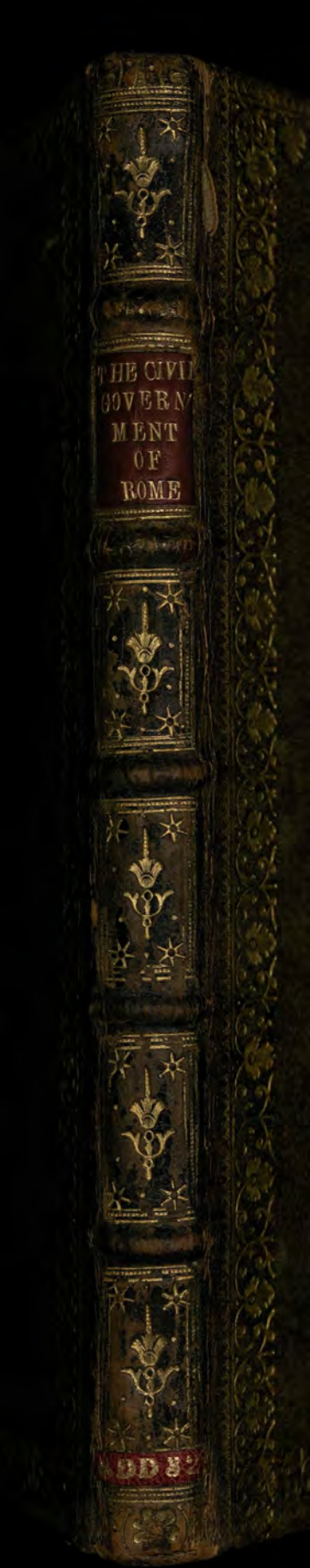
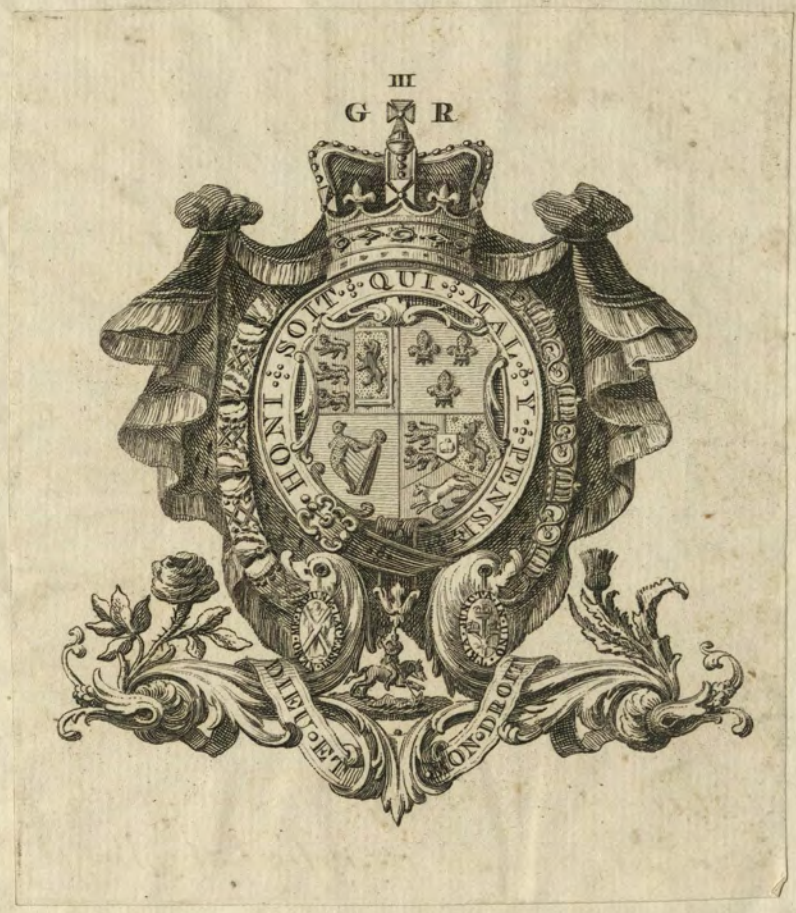


The Civil Government
of
Rome



The Civil Government of Rome

As Order is essential to Government, Romulus had no sooner filled his City with Inhabitants, than he distinguished them by Ranks. The first was that of Patres or the better, and Plebeji or the common sort. As Rome grew populous, more Orders became necessary, and the People were divided into Senators Knights and Commons. Senators might be either Patricii or Plebeji, but both they and the Knights must be possessed of a certain Fortune.

Patres Plebeji

Knighthood was not merely titular; it had the Advantage of a gold Ring, and a Horse kept at the public Charge. Besides these Ranks established by Authority, there were others, in which Authority wisely gratified the Vanity of private Men. He that had Pictures or Statues of his Ancestors was stiled Nobilis, he that had only his own, Novus, and he that had neither Ignobilis: so that Jus imaginis was like our Right of bearing a Coat of Arms, and none could

Nobilis
Novus
Ignobilis
Jus Imaginis

Could have such Picture or Statue, unless his Ancestors or himself, had bore one of those posts of Honour called a Curule Office.

The common People had their Distinctions too They were freemen or Slaves. The Freemen had either been born so, and then were called Ingenui, or been made free, and were Liberti, or were the Children of Liberti, and those were Libertini. Masters gave Slaves their Freedom, either by Will or Manumission. In the latter Case they were declared free by their Master before the Prætor, which they called è manu mittere when the Slave was Pileo donatus, or received a Cap in Token of his Liberty.

Ingenui
Liberti
Libertini
è manu mittere
Pileo donari

The Greatness of Rome was considerably owing to it's Senate, as public prosperity must be the work of public Men. They consisted at first of an Hundred, but by Degrees the Number grew 'till it exceeded a Thousand. They had regular Meetings which were called Senatus legitimus, if they met at other times it was Senatus indictus. The Consul having performed Divine Service, proposed the Business, both which Actions were termed referre ad Senatum; then he went round to ask every one's Opinion, and every Senator had the Privilege of speaking as long as he pleased. As no

Senatus legitimus
Senatus indictus
referre ad Senatum

Decree

Decree could pass after Sun-set, this Privilege sometimes hindered the passing of a Decree, yet was too sacred to be invaded for any Consideration.

Senatus Consultum

Intercessio

After the Debate the House divided, and the Majority made a Decree called Senatus Consultum. The want of a legal Number of Senators, or an Intercessio from the Tribunes of the Commons, or any Magis=trate equal to him who proposed the Business, might hinder a Decree from passing at all. In those Cases the Opinion of the Majority was called Authoritas Senatus

Authoritas Sena=tus.

Candidates for public Offices, so called from Toga Candida which they wore, declared their Intention of standing about a Year before the Election, and employed during that Time all the Arts of ingratiating themselves with the People. This was called ambire Magistratum, and the Memory of these practices still subsists in the Meaning of the Word Ambition.

Toga candida

ambire magis=tratum.

Rome was originally governed by Kings, but in the Year of the City 244 the Kings were banished for their Oppressions, and their Power was transferred to two Consuls, it being necessary to lodge it somewhere. They were chosen annually, and distinguished the Year by their

Consul.

Names

Names. At first they were Nobles, but a free People are ever jealous. The Commons prevailed to have one and sometimes both of their own Order. To provide for the Authority of so great an Office the Law required them to be 42 Years of Age or upwards.

Dictator

In Cases of Exigency the Consular Power was insufficient, therefore a Dictator was appointed for the Time, who was in every Respect an absolute Monarch. During his Power all Magistracies ceased, but it seldom lasted longer than the Time assigned, and the Laws never trusted him out of Italy. Cæsar indeed was chosen perpetual Dictator, but not till his personal Power was too great to be bounded by Law. The first Act of the Dictator was appointing a Master of the Horse, who was his Lieutenant General.

The Prator was an Assistant to the Consul in the Administration of Justice, and the Appointment of Judges at a Distance. Their Number was encreased as the Empire was extended.

Jus dicere

Judicare

The Prator urbanus took Cognizance of private Causes, and jus dicebat, or appointed Judges to decide, which last was judicare.

The

Censor

The Censor's Office was to survey the People and their Estates. It was wisely introduced by Servius Tullius and made part of the King's Duty. The Consuls retained it, till it grew too extensive; then two Censors were created for five Years, which thro' Jealousy of their Power was afterwards reduced to a Year and half. Their Office was more honourable tho' less powerfull than that of the Consuls. They had not only the Estates but the Morals of the People under their Care, and could punish Immoralities in a Senator as well as the lowest Order. Every five

Lustrum

Years they made a solemn Lustrum or expiatory Sacrifice in the Name of all the People. It consisted of a Sow, a Sheep and a Bull, and was thence termed

Suovetaurilia

Suovetaurilia. The Ceremony was called Lustrum

Lustrum condere

Condere, and hence Lustrum is used to signify the space of five Years.

Quastores

The Quastorship was the first Office any one could take. They were originally two public Treasurers; two more were created to attend the Consuls in their Expeditions as paymasters, and four more to reside in the Provinces to regulate taxes

Tribuni plebis

The Tribunes of the People, who were always of a Plebejian Family, make great Part of the Roman History. They were first appointed in

Compli-

Compliance with the People, when nothing else would bring them to temper. They were intended for Defenders of the public Liberties, and under that pretence perpetually disturbed the public Tranquility. Their Power was prodigious, yet without the external Ornaments used by other Magistrates. Their Persons were more sacred than that of the Consul, for they sometimes sent him to prison, and their barely saying VETO stopped the passing of a Law.

Ædiles

The Office of Ædiles was another point gained by the Commons. Their Business was to inspect public Edifices, Weights and Measures, and to judge in some inferiour Causes under the Tribunes. These were called Ædiles Plebis.

Ædiles Plebis

Ædiles Curules

Sella Curulis

Two more were afterwards chosen out of the Nobility and called Ædiles Curules, from the Sella Curulis which they had the Honor of using, and which was supposed to be derived from Currus, because they sat upon it in their Chariots. Cæsar appointed besides two Ædiles Cereales, from Ceres, because their Province was the Market, chiefly that of Corn.

Ædiles Cereales

Decemviri

From the Expulsion of the Kings Rome was governed without Laws for fifty Years. The Conscience of the Judge was the only Measure of Public Justice. But the People were afraid of the

Power

Power of their Magistrates, when Causes and Appeals began to multiply. Commissioners were sent into Greece to collect the best Constitutions from each State. At their Return ten Senators were chosen to form from the Roman Customs and the Grecian Laws one Body of Statutes. Their Power was made equal to Kings or Consuls, and by their Interest they not only got a Prolongation of it voted, but themselves to be reelected. This Point being gained, they considered themselves as the Lords, not the chief Servants of the State, and at last one of them, Appius, being more outrageous than the rest, the Decemviri were abolished and the Consular Governmen restored.

Tribuni Militum consulari potestate.

Tribunes of the Soldiers with Consular Power were chosen to serve a Turn. The People who were jealous of the Ambition of their Rulers, had likewise their Share of Ambition. They aspired at last to the Consulship, from which they had been always excluded, and insisted upon it so tumultuously that the Fathers by way of Expedient proposed to have three Magistrates with Consular Power for one Year to make a Trial. The Election took a Turn in Favour of the Fathers. Three eminent Patricians were chosen with the Title of

Tribuni

Comitia Centuriata

Servius Tullius established the Centuriata when he obliged the People to give an Account of their Worth, and upon that divided them into Six Classes and these into 193 Centuries according to each Man's Substance. Persons of the first Rank were called Classici, which Term is still applied to Authors of the first Note. At this Assembly Consuls, Censors and Prætors were elected, and Persons were tried who stood accused of Crimen Perduellionis, or a Crime against the State.

Classici

Crimen Perduellionis

They met in the Campus Martius, because in the Infancy of Rome they were obliged to meet armed, which the Laws would not suffer them to do in the City.

The choice of fit Persons for Offices is the most important Concern of the Public, therefore the Officers elected at these Comitia were Designati, or designed for their posts half a Year before. In the intermediate Space, the Officer elect was exposed to Objections. The Election was carried on with great Solemnity. One Century was chosen by Lot, and was called Centuria prærogativa, to give their Vote first. These separated immediately from the rest and passed over the Pontes or narrow Boards into the Septa or Ovilia, an enclosed apartment where

Designati

Centuria prærogativa

Pontes

Septa, Ovilia

Where they threw the Name they voted for into a Chest in the Septa; De ponte dejici was a phrase for being denied the Privilege of voting.

De ponte dejici

Tribus

The Tribes which at first signified only a certain Space of Ground, and it's Inhabitants, at last meant a Company of Citizens living any where. Agriculture was more honorable in early Times than Trade, therefore the Tribus rustica took place of the Tribus urbana, and that rustic Tribe, which had most eminent Names, took place of all others, till by Degrees, a Family gave the Name to a Tribe. Their first Assembly was to try Coriolanus, after that they met to elect the Tribunes of the People and at last inferior Magistrates and Priests.

Tribus rustica

..... urbana

Courts of Justice in Rome as in other Places, had a Language peculiar to themselves. The plaintiff was called Actor, the Defendant Reus. The Pleaders were Procuratores et Advocati, the former speaking to the Fact, the latter in matters of Law. The Judges were Arbitri who decided trifling Causes, Recuperatores et Centumviri litibus judicandis, to whom were referred Causes about Things lost, or taken away. The Plaintiff having summoned the Defendant, which was in jus Reum vocare, proposed the Action to him, which was

Actor. Reus.

Procuratores.

Advocati.

Arbitri

Recuperatores

in jus Reum vocare

edere actionem

Postulatio actionis

vadari Reum

se stetisse

intendere litem

Was edere actionem, that he might have time to consider, whether it was best to litigate it or not. Postulatio Actionis was desiring Leave of the Prætor to prosecute, which being obtained, the Plaintiff vadabatur Reum, or obliged the other to give Sureties for his Appearance. Upon the day of hearing, if either Party did not answer to his Name, he lost his Cause. When both appeared it was called se stetisse; then the Plaintiff intendebat Litem or actionem, that is, preferred the Suit, and desired Judgment of the Prætor, that is to be allowed Judges to hear and decide. The Prætor to prevent Delays limited the Number of Witnesses, and both parties having given Security that they would submit to the Judgment, the Judges took an Oath of Impartiality, and both parties swore they went to Law without Malice which

Juramentum Calumniæ

Disceptatio Causæ

was called Juramentum Calumniæ. Then began the Arguments or pleadings called Disceptatio Causæ. In the Sentence, the Bias of Justice was rather to Lenity. The Majority determined, but if the Numbers were equal the Defendant was cleared, and if they differed about the Sum of a Fine, the least Sum always stood good.

Judicium falsi

Judicium falsi, was an Action against the Judge for Corruption or Injustice.

The

The Power of trying Criminals was at first in the Kings, after in the Consuls, till at last it was confined to the Prætor. He had under him a Judex Questionis to try the Criminal, and Judices selecti to give their Verdict like our Juries. The Accuser upon giving in the Offender's Name, which was called Nominis Delatio, took the Oath of Calumny. As soon as the Prætor had appointed a Day for the Trial, the person accused put on black and used all Tokens of Sorrow and Concern. The first thing done was Sortitio Judicum, or impanelling the Jury, in which, Liberty was given to either side, to reject and substitute whom they pleased. The Trial began with the Accusation which was usually very copious, and so was the Defence, in which the Lawyers on the other side omitted no Art. If the Person accused had any Witnesses to produce for his Character, this was called Laudatio. After the Pleadings the Jury withdrew, and signified their Opinions by one of three Tablets delivered to each of them. A for Absolution C for Condemnation, N.L. for non liquet. Pronouncing the Sentence, was called Latio Sententiæ, when the Judg declared either videtur feciſse

Judex Questionis
Judices selecti
Nominis Delatio
Sortitio Judicum
Laudatio
Latio Sententiæ

Videtur vel non Videtur.

