transitus, -us m. crossing over. Here, as often, accipere means “to hear”. priscus, -a, -um, original, former, previous. L. Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, ruled from 616-579 B.C.

Celtae, -arum m.pl. Celts. Gallia, -ae f. Gaul. penes + acc. in the power of, in the possession of, belong to. Bituriges, -um m.pl. a tribes of central Gaul with their capital at Bourges.

summa, -ae f. the highest, the most important. Celticus, -a, -um, Celtic. Here a substantive.

cum . . . tum, both . . . and. praepolloeo, -ere, to be very powerful.

adeo . . . ut: “to such a degree that”. frux, frugis f. (usually pl. fruges, -um) fruits, produce, harvest; success. fertilis, -e, fertile. abundans, -antis, overflowing, abundant, numerous. vix adv. scarcely. rego, -ere, rexi, rectum, to direct, rule, govern.

magnus natu: old. exorno (1) to unburden, unload, relieve. praegravo (1) to press heavily upon, weigh down. turba, -ae f. tumult, disturbance; crowd, throng; multitude, band, mob. Here ablative of separation.

sororis filius, nephew. impiger, -ra, -rum, diligent, active.

quas: read with sedes. Note the prepositioning of the relative pronoun. di = dei. augurium, -i n. augury, auspice. sedes, -is f. seat, chair; abode, home; base, foundation. ostendo, -ere, -i, -tum, to hold out, show, reveal, make clear. quantus, -a, -um interr. how great.

excieo (excio), -ire, -ii, -citum, to call out, arouse, summon. aliqui, aliqua, aliquod adj. any. arceo, -ere, -ui, to shut in; keep at a distance, prevent, keep away.

sors, sortis f. casting of lots; fate. dati = dati sunt. Hercyniae saltus: The Hercynian Forest was an ancient and dense forest that stretched eastward from the Rhine River into the upland districts of S. Germany, the original homeland of the Celts. The ancient sources are equivocal about how far east it stretched, but agree that the Black Forest formed the western side of the Hercynian. saltus, -us m. forest, dale, ravine. haud adv. hardly, not at all. haud paulo laetiorem: note the litotes.

abundo, -are (1) to overflow, abound.

pedes, -itis m. foot soldier, infantry. eques, -itis m. knight, cavalry. Tricastini, -orum m.pl. A people in Gallia Narbonensis, inhabiting a narrow country between the Drome and the Isère. Their chief town was Augusta Tricastinorum, or simply Augusta (Aouste).

inexsuperabilis, -e, unsurmountable. visas = visas esse. equidem adv. truly, indeed, of course.

nullus, -adum, -umdum, none so far. quod: id quod. continens, -entis, adjacent; unbroken, continuous.

supero (1) to pass over; surpass, excel. velut, even as, just as. saepio, -ire, -si, -tum, to hidge in, enclose. altitudo, -inis f. height.

quam, by what way? iungo, -ere, iunxi, iunctum, to join, connect. iugum, -i n. yoke; ridge.

religio, -ionis f. religious scruple. affero, afferre, attuli, allatum, to bring to, convey, produce, report. advena, -ae m. stranger, foreigner.

Salyes, -um m.pl. a people occupying the southern part of the Drutena (Durance) between the Rhone and the Alps. oppugno (1) to attack. Massilienses, -ium m.pl. Marseilles (Μασσαλία) was founded in 600 B.C. by Greeks from Phocaea as a trading post.

id: i.e., the fact that strangers were being attacked by natives. reor, reri, ratus sum, to think, deem. adiuvo, -are, -i, -utum, to go to help, aid. quem primum: “where first”. The phrase modifies locum.

egredior, -i, -gressus sum, to go out, disembark. patior, pati, passus sum, to suffer, endure, allow, permit. communio, -ire, -i, -itum, to fortify strongly.

Taurini, -orum m.pl. an ancient Celt-Ligurian people, who occupied the upper Po River valley, in the center of modern Piedmont. The Romans referred to the entire area of N. Italy, between the Appennines and the Alps, as Cisalpine Gaul, i.e., Gaul on this side of the Alps. transcendo, -ere, -i, -sum, to climb over, pass over. fundo, -ere, fundi, fusum, to pour; melt; scatter, rout, defeat. acies, -ei f. sharp edge, point; battle line; battle. Tusci, -orum, the Etruscans, who had extended their power out of Tuscany proper into the Po valley in the 8th century B.C.

hau procul: “not far from”. Ticinus, -i m. the modern Ticino River, a tributary of the Po. consido, -ere, -sedi, -sessum, to sit down; settle; encamp. cum in quo consederant: “when (in the area) where they had settled”. Insubres, -ium m.pl. a powerful Celtic tribe inhabiting the area north of the Po River.
24 audisset = audivisset, governing an indirect speech clause with agrum as subject accusative and appellari as infinitive. cognominis, -e, having the same name. Here predicate of agrum and governing the date Insubribus. pagus, -i m. village, country, district. Haedui, -orum mpl. a Gallic tribe, far up the Rhone valley, later the chief ally of Rome in Gaul prior to the conquest by Caesar. In fact, there is no record of a client tribe of the Aedui called “Insubres”.

