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.

infestus, -a, -um, hostile. prope, near; nearly, almost. coniuratio, -onis 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; supress, conceal; seize, catch, overtake.

congrego (1) to collect, gather together, associate. vinco, -ere, vici, victum, to conquer, overcome. occido, -ere, -cidi, -cismum, to cut down, kill.

verbbero (1) to beat, strike; whip, scourge. crux, crucis m. cross. affigo, -ere, -figi, fixum, to affix to.

ad tria milia hominum: “about 3,000 men”. Recall that milia requires a partitive genitive. occido, -ere, -cidi, -cismum, 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.

cado, -ere, cecidi, casum, to fall. praefectus, -i m. prefect, commander, overseer. socium = sociorum.

tribunus militum: military tribune. Different from the tribunus 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).

impigre adv. diligently, actively. permunio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, to finish fortifying; thoroughly fortify.

retineo, -ere, -ui, -itum, to hold back, restrain; keep, preserve, retain.

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 (1) to attack. stativus, -a, -um, hastily brought together, extemporized, hurried, irregular.

saucius, -a, -um, wounded, hurt. curo (1) to care for, pay attention to; manage, govern, command; tend, cure, heal.

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, tiresomeness; disgust. pro morae taedium ferendum: “for the purpose of the weariness of delay being borne”. Recall that ad + gerundive is a common purpose construction.

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.

Padus, -i m. the Po River. confestim adv. at once, immediately. traicio, -ere, -iecii, -iectus, to throw or cast over; bring or carry over; transfer, transport. ager Comensis: an area south of Lake Como. Insubres, -iium m.pl. a powerful Celtic tribe inhabiting the area north of the Po River.

Comenses, -iium m.pl. the Comenses were a Celtic tribe residing south of Lake Como. Apparently the Insurbres had convinced them to join the campaign against the Romans. ferox, -oicus, bold, courageous; spirited, fierce.

pugna: ablative of cause. commizzo, -ere, -misii, -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, -vatum,* 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, -puls, -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. *turna, -ae f.* squadron, troop.

25 *impetus, -us m.* attack, assault. *retundo, -ere, rettudi, retum(n)sum,* to beat back; blunt, make dull; check. *inferre, -erre, -tuli, -latum,* to bring, carry, bear in. make an attack against + *dat.* (with *arma.*) *infernentem* governs the reflexive *se* and agrees with *hostem.*

26 *ferociter adv.* fiercely, violently. *confirmo (1) 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.

28 *tergum, -i n.* back, rear.

29 *effuse adv.* extensively, profusely; unrestrainedly.

30 *supra prep. + acc.* above, over, beyond. *caedo, -ere, ceendid, caesium,* to cut, cut down, kill, slay. Here *caesa esse* in an indirect speech construction dependent on *scribit.*

31 *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.

32 *Capitolum, -i n.* the Capitoline Hill in Rome, overlooking the Forum, on which stood the temple of Jupiter the Best and the Greatest (*Lupiter optimus maximus*). *donum:* in apposition to *unum.* *aedes, -is f.* room, chamber; temple; *pl.* home, house. *positum = positum esse.*

33 *expugno (1) to take by assault, capture. diripio, -ere, -ripi, -reptum,* to tear to pieces; plunder, pillage. *Comum, -i n.* modern Como. *castellum, -i n.* castle; fort; stronghold.

34 *deficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum,* to revolt, rebel; be wanting, fail.

35 *gero, -ere, gessi, gestum,* to bear, wear, carry; wage (war); manage, perform, do. *littera, -ae f.* letter (of the alphabet); *pl.* a letter, epistle. *afferro, afferre, attuli, allatum,* to bring to, convey, produce, report. *supplicatio, -onis 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. *triumphus (1) to triumph, have a triumphal procession. in magistratu:* “while in office”.

38 *spes, -ei f.* hope. *collega, -ae m.* colleague (in office). *relinquuo, -ere, -liqui, -lictum,* to leave, abandon.

39 *proprie adv.* in a proper or strict sense; on one’s one. *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 *spoliium, -i n.* skin, hide; *pl.* arms stripped from an enemy. *captivus, -a, -um,* captured, taken in war. *transvehio (traveho), -ere, -vexi, -vectum,* to carry across, transport; carry past. *aes, aeries 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. *triple, -ics,* threefold, triple; a threefold portion. *equester, -tris, -tre,* relating to horsemen, equestrian. *centurio, -onis f.* centurion (a professional soldier who commanded a “century” of between 60 and 160 men.