

- 1 **gero, -ere, gessi, gestum**, to bear, wear, carry; wage (war); manage, perform. **Etruria, -ae f.** Etruria, the region of Italy north of the Tiber stretching into the Arno Valley, present day Tuscany.
- 2 **infestus, -a, -um**, hostile. **prope**, near; nearly, almost. **coniuratio, -ionis f.** conspiracy, plot. **quaero, -ere, -sivi, -situm**, to search for, seek; inquire, demand; investigate; make a judicial examination. **opprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum**, to press down; crush; suppress, conceal; seize, catch, overtake.
- 3 **peregrinus, -a, -um**, foreign. **iurisdictio, -ionis f.** jurisdiction, administration of justice.
- 4 **obtingo, -ere, -tigi + dat.** to fall to the lot of. **ex duobus**: “of the two”. Recall that a partitive genitive is avoided with cardinal numbers and *quidam*. **vagus, -a, -um**, wandering, roving.
- 5 **comprehendo, -ere, -hendi, -hensum**, to take hold of, embrace, seize, grasp, arrest, capture; detect, discover; perceive, comprehend. **congrego (I)** to collect, gather together, associate. **vinco, -ere, vici, victum**, to conquer, overcome. **occido, -ere, -cidi, -cisum**, to cut down, kill.
- 6 **verbero (I)** to beat, strike; whip, scourge. **crux, crucis m.** cross. **affigo, -ere, -figi, fixum**, to affix to, fasten, attach. **princeps, -ipis m. princeps, -ipis m.** leader, chief; soldiers of the second line of battle.
- 7 **restituo, -ere, -ui, -utum**, to restore, give back, deliver.
- 8 **proficiscor, -i, -fectus sum**, to set out, depart. **Boii, -orum mpl.** a powerful confederacy of Celtic tribes inhabiting e. France, Bohemia, and n. Italy. **ingredior, -i, -gressus sum**, to go into, enter; engage in, undertake. **finis, finis m.** boundary, limit, end; *pl.* region, territory, land.
- 9 **fatigo (I)** to tire, fatigue. **miles, militis m.** soldier; soldiery, army. **via facienda**: an ablative of cause. **tumulus, -i m.** mound of earth; hill; sepulchral mound, grave.
- 10 **regulus, -i m.** chieftain. **manus, -us f.** hand; power; band, body (of men). **adorior, -iri, -ortus sum**, to rise against; assault; address; undertake, attempt.
- 11 **ad tria milia hominum**: “about 3,000 men”. Recall that *milia* requires a partitive genitive. **occido, -ere, -cidi, -cisum**, to cut down, kill. **illustris, -e**, bright, brilliant, clear, distinguished, famous. **aliquot adj. indecl.** some, a few, several. **tumultuarius, -a, -um**, hastily brought together, extemporized, hurried, irregular.
- 12 **cado, -ere, cecidi, casum**, to fall. **praefectus, -i m.** prefect, commander, overseer. **socium = sociorum**.
- 13 **tribunus militum**: military tribune. Different from the *tribuni militum consulari potestate*, which became obsolete after plebeians gained the right to hold the consulship in 366 B.C. During the later republic six *tribuni militum* were attached to each legion, appointed by the senate from men of senatorial rank (usually young men at the beginning of their careers).
- 14 **impigre adv.** diligently, actively. **permunio, -ire, -ivi, -itum**, to finish fortifying; thoroughly fortify. **retineo, -ere, -ui, -tentum**, to hold back, restrain; keep, preserve, retain.
- 15 **prosperus, -a, -um**, fortunate, favorable, propitious. **pugna, -ae f.** fight. **effero, efferre, extuli, elatum**, to carry out, take out; carry to the grave, bury; utter, express, make known; raise, lift up; extol, praise. **nequiquam adv.** in vain. **oppugno (I)** to attack. **stativus, -a, -um**, standing, fixed. *subst.* **stativa, -orum n.pl.** permanent quarters.
- 16 **saucius, -a, -um**, wounded, hurt. **curo (I)** to care for, pay attention to; manage, govern, command; tend, cure, heal.
- 17 **reficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum**, to make again; restore, repair; refresh, revive. **gens, gentis f.** clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. **minime**: “not at all”. **mora, -ae f.** delay. **taedium, -i n.** weariness, tedium; disgust. **ad morae taedium ferendum**: “for the purpose of the weariness of delay being borne”. Recall that *ad + gerundive* is a common purpose construction.
- 18 **patior, pati, passus sum**, to bear, endure, suffer; allow. **castellum, -i n.** castle; fort; stronghold. **vicus, -i m.** village, hamlet; district of a town; street. **passim adv.** scattered about; here and there. **dilabor, -i, -lapsus sum**, to slip down, slip away.
- 19 **Padus, -i m.** the Po River. **confestim adv.** at once, immediately. **traicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectus**, to throw or cast over; bring or carry over; transfer, transport. **ager Comensis**: an area south of Lake Como. **Insubres, -ium m.pl.** a powerful Celtic tribe inhabiting the area north of the Po River.
- 20 **Comenses, -ium m.pl.** the Comenses were a Celtic tribe residing south of Lake Como. Apparently the Insubres had convinced them to join the campaign against the Romans. **ferox, -ocis**, bold, courageous; spirited, fierce.
- 21 **pugna**: ablative of cause. **committo, -ere, -misi, -missum**, to give, entrust, commit to; expose, abandon; commence a battle (with *proelium*).

