

- 1 **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.
- 2 **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.
- 3 **summa, -ae** *f.* the highest, the most important. **Celticus, -a, -um**, Celtic. Here a substantive.
- 4 **cum . . . tum**, both . . . and. **praepollo, -ere**, to be very powerful.
- 5 **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.
- 6 **magno natu**: old. **exorno** (*I*) to unburden, unload, relieve. **praegravo** (*I*) to press heavily upon, weigh down. **turba, -ae** *f.* tumult, disturbance; crowd, throng; multitude, band, mob. Here ablative of separation.
- 7 **sororis filius**, nephew. **impiger, -ra, -rum**, diligent, active.
- 8 **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.
- 9 **excio (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.
- 10 **sors, sortis** *f.* casting of lots; fate. **dati = dati sunt**. **Hercynei 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.
- 11 **abundo, -are** (*I*) to overflow, abound.
- 13 **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).
- 14 **inexsuperabilis, -e**, unsurmountable. **visas = visas esse**. **equidem** *adv.* truly, indeed, of course.
- 15 **nullusdum, -adum, -umdum**, none so far. **quod: id quod**. **continens, -entis**, adjacent; unbroken, continuous.
- 16 **supero** (*I*) to pass over; surpass, excel. **velut**, even as, just as. **saepio, -ire, -si, -tum**, to hidge in, enclose. **altitudo, -inis** *f.* height.
- 17 **quanam**, by what way? **iungo, -ere, iunxi, iunctum**, to join, connect. **iugum, -i** *n.* yoke; ridge.
- 18 **religio, -ionis** *f.* religious scruple. **affero, afferre, attuli, allatum**, to bring to, convey, produce, report. **advena, -ae** *m.* stranger, foreigner.
- 19 **Salyes, -um** *m.pl.* a people occupying the plain south of the Druentia (Durance) between the Rhone and the Alps. **oppugno** (*I*) to attack. **Massilienses, -ium** *m.pl.* Marseilles (Μασσαλία) was founded in 600 B.C. by Greeks from Phocaea as a trading post.
- 20 **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*.
- 21 **egredior, -i, -gressus sum**, to go out, disembark. **patior, pati, passus sum**, to suffer, endure, allow, permit. **communio, -ire, -ivi, -itum**, to fortify strongly.
- 22 **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, fustum**, 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 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C.
- 23 **haud 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 *agrū* as subject accusative and *appellari* as infinitive. **cognominis, -e**, having the same name. Here predicate of *agrū* 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 **condidere** = *condiderunt*, from *condo, -ere, -didi, -ditum*, to store up; establish, found (a city). **Mediolanium** (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. **Etiovio 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** = *tenuerunt*. **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 **amnis, -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 tenerentur**: “everything was occupied”. **ratis, -is f.** raft. **traicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum**, to throw across; cross over.
- 32 **Etrusci, -orum mpl.** a confederation 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 **inusitatus, -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.
- 42 **misere** = *miserunt*. **impetro (1)** to obtain (by asking). Here *impetratum est*. **Fabius**: the *Fabii* were among the *gentes maiores*, one of the most powerful of the ancient patrician clans in Rome.
- 43 **senatus**: a gentiive singular with *nomine*.
- 44 **ne**: “that they not” (an *ut* of indirect command from *agerent*). **a quibus**: “from whom”. *quibus* has *socios* as its reference.
- 45 **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.
- 46 **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.
- 47 **potius . . . quam**: rather . . . than. **cognosco, -ere, -novi, -notum**, to learn, get to know.

- 48 **mitis**, -e, mild, gentle, kind. **legatio**, -ionis *f.* embassy. **ni conj.** if not, unless. **praeferox**, -ocis, very defiant, headstrong, violent.
- 49 **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.
- 50 **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. **etsi conj.** although.
- 51 **credere**: infinitive in indirect speech dependent on *responsum*. **trepidus**, -a, -um, agitated, alarmed.
- 52 **imploro** (*I*) to implore, beg, entreat, seek. **quoniam conj.** because. **adversus se**: “against them” (i.e., the Gauls). **malo**, **malle**, **malui**, to prefer. **tueor**, -eri, -itus **sum**, to uphold, support, protect.
