The Translation of the
Mosella of Ausonius

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The Translation of The Mozella
of Ausonius, with Vocabulary and Notes.

Edith Ursula Whitehouse.

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Edith Ursula Whitehouse

ENTITLED The Translation of the Inosellae of Avterius with Vocabulary and Notes

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Herbert J. Barton

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF Latin

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Preface.

Up to the present time, no annotated edition of "The Morella of Ausonius" has been published in the English language. There have been several editions, including other works of Ausonius, published on the continent of Europe, the earliest being in the latter part of the 13th century. Among the earliest editions are the editio princeps, Venice, 1472. Fol.; the Ascensiana, Paris 1511; Aldina 1517; the Pidmann, Antwerp, 1567; Scaliger, 1575 and 1578; Vitatus, Bordeaux 1570 and 1572; Tolius, Amsterdam 1669; Souchay, Paris 1730; Bipontina 1773; Treher and the Delfshin edition 1730. Some of the later editions are Trous, Hamm 1721 and 1724; Böcking, Berlin 1727 and Bonn 1742; Corpet 1742 and 1743; Völker, 1754; Schenkel, 1783; and Reifer 1786. The latest editions are those of H. de la Ville de Mirrion, Bordeaux, 1790, and Dr. Carl Horius, Marburg, 1794.

It is to these last two that I wish to acknowledge my obligations for considerable information which I could not elsewhere find.
cure. I have also had recourse to the ordinary book of reference, including the standard classical dictionaries, encyclopedias, and books on Roman literature and history.
Introduction

Decimus Magnus Ausonius was a famous rhetorician and grammarian of Bordeaux during the fourth century. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain but are conjectured to be about A.D. 310 and 395, respectively. He was the son of a physician, Julius Ausonius. His education was begun under the best master of Bordeaux from whom he learned the rudiments of Greek and Latin; it was completed under the instruction of his uncle, Aemilius Magnus Arborus, who was a teacher of rhetoric in Toulouse. He returned to Bordeaux and practiced at the bar awhile; he then became an instructor in grammar, and, later a professor in rhetoric. In this last profession he remained many years, gaining so high a reputation that he was called to court by Valentinian II to become the tutor of his sons. After he came to court his advancement was rapid. By Valentinian he was made quaestor, and he received the praefecture of Lutium.
Libya and Gaul, and the senior consulship in 379 A.D. from Gratian. The letter of Ansonius to Gratian after the latter's appointment is still extant. After the death of Gratian in 383, Ansonius retired from public life and lived in quiet in his old home at Bordeaux.

Ansonius was the greatest poet of the fourth century. The most of his poetry was written in his more mature years, and considerable after his retirement from official life. He wrote poetry more as a pastime than as a life work. There is a very considerable portion of his writings extant, among which are his Epigrams, Parentalia, Professores, Clarae Urbes, Ludus Septem Sapientum, and the Idyllia. The Morella is the tenth one of the Idyllia, a collection of miscellaneous poems. Of all his productions, and most of them are of little poetic value, the Morella is the best and is really good and beautiful poetry.

The Morella is an idyllic description of the Morella, a river in Gallia Belgica, which rises in Mount Vosges, and after a tortuous course of 320 miles, it falls into the Rhine at Confluentes, modern Koblenz. The river today, as in that day, is noted for its beautiful
Aesop in treatment of his subject is unique. He was the first of the Romans to write a purely descriptive poem. He was the first to take a modern view of landscape and to regard buildings and men's visible occupations as part of the landscape. The Mosella has its defects of which the long description of the fifteen fishes of the Moselle is the most serious. Aesop was a grammarian and possessed an instinctive love for completeness and he wished to tell all there was to be told, even though the connection were slight and the details incongruous. But the poet may be forgiven for his faults, for many of his verses are very beautiful. Aesop is noted for the smoothness and the tenor of his meters. The Mosella is written in dactylic hexameter, sometimes we find him apparently straining himself for metrical effect or for that of sound. He is excessively fond of alliteration to a degree that rather mars his work than otherwise. Verse 350 is an example in which every word is made to serve this device.

"Dixerit dignum unum mare memorare"
Mosellam. Elisions are common in the Mosella. De la Ville de Mirmont gives the total number as 163 in this poem, and twenty-five of these are with the inelitic "que". Ansonius shows his love for assonance in other ways than by alliteration; he is very fond of repeating a word, probably with the purpose of gaining force. In the three verses beginning with "ser", the word "te" is repeated no less than five times. Ansonius exhibits an unusually great liking for appositive expressions. There are about twenty-three in the Mosella. He has a love for synonymous expressions, for example, In veniz. 257, 258: "Spiritus, ut praetis quondam per manes plagellis aura cepat motuque assibilat aere ventus" there are five different words or expressions which in English must be translated by "air" or "wind". Annis, Annisus and Annum are employed without distinction. Although our poet is noted for his carefulness, yet he does seem to be inconsistent occasionally. The word "Mosella" is three times used as a feminine noun and three times as a masculine. Several times, a vocative and a nominative will occur in the same sentence.
when they should be in the same case. Cumulus of verse 420 should agree with "Rhenus" of 417. In the whole Ausonius' style is rather verbose and, at times, unnatural.

The Mozolla is supposed to have been written in 370 A.D. at Treves while Ausonius was living there at court, a tutor of the sons of Valentinian. In reading the poem one is to suppose that it was written during the progress of the poet's journey up the Mozelle to Treves; such however is probably, not the case, although, without doubt it was the time he received his inspiration. But the work, I think was actually written in his study where he had access to his library. It was there he arranged his catalog of fish and the accounts of the great men of the past to whom he alludes.

The poem, Mozolla, falls naturally into sixteen divisions, each distinct and finished in itself. These divisions are indicated in the notes. The poet, after some introductory lines, gives a general description of the river, followed by some verses praising its beautiful transparency. There comes the fish catalog. The, now, turns to the bank and
describes the vineyards, and his poetic mood cannot help thinking what a fitting place to be the resort of the deities. And then he speaks of the reflections in the clear water. Now he turns to the human side, and tells about the boat races, the people fishing the inlets on the banks. He would have us know of the Morella's greatness and tells about her tributaries and the inhabitants of her banks. He promises to write again giving us a more detailed description of the river. The Morella, at last, joins the Rhine. The poet introduces himself and promises great fame to the northern river.

Ausonius was not a truly great poet, but he was altogether the best of the later Romans. His style has been greatly influenced by Virgil and other poets; nevertheless, he had genuine poetic feeling and expression of his own. Mackail speaks of him as the last of the Latin and the first of the French poets, saying that he marks one of the great divisions of the history of poetry by the classic beauty of his language and the modernness of his feeling.
There has been considerable dispute as to Ansonius' religious beliefs. The greater number of critics agree that he became a Christian when he became the tutor of the Christian Emperor, Valentinian's son. Many believe that he was not sincerely a Christian, and weight is given to this theory because of the pagan coloring of his writings, and his general silence regarding Christianity. Only a small amount of his writings are in praise of the then new faith. There is no proof of his insincerity; he was brought up by Christian parents and was chosen by a Christian emperor. It may be that his faith was not very deep. He knew more about his Virgil and the poets than he did about his Bible, but this was due to his education. In poetry he would be more likely to allude to the old poetic subjects when seeking for poetical adornment, than to the new, and perhaps at that time, prosaic faith.

Ansonius' writings are no more pagan in character than many another Christian writer.
The Translation of the Moresla

I had crossed the swift Nara, the necty stream, after admiring the new walls of ancient Bingen, where once Gaius ravaged Latin Cannae and where multitudes lie in the fields, unwept and unhonored. From thence I pursue my journey alone through woody solitude, where I see no trace of human habitation; I pass by dry Dumnonia with its thirsty lands on all sides, and Tabernae watered by a perpetual fountain, and the fields of the Sarmatae which were measured out to the colonists; and, at last, on the very borders of the Belgae I see Noiomagus, the famous fortress of divine Constantine.

Here there is a finer atmosphere over the fields, and the sun now bright with its beautiful light illumines the sky. No longer through the thickly interwoven branches do we seek a glimpse of the heavens hidden by the dense foliage; and the free air of the clear day does not envy the one beholding the bright sunshine and the beautiful sky. Everything in the charming view reminds me of the appearance of my fatherland and the splendor of
renowned Tiberigula: the villas built on the projecting banks, the hills green with the vine, and beneath the pleasant flow of the gliding Moselle with its quiet murmur.

Hail, River, who art praised for thy fields, for thy farmers, thou, to whom the Belgae are indebted for their walls which have been deemed worthy of the imperium; thou, River, whose viny ridges are planted with the fragrant vine. A most green River, with grassy banks; inclined forward toward the steep waves of the ocean, thou art navigable as the sea, as a river thou art, and thou imitatest a lake with your clear depth; thou art able to rival the brook with your rapid course and to excel the cold fountains with your clear water; thou alone hast all the characteristics which the fountain, the brook, the river, the lake and the sea with its eddies and flower have. Thou glidest onward with peaceful waters nor dost thou permit any murmur of winds or buffeting of hidden rocks. By morrow's stream art thou compelled to hasting your rapid course; thou art intercepted by an island in the midst of thy waters to deprive you of the honor of a just name if it separates the river. Thou hast chosen by lot two currents, the one, when you flow with favoring current so that that the swift ones strike the dis-
turbid waters, the other, when along the banks
the sailors move the boat by the long tow rope
fastened to the masts.

