

INDEX TO
THE WORKS OF TACITUS

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- Abnoba(Mt.) -The source of the Danube(Ger. I)
Actium -The battle that forced the power of Rome into the hands of a single man.(Hist. I.I)
- Actors -were imported from Etruria(Ann.XIV.2I)
Adultery -was rare in Germany(Ger. I9)
-was rife in high places in Rome(Hist.I.I)
- Aedui -the first tribe to receive senatorial rights in the capital(Ann. VI.25)
- Aestii -had the religion & customs of the Suebi, but a language like the British(Ger.45)
-worshipped the mother of the gods(ibid.)
-used cudgels & seldom iron weapons(ibid.)
-cultivated grain & other crops with un-German patience (ibid.)
- traded and collected amber(ibid.)
- Africa -enormous woods and forests in Auzea(Aumale)(Ann.IV.25)
-was now cultivated in preference to Italy(Ann.XII.43)
- Agricola -was both the military governor of Britain as well as holding the priestly office of 'pontifex'(Agric.9)
-never had had one of his forts stormed or captured(Ag.2)
- Agrippa -(and Antiochus, King of Commagene) sent troops to Titus in the Jewish War(Hist.V.I)
- Albanians -(and Iberians) claimed to have originated from Thessaly in Jason's time(Ann.VI.34)
-were hardy people and lived in the highlands(ibid.)
- Alphabet -Tacitus' account of its history(Ann.XI.I4)
Amber -a description(Ger. 45)
- Anas -founder of the Julian line(Ann. IV.9)
- Anicetus -the tutor to Nero(a Syrian?)(Ann.XIV.3)
- Antioch -its inhabitants were a festive people(Ann.II.69)
- Arabs -some were in Northern Mesopotamia(Ann.VI.44)
-formed a strong section of Titus' army(Hist.V.I)
- Aravisci -were either immigrants to Pannonia from the German tribe of the Osi, or the Osi came from the Aravisci into Germany. Tacitus didn't know which was correct(Ger. 23)
-spoke the same language and had same customs as the Osi (ibid.)
- Ardennes -was a forest country(more extensive in Roman times than now(Ann. III.42)
- Armenia - a good description(Ann.II.56)
-was impracticable in winter(Ann.XII.I3)
- Armenians -and other nations lived beyond the Tigris(Ann. VI.44)
-were close to the Parthians through their geographical position and the affinity of manners:intermarriage (Ann. XIII.24)
- Arminius -the great German leader;served in Roman army at one time and spoke Latin(Ann. II.I2)
-his brother, Flavus, also served in the Roman forces(ibid.)
-an account of his death; venerated by the Germans(Ann.I.8)
- Asculaepius -had a treasury at Cyrene(Ann.XIV.I8)
- Astrologers -their power in Rome(Hist.I.22 & Ann.XII.52)
-were consulted by Tiberius(Ann.VI.2I)
-magicians & interpreters of dreams rampant in Rome (Ann. II.27)
-senate resolved to expel astrologers and 'magic-mongers from Italy(Ann.II.32)

- Asia -a wealthy province(Agric.6)
-rich in manpower(Hist.II.6)
- Augustal(priests)-formed along the lines of the old Titian brotherhood
(Ann.I.54)
- Augustus -had himself worshipped in temples and in the image of a
godhead by flamens, aediles and priests(of. 2 Thes.2)
(Ann.I.I0)
-left a document on the resources of the Roman Empire at
his death(ibid.)
-advised the restriction of the Empire to its present
frontiers(Ann.I.II)
-left 43,500,000 sesterces to the nation and a huge sum
to the praetorian guards and other soldiers(Ann.I.8)
- Augustodunum -(Autun) was the capital of the Aedui(Ann.III.43)
- Baduenna -a grove in Germany(Ann.IV.73)
- Balsam -a juice employed by physicians(Hist.V.6)
- Barbarians -were unused to siege operations(Ann.XII.45)
- Balbi -clan came from Spain; other distinguished families came
from Narbonnese Gaul(Ann.VI.24)
- Batavi -a very courageous people living near the Rhine(Germ.29)
-were once a part of the Chatti(ibid.)(Hist.IV.I2)
-(and the Tungri) were used in Roman army in Britain as
shock troops(Agric.36)(Hist.IV.I2)
-were a savage people(Hist.I.59)
-had a select body of cavalry who were adept at swimming
(Hist.IV.I2)
-their children were tall beyond their years(Hist.IV.I4)
-chose their leaders by putting a man on a shield & lifting
him onto their shoulders(Hist.IV.I5)
-also served in the Roman fleet as rowers(Hist.IV.I6)
- Bitumen -an interesting discussion(Hist.V.6)
- Bohemia -its name indicated its ancient history, even after a
change in inhabitants(Ger. 28)
- Boii -lived beyond the Helvitii; both were peoples of Gaul(ibid)
- Brigantes -the most populous British tribe(Agric.I7)
-were ruled by a queen(Hist.III.45)
- Britain -Isle of Mona(Anglesey) had a considerable refugee
population(Ann.XII.29)
-London a busy merchant centre(Ann.XIV.33)
-was a very warlike province(Agric.8)
-a description by Tacitus; previously described by other
Roman writers(Agric.I0)
-was circumnavigated by a Roman fleet(ibid.)
-its first inhabitants were obscure(Agric.II)
-taken over by Gauls, who had the same rituals, same
religious beliefs, basically the same language and the
same temperament as the Britons(Agric.II)
-had an objectionable climate with frequent rains & mists:
a temperate climate(Agric.I2)
-its days were longer than the Roman days and the nights
were bright(ibid.)
-its soil could bear all produce except olives, vines &
other plants native to a warmer climate(ibid.)
-soil was fertile, although the crops, which were quick-
growing, were slow to ripen(ibid.)

