

- 1 **foedus, -a, -um**, foul, filthy, ugly, repulsive. **insequens, -entis**, the following. **seu . . . seu**, whether . . . or. **intemperies, -ei f.** excess, intemperateness, inclement weather. **fraus, fraudis f.** deceit, fraud, trick; offense, damage, crime.
- 2 **varie adv.** diversely; in different ways.
- 3 **annales, -ium m.pl.** yearly records, chronicles, annals. **ceterum adv.** moreover, in addition. **parvi refert:** “it matters little”. **verum, -i n.** the truth, reality, fact.
- 4 **pervolo, -velle, volui**, to wish greatly. **prodo, -ere, -didi, -ditum**, to bring forth, produce; hand down, transmit; publish, relate, report; reveal, betray. Here *proditum esse* with *illud*. **falso adv.** falsely. **venenum, -i n.** poison.
- 5 **absumo, -ere, -sumpsi, -sumptum**, to take away, consume; destroy, kill. Here also *absumptos esse*. **mors, mortis f.** death. **infamis, -e**, infamous, disgraceful, notorious. **pestilentia, -ae f.** pestilence, plague, unhealthy weather or air. **sicut adv.** just as, as.
- 6 **auctor, -oris m.** authority; author; adviser. **fides, -ei f.** faith, confidence, belief; promise, pledge. **abrogo (I)** to repeal, annul, abrogate; take away (something from someone). **expono, -ere, -posui, -positum**, to put out; display, explain.
- 7 **primores, -ium m.pl.** chief men. **morbis, -i m.** sickness, disease. **ferme adv.** nearly, almost; for the most part. **eventus, -us m.** result; end; event; fortune.
- 8 **ancilla, -ae f.** slave girl. **aedilis curulis:** the aediles were responsible for maintenance of public buildings and regulation of public festivals. They also had powers to enforce public order. Half of the aediles were plebeians, half patricians. The latter were called *aediles curules* and were considered curule magistrates.
- 9 **indico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum**, to declare publicly, proclaim. Here *indicaturam esse*, an infinitive in indirect speech dependent on *professa est*. **pestis, -is f.** plague, pestilence; destruction, ruin; curse, bane. **profiteor, -eri, -fessus sum**, to declare, acknowledge; offer, propose, promise.
- 10 **haud adv.** hardly, not at all. **futurum = futurum esse**. **noxia, -ae f.** harm, damage, injury. **indicium, -i n.** disclosure, testimony, evidence. **confestim adv.** at once, immediately.
- 11 **consensus, -us m.** agreement, harmony. **ordo, -inis m.** series; line, rank, order; array. **index, -icis c.** informer, betrayer; forefinger.
- 12 **patefacio, -ere, -feci, -factum**, to open, disclose, reveal. Here *patefactum est*. **mulierbris, -e**, womanly. **civitas, -atis f.** city; citizenry. **premo, -ere, pressi, pressum**, to press; burden; vex; oppress. An infinitive in indirect speech dependent on *patefactum*. **matrona, -ae f.** wife, matron, lady of rank. **coquo, -ere, coxi, coctum**, to cook.
- 13 **extemplo adv.** right away, immediately. **manifesto adv.** plainly, evidently, openly. **deprehendo, -ere, -di, -sum**, to lay hold of, seize; surprise, detect.
- 14 **medicamentum, -i n.** medicine, remedy; drug; poison. **recondo, -ere, -didi, -ditum**, to put away, store away, conceal.
- 15 **quibus:** a connecting relative referring back to the *medicamenta*. **defero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum**, to carry away, carry off; bring or carry to a place. **ad viginti matronis:** “some twenty women”. Here *ad* appears to be adverbial and does not govern *matronis*, which is in an ablative absolute with *accitis*.
- 16 **viator, -oris m.** traveller; messenger of a magistrate used to summon people. Note that *per* here is expressing agency in a passive construction (an ablative absolute. **accerso, -ere, -ivi, -itum**, to summon. This very also appears in the more common form *arcesso, -ere, -ivi, -itum*. **duae ex eis:** recall the the partitive genitive is not used after numerals and *quidam, quaedam, quoddam*.