As often as thou wonderest at the windings of your
river, dost thou not, yourself, think that your regu-
lar course is almost too slow? Thou dost not fringe
your banks with the wind born sedge, nor dost
thou lazily bathe your shores with the foul mud;
dry tracks lead to your brink.

Go, now, inlay your level floors with the Phry-
gian mosaics, extending the marble surface through
the fretted halls; but I despise what wealth and
riches have given, and admire the work of nature
where there are no spendthrift’s cares and where
poverty, happy in what it is about to lose, abounds.
Here the firm sands cover the moist shores, and
the impressed foot steeps do not retain mindful
traces. One may see through your level surface
into your transparent depths, for the river has
no secrets; so that the kindly air with openness
transparent to the clear vision, mends the
peaceful wind, prevent our seeing through the
void. In this manner, with a gaze penetrating
into the depths, we discern distant things which
are immersed. The innermost part of the hidden
depths is manifest when the gentle stream moves
on and the depth of waters, reveals figures dispersed by the green light. In that, the furrowed sands are made uneven by the swift course and the waving grass tremble in the dark green depths. Beneath the natural fountains the moving herbs constantly reveal the vibrating waters, and a stone shines and darkens while the gravel sets off the green moss; altogether, such a picture as the Caledonian Britons have when the tide reveals the green seaweed, the red coral, and the white pearls which the shellfish produces. The delight of mankind, while beneath the rich waves, imitation necklace, mock our culture. Not otherwise, beneath the happy stream of the peaceful Moselle do the differently colored grasses expose a variety of stones. However, the fishes playing together, the fleeting shoal, by their motion weary the eyes constantly watching them. But it is not permitted to describe the many windings they make, in swimming, nor what multitudes enter the river against the stream, their names, and all the fisher children of a numerous race, neither will he permit it who has the charge of a second lot, the guardian of the ocean bristlet.

Thou Nymph, who dwellest on river shores declare the multitudes of the Jinny tribe and
speak of the crowds swimming beneath the clear waters in the blue river. There glister and among the weedy sands, the finny robula whose flesh is closely packed with bones nor is it good for the table after the third hour; then there is the trout with purple starred back, and the reddo with no slunging spine to hurt you, and the grayling escaping our eyes with its quick motion; and thou, barble, harassest the entrance of the winding Sear, where in twice three months it rages against the rocky dikes, when thou hast entered a river of greater fame, thou mayest have greater freedom in swimming. A better flavor, thou hast as thou growest older, to you, alone, of all the number of fishes, befalls an old age which is not displeasing.

Nor shall I pass by you, salmon, gleaming with your red flesh, discovered in peaceful waters by the movement of your wide tail on the surface of the waves where you have hidden yourself. Thou with scaly breast plate and smooth brown scrotum about to form a course of a sumptuous feast, canst remain good for a long time; thou art distinguished by the marks on thy head, and thy body is round and fat.
And thou, lamprèy, who art caught in the Illyrian sea or in the waters of the two-named Hister, discovered by the foam of your swimming art carried into our waters lest the wide rivers be defaced by so illustrious a fosterchild of the Moselle. What colors of nature adorn you! Dark spots mark your back where the yellow of the rainbow encircles it. A dark red color overpreads the smooth back. In the middle of the body you grow densely fat, but from thence as far down as to the very end of the tail the turgor is rough.

Nor shall I keep silence concerning you, perch, the delight of feasts, who among the river fish ought to be deemed equal to those of the sea, thou alone art easily able to vie with the red mullet. For your flavor is never insipid and, in your firm body, the parts unite in segments but are separated by bones.

Here, however, is a laughable fellow with a Latin prænomen, an inhabitant of pools, a most hostile power to the complaining frogs, the lucius who haunts the pools obscured by sedge and mud; he is of no use for feasts and is cooked in the smoky eating-houses full of rank odors.

Who does not know the green trench, the
comfort of the common people; the blay, the ward of boyish books, and the shad, the food of the plebs, hissing on the hearth? And you, between two varieties, neither yet each, sard, who art not yet a salmon, nor now a trout, but art indeterminate, having been arrested in a stage between the two.

And thou, also gudgeon, whose name be mentioned among the river cohorts, who art not greater than my two palms without the thumbs; thou art very fat, smooth, thick, and thou imitatist the projecting barbs which the barbel wears.

Now, great silurus, a sea lion, you shall be celebrated, thou whose back seemest to be covered with Athenian olive oil. I regard you as a river dolphin: thus you shall swim much through these waters, however, with difficulty are you able to keep free the movement of your long body when caught by the shallows or by the river sedges. But when you take a quiet course in the river, the green banks, the dark crowd of fish, and the clear waters admire you: the tide enters the channel and the waters rush forward to the very margin. Such a whale was once in the Atlantic depths, and when by the wind and his own motion he is driven to the shore, the lis-
placed water overflows the land, the great waters rise, and the neighboring mountains fear that they will grow smaller. However, here, the mild whale of our Moselle is far from bringing destruction and is an added honor to our great river.

But long enough we have looked upon the liquid ways, and counted the slippery shoals of fishes and the numerous crowds. Let the sombre spectacle exhibit another panorama, and let Bacchic gifts solicit the wandering gaze where the lofty summit above the steeples for a long way and the cliffs, and the sunlit ridges with its bosom and curve rise with the vines in a natural theatre. Thus the kindly vines clothe the Garaman ridge and Rhodope, and Pangaea is beautiful with its own vine. Thus the Iasarian hill is green above the Thracian waters; and thus my vineyards adorn the golden Garonne. Surely on the highest ridges, the river margin of the Gar extending slope is planted with the green vine. The plebe, happy in their work, and the farmers now on the highest summit, now on the sloping ridge are hurrying, vying with each other in their loud clamors. In that side a traveler, visiting the low-lands along the bank, on the ride a sailor, sailing by, call peering remarks to
the farmers who are working late, and to them, the cliffs, the waving forests and the concave river send back their echoes.

But not men alone take delight in these places; here, I would believe, the rustic satyrs and the nymphs with bright glance gather together at the water's edge, when happy wantonness awakes the goat-footed Pan and they leap into the stream, frightening the alarmed sisters beneath the river and striking the water with untaught stroke. Often, too, the river nymph Pareo, having stolen grapes from the midst of the hills among her dead friends, escapes the lascivious Faunus, the rustic divinities. And it is said that, when the golden sun stands in mid heaven, at a common meeting place in the sea, the satyrs and the beautiful sisters dance together, when the intense heat furnishes a time undisturbed by the assembling of men. Then the nymphs, leaping into their own waters play, and plunging the Satyrs into the streams, through the midst of the water extend their hands to the unskilled swimmers who meanwhile are seeking smooth limbs and valuing the transparent water for the sake of the body. But of these things
which have been observed by no one, I am permitted to speak only in part, let secret things be hidden and let reverence conceal that which has been confided to the river. Let those rights be enjoyed openly when the bright river mirrors the shady hill, when the river water seems to put forth leaves and the river to be planted with vine. What beauty of color the stream has when Nesperos brings forth the late shadows and, in the Morelle, is reflected the green mountain! The entire ridge swins with wavy motion and the vine trembles, as if it were real, and the vine grows in the clear waves.

The trusted sailor counts also, the green vines in the reflection, gliding upon the water in his boat of cork, through the midst where the image of the hill joins the river and the river grows indistinct in the confines of shadows. What a pleasant panorama is presented to our view, too, when the oar-footed bots, strive in the midst of the river, turning the many bends and, along the green banks, brushing against the growing grasses which fringe the well-cropped meadows!

The farmer, where the green banks rise, while he is watching the eager captains, happy
in their boats and the youthful band sailing to and fro over the river's surface, does not notice that the day is passing while he is neglecting his work for sport. The new pleasures drive away old anxieties. Such sport as this in the Carianian Gulf, Bacchus used to see when through the planted ridges of sulphurous Gaurus and through the vineyards of smoky Vesuvius he walked, when Venus joyous because of Augustus' triumph at Actium ordered the sportive Amores to present fierce battles in public games, such as the fleets of the Nile and the Roman triremes carried on beneath the temple of Apollo at Puteoli, or when the Euboean boat, through sounding Girones, bring back the news of the Mycalean dangers of Pompey's war. The harmless attacks of the ships and the mock sea fight given in sport such as were seen at Sicilian Penthons, the dark sea reflects in the green image beneath. No other sight so youth, the river, and the painted boat plant like the pepulant green youth. When the sea floods them with his Hyperionian heat, he reflects sailor forms in the transparent wave and makes curved shadows of inverted bodies, and as the boatmen redouble their quick motion with the right
hand and with the left and alternate through
with changed oars, the waves reveal other boat-
men, wavy reflections. The youthful sailor re-
joices to see his own image and wonders at the
return of the deceptive figures in the river.