- Britain(cont.) -both the land & the atmosphere was extremely moist
(ibid.)
-gold, silver & other metals were found there(ibid.)
- Britons -described as having petty kings(Ann.II.24)
-accustomed to fighting under female leadership(Ann.XIV.3)
-were more spirited in Tacitus' time than the Gauls(Ag.II)
-some were now pacified & the rest were what the Gauls used to be(ibid.)
-were strong in infantry & used chariots(Agric. I2)
-were unable to unite against a common foe: filled with rivalries & bickerings(Jas.4)(ibid.)
-subject to Rome but not slaves(Agric.I3)
-made no distinction between sexes in their leaders(Ag. I4)
-were scattered, uncivilised(?) and prone to fight(Ag.2I)
-used the Roman national dress(ibid.)
- Bructeri -a German tribe who once lived near the Tencteri: their territory now controlled by the Chamavi and Angrivarii (Germ.35)
-almost annihilated by a league of neighbouring tribes (ibid.)
- Byzantium -founded by the Greeks upon consultation with the Pythian Apollo(Ann.XII.63)
-had fertile soil & prolific sea with huge shoals of fish (ibid.)
-was a Thracian town(Ann.II.54)
- Cadmus -arrived with a Phoenician fleet to the Greek mainland (Ann.VI.I4)
- Caesar -(Gaius) demanded an effigy of himself be placed in the temple at Jerusalem(Ann.XII.54)
- Caesar -(Julius)conciliated the army by gratuities, the populace by cheapened corn, and the world by amenities of peace (Ann.I.2)
- Calabria -had many slaves resident there(Ann.XII.65)
Calendar -Caesar offered orthodox prayers for the new year (Ann.IV.70)
-senate decreed that the new year should begin in the month of December(Nero's birthday)(Ann.XIII.I0)
-January 1st, with its religious connections, was still maintained(ibid.)
- Caledonians -were red-haired and large of limb.Perhaps from Germany (Agric.II)
- Caligula -very popular with the soldiers(Ann.I.4I)
Campania -traditions of Greek settlers(Ann.IV.67)
-wasted by whirlwinds; farms, crops & fruit trees wrecked (Ann.XVI.I3)
-had many temples(Ann.IV.67)
- Canninefates -many cities in this fertile area were destroyed(Hist.I.2)
-were serving in the Roman cavalry(Canaanites?)(Ann.VI.73)
-lived in the northern part of the Batavian island: were equal to the Batavians in origin, speech & courage. (Hist.IV.I5)
- Carthaginians -(& Moors) serving as allies in the Roman army(Hist.IV.50)
Celibacy -the state confiscated the property of a man who left no heir(Ann.III.28)

