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [pĕr, denoting "continually"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand continually"; hence) *To persist, persevere, continue in a determination, etc.*

per-suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādĕre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; suādĕo, "to advise"] ("To advise thoroughly"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (2)]: *To persuade; to induce, prevail upon.*—Phrase: *Persuasum sibi aliquid habere, to be persuaded of a thing.*—Pass.: per-suādĕor, suāsus sum, suādĕri.

persuāsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of persuādĕo.

per-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrĕre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terrify greatly.*—Pass.: per-terrĕor, terrĭtus sum, terrĕri.

perterrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perterrĕo.

per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnĕre, 2. v. n. [for per-tĕnĕo;

fr. pĕr, "thoroughly"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To reach, or extend, to a place.*—2. With ad: *To belong, relate, or have reference to.*

perturbātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perturbo.

per-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [pĕr, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"] 1. *To disturb utterly, to throw into great confusion.*

—2. *To disconcert, discompose, embarrass.*—Pass.: per-turbor, turbātus sum, turbāri.

per-vāgor, vāgātus sum, vāgāri, 1. v. dep. [pĕr, "about" in space; vāgor, "to wander"] *To wander about, to roam about;*—at ch. 9 folld. by in c. Abl.

pervĕni, perf. ind. of pervĕnio.

per-vĕnĭo, vĕni, ventum, vĕnĭre, 4. v. n. [pĕr, "quite"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come quite" to a place, etc.; hence) 1. : a. *To arrive; to come up, etc.*—b. Impers. perf. pass.:

perventum (est), *It had been arrived;*—at ch. 35 supply eis after perventum, and est with it [§ 158], (*it had been arrived by them; i. e.) they had arrived.*—N.B. In historical narrative many adverbs denoting "when," "as soon as," are joined to the perf.

ind. where a pluperf. would have been expected. Yet this perf. must be rendered as a pluperf.—2. With in c. Acc.: Of abstract Subjects: *To come, or be brought, into* a certain state, condition, etc.; ch. 6.

pervēnisse, perf. inf. of pervēnio.

perventum (est); see pervēnio.

pes, pēd-is, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot*, whether of persons, etc., or as a measure;—at ch. 23 binos pēdes is "Acc. of Measure of Space" [§ 102, (2)];—at ch. 46 sex pedum is "Gen. of Quality" [§ 128] [akin to ποῦς, ποδ-ός; and to Sans. pad, fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pētendus, a, um, Gerundive of pēto;—at ch. 59 supply esse [§ 158] with pētendum.

pētens, ntis, P. pres. of pēto.

pētīerunt, pētīverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of pēto.

pēt-o, īvi and īi, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) 1. *To seek, to direct one's, etc., course to; to proceed to, make for, a place.*—2. *To ask, beg, solicit, entreat* [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly"].

Petrocorīi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Petrocorii*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul, inhabiting the district about the modern Périgueux.

Petronīus, īi, m. *Petronius (Marcus)*; a Roman centurion of the eighth legion, who fell at Gergovia while endeavouring to save the lives of some of his men.

pīce, pīcem, abl. and acc. sing. of pīx.

Pictōnes, um, m. plur. *The Pictones*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul, in the district of the modern Poitou.

pī-lum, li, n. ("The grinding, or pounding, thing"; hence, "a pestle" of a mortar; hence) *A heavy javelin* used by the Roman infantry [akin to Sans. root PISH, "to grind or pound"].

pinna, æ, f. *A pinnacle* of a fortification, etc.; *a battlement*.

pīx, pīcis, f. *Pitch* [akin to πῖσσα].

plāc-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please.*—2. Impers.: a. Perf. Ind.: plācūit, *It seemed good; it was resolved or determined*; ch. 37, where the Subject of plācūit is the clause ut . . . præcurrērent [§ 157].—b. Pres. Subj. (in oblique narrative): plāc-ēat, *It seems good; it is one's, etc., pleasure*; ch. 37 at end, where the Subject of plācēat is the clause reliqua quā ratiōne āgi; cf. ch. 83.—c. Imperf. Subj. (in oblique

interrogation [§ 149]): *plāc-ēret*, *It should be resolved or determined*; ch. 15, where the Subject of *plācēret* is the clause *incendi an defendi* [§ 157].—d. Perf. Inf., folld. by Dat. of person [§ 106, (3)]: *plācūisse*, *It pleased or seemed good to*; ch. 29, where the Subject of *plācūisse* is the clause *Avaricum defendi* [§ 157] [perhaps akin to Sans. root *PRĪ*, “to please,” also “to love”; whence Gr. *φιλ-έω*].

plān-ītēs, *ītēi*, f. [*plānus*, “flat”] (“A being *plānus*”; hence, “flatness”; hence) *Level ground*; a plain.

plēb-s, *is*, f. *The multitude or mass*; the common people, the populace [akin to Gr. *πληθ-ος*, “a multitude”].

plē-nus, *na*, *num*, adj. [*plē-o*, “to fill”] 1. *Full*.—2. With Gen. or Abl. [§ 119, b]: *Filled with, full of*.

plērāque; see *plērusque*.

plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of *plērusque*, “the greater part of”] *For the most part, generally*.

plērusque, *plērāque*, *plērumque*, adj. [a strengthened form of *plērus*, “very many”] 1. Sing.: *The larger, or greater, part of*.—2. Plur.: *Very many, a very great part, most of*.—As Subst.: *plērāque*, n. plur. *Very many things, most things*; ch. 12.

plūrībus, dat. and abl. plur. of 1. plus.

1. *plūs*, *plūris* (Plur. *plūr-es*, *plūra*), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. *plē-or*; *PLĒ*, root of *plē-o*, “to fill”; comparative suffix “or”] (“Fuller”; hence) 1. *More*;—mostly as neut. subst.: *More*; ch. 37, etc.—2. Plur.: *Several*; ch. 73.—As Subst.: *plūres*, *īm*, m. plur. *Several persons, several*; *very many men*, etc.

2. *plus*, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. plus] *More*.

plūtēus, *i*, m. *A pent-house, shed, or mantlet*, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, and used for the protection of besiegers.

pōna, *æ*, f. (“The purifying thing”; hence) 1. *Compensation, penalty, satisfaction*.—2. *Punishment* [*ποινή*, akin to Sans. root *PŪ*, “to purify”].

pol-līcēor, *līcītus sum*, *līc-ēri*, 2. v. dep. [for *pot-līcēor*; fr. inseparable prefix *pōt*, “much”; *līcēor*, “to bid” at an auction] (“To bid much or largely”; hence) 1. With Acc. of thing: *To hold forth, or promise, a thing*; ch. 64.—2. With Objective clause: *To promise that, etc.*; ch. 2.

pollīcītā-tiō, *tīōnis*, f. [*pol-līcīt(a)-or*, “to promise”] *A promising, a promise*.

Pompēius, *īi*, m. *Pompeius*;

a Roman name.—At ch. 6, Cneius Pompeius, surnamed Magnus, the Roman Triumvir.

pond-us, ěris, n. [for pend-us; fr. pend-o, "to weigh"] ("A weighing thing"; hence) *A weight*;—at ch. 22 maximi pondĕris is "Gen. of Quality" [§ 128].

pōnendus, a, um, Gerundive of pōno.

pōno, pōsūi, pōsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posĭno (*i. e.* po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sĭno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root POS] 1. *To put, place, set*.—2. *To lay down*, etc., something as a certainty.—3. Of a camp: *To pitch*.—4. Of soldiers, etc.: *To set, station*, etc.—5. *To appoint, assign*.—6. Pass.: Of abstract things, and folld. by in c. Abl.: *To be placed in, to depend on*; ch. 40.—Pass.: pōnor, pōsĭtus sum, pōni.

pōn-s, tis, m. ("A road" as "that which serves for going" over water, etc.; hence) *A bridge* [akin to Sans. pathin for panthan, "a road"; fr. root PATH (= PAD), "to go"].

pō-pŭl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [*probably* for pol-pol-us; fr.

πολ-ύς ("many"), reduplicated].

por-ta, tæ, f. ("The thing passed through"; hence) *A gate* of a camp, etc. [probably from root PER or POR, found in περ-δω, "to pass through"; πόρ-ος, "a way"].

posco, pōposci, no sup., poscĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. With personal Subjects: *To ask, beg, request*, etc.—2. With things as Subject: *To demand, require, need*.

pōsĭtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of pōno;—at ch. 32 at end pōsĭtum (supply esse [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of pōno, and has for its Subject the clause id ne accidat [§ 156, (3)];—at ch. 25 pōsĭtam (supply esse [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of pōno.—2. Pa.: Of localities, etc.: *Placed, lying, situate*.

posse, pres. inf. of possum.
possem, **possim**, imperf. and pres. subj. of possum.

pos-sum, pōtŭi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pōt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be able*.—2. With Inf.: *To be able*, or *to have power*, to do, etc.; (*I, you, he*, etc.) *can, may, might*, etc., do, etc.:—neque vĕnĭre posse, *and was unable to come*, ch. 1.—3. *To be possible*.—Impers.: a. Imperf. ind.: pōtĕrat, *It was possible*; ch.

16, where the Subject of *pōtērat* is the clause *rātione prōvīdēri* [§ 156 (3)]; cf., also, *chlr.* 36, 45.—b. Pres. inf.: *posse*, *That it was possible*; *ch.* 71, where the Subject of *posse* is the clause *paulo etiam longius tōlērāri* [§ 156, (3)].—c. Imperf. subj.: *posset* [§ 151, III], *It was (seemingly) possible*; *ch.* 36, where the Subject of *posset* is the clause *priusquam . . . vēnīri*.—4. *To avail*; *to be of service* or *benefit*; *ch.* 52, where *quid* (neut. acc. sing. of *pron. quis*) is the Acc. of Respect [§ 100];—in like manner *Cicero* uses a corresponding construction with *vālēo*—*quid virtus vālēret*.—5. *To have*, or *possess*, *weight* or *influence*; *to have power*, etc.; *ch.* 77.

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted from *pōne* ("behind") *est*, "it is"] 1. Adv.: Of time: *Afterwards*, *after*, *later*, etc.—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. Of place: *After*, *behind*:—*post se*, *behind him*, i. e. *in his rear*, *ch.* 11.—b. Of time: *After*, *subsequent to*.—c. Of degree or estimation: *After*, *in a lower degree than*, etc.

post-ēa, adv. [probably for *post-eam*; i. e. *post*, "after"; *ēam*, acc. sing. fem. of *is*, "this, that"] *After this* or

that; *afterwards*.—In combination with *quam*, or as one word *posteaquam*: *After that*. *postēa-quam*; see *postēa*.

post-ērus, *ēra*, *ērum*, adj. [post, "after"] *Coming after*, *following*, *next*;—at *chh.* 18, 26, etc., *postero die* is the Abl. of time "when" [§ 120];—at *ch.* 11 supply *diem* with *post-ērum*.—As Subst.: *postēri*, *ōrum* (*sc. homines*), m. ("Persons who come afterwards"; i. e.) *Posterity*; *ch.* 77.

post-quam, adv. [also written as two words, *post quam*] [post, "after"; *quam*, "that"] *After that*, *when*.

postrēm-o, adv. [*postrēm-us*, "last"] *At last*, *lastly*, *in the last place*.

pōsūi, perf. ind. of *pōno*.
pōtens, ntis, (part. pres. of *possum*; but found only as) adj. *Mighty*, *powerful*, *strong*, *potent*, etc.  Comp.: *pōtent-ior*; Sup.: *pōtent-issimus*.

pōtent-ia, *īa*, f. [*pōtens*, *pōtent-is*, "mighty"] ("A being *potens*"; hence) 1. *Might*, *force*.—2. *Authority*, *power*, *influence*;—at *ch.* 4 *summæ potentia* is "Gen. of Quality" [§ 128]; cf. *chh.* 32, 39.

pōtest, 3. pers. sing. pres. ind. of *possum*.

pōtes-tas, *tātis*, f. [for *pōtent-tas*; fr. *pōtens*, *pōtent-ia*,

"powerful"] ("The quality of the *pōtens*"; hence) *Power*.

pōt-ior, *ītus sum*, *iri*, 4. v. dep. [**pōt-is**, "powerful"] ("To become powerful over"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *To become master of; to obtain, get possession of.*

pōtītus, a, um, P. perf. of **pōtior**.

pōtī-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neuter of **pōtī-or**, "preferable"] *Preferably, rather, more*:—*potius quam, rather than.*

pōtūeram, **pōtūi**, plup. and perf. ind. of *possum*.

pōtūisse, perf. inf. of *possum*.

pōtūissem, plup. subj. of *possum*.

præ, prep. gov. abl. [akin to *pro*] 1. *Before*.—2. *Above, beyond*.—3. *On account of, by reason of.*

præ-ācūtus, *ācūta*, *ācūtum*, adj. [**præ**, "before"; *ācūtus*, "sharp"] ("Sharpened before"; hence) *Sharp towards, or at, the end; sharp at the point.*

præ-bēo, *būi*, *bītum*, *bēre*, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. **præ-hībēo**; for **præ-hābēo**; fr. **præ**, "before"; *hābēo*, "to have or hold"] ("To hold before or forth"; hence) *To show, exhibit, present.*

præcēpēram, plup. ind. of **præcipio**.

præ-cīpio, *cēpi*, *cēptum*, *cīpēre*, 3. v. n. and n. [for **præ-cāpio**; fr. **præ**, "beforehand"; *cāpio*, "to take"] ("To take beforehand"; "to give rules, or precepts, about" a thing; hence) 1. : a. *To enjoin, direct, order, bid, command*.—b. Impers. Pass.: *præceptum erat, It had been enjoined or commanded*.—2. Mentally: *To anticipate*:—*opinione præceperat, (he had anticipated in (his) opinion; i. e.) he had suspected, ch. 9.*—Pass.: **præ-cīpior**, *ceptus sum*, *cīpi*.

præcīpīt-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [**præceps**, **præcīpīt-is**, "headlong"] *To throw, or cast, headlong*.—Pass.: **præ-cīpīt-or**, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

præcīpū-e, adv. [**præcīpū-us**, "especial"] *Especially.*

præ-curro, *cūcurri* and *curri*, *cursum*, *currēre*, 3. v. n. and a. [**præ**, "before"; *curro*, "to run"] ("To run before"; hence) 1. Neut.: *To hasten forwards*.—2. Act.: *To anticipate.*

præda, *æ*, f. *Booty, spoil, plunder.*

prædans, *ntis*, P. pres. of **prædor**.

præd-or, *ātus sum*, *āri*, 1. v. dep. [**præd-a**, "plunder"] *To plunder, spoil, pillage, etc.*

præ-dūco, *duxī*, *ductum*,

dūcere, 3. v. a. [præ, "before or in front"; dūco, in the force of "to form, make," etc.] ("To form, or make, before or in front"; hence) Of a wall, fosse, etc., as Object: *To construct, or draw, in front.*

præduxeram, plup. ind. of prædūco.

præeram, imperf. ind. of præsum.

præfēcōram, **præfēcī**, plup. and perf. ind. of præficio.

præfēc-tus, ti, m. [for præ-fac-tus; fr. præficio, "to set before," through true root PRÆFAC] ("One set before or over" some persons or things; hence) *A prefect, commander.*

præficerer, imperf. subj. pass. of præficio.

præ-ficio, fēcī, fectum, fic-ēre, 3. v. a. [for præ-facio; fr. præ, "before"; facio, "to make"] ("To make before"; hence) 1. With Acc. of person and Dat. of thing [§§ 96; 106, a]: *To set, or place, over; to appoint to the command of.*—2. Pass.: With Dat. of thing alone [§ 106, a]: *To be set, or placed, over; to be appointed to the command of.*—Pass.: **præ-ficior**, fectus sum, fici.

præfūeram, plup. ind. of præsum.

præmētūens, ntis, P. pres. of præmētūo.

præ-mētūo, mētūi, mēt-

ūtum, mētūēre, 3. v. a. [præ, denoting "exceedingly"; mētūo, "to fear"] With Dat. [§ 107]: *To fear exceedingly for; to fear greatly for, to be anxious about; ch. 49.*

præmisēram, plup. ind. of præmitto.

præmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præmitto.

præ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; mitto, "to send"] *To send before or forwards; to send in advance;—at ch. 10* **præmittit**, qui = præmittiteos, qui; see qui.—Pass.: **præ-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

præ-m-ium, īi, n. [for præ-ēm-ium; fr. præ, "before"; ēm-o, "to take"] ("A taking before or above" others; hence, "profit, advantage"; hence) *Reward, recompense;—at ch. 37* **præmīum** is used in a bad sense; viz. *bribe.*

præoccūpārer, imperf. subj. pass. of præoccūpo.

præ-occūpo, occūpāvi, occūpātum, occūpare, 1. v. a. [præ, "before" in time; occūpo, "to take possession of"] *To take possession of beforehand; to preoccupy.*—Pass.: **præ-occūpor**, occūpātus sum, occūpāri.

præpārātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præpāro.

præ-pāro, pārāvi, pārātum, pārāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "before-

hand"; pāro, "to get ready"]
*To get ready beforehand; to
 prepare.*—Pass.: prae-pāror,
 pārātus sum, pārāri.

prærup-tus, tā, tum, adj.
 [præru(m)p-o, "to break off
 in front"] ("Broken off in
 front"; hence) Of places: *Ab-
 rupt, precipitous, steep, etc.*

prae-s-ens, entis (abl. sing.
 usually præsente of persons,
 præsenti of things), adj. [præ,
 "before"; s-un, "to be"]
 ("That is before" one;
 hence) *Present.*

præsent-ia, iæ, f. [præsens,
 præsent-is, "present"] 1. *A
 being present, presence.*—
 Phrase: In præsentiā, *For the
 present, at present, at the
 time;* ch. 2.—2. Of the mind:
*Readiness, resolution, cour-
 age, etc.*

præ-sentiō, sensi, sensum,
 sentire, 4. v. a. [præ, "before-
 hand"; sentiō, "to perceive"]
*To perceive, or become aware
 of, beforehand; to get pre-
 vious intimation of, etc.;*—at
 ch. 30 without nearer Object.

præ-sēpio, sepsi, septum,
 sēpire, 4. v. a. [præ, "before,
 in front"; sēpio, "to hedge"]
 ("To hedge before or in
 front"; hence) *To fence in
 front, block up, barricade.*—
 Pass.: prae-sēpior, septus
 sum, sēpiri.

præseptus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of præsēpio.

prae-ser-tim, adv. [præ,
 "before"; sēro, "to arrange"]
 ("By an arranging before";
 hence) *Especially, particular-
 ly.*

præsid-ium, ii, n. [præsid-
 ēo, "to sit before"; hence,
 "to guard"] ("A guarding";
 hence) 1. *Defence, protection.*
 —2. *A garrison; troops, or
 forces, in garrison.*—3. *A
 post, outpost, picket;* ch. 55.