- 53 **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 egentibus**: dative dependent on *concedant*.
- 54 **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.
- 55 **aliter adv.** otherwise. **impetro** (*I*) to obtain (by asking). **coram prep.** + *abl.* in the presence of.
- 56 **volo**, **velle**, **volui**, to wish, want, desire. **nego** (*I*) to say no; deny; refuse. **dimico** (*I*) to fight it out. Here *dimicatuos esse*. **nuntio** (*I*) to announce.
- 57 **mortales**: “men”. **praesto**, -stare, -stiti, -stitum, to stand before; stand out, excel, surpass; perform, fulfil.
- 58 **-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.
- 59 *quid*: another interrogative dependent on *Romanis quaerentibus*. **illi**: note the change of subject.
- 60 **ferociter adv.** fiercely, violently. **accendo**, -ere, -cendi, -censum, to enflame, kindle, set on fire. **utrimque adv.** on both side, on each side.
- 61 **discurro**, -ere, -(cu)curri, -cursum, to run in different directions, run about. **proelium**, -i *n.* battle. **consero**, -ere, -serui, -sertum, to connect, join, bring together. **urgeo**, -ere, **ursi**, to push, press, drive.
- 62 **fatum**, -i *n.* fate, destiny. **ius gentium**: “the law of nations”. **clam adv.** secretly.
- 63 **signum**, -i *n.* sign, token; standard, banner; statue.
- 64 **emineo**, -ere, -ui, to project, be conspicuous. **peregrinus**, -a, -um, foreign. **quin**: in fact. *quin etiam* = “and what is more”.
- 65 **eveho**, -ere, -vexi, -vectum, to carry out, be carried out. **extra prep.** + *acc.* out of, outside, beyond. **acies**, -ei *f.* sharp edge, point; battle line.
- 66 **incurso** (*I*) 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.
- 67 **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*.
- 68 **omitto**, -ere, -misi, -missum, to let alone; give up; omit, overlook, neglect. **receptus**, -us *m.* retreat, withdrawal. **cano**, -ere, **cecini**, **cantum**, to sound; *mil.* to signal. *receptui canunt* = *receptui signum canunt*.
- 69 **extemplo adv.** right away, immediately. **eundum** = *eundum esse*. Recall that *eo*, *ire* has an irregular present active participle (*iens*, *euntis*), gerund (*eundi*) and gerundive (*eundus*, -a, -um). **censeo**, -ere, -ui, -um, to believe, hold the opinion; to tax, survey, take a census. **vicere** = *vicerunt*.
- 70 **queror**, -i, **questum sum**, to complain. **postulo** (*I*) to demand, claim; request; summon.
- 71 **violo** (*I*) to treat with violence, outrage, violate, defile, transgress, offend.
- 72 **sicut adv.** just as, as **mando** (*I*) to commit to the charge of, commission; order. **expono**, -ere, -posui, -positum, to put out; display, explain.
- 73 **factum**, -i *n.* deed, action. **placeo**, -ere, -ui + *dat.* to be pleasing.

- 74 **decerno, -ere, -crevi, -cretum**, to decide, determine, decree. **ambitio, -ionis 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.
- 75 **penes prep. + acc.** in the possession or power of; belong to, with. **clades, -is f.** damage, injury, destruction, diasaster, massacre. **forte adv.** by chance. **cognitio, -ionis f.** knowledge, acquaintance; legal inquiry, investigation.
- 76 **postulatum, -i n.** demand. **reicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum**, to throw back; repel; reject; put off, defer; refer. **gratia, -ae f.** favor, regard, influence. **ops, opis f.** might, strength, resources, wealth.
- 77 **valuere = valuerunt. poena, -ae f.** penalty, punishment. **tribuni militum consulari potestate:** During the Struggle of the Orders, as plebeians were reaching the highest office of state, the consulship was suspended and “tribunes of the soldiers with consular power” were elected instead—an office open to the plebeians. This occurred first in 444 B.C., then continuously from 408-394 and again from 391-367 B.C., at which date plebeians finally were allowed to stand for the consulship.
