**patres conscripti**: The Senate was established by Romulus as an advisory council consisting of the 100 heads of families, called Patres. When Lucius Junius Brutus increased the number of Senators to 300 at the beginning of the Republic, they were also called Conscripti ("Conscript Men"), because Brutus had enrolled them. Thenceforth members of the Senate were addressed as patres et conscripti or simply patres conscripti ("Conscript Fathers"). causa, -ae f. cause; matter for discussion. cum . . . tum = both . . . and especially, not only . . . but also. auctor, -oris m. authority; author; adviser.

**potestas, -atis f.** power. Read with in. fore = futuros esse. magistratus, -us m. office, magistracy, magistrate.

**exemplum adv.** right away, immediately. abdico (I) + abl. to renounce, abdicate (an office). tradéo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to hand over; hand down, say, recount. Here tradi sunt. fetiales, -ium m.pl. an order of priests who made formal proclamation of peace and war, confirmed treaties and carried out the functions of heralds or ambassadors. 

**senatus consultum**: decree of the senate. affulgeo, -ere, -fulsi, -fulsum, to shine upon.

**in ore erat**: “was on everyone’s lips”. devotio, -onis f. consecration, self-sacrifice; vow.

**clarus, -a, -um**: bright, clear; illustrious, famous. facinus, -oris n. conspicuous deed; crime, outrage. aequo (I) to make level, make equal; compare. emergo, -ere, -mersi, -mersum, to arise from, emerge. obnoxius, -a, -um, servile, submissive.

**consilium, -i n.** deliberation; council; advice. opera, -ae f. effort, exertion, work. cruciatus, -us m. torture, torment.

**piaculum, -i n.** sin offering, expiation, atonement. cunctus, -a, -um, all. Often used as a substantive. en interj. lo! behold! see! interr. is it so? (from estne?).

**umquam adv.** ever. congregio, -i, -gressus sum, to come together. armatis: “in the manner of armed men”.

**ira odioque**: ablatives with ardente. odium, -i n. hatred. dilectus, -us m. choosing; levy of soldiers, recruitment. prope, near; nearly. voluntarius, i m. volunteer.

**rescribo, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum**, to write back; re-enlist. Here rescriptae sunt with legiones as subject.

**miles, militis m.** soldier; soldiery, army.

**praegredior, -i, -gressus sum**, to go in advance. venere = venerunt. vestis, -is f. clothes, garment. detraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, to draw or drag away; remove, strip. sponsor, -oris m. surety; promisor. Here an ablative of separation. Postumius and his officers could not legally enter into a binding treaty (foedus), since treaties required approval of the comitia centuriata. The “agreement” they entered into was a personal promise (sponsio), which Postumius then argued was not binding on the Roman people.

**iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum**, to order. tergum, -i n. back, rear. vincio, -ire, vinxi, victum, to bind, fetter.

**apparitor, -oris m.** public servant. This is the term used to describe the class of lowly servants (lictores, scribae, etc.) who attended public officials. verecundia, -ae f. decency, respect. An ablative of cause.

**maiestas, -atis f. majesty.**

**laxe adv.** loosely. quin: “why . . . not?” adduco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, to draw tight, draw together. lorum, -i n. thong; rein; whip. iustus, -a, -um, just, right, correct, lawful, proper. deditio, -onis f. formal surrender into the power of another.

**coetus, -us m.** meeting, assembly. tribunal, -alis n. raised platform for magistrates; judgment seat. ventum est: note the impersonal construction. Pontius: the Samnite commander at the Caudine Forks.

**quandoque adv.** whereas, since, because. The word is legalistic. hisce = hi. iniusss adv. without authority.

**foedus, -eris n.** treaty. ico, -ere, ici, icum, to strike, smite; make (a treaty). Note the rare future passive infinitive ictum iri, formed with the supine and iri (which appears no where else in the language). spondeo, -ere, spopondi, sponsum, to promise solemnly, bind, pledge.

**noceo, -ere, -ui, -itum + dat.** to harm, injure. quo: read with scelere impio. scelus, -eris n. wicked deed, crime, impiety. ius, -a, -um, ungodly, wicked, unpatriotic, undutiful. solvo, -ere, -ui, -tum, to loosen, untie; release, set free.

**dedo, -ere, -didi, -ditum**, to surrender, consign. dicenti fetiali: datives of reference. genu, -us n. knee. femur, -oris n. thigh. quanta maxime poterat vi: “with as great a force as he was able”.
20 percello, -ere, -culi, -culsum, to throw down, strike down, overthrow, shatter. clarus, -a, -um, bright, clear; illustrious, famous.

21 legatum: i.e., the fetial priest. ius gentium: “the law of nations”. violatum = violatum esse. eo: “on that account” (a common abalitative of cause); eo + superlative = “all the more . . .” gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, to bear, wear, carry; wage (war); manage, perform. Here gesturos sint. “that they (the Romans) might wage war all the more justly”.

22 deditio, -onis f. formal surrender into the power of another.

23 ratus, -a, -um, reckoned, calculated, fixed, certain; settled, establish; valid. habebunt: recall that habeo often has the meaning of “to consider, deem”. quin: “why . . . not?” censeo, -ere, -ui, -um, to believe, hold the opinion; to tax, survey, take a census.