Just as when the nurse for the first time
honors her dear charge by showing her the shin-
ing mirror, with wide reflecting power, that she
may see her hair arranged, the happy little girl
enjoys this sport which she does not understand
and thinks she sees the form of a real girl. She
gives kisses to the shining metal which can-
not be returned, or tries to arrange the form or
to smooth with her fingers the wavy hair fusing
over its forehead; thus because of the mockery of
the shadows, the sailor youth takes pleasure in
the uncertain figures of the fake and the true.

But now where the bank affords easy ac-
cess the populace, whose savage the entire deep, are
looking for the fish, alas how poorly defended
by even the lowest part of the river! Yonder in
mid stream, pulling his wet nets, is a fisher
dragging a crowd of fish deceived by the knotty
snares. But here is another where the river
flows with gentle motion, dragging nets, float-
ing with cork signs. However there is one on a
rich leaning over the waves below and bending
his tough fishing rod on the end of which was
fastened the hook concealed by the fatal bait.
After the wandering crowd of fish, unconscious
of deceit, have attached the bait with their mouth,
too late, they perceive the wounds of the hidden
iron. While they jerk the tremulous quivering
of the vibrating line and the shaking of the
fishing rod tells the tale. Without delay, the
skilful boy pulls the booty out sideways, shaking it
off with whipping stroke. The blow is
followed by a whipping of the air, as sometimes
when whips are cracked and the sound resounds
and echoes with the motion. The booty leaps a
bove the dry rocks and fears the fatal weapon
of the lightning-bright stag, one which keeps its vi-
gor while in its own river, when in our atmos-
phere slowly consumes its life in the breathed air.
Now a sluggish sound comes from the weakened
body and the dry tail suffers its last tumors.
Their mouths do not close and and the gills
breathing out the death-bringing breath while the air
drawn in by the mouth, just as when the breeze
keeps a-going the artificer's fire, the woollen valves
of the bellows playing with beech wood cavity re-
sives the wind through the vent hole and retains it
I have seen some quivering at the point of death, regaining consciousness now, now leap into the air and throw themselves head foremost into the river below, gaining again the despair'd water; and the indiscreet boy unable to bear his loss leaps from the height and attempts to capture it by foolish swimming. Thus did Falstaff die.

Plancius in the Boeotian sea after he had experimented with the fatal gases of Air by tasting it and had past over the buds nibbled by the dying fish, and he entered the Carpathian sea, a new inhabitant. There is one powerful with hooks and net, an examiner of the hidden deep, accustomed to scorn ocean wave, a plunderer he sailed among his captive crowds.

The villas with projecting roofs situated on overhanging rocks for a long way by the dark waters, look down upon Villas which the winding river between, with its sinuous bends separates and country houses adorn the opposite banks.

Who does not now admire the Hellespont, the sea of Helle, the waters where the youth of Bellerophon was drowned? On the sea bridged from the Ialysian shore, the work of a great king, where the narrow channel with the waves between does not permit the lands of Europe and Asia to unite? Here
There is no die madness of waves, no savage battle of raging winds. Here people join in conversation and talk together. The pleasant shore intermingles their voices as they call wishes of good health and they almost join their hands; and on each side the echo running upon the midst of the waves bring back the resounding words.

Who is able, telling about the varied splendor of its appearance, to describe the architectural design of a single manor? Yet not the winged Gorgyrian despoils this work, the builder of the Elbocian temple, whom, trying to mold in gold the Icarian misfortune, paternal grief overcame. Nor the Athenian Philo, nor he who won praise from the enemy, prolonging the renowned contests of the Illyrian war. Perhaps also, here a Nebtoman has celebrated in the tenth book of a Marcus the renowned labors of men and their achievements; here has flourished the famous work of a Macedon, and also, an honored hand of Oe-
sus or an Ictinus in the temple of Athena. By whose hand an owl colored with magic paint allures all kinds of birds and kills them with its glaring eye. Here, perchance, there has been a Dinocharus, founder of the Ptolomaic palace.
by whose hand a pyramid rises to the top, in the form of a four-sided cone, and consumes in its own shadow. It was he who ordered, by reason of a marriage of incestuous love, suspended a statue of Arinasi in the air in the Pharian temple. For the agate of the vaulted ceiling as a wind, breaths and draws the raised woman by her iron hair.

Then these men or men similar to them, it is right to believe, in the land of the Belgae built homes and lofty villas, the adorning of the river.

This villa is by nature high on a rocky ledge, another is situated on the edge of a tongue of land, and another recedes and claims, for its own, the river captured in its bay. There is one upon a hill which must overlooks the river, commanding a fine view over the cultivated fields and over the rough country, and the owner by the pleasing prospect enjoys the land as if it were his own. Nay even the one situated at the lowly base in the well-watered meadows has compensation for the natural advantages of the high mountain. Threatening with its high roof it pierces the upper air, showing a lofty tower as Memphitic Pharos. It belongs to one villa to catch fish shut in by the enclosed waters between the sunny meadows and the cliffs. Here is a villa
situated on the top of a mountain, looking down upon the gliding river beneath, with a now-indistinct view.

Why should I mention the halls, the green meadows and buildings above, beautiful with innumerable columns? Why, the baths, built on the river's edge which steam when the fire, drawn from the hidden glowing furnace, rolls through the hollow walls the heat emitted and gathers together by the outgoing current the enclosed smoke. I have seen men, wearied by the perspiration of the bath, despite the reservoirs and the coldness of the piscinae so that they enjoyed the living waters and soon refreshed by the river they swam in the chill current.

But if a stranger should come hither from the Cumaean shores, he would believe Euboian Baiae had presented a small likeness of itself to these places; so great culture and beauty attracted itself and the delight does not occasion excess.

But what end shall I accomplish celebrating your bright stream and saying that the Moselle is worthy of the sea because innumerable rivers through widely divergent mouths enter you? Although they were able to pursue different courses yet they hasten to bury their name in you. For the not ignoble Dura, aided by the currents of the
Promea and Nemesa, hastens to go beneath your waves and, having surrendered themselves to you with their intercepted waters, they count it more noble to be united under your name than as if they had joined the parent sea alone, when they must have remained unknown. You, the rapid Albris and the Eunbris renowned for its marble hasten to touch with their subterranean waters as soon as possible. The Albris is noted for its excellent fish, the Eunbris, turning millstones with a mad whirl, and drawing the buzzing saws over the smooth marble, hear the continual tumult from each bank. I shall pass by the little Pesura and the insignificant Drakonis, nor do I like the disgusting current of the Salmona. The navigable Barurus, its mass of water resounding with waves, for a long time has been calling me, as with open arms; and it has extended its long journey that it rolls its weariest course at its mouth beneath the imperial walls. Nor is the happy Alisoutia of less significance, who silently glides through the rich country, touching the fruitful banks. And a thousand others, each one according as his quick motion urges him, desire to be of you. Such ambition and character have the hastening
waves.

But, O, divine Moselle, Smyrna or renowned Mantua had given her poet to you, Sinois, famous inilian shores, would yield to you, and the Tiber would not venture to prefer his own honors. Grant pardon, powerful Rome! Yet Envy repulsed, I pray, depart and Nemesis unknown to the Latin tongue: For our parents held the seat of empire at Rome.

Hail, Moselle, great parent of fruits and heroes. To you, renowned leaders, youth skilled in war, and the emulous eloquence of the Latin tongue give honor. Nay more, native grants to your foster children character and a happy serene genius. Nor does Rome alone show her ancient Catos, nor does Aristides, as the only follower of right and justice, alone grow powerful and make ancient Athens famous.

But why should I, under too little guidance and overcome by love for you, hinder the proclaiming of your praise? O Muse, conceal your lyre when the highest note in the last song has been struck. The time will come when the honor of the subject will commend me to the pursuits of ignoble old age, when I am lessening anxiety and fostering a sunny old age; when I shall sing of
the deeds of the Belgae, one by one, and of the native customs, a fitting honor. Wild songs with subtle thread the Muses will wear; for me, interlacing the warp with the fine woof. Purple also shall be granted our spindles. Whom shall I not then celebrate? I shall sing of the quiet farmers and those who are learned in the law and eloquent in speaking, a distinguished protection for the accused. I will celebrate those whom the curia sees are the leading citizens and their own senate; those whom the famous eloquence of the boy's school of Rhetoric has gathered together for the celebrating of ancient Quintilian; and those who have ruled cities and made famous the tribunal undefiled by blood, and the harmless axes, or they who have governed the Italian people and the northern Britons by the title of the proconsul's deputy, and he who ruled the Rome, the capital of the state, and the people and senators, only not under the first name although he was equal to the foremost men; fortune, finally, hastens to undo her error by offering compensation, in a poorer degree that he may now regain the dignity of true honor which ought to be sought for noble posterity.

But now let the work which has been begun
be finished, and with the praise of men spread abroad, let us sing of the happy river in its pleasant course through the green country and let us hold it sacred in the waves of the Rhine.