- 78 **insequens, -entis**, the following. **haud adv.** hardly, not at all. **secus adv.** otherwise. **dignus, -a, -um**, deserving, fitting, proper.
- 79 **infensus, -a, -um**, hostile. **propalam adv.** publicly, openly. **minor, -ari, -atus sum**, to threaten.
- 80 **tribus:** recall the declension of *tres, tria*. **quartum adv.** for the fourth time.
- 82 **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. **occaeco (I)** 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*.
- 83 **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.
- 84 **finitimus, -a, -um**, neighboring, adjacent. **experior, -iri, -tus sum**, to prove, test; risk, undergo, experience.
- 85 **ea: civitas. invisitatus, -a, -um**, unseen, new, strange. **inauditus, -a, -um**, unheard of.
- 86 **ora, -ae f.** shore. **cio, -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*.
- 87 **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.
- 89 **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.
- 90 **acceperere = acceperunt.** Here, as often, *accipere* means “to hear” and introduces indirect speech. **ultra adv.** on one’s own; spontaneously. **habutum = habitum esse.** Here “had been conferred”.
- 91 **eludo, -ere, lusi, lusum**, to mock, ridicule. **flagro (I)** to burn, flame, blaze. **impotens, -entis**, out of control, unbridled, excessive; powerless, weak.
- 92 **confestim adv.** at once, immediately. **convello, -ere, -velli (-vulsi or -volsi), -vulsum or -volsum**, to pull up. **cito (I)** to put into motion; excite, rouse; summon; cite. **agmen, -inis n.** legions in marching order.
- 93 **praetereo, -ire, -ivi**, to go beyond, go past. **raptim adv.** hastily, hurriedly. **tumultus, -us m.** noise, uproar, alarm, tumult. **exterritus, -a, -um**, frightened.
- 94 **fuga, -ae f.** flight. **agrestis, -is m.** country dweller, rustic.
- 95 **quacumque**, wherever. **fusus, -a, -um**, poured out, stretched out, extended.
- 96 **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.
- 97 **plurimum:** most, very much, very many. Often with a partitive genitive, as here. **celeritas, -atis f.** swiftness.
- 98 **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.

- 99 **lapis, -idis** *m.* stone. **occuro, -ere, -(cu)curri, -cursum** + *dat.* to run to meet. **qua** *adv.* where. **Crustuminus**: the *ager Crustuminus* was an area north of Rome famous for its agriculture. **praectus, -a, -um**, very high, very deep.
- 100 **alveus, -i** *m.* hollow, cavity; trough, basin; river bed. **haud** *adv.* hardly, not at all. **infra** *prep.* + *acc.* below. **amnis, -e** *m.* river, stream. *Tiberinus amnis* = the Tiber. **misceo, -ere, -ui, mixtum**, to mix, mingle.
- 101 **contra circaque**: “in front and around”. **natus, -a, -um**, born. Read with *gens*. **vanus, -a, -um**, empty; vain; boastful. **tumultus, -us** *m.* noise, uproar, alarm, tumult. **gens, gentis** *f.* clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. **trux, trucis**, fierce, savage.
- 102 **cantus, -us** *m.* song. **varius, -a, -um**, different, varying, inconsistent, discordant. **cuncta** = *omnia* (here the direct object of *compleverant*). **compleo, -ere, -evi, -etum**, to fill up. **sonus, -i** *m.* sound, noise.
- 103 **ante** *adv.* beforehand, previously. **praemunio, -ire, -ivi, -itum**, to fortify in advance. **vallum, -i** *n.* rampart, palisade.
- 104 **receptus, -us** *m.* retreat, withdrawal. **saltem** *adv.* at least. *saltem si + non* or *neque* = “nor even”. **memor, -oris** + *gen.* mindful, remembering.
- 105 **auspicato** *adv.* after taking the auspices. **litato** *adv.* with favorable omens. **instruo, -ere, -xi, -ctum**, to build; draw up in order; prepare; equip; instruct. **acies, -ei** *f.* sharp edge, point; battle line. **diduco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum**, to draw apart, separate; scatter. **cornu, -us** *n.* horn; wing or flank of an army. **circumvenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum**, to come around; surround.