præ-sto, stiti, stitum or
 stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [præ,
 "before"; sto, "to stand"]
 ("To stand before, etc.";
 hence) 1. *To be superior; to
 surpass, have the advantage.*
 —2. Impers. pres. inf.: præ-
 stare, *That it was better or
 more advantageous;*—at ch. 1
 the clause in acie interfici is
 the Subject of præstāre; cf.
 chh. 10, 17.

præ-sum, fūi, esse, v. n.
 [præ, "before"; sum, "to
 be"] ("To be before" a thing
 or person; hence) With Dat.
 [§ 106, (4); § 107, b]: *To be
 set over; to have the charge,
 or command, of.*

præ-ter, adv. and prep.
 [præ, "before"; demonstra-
 tive suffix ter] 1. Adv.: a.
Past, by, beyond.—b. *Except,
 excepting, save, unless.*—2.
 Prep. gov. acc.: a. Of ex-
 pectation, etc.: *Against, con-
 trary to.*—b. Of degree, etc.:
Beyond, above, more than.

præter-ëä, adv. [for præter-eam; fr. præter, "beyond"; ëam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this."] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

præter-ëo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. a. [præter, "past"; ëo, "to go"] 1. *To go past, to go by, to pass by.*—2. *To pass by, leave out, omit; to leave unnoticed or unmentioned.*—

Pass.: præter-ëor, itus sum, iri.

prætërëundus, a, um, Gerundive of præterëo.

prætërlitus, ta, tum, P. perf. pass. of præterëo.

prætermittendus, a, um, Gerundive of prætermitto;—at ch. 55 supply esse [§ 158] with prætermittendum.

præter-mitto, misi, missum, mittëre, 3. v. a. [præter, "past"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go past or by"; hence) *To pass by or over; to omit, leave out, make no mention of.*

præter-quam, adv. [præter, "except"; quam, in "intensive" force] *Except, save.*

præ-ûro, ussi, ustum, ûrëre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; ûro, "to burn"] ("To burn before"; hence) *To burn at the end, or tip, for the purpose of hardening.*—Pass.: præ-ûror, ustus sum, ûri.

præustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præûro.

prævertendus, a, um, Gerundive of præverto;—at ch. 33 prævertendum (supply esse [§ 158]) is used as an impersonal verbal expression [§ 144]:—huic rei prævertendum (esse), (*that it must first of all be looked to this matter; i. e.) that attention must first of all be given, or directed, to this matter*, ch. 33.

præ-verto, verti, versum, vertëre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; verto, "to turn"] ("To turn before"; hence, "to outstrip"; hence, in figurative force) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To turn one's attention first, or principally, to; to look first of all to.*

prāvus, a, um, adj. ("Crooked, not straight"; hence) *Wrong, bad, evil, wicked.*

præces, um; see prex.

prëmo, pressi, pressum, prëmëre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To press, squeeze.*—2. In war, etc.: a. *To press hard or close.*—b. *To harass, etc.*—3. *To oppress.*—4. *To press, to distress, by want, etc.*—Pass.: prëmor, pressus sum, prëmi.

prex, præc-is (Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur.), f. [for præc-s; fr. præc-or, "to ask"] ("The asking thing"; hence) *A prayer, request, entreaty, petition:*—precibus omnibus, *with every kind of entreaty*, ch. 28.

pri-die, adv. [for *præ-die*; fr. *præ*, "before"; *die*, abl. sing. of *dies*, "day"] *On the day before.*

prim-o, **prim-um**, adv. [*prim-us*, "first"] *At first, in the first place, at the beginning, firstly*:—*quàm primum, as soon as possible*:—*ubi primum, (when first; i.e.) as soon as.*

primum; see *primo*.

pri-mus, *ma*, *mum*, *sup.* adj. [for *præ-mus*; fr. *præ*, "before"; with superlative suffix *mus*] ("That is most before, foremost"; hence) 1.: *a. First, the first.*—*b. The first part, or beginning, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution*:—*primâ luce, (at the beginning of daylight, i.e.) at daybreak*, *chh.* 36, 45.—2. Of place: *First, fore, foremost.*—3. Of rank, station, estimation, etc.: *The first, chief, principal, most distinguished or eminent.*—4. Of time: *First.*—Adverbial expression: *In primis* (also written as one word, *inprimis* or *imprimis*), *Chiefly, especially, particularly.*

1. **prin-cep-s**, *cip-is*, adj. [for *prim-cap-s*; fr. *prim-us*, "first"; *căp-ŷo*, "to take"] ("Taking the first" place or "taken first"; hence) 1. *First, whether in order or time.*—As *Subst.*: **princeps**, *ŷpis*, *m.*: *a.*

An originator, deviser, contriver, of a plan.—*b. A leading person; a leader, head.*

2. Of rank, etc.: *The first, principal, chief.*—As *Subst.*: **princeps**, *ŷpis*, *m.*: *a. A chieftain.*—*b. A chief person, leading man.*

2. **princeps**, *ŷpis*; see 1. **princeps**.

princĭp-â-tus, *âtus*, *m.* [*princeps*, *princĭp-is*, "a chief person"] ("The state or condition of *princeps*"; hence, "the position of *princeps*"; hence) 1. *The first place, the lead.*—2. *Chief authority, chieftainship, rule, etc.*

pri-or, *us*, *comp.* adj. [for *præ-or*; fr. *præ*, "before"; with *comp.* suffix *or*] ("More before"; hence) *Former, previous, prior*—often to be rendered *first*. ~~25~~ *Sup.*: **prĭ-mus**.

pris-tĭ-nus, *tĭ-na*, *tĭ-num*, adj. [*obsol. pris*, "before"] ("Belonging to *pris*"; hence) *Former, previous, ancient.*

prĭ-us, *comp.* adv. [*adverbial neut. of prior*, "before"] *Before, sooner*:—*prĭ-us quam* (or, as one word, *prĭ-usquam*), *sooner than, before that.*

prĭ-usquam; see *prĭ-us*.

prō, *prep.* *gov.* *abl.*: 1. *Before, in front of.*—2. *For, in behalf of, in favour of.*—3. *For, in return for.*—4. *In proportion to, in comparison with.*

—5. *In accordance with, conformably to.*—6. *As, just as, for.*

prōbātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **prōbo**.

prōb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [**prōb-us**, "good"] *To esteem, or regard, as good; to approve of.*—Pass.: **prōb-or**, ātus sum, āri.

prōcēdendus, a, um, Gerundive of **prōcēdo**;—at ch. 52 **procedendum** (supply **esset** [§ 158]) is an impersonal verbal expression [§ 144]:—**quo procedendum** (**esset**), (*whither it must be proceeded; i. e.*) *whither they must proceed or advance.*

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [**prō**, "forward"; **cēdo**, "to go"] 1. *To go forwards, proceed, advance.*—2. *To come forth or out.*

prōcessāram, plup. ind. of **prōcēdo**.

prōcessissem, plup. subj. of **prōcēdo**.

prōcessūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **prōcēdo**;—at ch. 14 **processūros** (supply **esse** [§ 158]) is the inf. fut. of **prōcēdo**; and is the inf. of oblique narrative.

prōclīnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **prōclīno**.

prō-clīno, clīnāvi, clīn-ātum, clīnāre, 1. v. a. [**prō**, "forwards"; **clīno**, "to bend"] 1. *To bend forwards, incline.*—2. P. perf. pass.: ("Bent for-

wards"; hence) *Inclining to, or verging on, a fall; falling.*

—Pass.: **prō-clīnor**, clīnātus sum, clīnāri.

prōcul, adv. [**PROCUL**, a root of **prōcello**, "to drive forwards"] ("Driven forwards"; hence) Of place: *At a distance, far off.*

prō-cumbo, cūbui, cūbītum, cumbere, 3. v. n. [**prō**, "forwards"; obsol. **cumbo**, "to lie down"] ("To lie down forwards"; hence, "to lean forwards"; hence) Of suppliants: Fold. by Dat. of person and ad c. Acc.: *To prostrate one's self, etc., before a person at his feet, etc.*; ch. 15.

prō-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [**prō**, "forwards"; **curro**, "to run"] *To run, or rush, forwards; to run forth.*

prōdi, pres. inf. pass. of **prōdo**.

prōd-ītō, ītōnis, f. [**prōd-o**, "to betray"] ("A betraying"; hence) *Treachery.*

prō-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [**prō**, "forth or forwards"; **do**, "to put"] ("To put forth"; hence) *To hand down, transmit.*—Pass.: **prō-dor**, dītus sum, dī.

prō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [**prō**, "forwards"; **dūco**, "to lead"] *To lead forward or forth.*—Pass.: **prō-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

prōductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **prōduco**.

prōell-or, ātus sum, āri, v. dep. [prōell-um, "battle"] *To join battle, fight, engage.*

prōellum, ii, n. *A battle, engagement*:—prōellum committere, *to engage in battle.*

prōfēcissem, plup. subj. of **prōficiō**.

prōfec-tio, tiōnis, f. [for prōfac-tio; fr. **prōfiscor**, "to set out," through true root **PROFAC**] *A setting out, departure.*

prōfectus, a, um, P. perf. of **prōfiscor**.

prō-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [prō, "forth"; fēro, "to bear"] ("To bear forth"; hence) *To bring out or forth; to bring forwards.*

prōferre, prōferri, pres. inf. act. and pass. of **prōfēro**.

prōfert, 3. pers. sing. pres. ind. of **prōfēro**.

prōfici, pres. inf. pass. of **prōficiō**.

prō-fic-ō, fēcī, fectum, fic-ēre, 3. v. n. [for prō-fāc-ō; fr. prō, "forward"; fāc-ō, "to make"] ("To make a person, etc., to be forward or in advance"; hence) 1. *To go forward, to advance, to make progress*:—si nihil prōfēcisset, *if he had made no progress*, ch. 20, where nihil is used in adverbial force.—2.: a. *To profit, gain advantage, pre-*

vail, etc.:—plus prōficiēbant, *they profited more, they gained greater advantage*, ch. 82, where plus is an adv.—b. Impers. pres. inf. pass.: **prōfici**, *That it was profited, that advantage was gained*:—pārum prōfici, *(that it was profited but little; i. e.) that but little profit was obtained, or that but little advantage was gained*, ch. 66.

prōfiscērēr, imperf. subj. of **prōfiscor**.

prō-fic-iscor, fec-tus sum, fic-isci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [for prō-fāc-iscor; fr. prō, "forward"; fāc-ō, "to make"] ("To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) Of persons: *To set out, go, proceed.*

prō-fītēor, fessus sum, fīt-ēri, 2. v. dep. [for prō-fātēor; fr. prō, "openly"; fātēor, "to own"] *To own or avow openly; to declare publicly; to acknowledge, profess*;—at chh. 2, 37 folld. by Objective clause.

prōfligātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **prōfligo**.

prō-fligo, fligāvi, fligātum, fligāre, 1. v. a. [prō, "forwards, down"; fligo (3rd conj.), "to strike or dash"] *To strike, or dash, down or to the ground; to overthrow, etc.*—Pass.: **prō-fligor**, fligātus sum, fligāri.

prō-fūgiō, fūgi, fūgitum,

fūgere, 3. v. n. [prō, "forth"; fūgio, "to flee"] *To flee forth or away; to escape.*

prōfūgisso, perf. inf. of prōfūgio.

prō-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for prō-grādiōr; from prō, "forth or forward"; grādiōr, "to step or go"] *To step, or go, forth or forward; to advance, proceed.*

prōgressūrus, a, um, P. fut. of prōgrēdiōr.

prōgressus, a, um, P. perf. of prōgrēdiōr.

prō-hībēo, hībui, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for prō-hābēo; fr. prō, "before"; hābēo, "to hold"] ("To hold before one or in front"; hence) 1. *To hold or keep back, hinder, restrain, prevent, etc.*—2. With Abl.: a. *To hinder from.*—b. *To cut off from supplies, etc.*—3. With Inf.: *To prevent the doing, etc.*—4. Pass.: With Inf.: *To be prevented from doing, etc.*—Pass.: prō-hībēor, hībītus sum, hībēri.

prōhībītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of prōhībēo;—at ch. 36 supply esse [§ 158] with prohibētūri.

prō-inde, adv. [prō, "without force"; inde, "hence"] *Hence, therefore, accordingly.*

prōiectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prōjicio.

prō-jicio, jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for prō-jacio; fr.

prō, "forwards"; jacio, "to cast"] 1. *To throw, or cast, forwards; chh. 25, 81.*—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To cast, throw, or fling one's self, etc.*:—projectæ ad pēdes suorum, *having thrown themselves at the feet of their friends, or relations*, ch. 26.—3. *To throw, or fling, down arms, in token of submission; chh. 40, 89.*—Pass.: prō-jiciōr, jectus sum, jici.

prōmīnens, ntis, P. pres. of prōmīnēo.

prō-mīnēo, mīnuī, no sup., mīnēre, 2. v. n. [prō, "forwards"; mīnēo, "to jut or project"] ("To jut forwards"; hence) *To lean, or bend, forwards.*

prōmōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prōmōvēo.

prō-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; mōvēo, "to move"] 1. *To move, or push, forwards; to advance; ch. 27.*—2. Of troops as Object: *To push forwards, advance; ch. 70.*

prōnuntiātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prōnuntiō.

prō-nuntiō, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [prō, "openly"; nuntiō, "to announce"] ("To announce openly"; hence) *To tell, relate, state, narrate, report, etc.*—Pass.: prō-nuntiōr, nuntiātus sum, nuntiāri.

prōpe, adv. and prep. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. **prōpis**, "near"] 1. Adv.: a. *Near*. — Comp.: **prōp-ius**, *Nearer*; *too near*; —at ch. 20 folld. by Acc.—b. *Nearly, almost*. — 2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Near, nigh to, nigh*. ~~ROS~~ (For no. 1) Comp.: **prōp-ius**; (Sup.: proxīme = **prop-sime**).

prō-pello, **pūli**, **pulsum**, **pellēre**, 3. v. a. [**prō**, "forwards"; **pello**, "to drive"] *To drive forwards or before one's self, etc.*

prōpinqu-itas, **ītātis**, f. [**prōpinqu-us**, *near*] ("The state or quality of the *propinquus*"; hence) *Nearness, vicinity, proximity*.

1. **prōp-inqu-us**, a, um, adj. [for **prōp-hinc-us**; fr. **prōp-e**, "near"; **hinc**, "from this place"] ("Being near, or not far, from this place"; hence) 1. *Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close*; —sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (1)]. —2. Of relationship: *Near, related, kindred*. —As Subst.: **prōpinquus**, i, m. *A relation, relative, kinsman*.

2. **prōpinquus**, i; see 1. **prōpinquus**, no. 2.

prōpius; see **prōpe**.

prōpōnendus, a, um, Gerundive of **prōpōno**.

prō-pōno, **pōsūi**, **pōsītum**, **pōnēre**, 3. v. a. [**prō**, "before or forth"; **pōno**, "to put"]

1.: a. *To put, place, lay, or set before a person or thing*; ch. 14.—b. *To propose as an object of desire or pursuit*; chh. 15, 47.—c. Of a reward as Object: *To propose, offer, hold out*.—d. *To mention, state, declare*.—2. ("To put forth"; hence) Of a statement, etc.: *To set forth, point out, explain*.—Pass.: **prō-pōnor**, **pōsītus sum**, **pōni**.

prōpōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **prōpōno**.

prōpōsūeram, **prōpōsūi**, plup. and perf. ind. of **prōpōno**.

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. **prōp-is**, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account, or by reason, of; because of*.

propter-ēa, adv. [for **prop-ter-eam**; fr. **propter**; **eam**, acc. sing. fem. of **is**, "this or that"] ("On account of this or that"; hence) *On this, or that, account; therefore*: —**propterea quod**, *because that*.

prōpugnans, ntis, P. pres. of **prōpugno**. —As Subst.: **prōpugnantes**, ium, m. plur. *The defenders*; ch. 86.

prōpugnā-tor, **tōris**, m. [**prōpugn(a)-o**, "to defend"] *A defender of a place, etc.*

prō-pugno, **pugnāvi**, **pugnātum**, **pugnāre**, 1. v. a. [**prō**, "for, in behalf of"; **pugno**,

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"to fight"] ("To fight for or in behalf of"; hence) *To defend, protect.*

prōpūli, perf. ind. of **prōpello**.

prōspec-tus, tūs, m. [**prōspicō**, "to see before" one; through root **PROSPERO**] ("A seeing before" one; hence) *A distant view, prospect.*

prō-spīcō, spexi, spectrum, spīcere, 3. v. n. [for **prōspicō**; fr. **prō**, "before"; **spīcō**, "to see"] ("To see" something "before" one; hence) With Dat. [§ 107]: *To look out for; to take care of, to provide for.*

prō-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternere, 3. v. a. [**prō**, "forwards"; **sterno**, "to throw down"] ("To throw down forwards"; hence) *To overthrow, ruin, destroy.*

prō-terrō, terrui, territum, terrere, 2. v. a. [**prō**, "forth"; **terrō**, "to frighten"] ("To frighten forth"; hence) *To drive away in terror; to frighten, terrify.*

prō-tinus, adv. [for **prōtēnus**; fr. **prō**, "before"; **tēnus**, "up to or as far as"] ("Up to, or as far as, that which is before"; hence) Of time: *Forthwith, immediately.*

prōturbātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **prōturbo**.

prō-turbo, turbāvi, turb-

ātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [**prō**, "forwards"; **turbo**, "to disturb"] ("To disturb forwards"; hence) *To drive forwards or onwards in a disorderly manner; to repel, repulse, with confusion.* Pass.: **prō-turbor**, turbāsum, turbāri.

prōven-tus, tūs, m. [**prōvīdō**, in force of "to be produced"] ("A being produced"; hence) *A result, issue.*

prō-vīdēo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdere, 2. v. n. and a. [**prō**, "beforehand"; **vīdēo**, "to see"] ("To see beforehand"; hence) 1. Neut.: a. *To foresee.* — *To act with foresight.* — Impers.: (a) Perf. pass. in **prōvīsum est**, *It has been provided, care has been taken.* ch. 20.—(b) Pres. inf.: **prōvīdēri**, *To be foreseen, to be ascertained beforehand.* ch. 16.—2. Act.: a. *To foresee.*—b. *To see to, look after care for; to prepare or provide.* — Pass.: **prō-vīdēris**, *To be foreseen, to be ascertained beforehand.*

prōvīdēri; see **prōvīdēo**. **Prōvincīa**, æ, f. ("A province"; hence, as applied to Gaul) *The Roman province of Gaul*; called in later times *Gallia Braccata*, and *Gallia Narbonensis*.

prōvinciālis, ālis, āle, a [**prōvinciā**, "the province"] Of, or below

ing to, the province; provincial.

prōvisum est; see prōvidēo.

prōvisus, n, um, P. perf. pass. of prōvidēo;—at ch. 65 *provisa erant* is 3. pers. plur. plup. ind. pass. of prōvidēo.

proximus, a, um, sup. adj. [= *proc-simus*, for *prop-simus*; fr. obsol. *prōp-is*, “near”; superlative suffix *simus*] 1. Of place: *Nearest, next; very near or close*.—As Subst.: *proximi, ōrum* (sc. *hōmīnes*), m. plur. *The nearest persons, the next*; chh. 3, 25.—2. In time: *The next*, whether before or after; *the previous; the following*:—*proximo anno*, in the previous year, ch. 32; Abl. of time “when” [§ 120]:—*proximis comitiis*, at the previous, or last, comitia, ch. 67; Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].

public-e, adv. [*public-us*, “public”] *Publicly; on behalf of the state*.

public-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] (“To make public property”; hence) *To confiscate*.

publicum, i; see *publicus*, no. 2.

publ-icus, ūca, ūcum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. *pōpūl-icus*; fr. *pōpūl-us*, “the people”] 1. *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to

“private”).—2. *Common, general, public*.—As Subst.: *publicum, i, n.* A *public place*:—in *publicum procurrerant, ran forth* (into the *public place, i. e.*) in *public*, ch. 26.