Amplius

Æstimatio Litis

Frontis inustio

Reo diem dicere

Rogatio

Damnum, Vincula Verbera, Talio.

Ignominia

Aqua et Ignis Interdictio

Fecisse, or non videtur fecisse, or in Case of an Adjournment of the Trial, Amplius. Rating the Damages was Æstimatio Litis; if the party was absolved an Action lay against the Accuser for Calumny and for Prevarication, the former of which was punished by a Mark in the Forehead, Frontis Inustio.

When any Magistrate intended to bring an Accusation before the Comitia, reo diem dicebat, he gave notice of the Day. At the End of his Pleading, he mentioned the Punishment, which was called Rogatio, and was publickly exposed three market-days, on the third of which he finished his Accusation. Then the Person accused entered upon his Defence, and he had several Chances, besides Innocence: the Interposition of the Tribune, voluntary Exile, or Sickness, or Absence at a Funeral, or the Accuser's Withdrawing, or the Augur's discovering an ill Omen on the Day of the Comitia.

The Roman Punishments were various, according to the various Degrees of Crimes. Damnum was a pecuniary Fine. Vincula, Imprisonment and Fetters. Verbera, Stripes. Talio a Punishment like the Offence. Ignominia, a public Shame, which incapacitated the Offender from bearing any Office. Aqua & Ignis Interdictio was

Relegatio
Deportatio
Proscriptio

Was Banishment. Relegatio Banishment for a Time. Deportatio, Banishment forever, with the Loss both of Estates and Privileges. Proscriptio was a Reward offered for apprehending, and a Punishment for concealing the Offender. Sylla proscribed 2000 Knights and Senators at once

Percussio securi
Strangulatio
Præcipitatio de Robore. Dejectio è rupe Tarpeiâ
in Crucem actio
Projectio in profluentem.

Capital Punishments were either Percussio securi, or Beheading, Strangulatio, or Strangling in Prison, Præcipitatio de robore throwing the Prisoner headlong from that Part of the Prison called Robur. Dejectio è rupe Tarpeiâ, the same from the Tarpejan Rock. In Crucem actio, Crucifixion. and Projectio in Profluentem, when a Parricide was thrown into the Tiber, after being whipp'd, with a Serpent, or an Ape, a Dog, and a Cock in the Sack. The Sack was called Culeus.

Culeus.

ad Ludos
ad Metalla
ad Bestias

In later Times the Criminals were condemned ad Ludos, either to fight with one another, or with wild Beasts till Death. ad metalla, to work in the Mines, and ad Bestias when they were delivered to be devoured by wild Beasts.

The Roman Laws derived their Authority either from the People or the Senate and were once so numerous as to fill 2000 Volumes

but

But the Emperor Justinian reduced them to a small Compass, which has been the Model for every Christian Country since his Time. When a Law pass'd the first Mover of it had the Honor of giving it his own Name. The chief Object of the Laws, next to Religion, were the Privileges of the People, wch were many and great. An Appeal from any Magis=trate to them prevented the Punishment of a Ro=man Citizen, upon whom no Magistrate could inflict any corporal Punishment, but exchanged it for Exile. After many Struggles the People of all Italy were at last admitted to be Roman Citizens.

The Laws of the twelve Tables are but little Understood, and seldom mentioned in the Classicks. Many other Laws, as has been mentioned, were enacted from Time to time, as the public Exigen=cies or a Change of Circumstances required. The Leges agraria Agrarian Laws, were for the Division of Lands among the common People, and as they were levelled at the Rich, and beneficial to the Poor they could not but excite violent Commotions. Corn was constantly sold to the Poor at a certain Price, and by one Law, it was given gratis. To secure the rich likewise from Want, Prodigality was restrained by Laws for regu=

=lating

Regulating of Expences. Senators and Magistrates, Public Assemblies and their Proceedings, and even the arbitrary Governors of provinces were all subject to Law. The Commander in chief had his Commission from a Law, and the Judge his Authority. The Laws were always ready to execute Wills, and to protect Infants during their Minority. They discountenanced Usury and punished other Crimes with a Severity proportioned to their Nature and Consequences. By these and many other wise laws and the due Execution of them the Romans from a single Village, became the fourth and by far the greatest Monarchy. In the Reign of Augustus their Dominion was so wide, they wanted Roman Subjects to people it; a Law was enacted for the Encouragement of Marriage and great privileges and Exemptions granted to the Fathers of three Children, which was called Jus trium Liberorum.

Jus trium Liberorum.

The

ROMAN ART

of

WAR.

The Roman Art of War
or
Military Government of Rome.

The Consuls immediately upon their Election agreed upon a Levy and appointed a Number of Tribunes. The Military Age was from Seventeen to Fifty. All persons between that Age were summoned on the Levy-day to appear at the Capitol, when the Tribunes according to Seniority chose their Men. Those who were superannuated or maimed, or had served twenty Campaigns, or enjoyed any civil or sacred Office were exempted. The Cavalry were all Knights, whose Horses being supported at the public Charge, they were thereby retained to be always at Hand, and were often reviewed in Time of Peace by the Censors. The Tribunes of every Legion when the Levy was compleated swore their Men to Obedience to Command, to be ready when ordered and never to desert, which Oath was called Sacramentum.

Sacramentum

Evocati

The Evocati were the most distinguished of all the Soldiery. They were persons legally exempted from

From service, but invited to it by the Consul or Tribune on Account of their Merit.

Velites

The Infantry were Velites, Hastati, Principes et Triarii. Velites were young Soldiers of mean Condition, lightly armed and not drawn up regularly in Battle, but scattered about, and sometimes placed in two Bodies in the Wings. They were disused when the Socii were admitted, and in the latter Times Sagittarii or Darters, & Funditores or Slingers, supplyd their Places.

Sagittarii

Funditores

Hastati

Hastati were the next in Age to the Velites and fought with Spears.

Principes

Principes were the Men of middle Age & greatest Vigor.

Triarii

Triarii were Veterans placed in the third Rank as Corps de Reserve; they were likewise called Pilarii, from their Weapons the Pila.

Pilarii

Manipulus

Ordines

Manipulus was a Company, consisting of two Centuries or Ordines, and 30 Manipuli went to each of the three great Divisions, Hastati &c.

Cohors

A Cohors consisted of three Manipuli; One of Hastati, one of Principes, and one of Triarii.

Prima Cohors

The Prima Cohors was the bravest and therefore the most honorable. Scipio had a Prætoria

Prætoria Cohors.

Prætoria Cohors, which consisted of Evocati; hence the Emperor's life Guards were Prætoriani.

Legio.

Ten Cohorts made a Legion, which amounted to between four and five Thousand.

Four Legions was commonly called the standing Army, but in Cases of Necessity they had sometimes 16 or 18, and in Augustus's Time 23 or 25. They were called prima, secunda, tertia, according to the order in which they had been raised, and as a further Distinction took the Name of the Emperor who raised them, or of the Province they had conquered.

Turma.

Decuria.

a Legion of Horse consisted of 300, divided into ten Turmæ or Troops and every Troop into three Decuriæ or Bodies of ten Men.

Alæ. Cornua.

Præfectus.

Centurio.

The auxiliary Forces were not divided into Legions, but into two great Bodies termed Alæ or Cornua from their Situation in the Army. They had a Præfect appointed by the Consul who commanded as a Tribune; a Centurion was the Commander of one of the two Centuries or Ordines, which composed a Manipulus. They ranked according to their Election, and those that had the Precedency commanded the Right Hand Orders, the others the left.

The Centurions of the Triarii were elected first; next the Principes, and then the Hastati, hence they were called

Called primus or Secundus, Pilus, Princeps or hastatus. The Primipilus was the first Centurion of the Triarii, and was likewise called Dux Legionis, Primus Centurionum, and Primus Centurio. He gave the Word of Command, had the Care of the chief Standard, a special Stipend and when he left his Charge had the Title of Primipilarius and ranked as a Knight.

Primipilus.

Primipilarius.

The Badge of the Centurion's Office, which likewise the Evocati had the privilege of using was a Vitis, or Rod of a Vine Branch, hence Vitem poscere signified suing for a Centurion's Place. The two Ensigns of each Manipulus were Vexillarii, and the two Lieutenants to the Centurion were Optiones or Succenturiones.

Vitem poscere.

Vexillarii.

Optiones, Succenturiones.

The Tribunes were first created by Romulus, three to a Legion out of each Tribe: afterwards they increased to six. The Consuls continued to appoint them, 'till the People asserted this Right, which they and the Consuls afterward shared between them. The Office being continually sollicited, lasted but six Months to make way for others.

Tribuni.

Every Turma, or Troop of Horse had three Decuriones or Captains of ten; the first elected had

Decurio.

Had the chief Command, but the rest had Optiones or Deputies under them.

Legati. Legati were first intended as Counsellors to the Consul but afterwards appointed to command next to him, and, in his absence, in his Stead.

Imperator. The General had the supreme Command and was allowed the Auspicia, or Honour of taking Omens, a very solemn Ceremony in War, and hence they were said Rem gerere suis Auspiciis. His Commission being unlimited, in Case of an Enterprize he never waited for Orders. Before his setting out Prayers and Sacrifices were offered for his Success, and Multitudes attended him with their best Wishes out of the City. If he devoted himself to Jupiter, Mars and other Gods, a superstition prevailed, that all Misfortunes possible to him, would be transferred to the Enemy.

Hasta. Parma. Galea. The Arms of the Velites were Spanish Swords like Turkish Scymiters, Hasta or Javelins, Parma, a round Buckler and Galea or Galerus a light Casque for the Head.

Scutum. Pilum. Galea. Lorica. Clypei. The Hastati, Principes and Triarii used the same Arms. Their Sword was like that of the Velites, the Scutum was their Buckler, the Pilum, a Dart, Galea a Headpiece, and Lorica a Coat of Mail. The Scuta, which were distinct from Clypei in that these were less

Ovata
Imbricata

Umbo.

Crista

Pectorale

Orea

Less and quite round, were either Ovata or Imbricata the former a plain Oval Figure, the other Oblong, and bending inward like half a Cylinder. Umbo was the Iron Boss that projected from the Scutum. The Pilum was a long Square Piece of Wood with as long a slip of Iron at the End. The Galea were commonly of Brass and adorned at top with the Crista or Crest. The Lorica was made of Leather; the poor Soldiers instead of it wore a Pectorale, or Breast-plate of thin Brass. Upon their Legs they wore Orea or Greaves. The Horse were armed in great Measure like the Foot.

In the Order of Battle, the Hastati were placed thick in the Front, the Principes somewhat wider behind them, and the Triarii so wide, that they could in any Distress receive both the others into their Bodies.

The Velites hovering about, began the Combat by Skir=mishes: then the Hastati advanced; if they were repulsed they fell back among the Principes, and if both these succeeded ill, they were received by the Triarii. The whole Art and Secret of the Roman Discipline has been attributed to this Rallying three Times. The Caval=ry was posted at the two Corners of the Army, and fought like our Dragoons sometimes on foot, some=times on Horseback. The General was usually in the middle of the Army between the Principes

and

and Triarii, to give Orders equally to all the Troops. The Legati and Tribunes were near him, unless they had Orders to the Contrary. The Centurions were each at the Head of his Century; but the primipili or chief Centurions stood with the Tribunes near the General. The common Soldiers were placed according to their Age, Strength and Experience, and never abandoned their Ranks or broke their Order.

Besides this the Army was occasionally formed into several Shapes, according to the Situation of the Enemy. The Cuneus was the Figure of a Wedge to break the Enemies Orders; the Globus a close round Body; the Forfex the Figure of a pair of Shears to receive the Enemy in Case they made use of the Cuneus; the Turris an Oblong Square Figure like a Tower; the Serra or Saw, when the first Companies engaging themselves, advanced and sometimes drew back.

Cuneus
Globus
Forfex
Turris
Serra

The Roman Ensign was an Eagle of Gold or Silver fixt in the Top of a Spear with a Thunderbolt in his Talons. The Manipuli had their peculiar Ensign. The Soldiers worshipped these Ensigns and swore by them and incurred certain Death if they lost them.

The military Musick was Tuba a Trumpet, Cornua a round Instrument like the Horns of Cattle, and Buccina much the same, but somewhat less and not

Tuba. Cornua
Buccina.

Litui

Not quite so crooked. The Litui were a middle kind between the Cornua and Tuba, like the Lituus or sacred Rod of the Augur. They were all of Brass, and then the Players were called Tuicatores, but oftener Tubicines, Cornicines, Buccinatores. They were so disposed that at the Word of the General they could spread the Alarm or Classicum at once thro' the whole Army; then the Soldiers shouted and clashed their Arms, which they called Concussio Armorum. One of the main Signs of Battle was some word circulated from the General through the whole Army as Felicitas Libertas &c.

Tuicatores

Tubicines &c

Concussio Armorum.

The Contrivance of the Roman Camp was universally admired. Castra æstiva or the Summer Camp, was either Light and moveable, and then simply called Castra, or more regular and fortified and then called Stativa. The Hiberna or Winter Quarters were commonly in some Town, or so contrived as to make a Town by themselves. The Figure of the Camp was Square, divided into the upper for the chief Officers, and the lower for the common Men. The General's apartment was called Prætorium, his Pavilion Tribunal. his Chappel the Augurale. He had an apartment for the Imperatoris Contubernales or young Noble=

Castra æstiva.

stativa.

Hiberna.

Prætorium.

Tribunal. Augurale.

Imperatoris Contubernales.

Noblemen, who came under his Care for Experience. The Quastorium was the Apartment assigned to the Quastor, and the Forum was the public Hall for Sales of Goods, for Councils and for the Reception of Ambassadors.

Quastorium

Forum

The Confederate Forces were so cautiously dispersed about the Camp that they could neither consult nor unite against the Romans. The Camp was fortified with a Ditch called Fossa and Parapet or Vallum, the last consisted of the Agger or earth cast up, and the Sudes or Stakes.

Fossa

Vallum

Agger, Sudes

The Duty of the Soldier in Camp was either Excubia, watching by Day, or Vigilia, by Night. The Excubia at the Gates of the Camp and at the Intrenchments were called Stationes. The Night-Guard was set by a Tally or Tessera, circulated to all the Centurions till it returned to the Tribune who first delivered it. The Person who carried it was called Tesserarius. Four Times a Night the Watch was visited by some of the Horse or some superior Officers which they called Circuitio Vigilum.

Excubia. Vigilia.

Stationes.

Tessera.

Tesserarius.

Circuitio Vigilum

The works of the Roman Soldiers are best seen in the Ramparts raised by Cæsar, particularly before Alesia in Burgundy, with such

Such surprizing Dispatch, that the besieged thought his Power supernatural.

Besides bodily Exercises they practised their Arms in the Exercitia ad Palum, when they attacked a Post like an Enemy with all their Instruments of War, and in the Armatura, when they exercised themselves in throwing the Spear or Javelin or shooting Arrows &c.