- Celibacy(cont.) -Augustus' "Lex Papia Poppaea" "failed to make marriage & the family popular; childlessness remained the vogue." (Ann.III.25)
- Canopus -founded by the Spartans in memory of the helmsman of the same name(Ann.II.70)
- Capri -a description of the island(Ann.IV.67)
- Chamavi -a German tribe(Germ.34)
-originally held the fields near the Rhine: later taken over by the Tubantes & then the Usipoi(Ann.XIII.55)
- Chaldaeans -and magicians were in Rome(Ann.XII.22)
- Chatti -their favourite tactic was to harass the rear of a retreating force(Ann.I.56)
- were eternal enemies with the Cherusci(Ann.XII.28)
-their dwelling place described(Ger. 30)
- were hardy, taut of limb, savage of expression and mentally active(Ger. 30)
-were the great war-makers among the Germans(ibid.)
-their strength lay in the infantry(ibid.)
-only cut their hair when they had slain one of the enemy(shows long hair worn as a type of shame)(Ger. 31)
-were fierce-looking even in peace(ibid.)
- Chauci -a German tribe near the Frisii & Chatti(Germ. 35)
-had a large population & filled the land(ibid.)
-were one of the noblest peoples of Germany; had vast reserves of manpower & horses(ibid.)
-some were serving in the Roman legions(Ann.I.38)
- Cherusci -a German tribe used to marsh-fighting: were long of limb and armed with huge lances(Ann.I.64)
-were wild and hardy(Ann.II.17)
-lived on the flank of the Chatti & Chauci(Germ. 36)
-had become slovenly & slack(ibid.)
-their nobility had become exterminated in intertribal wars(Ann.VI.16)
- Christians -their terrible persecutions in Rome(Ann.XV.44)
-were hostile to the Jewish religion(Fragment)
-originally sprang from the Jewish religion(Fragment)
- Cibyra -in Asia was severely damaged by earthquake(Ann.IV.13)
- Cietae -a tribe subject to Archelaus of Cappadocia(Ann.VI.41)
-were tribes of wild Cilicians(Ann.XII.55)
- Cilicia -was covered by trackless forests(Ann.II.68)
- Cimbri -a German tribe that lived near the Ocean(Germ. 37)
-left traces of their name on both sides of the Rhine/ibi
-were a tremendously populous nation(ibid.)
- Civil War -relatives on opposite sides butchered one another(no wonder Italy was depopulated)(Hist.III.25)
- Claudius -invented some new Latin characters(Ann.VI.13)
-prescribed sacrifices in accordance with the legislation of King Tullus(Ann.XII.8)

- Coans -were an ancient people(Ann.IV.I4)
- Cologne -settled by the Ubii who came over from the Rhine(Germ.28)
-settled by the Ubii who adopted Roman customs(Hist.IV.63)
-hated by the German tribes across the Rhine(ibid.)
- Colonies -were often formed by transplanted legions(Ann. XIV.27)
- Corbulo -built a canal 23 miles long between the Meuse and the Rhine(Ann.VI.20)
- Coruneanni -a clan that came from Camerium(Ann.VI.24)
- Cos -its earliest inhabitants were Argives: connected with Asculapius(Ann.XII.6I)
- Cotini -lived at the rear of the Marcomani but were NOT Germans (Germ. 37)
-paid tribute to the Quadi & Sarmatians(ibid.)
-regarded by the Quadi as a foreign people(ibid.)
- Dahae -were a Scythian race in the S.E.Caucasus(ed. note to Ann.II.3)
- Dancing -and dicing were German forms of entertainment(Germ.24)
- Danube -entered the sea by seven mouths, the seventh of which was marshy(Germ. I)
- Day -Germans believed that the night ushered in the day(Ger.I)
- Dead -were cremated by the Romans(Ann.XVI.6)
- Dead Sea -had a nauseous taste;its waters not moved by the wind (Hist.V.6)
-did not support fish or water fowl & threw up bitchumen at a certain time of the year(ibid.)
- Depopulation -there were "few indeed(left) who had seen the Republic (Ann.I.3)
-the birth of twin sons was a "rare felicity even in modest households" (Ann.II.84)
- Dido -of Carthage was a Phoenician(Ann.XVI.I)
- Diviners -Claudius formed a College " so that the oldest art of Italy should not become extinct."(Ann.VI.I5)
-art of divination was maintained by the Etruscan nobles who had propagated it in certain families(Ann.VI.I5)
-consulted by Romans in times of adversity(ibid.)
- Dress -Germans wore a short cloak fastened with a brooch or a thorn(Germ. I7)
-Persians & Sarmatians wore a long-flowing robe(ibid)
-Germans wore the pelts of wild animals(ibid.)
-German women wore linen undergarments embroidered with purple(ibid.)
-... of ... (Hist. V.54); propounded the transformation of ...