Publius, ūi, m. *Publius*; a Roman prænomen.

pūd-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. (“To be ashamed”; hence) Impers.: *pūdet, pūdeat, pūdūit, pūdītum est*, *There is, etc., a feeling of shame; one, etc., feels shame, or is, etc., ashamed*;—at ch. 42 the Subject of *pūdeat* is the clause *fācīndre . . . rēverti* [akin to Sans. root *pōy*, “to stink”].

pug-na, nā, f. [root *PUG*, whence *pu(n)g-o*, “to puncture or stab”] (“The stabbing thing”; hence) *A fight* hand to hand; *a battle, engagement*.

pugnandi, Gerund in *di* fr. *pugno*.

pugnans, ntis, P. pres. of *pugno*.

pugnārētur, pugnāri, pugnatum est; see *pugno*.

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [*pugn-a*, “a fight”] 1. *To fight*.—Impers. Pass.: a. Pres. ind.: *pugnātur, It is fought; i. e. the battle is fought*; ch. 67.—b. Pres. inf.: *pugnāri, That it was being fought; i. e. that the battle was being*

fought; ch. 49.—c. Imperf. subj.: *pugnārētur* (with preceding *quum*), *It was being fought*; i. e. *the battle was being—or continuing to be—fought or waged*; chh. 25, 50, 76, 80.—2. *To contend*; ch. 39.

pul-cher, *chra*, *chrum*, adj. [for *pol-cher*; fr. *pōl-īo*, “to polish”] (“Polished”; hence) 1. *Fair, beautiful*.—2. *Noble, excellent, illustrious*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *pulchr-īor*; Sup.: *pulchr-rīmus*.

pulcherīymus, a, um, sup. adj.; see *pulcher*.

pulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *pello*.

purgandus, a, um, Gerundive of *purgo*:—*sui* (reflexive pron.) *purgandi grātīā*, *for the purpose of exculpating themselves*, ch. 43 [§ 143].

pur-go, *gāvi*, *gātum*, *gāre*, 1. v. a. [*pūr-us*, “clean”] (“To clean or cleanse”; hence) *To clear, or free, from a fault, blame, etc.; to exculpate*.—Pass.: *pur-gor*, *gātus sum*, *gāri*.

pūt-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*pūt-us*, “clean, clear”] (“To make clean or clear”; hence, “to clear up, or settle,” accounts; hence, “to reckon”; hence) *To deem, hold, think, suppose, consider*;—at ch. 8 *pūtābat* is folld. by Objective clause, viz. *intrare intra præsidia (esse) pēriculōsum*. As

to the Objective clause itself, *intrare intra præsidia* is a Substantival clause [§ 156, (3)] of the Acc. case, and forms the Subject of *esse* [§ 94, (1)] to be supplied [§ 158]; while *pēriculōsum* is an adj. of the acc. neut. sing. forming the complement or predicate [§ 94, (2)].

1. *quā*, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of *qui*, “who,” etc.] Of place: 1. Relatively: *At, or in, which place; where*.—2. Indefinitely: *In whatever place, where, wherever*.

2. *quā*, with *ne* prefixed, and either written separately or joined together; see *nēqui*.

quadrāg-ēni, *ēnæ*, *ēna*, num. distrib. adj. [for *quadrāgint-ēni*; fr. *quadrāgint-a*, “forty”] *Forty each, forty*.

quadr-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. (“Four tens”; i. e.) *Forty* [contr. fr. *quatuor-a-ginta*; fr. *quāttior*; (a) connecting vowel; *ginta* = *kovra* = “ten”].

quadr-i-n-gent-i,æ,a, num. adj. [changed fr. *quatuor-i-n-cent-i*; fr. *quāttior*, “four”; (i), (n); *cent-um*, “a hundred”] *Four hundred*.

quæ, fem. nom. sing. and plur.; also neut. nom. and acc. plur. of 1. *qui*, 1. *quis*.

1. *quæque*, fem. nom. sing. of *quisque*; ch. 4.

2. **quæque** (for *quæ*, neut. nom. plur. of *qui*; and *que*) = *each*, *quæ*; ch. 11; cf. 1. *qui*, no. 1, d.

quæro, *quæsi*, *quæsitus*, *quærentem*, *quærentem*: *As*.

quærere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek*.

—2. *To ask, inquire*.—Pass.: **quæror**, *quæsitus sum*, *quæri*.

quæs-tio, *tionis*, f. [*quæro*, "to seek"; hence, "to examine, or inquire into, judicially," through root *QUÆS*]

A judicial investigation or examination; a public inquiry.

1. **quam**, fem. acc. sing. of 1. *qui*, 1. *quis*.

2. **quam**, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of *qui*, "who, which"] 1. *In what manner, how*.—2. *In comparisons: As*.

—3. *After comparative adjectives or adverbs, or words involving the idea of comparison or difference (alius, aliter, præsto (verb), etc.): Than*.—4. *In designations of time: That*:—ante *quam*, *before that*.—5. *With Superl. adj. in augmentative force, and with, or without, a tense of possum: As much (or as little) as possible*:—*quam æquissimas potuit, as level as he was able, or as level as possible*, ch. 74:—*quam latissime possint, as widely as they are able, or as widely as possible*, ch. 8:—*quam maximum, as great as possible*, ch. 8:—for *quam primum*, see *primo*.

quant-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of *quantus*, "as much as"] 1. *As much as, as far as*.

—2. *As a correlative to tantum or tantumdem: As*.

qua-ntus, *nta*, *ntum*, adj.: 1. *How great*.—Adverbial expression: **quanto opere**, or as one word, **quantopere** (adv.), (*with how great labour; i.e.*)

how greatly, how much:—**quanto opere . . . tanto opere, how greatly . . . so greatly; by how much . . . by so much, ch. 52.—2. *As great as*.—3. *As much as*.—4. *As a correlative to tantus: As*.—5. *How much, how many*;—in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131]:—**quantum armörum**, (*how much of arms; i.e.*)**

how many arms, ch. 7 [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who"].

quã-re, adv. [abl. sing. of *quis*, and *res*, respectively] 1. *From what cause; why, wherefore*.—2. *For which cause or reason; wherefore*.

quar-tus, *ta*, *tum*, num. adj. [contr. fr. *quatuor-tus*, fr. *quãtior*, "four"] ("Provided with four"; hence) *Fourth*.—As Subst.: **quartus**, i, m. *A fourth man*.

quã-si, adv. [for *quam-si*; fr. *quam*, "as"; *si*, "if"] *As if, as though*.

quãtior, num. adj. indecl. *Four*;—at ch. 75 supply *millia* with *quatuor* [akin to

τέσσαρ-ες, τέτταρ-ες; also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chatvar*).

quātūr-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for quātūr-dēcem; fr. quātūr, "four"; dēcem, "ten"] *Fourteen*.

que, enclitic conj. *And*:—que . . . que, *both . . . and; as well . . . as; partly . . . partly* [akin to *τέ*].

quem, masc. acc. sing. cf. 1. qui.

quem-admodum (or separately quem ad modum), adv. [ad, "after or according to"; with the acc. sing. of qui, "who, which"; nōdus, "manner"] *After what manner; in what way; how; as*.

quemquam, masc. acc. sing. of quisquam.

quēror, questus sum, quēri, 3. v. dep.: 1. Act.: *To complain of*.—2. Neut.: *To complain, lament, bewail* [root QUER or QUEB, akin to Sans. root च्वास, "to sigh"].

1. qui, quæ, quod, pron.: 1. Relative: a. *Who, which, what, that*.—b. At the beginning of a clause instead of a conj. and demonstr. pron.: *And this*, etc.:—quæ, *and these things*, ch. 43.—c. With Subj.: *To point out a purpose, etc.*: *For the purpose of; that; in order to or that; to*:—qui dōcērent, *to show, or point out*, ch. 41; cf. chh. 10, 11, 12, 56, etc.—d. With ellipse of de-

monstrative pron.: *He, or she, who; that which*:—quod = id, quod, ch. 1; qui = ii, qui, ch. 1; so, presently in ch. 1, qui = eis, qui:—quique = eis-que, qui, ch. 55.—e. Particular constructions: (a) When a matter is to be brought prominently forward, the relative clause mostly precedes the demonstrative; cf. quod inīquitas lōci attulisset, id virtuti hostium tribuerent, ch. 53:—so, quos fama, etc. . . . horum in agris, ch. 77.—

(b) When a clause forms the antecedent, id quod is sometimes employed instead of quod alone. In this construction the clause beginning with id quod precedes that to which it relates. In grammatical strictness id is in apposition to the clause forming the antecedent, while quod relates to id:—si, id quod magis futurum confidat, relictis impedimentis suæ saluti consulant, ch. 66.—(c) When a word, or sentence, is explained by a substantive in connexion with sum (dīco or dīcor, vōco or vōcor), the relative is usually in concord with the explanatory word:—Alesiam, quod est oppidum, ch. 68:—in finibus Arvernorum, quod spatium est, ch. 3:—præsidia in Rutenis provinciālibus, Volcis Arecomicis. Tolosatibus,

circumque Narbonem, *quæ loca* hostibus erant finitima, constituit, ch. 7.—(d) Sometimes the antecedent is repeated with, and in the case of, the relative:—castella vigintia tria facta, *quibus* in *castellis*, ch. 69.—(e) The relative sometimes attracts the subst. out of the demonstrative into its own clause, and has it in its own case:—*dēducendos dispārandosque* ad suos cūrāret, *quæ* cuique civitati pars castrorum ab initio obvērāt, *for*, *dēducendos dispārandosque* ad suos eā parte castrorum cūrāret, *quæ* cuique civitati ab initio obvērāt, ch. 28 at end;—observe, also, here the omission of the demonstr. pron., and see above, no. d.—2. Interrogative: In indirect clauses: *What, what sort of*.—3. Indefinite: *Any*.

2. *qui*, adv. [adverbial neut. abl. of 1. *qui*, "who," etc.] *In what way, how*.

quī-a, conj. [adverbial old acc. plur. of *qui*] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Because*.

quibus, *quibusdam*, dat. and abl. plur. of *qui*, *quīdam*.

quicquid; see *quisquis*.

quī-cumque, *quæ-cumque*, *quod-cumque*, pron. rel. [*qui*; indefinite suffix *cumque*] *Whoever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoever*.—As Subst.:

quæcumque, n. plur. *Whatever things*.

1. *quid*; see 1. and 2. *quis*.

2. *quid*, adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. *quis*] *For what purpose, etc.; wherefore, why*.

quī-dam, *quæ-dam*, *quod-dam* (and as Subst. *quiddam*), pron. indef. [*qui*; suffix *dam*] *Particular, certain; some* indefinite person or thing.—As Subst.: a. Masc.: (a) Sing.: *A certain person*.—(b) Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons or other; some*.—b. Neut.: (a) Sing.: *A certain thing*.—(b) Plur.: *Certain things*.

quīdem, adv.: 1. *Indeed*:—*ne quīdem, not even*;—*ne tum quīdem, not then even*.—2. *At least, certainly, forsooth*.

quī-es, *ētis*, f. ("A lying down"; hence) *Rest* [akin to Sans. root *ṛi*, "to lie down"].

quī-ēt-us, a, um, adj. [*quiesco*, "to be quiet," through root *QUIET*] 1. Of persons: *Quiet, peaceful*.—2. Of a country: *Quiet, calm, tranquil*;—at ch. 1 *quī-ētā Gallīa* is Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a].

quī-n, conj. [for *qui-ne*; fr. *quī*, abl. of relative pron. *qui*, "who, which"; *ne* = non] ("By which not") With Subj.: 1. *That not, but that, without, from*.—2. After words expressive of fear, doubt, etc.: *That*.

quin-cunx, uncis, m. [= quinqu-unc-s; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; unc-ia, "a twelfth part of an as"] ("Five twelfths of an as"; hence, "five spots" on a dice; hence) *Of trees, troops, etc.: The form of the five spots on a dice; i. e. oblique lines; a quincunx:—in quincuncem, after the manner of a quincunx, i. e. in oblique lines, ch. 73.*

quin-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for quinqu-dēcem; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; dēcem, "ten"] *Fifteen.*

quin etiam; see quīnetiam.

quīn-etiam, conj. [or, as two words; quīn, "but indeed"; etiam, "too"] *But indeed too; yea too, moreover.*

quin-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for quinqu-cent-i; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Five hundred.*

quī-ni, næ, na, num. distrib. adj. [for quinqu-ni; fr. quinqu-e, "five"] 1. *Five each, five apiece.—2. Five.*

quīnqu-ā-gīnta, num. adj. indecl. ("Five tens"; hence) *Fifty* [for quīnque-a-gīnta; fr. quīnque, "five"; (a) connecting vowel; gīnta = *κόρτα* = "ten"].

quīnque, num. adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. *πέντε*, Sans. *pañchan*].

1. **quīn-tus**, ta, tum, num. adj. [for quīnqu-tus; fr. quīnqu-e, "five"] ("Provided with fire"; hence) *Fifth.*

2. **Quīntus**, i, m. [quīntus, "fifth"] *Quīntus*; a Roman prænomen.

quīque = qui que.

1. **quīs**, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: In indirect questions: *Who or what; i. e. what person or thing.—As Subst. n.: quid, What thing, what [things].*

2. **quīs**, quid, pron. indef.:

1. *Anybody, any one; anything:—so, with follg. Gen.: what of = what:—quid incommodi, what disadvantage, ch. 45; cf. chh. 36, 38.—*2. **quid**, folld. by Gen. of subst.: *Anything of = any:—quid consilii, any design.*

quīs-quam, quæ-quam, quicquam or quid-quam, pron. indef. [2. **quīs**, "any one"; suffix quam] *Any, any whatever;—at ch. 76 with Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130].—As Subst. m.: Any one, anybody.*

quīs-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. adj. indef. [quīs, "any"; suffix que] 1. *Each, every, any;—at chh. 36, 71 with Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130].—As Subst. m.: Each man, each one, each.—2. With Superl. adj., to express universality: Every, all the.*

quis-quis, no fem., quod-quod, or quid-quid, or quic-quid, pron. indef. [quis reduplicated] *Whatever, whatsoever*, person or thing.—As Subst.: a. Masc.: *Whoever, whosoever*.—b. Neut.: *Whatever, whatsoever*.

1. **quo**, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what place"; hence) 1. *Whither, where*.—2. *To the end that, in order that, so that, that*.

2. **quo**, masc. and neut. abl. sing.: a. Of qui.—b. Of quis.

quod, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as*.—2. *That*.—3. *If so be that, as respects that, with respect to*.—4. With other conjunctions: *But*:—quod si, *but if*;—quod nisi, *but unless*.

quōdam, masc. and neut. abl. sing. of quīdam.

quōn-iam, adv. [for quom-jam; fr. quom = quum, "since"; jam, "now"] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Since now, seeing then, because, whereas*.

1. **quōque**, conj. *Also, too*;—placed after the word to be emphasized.

2. **quōque**, masc. abl. sing. of quisque; chh. 23, 36.

3. **quōque** = quo, masc. abl. of qui; conj. que; ch. 83.

quōquō-versus, adv. [for

quomquom-versus; fr. quom-quom = quemquem, acc. sing. masc. of quisquis, "whatever, whatsoever"; versus, "towards"] ("Towards what place soever"; hence) *In every direction*,

quoscumque, masc. acc. plur. of quicumque.

quot, num. adj. indecl. [akin to quōtus, "how many"] 1. *How many*.—2. *As many as*.

quōtidī-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [quōtidī-e, "daily"] ("Pertaining to quōtidīe"; hence) *Daily, every day*.

quōt-i-dīe, adv. [quot, "as many; each, every"; (i) connecting vowel; dīe, abl. of dīes, "day"] *On each or every day; daily*.

quum (old form quom), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom = quem, fr. qui, "who"] 1. Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When*.—Phrase: quum . . . tum, *while . . . so too; not only . . . but also; both . . . and*.—2. Causal Conj.: ("To the end that or which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as* [§ 152, I, (3)].

rād-ix, īcis, f. ("The increasing, or growing, thing"; hence) 1. Of a tree: *The root*.—2. Mostly plur.: *The lower part of a thing; the*

foot, bottom, etc., of a mountain, etc.; chh. 36, 51 [akin to $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ = $\rho\acute{\iota}\delta$ - $\sigma\alpha$; also to Sans. root $\sqrt{\text{VIDH}}$, "to increase or grow"].

rā-mus, .mi, m. [akin to **rādx**; see **rādx**] *A branch, bough.*

rārus, a, um, adj. ("Not thick or dense; thin"; hence) Of persons: *Far apart, here and there, dispersed, scattered about.*

rā-tlo, tlonis, f. [rēor, "to reckon"; through root **RA**]

1. *A reckoning, account, calculation.* — 2. *A mode, way, plan, method, manner.* — 3. With **habeo**: *Regard, respect, care, etc., for something.* — 4. Of mental action in general: *Judgment, understanding, prudence, skill.*

Raurāci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Rauraci*; a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Basle.

rē, **rēbus**, abl. sing. and plur. of **res**.

Rebīlus, i, m. *Rebilus* (*Caius Canīnius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants.

rēcens, ntis, adj.: 1. *Fresh, recent.* — 2. *Fresh in strength, vigorous.* — As Subst.: **rēc-entes**, ūm, m. plur. *The fresh, the vigorous.*

rē-censēo, censui, censum and censitum, censere, 2. v. a.