Exercitia ad Palum.

Armatura

Their pay was at first none at all; when some was settled, it did not exceed two pence halfpenny p Day or two Oboli to the common Foot. Four Oboli or Five Pence to the inferior Officers and Centurions and a Drachma or Seven Pence to the Horse. The Tribunes are supposed to have had only a Drachma and two Oboli. The Wheat allowed to the Foot was to each Man four Modii, or Bushels a Month, and to the Horse two Modii, and seven of Barly. This they often grinded themselves with Hand-mills, baked it upon the Coals, and dined upon Tables of Turf, with no other Drink but Water, or Posca, Water sharpened with Vinegar.

Obolus.

Drachma.

Modius.

The Punishments of soldiers were not so severe, as the Rewards were Honorable. Great

Crimes

Crimes were punished with Death; if many had offended they were decimated, that is, every tenth Man, was by Lot put to Death; they had other punishments to expose them to shame.

Decimatio

But the Rewards were more various. Hasta pura was a fine Spear of Wood without Iron, given to him who had killed an Enemy in close Engagement. Armilla were a Sort of Bracelets given only to Romans born. Torques were curious Gold & silver Collars. Phalera were golden Chains hanging down to the Breast. Vexilla, a sort of Silk-banners. The several Coronets received on various Occasions were Corona Civica composed of Oaken Boughs, which was given to a Soldier who had saved the Life of a Roman Citizen: he ranked among the Senators at public Shews and the whole Company rose up at his Entrance; Corona Muralis to him who first scaled the Walls of a City assaulted; Corona Castrensis or Vallaris to him who had forced the Enemy's Intrenchments; Corona Navalis to him who had signalized himself at Sea. Corona Obsidionalis composed of the Grass growing in a besieged Place, and presented by the People to the General after the Success

Hasta pura

Armilla

Torques

Phalera

Vexilla

Corona Civica

Corona Muralis

Corona Castrensis

Corona navalis.

Corona Obsidionalis,

of

Corona triumphalis

Of a Siege. Corona Triumphalis made with Wreaths of Laurel and afterwards of Gold, and given to such Generals as Had the Honour of a Triumph.

But the victorious Generals had much greater Honours. In their Absence they had the Salutatio Imperatoris, or the Title of Imperator decreed by the Senate, and the Supplicatio or a solemn Thanksgiving for the Victory. at their Arrival they had either an Ovation, or a Triumph. The Ovatio was a public Entry of the General, wearing a Garland of Myrtle, in the Midst of a Concert of Flutes or Pipes, and was the Reward of a Victory without Bloodshed. But the Triumph was a much more noble and splendid Procession adorned sometimes with captive Kings, and attended with all imaginable Magnificence. This Hono was hardly ever conferred, but upon a Consul Dictator or Prætor.

salutatio Imperatoris

Supplicatio

Ovatio.

Triumphus

War was declared after thirty Days previous Notice, by a Fecialis or Herald, and Leagues were made by him, and confirmed with reciprocal Oa The conquered Nations were treated with great Humanity. Those who had been obliged to surrender were forced to pass without Arms under a Spear laid across two others, which was

Fecialis

sub jugum mitti
sub Corona venire

Was called sub Jugum mitti; those who were taken by Force sub corona venibant, or were publicly sold.

The Romans seldom encumbered themselves with a tedious Siege. As soon as a Town was invested, the Guardian Deities were invited out, which was called Evocatio Deorum tutelarium. In a Storm they surrounded a Town, which was called aggredi Urbem cum Coronâ; if this failed they battered the Town with Arms and other Engines, or undermined, or built Towers from whence to molest the Works. The Turres mobiles or moveable Turrets were of great Use in Approaches. Testudo was a covered defensive Engine to shelter the Soldier from missive Weapons. Musculus was a less but stronger Testudo, in which the Pioneers were sent to the very Walls. The Vinea were composed of Wicker Hurdles for a Roof laid upon Posts to shelter the Soldiers. Plutei were of the same Materials, but shaped like an arched Waggon, with wheels. The Aries or Ram an offensive Weapon, was a large Beam with an iron Head, hanging equally ballanced, which was, by a whole Century, thrust backward and forward, till the iron had shaken the Wall. The Balista was employed in throwing Stones. The Catapulta in

Evocatio Deorum tutelarium

aggredi Urbem cum Coronâ

Turres mobiles.

Testudo.

Musculus.

Vinea

Plutei

Aries

Balista

Catapulta

Scorpio

In casting the larger Darts and Spears, and the Scorpio in sending the lesser.

The naval Affairs of Rome are not at all memorable till the first punic War. The first Fleet was built from the Model of a Carthaginian Galley. When they had learned to use their Oars, they invented the Corvus an Engine for attacking the Enemies Vessels and boarding them. Their Ships were either Ships of War, of Burthen or of Passage; the last were for transporting Men or Horses. Naves Onerariæ, or Ships of Burthen conveyed chiefly Provisions.

Corvus

Naves onerariæ

Naves longæ Triremes.

Naves longæ or Gallies were Triremes, Quadriremes, Quinquiremes, according to the Number of their Banks of Oars. There were some higher some lower Rates than these. Ships of War were also divided into Tectæ or Constratæ & apertæ. The Tectæ were so called because they had Hatches, the Apertæ had none. Naves rostratæ were such as had Beaks or Rostra; Naves turritæ had Turrets used as in a Siege on Shore.

Tectæ aperta } Naves

Naves rostratæ

Naves turritæ

Præfectus Classis

The Admiral was called Præfectus Classis, if two were joined in Commission they were Duum-

Duumviri
Trierarchus.
Gubernator.
Celeustes.

Duumviri; the Trierarchus was Captain of a particular Ship, the Gubernator was the Master, and the Celeustes the Boatswain.

Finis

Geographical Terms in Cæsar de Bello Gallico

A

Æduii	The People of Autunois or near Autun an ancient Town on the River Arroux in lower Burgundy.
Idualdubis	see Dubis.
Agendicum	a City of the Senones now called Sens in the Territory Senonois in Champagne.
Albici	Riez a little populous Town in France.
Alesia and Alexia	Alise a Town in Burgundy, in the Country Aufsois near Flavigny.
Allobroges	the People of the Province of Dauphiné in France, and of Savoy and Piedmont the Dominions of the King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy.
Alpes	The Alps, a long Ridge of very high Mountains, separating Germany and France from Italy, as a kind of natural Fortification.

Ambarri	supposed to be the Inhabitants of the Country about Charleroy a little fortified Town on the River Sambre in the Earldom of Namur.
Ambiani	the Inhabitants of the Country about Amiens a large City in Picardy on the River Somme and on the road from Calais to Paris.
Ambialites	S. Brieux a City on the northern Coasts of upper Bretagne.
Ambibareti	Avranches a City of lower Normandy watered by the River Sel.
Anartes	a People in the Neighbourhood of the Daci, perhaps the Bulgarians or Walachians who border upon Hungary and are now subject to the Turks.
Ancalites	supposed to be Henley in Oxfordshire.
Andes	the Province of Anjou in France, bordering upon Maine, Bretagne, Poitou, & Touraine.
Antuates	the Duchy of Chablais in Savoy, between the Lake of Geneva, Faucigny and Valais.
Aquitania	a third part of Gaul according to Cæsar containing the present provinces of Guienne and Gascogne.
Arar	a River of Provence in France, over which Cæsar made a Bridge. It arises between

between Burgundy and Lorraine in the Mountains de Vouge and falls into the Rhone at Lions.

Arduenna — The Forest of Ardennes of vast Extent in the Time of Cæsar; now reaching only from Thionville to Liege about 30 Leagues.

Arecomici — The People of Nismes a large and populous City in Languedoc, Seven Leagues distant from Montpelier.

Arelas — Arles a large and ancient Town on the Rhone in Provence.

Armorici — the people of Bretagne, a considerable Province in France; a Peninsula between Poitou, Anjou, Maine and a part of Normandy.

Arverni — Auvergne a Province in France the Capital of which is Clermont.

Atrebates — the people of Artois a Province in the Netherlands, whose Capital is Arras a rich trading City upon the River Scarpe.

Atuatici — a people of Brabant, Remains of the Cimbri, whose Capitol was Atuatica now Tongres in Brabant upon the Jecker in the Diocese of Liege.

Avaricum — Bourges the Capital of the Duchy of Berry situate at the Conflux of the Rivers Eure and Auron; it was the Capital of the first Aquitania.

Aulerci — Evreux in Normandy, or Mans in the Province of Maine, or the Province of Perche bordering on Maine and Normandy.

Auscii — the Inhabitants of Aux or Ausch, a Town on the River Gers in Gascogne, and Capital of the County of Armagnac.

Axona — Aisne, a River in France, arising in the Duchy of Bar, and falling into the Oyse below Noyon.

Bacenis — a large forest and Country in Germany now called Schwartzwald, or the black forest, extending from the Rhine to the Dominions of the House of Baden. Schwartzwald is likewise a great part of the Forest of Thuringen, appertaining to the house of Saxe-Gotha.

Batavi — the people of Holland, or of the Seven United Provinces.

Belgæ — the Inhabitants of the low Countries between the Seine & the Rhine.

Belgium	Beauvais a Town in Isle de France large and fortified also the Country which surrounds it.
Bellocasi Veo-casis Bajocasses	Bayeux, a Town of some Note on the River Aure in lower Normandy.
Bellovaci	Beauvaisis a Country of small Extent in Isle de France, enclosed by Compiegne, Vexin Normandy & Picardy
Bibracte	Autun an ancient Town on the River Arroux in Burgundy, which was formerly the Capital of the Edui.
Bibrax Rhemorum	Braine, a small Town on the River Vesle, in the Province of Isle de France.
Bibroci	the Hundred of Bray in Berkshire.
Bigerrones	the Country of Bigorre in Gascoigne, separated by the Pyrenean Mountains from the Kingdom of Arragon in Spain.
Biturigeses Cubi	the Duchy of Berry in France, the Capital of which is Avaricum or Bourges.
Boii	a people who came from Germany, and settled in the Country now called Bourbonnois, which lies between Nivernois Berry, Forez, and Burgundy.

Brannovices	the Province of Bresse in France, bounded to the East and South by the Rhone, to the West by the Saone, to the North by Burgundy.
Bratuspantum	Beauvais in Beauvaisis. See Belgium, and Bellovaci.
Britannia	comprehends the whole Island now called Great Britain.
Cabillonum	Chalons sur Saone a large fortified City in Burgundy on the River Saone, wch formerly gave title to the Ancestors of the Princes of Orange.
Caduci	Cahors the Capital of Quercy in France situate on the River Lot.
Carisi	a people of Belgic Gaul, unknown.
Caletes	Caux a territory in Normandy, between the Seine, the British Ocean & Picardy.
Cantium	the County of Kent.
Carcaso	Carcassone a large trading Town of lower Languedoc, on the River Aude, wch runs thro' the midst of it.
Carnutes	the territory of Chartrain about the City of Chartres in the Country Beauce on the River Eure.

Caesi	the Hundred of Caishow in Hertfordshire
Catuaci	a people in the Netherlands supposed to be the Inhabitants of Douay, a large fortified Town on the River Scarpe, in the French Netherlands.
Caturiges	Ambrun or Embrun in Dauphine on the River Durance.
Celta	is an Appellation confined by Cesar to the People of Gaul, between the Garome and the Seine; but the Grecians extended the signification of the Word to all the People of Gaul and Germany.
Cenimagni or Iceni	the people of Norfolk Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.
Cenomanni	the City of Mans in the Province of Maine at the Confluence of the Sarre & the Huysne.
Centrones	supposed to be Courtray in Flanders; it was also the Name of Tarantaise a Country in Savoy, between Faucigny, Maurienne and Aosta.
Cherusci	the people about Brunswick, Halberstadt. Hildesheim and Magdeburg.
Cimbri	the people of Denmark Norway and Sweden. or, as some think only of Jutland and Holstein.

Cocosates	Bazadois a territory in Guienne of w.ch the chief Town is Bazas upon the River Beuve.
Condrusii	Condros a small territory in the Bishop=rick of Liege.
Curiosolita	Quimper or Cornouaille a City in Bretagne upon the River Oder.
Decetia	Decise sur Loire a small town in Nivernois at the Conflux of the Airon & the Loire.
Diablintes	Dol. a City of upper Bretagne in France on the Borders of Normandy. or Nogent le Rotrou the Capital of upper Perche in France, situate on the River Huisne.
Dubis	the River Doux in Franche Comté ari=sing in the Mountain Jura, and dis=charging itself into the Saone at Verdun.
Durocortorum	Rheims one of the most ancient and considerable Cities in France on the River Vesle in Champagne. The Archbishop of it is the first peer of France, and has the prerogative of crowning the King.

Eburones	the Country and City of Liege in the low Countries in the Circle of Westphalia bordering on Brabant, Namur, Hainault, Limbourg, Juliers, Lutzembourgh and Gelderland. The Bishop of it is a prince of the Empire. The City lies in a Valley on the Banks of the Maes.
Eburovices	Evreux in Normandy on the River Iton.
Elaver	Allier a River of France, arising in the Mountain Losere in the Cevennes, and falling into the Loire at Nevers.
Eleuthери	is a Greek word signifying Free; so Eleutheri Suessones the free Soissons; Eleutheri Cadurci, the free People of Cahors.
Elusates.	the territory of Eause in Armagnac, in France.
Esui	see Sexuvii of which Esui is a Corruption.
Gabali	Givaudan or Gevaudan in France, one of the three Divisions of the Cevennes, the Capital of which is Mende, situate on the River Lot.
Garites	Gavre a Country in Gascogne near upper Languedoc; or a little Principality in

in the County of Alost on the Schelde in the Austrian Netherlands.

Garocali — the people of Val de Maurienne in Savoy on the River Arc, separated by the Alps from Piedmont and bordering on Tarantaise and Dauphiné.

Garumna — The Garonne one of the greatest Rivers of France, arising in the Pyrenean Mountains not far from Catalonia. In Guienne it receives the River Dordogne, takes the name Gironda and discharges itself into the Sea at Gascogne.

Garumni — the people dwelling about the Source of the Garonne.

Gebenna — Cevennes a Country in Languedoc. Gebennici Montes, the Mountains of Cevennes, which extend from the Source of the Loire to the Borders of Rovergue & upper Languedoc.

Genabum — Orleans a famous City and University of France in the Province Orleanois on the River Loire.

Genua — a large and populous City, encompassed by the Duchy of Savoy, and divided

into

into three parts by the Rhone. It is a protestant Republic, united with the protestant Cantons, chiefly with Bern and Zurich.

Gergovia — Clermont in Auvergne, situate on a hill near the River Arcier.

Gerduni — supposed to be the Country about Ghent in Flanders; one of the largest towns in Europe on the River Schelde, which here receives the Lis, the Lieve, and the Moere.

Grudii — supposed to be Bruges a large trading Town in Flanders.

Harudes — a people of Celtic Gaul, supposed to have been Germans from the Country about Constance.

Helvetii — the Swiss or people of Switzerland a Country of great Extent, heretofore reckoned Part of Germany, and subject to the House of Austria, but for four Hundred Years past a Republic and established as such, by the Treaty of Munster in 1649; divided into thirteen Cantons, each of which forms a distinct Republic.