the peoples over the Alps (ibid.)
-had savage cults in groves with human sacrifices (Ann. XI)
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- Drusus - (Germanicus' son) in charge of 8 legions at the Rhine
(Ann. I. 3)
- Eagles - were sacred to the legions & kept with the images of the
gods in a chapel at headquarters (Hist. III. 3)
- were sacrosanct (Ann. I. 39)
- regarded as the birds of Rome & guardian spirits (Ann. I. 39)
- Earthquake - of great force which sank huge mountains & elevated
plains in Asia (Ann. II. 47)
- East - was accustomed to kings (Hist. IV. 17)
- Egypt - was controlled by Roman knights instead of native king
(Hist. I. II)
- produced great harvests (ibid.)
- its inhabitants were ignorant (ibid.)
- could control Rome through economics if in the power of
one man (Ann. II. 59)
- the source of Rome's grain supply (Hist. III. 8)
- some of its antiquities described (Ann. II. 61)
- Egyptians - described themselves as inventors of the alphabet (Ann. II. 61)
- worshipped many animals & monstrous images (Hist. V. 5)
- Elbe - rose in the territory of the Hermunduri (Ger. 41)
- Elephantine - (& Syrene) were once the limits of the Roman Empire
(Ann. II. 61)
- Ephesus - state worship was centred in the cult of Diana (Ann. IV. 17)
- Ephesians - said that Apollo & Diana were not, as commonly suppose
born at Delos (Ann. III. 61)
- Fenni - an astonishingly wild & barbarous people in Germany
(Germ. 46)
- Freedmen - in Germany ranked slightly above slaves: seldom had any
influence in affairs of state (unlike Rome) (Ger. 25)
- (in Rome) with slaves often used on official business
(Agric. 10)
- their power under Otho's rule (Hist. I. 22)
- Pallas had acquired 300 million sesterces (Ann. XII. 53)
- one freedman and one knight in charge of the revenues
Asia (Ann. XIII. 1)
- formed the majority of the senators & knights (Ann. XIII. 1)
- the power of Nero's freedman in Britain (Ann. XIV. 39)

- Frisii** - a tribe settled around vast lakes(Germ. 34)
 -bordered on the Rhine(ibid.)
- Gaul** -had 64 tribes(Ann.III.44)
 -(and Spain) were the strongest parts of the Empire(Hist. III.53)
 -had fertile soil(Hist.IV.73)
 -supplied the Romans with horses(Ann.II.5)
 -children of the great families received a liberal education at city schools(Ann.III.43)
- Gauls** -some German tribes settled there(Germ. 28)
 -their power once exceeded that of Germany(Agric. 28)
 -some crossed over into Germany(ibid.)
 -described as nerveless(Germ. 28)
 -their closest kin were like Spaniards(Agric.II)
 -were once a powerful military power, now decadent(ibid.)
 -those nearest the Germans lost some of their lands (Hist.I.8)
- Germanicus** -his ill-timed death 'saved' Germany(Ann.II.73)
 -compared in exploits to Alexander the Great(ibid.)
- Germans** -were unknown to the Romans until recently(Germ.I)
 -were natives to Germany & immigration with other nations was rare(Germ.2 & 4)
 -worshipped the god Tuisto(Germ. 2)
 -an account of the name 'German'(Germ. 2)
 -were wild, with blue eyes, reddish hair & huge frames (Germ.4)
 -were inured by the climate to cold & hunger(ibid.)
 -a description of their weapons(Germ. 6)
 -the priests administered capital punishment(Germ.7)
 -took figures & emblems from the sacred groves to battle (ibid.)
 -kept horses in sacred groves(Germ.I0)
 -thought that the night ushered in the day(Germ.II)
 -hanged traitors & deserters on trees(Germ.I2)
 -youths sought out other tribes who were at war if their own tribe was stagnating under a protracted peace(show mentality)(Germ.I4)
 -had no taste for peace(ibid.)
 -loved indolence but hated peace(Germ.I5)
 -the tribes furthest from the Rhine had some refinement (Germ.I7)
 -a description of their marriage ceremony(Germ. I8)
 -had no mercy on prostitutes(Germ.I9)
 -admired by the Romans for their strength & body size (Germ.20)
 -taught Rome the severest lessons(Germ.37)
 -fought in the Roman army(Hist.I.3I)(Hist.II.22)
 -they were the fiercest soldiers in the Roman army but could not endure hot climates(Hist.II.22)
 -worshipped in groves(Hist.IV.I4)
 -carried standards of wild animals into battle(ibid.)

Germans(cont.)

- constantly desired to go into Gaul(Hist.IV.73)
- were lightly armed, good swimmers & of great stature (Hist.V.I4)
- clashed arms & danced wildly before battle(Hist.V.I7)
- were of huge stature & used long spears(Hist.V.I8)
- kept captured Roman eagles in sacred groves(Ann.I.59)
- tortured their Roman prisoners(Ann.I.61)
- did not wear armour(Ann.II.I4)
- served as auxiliaries in the Roman army(Ann.II.I6)
- tribes rivalled each other in prestige & often fought amongst themselves(Ann.II.44)
- were hardy & of huge stature(Ann.II.21)
- were of independent temper(Ann.II.38)
- served in the Roman army(Ann.XIII.I8)
- surpassed the world in arms and loyalty(Ann.XIII.54)
- had a passion for deciding all issues by the sword (Ann.XIII.57)
- served in the Roman Imperial bodyguard(Ann.XV.58)