[**rē**, "without force"; censēo, "to reckon up," etc.] ("To reckon, or count, up"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *To review, muster, inspect.* — Pass.: **rē-cens-ōor**, census and censitus sum, censēri.

rēcēpēram, **rēcēpi**, plup. and perf. ind. of **rēcīpio**.

rēcēpērim, perf. subj. of **rēcīpio**.

rēcēpisse, perf. inf. of **rēcīpio**.

rēcēptā-cūlum, cūli, n. [rēcēpt(a)-o, "to receive"] ("That which serves for receiving"; hence) *A place of refuge, a lurking-place; a shelter, retreat.*

1. **rēcēptus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **rēcīpio**; — at ch. 55 **receptum** (supply **esse** [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of **rēcīpio**.

2. **rēcēp-tus**, tūs, m. [for **rēcāp-tus**; fr. **rēcīpio**, in force of "to retire or retreat," through true root **RECAP**] Of soldiers: *A retiring; retreat.*

rē-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum, cīd-ēre, 3. v. n. [for **rēcādo**; fr. **rē**; "without force"; **cādo**, "to fall"] With in c. Acc.: *To fall, or light, upon; to happen, or occur, to.*

rēcīpiendi, Gerund in **di** fr. **rēcīpio**.

rēcīpiens, ntis, P. pres. of **rēcīpio**.

rē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cēp-

ēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-cāpio; fr. rē; cāpio, "to take"] 1. [rē, "back"] a. *To take, or get, back; to recover, etc.*—b. *To draw off or away; to withdraw*; ch. 12.—c. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: (a) *To draw back or withdraw; to retire, retreat.*—(b) *To betake one's self.*—2. [rē, "without force"] a. *To receive.*—b. *To admit, admit of.*—Pass.: rē-cīpior, ceptus sum, cīpi.

rēcīpīte, 2. pers. plur. pres. imperat. of rēcīpio.

rect-e, adv. [rect-us, in force of "right, correct"] ("After the manner of the *rectus*"; hence) *Rightly, correctly, properly.*

rec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for reg-tus; fr. rēg-o, "to keep straight"] ("Kept straight"; hence) 1. *Straight, drawn straight.*—2. *Right, proper, befitting, correct, etc.*

rēcūpērāndus, a, um, Gerundive of rēcūpēro;—rēcūpērāndorum sūōrum causā, *for the purpose of recovering their men, or friends*, ch. 43, where sūōrum is gen. plur. of sūi used substantively; see sūus;—for construction see [§ 143]; cf., also, recuperāndæ laudis, ch. 76.

rēcūpērātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of rēcūpēro;—at ch. 15 *rēcūpērātūros* (supply esse

[§ 158]) is fut. inf. of rēcūpēro.

rē-cūp-ēro, ērāvi, ērātum, ērāre, 1. v. a. [for rē-cāp-ēro; fr. rē, "back again"; cāp-io, "to take"] *To take, or get, back again; to recover, regain.*

rē-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for rē-caus-o; fr. rē, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] ("To assign a cause against"; hence) *To decline, refuse, shrink from.*

rēdactūrus, a, um, P. fut. of rēdīgo;—at ch. 13 rēdactūrum (supply esse [§ 158]) is the fut. inf. of rēdīgo.

rēdactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēdīgo.

reddīdēram, plup. ind. of reddo.

red-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [red (= rē with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] 1. *To give back, return, restore.*—2. *To render, give, yield, pay.*

rēd-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [red (see reddo), "back"; ēo, "to go"] *To go, or come, back; to return.*

rēd-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for rēd-āgo; fr. red (see reddo), "back, again"; āgo, "to lead or bring"] ("To lead, or bring, back"; hence) With in c. Acc.: *To reduce, or bring, an object into, or to, a certain state or con-*

dition.—Pass.: **rēd-īgor**, actus sum, īgi.

rēdintegrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **rēdintegrō**.

rēd-integro, integrāvi, integrātum, integrāre, 1. v. a. [red (see reddo), "again"; integro, "to make whole"] ("To make whole again"; hence) *To restore, renew*.—Pass.: **rēd-integrōr**, integrātus sum, integrāri.

rēdīssem, for **rēdūissem**, plup. subj. of **rēdēo**.

Redōnes (**Rhedōnes**), um, m. plur. *The Redones* (or *Rhedones*); a people of Gallia Lugdunensis [Northern word = "Fern-people"].

rē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead, or conduct, back*.—2. Milit. t. t.: *To draw off, withdraw, troops*; chh. 68, 88.—3. Of things as Object: a. *To draw, or drag, back*; chh. 22, 24.—b. Of fortifications, etc.: *To draw back*; ch. 72, where munitiones is the Acc. of nearer Object [§ 96], and pedes quadringentos the Acc. of "Measure of Space" [§ 102, (2)].—Pass.: **rē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

rēduxi, perf. ind. of **rēdūco**.

rēfēci, perf. ind. of **rēfīcīo**.

rēfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **rēfīcīo**.

rē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre,

v. a. irreg. [rē, "back"; fēro; see fēro] *To bring, or carry, back*.—Pass.: **rē-fēror**, lātus sum, ferri.

rēferri, pres. inf. pass. of **rēfēro**.

rē-fīcīo, fēci, fectum, fīcere, 3. v. a. [for rē-fācīo; fr. rē, "again"; fācīo, "to make"] ("To make again"; hence) 1. *To repair, rebuild*.—2. Of personal Objects: *To refresh, recruit, etc.*; chh. 32, 83.—Pass.: **rē-fīcīor**, fectus sum, fīci.

rēfūgēram, plup. ind. of **rēfūgīo**.

rē-fūgīo, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. [rē, "back"; fūgīo, "to flee"] *To flee back; to flee away, escape*.

Rēgīnus, i, m. *Reginus* (*Caius Antistius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul.

rēg-īo, īonis, f. [rēg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence) 1. *A direction, line*; ch. 46.—Adverbial expression: **ē rēgīōne**, *Over against, opposite*;—at ch. 35, alone;—at chh. 25, 36, 58 with follg. Gen.—2. *A region, district, tract of country*.—3.: a. *A region, territory*.—b. Plur.: *Lands, territories*; ch. 3.—4. *A region, quarter, locality, etc.*;—at ch. 45 in plur.

rēg-īus, īa, īum, adj. [rex, rēg-is, "a king"] ("Of, or belonging to, a rex"; hence) *Royal, regal*.

reg-num, ni, n. [rĕg-o, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *Sovereignty, supreme power.*—2. *A kingdom.*

rēlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rēlinquo*;—at ch. 62 *relicta erant* is 3. pers. plur. plup. ind. pass. of *rēlinquo*.

rē-linguo, liqui, lictum, linguēre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "behind"; *linguo*, "to leave"] *To leave behind, leave*;—at chh. 40, 49, 60 is folld. by a double Dat. as well as by Acc. of nearer Object. — Pass.: *rē-linguor*, lictus sum, *linqui*.

rēliquēram, **rēliquissem**, plup. ind. and subj. of *rēlinquo*.

rēliqui, perf. ind. of *rēlinquo*.

rēliqu-us, a, um, adj. [rĕ-linguo, through true root **RELIQU**] 1. *That is left or remains, remaining.*—2. *The remaining part, or rest, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined.*—3. *The rest, the remaining, the other.*—As Subst.: a. *rēliqui*, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*—b. *rēliqua*, ōrum, n. plur. *The remaining things.*—4. Of time: *That is left or remains, subsequent, future*; ch. 66.

rē-mānĕo, mansi, no sup., mānĕre, 2. v. n. [rĕ, "behind"; mānĕo, "to remain"] ("To stay, or remain, behind"; hence) 1. *To remain, continue.*

—2. With an adjective as predicate: *To remain, or continue*, in the state, or condition, denoted by the adj.; ch. 35.

Rēmi, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Remi*; a people of Gaul, whose country was situate in the neighbourhood of the modern Rheims. — 2. *The country of the Remi.*

rē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; *mitto*, "to send"] 1. *To send back.*—2. Folld. by Dat. of person: *To refer* a matter to a person; ch. 20, where *remittere* is the Inf. in oblique narrative.

rēmōtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *rēmōvēo*. — 2. Pa.: *Distant, remote*; ch. 1.

rē-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; *mōvēo*, "to move"] ("To move back"; hence) *To remove, dismiss, set aside, get rid of*; ch. 8. — Pass.: *rē-mōvēor*, mōtus sum, *mōvēri*.

rē-mus, mi, m. *An oar* [prob. for *ret-mus*; akin to *ῥη-περ-μων*, "an oar," as "the rowing thing"; fr. *ῥησσω*, "to row," through root *ῥησ* or *ῥητ*].

rēnuntiātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rēnuntiō*;—at ch. 33 *rēnuntiātum* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is perf. inf. pass. of *rēnuntiō*.

nuntio, nuntiāvi, nunti-
um, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [rě,
ack"]; nuntio, "to bring
rd"] 1. *To bring, or carry,*
ck word; *to report.*—2.
litical and Law t. t.: a. *To*
ste officially; to report,
clare, announce;—at ch. 5
ld. by Dat. of person, and
Objective clause.—b. *To*
clare elected;—at ch. 33
pass. constr.—Pass.: rē-
ntior, nuntiātus sum, nunti-

rē-pello, pūli, pulsum, pell-
e, 3. v. a. [rě, "back";
llo, "to drive"] *To drive*
ck or away; to repel, re-
ulse.—Pass.: rē-pellor, pul-
sum, pelli.

rēpent-e, adv. [rēpens, rē-
nt-is, "sudden"] *Suddenly,*
a sudden.

rēpent-inus, ina, inum,
j. [id.] ("Pertaining to the
pens"; hence) *Sudden, un-*
pected.

rē-pērio, pēri, pertum, pēr-
e, 4. v. a. [for rē-pārio; fr.
e, "again"; pārio, "to pro-
ce"] ("To produce again";
nce) 1. *To find.*—2. *To*
nd out, discover.—Pass.:

-pērior, pertus sum, pēriri.
re-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre,
v. a. [rě, "without force";
ēo, "to fill"] *To fill.*—
ss.: re-plēor, plētus sum,
ēri

replētus, a, um, adj.: 1. P.

perf. pass. of replēo.—2. Pa.:
With Abl. [§ 119, 1]: *Ab-*
undantly provided, or amply
supplied, with; ch. 56.

re-prēhendo, prēhendi, prē-
hensum, prēhendēre, 3. v. a.
[rě, "back"; prēhendo, "to
seize"] ("To seize and hold
back"; hence, "to check";
hence) *To blame, censure, find*
fault with, reprehend.

repressus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of reprīmo.

re-prīmo, pressi, pressum,
primēre, 3. v. a. [for re-prēmo;
fr. rě, "back"; prēmo, "to
press"] ("To press back";
hence) *To check, restrain.*—
Pass.: re-prīmor, pressus sum,
prīmi.

rēpugnans, ntis, P. pres. of
rēpugno.

rē-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnā-
tum, pugnāre, 1. v. n. [rě,
"against or in opposition";
pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight
against or in opposition";
hence) *To resist; to make, or*
offer, resistance; to defend
one's self.

rēpulsus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of rēpello.

rē-quīro, quīsīvi or quīsīi,
quīsītum, quīrēre, 3. v. a. [for
rē-quāro; fr. rě, "again";
quāro, "to seek"] ("To seek
again"; hence) 1. *To require,*
demand.—2. *To look in vain*
for, to miss; ch. 63.

res-rēi, f. ("That which is

spoken of"; hence) 1. : a. *A thing, matter*.—b. In connexion with an adj. to designate a thing, or matter, of which the particular nature is indicated by the adj. :—res frumentaria, (*a thing pertaining to corn*; i. e.) *corn, provisions*, ch. 3;—res familiaris, (*a thing pertaining to the family*; hence) *property*, ch. 64.—2. *An affair, business, circumstance*, etc.—3. With or without publica : a. *The commonwealth, republic, state*.—b. *Civil affairs or administration* [akin to ῥῆ-μα, fr. ῥέ-ω, "to speak"].

rescīdēram, plup. ind. of rescindo.

rescindendus, a, um, Gerundive of rescindo.

rē-scīdo, scīdi, scissum, scindēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "away"; scīdo, "to cut"] *To cut away or to pieces; to break down a bridge, etc.*

rēsēdisse, plup. inf. of rē-sīdo; ch. 64.

rēservātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēservo.

rē-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [rē, "back"; servo, "to keep"] *To keep back, reserve*.—Pass.: rē-servor, servātus sum, servāri.

rē-sīdēo, sēdi, no sup., sīdere, 2. v. n. [for rē-sēdēo; fr. rē, "back"; sēdēo, "to sit"] ("To sit back"; hence,

"to remain sitting"; hence, "to remain, reside" in a place, etc.; hence) *To remain, to remain behind, to be left*; ch. 73.

rēsīdēre, pres. inf. of rē-sīdēo; ch. 77.

rē-sīdo, sēdi, no sup., sīdere, v. n. [rē, "without force"; sīdo, "to settle"] ("To settle, or sit down," in a place; hence) *To sink, or settle, down; to subside, grow calm*; ch. 64.

rē-sisto, stīti, no sup., sistēre, 3. v. n. [rē; sisto, "to stand"] 1. [rē, "against"] ("To stand against"; hence) *To withstand, resist, oppose; to make opposition or resistance*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, α].—2. [rē, "back"] ("To stand back" in a place; hence) *To halt, stop*.

respīcīamus, 1. pers. plur. pres. subj. of respīcīo.

rē-spīcīo, spexi, spectrum, spīcēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-spēcīo; fr. rē, "without force"; spēcīo, "to look at"] ("To look at"; hence) With accessory notion of solicitude: *To look at with solicitude; to have a care for; to regard, consider, be mindful of*;—at ch. 77 respiciamus is the "Subjunctivus Adhortativus"; see interficīo.

respīcite, 2. pers. plur. pres. imperat. of respīcīo.

rē-spondēo, spōndi, sponsum, spondēre, 2. v. a. and n.

[rě, "in return"; spondĕo, "to promise solemnly"] ("To promise solemnly in return"; hence) *To answer, reply.*

respondi, perf. ind. of respondĕo.

restringus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of restringo.

restringendum, Gerund in *dum* fr. restringo; ch. 24; cf. [§ 141].

re-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguĕre, 3. v. a. [rě, "without force"; stinguo, "to extinguish"] *To extinguish, put out, quench*;—at ch. 24 used absolutely: ad restringendum, *for the purpose of extinguishing, or to extinguish, the flames.*—Pass.: re-stinguor, stinctus sum, stingui.

restiti, perf. ind. of rĕsisto.

rĕ-stitŭo, stitŭi, stitŭtum, stitŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-stătŭo; fr. rĕ, "again"; stătŭo, "to set up"] 1. *To set up again, to replace.*—2. Of a battle, etc.: *To renew, recommence.*—Pass.: rĕ-stitŭor, stitŭtus sum, stitŭi.

rĕtĭnendus, a, um, Gerundive of rĕtĭnĕo;—at ch. 54 supply esse as copula with retinendos eos.

rĕ-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnĕre, 2. v. a. [for rĕ-tĕnĕo; fr. rĕ, "back"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] 1. *To hold, or keep, back; to detain.*—2. *To restrain.*—

Pass.: rĕ-tĭnĕor, tentus sum, tĭnĕri.

rĕtĭnĭssem, plup. subj. of rĕtĭnĕo.

rĕ-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "away"; vello, "to pluck"] *To pluck or pull away; to tear apart or up.*—Pass.: rĕ-vellor, vulsus sum, velli.

rĕversŭrus, a, um, P. fut. of rĕvertor;—at ch. 66 rĕ-versŭros (supply esse [§ 158]) is fut. inf. of rĕvertor.

rĕvertĕrunt, rĕvertisse; see rĕvertor.

1. rĕverti, pres. inf. of rĕvertor; ch. 42.

2. rĕverti, perf. ind. of obso. rĕverto, whence rĕvertĕrunt and rĕvertisse are obtained; see rĕvertor.

rĕ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [rĕ, "back"; vertor, "to turn one's self"] ("To turn one's self back"; hence) *To return*;—at ch. 5 rovertuntur is fold. by domum, as Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—N.B. In the ante-Augustan age the perfect and its derivatives were commonly taken from a form re-verto; e.g. rĕvertĕrunt, ch. 82; rĕvertisse, ch. 5. The present tenses of reverto are critically certain in only two passages in two old authors.

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, vincĭre, 4. v. a. [rĕ, "back";

vinciō, "to bind"] *To bind, or fasten, back; to bind around or fast; to fasten together; to fasten.*—Pass.: rē-vinciōr, vinctus sum, vinci-iri.

rēvincus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēvinciōr.

rē-vōcō, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, l. v. a. [rē, "back"; vōcō, "to call"] *To call back, recall.*

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. rēg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king.*

Rhēnus, i, m. *The Rhenus* (now *Rhine*); a river between Gaul and Germany.

Rhōdānus, i, m. *The Rhodanus* (now *Rhone*); a river of Gaul [prob. a northern word, meaning "Swift-flower or Swift-passer"].

rōgātum, Supine in um fr. rōgo [§ 141, 5].

rōgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rōgo.

rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. *To ask, beg, request, etc.*—Pass.: rōgor, ātus sum, āri.

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome*; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman Empire;—at ch. 90 Romæ is Gen. of the name of a place [§ 121, B, a].—Hence, Rōm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—As

Subst.: Rōmāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Romans* [usually considered akin to ῥῶμη, "strength"; but perhaps connected with ῥέω, "to flow"; ῥεῦ-μα, "a stream or river"; akin to Sans. root SEU, "to flow"; and so, "The stream-or river-city"].

Rōmāni, ōrum; Rōmānus, a, um; see Rōma.

rāmor, ōris, m. *Report, common talk, rumour.*

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. rē-versus, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh.*

Rutēni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Rutēni*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul. — 2. *The country of the Rutēni.*

Rūtīlus, i, m. [rūtīlus, "red"] *Rutilus* (*Marcus Sempronius*); a Roman officer attached by Cæsar to the force under the command of Labiēnus; ch. 90.

sācer-dō-s, tis, comm. gen. [for sacer-da-(t)s; fr. sācer, sac(e)r-i, "sacred"; DA, root of do, "to give"] ("One giving himself, etc., to sacred things"; hence) *A priest; also, a priestess.*

sæp-e, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. sæp-is, "frequent"] *Frequently, often, oftentimes.*—Particular. adverbial ex-

pression: *sæpēnūmēro* (= *sæpe*; *nūmēro*, abl. of *nūmērus*, "number") *Oftentimes, frequently, over and over again.*
 Comp.: *sæp-ius*; Sup.: *sæp-issime*.

sæpēnūmēro; see *sæpe*.

sāgitta, æ, f. *An arrow.*

sāgitt-ārius, āriā, ārium, adj. [*sāgitt-u*, "an arrow"] *Of, or belonging to, an arrow; arrow-.*—As Subst.: *sāgitt-ārius*, ī, m. *A bowman, archer.*

saltus, ūs, m. *A forest-pasture, woodland, forest* [akin to *ἄλσος*, "a grove"].

sālū-s, tis, f. [for *salv-ts*; fr. *salv-ēo*, "to be well or in good health"] ("A being well," etc.; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety.*

sānātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *sāno*;—at ch. 29 *sānātūrum* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is fut. inf. of *sāno*.

sancīātur; see *sancio*.

sancio, *sanxi*, *sanctum*, *sancire*, 4. v. a. ("To render sacred"; hence) 1. *To confirm, ratify.*—2. Impers. pres. subj. pass.: *sancīātur*, *It should be confirmed*, etc.—Pass.: *sancior*, *sanctus sum*, *sanciri* [*SANO*, a strengthened form of root *SAC* (whence *sacer*, "sacred"), akin to Gr. *ἅγιος*, "holy"; Sans. root *YAJ*, "to worship (the deities) by sacrifices"].