Helvii	the people of Vivarois, and of the Town Viviers, on the River Rhone in the Province of Languedoc.
Hercynia Silva	the largest Forest in Germany; it is in Swabia, and now called Schwartz=wald or the black Forest.
Iccius portus	supposed by some to be Boulagne in France; by others S. Omer in Flanders; by others with greater Reason Calais.
Iura	a Ridge of high Mountains extending from the Rhine near Basel as far as the Rhone, and dividing Switzerland from Franche Comté and Bugey.
Lacobriges	the people of Lausanne in Switzerland a considerable protestant City and Univ=ersity subject to the Canton of Bern.
Lemanus Lacus	the Lake of Geneva, between Savoy & the Païs de Vaud.
Lemovices	Limosin a province in Guienne between Quercy, Auvergne, Marche and Angoumois.
Lepontii	Inhabitants of the highest Parts of the Alps about the Source of the Rhine

Levaci	supposed to be a part of Hainault one of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands, situate between Flanders and Artois to the West; Cambray, Picardy and Champaigne to the South; and the Bishoprick of Liege, and the Earldom of Namur to the East.
Leuci	a City of Lorraine, on the River Moselle.
Lexovii	Lisieux a City in Normandy on the River Lezon.
Ligeris & Liger	the River Loire in France, which arises in one of the Mountains in Cevennes, and runs into the Ocean near Nantes in Bretagne.
Limonum	Poictiers the Capital of Poitou, situate near the Confluence of the River Clain and some other less River, which together form a Bay.
Lingones	Langres an ancient and considerable Town in Champaigne, situate on a Hill at the Source of the Marne.
Lutetia	the City of Paris.
Magetobria	Maystadt a Town in Lorraine.
Mandubii	a people of Burgundy about the Town of Alise or Alesia.

Marcomanni	a people of Germany in or about Bohe=mia and Moravia.
Massilia	Marseilles a large trading Town on the Coast of Provence.
Matisco.	Mascon a City of the District Masconois in Burgundy on the Saone.
Matrona	the River Marne in Champaigne, which arises near Langres and falls into the Seine near Paris.
Mediomatrices	Messin a Country in Lorraine, of which, Metz is the chief town.
Melda	the Country about Meaux in Brie, on the Marne.
Menapii	a people of Belgic Gaul, or the Inha=bitants of the Coasts of Brabant and Flanders.
Melodunum	Melun, a fortified Town on the River Seine, in the Country of Brie, in Isle de France.
Mona	either the Isle of Anglesey or the Isle of Man
Morini	Terouane formerly a flourishing City in the County of Artois on the River Lis, three Miles from S. Omer now so demolished that only a few Houses remain.

Mosa — the Mals a famous River which takes Rise in Champaigne, not far from Langres, waters all the Austrian Netherlands, divides into two Branches near Dort, the northern of which, runs by Rotterdam, and reuniting falls at the Brill into the Ocean.

Mosella — the Moselle a large River of Germany springing in the Mountains de Vouge, on the Borders of Alsatia, and falling into the Rhine near Coblentz.

Vannetes — Nantes a City of upper Bretagne on the River Loire, large, populous & trading; the Ardre here runs into the Loire which forms a commodious Harbour. The City is famous for an Edict of Henry IV in favour of Protestants which Lewis XIV revoked and banished them.

Vantuates — Faucigny, a Country in Savoy north of the Duchy Chablais, West of the Lake of Geneva, south of Tarentaise, and East of the Valley Aosta.

Narbo	Narbonne a fortified Town in Languedoc, on the River Aude.
Nemetes	the Bishoprick of Spire in Germany in the Circle of the upper Rhine; the Capital is Spire, a famous Imperial City on the Rhine, supposed to be the most ancient in Germany.
Nemetocenna or Nemetocenna	Arras. see Atrebates.
Nervii	part of Hainault & Cambray. see Levaci.
Nitiobriges	the County of Agenois, whose Capital is Agen, a City in Guienne on the Garonne
Noricum	supposed to be Nurnberg, a free Imperial town in Franconia with a large territory; the River Pegnitz runs thro' the midst of it.
Noviodunum Eduorum	Nevers the Capital of Nivernois situate on the Loire.
Noviodunum Belgarum	Noion a beautifull City on the River Oyse, in the Government of Isle de France
Ocelum	supposed to be Efilles near Susa in Piedmont.
Octodorus	Martenach a Town in Valais upon the Rhone
Osismii	S. Paul a fortified town on the northern Coasts of Bretagne, and Treguier a town in an Island on the same Coasts

Pamani — Part of the Forest of Ardennes. see Arduenna.

Parisii — the people of Isle de France, or of the Capital Paris.

Petrocorii — Perigord a Province in France, bordeing to the North upon Angoumois, to the South upon Agenois. to the West upon Saintonge, to the East upon Quercy and Limosin.

Pictones — Poitou a large Province in France, between Bretagne, Anjou, Touraine, Manche, Augou=mois, Saintonge and Aunis, and situated westward upon the Sea of Gascogne.

Pleumesii — supposed to be Peule a small District in Flanders

Precioni — a mountainous People of Comminges a Country in Gascogne between Conserans, Armagnac, Bigorre and the Pyrenean Mountains.

Pyrenaeus — a long Ridge of Mountains called the Pyrenees, dividing France from Spain extending from S. Sebastians in the Bay of Biscay to Porto Vendres in the Mediter=ranean.

Rauraci — Basel one of the Swiss Cantons, whose Capital is the City Basel, situate on the Rhine which runs thro' the midst of it

Rhedones — Rhenes or Rennes the Capital of Bretagne in France at the Confluence of

Rhems

Rhine

Of the Rivers Isle and Vilaine.

the People of the Country or Diocese of Rheims whose Capital is Durocortorum or Rheims

the River Rhine in Germany. It has two sources on the Eastern part of the Alps near Mount Adula, the one Northward called the upper Rhine, the other Southward called the lower Rhine; they unite before it leaves the Grisons, from whence it forms the lake of Constance, then passes thro' Basel, Strasburg, and many other considerable Towns. At Mentz it receives the Maine, and at Coblentz the Moselle. At Schenkenschantz in Gelderland it divides; the left Arm which is called the Waal runs into the Maes at Gorcum; the other Arm is again divided, and the Right Branch runs into the Yssel, the left retains the Name of the Rhine, and having divided again at Wyck te Duerstede that Branch which continues the Rhine, divides once More at Utretch, and the left Branch of this last Division is lost in the Sands near Catwick below Leyden.

Rhodanus	the Rhone one of the largest Rivers in France, arising upon the Borders of the Grisons in the Mountain de la Fourche, running thro' the lake of Geneva, at Lions it receives the Saone, and at last discharges itself into the Mediterranean.
Rutenii	the Province of Rovergue in France, situate between Auvergne, Quercy, Langue=doc, and Gevaudan.
Sabis	the River Sambre arising in Hainault, and discharging itself into the Maes at Namur.
Samarobriva	the City of Amiens. see Ambiani.
Santones	Saintonge a province in France, between Aunis, Poitou, Angoumois, Perigord & Guienne
Scaldis	the River Schelde, called in French L'Es=cault, a great River in the Netherlands arising in Picardy, and dividing on the Borders of Brabant into the Western Schelde which falls into the Sea between the Islands of Cats and and Walchern, and the Eastern Schelde, which likewise runs into the Sea between Walcheren and Schouwen in Zealand.

Seduni	Valais, a little Republic North of the Canton of Bern, west of the Duchy of Savoy south of the Duchy of Milan, and East of the Canton Ury, subject to the Swiss.
Sedusi	a people of Germany not known.
Segni	a people of Belgia not known.
Segontiaci	supposed to be the Inhabitants of Yorkshire
Segusiani	the Country of Forez in the Government of Lion, lying between Auvergne to the West, Valay and Vivarois to the South, Lionnois and Baujolois to the East, Burgundy and Bourbonnois to the North.
Senones	Senonois a Territory in Champaigne about the Town of Sens.
Sequana	the Seine a large River in France, which takes Rise in Chanceaux in Burgundy and in Normandy falls into the British Ocean; the Tide reaches upwards of thirty French Miles and it carries Vessels of Burthen as far as Rouen.
Sequani	the Province of Franche Comté, lying West of Burgundy and part of Champaigne, North of Lorraine, East of Monbeliard and Switzerland, South of

Of the Country Prefse and Gex.

Sesuvii — Sels a small Town at the Source of the River Orne in Normandy.

Sibulzates — a people of Gascogne in France.

Sicambri — a people of Germany who are supposed to have inhabited the Province of Guelderland, which is one of the seven united Provinces, situate between the Provinces of Holland, Utrecht and Over-Yssel, the Zuider-Sea, the Bishoprick of Munster and the Duchy of Cleves and Brabant.

Soliates — the City of Aire in Gascogne on the River Adour.

Suessones — the City Soissons on the River Aisne, in Isle de France.

Suevi — a great and warlike People of Germany who possessed a Country of great Extent, of which, Part was the present Suabia, wch borders Eastward on Bavaria, South on Tyrol and Switzerland, West on Alsatia, North on Franconia.

Tamesis — the River Thames.

Tarbelli — Acqs or Dax the chief Town of Les Landes in Gascogne on the River Adour

	Adour — or Bayonne in Gascogne near the Sea-Coasts, where the Rivers Nise and Adour meeting, form a convenient Haven.
Tarusates	the Territority of Tartas a little Town on the River Midou in the Duchy Albret and Gascogne.
Tauroentum	supposed to be the little Town of Ciotat in Provence near the Gulf of Laquée, between Marseilles and Toulon.
Tectosages	a people of Germany about the Hercynian Forest.
Tectosages Volcæ	the western part of Languedoc.
Tenchteri	a people of ancient Germany, bordering on the Rhine.
Tigurinus pagus	the Canton of Zurich in Switzerland it's Capital Zurich is situate on the River Limmat, which runs thro' it.
Tolosates	the People of Toulouse a large and populous City on the River Garonne, the Capital of Languedoc.
Trevíri	Treves an Archbishoprich and Electorate in Germany in the Circle of the lower Rhine, divided by the Rhine the Metropolis is Treves a City of such Antiquity

Antiquity, that over the Senate house is the following Line

Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis mille trecentis

Tribocci — Strasburg a large fortified City of lower Alsatia on the Rhine, heretofore an Imperial City, but under the French since 1681.

Sulingi — the Duchy of Lorraine, situate between the Duchy of Luxemburgh, the Electorate of Treves, the lower Palatinate and Alsatia, Franche Comté and Champaigne. It was an independent Sovereignty 'till the present Emperor gave it up to France upon the Cession to him of the grand Duchy of Tuscany.

Trinobantes — the Counties of Essex and Middlesex

Turones — the City of TOURS, Metropolis of the Province of Touraine in France, situate on the Loire and the Cher.

Vahalis — the Waal an Arm of the Rhine, which branches out from it at Schenchenschantz and falls into the Maes at Gorcum.

Vangiones — the City and Bishoprick of Worms, on the Rhine under the Protection of the Elector Palatine

Varus — the River Var arising in the Earldom of Nice which it separates from Provence and not far from Nice discharges itself into the Mediterranean.

Ubii — a considerable People of Germany about Cologne and the Duchy of Juliers.

Velauni — Velay a small Territory in Cevennes between Vivarez, Gevaudan, Auvergne and Forez.

Vellaunodunum — Chasteau Landon a small Town on the River Loing in the Province Gastinois in France.

Vellocassis — the Diocese of Rouen, or the City of Rouen, one of the most considerable trading Towns in France, on the Seine in Normandy.

Veneti — Vannes the Capital of lower Bretagne near the Gulf of Morbihan.

Venelli or Unelli — Cousange a town in Normandy and the Country about it, which is a Peninsula.

Veragri — the lower Valais. see Seduni.

Verbigenus pagus — Avenches or Wifflisburg a Town in the Païs de Vaud appertaining to the Canton of Bern.

Veromandui — Vermandois a Territory in Picardy.

Vesontio	Besançon, the Capital of Franche Comté, which together with the whole Province was yielded to the French by the Treaty of Nimeguen in 1679.
Vienna	Vienne the Capital of Dauphiné, where the River Gere falls into the Rhone.
Vocates	Le Captalat de Buch, a small Territory in Bourdelois, in Guienne.
Vocontii	Vaison in the County Venaissin in Provence on the River Lovese — or Die a City among the Mountains in Dauphiné not far from the River Drome.
Vogesus mons	the Mountains of Vauge, which begin near Dan in the County of Ferette near upper Alsatia, separate Lorraine from Franche Comté towards the South, and from Alsatia to the East, and extend thro' the Duchy of Deux Ponts into the lower Palatinate. The Maes, the Moselle, the Marne and the Saone take their Rise in those Mountains.
Volca	the People of Languedoc divided into Volcæ Arecomici et Tectosages.

Usipetes	a people of Germany who so frequently changed their Habitation that it is not easy to fix where they ever settled.
Uxellodunum	Issoudun a fortified Town in the Duchy of Berry in France; six Miles from Bourges.

Finis

Book 1st

A

Abdo, didi, dĕre	to hide.
Abesse longè	to be far distant from, to be of little use.
Accerso, ivi, ĕre	to fetch seek or send for.
Acies oculorum	the Aspect or Countenance.
Adæquare cursum	to keep pace with.
Adduco, xi, ĕre	to move.
Adequito, avi, are,	to ride up to.
Adesse coram,	to be present, or on the Spot.
Adhibĕre aliquem	to call one to witness
Aditus, us, m,	Access.
Admisso equo	upon the full Gallop.
Adorior, ortus sum, iri,	to attack.
Adsciscĕre sibi	to ally or unite to himself.
Adversus, a, um,	unfortunate, unsuccessfull.
Ægerrimè	with great Difficulty.
Afficĕre Dolore	to grieve.
Afficere Beneficio	to oblige or favour
Ago, ēgi, ĕre	to treat.
Alienus Locus	a disadvantageous Spot.
in Animo est mihi	I am minded
Animadvertĕre in Aliquem	to censure or punish.

Book 1st

A

Animum avertere	to become disaffected.
Audiens esse Dicto	to obey the word of Command
Augeo, xi, ere	to increase.
Auxilium ferre	to assist.
Arbitror, atus sum, ari,	to think.

B

Bellandi cupidus	warlike.
Bellum gerere continenter	to be continually at war.
Bellum inferre	to make, wage, or declare war.
Biduum, i, n,	two Days.
Biennium, i, n,	two Years.
Bono animo,	well affected.

C

Carrum, i, n,	a Cart or Waggon.
Castrum movere	to decamp.
Causam interponere	to make a pretence or plea.
Causam inferre	to alledge a Pretence.
Causam cognoscere	to examine or hear a Cause.
Causam dicere	to take his Trial.
dies Causæ dictionis	the day of Trial.
Censeo, ui, ere	to decree.
Censum habere	to muster.

C

Certiorem facere aliquem	to acquaint one.
Certior fieri	to be apprized.
Circinus, i, m,	a Circle or Compass.
Circumvenire per Insidias	to insnare.
Civitate donari	to be presented wth the Freedom of the City.
Coëmo, i, ĕre	to buy up.
Coërceo, ui, ēre	to restrain or controul.
Cogo, ēgi, ĕre	to bring together.
Cogere vi,	to compell.
Cognosco, vi, ĕre	to reconnoitre.
Colloco, avi, are,	to dispose of in Marriage, to settle, establish.
Commeo, avi, are,	to have Commerce or Intercourse with
Committere Prælium	to engage.
Commonefacio, eci, ĕre	to advise, apprize, remind.
Commeatus, us, m,	Provision.
Comparo, avi, are,	to provide.
Comperio, ri, rire	to learn, find out.
Compertum habere	to discover.
Concedo, ssi, dĕre	to permit.
Conficere Rem,	to transact or finish an Affair.
Conciliare Regnum alicui	to secure one a Kingdom.