25 condiderere = condiderunt, from condo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to store up; establish, found (a city). Mediolanum (also -lanum), Milan.

26 alia: read with manus. subinde adv. immediately afterwards. manus, -us f. hand; power; band, body (of men). Cenomani, -orum mpl. originally from western France, the Cenomani migrated to Cisalpine Gaul (modern n. Italy), where they were on occasion the allies of Rome against the Boii and the Insubres. They were finally subdued by the Romans in 197 B.C. Eititovio duce: an ablative absolute. vestigium, -i n. track, footprint. priorum: “of the earlier ones”.

27 saltus, -us m. forest, dale, ravine. Here an ablative of route. faveo, -ere, ui, to favor, allow.

28 Libui et Salluvii: smaller Celtic tribes settling on the Ticinus river in Cisalpine Gaul. tenuere = tenerunt. consido, -ere, -edi, -sessum, to sit down; settle.

29 Ligures, -ium mpl. an ancient people inhabiting n. Tuscany, parts of Lombardy and Piedmont and s. France. It is not known whether they were pre-Indo-European or part of the Celtic or Italic branches of the Indo-European peoples. incolo, -ere, -ui, to inhabit.

30 annis, -e m. river, stream. Poenino: the Pennine Alps, a western range containing some of the highest peaks and the Great St. Bernard Pass. An ablative of route. Boii, -orum mpl. a confederacy of Celtic tribes inhabiting e. France, Bohemia, and n. Italy. Lingones, -ium m. a Celtic tribe inhabiting n. Gaul, a portion of which settled on the eastern Po plain near the Adriatic. cum: an cum causal.

31 Padus, -i m. the Po River. omnia teneretur: “everything was occupied”. ratis, -is f. raft. tracio, -ere, -ici, -iectum, to throw across; cross over.

32 Etrusci, -orum mpl. a confederacy of high culture cities which had emerged in Tuscany after 800 B.C. Umbri, -orum mpl. an Italic tribe in central Italy (now Umbria). agro: ablative of separation. pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum, to drive. Appenninum, -i, the Appennine Mts.

33 recens, -entis, recent, latest, newest. advena, -ae m. stranger, foreigner.

34 habuere = habuerunt. Clusium, -i n. an Etruscan town in the upper Tiber valley. inde adv. from there.

35 comperio, -ere, -ui, -tum, to find out, learn. parum, too little, not enough. solam = solam esse. −ne . . . an, whether . . . or.

36 adiuvo, -are, iuvi, iutum, to help, aid. Here adiutam esse.

37 Clusini: the inhabitants of Clusium.

38 insitus, -a, -um, unusual. cerno, -ere, crevi, cretum, to discern. genus, -eris n. birth, descent, family; type, kind. cis prep. + acc. on this side of.

39 ultra prep. + acc. on the other side of, beyond, across. fundo, -ere, fudi, fusum to pour out; overcome, rout. Here fusas esse. quamquam conj. although. adversus prep. + acc. against; towards; with. nullum: read with ius.

40 ius, iuris n. law; right; privilege. societas, -atis f. alliance, association. nisi quod: “except the fact that”. consanguineus, -a, -um, related by blood.

41 misere = miserunt. impetro (1) to obtain (by asking). Here imperatum est. Fabius: the Fabii were among the gentes maiores, one of the most powerful of the ancient patrician clans in Rome.

42 senatus: a genitive singular with nomine.

43 ne: “that they not” (an ut of indirect command from agerent). a quibus: “from whom”. quibus has socios as its reference.

44 oppugno (1) to attack. Romanis: a dative of agent with the future passive periphrastic. cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum, to force, compel. tueor, -eri, -itus sum, to uphold, support, protect.

45 melius: “better” (the comparative adverb of bene). visum = visum esse. The infinitive continues the indirect speech of the Roman legates and itself governs another indirect speech clause with amoveri and cognosci. amoveo, -ere, -movi, -motum, to move away; remove; avoid.