Germany

- an unpleasant land with a bitter climate(Germ.I)
- the name 'Germany' was a modern coinage(Germ. 2)
- had a vast population(Germ.4)
- was a land of woods & swamps(Germ.5)
- was very wet at the Gallic frontier & very windy oppos Noricum and Pannonia(ibid.)
- was fertile in grain crops but unsuited to fruit trees (ibid.)
- was rich in flocks(ibid.)
- their cattle lacked the usual splendid brows(ibid.)
- didn't have a great abundance of iron(Germ.6)
- its population didn't live in cities(Germ.I6)
- adultery was extremely rare(Germ. 19)
- a very populous nation(ibid.)
- winter predominated(Germ.22)
- usury & compound interest were unknown(Germ. 26)
- had vast expanses of open ground(ibid.)
- soil was fertile & plentiful: no orchards and meadows were not fenced off(ibid.)
- autumn was unknown there(ibid.)
- Germany's freedom was a deadly enemy to the Romans(Ge
- its forests teemed with huge animals(Ann.Iv.72)

Gothones

- lived near the Lugii & had kings(Germ. 43)

Greece

- The Athenians "whose repeated disasters had extinguish the breed"; they were now only a cosmopolitan rabble (Ann.II.55)
- the laxness of the cities;"the temples were filled with the dregs of a slave population"(Ann.III.60)

Greeks

- "delighted in ancient tales which they attributed to

um antiquity (Ann.VI.10)
-their avidity for the new and strange(Ann.VI.5.10)
-they failed because "they held the conquered aloof as alien born"(the Romans integrated)(Ann.XI.24)

- Haemus -remote clans lived there(Ann.III.33)
-had a stern winter(Ann.IV.51)
- Harii -were a savage people; blackened their shields & dyed their bodies black; were strong & fought by night (Germ.43)
- Helusii -(and Oxiones) were supposedly half man, half animal (Germ.46)
- Helvitii -were a Gallic people; now only a shadow of their former power(Hist.I.59)
-their capital was Aventicum(Hist.I.68)
- Hercules -said to have visited the Germans(Germ. 3)
-worshipped by animal sacrifices(Germ.9)
-there were pillars of Hercules beyond the land of the Frisii(Germ. 34)
-had a holy forest in Germany(Ann.II.12)
-river mouths were sacred to Hercules(Ann.II.60)
-was added to the gods(Ann.IV.38)
- Hermundurii -the only Germans to trade with Rome(Germ.41)
-allied to Rome; once a world-wide name, but now a mere name(ibid.)
- History -Sallust, Tacitus & other Roman historians approved the passing over in silence of Roman battle losses(Fragment)
-were falsified by Tiberius & other Roman emperors (Ann.I.I)
-Romans glorified the ancient days & showed little concern for the present(Ann.II.93)
- Horse-Racing -was devoted to the worship of Heaven & sacred to Apollo (Ann.XIV.14)
- Iberians -had their own Sarmatians(Ann.VI.33)
-were hardy & lived in highlands(Ann.VI.34)
- Idaeans -were expelled with Saturn & became the founders of the Jewish race(Hist.V.4)
- Ilium -had lost its former glory(Ann.IV.55)
- Ireland -its soil, climate, character & the civilization of its inhabitants was similar to Britain(Agric.24)
-visited by merchants who knew the approaches & harbours (ibid.)
-could be held by a single legion(ibid.)
- Isis - WAS worshipped by the Suebi (Germ.9)

Italy

- unparalleled disasters struck in the first century A.D. (Hist.I.2)
- the terrible conditions(ibid.)
- was devastated & plundered(Hist.I.50)
- its distress was greater than that suffered in war (Hist.II.56)
- short of soldiers in the first century A.D.(Hist.IV.I7)
- had witnessed the complete annihilation of certain historic houses(Ann.III.6)
- many roads were broken & impracticable(Ann.III.3I)
- was poverty-stricken(Ann.III.40)
- had an infinite number of villas(Ann.III.43)
- the "fierce country slaves"(Ann.IV.27)
- formerly supplied grain for the legions overseas(Ann. 43)
- regiments of slaves were kept at Calabria(Ann.XII.65)
- the depopulation of Tarentum & Antium. Here is full quote: " Veterans were drafted into Tarentum and Antium but failed to arrest the depopulation of the districts, the MAJORITY slipping away into the provinces...;while,as they lacked the habit of marrying wives and rearing families, the homes they left behind them were childless and without heirs." (Ann.XIV.27)
- Naples was a Greek city(Ann.XV.33)