Open now the dark folds of thy toga, O Rhine, and your green robe and measure a place for the new stream, you whom must become greater by the fraternal waters. Nor is reward only in the waves, but upon arriving at the walls of the imperial city one saw the united triumphs of father and son after the enemy had been overcome above the Nicenum and Lupodunum and the source of the Niger unknown to the Latin annals. There came then this triumph of a miserable war; from thence he will bring others and still others. Do you who are now united hasten to rush into the dark sea with your twofold course. Do not fear that you will seem to be of less account, O most beautiful Rhine, the stranger is not ominous. You shall possess a perpetual name. You, being secure to fame, adopt your brother. You who are rich in waters and nymphs, who are a liberal giver to each bank, divide your channel and discharge your waters through various mouths. Great power shall accrue to you, at which let Tranciaea let the Chamavi and the Germans
tremble. Then you will be considered the true boundary. You shall receive a double name from so great a river, and although you flow alone from your source, you shall be called honored. This, I, deriving my race from Viviscan origin, known to the hospitality of the Belgae by no new treaty, Augustus, a Roman name, in my Fatherland and home between the Gallic frontiers and the lofty Pyrenees where the happy Aquitanian nature moderates the rude customs, boldly with my insignificant lyre will I sing. It is proper for me to say but little of the sacred river with my meagre offering to the Muses. Nor do I strive for praise, I seek for pardon. You have many, kind River, who are accustomed to solicit the spirit of genius and to drink poetic inspiration. But I, with as much as lends itself to me, when to Boudicca in my Fatherland and the home of my old age, Augustus, the father with his sons, my greatest care, shall send me honored with Augustan favors and the eulogous honors after I have received the reward of the completed course of instruction, I, a Roman, will proclaim the praises of the northern river. I will also sing of the cities beneath which you glide with silent stream, and the fortresses overlooking you with
then ancient walls; I will sing, too, of the forts built for a protection, but now not a fort but a storehouse for the untroubled Belgae; I sing of the happy farms on either bank and of you in the midst of the labors of men and cattle, touching the banks and intersecting the rich fields. The Loire shall not place itself before you, nor the rapid Aron, nor the Marne, placed as a boundary between the Gauls and the Belgae, nor even the Carantounus, itself, which recedes with the Santonian tide. The river Duranun which has come from the cool mountain shall yield to you; Gaul shall place the gold-bearing Tarnis behind you; and the Tarbellian Atrurus rushing madly over the widely rolling rocks into the dark sea shall, nevertheless, yield to the adored divinity of the Moselle.

You must be celebrated on foreign shores and not in those places alone where at the upper source you put forth the golden honor of the taurine brow and where you extend your peaceful course through the winding fields or where you discharge your water on German harbors. If any honor will come to my little poem, if any one will design to
spend some of his leisure time in these songs, your name will be in men's mouths and you shall be fostered in happy song. You, the living lakes and the dark rivers shall know; you, the ancient groves, the glory of the country, the Druna, the Druentia with marshy banks, and the Alpine rivers shall cherish, and that river which flows through the twofold city, the Rhone, giving the name of Dextra to the right bank. You who art great with your dark waters and sounding rivers, I shall commend to the ocean like Garonne.
Notes

The Introduction, in which Ausonius gives some description of his journey from Bingen on the Rhine to Treves on the Moselle.

The Alemanni, a confederation of German tribes on the Upper Rhine and Danube, had been at war with the Romans for three years, obstinately refusing to be subdued, when in 367 A.D. the Emperor Valentinian and his son Gratian led an army against them and won a great victory at Toliconium. Valentinian then returned to Treves, Ausonius was with the emperor and his son in the expedition, and it was in this return journey to Treves that he took opportunity to describe the beautiful river Moselle.

1. Nāva, a small river, which flows northward and enters the Rhine at Bingen, it is the modern Nahe.

2. Nebulozō, they began their journey in the early morning when the mists hung
heaviest over the river.

1. nebulōsō Ilūmine, ablative of quality.
2. Vincō, the Roman name for Bingen was Vincum. It is on the left bank of the Rhine at the mouth of the Nahe on its right. Tacitus in his Histories 55:18 makes it appear that Bingen, in 76 A.D. was on the left of the Nahe, but it is improbable. Bingen owes its origin to the castle, Klopfs, which was built there by Drusus in 13 B.C., hence vetās. It was the last one of a Roman line of defense along the Rhine. It is probable that Drusus would have built his fortification on the right side of the Nahe that the river might be a natural defense from his enemies on the north as he retreated from Maintz. Seiliger takes the reading vicī for Vincō, and believes that Julian's victory over the Teutonians at Strasburg is meant. Hosius shows that this cannot be, for, in a journey from Strasbourg to Treves, the Nahe would not have been crossed.

2. addi tānōva. moena, in 359 A.D. Julian had built a new fortification in Bingen.
3. Cannā, a village in Apulia, on the
east side of the Aufidus River, famous for
the victory of Hannibal over the Romans.
3. aequāvēt - Cannās. Tūtor Julius, a Trevis-
an, who had joined in the rebellion of Cī-
vēlis and Clāssicus in their revolt from
Rōmae in 69-70 A.D. was defeated at Bingen
by the Romans. This was one of the lesser
victories, and S. pooner remarks, "Ausonius
absurdly enough describes this as a kind
of Gallic Cannae."
4. Poetic exaggeration. This poem was writ-
ten in 370 A.D., while the defeat alluded
to took place in 70 A.D. It is very improb-
able that any trace of a battle would be
visible after 300 years.
5. Ausonius had crossed the Šaeva at
Bingen, and then, instead of following
the Rhine to the mouth of the Moselle,
as Gudeman says, he shortened his jour-
ney by following the Roman military
road, generally through dense forestsm.
il he came to the Moselle at Norimagus,
and then he went up the Moselle to Treves.
This is Nοrīus' theory and the correct one.
Harper, de la Ville de Mirmont, and Pres-
ton and Dodge all say that Ausonius
came to the Moselle at what is now Berneastle, with which they identify Tabernae.
5. *tabernae*, a peculiar expression which occurs also in *silicius* XV, 603, and *sidonia* XI, 111.
6. avia, an adjective substantively.
7. sitientibus, terris, descriptive ablative.
8. Tabernae, there is some dispute as to the location of this town, some believing it to be the present Berneastle, on the Moselle, about 25 miles below Treves. Trogus says this cannot be, because Ammianus first came to the Moselle at Noironjas. Tabernae is commonly identified with Belgicum, a little town on the Roman Way.
8. *This name does not have the cactus*.
9. perenni fonte, descriptive ablative.
9. The Sarmatians were a Scythian or Slavie people dwelling from the Vistula to the Don, who were often very troublesome to the Roman people because of their invasions into Pannonia, Moesia, and other Roman provinces. After each defeat, some of the Sarmatians were per-
mitted to dwell in Roman provinces. Con-
stantine once permitted 300,000 of them to
settle in Thrace, Macedonia, Moesia, and
Italy. Perhaps after the defeat of 358 A.D.
some of the Sarmatians were permitted to
settle in the neighborhood of the Moselle
River, and it may be to this that Aurelius
alludes.

10. Belgae, a people of both Celtic and Ger-
manic origin who lived in the most
northern division of Gaul, Gallia Belgica,
which extends to the Rhine.

11. Novomagus, the usual form is Nivoma-
gus; a city of the Treveri on the Moselle.
It is now Neumagen.

11. Constantine, the Great. (Flavius Valerius
Aurelius Constantinus). He was born prob-
ably at Naissus, in Upper Moesia, in 272
A.D., and died at Nicomedia, Bithynia
in 337. He was appointed Caesar in 306 and
became sole Augustus in 323.

11. Castra, ruins of this castle are still seen.

12. The poet has just emerged from the
dark and gloomy forests through which
the Roman way has led him, and is now
delighted by the open and beautiful.
country of the Moselle.

12. Phoebus, or Apollo, was the god of light, hence the word comes to mean "the sun".

13. Olymposum, "the sky".

14-15. As they were in the forest.

19. Bursigalae. Bordeaux, on the left bank of the Garonne River, the chief town of the Bituriges Vivisci, in Aquitania. Under the Empire it was a town of great commercial importance. It was Ausonius' birthplace and home, and he describes it in his poem "Odeo Nobilium Urbium". The beauty of the Moselle valley reminded the poet of his home.

21. Bacchus, the god of wine, hence in the transferred meaning "wine".

21-48. A general Description of the Moselle.

23. landate, the poet is fond of the perfect participle in the vocative.