C

Conferre in longiorem Diem	to put off or delay
Confirmare animos	to encourage.
Congredior, essus sum, di.	to engage.
Conjurationem facere	to form a Conspiracy
Conor, atus sum, ari,	to attempt.
Conscire sibi Mortem	to kill himself.
Conscribere Legionem	to raise a Legion
Consequor, cutus sum, qui,	to pursue or overtake.
Consideo, ēdi, ēre	to lodge, or pitch, or sit down
Consilium, i, n	a Design or Measure.
uti eodem Consilio	to take the same Measure.
Constituo, ui, ĕre	to determine or resolve.
Consuesco, evi, scĕre	to accustom or be accustomed.
Consuetudo victus	Manner of Living.
Contendo, di, dĕre	to march or hasten.
Contineor, entus sum, ēri,	to be bounded or confined.
Contingo, igi, ingĕre	to happen
Contumelia, æ, f.	a Disgrace.
Consulĕre sortibus	to cast Lots.
Copiam facere	to supply.
Cresco, vi, ĕre	to rise or grow powerfull.
Crinibus passis	with dishevelled hair.

Book 1st.

C

Cruciatus, us, m,	Distress, Torment, Torture.
Cultus, us, m,	Politeness.
Cupĕre alicui	to wish any one well.
Cupiditas Regni	Ambition.
Cupidus Rerum Novarum	ambitious, fond of Novelty
Cura est mihi,	I take care of, I have at Heart.
Custodes ponĕre alicui,	to set Spies upon one.
Convenio, i, ire	to meet, agree, or contract.
Conventus agĕre	to hold Assemblies.

D

Deditio, nis, f,	a Surrender.
Dedititius, i, m,	a Person who has surrendered
Deni, æ, a,	Ten.
Deponĕre memoriam	to forget.
Deprecator, is, m,	an Intercessor.
Designo, avi, are,	to point at, or level at,
Destituo, ui, ĕre	to desert.
Desum, fui, esse	to fail.
Deveho, xi, hĕre	to bring.
Diem dicere	to appoint a Day.
Diem ex die ducĕre	to procrastinate or delay.
multo Die	late in the Day.

D

Dirimo, ēmi, imere	to dissolve or break up.
Disjicio, eci, ĕre	to rout.
Ditio, nis, f.	Power, Jurisdiction.
Diuturnitas, atis, f.	Length.
Domicilium, i, n,	a dwelling house, Habitation.
Duco, xi, ĕre	to think, judge, or lead.
Ducor, ctus sum, ci,	to be amused.
Ducĕre Bellum,	to prolong a War.
Ducĕre Uxorem	to marry

E

Edĕre Exemplum	to set an Example.
Effemino, avi, are,	to enervate or weaken.
Efferre in Vulgus	to divulge.
Egredi fines	to pass the Borders.
Eripere se,	to escape.
Existimatio Vulgi,	Reputation
Expeditus, a, um,	light, nimble.
Experior, rtus sum, īri	to try.
Exĕqui jus suum	to execute the Laws or put them in Force.
Extremus, a, um,	the last.

F

Facultas, atis, f.	Permission, Power, Plenty.
Fas est	it is Right.
Ferre graviter	to resent.
Fidem et jusjurandum dare	to confederate.
Fidem habere alicui	to trust one.
Fingere Vultum	to dissemble Looks.
Flagitare aliquem aliquid	to importune one for a Thing
Fugitivus, i, m,	a Deserter.
Fundo, udi, ĕre	to rout.

G

Generatim	nationally.
Gero, ssi, ĕre	to do.
Gratia, æ, f,	Influence, Popularity
Gratia esse apud Plebem	to be popular.
Gravor, atus sum, ari,	to decline, to be reluctant.

H

Hiberna, orum, n,	Winter Quarters.
Hiemo, avi, are,	to be in winter Quarters.

I

Iactare Res	to debate or canvass Points
Iactare Brachia	to move one's Arms to & fro.
Ictus, us, m,	a Stroke

Book 1st

I

Ignosco, vi, scĕre	to pardon
Impendo, di, dĕre	to hang over
Impedio, ivi, ĭre	to interrupt.
Impedimentum, i, n,	Baggage.
Impeditus, a, um,	encumbered, entangled.
Imperat provincia Milites	he levies Soldiers out of the Provinc
Imperitus Rerum	unexperienced.
Impetus, us, m,	an Attack.
Impetum facere in Provinciam	to make an Incursion into a Provinc
Incommodum, i, n,	Loss, suffering Defeat.
Indicere Concilium	to call a Council.
Indicium, i, n,	Information.
Inferre Signa	to attack.
Inferre Signa conversa	to face about and attack.
Inferre Calamitatem alicui	to distress any one.
Injussu	without orders.
Innascor, atus sum, asci,	to arise.
Institutum, i, n,	a Custom.
Instituo, ui, ĕre	to train up.
Insilio, ui, ĕre	to leap upon, to attack.
Instruere aciem	to draw up an Army in Order of Battle.

Book 1st

I

Instruĕre triplicem aciem	to draw up an Army in three Lines.
Intercedo, ssi, ĕre	to intervene.
spatium Intercedit	time is gained.
Interdico, xi, cĕre	to forbid.
Intermitto, si, ĕre	to stop or discontinue
Internecio, nis, f.	a Massacre.
Interpello, avi, are,	to interrupt.
Intervallum, i, n,	Distance, Space.
Invito me	against my Will
Iter dare alicui	to give one Leave to march.
Iter facere	to march.
Iter avertĕre	to march from.
Iter intermittere	to halt.
Iuba, æ, f.	the Mane of a Horse.
sub Iugum mittere	to impose the Yoke, or compell the Enemy to pass under a Spear, unarmed, in token of Subjection.
Iumentum, i, n,	a Beast of Burthen.

L

Laboro, avi, are	to be distressed.
Lacessere prœlio	to challenge.
Largior, itus sum, iri	to bribe

L

Latere aperto	in the flank.
Licor, itus sum, eri	to bid Money.
Linter, tris, f.	a Boat.
Loco habere eodem aliquem	to treat one upon the same foot.

M

Maleficium, i, n,	Mischief, Hurt Damage.
Mandare se fugæ	to fly
Manus, us, f,	a Body of Men.
Matara, æ, f,	a Spear.
Mercede accersere	to take into pay.
Molimentum, i, n,	an Embarrassment.
Molita cibaria	Flour.
Molo, ui, ere	to grind.
Moror, atus sum, ari,	to delay.
Munio, ivi, ire,	to fortify

N

Necessarius, i, m,	a close Friend or ally.
Necessitudo, inis, f.	Alliance.
Niti Insidiis	to depend upon Stratagems.
Novissimum agmen	the rear.

O

Obæratus, i, m,	a Vassal or Debtor.
Objicio, ici, ere	to throw in the Way, to expose

O

Obses, idis, m.	an Hostage.
Obsignare testamentum	to make, or to sign & seal a Will.
Obstringere aliquem sibi	to lay one under Obligations.
Obtineo, ui, ēre	to possess.
Occasus solis	the West.
Occurro, ri, rĕre,	to obviate prevent or meet.
Opportunus, a, um,	commodious.
Opus facto est,	there is Occasion
Oriens, entis, m,	the East.

P

Pabulatio, nis, f,	Forage.
Pace uti,	to live peaceably.
Paco, avi, are,	to appease.
Palus, ūdis, f,	a Marsh or Fen.
Pateo, ui, ēre	to extend.
Pecco, avi, are,	to offend.
Percunctatio, nis, f.	Inquiry.
Periculum facere,	to try, to make Trial of,
Persolvĕre Poenas	to be punished.
Perspicio, exi, cĕre	to perceive, or to be clearly convinced
Plebi acceptus	popular.
Poenas repetĕre	to chastize.
Populatio, nis, f.	Plunder, Devastation.
Populor, atus sum, ari,	to lay Waste.

P

Portorium, i, n,	Custom.
Posse largiter	to have great Interest.
Posse plurimum	to be most powerfull.
Potestas, atis, f,	Opportunity.
Potestatem sui facere	to expose himself.
Potior, itus sum, iri	to take.
Potiri imperio	to conquer.
Præcedere aliquem	to excell any one
Præsum, fui, esse,	to command.
Præficio, eci, ere	to place over to give the Command of
Præsidium, i, n,	a Garrison or Guard.
Præstare alicui,	to excell any one.
Pridiè	the Day before.
Postridiè	the Day after.
Primum agmen	the Van-guard.
Principatum obtinere	to be at the head of Affairs.
Principem Locum obtinere	to be at the head of.
Prodere memoriam alicujus	to disgrace one's Memory.
Prohibere finibus	to drive out of the Country.
Prospicio, exi, icere	to take Care of.
Purgo, avi, are,	to clear

Q.

Queror, stus sum, ri,	to complain.

R

Ratio, nis, f.	an Account.
Recipere in Parem juris Libertatisq Conditionem	to naturalize
Redempta habere Vectigalia	to farm the Taxes.
Redigo, ēgi, ĕre	to reduce.
Redintegro, avi, are,	to renew.
Referre Pedem	to retreat.
Reliqui est nihil	nothing remains.
Repudio, avi, are,	to reject or disdain.
Repugno, avi, are,	to interfere.
Repræsento, avi, are,	to do forthwith
Res certissima	a matter of fact.
Res familiaris	Substance, Patrimony.
Res summæ.	Matters of the highest Importance.
Res frumentaria	Provision, Corn.
Res militaris	War, or military Matters.
Rem gerere male	to be unfortunate.
Rescindo, idi, ĕre	to cut down.
Rescisco, ivi, ĕre	to learn or to be informed of.
Rescribere ad equum	to mount foot Soldiers.
Respuo, ui, ĕre	to reject.
Restituo, ui, ĕre	to rally.
Rheda, æ, f.	a Carriage or Vehicle.

S

Sancio, xi, ĕre	to covenant.
Sarcina, æ, f.	Baggage.
Satis habēre	to be content, to think it sufficient.
Secunda Res	Prosperity.
Sementem facere.	to sow or cultivate the Ground.
Septentrio, nis, m,	the North.
Simulatio, nis, f,	a Pretence.
Solum agri	the bare Land.
Spatium datur	there is Time.
Spe dejici	to be disappointed.
in Spem venire	to get hopes.
Species, ei, f,	Appearance.
Spectant in Septentriones	they lie North.
Statuo, ui, uĕre	to give sentence
Stipendiarius, i, m,	a Tributary.
Studere novis Rebus	to be turbulent, or restless.
Subducĕre Copias	to retire wth an Army.
Subire Periculum,	to undergo Danger.
Subire Tectum	to enter a Tent or Roof.
Sublevo, avi, are,	to lift up.
Sublevor, atus sum, ari,	to be relieved.
Succedo, ssi, ĕre	to advance
Summa Belli	the Management of War.

Book 1st

S

Suppetit Copia	there is Plenty.
Supplicium, i, n,	Punishment.
Supplicio affici	to be executed.

T

Temperare ab injuria	to abstain from Violence.
Tenēre memoriâ	to remember.
Tollere spem,	to cut off hopes.
Tragula, æ, f.	a Javelin.
Triduum i, n.	three Days.

U

Uti suis Legibus	to retain their own Constitution

V

Vaco, avi, are,	to be empty or uninhabited
Vadum, i, n,	a Ford.
Vagor, atus sum, ari,	to wander or go from home
Vaticinatio, nis, f.	a Prediction.
Vectigal, is, n,	Tribute.
Vergo, si, ĕre	to be situate, to lie or look toward
Versor, atus sum, ari,	to be.
Vim facere	to commit Hostilities.
Volo te aliquid	I want you.

Book 2.d

A

Acclivitas, atis. f,	a steep Ascent.
Accommodare insignia	to prepare the Standards
Adoriri sub sarcinis	to attack one loaded wth. Baggage
Æstuarium, i, n,	a Marsh.
Agger, is, m,	a Rampart or Mud Wall
Ascensus arduus	a steep Ascent.
Aggredior, essus sum, di	to attack.
Amplificare autoritatem alicujus	to enlarge one's Power.
Aries, ĕtis, m,	a battering Ram.
Armatura levis Pedites	light armed Foot.

C

Calo, nis, m,	a Scout or Servant of the Camp.
in Circuitu	round about.
Conducere Homines	to raise Men.
Circumvenio, ni, īre,	to surround.
Confertissimum Agmen	a very close Body of Men.
Conficere armatura millia	to bring 2000 armed Men into the Field.
Conscribere Legionem	to raise a Legion
Consistere Contra	to stand one's Ground
Conspicor atus sum, ari	to spy or perceive
Continere sese in Occulto	to lie concealed.

Book 2d

C

Convenit	it is agreed
Cortex, icis, m,	Bark.
Cursus incitatus	an impetuous Motion.

D

Declivis a summo	steep from the Top downward
Decumana Porta	a large Gate at the Rear of the Camp.
Deducere Præsidium	to draw off the Garrison.
Deferre ad aliquem	to commit to any one
Deferre Rem	to make a Report
Dejectus, us, m,	a Descent
Deleo, ēvi, ēre	to blot out.
Despectus, us, m,	a Prospect from a Precipice.
Distinēre manus hostium	to divide the Enemy's Army or give them a Diversion.

E

Editus, a, um,	rising, raised
Eruptionem facere	to make a Sally.
Exagitatus, a, um,	harassed
Exploratum habere aliquid	to be well informed of a Thing

F

Fastigiatus leviter	sloping
Ferre moleste,	to murmur to be uneasy at.

Book 2d

F

Funditor, is, m,	a Slinger

H

Habēre se aliter	to be differently situated or circumstanced.

I

Impeditum Victoribus nihil	nothing insuperable to the Conquero
Increpito, avi, are,	to scoff.
Induco, xi, cĕre	to cover
Inferre Vinum	to import Wine
Ingredior, essus sum, di,	to enter.
Iniquus Locus	a disadvantageous Spot
Iniquitas Rerum	a distressed Situation.
Inūre Consilium	to form a Design.
Initâ Æstate	in the Beginning of Summer
Insidiæ, arum, f,	an Ambush.
Insto ĭti, are,	to press.
Insisto, stĭti, ĕre	to stand upon
Intercēdo, essi, dĕre	to be between.
Interest,	it concerns.
Interscindere Pontem	to cut down a Bridge
Inveterasco, i, ĕre	to gain an Establishment.
Interjectis Rubis Sentibusq;	Brambles and Thorns being thrown in the Way

L	
Laxo, avi, are	to open.
in quo Loco.	how, in what situation.
M	
Mobilitas animi	Unsteadiness.
N	
Nascitur Collis	a Hill rises
Navare operam	to do his best, to distinguish himself.
Negotium dare alicui	to commission and
Non est quidquam Negotii	it is an easy Undertaking
Nequicquam	in vain
O	
Obducere Fossam	to open a Trench.
Obvenire alicui	to engage one
P	
Passis Manibus	with stretched out Hands
Periclitor, atus sum, ari,	to try.
Permittere se in Fidem	to surrender or submit.
Perspicio, exi, ere,	to look through.
Porrecta Loca.	a Plain, or open Country
Petere aggerem	to assault the Rampart.
Praferre se	to excell or outdo.

