immolo (1) to sacrifice.

iicus, -oris (and locineris) n. liver. In inspecting entrails, Romans paid close attention to the caput or lobe of the liver. familiaris, -e, relating to a household, family; familiar, intimate; (in divination) (parts of the animal) relating to the person offering the sacrifice. The model divinatory liver found at Piacenza shows the liver divided into parts. The pars familiaris showed omens affecting the sacrificer, the pars hostilis omens affecting his opponents. caedo, -ere, cecidi, caesum, to cut. A cut in the lobe of the liver was regarded as a poor omen. haruspex, -spicis m. inspector of entrails. ostendo, -ere, -i, -tum, to hold out, show, reveal, make clear. alloqui adv. in other respects; in general; otherwise.

dis = deis. hostia, -ae f. (sacrificial) victim. egregie adv. outstandingly, excellently. lito (1) to obtain favorable omens by sacrifice. atqui conj. and yet, however, nevertheless. bene habet: "it is well".

collega, -ae m. colleague (in office).

sicut adv. just as, as. ordo, -inis m. series; line, rank, order; array. processere = processurunt. acies, -ei f. sharp edge, point; battle line.

laevus, -a, -um, left; unfortunate, inauspicious. cornu, -us n. horn; wing or flank of an army. praeatum, -esse, -fui +dat. to be put in charge of. primo adv. at first, in the beginning. utrimque adv. on both side, on each side. aequus, -a, -um, equal; level. vis f. force, violence; pl. strength, military power, resources. The declension of vis is defective: vis, ---, ---, vim, vi, virex, virium, viribus, viribus.

ardor, -oris m. zeal, earnestness, fire, passion. gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, to bear, wear, carry; wage (war); manage, perform. hastatus, -i m. soldier of the front line of battle.

impressio, -ionis f. onset, attack, onslaught. princeps, -ipis m. princeps, -ipis m. leader, chief; soldiers of the second line of battle. se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat. Here receptere = receperunt.

trepidatio, -ionis f. confus stirry, agitation, anxiety, alarm. inclamato (1) to cry out to, call upon.

ops, opis f. power; wealth, resources. opus est + abl. there is a need. ageatum: "lead on!" Age is often used with imperatives as an intensifier; ageatum is even more pronounced. The plural agetum is also used. pontifex, -icis m. high priest. Note the nominative in apposition to the vocative M. Valeri.

praeceo, -ire, -ivi, to go in advance, go before; dictate (a religious formula). devoveo, -ere, -vovi, -votum, to vow, devote, consecrate; devote to death. toga praetexta f. the toga bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and freeborn boys.

sumo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum, to take up, pick up; put on. velo (1) to cover, veil, hide. suber prep. + acc. below, beneath, under. mentum, -i n. chin.

exsero, -ere, -ui, -tum, to stretch forth, thrust out, put forth; bare, uncover. telum, -i n. missile weapon, spear. subicio, -ere, -eci, -ectum, to throw, put, lay under; subject, subdue. stanitem: referring to eum on line 11, i.e., Decius. Ianus, -i m. old Italian deity (mostly represented with two faces). As the god of doors and beginnings, he is often addressed first in Roman prayers.

Quirinus, -i m. deified Romulus. Bellona, -ae f. goddess of war, son of Mars. Lares, -ium (-um) m.pl. gods protecting a locality; household gods. Divi Novensiles, new gods (received from abroad). Di Indigetes, native gods. Divi: it was common to add a general prayer in the event any significant deity had been omitted.

potestas, -atis f. power. nostrorum hostiumque: subjective genitives. The forms nostrorum and vestrorum (for nostrum and vestrum) are common in Plautus and Terence, very rare in classical Latin. Manes, -ium m.pl. souls of the dead. precor, -ari, -atus sum, to beseech, pray.

venero, -ari, -atus sum, to ask for reverently. venia, -ae f. favor, grace; pardon, forgiveness. uti = ut. Quiris, -itis m. an inhabitant of the Sabine city Cures. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves Quirites. The solemn name of the Roman people thus became populus Romanus Quirites(que), later populus Romanus Quiritia.

prospero (1) to make successful. A rare verb, found only here in Livy. formido, -inis f. dread, terror.

afficio, -ere, -fecl, -fectum, to afflict (used in many contexts: poena, iniuria, timore, laude, muneribus, praemio, supplicio, dolore, morbo). nuncupo (1) to call by name; pronounce publicly, utter, vow; name as an heir.