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sanctissimus, a, um, sup. adj.; see *sanctus*.

sanctus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *sancio*.—2. Pa.: *Sacred, holy, hallowed.* (Comp.: *sanct-ior*); Sup.: *sanct-issimus*.

sanguis, *guinis*, m. *Blood* [akin to Sans. *asan* or *asani*].

sān-itas, *itātis*, f. [*sān-us*, "sound" in mind] ("The state, or condition, of the *sānus*"; hence) *Soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, sanity.*

sān-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*sān-us*, "sound" in health] ("To make *sanus*"; hence, "to heal, cure"; hence) *To remedy, correct, repair*, an error, etc.

Santōni, ōrum (also *Xantōnes*, um), m. plur. *The Santoni* (or *Xantones*); a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

sarc-ina, *inæ*, f. [*sarc-īo*, "to patch"] ("A patched thing"; hence) *A package*;—Plur.: *Baggage* of an army.

sāt-is, adj. and adv.: 1. Adj. indecl.: *Sufficient*;—at ch. 66 predicated of a clause.—2. Adv.: a. *Sufficiently, enough.*—b. With Adj.: *Moderately, tolerably, somewhat*; ch. 47.

sātis-fācīo, *fēci*, *factum*, *fācēre*, 3. v. n. [*sātis*, "sufficiently"; *fācīo*, "to do"] ("To do sufficiently"; hence) With

Q

Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To give satisfaction to*, whether by word or deed; *to make amends*; *to ask pardon of or apologize to a person offended*.

saxum, i, n.: 1. *A huge rough stone or fragment of rock*.—2. *Stone*.

scā-la, lā (mostly plur.), f. [for scand-la; fr. scand-o, "to mount"] ("The mounting thing"; hence) *A ladder, scaling-ladder*.

sciē-ter, adv. [for sciēnt-ter; fr. sciēns, sciēnt-is, in force of "skilled, expert"] ("After the manner of the sciēns"; hence) *In a skilled way, skilfully, expertly*:—eo sciēntius, by so much the more skilfully, etc., ch. 22.  Comp.: sciēnt-ius; (Sup.: sciēnt-issīme).

sciēnt-īa, īa, f. [sciēns, sciēnt-is, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *Knowledge, skill*.

sciēntius, comp. adv.; see sciēnter.

scorpīo, ōnis, m. ("A scorpion"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *A scorpion*; the name given to a military engine used for hurling darts, stones, and other missiles [σκορπίων].

scrōbis, is, m. and f. *A trench, pit*.

se (reduplicated sese), acc. and abl. sing. and plur. of *reflexive pron. sūi*.

sēco, ūi, tun, āre, 1. v. a. *To cut*.—Pass.: **sēcor**, tus sum, āri.

sēcum = cum se; see cum.

sēcund-um, prep. gov. acc. [sēcund-us, "following"]

("Following after"; hence) 1. *According to, in accordance with*.—2. *Of extension in space*: *By, along*; ch. 34.

sēc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sēqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) 1. *Second*.—2. *Favourable, propitious, fortunate*.—3. *Successful*.—4. *Of wind, tide, stream, etc.*: *Favourable, etc.*:—secundo flumine, (the stream being favourable; i. e.) *down the stream*; Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a]; ch. 60.  (Comp.: secund-ior); Sup.: sēcund-issīmus for meaning in 2, 3, and 4.

sēc-ūris, ūris, f. [sēc-o, "to cut"] ("The cutting thing"; hence) 1. *An axe, hatchet in general*.—2. *The axe carried by the Roman lictors in the bundle of fasces*.—3. *With reference to meaning in no. 2 above*: Plur.: *Authority, dominion, sovereignty*.—N.B. At ch. 77 sec-ūribus may be rendered either by the literal and proper meaning of no. 2, or by the figurative meaning of no. 3.

sēc-us, adv. [prob. for sēqu-us; fr. sēqu-or, "to follow"]

("Following"; hence, "less than something before mentioned"; hence, "otherwise"; hence) In Comp. with *nihilō* (*less by nothing*; i. e.) *none the less, nevertheless*; here *nihilō* is abl. of measure [§ 118]. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *sēc-ius*.

sēd, conj. [same word as *sed* = *sine*, "without"] ("Without or apart from"; hence) 1. *But, yet*:—*sēd enim, but indeed*.—2. *Moreover*.

sēdītō, *ōnis*, f. [acc. to some fr. *sēd* (= *sine*, which in composition has at times the force of "apart"; *ēo*, "to go," through root *ī*;—acc. to others fr. *sē* (= *sine*, in force of "apart" (see above); do, "to put"] ("A going apart";—"a putting apart"; hence) *Insurrection, mutiny, sedition*, whether political or military.—N.B. According to the view taken of the origin of the etymology, the division of the word will be either *sēd-īt-tō* or *sē-d-īt-tō*.

Segusiāvi (*Segusiāni*), *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Segusiavi* (or *Segusiani*); a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

sē-mī-ta, *tæ*, f. [prob. for *se-me-ta*; fr *sē*, "apart"; *mē-o*, "to go"] ("That which goes apart"; hence) *A by-way, path, etc.*

sem-per, adv. *Always* [akin

to Gr. *ὅμο-ος*, *ὅμο-οίος*, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same," also, "all, entire"].

Semprōnīus, *ī*, m. *Sempronius*; a Roman name; see *Rutīlus*.

sēn-ātus, *ātus*, m. [*sēnex*, *sēn-is*, "old man"] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate*; i. e. *the council, or assembly, of elders*;—at ch. 31 applied to the Roman senate; at ch. 32 to the senate of the *Ædūi*.

Senōnes, *um*, m. plur.: 1. *The Senones*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose capital was Agendicum (now Sens).—2. *The country of the Senones*.

sensēram, *sensisse*, plup. ind. and subj. of *sentīo*.

sentent-ia, *īæ*, f. [for *sentī-ent-ia*; fr. *sentīens*, *sentient-is*, "thinking"] 1. *A way of thinking; an opinion, view*.—2. *Purpose, determination*.

sentīo, *sensi*, *sensum*, *sentīre*, 4. v. a.: 1. *To perceive, observe, notice*.—2. *To feel, think, suppose, deem, judge*;—at ch. 44 with Adv.—3. *To observe, notice*.

sēpārā-tim, adv. [*sēpār-(a)-o*, "to separate"] ("By a separating"; hence) *Separately, apart*.

sē-pāro, *pārāvi*, *pārātum*, *pārāre*, 1. v. a. [*sē*, "apart"; *pāro*, "to put"] ("To put

apart or asunder"; hence) *To separate, sever, disjoin*, etc.
—Pass.: **sē-pāror**, pārātus sum, pārāri.

sept-em, num. adj. indecl. *Seven* [akin to *ἐπτ-δ*].

septen-trīo, trīōnis (more frequently plur.), m. [for sept-em-trīo; fr. septem, "seven"; trīo, "an ox," as that which is employed in tillage] ("The seven plough-oxen"; hence, "The seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles's Wain, also the Great and Little Bear"; hence) *The North Pole, the North*.—N.B. According to Max Müller (*Lectures on Language*, second series, pp. 364, 365) the Roman idea of "seven oxen" is untenable. He regards "trio" as having been originally "strio"; fr. Sans. root *STRI*, "to strew or scatter," and so "a strewer (of light)" —a descriptive term for a star. According to this view "sept-entriones" means "the seven stars."

sept-īmus, īma, īmum, num. adj. [sept-em, "seven"] *Seventh*.

sept-in-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [for sept-in-cent-i; fr. sept-em, "seven"; (in); cent-um, "a hundred"] *Seven hundred*.

sept-ŭā-ginta, num. adj. plur. indecl. ("Seven tens";

hence) *Seventy* [sept-em, "seven"; (ua); ginta = *κοῖτα* = "ten"].

Sēquāia, æ, m. *The Sē-quāna* (now the *Seine*); a river of Gaul.—Hence, (**Sē-quān-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sequani*.—As Subst.): **Sēquāni**, ōrum, m. plur.: a. *The Sēquāni*; i. e. *the people on the banks of the Sequana* (or *Seine*).—b. *The country, or territory, of the Sequani*.

Sēquāni, ōrum; see *Sē-quāna*.

sēquendi, Gerund in *di* fr. *sēquor*.

sēqu-or, ūtus (or sec-) sum, i, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To follow*.—2. *To follow in pursuit, to pursue*.—3. *To strive after, aim at, seek to obtain* [akin to Gr. *ἐπ-ομαι*; Sans. root *SACH*].

sēquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of *sēquor*.

servor, pres. subj. pass. of *servo*.

serv-īo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. n. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("To be a slave"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (4)]: *To devote one's self, etc., to; to have regard or care for; to pay attention to*.

serv-ītus, ītūtis, f. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("The state, or condition, of the *servus*"; hence) *Slavery, bondage, servitude, serfdom*.

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To protect, preserve, save, keep in safety.*—Pass.: **serv-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin either to *ἐρύ-ω*, *ἐρύ-ουαι*, “to draw or drag,” and *εἶ*, “to draw away or rescue” from an enemy, etc.; or to Sans. *sarv-a*, “whole, entire,” and *so*, “to make or keep whole”].

serv-us, i, m. (“One dragged away”; or “one kept whole,” i. e. unhurt in war, etc.; hence) *A slave, servant*;—at ch. 20 *servos* = *calones*; i. e. *soldiers’ servants* [prob. akin to Gr. *ἐρύ-ω*, “to drag”; or Sans. *sarv-a*, “whole”; see *servo*].

se-so; see *se*.

seu; see *sive*.

sēvēr-ītas, ītātis, f. [sēvēr-us, “strict, severe”] (“The quality of the *severus*”; hence) *Strictness, sternness, severity, rigour*; ch. 4.

sēvum, i, n. *Fat, grease*.

sex, num. adj. indecl. *Six* [ēξ].

sex-ā-gint-a, num. adj. indecl. [sex, “six”; (ā); ginta = *κοιτα* = “ten”] (“Six tens”; hence) *Sixty*.

sex-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [sex, “six”; cent-um, “a hundred”] *Six hundred*.

sex-dēcim (sometimes written *sēdēcim*), num. adj. indecl. [for *sex-dēcem*; fr. sex, “six”; dēcem, “ten”] *Six/een*.

Sextius, ii, m. *Sextius*: 1.

Marcus Sextius; one of Cæsar’s lieutenants; ch. 90.—2. Titus Sextius; one of Cæsar’s lieutenants; ch. 49.

sī, conj. *If* [εἰ].

sībi, dat. of reflexive pron. *sui*.

si-c, adv. [for *si-ce*, akin to *hic*, “this”; suffix *ce*] 1. *In this way, so, thus; in like manner.*—2. *In such a way or manner*:—*sic . . . ut, in such a way . . . that.*—3. *To such a degree, so much*:—*sic, ut, to such a degree, that.*

sic-ut, adv. [*sic*, “so”; *ut*, “as”] *So as, just as*.

signīficā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [signīfic(n)-o, “to signify”] (“A signifying”; hence) *A signal, intimation, etc.*

sign-ī-tiō-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *sign-ī-fāc-o*; fr. *sign-um*, “a sign”; (i) connecting vowel; *fāc-īo*, “to make”] (“To make signs”; hence) 1. *To show, point out, signify, intimate, make known.*—2. *Without nearer Object: To give intimation, to notify, etc.*;—at ch. 26 fold. by *Dut.* of person [§ 106, 2)] and *de c. Abl.*

signum, i, n. (“A mark, sign”; hence) 1. *A military standard or ensign.*—2. *A signal.*

sīlent-ium, īi, n. [sīlens, *silent-is*, “silent”] *A being silent; silence, stillness.*

silva, æ, f. *A wood, forest* [akin to ὕλη *Fη*].

silv-estris, estre, adj. [silv-a, "a wood"] ("Of, or belonging to, a *silva*"; hence) *Wooded, overgrown with woods, woody.*

sim, pres. subj. of sum.

sim-ilis, ile, adj. With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]; or with Gen. [Notes to Syntax, p. 136, E]: *Like, similar* [akin to Gr. ὁμοιος; and Sans. sam-a, in force of "like"].

simil-ītūdo, ītūdinis, f. [simil-is, "like"] ("The quality of the *similis*"; hence) *Likeness, similitude, similarity, resemblance.*

sim-ul, adv.: 1. *At once, at the same time.*—2. With or without ac or atque: *As soon as* [akin to Gr. ὁμοιος, "like"; Sans. sam-a, "same"].

simŭlā-tiō, tīōnis, f. [simŭl-(a)-o, "to feign"] ("A feigning"; hence) 1. *A feint, pretence, dissimulation.*—2. *An assumed appearance or character; the guise of something.*

si-n, conj. [shortened fr. sine; fr. si, "if"; ne, "not"] *If on the contrary, if however, but if.*

sincēr-e, adv. [sincēr-us, "sincere"] ("After the manner of the *sincērus*"; hence) *Sincerely, truthfully.*

sine, prep. gov. abl. [akin

to se, "apart; without"] *Without.*

singŭl-āris, āre, adj. [singŭl-i, "single"] ("Of, or belonging to, *singuli*"; hence, "alone" of its kind; hence) 1. *Single, individual, one at a time, one by one*; ch. 8. —2. *Remarkable, extraordinary.*

sin-gŭli, gŭlæ, gŭla (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj.: 1. *One by one, single.*—2. In adverbial force: *Individually, singly, alone.*—As Subst.: **singŭli**, ōrum, m. plur. *Persons, or men, singly or alone*; ch. 36 [akin to eis, év-ós, "one"].

sinister, tra, trum, adj. *Left*, as opp. to "right";—ab sinistro (supply cornu, fr. preceding clause), *on the left wing*, ch. 62.

si-qui, qua, quod (sometimes separately as two words, si qui, etc.), indef. pron. adj. [si, "if"; qui, "any"] *If any*; see nēqui, at end.

si-quis, quid (sometimes written as two words, si quis, etc.), indef. pron. subst. [si, "if"; quis, "any one"; quid, "anything"] *If any one, if anything*; see nēqui, at end.

sī-tus, tūs, m. [sī-no, "to place"] ("A being placed"; hence) *A situation, site.*

sī-ve (contr. seu), conj. [sī, "if"; vē, "or"] *Or if*:—sive

(seu) . . . sive (seu), *whether . . . or.*

sōl, **sōlis**, m. *The sun*:—**solis ortus**, *sun-rise*, ch. 41:—**solis occasus**, *sun-set*, ch. 80 [akin to Gr. ἥλιος; Sans. svar.]

sōlē-tium, **tīi**, n. [**sōl(a)-or**, “to console”] *A consoling; consolation, comfort, solace.*

sōlēam, pres. subj. of **sōlēo**.

sōl-ēo, **ītus sum**, **ēre**, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To be wont or accustomed; to be customary or usual.*

sollert-īa, **īæ**, f. [**sollers**, **sollert-is**, “clever”] (“The quality of the *sollers*”; hence) *Cleverness, skill, ability*;—at ch. 22 summæ **sollertīæ** is “Gen. of Quality” [§ 128].

sollīcītandus, a, um, Gerundive of **sollīcītō**.

sollīcītātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **sollīcītō**.

sollīcīt-o, **āvi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. [**sollīcīt-us**, “greatly moved or tossed”] (“To make *sollicitus*”; hence, “to agitate,” etc.; hence) In a bad sense: *To stir up, instigate, to something bad, tamper with*, etc.—Pass.: **sollīcīt-or**, **ātus sum**, **āri**.

sollīcīt-tūdo, **tūdīnis**, f. [for **sollīcīt-tūdo**; fr. **sollīcīt-us**, “anxious”] (“The state, or quality, of the *sollicitus*”; hence) *Anxiety, disquiet, sollicitude.*

1. **sōl-um**, i, n. [prob. fr.

root **SOL** = **SED** in **sēd-ēo**, “to sit”] (“That on which a thing is seated, placed,” etc.; hence, “the lowest part” of a thing; hence) 1. Of a ditch, fosse, etc.: *The bottom*.—2. *The ground, soil.*

2. **sōl-um**, adv. [**sōl-us**, “alone”] *Only, merely*:—non **solum** . . . **sed**, *not only . . . but*, ch. 54.

sōlus, a, um (Gen. **solius**; Dat. **solī**), adj.: 1. *Alone, only, sole*.—2. *The only one*, etc., *who*, etc.

sōn-us, i, m. [**sōn-o**, “to sound”] (“That which sounds”; hence) *A sound.*

spātium, **īi**, n.: 1. *Extent*.—2. *Distance, interval*.—3. In time: a. *Space, interval*.—b. *Duration, continuance* [σπαδίων, Æolic form of σπαδίων].

spēcī-es, **ēi**, f. [**spēcī-o**, “to see”] (“That which is seen”; hence) *Appearance, semblance.*

spec-to, **tāvi**, **tātum**, **tāre**, 1. v. a. and n. intens. [id.] 1. Act.: a. (“To look at”; hence) *To have in view, look out for, an opportunity, etc.*—b. *To regard*.—2. Neut.: Of localities, etc.: *To look, lie facing, be situate*, etc.; ch. 69.

spēr-o, **āvi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. *To hope, expect*;—often folld. by Objective clause [akin to Sans. root **SPRIH**, “to desire, long for”].

spē-s, ģi (Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for spē-s, fr. spē-o, "to hope"; as seen by spē-es, old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation*;—at ch. 63 summā spei is "Gen. of Quality" [§ 128]:—venire in spem, (*to come into the hope*; i. e.) *to arrive at the hope, to form the expectation*; cf. ch. 12.

spōliātum iri, fut. inf. pass. of spōliō.

spōlī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [spōlī-um, "that which is stripped off"] ("To strip, or deprive, of covering"; hence) 1. *To rob, plunder, pillage, spoil*.—2. With Abl. [§ 119, b]: *To despoil, or deprive, of, etc.*; ch. 66.—Pass.: **spōlī-or**, ātus sum, āri.