Book 2d.

P

Prastare Virtutem	to behave bravely
Prastat mihi	I chuse rather
Posse Multitudine	to be numerous
Princeps Consilii,	the Projector or Ringleader of a Design.
Propugno, avi, are	to defend
Proficere patriam Virtutem	to neglect or prostitute the Bravery of Ancestors
Prosequi aliquem liberaliter	to treat one kindly.
Provolo, avi, are,	to sally forth.

R

Relanguesco, i, ĕre	to grow faint
Reliqui sibi facere nihil ad celeritatem	to make all possible Haste
Res in angusto est	every thing is at Stake or there is great distress.

S

Sagittarius, i, m,	an Archer, or Bowman.
Sectio, nis, f,	the Spoil.
Sepes, is, f,	a Hedge.
Signifer, i, m,	a Standard Bearer.
Signum Tubâ dare	to give the Signal by sound of Trumpet.

S

Significationem facere	to give a Signal or an Alarm.
Spes me fallit	I am disappointed.
Spes una in Virtute consistit	the only Hope is Courage.
Speculator, is, m.	a Spy.
Spectare Imperium	to wait for Orders.
Statio, nis, f.	a Post.
Submittere subsidium	to send a Reinforcement.
Subruo, ui, ere	to throw down.
Successus Hostium	the Advance of the Enemy.
Sumere sibi Spiritus	to take Courage.
Summam imperii tenere	to be Commander in chief.
Supersedere Prælio	to forbear a Battle.
Supplicatio, nis, f.	a public Thanksgiving for a Victory
Sustentatum est agrè	they held out with Difficulty
Sustinere commeatus	to furnish Provisions.

T

Tantula Statura	of so small a Stature.
Tegmentum, i, n,	a Covering or Case.
Temporis est Exiguitas	the Time is short.
Tormentum, i, n,	an Engine.

Book 2d.

T

Trabs, bis, f.	a Beam.
Transversus a, um,	across
Turres constituĕre	to fix or to erect Turrets

U

Urgeo, si, gĕre	to distress.
Usus Militum	Military Discipline.
Uti suis finibus	to keep within their own Limits

V

Valere plurimum,	to be of great Weight & Influence
Vexillum proponere	to set up the Banner.
Videtur	it seems proper.
Vigilia, æ, f.	a Watch, being the fourth Part of the Night.
Viminibus intextis	with twisted Osiers, or plaited Twigs
Vineas agĕre	to advance the Vineæ, or Machines under which Soldiers were sheltered in a Siege.
Vulneribus confectus	quite spent with Wounds.

Book 3d

A

Accidunt graviter Tela	the Darts do great Execution
Accidunt frustra	they miscarry
Araria structura	a Copper-mine
Æstus incitat se ex alto	the Tide rushes in from the Sea.
Æstus minuit	the Tide ebbs or abates.
Æstûs Decessus	the going off, or Turn of the Tide
Æstas jam prope exacta est	Summer is very far spent.
Aditum habere	to be accessible
Admittĕre facinus in aliquem	to offend one.
Aluta, æ, f,	tanned Leather
Animo inferior	disheartened, dispirited
Antenna, æ, f.	the Sail-yard, or cross piece to which the sail is fastened.
Attribuo, ui, ĕre	to destine or appoint.
Auctor, is, m,	a Promoter.

C

Carina, æ, f,	the Keel of a Ship.
Cespes, ĭtis m,	a Turf.
Clavus, i, m,	a Nail
Cogĕre naves	to bring the Fleet together
Colligĕre se	to rally.
Concidere Iter	to cut off a March
Conclusum Mare	a narrow Sea.

C

Congressus Navium	a Sea Fight.
Conjurare inter se	to confederate
Continens Silva	a thick or continued Wood
Continere Milites sub Pellibus	to keep the Army in the Field
Constat satis	it is clear, I know.
Crassitudo Digiti pollicis	a Thumb's Breath or Thickness
Cuniculus, i, m,	a Mine.

D

Deficio, ēci, ĕre	to revolt.
Descendere in naves hostium	to board the Enemy
Distino, avi, are,	to fasten.
Detraho, xi, hĕre	to detach or draw off.
Devotus, i, m,	a devoted Servant or Vassal
Devovēre se amicitia alicujus	to engage in a solemn League of Friendship with another.
Doleo, ui, ēre	to resent

E

Eventum Rei experiri	to hazard all
Evolo, avi, are,	to rush out.
Exitum eundem fortuna ferre	to share their Fortunes, to take or bear equal Chance

E	
Exploratâ Victoriâ	Secure of the Victory
Exquirere Sententias	to ask Opinions.
ad Extremum deducta est Res	things are come to the last push
Exuere Arma	to strip one of his Armour, to disarm one.
F	
Facultatem habere navium	to be powerfull at Sea.
Falx, cis, f.	a Hook, like a Bill to cut the Enemy's Tackle at Sea.
Falx muralis	a Hook to pick a Wall in a Siege
Ferre tempestatem	to ride out a Storm, to weather it.
Fretus, a, um,	relying upon.
G	
Gasum, i, n.	a Dart
quid rei Geritur	what is doing.
H	
Hiems subest	Winter is at Hand
I	
Impetus fit imprudentibus	they are attack'd unawares
in magno Impetu Maris	in a tempestuous Sea
Indies	daily, from day to day
Instare acrius	to press more and more
Instituere Remiges	to prepare Rowers
Integer a Labore	fresh.

I

Integris viribus	with all their Force, or with fresh Vigor.
Interclusis Itineribus	the Ways being block'd up.
Interjectis portubus paucis	few Harbours lying in the Way
Iter demorari	to obstruct a passage.

L

Lingua, a, f.	a promontory or narrow Land running into the Sea.
Longurinus, i, m.	a long Pole.

M

Malacia, a, f.	a Calm.
Malus, i, m.	a Mast
Mens resistens ad Calamitates	a Mind unmoved by Misfortunes or bearing up against them.
Multâ nocte	late in the Night.

N

Naves afflictantur in Vadis	the Ships are aground
Nautica Res	naval Affairs.
Negotium bene gerere	to behave well.

O

Obsidere Vias	to block up the Ways.
Opportunitas Loci	a convenient Situation
Opprimere Legionem	to cut off or destroy a Legion.

P

Partiri Exercitum	to divide an Army
Patefio, actus sum, iéri	to be laid open.
Perditi Homines	desperate or profligate Men.
Perfuga, a, m,	a Deserter.
Persuasum sibi habere	to be perswaded.
Pertineo, ui, ēre	to reach.
Planitie non magnâ adjectâ	with a small plain adjoining
Præter Opinionem,	unexpectedly
Primipili Centurio	the first Centurion
Producere copias	to lead out the Army.
Promontorium, i, n,	a Promontory.
Provisum est satis	sufficient Care is taken.
Pugnandi potestatem facere	to offer Battle.
Puppis, is, f.	the Stern of a Ship.

R

quam Rationem pugnæ insistunt	in what Manner do they engage
Recipere se.	to retreat.
Redintegratis viribus	redoubling their Efforts.
Reficere se	to refresh himself
Regere Navem	to steer a Ship.
Rostrum, i, n,	the Beak of a Ship.

S

Sarmentum, i, n,	a Twig or Bush.

T

Trabs pedalis	a Beam of a foot long.
Transtrum,	a Bench of Rowers in a Gally

U

Uti mari eodem,	to sail in the same Sea.
Uti conditione deditionis	to have the Benefit of the Articles of a Surrender.

V

Vallum, i, n,	a Rampart.
Vectigalem habere aliquem	to have a Right to Tribute, or to exact Tribute from one
Vendere sub Coronâ	to sell for a Slave.
Vento se dare	to venture out in a Storm, or trust to the Mercy of the Wind
Vindicare in aliquem	to punish one.
Vir magni Consilii	a wise Man.
Virgultum, i, n,	a Sprig or young Twig

Book 1.st

A

Accidit opportunè	it happens luckily.
Adeo, ivi, ire	to encounter.
Adigo, egi, igĕre	to drive to
Administrare res ad nutum et ad Tempus	to prepare for sudden Turns.
Admittere Dedecus	to commit an infamous act or to incur a Disgrace.
Ago, egi, ĕre	to drive or pursue.
Adversa nocte,	in a tempestuous Night
Aggregare se Signo	to join the standard.
Alere se	to support himself.
Alienum Tempus	an improper Time.
Altitudo Maris	the Depth of the Sea
Aquatio, nis, f.	Watering
Arctè teneri	to be fastned close
Aridum i, n,	the Shore or dry Land

B

Bipedalis,	two foot long.

C

Capere Insulam	to reach the Island
Circumsisto, titi, istĕre	to surround, crowd about
Citatus fertur Fluvius	a Stream runs impetuously

C

Cognoscere de postulatis alicujus.	to consider of one's Demands.
Colloqui inter se	to consult together.
Committere alicui aliquid	to entrust one with any thing
Communicare Consilium cum aliquo	to consult one
Concilium habere	to hold a Council.
Conferre Culpam in aliam	to lay the Fault upon another
Congredior, essus sum, di	to meet.
Conscendere Naves	to embark.
Consterno, stravi, ernere	to cover all over
Contestari Deos	to invoke the Gods
Contexo, ui, ere	to join together
Contrahere naves	to get a Fleet together
Cursum tenere	to keep their Course.

D

Defigo, xi, gere	to fasten.
Deliberatâ re	having weighed the Matter
Dementia est	it is madness.
De messo Frumento	the Corn being reaped.
Demigro, avi, are	to depart from.
Deprecor, atus sum, ari	to avert, or turn off by Intreaty

D

Desilere ex equis Desilere ad pedes	to dismount, to leap from their Horses.
Difluo, xi, ĕre	to separate, to flow.
Directa ad perpendiculum	upright, drawn perpendicularly
Disclusus, a, um,	separated.
Distinco, ui, ĕre	to keep asunder.

E

Ephippium, i, n,	a Saddle.
Eripere aliquem periculo	to rescue one from Danger
Essedarius	a Charioteer, one who fights in a Chariot, or Carr.
Exitus Orationis	the Sum or Conclusion of a Speech
Expeditus, a, um,	nimble, active.

F

Fastigiatus, a, um,	sharpened.
Fibula, a, f,	a Brace to fasten Beams.
Finio, īvi, īre	to bound.
Fistuca, a, f,	a Commander, or Instrument so called, to drive Piles into the Ground.
Flecto, xi, ĕre	to wheel about.
Funis, is, m,	a Cable.

Book 4th

I

Idoneus, a, um,	convenient
Idonea Tempestas ad navigandum.	A fair Wind for Sailing.
Illigo, avi, are,	to bind
Impenso pretio	at a great Price.
sui Imperii esse	to be under his Dominion
Imperitus, a, um,	unacquainted with.
Impetus fluminis	the Current.
Incitato equo.	upon full Speed.
Incitare equos	to spur, or hasten the Horse.
Inducia, arum, f,	a Truce.
Injicere Metum	to strike Terror.
Insinuare se	to make their Way, to intermix
Insistere firmiter	to press on resolutely.
Insistere in jugo	to wear the Yoke.
Instituere pontem	to build a Bridge.
Insuefactus, a, um,	inured.
Interclusus ab Hostibus	enclosed by the Enemy.
Intermisso brevi tempore	in a short time.
Intersum, fui, esse	to be present at.
Irrumpere in Castra	to force the Camp.

L

summi esse Laboris	to be very serviceable, to do much Work.

M

Minuere Vim	to break the Force
Mittere Frumentatum	to send out to Forage.
Mobilis, le;	unsteady fickle.
Modero, avi, are,	to manage.

N

Nanciscor, ctus sum, isci	to get, obtain.
Navi egredi,	to go ashore, to land.

O

Obtemperare imperio	to submit.
Oneraria navis	a Ship of Burthen.
Opinio, nis, f,	Reputation
Oppressus Lassitudine	spent with fatigue
Orbem facere	to form a Circle.

P

Paries ĕtis, m,	a Wall.
Percurrere per temonem	to run in a Seam.
Permulceo, si, ēre	to sooth.
Perspicere Genus Hominum	to learn the Genius of a people
Perturbo, avi, are	to disorder.
Petere Continentem	to make for the Continent
Potestatem facere	to permit
Præcipitare se	to throw himself headlong

P

Prastat	it is better.
Prastare Officium	to discharge his duty
Prior Bellum inferre	to make offensive War, or publish the first Proclamation
Procumbo, ubui, umbĕre	to bend.
Producere Rem	to protract an affair.
Pronus, a, um,	bending.
Propellere Hostem	to repulse the Enemy.
Provehi in altum	to be blown out to sea.
Purgare se.	to clear, or excuse himself.

R

Ratio Rei militaris	the rules of War.
Receptus expeditus	a quick Retreat.
Recipere se.	to repair or betake himself
Rescindere Pontem	to cut down a Bridge
Revincio, xi, ĭre,	to fasten again.

S

Scapha, a, f.	a Boat.
Servare ordines	to keep the Ranks.
Servire Rumoribus	to be misled by Rumours.
Sesquipedalis,	a foot and half long.
Speculatoria navis	a Brigantine or Kesch.

S

Subjicere navigationem hiemi	to venture out to Sea in a Storm
Sublica, æ, f,	a Pile
Subministrare Auxilia	to furnish Succours.
Suffodio, di, ĕre	to thrust thro'.
Submovere Hostes.	to make the Enemy give Way.
Sustineo, ui, ēre	to resist, or stand the ground, or keep up.

T

Tenēre portum	to stay in the Harbour.
Tignum, i, n,	a piece of Timber.
Timēre suis rebus	to be in Danger at home.
Tollere Anchoras	to weigh Anchor.
Trajectus, us, m,	a Passage over.

U

Ultro Bellum inferre	to make offensive War.
Usus poscit	there is need, Necessity requires
Utrimque	on both Sides.

V

Vaco, avi, are	to be void.
Vacant agri	the Lands are desolate
Vectigalem facere sibi	to make one Tributary.

V

multum esse in Venationibus	to delight much in Hunting
Ventito, avi, are	to come often, to frequent.
Vento teneri	to be Wind bound, detained by the Wind.
Vexo, avi, are	to ravage.
Vis aquæ incitat se	the Current is impetuous.

Book 5th

A

Abies, ĕtis, f.	a Fir Tree
Africus, i, m	the South-west Wind.
Accidit incommodè	it turns out unfortunately.
Accipere magnum incommodum	to suffer great Damage.
Accipere Calamitatem	to incur a Misfortune.
Actuaria naves	Pinnaces or Fly Boats.
Adhæreo, si, ēre	to stick.
Adipiscor, eptus sum, isci	to obtain
Æstimare Litem	to adjudge or appraise.
Æstûs Commutatio	the Turn of the Tide.
per Ætatem	on Account of his Age.
Agere aliquem præcipitem	to pursue one headlong.
Agere hiemem	to spend the Winter.
Allicere ad se	to invite or allure.
Amentum, i, n	a Strap to hold a Javelin by.
Animi Voluptatisq Causâ	for pleasure and Amusement.
Annotinæ naves	Ships of a Year old.
Anser, ĕris	a goose
Appello, uli, ĕre	to arrive or land.
Aquilifer, i, m,	the Eagle-bearer.
Arbitrium dare	to appoint an Umpire
Argilla fusilis	liquid white Clay.