auxilium, -i n. help, assistance; auxiliary troops, allied troops.
tellus, -eris f. earth, ground, soil. devoveo, -ere, -vovi, -votum, to vow, consecrate; devote to death.
precor, -ari, -atus sum, to beseech, pray. lictor, -oritis m. attendant. mature adv. seasonably, at the right time; promptly, speedily. collega, -ae m. colleague (in office). nuntio (1) to announce. incingō, -ere, -cinni, -cinctum, to gird about.
cinctus, -us m. a girding. The cinctus Gabinus was a ceremonial manner of wearing a toga, the details of which are unknown, but which made the toga less cumbersome.
insula, -eris, -ui, to leap on, jump on. immittō, -ere, -misī, -missum, to throw in, dispatch; (with se) throw oneself, attack. conspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, to behold, view; perceive, observe. uteraque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two).
aliquāntus, -a, -um, somewhat, considerable. Here an ablative of degree of difference with augustior.
augustus, -a, -um, sacred, majestic. humano: ablative of comparison. visus, -us m. look, sight, appearance. An ablative of respect. sicut adv. just as, as. caelestium, -i n. sky, heaven. piaculum, -i n. sin offering, expiation, atonement. omnis: read with irae.
pestis, -is f. plague, pestilence; destruction, ruin; curse, bane. averto, -ere, -versi, -vertum, to turn away, avert, divert. pavor, -oris m. trembling, quaking; terror, dread.
latus: the antecedents are terror pavorque. signum, -i n. sign, signal; standard, banner; statue. primo adv. at first, at the beginning. turbō (1) to thrown into disorder; agitate, disturb. penitus (also -e) adv. inwardly, deeply, far within, thoroughly, entirely.
pervadō, -ere, to go, pass, spread through. evidens, -entis, manifest, clear, plain, evident. quacumque, wherever. invehō, -ere, -vexi, -vexum, to carry in, ride into (with equo).
haud adv. hardly, not at all. secus adv. otherwise. quam, than. pestifer, -era, -erum, destructive, fatal, injurious. sidus, -eris n. star; constellation. ico, -ere, ician, -ictum, to strike. pavo, -ere, to tremble, quake with fear. corrūo, -ere, -ui, -tum, to fall together, fall down, fall in a heap. obruo, -ere, -ui, -tum, to cover over; hide; bury; overwhelm.
inde adv. from there, thence; thereupon. dubie adv. doubtfully. haud dubie = certainly. consterno (1) to cause confusion; confound, perplex; terrify, alarm. vastitas, -atis f. devastation, ruin; emptiness, desert.
simul adv. at the same time. et adv. also. exsolvo, -ere, -ui, -tum, to loosen, untie; release, set free. religio, -onis f. religious scruple.
coorior, -iri, -ortus sum, to arise. pugnám integram: “a fresh attack”. edo, -ere, edidi, editum, to give out, put forth; publish, make known; display, produce, perform. rorarii, -orum m.pl. skirmishers.
anteriōrii, -orum m.pl. the two battle lines (hastati and principes) in front of the third rank (the triarii).
addō, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to add. genu, -us m. knee.
inmittō, -i, -nixus sum, to lean on, rest on. nutus, -us m. nodding; approval; command. consurgō, -ere, -surrexī, -surrrectum, to rise up together.
procedō, -ere, -cessī, -cessum, to go forward; proceed. certamen, -inis n. struggle, contest. cum: introducing a circumstantial clause governing superaret. aliis partibus: “in other parts”. multitudo, -inis f. multitude, throng. superō (1) to surmount, pass over; surpass, prevail.
evēntus, -us m. result; end; event; fortune. fas n. invar. religiously correct.
laudō, laudās f. praise. debitus, -a, -um, due, owing. prosequeor, -i, -secutus sum, to follow out, accompany; honor. Read prosecutus esset, with memorabilem mortem as direct object.
paulisper adv. for a little while. addubito (1) to hesitate, be in doubt. an conj. whether; or.
melianis = melius esse (“it would be better”). reor, rei, ratus sum, to think, deem. integer, -gra, -grum, intact, unharmed. discriminān, -inis n. that which divides; interval, distance; difference, distinction; turning point, critical moment. servō (1) to keep, preserve. accensē, -orum m.pl. reserve troops used to replace the killed or wounded on the front line.
novissimōs, -a, -um, latest, last; mil. the rear. subeo, -iere, -ii, to go around; go up. extemplo adv. right away, immediately.
tamquam adv. as, just as if. idem: “the same”. excito (1) to arouse, call forth.
aliquando adv. for some time. atrox, -cis, fierce, savage, cruel. semet: recall that the enclitic -met is added to pronouns for emphasis. fatigō (1) to tire, fatigue.
praefingo, -ere, -fregi, -fractum, to break off at the end. hebetō (1) to make dull or blunt. pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsūm, to drive. debēlo (1) to fight out; subdue. Here debellatum esse with rati.
perventum: = perventum esse. Note the impersonal, just as debellatum esse on line 42.
68  

69 ex improviso, unexpectedly. exorior, -iri, -ortus sum, to arise, spring up. intervallum, -i n. space between.ordo, -inis m. series; line, rank, order; array.