spon-tis, Gen., and **spon-te**, Abl. (fr. obsol. spons, of which no other than the foregoing cases are found), f. [for spond-tis and spond-te, from spond-ēo, "to pledge"] ("A pledging" one's self, etc.) Abl., with or without possessive pron.: *Of one's (my, thine, his, etc.) accord or free will; freely, spontaneously*; ch. 65.

stābīlīendi, Gerund in di fr. stābīlīo.

stābīl-īo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [stābīl-is, "that stands

firm"] ("To make *stabilis*"; hence) *To make firm; to fix firmly or securely; to keep steady*;—at ch. 73 without nearer Object.

stā-tim, adv. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("By a standing"; hence) *Immediately, at once, forthwith*.

stā-īo, tīōnis, f. [id.] ("A standing"; hence) Milit. t. t.: 1. *A post, outpost, station*.—2. Plur.: *A picket or guard; sentries or sentinels*; ch. 69.

stātū-o, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. [stātus, uncontr. gen. stātū-is, "a standing, or standing position"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence, "to put, place," etc.; hence) *To decide, resolve, fix, determine*;—at chh. 20, 33 folld. by Inf.;—at ch. 21 folld. by ut c. Subj.;—at ch. 75 folld. by Objective clause.

stā-tus, tūs, m. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("A standing"; hence) *State, circumstances, condition*.

stī-mūlus, mūli, m. [for stig-mūlus; see below] ("That which goads or pricks"; hence, "a goad" for driving cattle; hence) Milit. t. t.: *A stimulus*; i. e. *a pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, used for repelling hostile troops:—quos stī-mūlos nominabant, *which they*

named stimuli, ch. 73 [στίζω (= στίγ-σω), "to goad"].

stīpendī-āiūs, āiūs, āriūs, āriūm, adj. [stīpendī-um, "tribute"] ("Of, or belonging to, *stīpendium*"; hence) *Tributary*. —As Subst.: **stīpendiā-īi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The tributaries*; ch. 10.

stī-pond-īum, īi, n. [for stīp-pond-īum; fr. stīps, stīpis, in original force of "small coin" heaped up; pendo, "to pay"] ("A paying of *stīps*"; hence) *Tribute, impost, tax*, payable in money, as distinguished from *vectīgal*, which was paid in kind.

stīpes, ītis, m. *A log, post; a stock, or trunk, of a tree.*

strā-men(um), menti, n. [STRA, a root of ster-no, "to spread out"] ("The thing spread out"; hence) For animals: *A cloth, covering, rug, trappings*, etc.

stūdendus, a, um, Gerundive of stūdeō;—at ch. 14 stūdendum (supply esse [§ 158]) is used as an impersonal pass. verb [§ 144], and is folld. by Dat. [§ 107, d], and also by Abl. of manner [§§ 144, b; 113]:—omnibus modis huic rei stūdendum (esse), ut, *that by all means (it must be attended, i. e.) attention must be given to this thing, (viz.) that, etc.*

stūd-ēo, īi, no sup., ēre,

2. v. a. ("To be in haste" to do, etc., a thing; hence) With Dat. [§ 107]: 1. *To give heed or attention to*; ch. 4, 28.—2. *To be eager for, very desirous of* [akin to σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

stūd-īum, īi, n. [stūd-ēo, "to be eager"] 1. *Eagerness, eager desire*.—2. *Zeal, energy*.

stult-īiā, ītæ, f. [stultus, "foolish"] ("The quality of the *stultus*"; hence) *Foolishness, folly*.

sūb, prep. gov. acc. and abl.: 1. With Acc.: a. *Under, below, beneath*.—b. *Near, close to*.—c. Of time: *At the approach of, towards, about*.—2. With Abl.: a. *Under, beneath*.—b. Of lofty things, or things in a high situation: *Below, beneath, at the foot of*.—c. Of time: *In, during, at* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό, Sans. *up-a*].

sūbactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sūbīgo.

sub-dōl-us, a, um, adj. [sūb, in force of "somewhat, slightly"; dōl-us, "craft"] ("Having *dōlus* slightly"; hence) *Somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, deceptive*.

sūb-ēo, īvi or īi, ītūm, īre, v. a. [sūb, "under"; ēo, "to go"] ("To go under"; hence) 1. *To enter*.—2. *To advance, approach, come up or onwards*; ch. 85.—3. *To submit to, tolerate, etc.*

sūbēundus, a, um, Ger-

undive of sŭběo;—at ch. 78 | sŭběundam is used in "Attributive construction" [§ 144, 2]; cf. sŭběo, no. 3.

sŭb-ĭgo, ěgi, actum, ĭgěre, 3. v. a. [for sŭb-āgo; fr. sŭb, "under, beneath"; āgo, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion under or beneath"; hence, "to bring under, get under"; hence) *To subjugate, subdue*. — Pass.: sŭb-ĭgor, actus sum, ĭgi.

sŭbĭre, pres. inf. of sŭběo.

sŭbĭt-o, adv. [sŭbĭt-us, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden*.

sŭbĭ-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sŭb-ěo, "to come on," through true root SUBĪ] ("That has come on" suddenly; hence) *Sudden, unexpected*.

subjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subjĭcio;—at ch. 1 subjectos (supply esse [§ 158]) is perf. inf. pass. of subjĭcio.

sub-jĭcio, jĕci, jectum, jĭc-ěre, 3. v. a. [for sub-jācio; fr. sŭb, "under"; jācio, "to throw"] 1. *To throw, place, or bring under or beneath*.—2. *To expose to peril, etc.*—3. With Dat. [§ 106, (4)] or [§ 106, a]: a. *To subject to, to make subject to*.—b. With personal pron. or pass. in reflexive force: *To place one's self, etc., under; to submit*; ch. 1. — Pass.: **sub-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

sublātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tollo.

sublĕvātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sublĕvo.

sub-lĕvo, lĕvāvi, lĕvātum, lĕvāre, 1. v. a. [sŭb, "from beneath"; lĕvo, "to lift up"] ("To lift up from beneath"; hence) 1. *To raise, or hold, up*.—2. *To assist, aid*.—Pass.:

sub-lĕvor, lĕvātus sum, lĕvāri.

sublĭca, æ, f. ("A stake or pile" driven into the ground; hence) *A pile for a bridge*.
sub-lŭo, no perf., lŭtum, lŭěre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "beneath"; lŭo, "to wash or bathe"] ("To wash, or bathe, beneath or underneath"; hence) Of rivers, etc., as Subject: *To wash the foot of, to flow along the base of, a hill, etc.*; ch. 69.

submitto; see summitto.

sub-sĕquor, sĕquŭtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [sŭb, "close after"; sĕquor, "to follow"] *To follow close after*.

sub-sĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for sub-sĕd-ĭum; fr. sŭb, "behind"; sĕd-ěo, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind"—"that which sits behind"; hence) 1. Of troops, etc.: *A body of reserve; the reserves*.—2. *A support*; i.e. a body of soldiers sent to give aid to those hard pressed by the enemy.—3. *Aid, assistance, succour*.

sub-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "from

below"; trāho, "to draw"]
To draw from below, to draw away from beneath, to withdraw, draw off.

subvec-tio, tñōis, f. [for subveh-tio; fr. subvēh-o, in force of "to carry, convey"]
A carrying, conveying, transporting; conveyance.

sub-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. [süb, "behind"; vēnio, "to come"] ("To come behind"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, 3]: Military term: *To come to the aid of; to aid, succour.*

suc - cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. süb; cēdo, "to go or come"] 1. [süb, "behind"] ("To go, or come, behind"; hence) a. With Dat. [§ 106, 1]: *To come after, or in the place of; to succeed, etc.* — b. With things as Subject: *To go on well, be successful, prosper, succeed*; ch. 26. — 2. [süb, "towards"] ("To go, or come, towards"; hence) *To advance, approach, draw on-wards, etc.*; ch. 81.

suc-cen-do, di, sum, dēre, 3 v. a.: 1. *To set on fire below or at the bottom, to fire below.* — 2. *To set on fire, to fire, to set fire to.* — Pass.: **suc-cen-dor**, sus sum, di [for sub-can-do; fr. süb, "below"; root CAN, akin to Gr. κά-ω, καί-ω, "to light, kindle"].

suc-cumbo, cübui, cübütum, cumbere, 3. v. n. [for sub-cumbo; fr. süb, "under"; cumbo, "to lie down"] ("To lie down under"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To be overcome by, to succumb to*; ch. 86.

suc-curro, curri and cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [for sub-curro; fr. süb, "towards"; curro, "to run"] ("To run towards"; hence) With accessory notion of help: With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To aid, relieve, assist, succour, etc.*; — at ch. 80 folld. also by Abl.

südes (Nom. not found), is, f *A stake, pile.*

süd-or, öris, m. [süd-o, "to sweat"] ("A sweating"; hence, "sweat, perspiration"; hence) Cause for effect: *Toil, severe labour, fatigue*; ch. 8.

suf-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. and n. [for sub-facio; fr. süb, "under"; facio, "to make"] 1. Act.: ("To make, or cause, to be under"; hence) *To give, afford, supply, furnish.* — 2. Neut. (obtained from meaning of no. 1 above): ("To be supplied with something"; hence) *To be sufficient, to suffice.* — N.B. The word occurs in this Book of Cæsar only at ch. 20, and in the force of no. 2. The act. force is given for the purpose of tracing the meaning.

suffrag-ŷum, ŷi, n. [suffrag-or, "to vote for"] ("A voting for" a person, etc.; hence) *A vote, suffrage.*

1. **sūi**, sibi, se (reduplicated sese), pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of, etc., himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

2. **sūi**, ōrum; see **sūs**.

Sulpitius, ŷi, m. *Sulpitius (Publius)*; one of Cæsar's lieutenants.

sum, fūi, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be.*—2. With Gen. [§ 127, b]: *To be the property of; to belong to, to consist of;* chh. 38, 27.—3. In third person sing. or plur. with Dat. [§ 107, c]: *To belong, or pertain, to a person, etc.; or rendering the Dat. as Subject, To have.*—

4. With Dat. of thing and Dat. of person [§ 108]: *To be (for) something to a person:—ut sint reliquis documento, in order that they may be (for) a lesson (of warning) to the rest,* ch. 4:—*præsidio impeditentis esse, to be (for) a protection to the baggage,* ch. 57; cf., also, ch. 15.—

5. Phrases: a. *Usui esse ad, To be (for a use, i. e.) useful, or advantageous, for something;* ch. 11.—b. *Usui esse, with Dat. of person: To be (for a use, i. e.) useful, or advantageous, to a person;* ch. 55.—6. As copula and predicate: *To be, exist,* etc.;

ch. 38 [in pres. tenses akin to $\epsilon\sigma\mu = \epsilon\iota\mu\iota$, and to Sans. root as , "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to $\phi\upsilon\omega$, $\phi\upsilon\mu\iota$, and Sans. root bhū , "to be"].

summ-a, æ, f. [summ-na, "highest"] ("That which is highest," etc.; hence) *The whole of anything, as opp. to a part:—summa imperii, the chief or sole command,* ch. 20, etc.:—*summa victoriæ, the whole (credit) of the victory,* ch. 21.

sum-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [for submitto; fr. *sūb*, "without force"; mitto, "to send"] *To send, or despatch, to;—at* chh. 13, 70 folld. by Dat. of person [§ 106, a; or § 107];—*at* ch. 81 folld. by double Dat. [§ 108].

summōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **summōvēo**.

sum-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [for submōvēo; fr. *sūb*, "from beneath"; mōvēo, "to move"] ("To move from beneath"; hence) 1. *To remove.*—2. *To drive off or away.*—Pass.: **sum**-mōvēor, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

summōvi, perf. ind. of **sum**-mōvēo.

summus, a, um; see **sūp̄r**-us.

sū-mo, mpsi, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. *sūb*-ēmo;

fr. sũb, "up"; ěmo, "to take"]
To take, take away.

sũpĕrāscent, for **sũpĕrāv-**
issent, 3. pers. plur. plup.
 subj. of **sũpĕro**.

sũpĕrior, us; see **sũpĕrus**.

sũpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
 v. a. [**sũper**, "above"] ("To
 rise above"; hence) 1. *To*
surpass, excel, prove superior
to.—2. *To conquer, overcome,*
vanquish, etc.

sũpĕr-us, a, um, adj. [**sũper**,
 "above"] (1. Pos.: "That is
 above; on high").—2. Comp.:
sũpĕrior, us: a. Of locality:
Higher, upper.—b. Of time:
Former, preceding.—c. *Super-*
ior, etc.—3. Sup.: **summus**,
 a, um: a. Of locality: (a)
Highest.—As Subst.: **summ-**
um, i, n. *The highest part;*
the end, extremity:—ab
 summo, *at the end or ex-*
trimity, ch. 73.—(b) *The*
highest part of that denoted
by the substantive to which
it is in attribution.—b. Of
 degree, etc.: *Highest, ut-*
most, greatest, very great:—
 summæ sollertię, *of the great-*
est skill, ch. 22; "Gen. of
 Quality" [§ 128]:—**summus**
 dux, *a consummate general*,
 ch. 21:—**summā vi**, *with their*
utmost strength, with all
their might, ch. 73.—c. In
 rank: *Highest, chief, prin-*
cipal; ch. 33.

sũp-pĕto, pĕtĭvi or pĕtĭi,

pĕtĭtum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. n. [for
 sub-pĕto; fr. sũb, "near";
 pĕto, "to go to"] ("To go
 near to"; hence) 1. *To be at*
hand, to be present.—2. *To*
be sufficient;—at ch. 77 used
 absolutely;—at ch. 14 folld.
 by Dat. [§ 106, a; or § 107].

sũplĕ-mentum, menti, n.
 [sũplĕ-o, "to fill up"]
 ("That which fills up";
 hence, "a supply, supple-
 ment"; hence) Milit. t. t.:
Reinforcements; chh. 7, 57.

sũplĕcā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [sũ-
 plĕc(a)-o, "to supplicate"]
 ("A supplicating"; hence)
 Religious t. t.: *A public*
prayer or thanksgiving;—at
 ch. 90 decreed by the senate
 for Cæsar's victories in Gaul,
 and continued for twenty
 days.

sũplĕc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [sũplĕc-
 o, "to kneel down"] ("A
 kneeling down" for the pur-
 pose of punishment; hence)
Punishment.

supportandus, a, um, Ger-
 undive of supporto.

sũp-porto, portāvi, port-
 ātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for
 sub-porto; fr. sũb, "up to,
 up"; porto, "to carry"] *To*
carry or bring up to or up;
to convey.

supra, adv. and prep. [con-
 tracted fr. original form sũp-
 ĕrā, adverbial abl. of **sũpĕrus**]
 ("On the upper side"; hence)

1. Adv.: *Above*.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Above*.

suscēpisse, perf. inf. of **suscipio**.

susceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **suscipio**.

suscipiens, a, um, Gerundive of **suscipio**.

sus-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, 3. v. a. [for subs-cāpio; fr. subs (= sūb), "from beneath"; cāpio, "to take"] ("To take, or lay hold of, from beneath"; hence, "to take or lift up"; hence) *To undertake*.—Pass.: **sus-cipior**, ceptus sum, cīpi.

suspicio-io, ōnis, f. [suspicio, "to suspect"] *Suspicion*.

sustinendus, a, um, Gerundive of **sustinēo**.

sus-tinēo, tīnui, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. [for subs-tēnēo; fr. subs (= sūb), "upwards, up"; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards or up"; hence) 1. *To support, sustain, maintain*.—2. *To support, endure, sustain, bear up against*.—3. *To check, restrain, withstand*.—4. Of an attack, etc.: *To withstand, hold up against*.

sū-us, a, um, possess. pron. [sū-i] *Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.); his, etc., own*.—As Subst.: **sūi**, ōrum, m. plur.: a. *His men or soldiers; his friends; his followers*; cf. chh. 4, 9, 10, 13, etc.—b. *Their men or soldiers*;

their friends or countrymen; cf. chh. 12, 40, etc.

tābernā-cūlum, cūli, n. [tāberna, uncontr. Gen. tābernā-i, "a hut"] ("That which serves for a *taberna*"; hence) *A tent*.

tālēa, æ, f. *A rod, bar, etc., whether of wood or metal*.

tā-lis, le, adj. *Of such a kind; such* [prob. akin to a demonstr. pron. root **to**, "this," and Gr. article τός].

tam, adv. [prob. akin to tā-lis] 1. With Adj. to increase their force: *So, so very*.—2. As a correlative to *quam*: *So, so much*.

tāmen, adv. [prob. a lengthened form of *tam*] ("In so far," with adversative qualification) *For all that, notwithstanding, nevertheless, however, still, yet*;—at ch. 36 *tāmen* introduces a clause qualifying that ending with *circumcisis*, some few lines before.

tām-etsi, conj. [contr. fr. *tāmen-etsi*; fr. *tāmen*, "notwithstanding"; *etsi*, "though"] *Notwithstanding though or that; although*.

tantū-lus, la, lum, adj. dim. [for *tantō-lus*; fr. *tantus*, uncontr. gen. *tant(o)-i*, "so little"] *So little or small*.

tant-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of *tant-us*, "so much"] 1. *So much, so greatly, so*

far:—*tantum* . . . *quantum*, *so much . . . as*; *so far . . . as*.—2. *Only, merely, alone*.

tantun-ċem, adv. [for *tantum-dem*, adverbial neut. of *tantus-dem* (= *tantus*, "so much"; demonstr. suffix *dem*) "just so much or great"] *Just so, or as, much*; *just so, or as, far*:—*tantundem* . . . *quantum, just so far . . . as*, ch. 62.

tant-us, a, um, adj.: 1. Of size, etc.: *So great, so large*.—2. Of degree: *So great*; ch. 1.—Adverbial expression: *tanto opere*, (*with so great labour*; i. e.) *so greatly, so much*, ch. 52; see *quantus*, no. 1 [akin to Sans. *tāvant*, "so much"].

tard-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*tard-us*, "slow"] ("To render *tardus*"; hence) *To impede, present a hindrance or obstacle to, check, retard, delay*.—Pass.: *tard-or*, ātus sum, āri.

tec-tum, ti, n. [for *teg-tum*; fr. *teg-o*, "to cover"] ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. *The roof of a building*.—2. *A building as covered by a roof*.—3. *A house, dwelling, abode*.

tectus, a, um, 1. perf. pass. of *teg-o*.

tēgo, texti, tectum, tegēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To cover*.—2. *To hide, conceal*.—3. *To protect, defend*.—Pass.: *tēgor*, tectus

sum, tēgi [akin to Gr. *στέγω*; Sans. root *STHAG*, "to cover"].

tēg-umentum, ūmenti, n. [*tēg-o*, "to cover"] ("That which covers"; hence) *A covering, cover*.

tē-um, i, n. *A weapon*, whether for hurling or for close quarters [commonly referred to *τῆλε*, "afar off"; but rather for *tend-lum*, fr. *tend-o*, "to hurl or launch"; and so, "that which is hurled or launched"].

tēmēr-e, adv. [obsol. *tēmēr-us*, "despising"] ("After the manner of the *temerus*"; hence) *Rashly, inconsiderately*.

tēmōr-ītas, itātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *temerus*"; hence) *Rashness*.

tempes-tas, tātis, f. [for *temper-tas*; fr. *tempus*, old gen. *tempēr-is*, as proved by existing adverbial abl. *tempēr-i*] ("The state, or condition, of *tempus*"; hence) 1. *Season, time*.—2. Of weather: In a bad sense: *Storm, tempest, bad weather*.

tem-pus, pōris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," etc.; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) 1. *Time in general*.—2. *Season, time*; — at ch. 8 *durissimo tempore* is Abl. of time "when" [§ 120] [root *TEM*, akin to *τέμνω*, "to cut"]

tendo, tētendi, tensum or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. *To stretch out or forth; to extend*: — tendēre *manūs*, *to stretch out their hands*, i. e. by way of supplication, ch. 40 [akin to *τεν*, root of *τελω*, "to extend"].

tēn-ebraē, ebrārum, f. plur. *Darkness* [akin to Sans. *tamas*, "darkness"].

tēn-ēo, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To hold; to have in one's possession*.—2. Of a place, etc.: *To hold, occupy*.—Pass.: **tēn-ēor**, tus sum, ēri.

tentandus, a, um, Gerundive of *tento*; —at ch. 4 *tentandam* (supply *esse* [§ 158]) is used in attributive force [§ 144, 2].

ten'ā-ūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *tento*; —at ch. 64 supply *esse* with *tentaturum* [§ 158].