24. Because of the importance of the river, the emperor had his palace in Treves an honor to the Belgae.

25. Bacchus, the Moselle is noted for its grape culture, and wine.

26-27. prōnus-imitate, Ausonius uses the Nominative and Vocative indiscriminately.
32. mānānem, (from mānō) occurs only here; 
divus is rare, not in Cicero.
33. praecipus for praeterlapus.
35. spiriante, "surging"; rapidōs, proleptic.
37. instī nōminis, the name of river.
38. Esclusum, by the insula.
39. viās, an unusual meaning.
39. sec, in some parts of the stream the 
current was swift, but, in others, slow, 
where the use of the tow-rope.
40. concitas, proleptic.
43. sec, "The Moselle is a very winding river, 
accordingly it takes a long time to travel 
from one town to another.
45. limigerus, a rare word.
45. ripam, a Greek accusative.
47. sieca, without sinking into mud.
48-52. Praise of the Cleanliness of the Waters
48. A change of address, now to people in 
general.
48. Phrygia, Symmada Phrygia, is noted 
for its marble quarries. The marble is 
slightly translucent, with rich markings 
of a violet color, verging on red.
48. crustas, the floors were formed of marble 
mosaic fitted together very neatly in
simple geometrical designs
49. atrum, a hall, or principal apartment
of a Roman house; its walls and ceiling
were panelled or fretted work.
51. nepotium, subjective genitive
52. egestas, an abstract noun where a
concrete expression would be expected.
54. memorés - figurás, hypallage.
57. memorés, "remaining"
obstipibus, the plural of this word is rare.
58. preminencia, very often Ansonius employs
the plural number, neither gender of the ad-
jective instead of a substantive.
59. per intima, see 58. This use of the adjective
"intima" never occurred before the time
of Statius.
65. punctalé, substantively; Vergil always
used the plural number when he used
it as a substantive.
61. tene, an adjective with adverbial mean-
ing.
61. liquidarium, s. aquirum.
63. sulcata-harena, by the waves.
64. quod, out of position, coordinate with
quod of 63.
65. the poet changes from the indirect
discourse to the direct.
66. lucetque, latetque, the Roman poets were fond of such a verse ending as this where there is a similarity of sound but a contrast in meaning.
67. Catætoniæ—Britanniæ, the ancient Britons who dwelt in the present Highlands in the northern part of Scotland.
69. Along the Scottish shores Corallia, usually corallium.
70. Vācās, the British pearls were inferior to the Indian.
71. Dēliciās hominum, exaggerated praise.
73. Mosellae, here feminine, as, also in v. 148, and v. 374, but masculine in v. 350, v. 381 and v. 479.
76. interludentis, a post-classical word.
77–81 Ansonius is often influenced by previous writers and in no place does he show it better than here. These verses, except one or two are a patchwork of expressions borrowed from other writers. Vergil Georg. 11, 103, "Quae multae specis nec nūm- 
ina quae sint." Ovid, Metamorphoseon 12, 633, stirpis alnumō, Vergil. Aeneid 12, 779, Fas cant ille sinit. Georgies 1 269, Fae et iurea.
ToAus.

79. numerórae, the poet is fond of adjectives in "eus".

80. (neque) lide Jäh, a characteristic ancient idea.

80. ënt Neptume, cur a secundae sortis, after the conquest of the Titalus, the universe was apportioned out by lot to three brothers: the first lot, Heaven fell to Jupiter; the second lot, the sea, fell to Neptune, and the third lot, the under world, fell to Pluto.

81. tridentes, the awful scepter of Neptune, by a stroke of which he blasts rocks and makes water to spring forth.

82. 199. The Tishes of the Moselle. A long and tiresome description of fifteen fishes, which is rather a blemish to the beauty of the poem.

82. ëmúinets, the poet is fond of adjectives in "eus".

82. hâtátiy Náis, sometimes Ausonius uses a noun as an adjective with a substantive. This happens when the substantive is a verbal noun in tor or trip.

83. álveor, synizesis.

83. capito, the cyprinus dobula, a carp with a disproportionately large head, a body almost round, and moderately large scales. It is
one of the most common fish of middle Europe.
86. praetenerō, a post-Augustan word.
86. fartim, a rare word, also in v. 113.
86. congestus, only in the Moselle, see 133.
87. tribōrium, a new word.
88. salar, salmo fario, the trout, spotted with red and blue.
88. tergora, a post-Augustan and poetical word.
Greek Accusative.
88. "stellātus tergora guttis," similar to Ovid,
Metamorphoseon V. 461, stellātus corpora guttis.
89. rhēdo, usually rēdō, a cartilaginous fish.
It is better to consider it a lamprey, but some believe it to be the eelpost considering "spīna" the dorsal sting.
90. umbra, thy mallus vesellifer, belongs to
the salmon and is but little poorer than
the trout in value. It derived its name from
its color although Ausonius would indicate
that it was from his shadowlike and quick
movement. It is often spoken of by the
Romans.
91. In--verāte, a confusion of Nominative and
Vocative.
91. Darāvē, the Saar, the largest tributary of
the Moselle, and joins the Moselle five miles
Southwest of Treves. It is about 130 miles long and is navigable.

94. Barbe, cyprinus barbus, the river barbel. Barbus is found only in the Moselle. See 134.

95. Tus melius seire, the anacoluthon, or the nominative absolute, is very rare in Latin; it occurs once in Vergil and once in the Mosella. The barbel gained a better flavor as it became older.

96. spiritantium is used absolutely for “fish.”

97. salmo, salmosalax, the salmon, of many colors and marked with small black spots.

101. The scales are compared to a coat of mail.

101. a quamōsus, nominative instead of vocative.

101. frontem, Greek accusative.

102. dubiae cœnae, so great a variety of viands that one was doubtful of which to partake. Cf. Terence, Phormio, 342, cœna dubia adfōnitus, 343. Ubi tū dubitates quid sumas potissimum.

106. Illyricum, one of the two eastern prefeceturates, including Macedonia and Dacia. Here is meant the Danube land.

106. binominis Histri, Hister is another name for the Danube; usually the name Dānu binis, meant the river in the upper part.
of its course, and Histrio or Ister meant the lower part.

107. Mustela, Gadus lota, the eelpout; it has an elongated body. It is of a light and dark olive green color with clouded spots of dark brown. Pliny speaks of it as living in the bottom of the sea. Natantium equals natantium. Cf. 141.

110. Natūrae-color, naturalis would be expected. For Natūrae, a genitive of origin.

111. Luteae īris, equivalent to luteī circūlī, an unusual meaning for īris.

113. Perca, Perca fluviatilis, the perch.

116. Ammigenōs, only here, in the "is" form.

117. Jācīlis in an active sense, with an infinitive.

117. Mūlīs, Mūlīus barbatuus, the mullet, was highly prized by the Romans, often costing a fabulously high price. It is noted for its brilliancy of colors.

121. Gruelātus—rānīs. Perhaps the most poetical line in the fish description.

122. Lūcius, ēstōt lūcius, the pike. This form is found only here; otherwise lupus.

123. Tincās, Cyprinus linca, the tench, of a dark olive green color. Mentioned only here.

126. Alburnōs, Aspīnus alburnoides, the white fish
127. alausar, Clupea aloca, the shad related to the herring.

127. internumque et utrumque, this expression is in Ovid, Metamorphoses 11. 371. The caesura is in the fifth foot.

129. ambiguisque, there are two five syllable words in the Mosella, Cat. 104.

130. sario, Salmostrutta, the salmon-trout, a fish in the transition stage from the salmon to the trout. Sario is found only here, usually sario.

132. gobiio, cyprinus gobiio, the gudgeon; although small, it is a favorite fish. The long beards in the corners of its mouth make him resemble the Barbel which has four barbs on its upper jaw. The final "o" is short.

133. praepinguis, a Post-Augustan and poetical word.

133. congestion, Ausonius uses the comparative of the participle congestus. The form is not found elsewhere.

134. praofesti, by hallow. de la Ville de Mirmont explains it. ellipsis, barba being omitted.

134. gobiio, the repetition is a blemish since it is not needed for rhetorical effect. Final "o" short here, also.
135. Silurus. Pliny speaks of a fish of this name in the Mox and Danube but he meant the shad, the greatest fish of inland waters. The shad has a smooth skin as though it were covered with Athenian olive oil. But the shad is known in the Moselle scarcely at all; instead of the silurus, Ausonius probably meant the sturgeon, acipenser, which resembles the silurus in size and general appearance, but is very different. Ausonius took his description from books rather than nature and confounded the two names.

137. magnum, an adjective as an adverb.

139. the MS. "defensa" does not fit the sense. Sachmann has changed it to deprensa.

139. ulvos, a contradiction to verse 45.

141-142 te - te - te, Ausonius frequently makes use of anaphora for rhetorical effect.

142. alveo, synizeris.

146. fundit for effundit. Ausonius often employs the simple verb for the composed.

146-147. poetical exaggeration.

148. hic - hic, anaphora; it has been objected to, because adverbs are of but secondary importance in a sentence and should not
be given so much emphasis
balaena, more usually balaena.

149 procul, with ab omitted, and taking
the ablative, must be regarded as a prepo-
tion. The use is confined to poetry and
late Patru prose.

150-168. The Vineyards of the Moselle Valley.

150 spectasse, the perfect infinite of the
first conjugation is always syncopated
in the "Mosella." Cf. verses 157 and 347.

150 pisēs, appositive.

154 ordna, as inānia v. 58.

155 afrīca, an adjective as substantive, and
followed by the genitive. This construc-
tion is found in Vergil, Aeneid II, 332,
"augusta viarum" for "augustās viās",
also cf. 393 sequiæque afrīca.