70 sublato: from tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatus. principium, -i n. beginning; pl. front ranks. hasta, -ae f. spear. os, oris n. mouth; face. fodiō, -ere, -i, fossum, to dig. robur, -oris n. hard-wood; hardness; strength; the best or strongest part.

71 caedo, -ere, cecidi, caesum, to cut, cut down. manipulus, -i m. company of infantry. velut, even as, just as. inermis, -e, unarmèd. evado, -ere, -vasi, to go forth, pass through.

72 Samnites, -iūm m.pl. a powerful confederation of tribes inhabiting the mountain highlands of central Italy. radix, -icis m. root; radish; lower part (of hill, mountain). instruo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, to build; draw up in order; prepare; equip; instruct. praebeo, -ere, -ui, -itum, to offer, furnish, cause.

73 Minturnae, -arum f.pl. an important town of Campania, north of Naples, along the Appian Way. se conferre, to take oneself. secundum prep. + acc. following, after. capta = capta sunt.

74 mortales: “men”. vivus, -a, -um, living, alive. opprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, to press down; crush; suppress, conceal; seize, catch, overtake. Campani, -orum m.pl. Campanians, inhabitants of Campania (the area surrounding the Bay of Naples).

75 quaero, -ere, -sivi, -situm, to seek, search for. invetum = inventum est.

76 strages, -is f. slaughter. cooperio, -ire, -ui, -tum, to cover over, overwhelm. telum, -i n. missle weapon, spear. funus, -eris n. funeral, burial, funeral procession. par, paris, equal; like; suitable.

77 celebro (1) to visit frequently; celebrate; praise. An ablative absolute with collega.

78 adicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum, to throw to; apply to; add. Here adiciendum esse with videtur = “This it seems should be added” followed by indirect speech. liceret: “it is allowed” (an indirect speech infinitive).

79 devoveo, -ere, -vovis, -votum, to vow, devote, consecrate; devote to death. utique adv. in any case, at any rate, by all means; at least; especially. quem velit: “anyone he wishes”.

80 scribo, -ere, scripi, scriptum, to write; enroll. probe adv. correctly, well. factum = factum esse.

81 ni conj. if not, unless. signum, -i n. sign, signal; standard, banner; statue.

82 defodio, -ere, -fodi, -fossum, to dig up; dig in, cover with earth; bury. piaculum, -i n. sin offering, expiation, atonement. caedo, -ere, cecidi, caesum, to cut, cut down, kill, slay. eo: “to that place”.

83 magistratus, -us m. office, magistracy, magistrate.
escendo, -ere, -di, -sum, to climb up, mount. fas n. invar. religiously correct. sin conj. but if. sicuti = siciuti.

ni conj. if not, unless. divinum, -i n. sacrificial offering. pure adv. purely, without sin.

dive . . . sive, whether . . . or. hostia, -ae f. (sacrificial) victim. quo = aliquo (after sive). Volcanus, -i m. Vulcan, god of fire and volcanoes, and the manufacturer of art, arms, iron, and armor for gods and heroes.

divus, -i m. god. telo: ablative with potiri. precor, -ari, -atus sum, to beseech, pray. hostem: subject accusative in indirect speech dependent on fas non est.

potior, -iri, -itus sum + abl. to gain possession of. suovetaurilia, -ium n.pl. one of the most sacred and traditional rites of Roman religion: the sacrifice of a pig (sus), a ram (ovis) and a bull (taurus) to the deity Mars, used regularly to bless and purify land. piaculum, -i n. sin offering, expiation, atonement.

mos, moris f. custom; pl. morals, character. aboleo, -ere, -evi, -itum, to destroy, annihilate, do away with, remove. nova peregrinaque omnia: direct objects of praeferendo.

peregrinus, -a, -um, foreign. priscis ac patriis: indirect objects of praeferendo. prascus, -a, -um, original, former, previous, old fashioned. patrius, -a, -um, belong to the fathers, ancestral. praefero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, to carry in front; prefer. haud ab re: “hardly removed from my topic”. duco, -ere, duxi, ducatum, to lead; regard, consider, think. verbis ipsis: “in the words themselves”, verbatim.

trado, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to hand over; hand down, say, recount. nuncupo (1) to call by name; pronounce publicly, utter, vow; name as an heir. refero, -ferre, rettuli, relatum, to carry back; report, announce; refer to, assign to, give credit; represent, recall.