46 potius . . . quam: rather . . . than. cognosco, -ere, -novi, -notum, to learn, get to know.
mitis, -e, mild, gentle, kind. legatio, -onis f. embassy. ni conj. if not, unless. praeferox, -ocis, very defiant, headstrong, violent.

mandatum, -i n. charge, order, commission. edo, -ere, edidi, editum, to give out, put forth; publish, make known; display, produce, perform. concilium, -i n. council, assembly.

responsum: introducing a series of indirect speech clauses extending to line 57. Note that the indirect speech constructions themselves govern multiple subordinate clauses, each with their verb in the subjunctive. et si conj. although.

credere: infinitive in indirect speech dependent on responsum. trepidus, -a, -um, agitated, alarmed.

imploro (1) to implore, beg, entreat, seek. quoniam conj. because. adversus se: “against them” (i.e., the Gauls). mala, malle, malui, to prefer. tueor, -eri, -itus sum, to uphold, support, protect.

socius, -i m. ally; comrade. ne . . . quidem, not . . . even. The se again refers to the Gauls, here a subject accusative in indirect speech. aspernor, -ari, -atus sum, to scorn, despise, reject. egeo, -ere, egui + gen. or abl. to be in need of. It governs agro. Gallis gentibus: dative dependent on concedant.

colo, -ere, colui, cultum, to cultivate; worship. finis, finis m. boundary, limit, end; pl. region, territory, land. concedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, to go away, withdraw, retire; concede, grant, allow.

alter adv. otherwise. impetro (1) to obtain (by asking). coram prep. + abl. in the presence of.

volo, velle, volui, to wish, want, desire. nego (1) to say no; deny; refuse. dimico (1) to fight it out. Here dimicaturos esse. nuntio (1) to announce.

mortales: “men”. praesto, -stare, -stifi, -stitum, to stand before; stand out, excel, surpass; perform, fulfill.

-nam: an intensifying enclitic. Here quodnam is an interrogative, agreeing with id ius and dependent on the ablative construction Romanis quaerentibus. ius, iuris n. law, right, privilege. minor, -ari, -atus sum, to threaten.

quid: another interrogative dependent on Romanis quaerentibus. illi: note the change of subject.

ferociter adv. fiercely, violently. accendo, -ere, -cendi, -cessum, to enflame, kindle, set on fire. utrimque adv. on both side, on each side.

discuro, -ere, -(cu)curri, -cursum, to run in different directions, run about. proelium, -i n. battle.

conservo, -ere, -serui, -sertum, to connect, join, bring together. urgeo, -ere, ursi, to push, press, drive.

fatum, -i n. fate, destiny. ius gentium: “the law of nations”. clam adv. secretly.

signum, -i n. sign, token; standard, banner; statute.

emineo, -ere, -ui, to project, be conspicuous. peregrinus, -a, -um, foreign. quin: in fact. quin etiam = “and what is more”.

eveho, -ere, -vexi, -vection, to carry out, be carried out. extra prep. + acc. out of, outside, beyond. acies, -ei f. sharp edge, point; battle line.

incuro (1) to run or strike against (+ dat.); attack, fall upon, make an incursion into (in + acc.). latus, -eris n. side, flank. transfigo, -ere, -fixi, -fixum, to transfix, pierce, run through. hasta, -ae f. spear. occido, -ere, -cidi, -cisum, to cut down, kill.

spolium, -i n. skin, hide; pl. arms stripped from an enemy. lego, -ere, legi, lectum, to gather, collect; chose, select; read. agnosco, -ere, -novi, -notum, to recognize. Here agnovere = agnoverunt.

omitto, -ere, -misii, -missum, to let alone; give up; omit, overlook, neglect. receptus, -us m. retreat, withdrawal. cano, -ere, ceci, cantum, to sound; mil. to signal. receptui canunt = receptui signum canunt.

extemplo adv. right away, immediately. eundum = eundum esse. Recall that eo, ire has an irregular present active participle (iens, euntsis), gerund (eundi) and gerundive (eundus, -a, -um). censo, -ere, -ui, -um, to believe, hold the opinion; to tax, survey, take a census. vicere = vicerunt.

queror, -i, quæstum sum, to complain. postulo (1) to demand, claim; request; summon.

violo (1) to treat with violence, outrage, violate, defile, transgress, offend.

sicut adv. just as, as mando (1) to commit to the charge of, commission; order. expono, -ere, -posui, -positum, to put out; display, explain.