- 22 **primo** *adv.* at first, in the beginning. **adeo . . . ut:** so . . . that. A common introduction to a result clause. **acriter** *adv.* sharply, bitterly. **invado, -ere, -vadi, -vasum,** to go into; attack, invade. **antesignani, -orum** *m.pl.* picked body of Roman soldiers who preceded the standards in battle or on the march. **impello, -ere, -pulsi, -pulsum,** to strike, strike upon; push forward; rout.
- 23 **animadverto, -ere, -verti, -versum,** to notice, observe; punish. **vereor, -eri, -itus sum,** to fear. Recall that *ut* and *ne* reverse their meanings in fear clauses. **moti = moti sint.** **semel** *adv.* once. **pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum,** to drive.
- 24 **Marsi, -orum,** allies of Rome from central Italy, staunch soldiers who had served Rome loyally since 304 B.C. **oppono, -ere, -posui, -positum,** to set against; interpose; oppose. **turma, -ae** *f.* squadron, troop.
- 25 **impetus, -us** *m.* attack, assault. **retundo, -ere, rettudi, retu(n)sum,** to beat back; blunt, make dull; check. **infero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum,** to bring, carry, bear in. make an attack against + *dat.* (with *arma*). *inferentem* governs the reflexive *se* and agrees with *hostem*.
- 26 **ferociter** *adv.* fiercely, violently. **confirmo (I)** to strengthen; make firm; encourage. **reliquus, -a, -um,** rest, remaining, left over. **acies, -ei** *f.* sharp edge, point; battle line. **resto, -ere, -stiti,** to resist, withstand.
- 27 **signum, -i** *n.* sign, signal; standard, banner; statue. **ultra** *adv.* farther; further. **sustineo, -ere, -ui, -tentum,** to hold up, sustain, hold back, check. **certamen, -inis** *n.* struggle, contest. **quin** *conj.* but that, so that. **tergum, -i** *n.* back, rear.
- 28 **effuse** *adv.* extensively, profusely; unrestrainedly.
- 29 **supra** *prep.* + *acc.* above, over, beyond. **caedo, -ere, cecidi, caesum,** to cut, cut down, kill, slay. Here *caesa esse* in an indirect speech construction dependent on *scribit*. **Valerius Antias:** Valerius Antias was an annalist, famously unreliable with numbers, who lived a generation before Livy and wrote a history of Rome in 72 book. He was one of Livy's regular sources.
- 30 **carpentum, -i** *n.* two-wheeled carriage, coach.
- 31 **torquis, -is** *m.* twisted neck chain; necklace. **pondus, -eris** *n.* weight, heaviness. **Claudius:** Q. Claudius Quadrigarius was another of Livy's sources, also an annalist, who wrote of History of Rome in at least 23 books.
- 32 **Capitolium, -i** *n.* the Capitoline Hill in Rome, overlooking the Forum, on which stood the temple of Jupiter the Best and the Greatest (*Iuppiter optimus maximus*). **donum:** in apposition to *unum*. **aedes, -is** *f.* room, chamber; temple; *pl.* home, house. **positum = positum esse.**
- 33 **expugno (I)** to take by assault, capture. **diripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum,** to tear to pieces; plunder, pillage. **Comum, -i** *n.* modern Como. **castellum, -i** *n.* castle; fort; stronghold.
- 23 **deficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum,** to revolt, rebel; be wanting, fail.
- 24 **gero, -ere, gessi, gestum,** to bear, wear, carry; wage (war); manage, perform, do. **littera, -ae** *f.* letter (of the alphabet); *pl.* a letter, epistle. **affero, afferre, attuli, allatum,** to bring to, convey, produce, report. **supplicatio, -ionis** *f.* a public thanksgiving to the gods granted by the senate.
- 36 **triduum, -i** *n.* period of three days. **decerno, -ere, decrevi, decretum,** to decide, determine, decree. **triumphus, -i** *m.* a triumph, triumphal procession.
- 37 **consensus, -us** *m.* agreement, harmony. **triumpho (I)** to triumph, have a triumphal procession. **in magistratu:** "while in office".
- 38 **spes, -ei** *f.* hope. **collega, -ae** *m.* colleague (in office). **relinquo, -ere, -liqui, -lictum,** to leave, abandon.
- 39 **proprie** *adv.* in a proper or strict sense; on one's own. **adversus, -a, -um,** turned towards, opposite; adverse, unfavorable. **gens, gentis** *f.* clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. **evenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum,** to come out; turn out, result; come to pass, happen. **secundus, -a, -um,** favorable.
- 40 **spolium, -i** *n.* skin, hide; *pl.* arms stripped from an enemy. **captivus, -a, -um,** captured, taken in war. **transveho (traveho), -ere, -vexi, -vectum,** to carry across, transport; carry past. **aes, aeris** *n.* bronze, copper. **lata = lata sunt.**
- 41 **bigatus, -a, -um,** bearing the figure of a pair of horses. Here a coin.
- 42 **pedes, -itis** *m.* foot soldier, infantry. **singuli, -ae, -a,** one each; single; one by one. **dati = dati sunt.** **octogeni:** 80 each. Latin has, in addition to cardinal and ordinal numbers, distributive numbers also: *singuli, bini, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septeni, octoni, noveni, deni,* etc. Only *singuli* is commonly found. **triplex, -icis,** threefold, triple; a threefold portion. **equester, -tris, -tre,** relating to horsemen, equestrian. **centurio, -ionis** *f.* centurion (a professional soldier who commanded a "century" of between 60 and 160 men.