Jerusalem

- an account of the fight for its capture(Hist.V.II)
- was stormed by Pompey(Hist.V.I2)
- fortified during Claudius' reign(ibid.)
- 600,000 of every age & sex were besieged there(Hist.V.)
- Titus used every siege device known to take Jerusalem (ibid.)
- an account of the prodigies at Jerusalem:the temple door opened and a superhuman voice cried: "The gods are departing"; (Hist.V.I3)
- temple was built like a citadel;had walls of its own (Hist.V.I2)
- colonnades about the temple made an excellent defence (ibid.)
- had an ever-flowing stream within the enclosure(ibid.)
- hills had subterranean excavations with pools & cisterns (ibid.)
- the walls of Jerusalem(ibid.)(Hist.V.8)
- the temple once possessed great riches(Hist.V.8)

Jesus

- Tacitus' reference:killed in the reign of Tiberius (Ann.XV.44)

Jews

- Tacitus' account of their origins: numerous legends & traditions(Hist.V.2)
- the religious customs of the Jews described:abstain from pork;unleavened bread;Sabbath and Sabbatical year(Hist.V.5)
- other customs of the Jews described(Hist.V.5)
- were healthy + hardy (Hist. V.6)

- Judea -^a great portion was covered with scattered villages, but there were also towns(Hist.V.8)
 -rains were rare, but the soil was fertile: famous for palm and balsam trees(Hist.V.6)
 -Lebanon mountains were the highest:shaded by trees & snow(ibid.)
 -Belus river emptied at the Dead Sea: a glass-making centre(Hist.V.7)
- Julii - (and Claudii) houses had ended by 60 A.D.(Hist.I.16)
 See "Italy" and "Depopulation".
- Knights -wore the official purple(Ann.III.2)
 -most were freedmen(Ann.XIII.27)
- Lacedaemonians -had records of history & hymns of poets(Ann.IV.43)
- Langobardi -were few in numbers(Germ. 40)
 -were warlike & surrounded by many powerful peoples(ibid.)
- Lignones -used the clasped right hands as a symbol of friendship
 ((Hist.I.54)
- Lugii -dwelt in the mountain range that divided Suebia(Germ.4)
- Lydia -had a temperate climate, ample rivers & was a rich country
 (Ann.IV.56)
- Macedonian -cities in Asia(Ann.VI.4I)
- Mannus -the son of Tuisto was the author of the German race
 (Germ. 2)
 -had three sons, one of whom was the father of the Herminones(Khermani?)(ibid).
 -other authors record that he had other sons(ibid.)
- Marcomani -there were numerous traders in their lands(Ann.II.62)
 -an account of this tribe(Ann.II.46)
 -expelled Celtic tribes from Bohemia(ibid.)
- Marriage -the custom of cake & spelt(Ann.IV.I6)
 -with a brother's child a novelty in Rome, but normal in other lands(Ann.XII.6)
 -with cousins & second cousins was now frequent(ibid.)
- Mars -was worshipped by animal sacrifices(Germ. 2)
- Massilia -(Marseilles) was a place where Greek refinement & provincial puritanism met in a happy blend(Agric.4)
 -a centre of Greek learning(ibid.)
 -owned the Stoechedae islands(Hist.III.43)
 -a Greek university city that rivalled Athens(Ann.IV.44)

P
 Pompey
 Maffiaci

- the first Roman to conquer the Jews
 - lived across the Rhine + loyal to Rome (Germ. 20)

- often performed the rites of Jove if the flamen was indisposed(Ann.III.48)
- Prodigies** -in the first cent. A.D. regarded as punishments from the gods(Hist.I.3)
-the moon seen to lose its light in the clear sky(Ann.I.1)
- Prophets** -Tacitus knew of false ones(Ann.VI.22)
-many predicted the end of Nero's empire(Ann.XIV.47)
- Proselytes** -sent contributions & tribute to Jerusalem & increased the wealth of the Jews(Hist.V.5)
- Rhine** -rises in the Rhaetian Alps(Germ.I)
-an account of a drought where boats hardly floated (Hist.IV.26)
-marshes & wilderness near the Ocean(Ann.I.62)
- Rhoxelani** -were a Sarmatian people renowned for their mailed cavalry(Hist.I.79)
- Rivers** -were worshipped in Italy(Ann.I.79)
- Romans** -were akin to the Latin communities in blood(Ann.XI.23)
-Julii clan came from Alba(Ann.XI.24)
-members of the Senate drafted from Etruria, Lucania & all Italy(Ann.XI.24)
-aimed at forming all countries & nationalities into one body under the name of Romans(Ann.XI.24)
- Rome** -its morals were lower than Germany(Germ. I)
-a description of the period 69-96 A.D.(Hist.I.2)
-army was a motley conglomeration of nations(Agric.32)
-was very populous(Hist.I.3)
-some legions had become soft(Hist.I.23)
-the diversity of nations & foreigners in its army (Hist.III.33)
-was originally under kings(Ann.I.1)
-was now altered: not a trace of the old, unspoilt Roman character survived(Ann.I.4)
-its provinces had vast reserves(Ann.I.7)
-the borders stretched to the oceans and rivers(Ann.I.9)
-people were migrating into Rome & Italy from the provinces(Ann.II.35)
-effeminate men wore Oriental silks(Ann.II.33)
-Raetians, Gauls & Chauci in the army(Ann.II.17)
-the common people wore black(Ann.III.2)
-citizenship was formerly granted only in rare instances (Ann.III.40)
-"the numbers-the NATIONS-of our slaves"(Ann.III.53)
-controlled all sacred rites in Italian towns(Ann.III.1)
-army had a dearth of volunteers(Ann.IV.4)
-an account of the state of the legions(Ann.IV.5)
-some magistrates were from other races of Italy(Ann.XI.1)

