1. quoniam conj. because. quod, quia, and quoniam take the indicative, when the reason is given on the authority of the writer or speaker; the subjunctive, when the reason is given on the authority of another. geminus, -a, -um, double, twin. aetas, -atis f. age. verecundia, -ae f. decency, respect. discrimen, -inis n. interval; difference, importance; crisis.

2. tutela, -ae f. care, protection, guardianship. locus, -i m./n. place. Recall that locus differentiates in the plural between physical locations (neuter) and abstract locations (i.e., passages in a book) (masculine). augurium, -i n. augury, divination. lego, -ere, legi, lectum, to read; select.

3. conde, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to store up; establish (a city). Here conditam urbem. Palatium, -i n. the Palatine Hill. Aventinum, -i n. the Aventine Hill.

4. inaugs, -o (1) to practice augury; consecrate. templum, -i n. portion of the sky marked off for observation of auspices; temple.

5. prior, prius, former, previous; first. furtur: “it is said” (a common meaning of fero in the passive). vultur, -uris m. vulture.

6. duplex, -i, two-fold, double. uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two). multitudo, -inis f. multitude, throng.

7. consaluto (1) to greet, salute. praecipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum, to obtain in advance, anticipate; order, command.

8. traho, -ere, traxi, tractum, to drag, haul; attract, appropriate; assume, acquire. inde adv. from there, thence; thereupon. altercatio, -onis f. dispute, debate. congrudior, -i, -gressus sum, to come together.

9. verto, -ere, -i, -sum, to turn. turba, -ae, throng, crowd; tumult, disturbance. ico, -ere, ici, ictum, to strike. cado, -ere, eccidi, casum, to fall. vulgatus, -a, -um, general, common, well-known. ludibrium, -i n. mockery.

10. transilio, -ire, -ui, to leap across. murus, -i m. wall.

11. increpito (1) to reproach, rebuke. adicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectum, to throw to; apply to; add. deinde adv. next, then. quicumque, whosoever. moenia, -orum n.pl. walls (of a city).

12. interficium = interficium esse (from interficio, -ere, -feci, -fектum, to kill). The suppression of the auxiliary form of esse with passive verb forms is common. The infinitive continues the indirect speech construction. potitus = potitus est (from potior, -iri, -itus sum + abl. to gain possession of).

13. appellata = appellata est (from appello, -are, -avi, -atum, to call).

14. adeo . . . ut: “to such a degree that”. quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet, anyone, anything. finitimus, -a, -um, neighboring, adjacent. bello: ablative of respect.

15. penuria, -ae f. want, lack. mulier, -eris f. woman. aetas, -atis f. age; lifetime. duro (1) to last, endure. magnitudo, -inis f. greatness.

16. quippe quibus = “as much as to them”. quippe qui is equivalent to a cum causal clause. domi: locative. spes, -ei f. hope. proles, -is f. offspring. conubium, -i n. right of marriage.

17. consilium, -i n. deliberation; council; advice. legatus, -i m. envoy. vicinus, -a, -um, neighboring. gens, gentis f. clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. qui: a relative clause of purpose. societas, -atis f. alliance, association.

18. infimus, -a, -um, lowest (superlative of infernos).

19. nascor, nasci, natum sum, to be born. The infinitive is in indirect speech, governed by peterent, as are the infinitives in the following clauses. quas: i.e., urbes. di = dei. iuvor, -are, -iui, iutum, to help; please. ops, opis f. power; wealth, resources.

20. scio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, to know. origo, -inis f. origin, beginning. desum, -esse, -fui, to fail, be lacking. 

21. proinde, consequently, therefore. gravo (1) to burden, oppress, trouble. sanguis, -inis m. blood.

22. genus, -eris n. birth, descent, origin, race, stock. mixco, -ere, -ui, mixtum, to mix, mingle. nusquam adv. no where. legatio, -onis f. embassy. simul adv. at the same time. sperno, -ere, sprevis, spretum, to reject, scorn, despise.
23 moles, -is f. great mass; greatness, might, power. posterus, -a, -um, subsequent, following next; m.pl. posterity. metuo, -ere, -ui, -utum, to fear.

24 plerique, -aeque, -aque, the greater number, most. rogito (1) to ask eagerly, pointedly. ecqui, ecquae, ecquod, is there any? Here ecquod modifies asylum.

25 demum, at last, finally, in short; id demum: that and that alone.

26 dubie adv. doubtfully. haud dubie = certainly. vis f. force, vigor, strength, violence. coepi, coepisse, coeptum, to have begun. Recall that this verb occurs only in the perfect tenses.

27 aegritudo, -inis f. sickness (especially of the mind). dissimulo (1) to disguise, keep secret, hide.

28 equester, -tris, -tre, relating to horsemen, equestrian. sollemnis, -e, ceremonial, festive, religious; usual, customary. Consualia; the festival of Consus, the Roman god of good counsel, was held annually on August 21. indico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, to declare publicly, proclaim. finitus, -a, -um, neighboring, adjacent. Here used as a substantive: “the neighboring peoples”.

29 iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum, to order. apparatus, -us m. preparation; tool, engine; splendor. concelebro (1) to celebrate; pursue eagerly; praise.

31 convenere = convenerunt. studium, -i m. eagerness, zeal. videnda: gerundive modifying novae urbis.

32 proximi quique: “especially the nearest”. quisque is used idiomatically with a superlative or an ordinal number to express “all of” or “especially”.

33 coniunx, iugis c. spouse, mate. hospitaliter adv. hospitably, graciously.

34 situs, -us m. location, site. moenia, -orum n.pl. city walls. frequens, -entis, crowded, full. tectum, -i n. roof; house.

35 brevi = brevi tempore. cresco, -ere, crevi, cretum, to grow, increase. deditae: read with erant to form the pluperfect passive. eo: spectaculum.

36 ex composito: by agreement, on purpose. orta = orta est, from orior, oriri, ortus sum, to arise. iuventus, -tutis f. youth, young people.

37 discuro, -ere, -(e)curri, -cursum, to run in different directions, run about. forte adv. by chance. quaerque: each.

38 incidó, -ere, -cidi, -casum, to fall into; fall in with, meet. raptae = raptae sunt. forma, -ae f. shape, beauty. excellens, -entis, outstanding, distinguished. primoris, -e adj. first, chief. Here used as a substantive. destino (1) to fix, determine; choose; designate as a wife.

39 plebs, plebis f. the common people. negotium, -i n. business, task, undertaking. defero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, to carry away, carry off.