factum, -i n. deed, action. placeo, -ere, -ui + dat. to be pleasing.
decerno, -ere, -crevi, -cretum, to decide, determine, decree. ambitio, -onis f. a going about (esp. by candidates for office); striving for popular (or private) favor; striving for advancement, ambition. obsto, -are, -stiti, to stand in the way, resist, hinder.

difficulty. just as. quippe quibus swiftness. obtineo, -quacumque fuga, uproar, alarm, tumult. praetereo, u confestim control, unbridled, excessive; powerless, weak. eludo, adv. accepere deponents put in charge of, preside o... quaero, ciente ora, ea check; destroy.

ingruo, viribus, vires, viribus hand. tribus: insequens, at which date plebians finally were allowed to stand for the consulship. This occurred first in 444 B.C., then continuously from 408-394 and again from 391-367 B.C., at which date plebians finally were allowed to stand for the consulship.

insequens, -entis, the following. haud adv. hardly, not at all. secus adv. otherwise. dignus, -a, -um, deserving, fitting, proper.

infensus, -a, -um, hostile. propalam adv. publicly, openly. minor, -ari, -atus sum, to threaten.

tribus: recall the declension of tres, tria. quantum adv. for the fourth time.

moles, -is f. great mass; greatness, might, power. insto, -are, institi, to enter; press upon; pursue; be at hand. adeo adv. so much, to that degree; even, indeed. occaeo (1) to blind, darken. vis f. force, violence; pl. strength, military power, resources. The declension of vis is defective: vis, --, --, vim, vi, vires, virium, viribus, vires, viribus.

ingruo, -ere, -ui, to break in, fall upon violently, assail. refringo, -ere, -fregi, -fractum, to break up; check; destroy. volt = vult, from volo, velle, volui. adversus + acc. against, towards.

finitimus, -a, -um, neighboring, adjacent. experior, -iri, -tus sum, to prove, test; risk, undergo, experience.

ea: civitas. invisitatus, -a, -um, unseen, new, strange. inauditus, -a, -um, unheard of.

ora, -ae f. shore. cieo, -ire, -ivi, -itum, to move, stir, sit in motion; summon, call by name. invisitato ... ciente: ablative absolute. extraordinarii imperii aut auxilii: partitive genitive with nihil.

quaero, -ere, -sivi, -situm, to seek, search for. temeritas, -atis f. rashness, foolhardiness. contraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, to draw together, make narrow, reduce; collect, unite; bring about, accomplish. summa, -ae f. amount; quantity; principal matter. summa rerum: supreme power. praesum, -esse, -fui + dat. to be put in charge of, preside over, command. dilectus, -us m. choosing; levy of soldiers, recruitment. accuratus, -a, -um, careful; exact.

medius, -a, -um, middle; average, ordinary. soleo, -ere, solitus sum, to be accustomed. Recall the semi-deponents gaudeo, audeo, soleo, fido. extenuo, -ere, -ui, -tum, to make thin; diminish, lessen.

accepere = accipere. Here, as often, accipere means “to hear” and introduces indirect speech. ultro adv. on one’s own; spontaneously. habitum = habitum esse. Here “had been conferred”.

eludo, -ere, lusii, lusum, to mock, ridicule. flagro (1) to burn, flame, blaze. impotens, -entis, out of control, unbridled, excessive; powerless, weak.

confestim adv. at once, immediately. convello, -ere, -velli (-vulsi or -volsi), -vulsum or -volsum, to pull up. cito (1) to put into motion; excite, rouse; summon; cite. agmen, -inis n. legions in marching order.

praetereo, -ire, -ivi, to go beyond, go past. raptim adv. hastily, hurriedly. tumultus, -us m. noise, uproar, alarm, tumult. exterritus, -a, -um, frightened.

fuga, -ae f. flight. agrestis, -is m. country dweller, rustic.

quacumque, wherever. fusus, -a, -um, poured out, stretched out, extended.

obtineo, -ere, -tinui, -tentum, to hold, occupy. antecedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, to go in advance. nuntius, -i m. messenger. deinceps adv. in order, in succession, following.

plurimum: most, very much, very many. Often with a partitive genitive, as here. celeritas, -atis f. swiftness.

quippe quibus = “inasmuch as to them”. quippe qui is equivalent to a cum causal clause. velut, even as, just as. tumultuarius, -a, -um, hastily brought together, extemporized. aegre adv. with pain, regret, or difficulty.
null
124 -met: an intensifying enclitic attached to pronouns and pronominal adjectives. certamen, -inis n. struggle, contest. turba, -ae f. tumult, disturbance; crowd, throng; multitude, band, mob. impedo, -ire, to impede, obstruct, block. impedientium is a substantive and governs the direct object fugam. ripa, -ae f. bank (of a river).