24 irritus, -a, -um, invalid, void. pactum, -i n. agreement, covenant, treaty. Samniti populo: dative with debetur. potestas, -atis f. power.

25 debetur: the subject is both omnes and pax, but the verb is singular since only one is owed.

26 qua potes fide: “with what good faith you can”. restituo, -ere, -ui, -utum, to restore, give back, deliver. quem: an accusative “subject” in an impersonal paenitet construction.

27 sponsio, -onis f. solemn promise, pledge. Read with factae. furcula, -ae f. narrow pass. paenitet: it regrets. The verb is impersonal and takes a genitive of the thing regretted (sponsionis factae) and an accusative of the person feeling regret (quem). Me paenitet facti mei: I regret my deed.

28 saltus, -us m. forest, dale, ravine. quo: ablative of location. saepio, -ire, saepsi, saepsum, to hedge in, fence in, enclose; protect. decipio, -ere, -epi, -ceptum, to deceive. The perfect subjunctive may be used as a mild imperative or jussive. infectus, -a, -um, undone, unaccomplished.

29 pactio, -onis f. agreement, covenant, treaty.

30 pridie quam: on the day before. in colloquium est ventum: “there was a coming into a conference”.

31 placeo, -ere, -ui, to be pleasing; decide, decree. repudio (1) to reject, refuse, repudiate. The verb is singular because sponsio and pax are seen as synonymous. ea fortuna: an abalative of manner.

32 mentio, -onis f. mention, suggestion.

33 accuso (1) to accuse, blame, censure, reprimand. The verb governs both nec clauses, one with populus Romanus as subject and one with nos as subject, but appears only in the latter.

34 causa, -ae f. cause; reason. definit, defiunt (infinitive defieri), to be lacking. vinco, -ere, vici, victum, to conquer. obses, -idis m. hostage. LarsPorsinna: the Etruscan king who marched on Rome to reinstate Tarquinius Superbus.

35 furtum, -i n. theft. subduco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, to draw away, lead away, steal away. aurum, -i n. gold. redimo, -ere, -emi, -emptum, to buy back, redeem, ransom. inter: during.

36 pango, -ere, pepigi (panxi), pactum, to fasten, fix, drive in; settle, agree upon, contract.

37 fraus, fraudis f. deceit, fraud, trick; offense, damage, crime. Dative with imponitis.

38 species, -ei f. sight, view; appearance, countenance. ius, iuris n. law; right; justice. impono, -ere, -posui, -positum, to place on, put on, impose. probo (1) to approve. ignominiosus, -a, -um, shameful, disgraceful.

39 foedus, -eris n. treaty. fetialis, -e, having to do with the fetial priests. caerimonia, -ae f. reverence; religious usage, ceremony. dignus, -a, -um + abl. worthy, deserving, fitting, proper.

40 quod = id quod. peto, -ere, -evi, -itum, to ask; seek; head for. petisti = petivisti. incolmus, -e, safe, unharmed.

41 iuris: a partitive genitive with hoc: gentibus: dative with dicitis.
dedi: passive infinitive of dedo, -ere, -dedi, -itum. simulo (1) to pretend, feign. arbitror, -ari, -atus sum, to deem, think, consider. moror, -ari, -atus sum, to delay; linger, tarry; hinder, prevent.

quo minus (often quominus) + subj. so that (not). Verbs of preventing or refusing will take a quin + subj. when positive, quo minus + subj. when negative.. obligo (1) to bind, fasten; obligate; make liable; pledge.

committo, -ere, -misi, -missum, to give, entrust, commit to; expose, abandon. It governs the datives iratis omnibus dis. dis = deis.

eludo, -ere, lusi, lusum, to mock, ridicule. numen, -inis n. divine will, divine authority, divine majesty. redeo, -ire, -ivi (-ii), -itum, to return. quando conj. since, because. modo adv. just now.

genu, -us n. knee. percello, -ere, -culi, -culsum, to throw down, strike down, overthrow, shatter. credent: not the subjunctive, used for sarcasm.

eo: “because of this”. Ablative of cause.

ludibrium, -i n. mockery.

pudet, pudere, to be ashamed. An impersonal verb, just as paenitet. pudere governs the complementary infinitive proferre, which in turns governs the direct object ludibria. vix adv. scarcely. pueris: ablative with dignas. ambages, -um f.pl. evasion, subterfuge. Here the direct object of exquirere. senex, senis c. old person. consularis, -is m. consular, a person who has held the office of consul.

falfo, -ere, fefelli, falsum, to cheat, deceive, trick. exquiro, -ere, -sivi, -situm, to search out, seek diligently; demand. exquirere is also a complementary infinitive of pudere. demo, -ere, dempsi, demptum, to take away, withdraw, remove. vinculum = vinculum, -i n. fetter, bond, restraint. Romanis: an ablative of separation.

ubi visum fuerit: “where it seemed fit”. forsitan adv. perhaps. et adv. also. publica: read with fide.

fide: ablative of separation with liberata. inviolatus, -a, -um, unharmed, unmolested.