- were similar to the ...
- Medes -wore clothes embroidered in gold(Ann.VI.34)
- Mefitis -the goddess of malaria at Cremona(Hist.III.33)
- Mercury -worshipped above all gods with human sacrifices(Germ.9)
- Mesopotamia -was the country encircled by the Tigris & Euphrates
(Ann.VI.37)
- Moeris -the "excavated lake which received the overflow of the Nile"(Ann.II.61)
- Monaco -was originally the port of Hercules Monoecus(Hist.III.4)
- Moses -Tacitus' garbled account taken from Lysimachus(Hist.V.4)
-introduced new religious practices different from all other religions(Hist.V.4)
- Musulamians -a powerful tribe bordering on the edge of Africa near Moers(Ann.II.52)
- Naharvali -worshipped gods in the form of Castor & Pollux but called Alci(Germ.43)
- Nero -the different emotions expressed at his death(Hist.I.4)
-squandered 2,200 million sesterces in gifts(Hist.I.20)
- Nineveh -the time-honoured capital of Assyria(Ann.XII.13)
- North -was a huge and shapeless tract of land(Agric.10)
- North Sea -sluggish & hard to navigate; many tides & currents(ibid)
- Ocean -was always wildest at the equinox(Ann.I.70)
- Parthians -children of nobility kept at Rome(Ann.II.2)
-had a form of joint-government(Ann.II.4)
-sacrificed the horse(Ann.VI.37)
-were divided among themselves(Ann.XI.8)
-were stronger than the Samnites who defeated Rome(Ann. I)
- Phoenix -unquestionably appeared in Egypt from time to time
(Ann.IV.28)
- Peucini -sometimes called Bastarnae; were like the Germans in many respects(Germ. 46)
-were squalid & slovenly; features resembled the Sarmatians through intermarriage(ibid.)
-were either Fenni Germans or Sarmatians(ibid.)
- was indifferent to all liberal accomplishments (Ann. XI.15).

- foreign cults made great progress(Ann.10.7)
 - bound to conquered peoples by ties of marriage(Ann.XI)
 - the nation's life was staked on cargo boats(Ann.XII.4)
 - women were penalised for marrying slaves(shows the rise of the slave class)(Ann.XII.53)
 - emasculated music & dulcet voices(Ann.XIV.20)
 - games were more ambitious once Asia & Achaia had been annexed(Ann.XIV.21)
 - effegies of the gods accompanied the legions(Ann.XV.2)
 - full of narrow streets(Ann.XV.38)
 - two thirds was destroyed in the great fire(Ann.XV.40)
 - also destroyed literary records & treasures(Ann.XV.41)
- Romulus -said to have conquered & naturalised a people in a single day(Ann.XI.24)
- Sarmatians -Iazuges served in the Roman army(Hist.III.5)
-lived in wagons or on horseback(Germ.46)
- Saturn -one of the seven planets that ruled mankind((Hist.V.4)
- Saturnalia -celebrated by Vespasian's forces(Hist.III.78)
- Scythians -a quote from the Fragments:
" Those vast Scythian peoples whom all our ancestors and even the famous Alexander the Great had feared and avoided according to the testimony of Pompeius Trogus and Cornelius. I mean the Alans and the Huns, and the Goths. Theodosius attacked without hesitation and defeated in many great battles."
- Semnones -were the oldest & noblest of the Suebi(Germ.39)
-had savage rituals & groves(ibid.)
- Senate -debated the proscription of Jewish & Egyptian rites(Ann.II.85)
- Seneca -had acquired through usury 300 million sesterces in four years(Ann.XIII.42)
-his wealth transcended the limits of private fortune(Ann.XIV.52)
- Serapis -Tacitus' account of the origin(Hist.IV.83-84)
- Seven -many heavenly bodies transversed their paths in course of multiples of seven(Hist.V.4)
- Sibylline -(books) verses were collected from many countries(Ann.II)
- Silures -a strong & warlike tribe in Britain(Agric.17)
-were a bold tribe(Ann.XII.33)
-had swarthy faces & hair had a tendency to curl(Agric.
- Sirones -resembled the Sirones except for the fact that the Sirones had a matriarchy (Germ. 45)