125 abicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum, to cast away, throw down. sinister, -ra, -rum, left. cornu, -us n. horn; wing or flank of an army. defugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum, to flee from, run away. strages, -is f. slaughter.

126 imperitus, -um + gen. unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant. no (1) to swim. invalidus, -a, -um, week, feeble, infirm. loricca, -ae f. cuirass, breastwork.

127 tegmen, -inis n. covering, cover. The more common spelling is tegimen. hauro, -ere, hausi, haustum, to draw, drain, consume. gurses, -itis f. whirlpool, abyss. incolumis, -e, safe, unharmed.

128 praesidium, -i n. protection, defense; aid; guard. quicquam = quidquam. ne . . . quidem, not . . . even.

129 procul adv. far away.

130 peto, -ere, -evi, -itum, to ask; seek; head for. claudio, -ere, clausi, clausum, to shut, close. arx, arcis f. citadel, fortress.

132 velut, even as, just as. obstupfacio, -ere, -feci, -factum, to astound, astonish, stupify. repentinus, -a, -um, sudden, unexpected.

133 pavor, -oris m. fear, dread. defigo, -ere, -fixi, -fixum, to fix, fasten, make unmovable, stupify. ignarus, -a, -um, ignorant; not knowing. accido, -ere, -cidi, to fall down; impers. happen, come to pass.

134 deinde adv. next, then. insidiae, -arum f.pl. ambush, trap. vereor, -eri, -itus sum, to fear. Here an historical infinitive, as legere and coacervare which follow. postremo adv. at last, finally. caesorum: a substantive, “of those having been killed”. spolium, -i n. skin, hide; pl. arms stripped from an enemy.

135 cumulus, -i m. heap, pile. mos, moris f. custom; pl. morals, character. coacervo (1) to heap together, pile up. tum demum: “then at last”. usquam adv. anywhere.

136erno, -ere, crevi, cretum, to discern. ingredior, -i, -gressus sum, to go into, enter. haud adv. hardly, not at all.

137 pervenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum, to arrive. praegredior, -i, -gressus sum, to go in advance. eques, -itis m. knight, cavalry. clausas = clausas esse, an infinitive dependent on retellusissent, just as eexcubare and esse which follow.

138 statio, -ionis f. station, post; outpost, guard. excubo, -are, -ui, -itum, to be on guard. murus, -i m. wall. refero, -ferre, rettuli, relatum, to carry back; report, announce; refer to, assign to, give credit; represent, recall.

139 prior, prius comp. former, previous. similis, -e, similar, alike. sustineo, -ere, -ui, -tentum, to hold up, sustain, hold back, check. veriti: “fearing”. A perfect active participle of vereor. ignotus, -a, -um, unknown. situs, -us m. location, site.

140 Anienem: the Aniene river lies directly north of Rome and later provided the water for most of Rome's aqueducts. consideo, -ere, -edi, -essum, to sit down; settle; encamp. explorator, -oris m. scout.

141 quaenam: read with consilia in perdita re: “in their desperate situation”.

142 Romani: the subject of immense. cum: introducing a causal clause. nemo: the subject of crederet.

143 supersum, -esse, -fui, to survive, be left over, remain. An infinitive in the indirect speech clause dependent on crederet. praeter prep. + acc. except, beyond. comploro (1) to bewail, lament.

144 pariter adv. equally. vivus, -a, -um, living, alive. mortuus, -a, -um, dead. prope, near; nearly, almost. lamenta, -orum n.pl. lamentation. impleo, -ere, -evi, -etum, to fill up.

145 privatus, -a, -um, private, belong to an individual. luctus, -us m. grief, sorrow, mourning. stupefacio, -ere, -feci, -factum, to stun, stupify. pavor, -oris m. fear, dread.

146 nunio (1) to announce. ululatus, -us m. howling, shrieking, wailing. cantus, -us m. song. dissonus, -a, -um, discordant. vagor, -ari, -atsum, to wander. Read vagantibus with barbaris, an ablative absolute.

147 turmatim adv. in groups, in bands. Omne tempus: the subject of tenuit. inde adv. from there; thereupon. suspensus, -a, -um, suspended, hanging; doubtful, anxious, fearful.