Book 5th

A

Attexo, ui, ĕre	to weave together
Auctor, is, m.	an Adviser.

B

Balteus, i,	a Girdle, or Sword-Belt.

C

Cæruleus, a, um,	blue, sky-coloured.
Capere Consilium	to resolve.
Capere Locum	to reach a place
Capillo promisso	with long hair
sine Certâ re	without good Grounds.
Circuitis hibernis	having gone round the Quarters
Collocare insidias	to set an Ambush.
Collocare angustius Milites	to crowd the Soldiers
Collocare milites	to quarter, or assign Quarters to the Men.
Colloquor, cutus sum, qui	to parley.
Cominus Rem gerere	to engage immediately.
Compello, uli, ĕre	to drive
Concilium Armatum,	a general Rendezvous of persons fit to bear Arms.
Concito, avi, are	to stir up.
Concurso, avi, are	to run up and down.

Book 5th

C

Concursus navium	the Ships running foul of one another.
Conducta manus	a Body of Mercenaries
Confisi subsidio	depending upon a Reinforcement
Conflictari incommodis	to struggle with Misfortunes or Difficulties.
Consilium capere pro tempore et pro re	to adapt Measures to the Times.
Constipo, avi, are,	to throng or crowd
Constituere aciem	to form a Line of Battle
Consulere Civitati	to promote the public Good.
Consultò	designedly.
Contabulor, atus sum, ari	to be boarded together.
Contendere de Loco	to dispute precedency.
Corus, i, m,	the North-west Wind.
Crates, is, f,	a Hurdle.

D

Dare in Fugam	to put Flight
Dare Manus	to yield
Deligata ad Anchoras	a Ship at Anchor
Demittere se	to pass or go down.
Deni duodeniq	ten or twelve in a Body.

D

Descendere ad Consilium	to come into a Scheme or Design
Desideror, atus sum, ari,	to be wanting, to fall short.
Dicto audiens esse	to obey.
Differre ignem	to spread the Flame.
Diffidere suis rebus	to be apprehensive or doubtfull of one's own Situation.
Dijudico, avi, are,	to determine.
Dimidio minor	half as large
Dimittere ripas	to quit the Banks, or run away from the Water side.

E

Educĕre gladium	to draw a sword.
Efferri Victoriâ	to exult, or to be elated upon a Victory
Effundere se liberiùs	to straggle at large.
Egressus optimus	the best landing Place.
Ejicĕre se	to sally out.
Ejici in littore	to be driven ashore, or stranded.
Elabi ex prælio	to escape from the Battle.
Elicĕre Hostes	to entice the Enemy out, to decoy
Exardĕre Dolore	to be incensed.

Book 5th

E

Excipere alii alios	to relieve one another
Excitare turres	to raise Turrets
Exhaurire terram	to carry off the Mould.
Expiare Incommodum	to repair a Misfortune.
Exstare ex Aquâ capite soto	to be up to the Chin in Water
Extraho, xi, ĕre	to prolong
Extremi sunt in Prospectu	they are almost out of Sight.

F

Facultas quietis	time to rest.
Fagus, i, f.	a Beech Tree
Ferramenta, orum, n.	iron Tools
Fervefacta jacula	red hot Darts.

H

Habere Orationem	to make a Speech.
Habere disputationem	to hold a debate.
Habere aditum sermonis cum aliquo	to have free Access to one.
Habere causam amicitiæ cum aliquo	to be in Friendship with one.
Habere Concionem	to hold a general Assembly
Humiliores naves	low-built Vessels.

Book 5th

I

Impeditis animis	whilst they were engaged, or in the midst of their Hurry.
Inficio, ici, ĕre	to stain.
Instare cupidius	to press on eagerly.
Instituo, ui, uĕre	to resolve, determine.
Instrumentum, i, n,	an Implement of War.
Intereo, ii, ire	to perish.
Interest magni	it is of great Consequence.
Interponere Fidem	to engage his Word.
Iudicare de Controversiâ	do decide a Dispute.
Ius habere in aliquem	to have Power over one.
Iusjurandum, i, n,	an Oath.

L

Labor, psus sum, bi,	to revolt.
Lepus, ŏris, m,	a Hare.
Levari hibernis	to be eas'd or get rid of Winter quarters.
Lignatio, onis, f.	the hewing of Wood.
Lignator, is, m.	a hewer of Wood.
Locum tenēre	to stand one's Ground
Lorica, a, f.	the Coping of a Wall.

M

Mederi inopia	to provide against, or to supply scarcity.
Medio-Cursu	half Way
Meridiano tempore	at noon.
Minuere gratiam alicujus	to lessen one's Interest.

N

Natus summo Loco	a Person of high Birth.
Natus honesto Loco	one of a good family.
magno Negotio	with much Difficulty.
Nihil est Negotii	it is an easy matter.

O

Obeo, ivi, ĭre	to discharge.
Obstruo, xi, ĕre	to block up.
Ocius	quickly
in Officio esse	to be faithfull
Oppugnare Legionem	to attack a Legion.

P

Perducere Rem	to protract a Matter
Perendino die	the Day after to morrow.
Perscribo, psi, ĕre	to relate.
Pila muralia	Javelins to defend Walls.

Book 5th

P

Pinna, a, f.	a Battlement
Potestate factâ	Leave being granted.
Percludere Introitus	to shut up the Avenues
Praco, nis, m.	a Trumpeter or Crier.
Prausta Sudes	Stakes burnt at the Point
Premi Re frumentariâ	to be distressed for Provisions.
Primâ Luce	at daybreak.
Primum Pilum ducere	to be first Centurion
Princeps Belli inferendi	the Aggressor, the first Mover of a War.
Procurro, i, rĕre	to advance.
Prodire ad Colloquium	to go out to Parley.
Prorumpo, upi, umpĕre	to break thro'.
Provenit angustius frumentum	the Crops of Corn are bad.
Puber, is, m.	one of Age.
Publicare Bona alicujus	to set one's Goods to sale.

Q

Quotannis	every Year.

R

Rari propugnant	they defend themselves in small Parties.
Rationem officii habere	to have Regard to Duty.

R

Reficere Naves	to repair or refit Ships.
Rejici Tempestate	to be blown away in a Storm.
Remittere de Celeritate	to slacken his pace.
Repellere a Spe	to disappoint one.
Reposcere Rationem ab aliquo	to call one to Account.
Religionibus impediri	to be prevented by a bad Omen.
Res est Testimonio	it is self-evident.
Res pervenit ~~ad paucitatem~~ defensorum	the Defenders are reduced to a few.
Restituere alicui locum majorum	to restore one to the Rank of his Ancestors.

S

Sagulum, i, n.	a little Cloak
pro Sano facere	to act uprightly.
Saucius, a, um.	wounded.
Scandere manu.	to climb up by the Hands.
Sentire unum	to be unanimous.
Sequi alicujus Fidem	to be attached to one.
Servare Itinera hostis	to watch the Enemy's Motions.
Simultas, atis, f.	Animosity
Solicito, avi, are.	to importune, entice or allure.

S

Spe lapsus	disappointed
in Speciem	in Mockery
Subducere Naves	to hawl Vessels ashore
Subductio, nis, f.	the hawling ashore.
Subest Rhenus	the Rhine is near.
Subvenio, i, ire	to relieve or come to succour.
Sudes, is, f.	a Stake.

T

Tempestas idonea	a fair Wind.
vim Tempestatis pati	to weather the Storm.
Tempestate deperire	to be cast away.
Territare metu	to instill fears and Jealousies.
Transjicitur illi femur	he is shot thro' the Thigh.
Transmissus, us, m.	the Passage over.
Tripartito	in three Bodies.
Triquetrus, a, um.	Triangular.

U

Ululatum tollere	to set up a howling
Uti aliquo adjutore	to have one's Assistance.

V

Vagari sub castris	to straggle up to the Enemy's Camp.

Book 5th.

V

Vagina, æ, f.	a Scabbard.
Valetudine tenuissima	in a very infirm State of Health.
Victoria navigia	Transports.
Vento intermisso	a Calm coming on.
Vereri existimationem omnium	to be anxious about Reputation
Verutum, i, n,	a Dart.
Vitrum, i, n,	Woad.
Vulneratur in adversum os	he is wounded in the face or in the Mouth.

Book 6th:

A

Abrogare fidem alicui	to exclude one from all Trust.
Accido, i, ĕre	to cut or hew.
Accipio, ēpi, ĕre	to learn or hear.
Adhiberi nulli Consilio	to be never consulted.
Administer, tri, m,	a Minister.
Adolesco, evi, ĕre	to grow up.
Ædificare accuratius	to build strongly.
Æquitas animi	Equanimity, or a contented Mind.
Æs alienum	a Debt.
Æstimatione factâ	an Estimate or Calculation being made
Afflictus casu	hurt by an Accident.
Affligĕre arbores	to fell or bear down Trees.
Alienatâ mente	disordered in Mind.
Ambactus, i, m,	a hired Servant, an Attendant.
Animus relinquit eum	his Spirits fail him.
Antecedĕre Potentiâ	to be more powerfull.
Applicare se ad arborem	to lean against a tree.
Ardēre ad ulciscendum	to glow with Revenge.
Assisto, stiti, stĕre	to stand.

C

Censeo, ŭi, ēre	to be of Opinion.

Book 6th

C

Cernĕre coram	to be a Spectator, or an Eye-witness.
Circumcludĕre argento	to tip with Silver.
Circumspicĕre animo	to weigh maturely.
Cliens, tis, m.	a Vassal.
Clientēla.	Vassalship, Dependance.
Communire castra	to fortify the Camp.
Confectâ hiemę	the Winter being spent.
Confecto delectu	the levy being dispatch'd.
Conferre se Domum	to return home.
Conjungere Civitatem	to form one State, to unite two or more States.
modo Conscripti	new levied Men.
Constituĕre de Controversiis	to determine Controversies
Consuetudo fert.	it is usual or Customary.
Consulere sibi	to take Care of himself.
Continere plebem	to keep the people in Order.
Convalesco, ui, ĕre	to recover.
Convenire ad Signa	to resort to the Standard
Convenire in Disciplinam	to repair to the Schools, or to meet for Instruction.
Convertunt ora	they turn their Eyes.

C

Credere se	to entrust himself.
Cuneus, i, m,	a Wedge, or certain Figure in which the Army broke thro the Enemy.

D

Decedere alicui	to shun one.
in Deditionem venire	to surrender.
Delere Exercitum	to rout an Army.
Deprehendere inopinantes	to take them by Surprize
Desidia, æ, f;	Lazinesſ, Inactivity.
Desistere sententiâ	to drop a Design.
Detrahere alicui auxilia	to cut off his Succours.
Devocare in Dubium	to risk or hazard.
Dicare se in Servitutem alicui	to devote one's self as a slave to another.
Dicare se in Clientelam alicujus	to engage in one's Interest, enter into a Dependance.
Difficili transitu Flumen	a River hardly paſsable.
Diffundo, udi, ere	to spread
Dos, dotis,	a Dowry or Marriage Portion
Durare labore	to harden by labour.

E

ante Exactam hiemem	before the End of Winter.
Exanimo, avi, are	to kill
Excedire ex Civitate	to quit one's Country.
Exclusus tempore	hindered by time.
in Extremo ponte	at the End of the Bridge.

F

Fas	Right.
Favere rebus Gallicis	to be partial to Gaul.
Fidem facere	to gain Credit.
Fingere sibi Religiones	to invent Omens.
Fovea, æ, f.	a Den.
Fructus, us, m.	Interest or profit.
Frumentatio, nis, f.	Forage.
Frumenta procumbunt imbribus	the Corn is destroyed by the Rains.

H

Habēre hostium numero	to treat as an Enemy.
Habēre in animo	to intend
Habēri loco Servorum	to be treated as Slaves.
magno esse Honore	to be highly revered
Hospitium est mihi cum illo	I have Friendship or Intercourse with him.

Book 6th

I

Immolo, avi, are	to offer up.
Impuber, is, m.	one unmarried.
Indicĕre Concilium	to call a Council.
Inferre in equum	to set on Horseback.
Infestis Signis	with hostile Standards
Initium Belli capĕre	to form a plan of Operations
Insistere et mente et animo in bellum	to be wholly bent upon the War.
Interdicĕre aquâ et igni	to banish.
Interdicĕre Sacrificiis	to forbid or exclude from the Sacrifices
Interesse rebus divinis	to assist at religious Exercises.
Interpretari religiones	to interpret Omens.
Ius dicĕre	to judge Causes.
Iusta funebria	funeral Rites.

L

Ladĕre fidem	to break a Treaty, or to violate Faith

M

Manēre ad Urbem	to continue in the City.
Mansuefio, actus sum, eri.	to be tamed.
Maturescunt Frumenta	the Corn ripens.
Moror, atus sum, ari,	to retard
Motus, us, m.	a Commotion.

N

Negat se violaturum	he promises not to violate
Nitor, sus sum, ti	to endeavour.
Notitia rerum transmarinarum	Knowledge in foreign Affairs.

O

Omnes ad unum	all to a Man.

P

Palus impedita	a deep Marsh.
Pendere Poenas	to be punished.
Periclitor, atus sum, ari,	to be in Danger.
Perquirere aditus Viasq	to enquire narrowly into the Roads and avenues.
Pertineo, ui, ere	to reach.
Praedico, avi, are	to boast.
Praeruptus, a, um,	steep.
Praeoccupo, avi, are	to prepossess.
Primo Vere	in the Beginning of Spring.
Procurare Sacrificia	to administer the Sacrifices.
Prognatus, a, um,	descended.
Progredi placide	to march slowly.
Pronuntiare Rem	to declare a matter publickly.
Prosum, fui, desse,	to benefit profit or avail.

Book 6th

Q

Quæstionis Tempus	a time for Inquiry.
Quæstionem habere	to examine by Torture
Quæstus pecuniæ	Gain.

R

Rationes hostium	the Designs of the Enemy.
Receptum ad aliquem habere	to be received, or have a place of Refuge
Recipio, ēpi, ĕre.	to recover, or retake
Reddĕre jus.	to give the Benefit of the Law.
Re infectâ,	without any thing done, unsuccessfull.
Res est summo discrimine	all is at Stake.
Rogare Sacramento milites	to swear the Soldiers.

S

Sarcio, ivi, ire	to repair
Secunda prælia	fortunate Battles.
Servare fidem de numero dierum	to keep punctually to his Time.
Simulacrum, i, n,	an Image.
Sinistrosus	to the left.
Stare decreto	to abide by, or submit to a Decree
Studere Memoriæ	to exercise the Memory.
Studĕre Duritiei	to inure himself to Hardships
Subruĕre a Radicibus	to root up.

Book 6th.

S

Suggestus, us, m.	a Chair or Rostrum.
Summa species	the external Appearance.
Summa rerum redit ad arbitrium ejus	every Thing is finally determined by him.
Supplicium sumĕre	to punish
Sustinēre munus Militiæ	to serve in the Wars.

T

Taxus, i, f.	a Yew-tree or a poison extracted from it.
Totis trepidatur Campis	the whole Camp was alarmed
Transdĕre Juventuti	to instruct Youth.
Transdĕre Initia	to teach the first Principles
Transducĕre ad se,	to bring over.
Transferre Concilium	to adjourn the Council.

V

Vacatio Militiæ	Exemption from the Service
Victima, æ, f.	a Sacrifice.