- Sodom -situated on a plain near the Dead Sea according to Tac (Hist.V.7)
 -was once a fertile area & the site of great cities but later devastated by lightning, traces of which were st to be seen(ibid.)
 -plant life turned black & withered there(ibid.)
 -Tacitus didn't deny that the cities of the plain were overthrown from heaven, but he preferred a natural explanation(ibid.)
- Spain -had copper and gold mines(Ann.VI.19)
- Spaniards -believed to have crossed over into Britain in ancient times(Agric. II)
 -they resembled the peoples closest to the Gauls(ibid.)
- Suebia -was divided down the middle by a mountain range(Germ.4)
 -inhabited by many peoples(ibid.)
- Suebi -worshipped Isis(Germ.9)
 -did not constitute a single nation(Germ.38)
 -occupied more than half of Germany:were divided into sub-tribes; all were generically called Suebi(ibid.)
 -combed their hair sideways and fastened with a knot of on the crown to impress the enemy(ibid.)
 -were long-standing allies of Rome(Hist.III.5)
 -princes were fighting in Vespasian's forces at Cremona (Hist.III.2)
- Suiones -were strong in arms and fleets(Germ.44)
 -their ships had a prow on each end(ibid.)
- Syria -held by four legions(Hist.I.10)
 -was a very rich province(Hist.III.8)
 -(and Judea) were burdened with taxes(Ann.II.42)
 -extreme frost & bitter cold; some soldiers lost their hands through the cold(Ann.XIII.25)
- Syrian -customs observed by the Roman legions(Hist.III.24)
- Temples -in various nations described(Ann.III.61-3)
- Temple -(Jerusalem). Titus recognised that it was famous beyond all other works of men(Frag.)
 -was wiped out by Titus to more completely eradicate th religion of the Jews & Christians(Frag.)
- Tencteri -(& Usipi) lived next to the Chatti along the Rhine(Germ.32)
 -excelled in cavalry: horses were handed down as part of household with its gods(ibid.)
- Thebes -its vast remains described(Ann.II.60)
- Thrace -the lands away from the Greek cities were made up of st ile soil & a wild population(Ann.II.64)
 -was accustomed to Roman methods (Ann. III.38)

(cont.)

- the Thracians lived on mountain peaks: were bold & capricious(Ann.IV.46)
- Romans intended to break up the Thracian clans, incorporate them into other stocks, and then drag them into distant countries(ibid.)
- German auxiliaries were in the Roman army in Thrace (Ann.IV.47)

- Tiber -flooded the lower levels of Rome(Ann.I.76)

- Tiberius -was a good general(Ann.I.34)
-his prophecy of Galba's reign was based on the Chaldaean arts(Ann.VI.20)
- sneered at the arts of physicians(Ann.VI.46)

- Travel -the most common way was sea transport(Germ. I)

- Treviri -were a Gallic tribe(Ann.I.41)
-went out of their way to claim German descent(Germ.23)

- Troy -was the original of Rome(Ann.II.54)

- Tungri -were the first to cross the Rhine & oust the Gauls (Germ.2)
-were formerly called 'Germans'(ibid.)

- Ubii -were formerly a German tribe but had taken the Roman name of Agrippenses(Hist.IV.28)

- Ulysses -thought to have reached the Ocean & to have visited the German lands(Germ.3)
-founded & named Asciburgium(ibid.)
-his father was Laertes(ibid.)

- Vangiones -(& Triboci & Nemetes) were of undoubted German origin (Germ. 23)

- Vascones -lived in north-eastern Hispania Terraconensis(perhaps ancestors of the Basques)(Hist.IV.33)

- Venedi -resembled the Sarmatians & travelled fast(Germ. 46)

- Vespasian -one of the best Roman generals ever(Hist.II.5)
-his miracles in the East(Hist.IV.81-82)

- Vestals -always gave evidence in the courts of justice & Forum (Ann.II.33)
-sprinkled sites with water from streams before sacrifices (holy water)(Hist.IV.53)

- Walls -at Jerusalem-a description(Hist.V.8)

- Women -Germans believed they contained an element of holiness prophetic gifts(Germ.8)

- Zodiac -doubted by Tacitus(Ann.VI.22)