148 usque ad: up until. ad lucem alteram: “the next light” = the next day. identidem adv. repeatedly, several times. futurus: purely adjectival (“was going to be”), modifying impetus.
impetum, -i m. attack. adventus, -us m. arrival. accedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, to go, come to, approach. maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum, to remain. mansuros fuisset = “they would have remained”.

nisi conj. if not, unless. consilii: a partitive genitive. foret = esset. For essem, esses, esset, etc., forem, fores, foret, etc. is often used. Similarly for futurum esse.

supero (1) to surmount, pass over; surpass, prevail; be left, remain. reor, rei, ratus sum, to think, deem.

invavo, -ere, -vadì, -vasum, to go into; attack, invade.

differo, -ferre, distuli, dilatam, to put off, delay, defer. quo = ut (of purpose), a common substitution when a comparative is present. pavor, -oris m. fear, dread. infero, -ferre, -tuli, illatum, to bring or carry in; introduce, produce. postremo adv. at last, finally.

exanimo (1) to deprive of breath; kill; exhaust, weaken; discourage, dismay. An historical infinitive.

mala, -i n. an evil, bad deed. continens, -entis, bordering, neighboring + dat.; following.

signum, -i n. sign, token; standard, banner; statue. infestus, -a, -um, hostile. portus: an ablative of route.

nequaquum adv. by no means, not at all. insequens, -entis, the following. similis: read with civitas.

pavide adv. in fear. civitas, -atis f. city; citizenry. defendi: a passive infinitive, complementary to posse, which in turn is an infinitive in an indirect speech clause dependent on spes.

relictus, -a, -um, remaining, left over. manus, -us f. hand; power; band, body (of men). spes, -ei f. hope.

placeo, -ere, -ui + dat. to be pleasing; decide, decree. coniunx, iugis c. spouse, mate. iuventus, -tus f. youth, young people. Accusative in indirect speech, as is placeo.

militaris, -e, military, warlike, of military age. seratus: a genitive with robur. robur, -oris n. hard-wood; hardness; strength; the best or strongest part.

adventus, -entis, -entem, approaching, approach.تص. ad, ante, apud, apudem, at the side, on the side.

destino (1) to determine, designate. iacto (1) to toss to and fro; converse, speak about. Here iactata sunt, iactum = esset.

excidit, -itum, -itus sum, to fall, be thrown; be killed. ruina, -ae f. collapse; disaster; ruin.

iacturam, -ae f. a throwing away; loss; sacrifice. relictas: read with turbae. These genitives are directly dependent on iactaram and in turn govern the genitive seniorum. seniores: the elders. utique adv. in any case. pereo, -ire, -ii, to pass away, perish, die. turba, -ae f. tumult, disturbance; crowd, throng; multitude, band, mob. quo = ut (of purpose), a common substitution when a comparative is present.

de plebe = plebis. multitudine, -inis f. multitude; crowd, mob. senex, senis c. old person. triumphalis, -e, having celebrated a triumph. consularis, -e, having held the consulship.

palam adv. openly, publicly. dicere: an historical infinitive. oboe, -ire, -ivi, to go to meet; die. Here obitosus esse, a future active infinitive in indirect speech.

ferre: an historical infinitive. tueor, -eri, -itus sum, to uphold, support, protect. patria, -ae f. homeland.

onerum (1) to burden, load; weigh down, oppress. Here onerationes esse, another infinitive dependent on tueere. inopia, -ae f. lack, want, poverty. armatus, -i m. an armed man.

destino (1) to determine, designate. iacto (1) to toss to and fro; converse, speak about. Here iactata sunt.

solacium, -i n. solace, comfort. verto, -ere, -i, versum, to turn, turn out. Here versae sunt.

adhortatio, -onis f. exhortation. agmen, -inis n. legions in marching order. juvenis, -is m. a youth.

prosequor, -i, -securum sum, to follow out, accompany. commendo (1) to commit to the care of. iuventa, -ae f. youthful vigor. urbis: this genitive is dependent on fortuna at the end of the sentence.

victrix, -icis f. victorious. Read with urbis (line 170).

Fortuna: what should be an accusative (object of commendantes) is attracted into the nominative of the quaestumque clause. digredior, -i, -gressus sum, to go to the side, depart, leave. ops, opis f. might, strength, resources, wealth.

statuo, -ere, -ui, to decide. exitiam, -i n. destruction. cum...tum = both...and especially, not only... but also. species, -ei f. sight, view; appearance, countenance.
miserabilis, -e. miserable, wretched. mulierbris, -e. womanly. fetus, -us m. weeping, lamentation.

cursatio, -onis f. running together. incertus, -a, -um uncertain, unsettled, hesitant.

rogito (I) to ask (repeatedly). The verbal force of sequentium governs hos and illos, rogantium governs veros and natos. natus, -i. m. son. cui: interrogative adjective, with fato: “to what fate”.