Book 7.th

A

Abstrahi in servitutem	to be dragged into Slavery
Addicere Servituti	to enslave
Adeundi tempus	the Time of Attack
Adigi ad jusjurandum	to be obliged to swear.
Aditu praesepto	Access being barred.
Admaturo, avi, are,	to ripen.
Administrare bellum	to conduct a War.
Adverso flumine	against the Stream.
Aestimare levi momento	to hold cheap.
Affici magnâ Difficultate	to be greatly perplexed.
Agere nullo studio	to act with Reluctance.
Agnoscere de re aliquâ	to be apprized of a thing
Alienare voluntates suorum	to disgust their Friends to shake their Affections.
Alio tempore atq oportet	at a wrong time.
Animi causâ	for pleasure.
Animus augetur illis	they are heartened or animated.
Anfractus, us, m,	a Round or Break in the Way
Antevertere omnibus Consiliis	to prevent or anticipate by all means
Appetere Regnum	to aspire to sovereign Power
Appetit lux	day breaks
Attribuere alicui,	to subject to one, or to put in subjection to him.

Book 7th

A

Auditio levis	a light Rumor
Avĕho, exi, ĕre	to carry off.
Averto, i, ĕre	to turn off, to avoid.

B

Bellum gerere suo nomine atque arbitrio	to wage War as principals.

C

Cacūmen, ĭnis, n,	the Top.
Canĕre Receptui	to sound a Retreat.
Capti Compendio	tempted by the Profit.
Carere Frumento	to want Bread.
Cassis, ĭdis, f,	a Helmet.
Cavēre obsidibus	to give and take Hostages for security.
Causam obtinēre	to gain a point, to carry a Cause
Cedĕre loco	to give way.
Cervus, i, m,	a forked Stake or pallisado.
Circuitus, us, m,	a Winding.
Circumfundo, udi, ĕre	to rout or overpower.
Circumplector, xsus sum, cti	to be encompassed.
Circumvallo, avi, are,	to trench about.
Coagmentatus, a, um,	cemented.

C

Coarcto, avi, are	to straiten or crowd.
Comitiis proximis	at the last Diet or general Assembly
Commissura, a, f.	the Joint or Closure.
Complector, xus sum, cti	to enclose.
Concessu Cæsaris	by a grant from Cæsar.
Concrĕpo, ui, are	to clash.
Conjūro, avi, are	to conspire
Conclamare ad arma	to call to arms.
Conferre suum numerum	to contribute their Quota.
Conquiesco, evi, escĕre	to repose.
Consisto, stiti, ĕre	to settle.
Constituere poenam capitis	to make it Death.
Consto, ĭti, are	to cost.
Contendo, i, ĕre	to go, or to march.
Contingĕre inter se	to meet.
Corium, i, n.	a Hide
Crescit ex nivibus Flumen	the heavy Snows make the Waters rise
Cuneatim	in the form of a Wedge

D

Decernĕre quæstionem de re aliquâ	to enquire into, & adjudge a Matter
Definīre tempus	to appoint a time.
Dejĭci principatu	to be disappointed of the Command
Demittĕre se in æquum locum	to engage upon equal terms.

D

Deponĕre magistratum	to resign the Magistracy.
Disĕco, avi, are	to cut off.
Destinatus, a, um,	appointed
Detrectare militiam	to decline the Service.
Directus, a, um,	perpendicular
Diripĕre Bona	to plunder.
Disceptare de Re aliquâ	to controvert or canvass a point.
Discussâ nive	having cleared away the Snow.
Dispăro, avi, are	to separate.
Dissĕro, ui, ĕre	to plant about to scatter.
Distineo, ui, ēre	to delay, or to separate.
Distinere manus	to make a Diversion.
Distraho, xi, ĕre	to separate.
Documentum, i, n,	an Example.
Dolabratus, a, um,	chipped with an Ax, sharpened
Ducere Rem	to protract a Business.

E

Effarcio, si, ire	to stuff, to fill up.
Effectum habere aliquid	to bring a thing to pass.
Effodĕre Oculos	to put out the Eyes
Eminus	far off.
Evocatus, i, m,	a Veteran, One who serves after being discharged.

E

Excepto, avi, are	to take by the Hand.
Excubare in armis	to lye upon their Arms.
Excubitor, is, m.	a Sentinel or Guard.
Exertis humeris	their Shoulders being bare.
Exiguè	scarcely, hardly
Expedire Aditus	to form the Approaches in Haste.
Expeditus	light armed.
Expeditus esse	to be ready
Exponere e Multitudini	to lay before the People.
Exposcere Signum prælii	to demand a Signal of Battle.
Exploratam Victoriam dimittere	to give up a sure Victory.
Exuere impedimentis	to strip them of their Baggage.

F

Ferraria, a, f.	an Iron-mine.
Ferre acerbius	to resent bitterly.
Frequentes convenire	to meet in great Numbers.
Frumentor, atus sum, ari,	to forage.
Funda librilis	a poized String.
Fungi munere	to do a Duty or Service.

G

Generatim	nationally, according to their Countries
Gerere Magistratum	to fill the Magistracy
Gleba, a, f.	a Lump or Clod.

G

Gratulatio fit inter eos	they congratulate one another.

H

Habere Frumentum convectum	to lay in Provisions, or have them laid in.
Habere pro Re compertâ	to take for granted, to depend upon.
Habere Hostium numero	to adjudge an Enemy.
Habere in animo	to intend.
Haberi loco Servorum	to be treated as Slaves.
Haberi magna autoritatis	to be highly respected.
Harpago, inis	a Hook to pull stones out of a Wall.
Honore magno esse	to be highly revered.
Hospitium est mihi cum illo	I have Friendship or Intercourse with him.

I

Jactura Rei familiaris	private Loss. Loss of Substance.
Jctu Scorpionis	by the Shot of an envenomed arrow.
Imbres assidui	continual Rains.
Impedire Locum magnopere	to make a place almost impassable
Immunis	free from Tribute.
Incitare ignem	to increase the Flame.
Incumbere in aliquid	to be bent upon a Thing.
Indictâ causâ	without a Hearing.

I

Induere se acutis Vallis	to be hurt by, or to run into sharp Stakes.
Iniquitas Conditionis	the Disadvantage of the Situation
Inire Rationem	to calculate or reckon.
Inire numerum	to muster.
Insimulo, avi, are	to accuse
Intercludere Cæsarem ab Exercitu	to stop Cæsar's passage to the Army.
Interdiu	in the Day time.
non Interest	it makes no Difference.
Intermissis Magistratibus	the Magistracy changing from one family to another.
Interrumpere Pontes	to break down the Bridges.
Intervenio, eni, ire	to come upon, to surprize.
Intolerantius insequi	to pursue with Eagerness.
Iudicare sibi ipse	to judge for himself.

L

Labra summa Fossæ	the Brink of a Ditch.
Laqueus, i, m,	a Cord.

M

Maceria, a, f.	a Wall or Mound
Malo, ui, lle.	to chuse rather
Manipularis, m,	a common Soldier.
Materior, atus sum, ari,	to collect Materials for Works.

M

Miseror, atus sum, ari	to pity, compassionate.
Mollire Clivem	to abate the Steepness of the Ascent.
Molities animi	Effeminacy
Mulio, onis, m.	a Muleteer.
Multati agris	having their Lands amerced.
Musculus, i, m.	a Machine to cover Soldiers in a siege

N

Nacti summum Jugum	they having reached the Top of the hill
pro Necessitate Rei	for the present Exigency.
Nefas est	it is infamous.
Negotiandi causâ	for the Sake of Trade.
Nudatus hominibus	Deserted.
Nudor, atus sum, ari,	to be exposed.

O

Obsequentia	Complaisance.
Obtestor, atus sum, ari,	to conjure entreat.
Obviam contra venire	to attack.
Obviam alicui proficisci	to march out against one, to meet one.
Occupo, avi, are	to seize
Opportunitatem habere summam	to be highly commodious.
Opportuno Loco positum	conveniently situated.

P

Parentare alicui	to revenge any one's Death.
Percipere Fructum Victoria	to taste the fruits of Victory
Perequito, avi, are	to ride thro'.
Perfringo, egi, ingĕre	to break thro'
Periculo Capitis	at the Hazard of his Life.
Perpetuus, a, um,	continued.
Perspectum habere aliquid	to be assured of a Thing
Pervenire in commodiorem Statum	to be better settled.
Pluteus Turris	the Covering or Gallery of a Turret
Ponĕre pro Certo	to affirm for Truth.
Posse multum	to have great Weight.
Præcipere Opinione	to foresee.
Præcurrere Celeritate	to prevent by Expedition
Præducere murum	to run a Wall along.
Præoccupare vias	to waylay.
Prætermittere Commodum	to overlook an advantage
Præverto, i, ĕre	to obviate
Proclinata Res	the sinking State of Affairs.
Prodĕre posteris	to transmit to posterity.
Proditio, onis	Treachery
Proficio, eci, ĕre	to advance or gain ground.

P

Prominco, ui, ĕre	to lean over.
Promoveo, ovi, ĕre	to advance.
Prospicĕre Saluti alicujus	to provide for one's Safety.
Prosterno, avi, ĕre	to overthrow.
Publicare Bona alicujus	to confiscate one's Goods

Q

Quincunx, cis, m.	a Row in the figure of Five or thus ⁝⁝.
Quo pacto	how.
Quoquoversus	every Way.

R

Rationem inire	to consider or resolve
Rationem habere rei alicujus	to take a thing into Consideration
Ratione majori	with more wisdom.
Recensere copias	to review Troops.
Receptaculum, i, n.	a Place of Refuge.
Recidit ad nos hic Casus	this becomes our Lot.
Recupero, avi, are	to recover.
Refringere vim Fluminis	to break the force of the Current.
Renuntio, avi, are	to proclaim
Res in Celeritate posita est	all depends upon dispatch.
Res est occasionis, non prælii	the whole depends upon Expedition rather than Valor.

R

Resideo, ēdi, ēre	to subside, to be settled or aswaged.
Restinguo, xi, ĕre	to extinguish.
Reverti ad Sanitatem	to return to order.

S

Saluti esse alicui	to deliver or protect one.
Sanare majoribus Commodis	to repair by greater Advantages.
Scorpio, nis, m.	an envenomed Dart or Arrow.
Secundo Flumine	down the Streams.
Securis, is, f.	an Ax.
Securibus subjici	to be subdued to the Roman Power. Of wch the Ax carried before the Consul was an Emblem.
Sevum, i, n	Suet.
Sollicitare pecuniâ	to tamper with.
Spatium ad cognoscendum	time for Inquiry
Spoliari Dignitate	to be stripped of Reputation.
Stimulus, i, m.	a Spur.
Stipes, ĭtis, m	a Log or trunk of a Tree.
Studium Multitudinis	the Importunity or the loud Demands of the People.
Subdolus, a, um.	artfull.
Subluo, ui, ĕre	to wash.
Subtrahere aggerem Cuniculis	to undermine the Rampart

S

Subvectionibus duris	by the Difficulty of Carriage
Suffragium, i, n,	a Vote.
Supplementum, i, n,	a Reinforcement.
Summa Victoria constat penes eos	the whole Victory is in their power
Summis Opibus	with all their Strength.
Summis Copiis	with all their Forces.
Summo Studio	with great Alacrity.

T

Talea, æ, f.	a Stake.
Tardo, avi, are,	to retard.
Tentare opera	to annoy the Works
Teres, ĕtis	round.
Transcendere maceriam	to climb over the Wall.
Transgredior, essus sum, di	to pass over, to surmount.
Transire vado	to ford over.
Tribuĕre honorem alicui	to confer honour upon one.
Tumultuatur prater Consuedinem in Castris	there is an unsual Noise in the Camp.

U

Urbanus Motus	an Insurrection in the City.
Usus venit	there is need.
Uti Re frumentariâ	to be supplied with Provisions

V

Vestigium temporis ————	a point of Time. a Juncture
Vindicare in Libertatem ————	to assert the Liberty of
Viritim - — ————	from man to man.

A

Accedere certo gradu	to advance regularly.
Accio, ivi, ire	to send for or procure.
Adaquo, avi, are	to water.
Adducere ad Conditiones pacis	to bring to terms of peace.
Adire periculum Vitæ	to be in Danger of one's Life
Administrare opera	to prepare the Works.
Appellare aliquem	to sollicit one.

C

Capere opinionem	to get Reputation.
Castra Castris Hostium conferre	to pitch a Camp near the Enemies Neck.
Clientela, a,	Vassalage, Dependance.
Colere rura	to till the Ground.
Commendare petitionem alicui	to make Interest with one
Concidere animis	to faint, or be dispirited.
Conficior, ectus sum, ci,	to be put to the Sword.
Conflare summum Bellum	to foment a general War.
Contexo, ui, ere	to connect.
Contrahere sibi ipsi poenam	to incur punishment.
Convellere Munitiones	to demolish the Fortifications
Convellere gratiam alicujus	to ruin one's popularity.
Cupa, a,	a Barrel.

D

Dare Facultatem Liberam	to give free Leave.
Delegare Causam peccati	to lay the fault.
Demigratum est undiq	they are all departed.
Dimittere Exercitum	to disband an army.
Discessio Senatus	a Division of the Senate.
Discessionem facere	to divide the House.
Disponere Insidias	to set an Ambush.
Dissipo, avi, are	to scatter.
Dissipare convenientes Manus	to quell an Insurrection.

E

Elicere aliquem in Insidias	to ensnare one.
Explicare Rem frumentariam	to dispatch the Forage.

F

Fastigium, i, n.	the Top.
Ferire securi	to behead.

H

Habere satis	to think it sufficient.

I

Impedita palus	a deep Marsh.
Imperata facere	to submit
Impressionem facere in Fines	to invade the Frontiers
Incendere equum Calcaribus	to spur a horse.
Incidit mali sors	a misfortune befalls

Book 8th

I

Incitare Cogitationes	to raise the Hopes.
Indago, inis, f.	a Toil or net.
Inflantur animi	their Minds are puffed up.
Injungere onus	to impose a Burthen.
Inservire omnibus Rebus	to use his utmost Endeavours.
Intercisus, a, um,	separated, cut off.
Invicem	by Turns.
Justis Itineribus	by regular Marches.

L

Latrocinor, atus sum, ari	to plunder or rob
Lustrare Exercitum	to muster an Army

M

Mutuari auxilia	to borrow Succours.

O

Obvenit illis Dies fungendi muneris	it is their Day of Duty.
Obviam procedere	to meet in procession.

P

eo Pacto	by that Means.
Paratissimo animo	with great presence of Mind
Pari marte initur prælium	the Battle is doubtfull.
Permittere se in aliquem	to ride up to one.
Pix, cis, f.	Pitch.
Præripio, ui, ĕre	to anticipate.

P

Prodire in aciem	to go out to Battle

R

Rari prœliantur	they fight in Skirmishes.

S

Scandula, a, f.	a Lath.
Senatus-consultum	a Decree of the Senate.
Senatus-consultum fit	a Decree is enacted.
Sentire Strepitum	to hear a Noise
Siti consumi	to perish with thirst
Societas Consiliorum	a Confederacy.
Speculari Eventum	to wait for the Event.
Sternere Triclinia	to spread a Table or Carpet
Sub ipsam Lucem	by day light.
Sui Juris Civitas	an independent State.

V

Venæ fontis	the Water pipes
Verisimilis	probable.

FINIS.