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [tēn-ēo, "to hold"] ("To hold greatly"; hence, "to handle, feel," etc.; hence) 1. *To try, make trial of, put to the test*.—2. *To make an attempt upon a place, etc.; to attack, assail*.—3. *To attempt, try, endeavour*.—4. *To try, prove, put to the test*.—Pass.: **ten-tor**, tātus sum, tātī.

tēnū-xtas, xtātis, f. [tēnū-is, in force of "of small means, poor"] ("The state, or condition, of the tēnūis"; hence)

Small means or resources; poverty; ch. 17.

ter, num. adv. [tres, tr-ium (with *e* inserted), "three"] *Three times, thrice*.

tēr-es, ētis, adj. [tēr-o, "to rub"] ("Rubbed, rubbed off"; hence) *Rounded off, round, smooth*; —at ch. 73 the words *femīnis crassitudine*, *of the thickness of (a man's) thigh*, show that the adj. *tēres* cannot here be rendered by "slender".

tergum, i, n. *The back*, whether of men or beasts: —terga vertēre, *to turn the backs*, i. e. *to take to flight, to flee*; —post tergum, (*behind the back*, i. e.) *in the rear*.

ter-ni, nā, nā, num. distrib. adj. [tres, t(e)r-ium, "three"] *Three each, three apiece*; —at ch. 75 supply *millia* with *terna*.

ter-ra, rā, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth*, as such.—2. *The earth, soil, ground*.—3. Plur.: *Lands, regions*, etc.; ch. 77: —orbis terrārum, (*the circle of lands*, i. e.) *the world*, ch. 29 [prob. akin to Gr. *τέρ-σομαι*, "to be, or become, dry"; Sans. *roct* TRISH, "to thirst"].

terrendus, a, um, Gerundive of *terrēo*; —at ch. 84 *terrendos* is used in Gerundive attraction [§ 143].

terr-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2.

v. a. *To frighten, terrify*.—
Pass.: **terr-ōor**, ūtus sum, ēri
[akiu to Sans. root **TRAS**, “to
tremble”; in causative force,
“to cause to tremble”].

terr-īto, itāvi, itātum, itāre,
1. v. a. intens. [terr-ēo, “to
frighten”] *To frighten much
or greatly; to affright, terrify*.

terr-or, ōris, m. [terr-ēo,
“to frighten”] *Affright,
alarm, terror*.

ter-iūs, tīa, tīum, adj.
[tres, t(e)r-ium, “three”]
[“Pertaining to tres”; hence]
The third.

testis, is, comm. gen. *A
witness*.

test-ūdo, ūdīnis, f. [test-a,
“a shell”] (“The having a
shell”;—“the one having a
shell”; hence, “a tortoise”;
hence) Military term: *A test-
udo*; i.e.: 1. *A covering,
shed, or pent-house*, used for
sheltering soldiers engaged
in working a battering-ram.
From the head of the ram be-
ing projected and then drawn
under cover, the machine was
called “testudo,” or “the tor-
toise.”—2. The name “test-
udo” was also given to a body
of soldiers who, formed in a
compact mass, and with their
shields overlapping each other
like the scales of a tortoise,
advanced to the attack of a
place, or defended themselves
in the field against the enemy.

Galic War, Book VII.

Teutomātus, i, m. *Teulo-
matus*; a son of Ollivico,
and king of the Nitiobriges;
ch. 31, etc.

Teutōnes, um; **Teutōni**,
ōrum, m. plur. *The Teutones
or Teutoni*; a powerful Germ-
an tribe, who from about B.C.
113 ravaged Gaul for a long
time. In B.C. 102 they were
defeated by C. Marius in a
great battle near Aquæ Sexti-
æ (now Aix), when according
to the most moderate accounts
a hundred thousand of them
were slain, and eight hun-
dred thousand or more taken
prisoners. A body of six
thousand are said to have alone
survived the carnage. These
settled in Gaul, and became
the ancestors of the Aduatuci.
texi, perf. ind. of tēgo.

tīmens, ntis, P. pres. of tīm-
ēo.—As Subst.: **tīmentes**,
ium, m. plur. *Those who are
afraid, the timid*; ch. 7.

tīmēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2.
v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: *To be
afraid of; to fear*.—2. Neut.:
*To be afraid, to fear, enter-
tain fear, to be apprehen-
sive*.

tīm-or, ōris, m. [tīm-ēo,
“to fear”] (“A fearing”;
hence) *Fear, dread, terror*.

Tītus, i, m. *Titus*; a Roman
name.

tō.ōrandus, a, um, Ger-
undive of tōlēro.

R

tōl-ēro, ērāvi, ērātum, ēr-āre, 1. v. a. [root TOL; see tollo] 1. *To bear, endure, hold out.*—Impers. pres. inf. pass. **tōlērari**, *To be held out*; ch. 71, where the editions vary between *tolerari* (pass.), and *tolerāre* (act.) without nearer Object.—2. *To support, sustain, preserve, etc.*; ch. 77.—Pass.: **tōl-ēror**, ērātus sum, ērāri.

tollendus, a, um, Gerundive of tollo;—at ch. 14 tollendam is used in Gerundive attraction [§ 143].

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, toll-ēre [root TOL, whence tūli; see fēro] 1. *Of a shout, etc.: To raise, set up.*—2. *Of booty, etc.: To carry off.*—3. *To take away, remove.*—Pass.: **tollor**, sublātus sum, tolli.

Tōlōs-ātes, ātium, m. plur. [Tōlōs-a, "Tolosa" (now Toulouse)] *The people of Tolosa, the Tolosates.*

tor-mentum, menti, n. [for torqu-mentum; fr. torqu-ēo] 1. [torquēo, "to twist"] ("The twisted thing"; hence) *A cord, rope*; ch. 22.—2. [torquēo, "to hurl"] ("The hurling thing"; hence) *A military engine for hurling missiles*; ch. 41.—3. [torquēo, "to torture"] ("The torturing thing"; hence, "a rack," as an instrument of torture; hence) *Torture, torment*:—

omnibus tormentis, *with all (kinds of) tortures*; ch. 4.

tot, num. adj. indecl. *So many*.

tōt-īdem, num. adj. indecl. [tot, "so many"] *Just so many, just as many.*

tō-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Increased"; hence) 1. *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety).—2. In adverbial force: *Wholly, entirely* [akin to Sans. root TV, "to increase"].

trab-s, is, f. *A beam, timber* [akin to τράν-ηξ, "a beam"].

trādīdi, perf. ind. of trādo.

trādītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of trādo.

tiā-do, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [trā (sometimes in composition before a consonant = trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across or over"; hence) 1. *To hand over, pass along*; ch. 25.—

2. *To give up, deliver up, surrender*; ch. 12.—3. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To give, or deliver, up one's self, etc.; to surrender one's self, etc.; to surrender*; ch. 37, etc.—4. *Of a report, etc.: To pass onwards or on.*—5. *Of authority, command, etc.: To hand over, commit, entrust.*—6. *To hand down, transmit.*—7. *To deliver by teaching; to propound, teach.*—8. *To commit, entrust, con-*

fide to a person for the purpose of protection, etc.—Pass.: **trādor**, dītus sum, di.

trā-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [trā (= trans, see trādo), “across”; dūco, “to lead”] 1. *To lead across or over*;—at ch. 45 trādūcit is the Historic present.—2. *To bring over, draw over to a person's, etc., side.*—Pass.: **trā-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

trāductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of trādūco.

trājectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of trājīcio.

trā-jīcio, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for trā-jācio; fr. trā (= trans, see trādo), “through”; jācio, “to throw”] (“To throw through”; hence) *To pierce*.—Pass.: **trā-jīcor**, jectus sum, jīci.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root **trī**, “to pass over”].

Trans-alp-inus, īna, īnum, adj. [trans, “across”; Alp-es, “the Alps”] *That is, or lies, on the other side of, or beyond, the Alps; Transalpine.*

tran-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendere, 3. v. a. [for trans-scando; fr. trans, “across”; scando, “to climb”] *To climb across or over; to pass, or get, over.*

trans-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. a. irreg. [trans, “across”];

ēo, “to go”] *To go across a thing; to cross, or pass, over.*

—Pass.: **trans-ēor**, ītus sum, īri.

trans-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [trans, “beyond”; fēro, “to bear or carry”] 1. *To bear, or carry, beyond; to carry over.*—2. *To transfer.*—Pass.: **trans-fēror**, lātus sum, ferri.

trans-figo, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. [trans, “through”; figo, “to fix; to pierce”] *To pierce through, transfix.*—Pass.: **trans-figor**, fixus sum, figi.

transfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transfigo.

trans-fōdīo, fōdi, fossum, fōdere, 3. v. a. [trans, “through”; fōdīo, “to dig”; hence, “to pierce”] *To pierce through; to run through with a weapon, etc.; to impale.*—Pass.: **trans-fōdīor**, fossus sum, fōdi.

trans-grādīor, gressus sum, grādi, 3. v. dep. [for trans-grādīor; fr. trans, “across”; grādīor, “to step”] 1. *To step across*; ch. 25.—2. *To cross over, to cross*; ch. 46.

transgressus, a, um, P. perf. of transgrādīor.

transīre, tranīri, pres. inf. act. and pass. of transēo.

transīsem, for transīissem, plup. subj. of transēo.

transī-tus, tūs, m. [trans-

ĕo, "to go across," through
true root TRANSI] *A crossing
over a passage.*

translātus, a, um, P.
perf. pass. of transfēro;—at
ch. 8 translātum (supply esse
[§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass.
of transfēro.

trans-mitto, mīsi, missum,
mittēre, 3. v. a. [trans, "a-
cross"; mitto, "to send"]
To send across.—N.B. When
two or more Subjects in the
singular and denoting things
precede a verb, the verb is
put in the singular if the
things are regarded as collec-
tively denoting a simple idea:
hence at ch. 62 *exercitus
equitatusque* (which refer to
the army and cavalry as such,
and not to the men compos-
ing them) have the verb *trans-
mittitur* in the sing.—Pass.:
trans-mittor, missus sum,
mitti.

transportātus, a, um, P.
perf. pass. of transporto;—at
ch. 62 erant transportati is
plup. ind. pass. of transporto.

trans-porto, portāvi, port-
ātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [trans,
"across"; porto, "to carry"]
*To carry, or convey, across;
to transport.*—Pass.: trans-
portor, portātus sum, port-
āri.

Trebonius, īi, m. *Trebonius
(Caius); one of Cæsar's lieu-
tenants in Britain.*

trē-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj.
[for trī-cent-i; fr. tres, trī-um,
"three"; cent-um, "a hun-
dred"] *Three hundred.*

tres, tria (Gen. triūm), num.
adj. *Three*;—at ch. 73 tres
belongs to pēdes, not to scrobes
[τρεῖς, τρία].

Trēviri, ōrum, m.: 1. *The
Treviri*; a people of Gallia
Belgica.—2. *The country of
the Treviri.*

tria, neut. nom. and acc. of
tres.

trib-ūnus, ūni, m. [trib-us,
"a tribe"] ("One pertaining
to a *tribus*"; hence) *A trib-
une.*

trib-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūēre, 3.
v. a.: 1. *To give, bestow,
grant, etc.*—2. *To assign,
ascribe, attribute.*

tribus, dat. and abl. plur.
of tres.

trī-d-ūm, ūi, n. [for trī-
dī-vum; fr. tres, trī-um,
"three"; dī-es, "a day"]
("A thing pertaining to three
days"; hence) *A space of three
days; three days*;—at ch. 11
triduo is Abl. of time "when"
[§ 120].

trī-ginta, num. adj. indecl.
("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty*
[tres, trī-um, "three"; ginta
= κοῦτα = "ten"].

trī-ni, nā, na, num. distrib.
adj. [tres, trī-um, "three"]
Three each, three:—trina
castra, three separate camps.

Trinobantes, um, m. plur. *The Trinobantes*; a people of Britain.

tripartit-o, **tripertit-o**, adv. [tripartit-us, "divided into three parts"] *In three parts or divisions.*

tripertito; see tripartito.

trium, gen. plur. of tres.

truncus, i, m. *The trunk, or stem, of a tree.*

tu (Gen., tui; Dat., tibi;—Plur., vos, vestrum or vestri, vobis), pron. pers. *Thou, you* [τύ, Doric form of σύ].

tüb-a, æ, f. [akin to түb-us, "a tube"] *A trumpet with a straight tube, used by the Roman infantry; the trumpet of the cavalry was termed lituus.*

tüendus, a, um, Gerundive of tüeor;—at ch. 11 tuendi is used in Gerundive attraction [§ 143].

tü-eor, itus sum, eri, 2. v. dep. ("To look upon"; hence, with accessory notion of care or protection) *To protect, defend.*

tüli, perf. ind. of fero.

Tullius, ii, m. *Tullius*; the nomen, or family name, of Quintus Tullius Cicero; ch. 90.

tum, adv.: 1. *At that time; then.*—2. *In a series, etc.: Then, in the next place.*—

3. For quum . . . tum, see quum [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. τό].

tümultü-o, ävi, ätum, äie, 1. v. n. [tümultus, (uncontr. gen.) tümultü-is, "tumult"]

1. *To make a tumult; to be in bustle or confusion.*—2. Impers. pres. inf. pass.: tüm-ultüäri, *That a tumult is being made; that there is bustle or confusion*;—at ch. 61 tumultuäri is the Subject of nuntiatür [§§ 156, (2); 157].—N.B. The form tumultuor, dep., is more commonly found.

tümultüös-e, adj. [tüm-ultüös-us, "full of bustle"] ("After the manner of the *tumultuösus*"; hence) *With bustle or confusion; tumultuously.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: tüm-ultüös-ius; (Sup.: tümultüös-issime).

tümultüösius, comp. adv.; see tümultüöse.

tüm-ultus, ultus, m. [prob. akin to tüm-ëo, "to swell"] ("A swelling"; hence, "disturbance or disquietude" of the mind, etc.; hence) *Uproar, disturbance, bustle, commotion, tumult.*

tun-c, adv. [contr. and sltered fr. tum-ce; fr. tum, "then"; demonstr. suffix ce] *At that time, then.*

turma, æ, f. *A troop, or squadron, of horse.*

Türöni, örüm (also **Türönes**, um), m. plur. *The Turoni* (or *Turones*); a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the banks of

the Liger (now Loire), about the modern Tours.

turpis, e, adj. *Shameful, base, disgraceful.* (Comp. **turp-ior**) ; Sup. : **turp-issimus**.

turpissimus, a, um, sup. adj. ; see **turpis**.

turp-iter, adv. [**turp-is**, "base"] ("After the manner of the *turpis*"; hence) *Basely, shamefully, disgracefully.*

turris, is (Abl. Sing. **turri**, ch. 27), f. *A tower* [**τὴρρις**].

tūt-o, adv. [**tūt-us**, "safe"] ("After the manner of the *tutus*"; hence) *Safely, securely, in safety.*

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [**tū-ōr**, "to see to"] ("Seen to, guarded"; hence) *Safe, secure ; free from danger.*

ū-bi, adv. [akin to **qui**] 1. Locally : *In which place, where.*—2. In time : *When.*

ūbī-cumque, adv. [**ūbi**, "where"; indefinite suffix **cumque**] *Wherever, wheresoever* ; ch. 3.

ul-lus, la, lum, adj. [for **un-lus** ; fr. **ūn-us**, "one"] *Any.*

ultēr-ior, ius, comp. adj. [obsol. **ulter**, "beyond"] ("More beyond") *Further.*

ultīmus, a, um, sup. adj. [id.] ("Most beyond") *Furthest ; most distant or remote.*

ultr-o, adv. [obsol. **ulter**, **ultr-i**, "beyond"] ("Beyond,

on the further side"; hence) *On his, etc., part ; of one's own accord, without being requested, voluntarily.*

ululā-tus, tūs, m. [**ulul(a)-o**, "to howl"] *A howling, howl, yelling, shrieking, etc.*

umquam ; see **unquam**.

ūn-ā, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of **ūn-us**, "one"] 1. *In company, together.*—2. *At one and the same time, at the same time.*

u-nde, adv. [for **cu-nde** (= **qu-nde**), fr. **qu-i**, "who, which"] *From which place, whence.*

un-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for **un-dēcem** ; fr. **ūn-us**, "one"; **dēcem**, "ten"] ("One and ten"; hence) *Eleven.*

und-i-que, adv. [**und-e**, "whence"; (i) connecting vowel ; **que**, indefinite suffix] ("Whencesoever"; hence) *From all parts or every quarter ; on all sides.*

Unelli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Unelli* ; a people of Gallia Lugdūnensis.

ūn-ī-versus, versa, versum, adj. [**ūn-us**, "one"; (i) ; **versus**, "turned"] ("Turned into one"; hence) 1. *All together, the whole.*—As Subst. : **ūnī-versi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The whole, all* ; ch. 85.—2. *All collectively ; the whole of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution* ; ch. 75.

un-quam or **um-quam**, adv. [ūn-us, "one"] *At any (one) time; ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. ūnius; Dat. ūni), adj.: 1. *One*.—As Subst. m.: *One person, one*:—ad unum, *to a man*, ch. 63.—2. *Alone, only*, etc.:—unā celeritate, *by celerity alone*, ch. 45;—at chh. 25, 83 folld. by ex [ἐξ, ἐν-δς].

urb-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [urbs, urb-is, "a city"; hence, "THE city"; see urbs, no. 2] *Of, or belonging to, the city; in the city*; i. e. Rome, ch. 1.

urb-s, is, f. [prob. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) 1. *A city, a walled town*.—2. *Amongst the Romans: THE city*, i. e. Rome.