supersum, -esse, -fu i, to survive, be left over, remain. relinquuo, -ere, -liqui, -lictum, to leave, abandon.

suus = suus natos. persequor, -i, -secutus sum to follow closely, pursue. utilis, -e + dat. useful.

obssesis: “to the besieged”. minuo, -ere, -ui, to lessen, diminish. imbellis, -e, unwarlike, peaceful.

parum, too little, not enough.

turba, -ae f. tumult, disturbance; crowd, throng; multitude, band, mob. exiguus, -a, -um, small, scanty.

collis, -is m. hill. alo, -ere, -ui, altum or alitum, to feed, nourish.

inopina, -ae f. lack, want, poverty. frumentum, -i n. grain. effundo, -ere, -fudi, -fusm, to pour out. Here effusa est. velut, even as, just as.

Ianiculum, -i n. hill of Rome on the right bank of the Tiber. inde adv. from there; thereupon. dilabor, -i, -lapis sum, to slip down, slip away. Here dilapsi sunt. Note that pars governs plural verbs, to indicate the variety and lack of unity of action. finitimus, -a, -um, neighboring, adjacent. ullus, -a, -um, any.

consensus, -us m. agreement, harmony, common action. spes, -ei f. hope. consilium, -i n. plan; counsel; council. communis, -e, common, ordinary, general, usual, universal, public. deploro (I) to weep violently, bewail; give up as lost.

essequor, -i, -secutus sum, to follow, pursue, strive after.

flamen, -inis m. priest of a particular god (here Quirinus, the deified Romulus). interim adv. meanwhile. 

omito, -ere, -misis, -missum, to let alone; give up; omit, overlook, neglect. cura, -ae f. care; administration, management; office; care, anxiety.

quae: interrogative pronoun, object of consultantes. sacra, -orum n.pl. sacred objects of Rome. ferenda = ferenda essent. A future passive periphrastic = “ought to be carried away”. vis f. force, violence; pl. strength, military power, resources. The declension of vis is defective: vis, --, --, vir, vi, vires, virium, viribus, vires, viribus. desum, -esse, -fui, to fail, be lacking.

relinquuo, -ere, -liqui, -lictum, to leave, abandon. consulo (I) to consider, deliberate, reflect. -ve enclitic or quis: interrogative adjective with locus. ea: the sacred objects (direct object of adservatur us esset). 

locus, -i m./n. place. fidelis, -e, faithful, loyal. asservuo (I) to keep carefully, preserve, watch. Note the future active periphrastic. custodia, -ae f. watching, guarding. An ablative with fidelis.

optimum = optimum esse (a short indirect speech clause dependent on ducent and which in turns governs the complementary infinitive defodere). duco, -ere, duxi, ducuntum, to lead; consider, think, regard. 

condita = ea condita (“the sacred objects stored”). doliolum, -i n. little cask. sacculum, -i n. little sanctuary, chapel. aedes, -is f. room, chamber; temple; pl. home, house.

despuo, -ere, to spit out. religio est = “it is forbidden”. defodio, -ere, -fodi, -fossam, to dig up; dig in, cover over with earth; bury, hide. The verb governs condita. onus, -eris n. burden, load. partior, -iri, -itum sum, to share, divide.

via: ablative of route. sublicius, -a, -um, resting on wooden piles. clivus, -i m. slope, hill. eas: the Vestal Virginis.

conspecio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, to see, catch sight of. plaustrum, -i n. wagon, cart. coniunx, -igis c. spouse.

inutilis, -e, useless, unfitted + dat. salvus, -a, -um, safe, unhurt, preserved, sound. Read with discrimine (an ablative absolute).

discrimen, -inis n. interval; difference, importance; crisis. religiosum: “an act forbidden by religious scruples”. reor, reri, ratus sum, to think, deem. religiosum ratus; “thinking that it was religiously unacceptable that . . . ”. sacerdos, -otis c. priest; priestess.

se ac suos: “that he and his family” (continuing the indirect speech from ratus. vehiculum, -i n. vehicle.

Iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum, to order, command; to designate, appoint.