- 106 **aequo** (*1*) to make equal. **frons, -ntis** *m.* forehead, brow; front.
- 107 **extenuo, -ere, -ui, -tum**, to make thin; diminish, lessen. **infirmus, -a, -um**, weak, feeble. **vix** *adv.* scarcely. **cohaereo, -ere, -haesi**, to hold together, cohere. **paulum, -i** *n.* a little bit, a little while.
- 108 **editus, -a, -um**, elevated, lofty. A partitive genitive with *paulum*. **subsidiarii, -orum** *m.pl.* reserve troops. **repleo, -ere, -evi, -etum**, to fill up.
- 109 **initium, -i** *m.* beginning. **pavor, -oris** *m.* fear, dread. **fuga, -ae** *f.* flight. **salus, -utis** *f.* health; welfare, well-being; safety, security; greeting. **regulus, -i** *m.* chieftain.
- 110 **paucitas, -atis** *f.* small number, fewness. **reor, reri, ratus sum**, to think, deem. **ad id**: “for this purpose”. **captum** = *captum esse*.
- 111 **recta fronte**: straight ahead.
- 112 **concurro, -ere, (cu)curri, -cursum**, to run together; engage, clash. **subsidium, -i** *n.* support, aid; *pl.* reinforcements. **aversus, -a, -um**, turned around; belonging to the back part. **transversus, -a, -um**, cross-wise. **impetum, -i** *m.* attack.
- 113 **signa convertere**: to wheel or face about. **eos**: the Roman reserve troops. **depello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum**, to drive away, drive down. **facilem**: read with *victoriam*.
- 114 **aequum, -i** *n.* level ground; advantageous position. **tantum** *adv.* only. **superans, -antis**, prevailing, predominant. **fore** = *futuram esse*. **adeo** *adv.* in fact, even, indeed.
- 115 **ratio, -ionis** *f.* calculation; strategy.
- 116 **pavor, -oris** *m.* fear, dread.
- 117 **oblivio, -ionis** *f.* forgetting; forgetfulness. **Veii, -orum** *m.pl.* a powerful Etruscan city on the right bank of the Tiber, captured by the Romans in 396 B.C. after a 10 year siege.
- 118 **cum**: “although” (a concessive). **arceo, -ere, -ui**, to block, bar; confine. **recto itinere**: “by the straight road”. **coniunx, -iugis** *c.* spouse.
- 120 **parumper** *adv.* for a little while. **tutor, -ari, -atus sum**, to protect, guard, defend. **simul** *adv.* at once; at the same time.
- 121 **proximus, -a, -um**, closest, nearest. **latus -eris** *n.* side, flank. **ultimus, -a, -um**, farthest. **tergum, -i** *n.* back, rear. **ignotus, -a, -um**, unknown. **prius . . . quam** = *priusquam*, before.
- 122 **tempto** (*1*) to attempt, try, test. **certamen, -inis** *n.* struggle, contest. **ne . . . quidem**, not . . . even.
- 123 **reddo, -ere, -didi, -ditum**, to return, render. **integer, -gra, -grum**, intact, unharmed. **intactus, -a, -um**, untouched, unharmed, unattempted. **caedes, -is** *f.* killing, slaughter, massacre. **terga caesa** = *terga caesa sunt*, from *caedo, -ere, cecidi, caesum*.

- 124 **-met**: an intensifying enclitic attached to pronouns and pronomial adjectives. **certamen, -inis** *n.* struggle, contest. **turba, -ae** *f.* tumult, disturbance; crowd, throng; multitude, band, mob. **impedio, -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, -a, -um** + *gen.* unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant. **no** (*l*) to swim. **invalidus, -a, -um**, weak, feeble, infirm. **lorica, -ae** *f.* cuirass, breastwork.
- 127 **tegmen, -inis** *n.* covering, cover. The more common spelling is *tegimen*. **haurio, -ere, hausi, haustum**, to draw, drain, consume. **gurgis, -itis** *f.* whirlpool, abyss. **incolumis, -e**, safe, unharmed.