- 17 **patricius, -a, -um**, patrician. **uterque, utraque, utrumque**, each (of two). **gens, gentis f.** clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. **salubris, -e**, healthful, wholesome. **contendo, -ere, -tendi, -tentum**, to strive, dispute; assert, maintain; hasten (on a journey).
- 18 **confuto (I)** to silence; refute. **iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum**, to order. **falsum, -i n.** falsehood, lie, deceit. **comminiscor, -i, -mentus sum**, to contrive, invent, feign. Here *commentam esse* in indirect speech dependent on *arguerent*. **conspectus, -us m.** sight, view.
- 19 **arguo, -ere, -ui, -utum**, to make clear, show, prove; argue. **spatium, -i n.** space, interval; period of time. **colloquor, -i, -locutus sum**, to converse, talk. **summoveo, -ere, -movi, -motum**, to move off or away, make room.
- 20 **ceteras:** i.e., *ceteras matronas*. **abnuo, -ere, -ui**, to deny, refuse, decline. An ablative absolute with *illis*. It also governs the complementary infinitive *bibere*. **et adv.** also, too. **epotus, -a, -um**, drunk up.

- 21 **suamet**: recall that *-met* is an emphatic enclitic. **fraus, fraudis** *f.* deceit, fraud, trick; offense, damage, crime. **interero, -ire, -ivi, -itum**, to die, perish. **comprehendo, -ere, -hendi, -hensum**, to take hold of, embrace, seize, grasp, arrest, capture; detect, discover; perceive, comprehend.
- 22 **extemplo** *adv.* right away, immediately. **comes, -itis** *c.* companion, comrade. **matrona, -ae** *f.* wife, matron, lady of rank. **indico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum**, to declare publicly, proclaim.
- 23 **ad centum septuaginta**: “about 170”. **damno** (*1*) to condemn. Here *damnatae sunt*. **veneficium, -i** *n.* poisoning.
- 24 **quaero, -ere, -sivi, -situm**, to search for, seek; inquire, demand; investigate; make a judicial examination.
- 25 **prodigium, -i** *n.* prodigy, portent. **prodigii . . . loco**: “in the place of a portent” = “like a portent”. **habita** = *habita est*. Recall that *habere* can have the meaning of “to consider, deem”. **captis mentibus**: “to diseased minds”. **quam**: “than” with *similis*. **consceleratus, -a, -um**, criminal, wicked.
- 26 **annales, -ium** *m.pl.* yearly records, chronicles, annals. **repeto, -ere, -evi, -itum**, to attack again; go again, return; recall, call to mind (with *memoria*). The phrase *memoria repetita* governs the indirect speech that follows. **secessio, -ionis** *f.* secession, withdrawal. *Secessio plebis* was an informal exercise of power by Rome's plebian citizens who would abandon the city *en masse* and leave the patrician order to themselves. The plebs used the tactic with success three times, in 494 B.C., 449 B.C., and 287 B.C. **quondam** *adv.* formerly, once.
- 27 **clavus, -i** *m.* nail. **figo, -ere, -fixi, fixum**, to affix, fasten, drive (a nail). **alieno** (*1*) to alienate, estrange. **discordia, -ae** *f.* discord, dissension. Here an ablative of cause.
- 28 **piaculum, -i** *n.* sin offering, expiation, atonement. **compos, -otis** + *gen.* or *abl.* possessing, participating in, sharing in; having mastery of. **causa**: an ablative of cause governing a gerundive in the genitive case, which always precedes. **creo** (*1*) to create; elect; appoint. **placeo, -ere, -ui** + *dat.* to be pleasing; decide, decree.
- 29 **dico, -ere, dixi, dictum**, to say; appoint.
- 30 **magistratus, -us** *m.* office, magistracy, magistrate. **abdico** (*1*) + *abl.* to renounce, abdicate (an office).