Caere n. indecl. an old city of Etruria, near Rome, now Cervetri. perveho, -ere, -vexi, -vectum, to bear, carry, convey.

teuer, -eri, -itus sum, to uphold, support, protect. arx, arcis f. citadel, fortress.

compono, -ere, -posui, -positum, to put together, collect. Here an ablative absolute with omnibus. adventus, -us m. arrival. obstinatus, -a, -um, fixed, resolved, persistent, stubborn.
curulis, -e, the chair inlaid with ivory used by curule aediles, praetors, consuls, and dictators. gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, to bear, wear, carry; wage (war); manage, perform, hold (office). magistramus, -us m. office, magistracy.

pristinus, -a, -um, original, pristine. insigne, -is n. distinguishing mark, token, honor, distinction, dress. morior, mori, mortuus sum, to die. Recall that in forming the imperfect subjunctive, deponent verbs adopts a regular form of the infinitive before adding the personal endings.

augustus, -a, -um, sacred, majestical. vestis, -is f. clothes, garment. tensa, -ae f. the chariot on which the imagines of the gods were carried in the Circensian games. vestio, -ire, -ivi, -itus, to dress, clothe.

aedes, -is f. room, chamber; temple; pl. home, house. eburneus, -a, -um, (of) ivory. sella, -ae f. seat, chair. sedere: an historical infinitive. Sunt qui . . . tradant: “there are those who say” introducing indirect speech. pontifex maximus: the Supreme Pontiff. praesidium, -rum n., e; aid; guard, garrison.

202 carmen, -inis f. song; cantillation; sacred formula. devoveo, -ere, -vovi, -votum, to vow, devote, consecrate; devote to death. eos: subject accusative.

203 contentio, -ionis f. contest, combat; dispute. pugna, -ae f. fight. remitto, -ere, -misi, -mittum, to send back, return; lossen, relax; give up, allow.

204 acies, -ei f. sharp edge, point; battle line. anceps, anciptis, two-headed, two-fold, two-sided; doubtful, uncertain. usquam adv. anywhere. certo (1) to contest, struggle. impetus, -us m. attack, assault.

205 ira, -ae f. wrath, anger. ardur, -oris m. zeal, eagerness, fire, passion.

206 pateo, -ere, -ui, to lie open, stand open.

207 deum = deorum (a common contraction). arx, arcis f. citadel, fortress. species, -ei f. sight, view; appearance, countenance. tenentem: read with arcem. modicus, -a, -um, moderate, middling, scanty. relinquo, -ere, -liqui, -lictum, to leave, abandon.

208 praesidium, -i n. protection, defense; aid; guard, garrison. in: “against” (a common meaning of in in an adversative context). dissipio (1) to scatter, disperse. dilabor, -i, -lapsus sum, to slip down, slip away.

209 praedas, -ae f. booty, plunder. vacuus, -a, -um, empty. occurrus, -us m. meeting, falling in with. An ablative with vacuis. proxima quaque: “all the nearest places”. quisque is used idiomatically with a superlative or an ordinal number to express “all of” or “especially”. tectum, -i n. roof; house.

210 ruo, -ere, rui, rutum, to rush, dash. demum, at last, finally, in short. retorpus, -a, -um, full, stuffed.

211 solitudo, -inis f. solitude, destitution. absterreo, -ere, -ui, -itus, to frighten away, drive away, deter.

212 praeclaramer, -i n. building.

213 obsero (1) to bar, bolt, fasten, shut up. atrium, -i n. entrance hall. princeps, -ipis, first, foremost, most eminent. prope, nearly, almost. cunctatio, -ionis f. delay. aperta = aperta tecta.

214 invadendi: gerund, governing aperta and clausa. adeo adv. so much, to that degree; even, indeed. haud adv. hardly, not at all. secus adv. otherwise. venerabundus, -a, -um, full of reverence or respect. intueor, -eri, -itus sum, to gaze upon.

215 vestibulum, -i n. entrance court. ornatus, -us m. equipment, outfit, dress, attire. habitus, -us m. appearance, condition, state.

216 maestas, -atis f. majesty. vultus, -us m. face, countenance. gravitas, -atis f. dignity, gravity. os, oris n. face. prae + abl. before, in front of; in comparison with.

217 similimus: recall that six adjectives form their superlative with -illimus, -a, -um: similis, dissimilis, facilis, difficilis, humilis, gracilis. dis = deibus.

218 simulacrum, -i n. image, statue.

219 barba, -ae f. beard. promissus, -a, -um, long, hanging down (from promitto, -ere, -misi, -missum, to let grow). perculceo, -ere, -isci, -suum, to stroke, touch gently. scipio, -ionis f. staff.

220 incutio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, to strike or beat against. initium, -i m. beginning. caedes, -is f. killing, slaughter, massacre. orior, -iri, ortus sum, to arise.

221 truncio (1) to slaughter.

222 parco, -ere, peperici, parsun + dat. to spare. Note the quick succession of impersonal passive infinitives. diripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, to tear to pieces. exaurio, -ere, hausi, haustum, to draw out, empty. Here (tecis) exhaustus is object of inici. inicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum, to cast into.