ūsītā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ūsīt(a)-or, "to use often"] ("Used often"; hence) *Usual, customary*, etc.; ch. 22.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui, "who"; (s) epenthetic; que, indefinite suffix] *Even; even until; quite up to or as far as*; ch. 46:—usque eo, *even to such a degree or extent*, ch. 17.

1. **ū-sus**, sūs, m. [for ut-sus, fr. ūt-or, "to use"] 1. *Use, employment*.—2. *Service, profit, benefit*.—Phrase: usui esse, *to be serviceable, or of service*, to some one (expressed by a

dative); chh. 41, 55.—3. *Need, occasion*:—si usus veniat, *if need or occasion should (come, i. e.) arise*, ch. 80.—4. Phrase: Usu (abl.) with a third person, or an inf. of vēnio: *It happens, occurs* (according to the tense, etc., of vēnio):—hæc usu ventūra (supply esse [§ 158]), *that these things would happen or occur*, ch. 9.

2. **ūsus**, a, um, P. perf. of ūtor.

ut (originally ūti), adv. and conj. [prob. akin to qui] 1. Adv.: a. *As*.—b. *Inasmuch as*.—2. Conj.: a. *That*:—ut conjunct, ch. 1.—b. *That = to* with English Inf.:—ut arma capiant, *that they should, or to, take up arms*, ch. 4:—ut maneant, *to remain*, ch. 4.—c. *So that*.—d. *To the end that, in order that*.

ūtendus, a, um, Gerundive of ūtor.

ūter-que, utrā-que, utrum-que (Gen. utrius-que; Dat. utri-que), pron. adj. [ūter, "which" of two; "one or the other"; que, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each*. As Subst: a. **ūterque**, m. *Both, each*; ch. 33.—b. **utrique**, m. plur. *Both sides*; ch. 70.

ūti; see ut.

ūt-ilis, ile, adj. [ūt-or, "to use"] ("That may, or can, be used"; hence) *Useful, serviceable, profitable, ad-*

van/ageous;—sometimes with
Dat. [§ 106, (3)]. *Comp.*:
ñtñl-for.

ñtñl-Itas, Itātis, f. [ñtñl-in,
“useful”] (“The quality of
the *utilis*”; hence) *Usefulness*,
serviceableness, *utility*.

ñtñmñl, 2. pers. plur. im-
perat. pres. of *ñtor*.

ñtor, ñtus sum, ñtñl, 3. v.
dep.: 1. With Abl. [§ 119
(a)]: *To use, make use of*,
employ, avail one's self of,
etc. 2. *Utendum esse*, *That*
one, etc., must make use of,
or *employ* [§§ 144; 144, b].
—3. With second Abl.: *To*
use, employ, make use of one,
etc., as that which is denoted
by the second Abl.

ñtr-im-que, adv. [ñterquo
 (“both one and the other”),
utr-(us)-que; with adverbial
suffix *im* inserted between *que*
and the theme of the first
portion of this compound
word] *On both sides*.

utrìque, dat. sing. of *ñtor-que*.

utroque, masc. and neut.
abl. sing. of *ñterque*;—at
ch. 33 *utroque* is Abl. of *uter-que* used as Subst.

uxor, òris, f. *A wife*.

vāc-ñus, ñu, ñum, adj. [vāc-
o, “to be empty”] *Empty*,
unoccupied, void.

vād-um, i, n. [vād-o, “to
go”] (“That through which

one can go”; hence) *Of a
river: A shallow, ford*.

vāg-or, atus sum, āri, 1.
v. dep. [vāg-us, “wandering”]
To wander roam at large, etc.

vāl-ōo, ti, itum, ēre, 2.
v. n.: 1. (“To be strong or
vigorous” in body; hence) *To*
be strong in some respect;
i. e. to be powerful, etc.—2.

Morally: *To possess power or*
weight; to have influence; to
be influential; ch. 63.—3. With
ad: *To avail, or be service-*
able, for; ch. 84 [prob. akin
to Sans. *bal-a*, “strength”].

Valērius, yi, m. *Valerius*;
a Roman name; see *Donno-*
taurus.

Valetiācus, i, m. *Valetiā-*
cus; the brother of *Cotus*;—at
ch. 32 the editions vary be-
tween *Valetiacus* and *Vede-*
liacus.

vālō-tūo, tūñnis, f. vālō-
o, “to be in health”] *Health*,
whether good or bad;—at
ch. 78 used in a bad sense.

vallis, is, f. *A valley*.

vall-um, i, n. [akin to *vall-*
us, “a stake, palisade,” etc.]
An earthen wall, or rampart,
set with stakes, palisades, etc.;
a palisaded mound.

vallus, i, m. *A stake, pal-*
isade, pale.

vārī-ētas, ētātis, f. [vārī-
us, “different”] (“The qual-
ity of the *vārīus*”; hence)
Difference, variety.

vār-yus, *ya*, *yum*, adj. ("Party-coloured, spotted"; hence) 1. *Various, different*. — 2. *Changing, varying* [akin to βαλ-ίός, "spotted"].

vo, conj. Or [akin to Sans. *va*, a particle denoting option or choice].

věhēmen-ter, adv. [for *věhēment-ter*; fr. *věhēmens*, *věhēment-is*, "eager"] ("After the manner of the *vehemens*"; hence, "eagerly, vehemently"; hence) 1. *Greatly, exceedingly, excessively*. — 2. *Powerfully, forcibly, strongly*. ~~See~~ Comp.: *věhēment-yus*; (Sup.: *věhēment-issīme*).

věhēment-yus, comp. adv.; see *věhēment-er*.

vel, conj. [akin to *vōl-o*, "to wish"] ("Wish or choose"; hence) 1. *Or if you will; or: —vel . . . vel, either . . . or*. — 2. *Even*.

vělim, **vellem**, pres. and imperf. subj. of *vōlo*.

Vellaunodūnum, *i*, n. *Vellaunodūnum* (perhaps now *Beaune*); a town of the *Senones*.

Vellāvi, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Vellāvi*; a Gallic people; —at ch. 75 the editions vary between *Vellaunis* and *Vellavis*.

velle, pres. inf. of *vōlo*.

Venelli (**Unelli**), *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Venelli* or *Unelli*; a people of the *Armoric states*

of Gaul; — at ch. 75 the editions vary between *Venelli*, *Unelli*, and *Venēti*.

vēnēram, pluperf. ind. of *vēnīo*.

vēnērim, perf. subj. of *vēnīo*.

Vēnēti, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Veneti*; a people of *Gallia Togata*, in the territory of the modern *Venice*.

vēni, perf. ind. of *vēnīo*.

vēn-īa, *īu*, f. *Favour, indulgence, kindness* [akin to Sans. root *van*, "to love"].

vēnīo, *vēni*, *ventum*, *vēnīre*, 4. v. n.: 1. *To come*; — at

chh. 12, 32 folld. by *Suplno* in *um* [§ 141, 6].—Imper. Pres.: a. Imperf. Subj.: **vēn-**

īrētur, *It should be come*; ch. 28.—b. Plup. Subj.: **ven-**

tum esset (preceded by *quum* [§ 153]), (*It had been come*

by them; i.e.) *they had come*; ch. 61.—c. Pres. Inf.:

vēnīri, (n) *To be come*;

—*priusquam præsidio ex oppido vēnīri posset*, (*before*

that to be come out of the town to (their) aid was poss-

ible; i.e.) *before it was poss-*

ible for aid to come to them out of the town, ch. 36, where

the clause *præsidio ex oppido vēnīri* is the Subject of the

verb *posset* [§§ 156, (3); 157].—(b) *That it is being*

come: — *veniri ad se existimantes*, thinking (that it

is being come to them; i. e.) *that the enemy are coming to them*, ch. 70, where the clause *vēnīri ad se* forms the Object of *existimantes* [§ 156, (3)].

—2. Of time: *To come, arrive* [Oscan and Umbrian root BEN; akin to Gr. βα(λ)ν-ω, “to go”; Sans. root GĀ, “to go, to come”].

vēnirētur, vēnīri, ventum esset; see *vēnio*.

vēnisse, vēnissem, plup. inf. and ind. of vēnio.

ventūrus, a, um, P. fut. of vēnio;—supply *esse* [§ 158] with *venturos*, ch. 18; and with *ventūra*, ch. 9;—each being the fut. inf. of *vēnio*.

Vercassivellaunus, i, m. *Vercassivellaunus*; the Arvernian chieftain who held the command at Alesia.—N.B. In some editions the name appears as *Vergasillaunus*.

Vercingetōrix, igis, m. *Vercingetōrix*; a chieftain of the Arverni, chosen as commander-in-chief of the Gallic army.

vēr-ēor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep.: 1. *To fear, dread, be afraid of*; ch. 5.—2. *Folld. by ne: To be afraid that*; c. 28.

vērītus, a, um, P. perf. of vērēor.

vēr-o, adv. [*vēr-us*, “true”]

1. *In truth, indeed*.—2. *But in fact, but indeed, however*.

(*ver-so, sāvi, sātum, säre, 1. v. a. intens.* [for *vert-so*; fr. *vert-o*, “to turn”] *To turn much or often; to keep turning*.—Pass. in reflexive force) *ver-sor, sātus sum, sāri*, (“To turn one’s self about much”; hence) *To occupy, or busy, one’s self in something; to be engaged, occupied, etc.*

ver-sus, prep. gov. (and placed after) acc. [for *vert-sus*; fr. *vert-o*, “to turn”] *Turned towards, in the direction of*.

verto, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a. To turn;—for *terga vertēre* see *tergum* [akin to Sans. root VRIT, “to turn”].

vesper, ēris and ēri, m. Evening [Gr. *Ἑσπερος*].

ves-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [old form *vos-ter*; fr. *vos*, plur. of *tu*, “you”] *Your*.

vestiendus, a, um, Gerundive of vestiō.

vestig-ium, īi, n. [*vestig-o, “to track”*] (“A tracking”;—“that which is tracked”; hence, “a foot-print”; hence) *Of time: A point, moment, instant*; ch. 25.

vest-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. [*vest-is, “a garment”*] (“To cover with a *vestis*”; hence) *To clothe*.—Pass.: *vest-īor, itus sum, īri*.

ves-tis, tis, f. A garment;

clothing, dress [akin to Gr. *ἑσθῆς*, "a garment"; Sans. root *vas*, "to wear" as clothes; "to put on"].

vestitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vestio*.

vestrum, gen. plur. of *vos*; ch. 77.

vētērem, masc. and fem. acc. sing. of *vētus*.

vēt-o, ūi, ītuin, āre, 1. v. a. *To forbid*.

vēt-us, ēris, adj. ("That has existed for years"; hence) *Old, ancient* [prob. akin to *Fēr-os*, "a year"].

vi, abl. sing. of *vis*.

via (old form *vē-a*), æ, f. [for *vē-ha*; fr. *vē-ho*, "to carry"] ("That which carries or conveys"; hence) 1. *A way, road*.—2. *A journey, march*.

vīcis (no Nom.), em, e (Plur. *vīces*, ībus)—other cases wanting, f. *Change, alternation, reciprocal succession*.—Adverbial expression: In *vīcem* (or as one word, *in-vīcem*), *By turns, alternately, one after the other, in turn*.

vīcisse, perf. inf. of *vinco*.

vic-tor, tōris, m. [*vi(n)c-o*, "to conquer"] *A conqueror*.—As Adj.: *Victorious*.

victor-ia, iæ, f. [*victor*, *victōr-is*, "a conqueror"] ("The thing pertaining to a victor"; hence) *Victory*.

victus, a, um, P. perf. pass.

of *vinco*.—As Subst.: *victi*, ōrum, m. plur. *The conquered, the vanquished*.

vīc-us, i, m. *A village* [akin to *olk-os*, "a house," with digamma prefixed].

vīdēo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. v. a.: 1. Act.: *To see*.—2. Pass.: a. *To be seen*.—b.: (a) *To seem, appear*.—(b) Impers. Pass.: (a) Pres. Ind.: *vīdētur*, *It seems or appears*.—(b) Perf. Ind.: *vīsum est*, *It seemed or appeared*.—(c) Imperf. Subj.: *vīdērētur*, *It should seem or appear*:—but, in oblique narrative, *It seemed or appeared*.—3. Mentally: Folded by Objective clause: *To see, or perceive, that, etc.*; ch. 6.—Pass.: *vīdēor*, vīsum, vīdēri [akin to Sans. root *VID*, in original force of "to see"].

vīdētur; see *vīdēo*.

Vienna, æ, f. *Vienna* (now *Vienne*); a city of Gallia Narbonensis;—at ch. 9 *Viennam* is Acc. of the place "whither" [§ 100].

vīgīl-ia, iæ, f. [*vīgīl-o*, "to watch"] *A watch* by night.—The Romans divided the night into four watches, of three hours each, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening, and ending at 6 o'clock in the morning:—ante primam confectam vigiliam, *before the end of the first watch*, i.e. before

9 o'clock in the evening; cf. *primā vigiliā confectā*, ch. 60: —*paulo ante tertiam vigiliam* *a little before the third watch*; i. e. shortly before midnight, ch. 24:—*tertiā vigiliā* (Abl. of time "when" [§ 120]), *in the third watch*; i. e. between midnight and 3 o'clock A.M.: —*secundā vigiliā* (see above), *in the second watch*; i. e. between 9 o'clock and 12 o'clock P.M.

vī-ginti, num. adj. indecl. ("Twice ten"; hence) *Twenty* [for *bī-ginti*; fr. *bi* (= bis), "twice"; *ginti* = *κοινα* = "ten"].

vī-men, mīnis, n. [*vī-ēo*, "to bind"] ("That which serves for binding"; hence) *A pliant twig*, etc.; *an osier*, *wilhe*.

vincō, *vīci*, *victum*, *vincēre*, 3. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: *To conquer, overcome, vanquish*. —2. Neut.: *To be the conqueror; to conquer, prove victorious, gain the victory*. —Pass.: *vincor*, *victus sum*, *vinci*.

vinc-ūlum, ūli, n. [*vinc-ō*, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) *A chain, bond, feller*.

vindīcandus, a, um, Gerundive of *vindīco*;—at ch. 76 *vindīcandæ* is used in Gerundive attraction [§ 148].

vīndīco, *āvī*, ātum, āre, 1.

v. a. ("To lay legal claim a thing; hence) *Fold*. by of (person, or) country, in *libertatem*: *To place* (a son or country) *in a free dition; to set free, libe* etc.

vīnē-a, æ, f. [*vīnē-us*, "taining to the vine"] thing pertaining to the vine hence) *Milit. t. t.*: *A vine* a kind of pent-house, man or shed (built like an arbo used in sieges by the assing party to defend themselves against the missiles and fire hurled from the walls. Its usual length was six feet, and its height eight feet. The sides were formed of wicker work, while the top was composed of wicker or planks covered with hides, wet cloths, earth, in order to prevent the being hurled by the enemy and destroying it. Under cover of these *vineæ* the besiegers carried on their military operations; either undermining the walls, or making a breach in them by the use of *aries*, or battering-ram;—*vīnēas āgēre*, see *āgo*.

vīr, *vīri*, m. *A man* [to Gr. *ἥρως*; Sans. *vīr-a* hero"].

vīres, *vīrium*; see *vis*.

virgul-tum, ti, n. [*virg* "a twig"] ("A thing

nished with *virgulæ*"; hence) *Under-wood, brush-wood.*

Viridomārus, *i*, *m*. *Viridomārus*; an *Eduan* chief, who fought in the first instance to prevent his countrymen from joining *Vercingetorix*, but afterwards joined in their revolt.—In some editions the name also appears as *Virdumarus* or *Virdomarus*.

vir-ītim, *adv.* [*vir*, "a man"] Distributively: *Per man, man by man, individually, separately, singly.*

vir-tus, *tātis*, *f.* [*vir*, "a man"] ("The quality of the *vir*"; hence, "manliness," as comprehending all the physical or moral excellencies of man"; hence) 1. *Aptness, capacity, vigorous conduct, energy, vigour.* — 2. *Courage, bravery, valour.*

vis, *vis* (*plur. vires, ium*), *f.*: 1. *Strength, might.* — 2. *Force, violence* [*Fls*].

visum est; see *vidēo*.

visus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass.* of *vidēo*.

vī-ta, *tæ*, *f.* [*for viv-ta*; *fr. vīv-o*, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) *Life.*

vīv-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*vīv-o*, "to live"] *Living, alive.*

vix, *adv.* *With difficulty, scarcely, hardly.*

vōbis, *dat. and abl. plur. of tu*,

vōbis. um = *cum vōbis*; *s. cum.*

vōcātus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass. of vōco.*

vōc-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a.* *To call, summon*, et — *Pass.*: **vōc-or**, *ātus sui* *āri* [*akin to Sans. root vac* "to speak, say"].

Vōcæ, *ārum*, *m. plur.* *Volcæ*; a numerous and powerful people in *Gallia Narboensis*.

vōlo, *vōlūi*, *no sup.*, *vel* *v. a. irreg.*: 1. *To have a wish or desire for; to wish, desire.* — 2. Only in interrogative whether direct or indirect *To signify, mean* [*akin βίλ-ομαι (= βούλ-ομαι)*, "wish"; also to *Sans. root vā* or *vri*, "to choose"].

vōlun-tas, *tātis*, *f.* [*i vōlent-tas*; *fr. vōlens*, *vōletis*, "willing"] ("The quality of the *volens*"; hence) 1. *Will, inclination.* — 2. *Good-will, favour, affection*; — *at ch. in plur.*

vōs, *nom. voc. and a plur. of tu.*

vōx, *vōcis*, *f.* [*for voc-s*; *vōc-o*, "to call"] ("That which calls or calls out hence) 1. *A voice.* — 2. *A word* — *Plur.*: *Words, language, etc.*

vulgus, *i*, *m.* and *n.* 2 *multitude or mass; the common people, mob, populace* [sometimes referred to

ὄχλος, "a crowd"; Æolic ἔλχος, Cretan πόλχος; sometimes to Sans. *varga*, "a multitude" of similar things].

vulnērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vulnĕro; — at ch. 41 vulneratos (supply esse [§ 158]) is the perf. inf. pass. of vulnĕro.

vulnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [vulnus, vulnĕr-is, "a wound"] *To wound*.—Pass.: vulnĕr-or, ātus sum, āri.

vuln-us, ĕris, n. *A wound* [akin to Sans. *vrāṇ-a*, "a wound"; fr. root VRAN, "to wound"].

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