- 128 **praesidium, -i** *n.* protection, defense; aid; guard. **quicquam = quidquam. ne . . . quidem**, not . . . even. **clades, -is** *f.* damage, injury, destruction, diasaster, massacre.
- 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. **obstupefacio, -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** (*l*) to heap together, pile up. **tum demum**: “then at last”. **usquam** *adv.* anywhere.
- 136 **cerno, -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 *rettulissent*, just as *excubare* 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, prior. **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 Aneine river lies directly north of Rome and later provided the water for most of Rome’s aqueducts. **consido, -ere, -sedi, -sessum**, 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 *impleverunt*. **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** (*l*) 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 **nuntio** (*l*) to announce. **ululatus, -us** *m.* howling, shrieking, wailing. **cantus, -us** *m.* song. **dissonus, -a, -um**, discordant. **vagor, -ari, -atus sum**, 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*.

- 149 **impetum, -i m.** attack. **adventus, -us m.** arrival. **accedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum,** to go, come to, approach. **maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum,** to remain. *mansuros fuisse* = “they would have remained”.
- 150 **nisi conj.** if not, unless. **consilii:** a partitive genitive. **foret = esset.** For *essem, esses, esset, etc., forem, fores, foret,* etc. is often used. Similarly *fore* for *futurum esse*.
- 151 **supero (I)** to surmount, pass over; surpass, prevail; be left, remain. **reor, reri, ratus sum,** to think, deem. **invado, -ere, -vadi, -vasum,** to go into; attack, invade.
- 152 **differo, -ferre, distuli, dilatatum,** 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.
- 153 **exanimo (I)** to deprive of breath; kill; exhaust, weaken; discourage, dismay. An historical infinitive. **malum, -i n.** an evil, bad deed. **continens, -entis,** bordering, neighboring + *dat.*; following.
- 154 **signum, -i n.** sign, token; standard, banner; statue. **infestus, -a, -um,** hostile. **portis:** an ablative of route.
- 155 **nequaquam adv.** by no means, not at all. **insequens, -entis,** the following. **similis:** read with *civitas*.
- 156 **pavido 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*.
- 157 **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, -tutis f.** youth, young people. Accusative in indirect speech, as is *robur*.
- 158 **militaris, -e,** military, warlike, of military age. *senatus:* a genitive with *robur*. **robur, -oris n.** hard-wood; hardness; strength; the best or strongest part. **arx, arcis f.** citadel, fortress. **concedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum,** to go away, withdraw, retire; concede, grant, allow.
- 159 **frumentum, -i n.** grain. **confero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum,** to carry or bring together.
- 160 **flamen, -inis m.** priest of a particular god. **sacerdos, -otis c.** priest; priestess. *flaminem* and *sacerdotes Vestales* are subject accusatives. **sacra publica:** the sacred objects of Rome. **caedes, -is f.** killing, slaughter, massacre.
- 161 **incendium, -i n.** fire, conflagration. **procul adv.** far away. **aufero, -ferre, abstuli, ablatum,** to carry away. **ante:** read with *quam = antequam*, a common tmesis. **desero, -ere, -ui, -tum,** to abandon, desert. **cultus, -us m.** cultivation, tilling; education, culture, refinement; veneration, worship; dress, attire.
- 162 **colo, -ere, colui, cultum,** to cultivate; worship. **sedes, -is f.** seat; home.
- 163 **supersum, -esse, -fui,** to survive, be left over, remain + *dat.* **imminens, -entis,** threatening, looming. **ruina, -ae f.** collapse; disaster; ruin.
- 164 **iactura, -ae f.** a throwing away; loss; sacrifice. **relictae:** read with *turbae*. These genitives are directly dependent on *iacturam* 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.
- 165 **de plebe = plebis.** **multitudo, -dinis f.** multitude; crowd, mob. **senex, senis c.** old person. **triumphalis, -e,** having celebrated a triumph. **consularis, -e,** having held the consulship.
- 166 **palam adv.** openly, publicly. **dicere:** an historical infinitive. **obeo, -ire, -ivi,** to go to meet; die. Here *obituros esse*, a future active infinitive in indirect speech.