157 Gaurānum--ingum, Gaurus mōnē, a
volcanic range of mountains in Campania
on the Gulf of Naples near Puteoli. It was
famous for its wine.

157. vinītēmia, the usual meaning is "the
grape gathering," here it means "vine."

158. Rhodopen, one of the highest mountain
ranges in Thrace, a part of the Haemus.
Statius calls it "his vine mountain."
158. Pangaea, a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.

158. Paea, a surname for Bacchus, the god of the vine, hence transferred to mean "vine."

159. Osmarius-colis, Osmarius, a mountain in Thrace, on the Hebrus, noted for its wine.

159. aequora Thracia, the sea south of Thrace and Macedonia.

160. Garumnam, usually Garumna, the Garonne. A river in Gaul, forming a boundary line between Aquitania and Gallia Celtica. It unites with the Du-ranum below Burdigala.

159-160, sic - sic, see hic, 148.

160. Flaventium, because of the golden sands.

161. ultima clausura, this use of the genitive with the adjective ultima, is not found in Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Propertius, Tibullus and Statius, but is found in Seneca, Tibullus, Lucanus and Lucan.

162. margo, the final "o" is shortened.

163. laeta operum, Cf. Virgil Aeneid vii. 73, laeta laborum; but laetus, also, takes the ablative case in the Morella. Cf. 32, laeta
que iactūris. Three adjectives in the Mosella take the genitive; see 274, mpos damnt, 433, Jāmæ secūrus.

163. ālēs, an archaic word. Ansonius follows the example of Statius in using it.

164. ōinge, a new word; also ōinge. For ōinge occurs only here, for metrical reasons.

164. nānc, nānc, see, hic, 148.

166. rōfūrump subjiccta, this construction found nowhere else.

166. nāvitas is a late Latin word for nauta.

167. ulla archaic form of ulla.

167. et et et... see hic, 148.

169-175. The deities sport on the banks and in the river. Ansonius, in this description was influenced by Statius.

170. Iatyrōs, semi-deities of the forest, connected with the worship of Bacchus. They are represented with bristly hair, blunt nose, ears which point upwards, small horns and a tail. They are fond of wine, of sleeping, playing musical instruments, and dancing with the nymphs.

170. glanca, adverbial use of the neuter plural adjective. The epithet of the water comes to be ascribed to the water divinity.
171. Naiadás, the nymphs of the rivers and springs. Three times the accusative of the third declension ending in "as" occurs in this poem. 176 Areiaðas, 172 Pánas.

172. Pánas, a post classical word.

172. Pánas, the attendant deities of Pan, the Greek god of flocks and shepherds, represented with horns, snub-nose, and goat’s feet, sometimes dancing and sometimes playing on the syrinx. He caused great fright to anyone meeting him.

176. Panopē, a sea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.

176. Areiaðas, the nymphs of the hills and forests. The usual form is Arēas.

177. Taunōs: Taunus, who was identified with the Greek Pan, was the good spirit of the forests and fields. Later the existence of many Tauni was assumed, who were supposed to be merry and capricious, and especially, the cause of nightmares.

181. Sēcētēs with the ablative. This meaning of sēcētēs does not occur in Cicero, but it is in Lucretius, t, 194: "sēcētēs cibōnātīna animantium."

182. Nymphās, the semi-goddesses of the
forest, and caves, streams and rivers. Here only the Naiads are meant: see 171.

173. rudebus with the gerundive, cf. Tacitus, Annales I. XXIX: "rudi dicentī".

176-177. a characteristically pagan idea, although here the poet is not serious.

187. secētā et seq. is ambiguous. Horsius says, because of older reminiscences. The plural secētā is used with the singular verb, lateat is used in its active sense.

189-199 The Reflections in the River.

189. species equals spectaculum

191. consitus, sc. esse.

192. prō pulcit, a more vigorous expression for prō tulit.

193. seen only in the twilight.

194. Hesperus, the evening star, son of Astræus and Eos.

194. absent, it is only a reflection.

195. tumet, reflections in water appear larger than in real life.

196. numerat, "counts, also," in addition to those on the bank.

197. candiceō, only here candiceō is more usual.

198. amnī, ablative.

200-239. The Contests of the 73 oatmen.
201 rēmipedes, an Auronian word. The poet was fond of the compounds with fēs.
203. germīna, a variant reading is grānīna.
205. tergus, this word is used meaning the surface of the water, generally; cf. 35. But 111 is the exception; tergus always means the 'back' of an animal; cf. 88, 112, and 136.
206. viridianus, non sentit, these words are inserted by Beecking to make clear the sense.
206. suā seriu, a Vergilian expression. The adjective is used substantively.
208. Liber, Bacchus, attracted by the grapes of the Javan mountains for which they are famous, visits this region and sees the contests on the water.
209. sulphurei— Paurī, see 157.
210. Vesvī, usually Vesuvius, the volcanic mountains of Campania, whose famous eruption in 79 A.D. was nearly 300 years before the writing of this poem.
211. Venus, as the goddess especially interested in the Julian family since Caesar traced his descent from Aeneas, the son of Venus.
211. Actiacēs, triumphās, the battle of Actium 31 B.C. where Augustus gained his great
victory over Antony and Cleopatra.

211. Augustus, Augustus Caesar, emperor of the Roman people, 27 B.C.–14 A.D.

212. Amorēs, Amor or Aspūtō, the god of love, son of Vénus. Then there developed a belief in many Amorēs, the attendants of Vénus.

212. lūdēres—proelia, Augustus had appointed the games in honor of his victory at Actium.

213. Nīliaeae clēsēs, the Egyptian ships were the most highly developed among the ancients. The art of rowing is historically first discernible upon the Nile. Pliny and Plutarch speak of ships of twenty, thirty, and forty banks of oars, in the time of the Ptolemies of Egypt.

214. Appollineae—Leneas, Leneas, an island in the Adriatic Sea, opposite Actium. Leneas is also, the name of its chief city in which there is an ancient temple of Apollo. After his victory, Augustus built the temple greater because of the assistance the god had given him. Ausonius employs the genitive ending of "and" is "indifferently.

215. Ant. se, cum from 211.

215. Mýlēsēna for Mýlēa, Mýlēa, a town on the northwest coast of Sicily, situated
on a promontory. Off the coast of Mylæae, 73. C. 36, Agrippa defeated Sextus Pompeius.
216. Euboicæ - cymbæ - Lumaëns boats; Lumaëns was called Euboicæ, because it was founded from Ægea in Aulis, in conjunction with Chaleis and Cretia in Euboicæ
216. Averna, Lacus Avernus, a lake in Campania near Cumæae, exhaling a pestilential vapor; it was believed to be the entrance to the infernal regions.
216. Sōnantia, from the echoed cries of the contest.
216. Cymbæ, usually cymba.
217. Siculī - Velōrō, the northeast point of Sicily, a promontory at which point a sea tournament may be seen though thirty miles distant. S. E.
219. viridi, because of the green woods reflected in the water.
222. Hypertónio, Hyperton, one of the Titans, father of the Sun-god, Helios.
225-226, the bortmen standing and pushing with the oars.
230. ἄριστος, a favorite beginning of a comparison, but it leads to an anacolouthon. This is the most extended comparison in
231. candentem as fulgentem.
237. captat with the infinitive, also, in Quod.
See Morella 275.
240-247. Fishing in the Morella.
241. popula.trix with a noun as an adjective.
Cf. 82.
243. reg. are very clear picture, lina-plagis, the lines and nets were similar to those of today.
243. òövayac caëumina, the hook is fastened to the end of the tough, elastic rod.
249. inductés, "overlayed", "concealed"
250. natantium for natantium
251. intima, adjective as a substantive.
252. sēra, "recent", "happening just now."
257. fructus, Flagellīs, for Fructūs sōnitū Flagellōrum
267. Parma, only here as a constituent of a pair of bellows.
272. cervix and præceps are synonymous "head first", præceps an adverbial use.
273. potentiōs, with genitive. Cf. 429.
274. Anthédonius Glaucus, Glaucus was a fisherman of Anthédon in Boeotia, who had despised the love of the enchantress Arē, and was be- guiled by her magic. Having observed that the fish after nibbling the grass leaped into the sea,
impelled by curiosity, he tasted the Grass, and himself leaped into the sea and became a water divinity.

276. Boeotia—Jreta. Jreta is Ouboicn, on whose coast was Anthea, in the northeast part of Boeotia.

277. Circe, Circe was the daughter of the sun, a sea-nymph distinguished for her magic art.

278. Carpathium—Pontum, here, the Aegean Sea near the island of Carpathus between Crete and Rhodes.

279. accola for incola.

280. rete Jureti, Jometrical reasons.

281. Nereus, genitive: a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and the father of the Nereids. He the transferred poetical meaning, "the sea", as is also Tethyn. Tethys, a sea-goddess, mother of the sea-nymphs and river gods.

282. praeda the final "d" is shortened.

283. caeruleus "water", &c. aqueus.

284. The winding of the river form a bay between two projections of land on each of which projections is a vilis.

285. praetoria, a post Augustan word.