- 167 **ferre:** an historical infinitive. **tueor, -eri, -itus sum,** to uphold, support, protect. **patria, -ae f.** homeland. **onero (I)** to burden, load; weigh down, oppress. Here *oneraturos esse*, another infinitive dependent on *dicere*. **inopia, -ae f.** lack, want, poverty. **armatus, -i m.** an armed man.
- 168 **destino (I)** to determine, designate. **iacto (I)** 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*.
- 169 **adhortatio, -ionis f.** exhortation. **agmen, -inis n.** legions in marching order. **iuvenis, -is m.** a youth.
- 170 **prosequor, -i, -secutus sum,** to follow out, accompany. **commendo (I)** to commit to the care of. **iuventa, -ae f.** youthful vigor. **urbis:** this genitive is dependent on *fortuna* at the end of the sentence.
- 171 **victrix, -icis f.** victorious. Read with *urbis* (line 170).
- 172 **fortuna:** what should be an accusative (object of *commendantes*) is attracted into the nominative of the *quaecumque* clause. **digredior, -i, -gressus sum,** to go to the side, depart, leave. **ops, opis f.** might, strength, resources, wealth.
- 173 **statuo, -ere, -ui,** to decide. **exitium, -i n.** destruction. **cum . . . tum = both . . . and especially, not only . . . but also.** **species, -ei f.** sight, view; appearance, countenance.

- 174 **miserabilis**, -e, miserable, wretched. **mulierbris**, -e, womanly. **fletus**, -us *m.* weeping, lamentation. **conkursatio**, -ionis *f.* running together. **incertus**, -a, -um, uncertain, unsettled, hesitant.
- 175 **rogito** (1) 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”.
- 176 **supersum**, -esse, -fui, to survive, be left over, remain. **relinquo**, -ere, -liqui, -lictum, to leave, abandon.
- 177 **suos** = *suos natos*. **persequor**, -i, -secutus sum, to follow closely, pursue. **utilis**, -e + *dat.* useful.
- 178 **obsessis**: “to the besieged”. **minuo**, -ere, -ui, to lessen, diminish. **imbellis**, -e, unwarlike, peaceful. **parum**, too little, not enough.
- 179 **turba**, -ae *f.* tumult, disturbance; crowd, throng; multitude, band, mob. **exiguus**, -a, -um, small, scanty. **collis**, -is *m.* hill. **alo**, -ere, -ui, **altum** or **aliturum**, to feed, nourish.
- 180 **inopia**, -ae *f.* lack, want, poverty. **frumentum**, -i *n.* grain. **effundo**, -ere, -fudi, -fusus, to pour out. Here *effusa est*. **velut**, even as, just as.
- 181 **Ianiculum**, -i *n.* hill of Rome on the right bank of the Tiber. **inde** *adv.* from there; thereupon. **dilabor**, -i, -lapsus 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.
- 182 **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** (1) to weep violently, bewail; give up as lost.
- 183 **exsequor**, -i, -secutus sum, to follow, pursue, strive after.
- 184 **flamen**, -inis *m.* priest of a particular god (here Quirinus, the deified Romulus). **interim** *adv.* meanwhile. **omitto**, -ere, -misi, -missum, to let alone; give up; omit, overlook, neglect. **cura**, -ae *f.* care; administration, management; office; care, anxiety.
- 185 **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*, ---, --, *vim*, *vi*, *vires*, *virium*, *viribus*, *vires*, *viribus*. **desum**, -esse, -fui, to fail, be lacking.
- 186 **relinquo**, -ere, -liqui, -lictum, to leave, abandon. **consulto** (1) to consider, deliberate, reflect. -**ve** *enclitic* or. **quis**: interrogative adjective with *locus*. **ea**: the sacred objects (direct object of *adservaturus esset*). **locus**, -i *m./n.* place. **fidelis**, -e, faithful, loyal. **asservo** (1) to keep carefully, preserve, watch. Note the future *active* periphrastic. **custodia**, -ae *f.* watching, guarding. An ablative with *fideli*.
- 187 **optimum** = *optimum esse* (a short indirect speech clause dependent on *ducunt* and which in turns governs the complementary infinitive *defodere*). **duco**, -ere, **dux**, **ductum**, to lead; consider, think, regard. **condita** = *ea condita* (“the sacred objects stored”). **doliolum**, -i *n.* little cask. **saccullum**, -i *n.* little sanctuary, chapel. **aedes**, -is *f.* room, chamber; temple; *pl.* home, house.
- 188 **despuo**, -ere, to spit out. **religio est** = “it is forbidden”. **defodio**, -ere, -fodi, -fossus, to dig up; dig in, cover with earth; bury, hide. The verb governs *condita*. **onus**, -eris *n.* burden, load. **partior**, -iri, -itus sum, to share, divide.
- 189 **via**: ablative of route. **sublicius**, -a, -um, resting on wooden piles. **clivus**, -i *m.* slope, hill. **eas**: the Vestal Virginis.
- 190 **conspicio**, -ere, -spexi, -spectus, to see, catch sight of. **plastrum**, -i *n.* wagon, cart. **coniunx**, -igis *c.* spouse.
- 191 **inutilis**, -e, useless, unfitted + *dat.* **salvus**, -a, -um, safe, unhurt, preserved, sound. Read with *discrimine* (an ablative absolute).
- 192 **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.
- 193 **se ac suos**: “that he and his family” (continuing the indirect speech from *ratus*. **vehiculum**, -i *n.* vehicle.
- 194 **iubeo**, -ere, **iussi**, **iussus**, to order, command; to designate, appoint.
- 195 **Caere** *n. indecl.* an old city of Etruria, near Rome, now Cervetri. **perveho**, -ere, -vexi, -vectus, to bear, carry, convey.
- 196 **tueor**, -eri, -itus sum, to uphold, support, protect. **arx**, **arcis** *f.* citadel, fortress.
- 197 **compono**, -ere, -posui, -positus, to put together, collect. Here an ablative absolute with *omnibus*. **adventus**, -us *m.* arrival. **obstinatus**, -a, -um, fixed, resolved, persistent, stubborn.

- 198 **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). **magistratus, -us m.** office, magistracy.
- 199 **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.
- 200 **augustus, -a, -um**, sacred, majestic. **vestis, -is f.** clothes, garment. **tensa, -ae f.** the chariot on which the images of the gods were carried in the Circensian games. **vestio, -ire, -ivi, -itus**, to dress, clothe.
- 201 **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. **praefor, -fari, -fatus sum**, to say in advance, lead (others speaking).
- 202 **carmen, -inis f.** song; encantation; 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; lessen, relax; give up, allow.
- 204 **acies, -ei f.** sharp edge, point; battle line. **anceps, ancipits**, two-headed, two-fold, two-sided; doubtful, uncertain. **usquam adv.** anywhere. **certo (I)** to contest, struggle. **impetus, -us m.** attack, assault.
- 205 **ira, -ae f.** wrath, anger. **ardor, -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). **dissipo (I)** to scatter, disperse. **dilabor, -i, -lapsus sum**, to slip down, slip away.
- 209 **praeda, -ae f.** booty, plunder. **vacuus, -a, -um**, empty. **occursus, -us m.** meeting, falling in with. An ablative with *vacuis*. **proxima quaeque**: “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. **refertus, -a, -um**, full, stuffed.
- 211 **solitudo, -inis f.** solitude, destitution. **absterreo, -ere, -ui, -itus**, to frighten away, drive away, deter. **fraus, fraudis f.** deceit, fraud, trick. **hostilis, -e**, hostile, enemy. **vagor, -ari, -atus sum**, to roam, rove, wander. **excipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum**, to take out; catch; receive, welcome.
- 212 **locus, -i m./n.** place. **conглоbo (I)** to press together. **aedificium, -i n.** building.
- 213 **obsero (I)** 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 **maiestas, -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 **simillimos**: 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). **permulceo, -ere, -si, -sum**, 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 **trucido (I)** to slaughter.
- 222 **parco, -ere, peperci, parsum + dat.** to spare. Note the quick succession of impersonal passive infinitives. **diripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum**, to tear to pieces. **exhaurio, -ere, hausi, haustum**, to draw out, empty. Here (*tectis*) *exhaustis* is object of *inici*. **inicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum**, to cast into.