286. Seriacum pelagus, the Hellespont. Sestos, a city of Thrace on the Hellespont.
287. Nepheleidos. Helles aequor, the Hellespont. Helles, an appositive. Helles, the daughter of Athrmis and Nephele, fled from her step-mother Ivo with her brother Phrixus on the ram with a golden fleece, which was flying to Iolkos, but she fell and was drowned in the sea that is named for her.

287. Isthmo, the Hellespont.

287. Abdisini—ephébi, Teander, a youth of Abydos, who swam every night across the Hellespont to Lesbos to visit the priestess of Aphrodite, Here, with whom he was in love. One night there was a storm and he perished; his corpse was washed on the coast of Lesbos and Here threw herself into the sea.

The accumulation of the mythological allusions at this point enhances the poetical effect.

286, 287, 288. quis—gua—guio. e.f. 148, but here it is a pronoun.

289. Halkedonio—litore, the east coast of the Thracian Bosphorus, where is situated Chalkedon, a town of Bithynia.

279, constatim, a technical term, “bridget”, but usually “sterneri”. This may be an allusion to the expedition of Darius against the
Scythians of what is now Russia when he led more than 500,000 men across the Bosphorus over a pontoon bridge constructed by Greek architects, or it may mean Xerxes' expedition against the Greeks in 480 B.C. when he made his famous bridge across the Bosphorus.

292. ista, rabbis, saeva, Jurentium, are very strong expressions intended to present a very sharp contrast between the stormy Helle's port and the peaceful Moselle, now see 48.

Jurentium for Jurentium.

293. et seq. It is so quiet here that it is possible for one standing on one bank to talk to one on the opposite bank.

295. salutiferus, wishing each other good health.

296. voces, the repetition is displeasing and not forcible.

297-347. The Villas on the Banks of the Moselle.

298-320. A comparison of the buildings of the Moselle with those of ancient times. There were many splendid and magnificent villas in the neighborhood of Treves as the numerous ruins, even today, testify.

299. tectonicae, only here.

300. fortunius Aiger, Daedalus, the cunning artificer in Greek mythology, having been
confined with his son Icarus by King Minos in the labyrinth, at Gnosus in Crete, which he himself had made for the Minotaur, because he had given Theseus the clue with which she guided Theseus through the maze, he made wings of wax for himself and son and they escaped; but Icarus flew too near the sun, so that his wings melted and fell into the sea, named for him, Icarian Sea. Fortunius because the chief city of Crete was Fortuna.

302. Acadæ--Laboicae, the building of a temple to Apollo at Cumae is ascribed to Daedalus, cf. 216.

301. cārus, construe with cariō, 302.

301. fingere, depends on concantem.

301. cf. Vergil, Aeneid vi. 32:

"Cōnātus est cārus effingere in auro;
Hospitiae cecidere manus."

Daedalus attempted to picture the death of Icarus upon the door of Apollo’s temple at Cumae.

303. non, cf. 147.

303. Philó. The Athenian architect, who built the portico to the temple at0 Cenis, 317 B.C., for Demetrius Phalērenus. It had twelve Doric
columns in front. Under the administration of Pyrrhus, he built for the Athenians, a
firm in the Neareus in which a thousand
ships could be. It was destroyed by bulbs.

303 pū. Archimētēs, one of the greatest mathematicians of antiquity, born B.C. 287, at
Syracuse, and was killed B.C. 212, when Syr-
acuse was taken by the Romans. During
the siege of Syracuse B.C. 215-212, he troubled
the Romans very much, defending his native
city with the engines of his own invention.

304. Philo, here short final "o"

305. Syrācosēs, instead of Syrācūsius. The
short "o" always occurs.

305. hominem, the artist; opere, the achieve-
ments, works of art.

305. Marine, an archaic genitive for Marci, formed
on the alternate e-stem ending of the second
decension seen in the vocative Marine.
Mar-
cus Terentius Varro Reatensis, a celebrated
born at Neate B.C. 116, died B.C. 28, who was
chiefly noted for his great erudition and his
writings. He was the most voluminous of
Roman authors, having written, according
to St. Jerome, seventy-four different works,
containing 626 books; but only two fragment
are extant. The Hebdomades, mentioned here is lost. It was written in fifteen books con-
taining 700 lives of famous Greeks and Romans
arranged in groups of seven, hence the name
"The Seven". Here the singular Hebdomas,
for the meter. Anonimus is using this book
as his authority upon the men he alludes to
in this description.

307. Meneocrates, there is doubt as to whom
Anonimus means. One man of that name
was a poet of Ephesus, who wrote of husband-
dry. Another, is a sculptor, the teacher of
Polionius and Tauriscus, the sculptors of
the celebrated group of the Farnese Bull. A
third is a physician, and another is a poet;
but no architect of that name is known.

307 hic, c. 148.

308. Spectate manus, Chersiphron of Cete,
about B.C. 576, who was the first architect
of the famous temple of Athena at Ephesus.

309. Ictinus, one of the most famous architects
of ancient Greece, living during the last half
of the fifth century B.C. One of his most fa-
monous works was the Parthenon, the arce
Minervae, the temple of Athena. It was
situated on the Acropolis of Athens, built at
the command of Pericles by Ictinus and Callicrates and completed in B.C. 438. It was the most perfect work ever produced.

309-310. Probably Anacreon's poetical imagination. The owl was the bird sacred to Athena; the poet imagines that Ictinus made a representation of an owl among the decorations of her temple, so life-like as to deceive the other birds.

310. vulneris, appositive.

310. perimutoque tenuit, by the piercing glance of glaring eyes.

311. Ptolemy II., surnamed Philadelphus, king of Egypt, B.C. 285-247. He spent much money on public works, built the lighthouse on the island of Pharos, the magnificent mausoleum for the remains of Alexander. He built cities, and made canals and roads. He was a patron of literature, science and art.

312. Dinocharis, usually Democritus, a celebrated architect of Macedonia who proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander. He was employed in several works by Alexander and by Ptolemy II.

312. et, hiatus.
314. quit, out of position.

315. Arsinoe, a cognizant of the first declension. She was the daughter of Ptolemy I and Berenice, and was married to Lyrmochus, king of Thrace who was afterwards slain. She married Ptolemy II her own brother, the first instance of this kind of union.

316. Pharos -- temple, after the death of Arsinoe, Ptolemy I ordered Democrates to build a temple for her. The ceiling was to be of lodestone and the statue of jiron, so that Arsinoe might seem to be suspended in the air. However, Democrates died and the temple was not built.

316. Achates, so named from the river Achates in Sicily where the agate was first found. The lodestone is here called agate, and its magnetism is spoken of as the stone breathing in.

316. Cornus, "as the wind."

319. secures domorum, a circumlocution for domus.

321-348 The situation of Individual Villas.

321. agger saxi, stone work.

325. per culta, per aspera, adjectives as nouns.
326. Speculatio, the abstract noun instead of a concrete expression. Here the final "o" is short.
326. The wide prospect makes the owner happy in seeing other's fields as if they were his own.
327. Although situated in a low place, the villa by its own height, has the same advantages of a wide prospect.

330. Pharos, a lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the entrance of the Alexandrian harbor, built by Sostratus at the command of Ptolemy II. It became so famous that the name of the island came to be the name of the lighthouse.

330. Memphis, Memphis was the capital of Egypt but it was far away from Pharos.
331. proprimum, sc. est. It may be a recess between two cliffs whose entrance being closed would form a fish pond.

334. caligante, growing indistinct because of the distance.

335. assita, a post Augustan word.

338. Balnea, many of the Roman institutions had reached the North, and the people lived in wealth and luxury. The imperial palace was at Treves.

337. operato, a substantive.
338. Mulciber, a surname of Vulcan; here with the transferred meaning "fire".

338-339. The baths were heated by a furnace. Beneath the room there was a receptacle two feet deep, the hypocaustum to which the hot air was conducted, and from thence by means of flues the hot air was carried into the hollow wall.

340. suspirante for espiritalante.

342. Fastidisse, synecope; piscinārum. A spon-
daic line.

346. Bāiae, a town on the coast in Campania between Cumae and Rutæoli; on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation it was a favorite resort of the Romans. It probably received the epithet, Euβōicēs, as did Cumae cf. 216, exilia "in a lesser degree."

347. oblectatio, the abstract for the concrete. The final "o" is short.

349-350. The Tributaries of the Moselle.

350. iegrandium, with passive meaning cf. 24.

354. Phōmēae Nemesae, the Rūm rises among the Eifel mountains and after its junction with the Rhine (Nemesa) it empties into the Danus (Sura).

355. Sura, falls into the Moselle with a con-
considerable volume of water. Today a boundary line between France and Luxembourg.
356. Duna, a displeasing repetition.
357. Patri, the sea is thought of as the father of the rivers.
359. Celbis, the Kyll, a left tributary of the Moselle, rising in the Eifel mountains and its outlet is just below Treves.
359. Eucris, the Ruwer, its outlet is almost opposite to that of the Celbis.
362. cerealia saxa, mill stones, the current of the Celbis was swift enough to run flour mills.
364. tumultus, from the mills.
365. the Lena, Drahonius and Salmiaca are small tributaries of the Moselle.
366. usurpio, final o short.
367. Saravus, the Saar, cf. 91.
368. vestro vest, the movement of the streams is thought of as the opening of the cloak to one in greeting as a token of welcome.
370. tacitum, neuter adjective as adverb.
371. Alzontia, a tributary of the Moselle, now the Eltz, or more probably the Ahlitz.
372. front, synizesis. Mille, an exaggeration.
375. Smyrna, a celebrated maritime city of Ionia. This place is claimed as a birthplace of Homer.
375. Mantua, a city of Gallia Transpadana on the Mincius river. Near this place was the birthplace of Vergil.

376. Sinis, a small river in Troas, falling into the Scamander, renowned in Trojan story.

377. Thybris, the Tiber, renowned in Roman history.

378. The poet has run the risk of incurring the wrath of Rome by his boldness in comparing the Moxelle to the Roman Tiber; and he would avert the consequences by begging pardon of those divinities who punish presumption, Envy and Nemesis. These petition, "Let us be pleasant."

379. For the final "o" is short.

380. Nemesis the Greek goddess of Justice, whose name was also kept by the Romans.

381-382. The People of the Moxelle Valley.

The river is praised because of the admirable character of its people.

383. The people of Thesoves were noted for their eloquence.

384. Catone, M. Porcius Cato, the elder, the rigid judge of morals, therefore called Enconius. He wrote the Origines and De Rerum Nustica. Another M. Porcius Cato, a descendant of the former was the enemy of Caesar; after the battle of Pharsalia he committed suicide at Utica.

385. Aristides, an Athenian, pronounced
"the Just". He was the great rival of Themistocles. He served in the battle of Marathon, Salamis, and commanded the Athenians at Plataea.

388. illustrates equals illustrate, red lot.
389-417. The Promise of a more detailed panegyric.
390. deterr, final "o" short.
391. Musa.
392. ote for ote.
397. Prerites, the Muses.
398. purpura, poetical adornment; Justis, the pen of inspiration.
399. memorials, final "o" short.
400. catos with the genitive only here, as juris, zeitus. Catos, jurists who defend the accused, here the defensor is meant who, about the middle of the fourth century, were appointed for the whole realm to take under their protection people oppressed by their governor or his subordinate.
404. Quintilianæ, Marcus Fabius Quintilianus a renowned Roman rhetorician, born 35 A.D. and died between 97 and 100 A.D. He opened a school of rhetoric in the reign of Vespasian and received a salary from the state. He was the model of later rhetoricians. His most impor-
tant work De Institutione Gratianæ is extant.

405. The governors of the provinces (rectores provinciarum), generally with the title consulariæ or praesidæ, held the highest civil authority and the united jurisdiction with tribunal and aë.

407. Italum for Italorum.

407. aequalisigenæ, only here.

408. titulare secundo, the vicarius, the deputy or substitute of the praefectus praetoris. It is not known whom Auronius means. Possibly Cataphronius whose to that rank in 370, but Theodorius the father of the emperor is not likely.

409. S. Petronius Probus.

415. detestatum, "to finish weaving".

417. Rhenum, the Rhine into which the Moselle flows.

418-437. Confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine. The Moselle enters the Rhine at Koblenz.

420. cumulandus should be vocative agreeing with Rhenum 418.

421. quod, out of natural position.

421. Augustae urbis, Treves, Augusta Treverorum, became the residence of the Caesar who had the government of Britain, Gaul and Spain, after the division of the Roman Empire by
Dioecetian, A.D. 292, into four districts. It was situated on the right bank of the Moselle. In the time of the later Empire it was one of the most prominent cities of the north. Among the Roman remains which may be seen there today, are the palace of Constantine, an arch called Porta Nigra, baths and an amphitheatre.

422. After their victory of 368, Valentinian and his son Gratian returned to Treves, and gave a triumph there in honor of their victory.

423. Närum, the river Neckar falling into the Rhine at Mannheim; it was on this river at Solicinium and Lapidodenum, that Valentinian gained his victory. Lapidodenum, a German town near the sources of the Danube. Non-Lauferburg.

423. et Lapidodenum, it is a fault to permit a four syllable word follow a monosyllabic word upon which the axis falls.

424. the source of the Danube must have been known to the Romans but it is not mentioned in their annals.

431. vivus — vivus, change of retus

432. a delta.

434. Francia, Transconvia, inhabited by the Franks.

434. Chamävæis, usually Chamävæ, òrum, a German people between the Weser and the
Hercynian Forest.
435. geminum, nōmen, both Rhine and Moselle.
436. bicornis, "twomouthed", annũ̃, ablative.
437-468 The Poet introduces himself.
438. Viviscē, Viviscē were one of the two tribes
of the Bituriges a powerful celtic people in
Aquitania. The capital of the Viviscē was
Bordeaux, Ansonius' home.
439. nōn per nova foedera, because he had been
living almost six years on the shores of Moselle
and had already a bond of friendship with
the inhabitants.
440. nōmen Latinu. Tüffel says it seems to be
of Gallic origin.
441. Pyrēnēn, accusative in "en" in first declension.
The Pyrenees mountains between France and Spain.
442. concens, final "o" short.
444. the poet will not give the river all the
praise it deserves at present.
445. peto, final "o" short
447. Aonidum, the Muses wish dwell on Mount
Helicon by Aganippē.
447. Aganippē, a fountain in Mt. Helicon in
Boeotia, sacred to the Muses and giving
poetical inspiration.
449-452 cum-mittent, he did return to Bordeaux.
in 383
450. matus—tūra, Ansonius was the instruc-
tor of Valentinian's son Gratian.
451. Jascibus, the consulate. He became consul
in 379.
453. a definite promise of another poem, but
it was never written.
454. alveô, synizesis.
456. addam, the repetition is displeasing.
cf. 434 and 438.
461. Liger, the Loire, a large river of Gaul, rising
in Mount Avenna, and flowing north and
west into the ocean.
461. Arona, the Arize, joining the Seine below
Paris, through the Oise.
462. Matrona, a river in Gaul, the Marne falling
into the Sequana, a little south of Paris.
463. Santonico, the Santonian Gulf bordered
on the region of the Santones, which was
north of the Garonne River.
463. Carantonius occurs only here. Now Clarence
Carantonius River flows west into the Santoni-
an Gulf.
464. Duranius, a right tributary of the Garonne
now the Dordogne. The genitive depends on
anumis, but de la Ville de Mirmont and
Scaliger consider it a vocative instead of and appositional genitive.

465. Tamet, a tributary of the Garonne, the turn.
468. Aturus, a little river in the southwest part of Aquitania flowing through the territory of the Tarbelli into the ocean.

469-473. Promise to the Moselle of great fame in Poetry.

471. exercis for exercis.
471. taurīnae frontis, comparison to the river divinities who have horns.
472. sinuosa, because of the river's windings.
474. Camēnae, the nurse, but here by metonymy it means a poem.
475. Musis, by metonymy "verses".

474-476. If people will but hear my song you shall be famous.
477. All nature will give honor to you.
477-479. te·te·te·te·te·te, the repetition is too much to be pleasing, and does not give the force intended.

479. Druna, a left tributary of the Rhone, the Drome.
479. Druentia, a tributary of the Rhone; the Durance.
480. Alpīnī—Fluvii, perhaps the Isere is one, a tributary of the Rhone taking its rise in the Alps.
470. duplicem—urbem, probably Arbelae (or Arles)
a city of the lower Rhone in Southern Narbonensia. The city was originally built on the left bank of the Rhone but was later extended over to the right bank. The portion of the city on the right bank was called Dextra, as in 471. 471. qui, the Rhone. qui is out of its natural position. 473, the poet would not be faithless to his own river at home. 473, aequoreae, Garonne is like a gulf in its lower course.
Abbreviations

abl. . . ablative.
acc. . . accusative.
adj. . . adjective.
adv. . . adverb.
cf. . . confer.
com. . . common.
compar. . comparative.
concess. . concessive.
conj. . . conjunction.
dat. . . dative.
demons. . demonstrative.
dissyll. . dissyllabic.
distr. . . distributive.
esp. . . especially.
et seq. . . et sequentia
fr. . . from.
gen. . . genitive.
impers. . impersonal.
indeclin. . indeclinable.
interj. . . interjection.
tenog. . . interrogative.
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Vocabulary.

A.

ab, prep. abd., from, by.

abdomen, inis, m., abdomen.

absum, atque, abesse, to be absent.

Abysenus, adj., belonging to Abydus.

accēdē, cessi, cessum, ire, to be added.

accesus, ās, m., an approach.

accipio, cēpe, ceptum, ire, to take, receive.

accola, ae, m., an inhabitant.

achātes, ae, m., the agate.

Actaeus, adj., Athenian.

Actiacus, adj., relating to Actium.

acūmen, inis, m., a sting.

acus, ās, f., a hairpin.

ad, prep. ac, for, in consequence of, (238) to.

addō, didī, dītūm, ire, to add to, join to,
to grant in addition.

adivō, āvō, iūtum, āre, to aid, help.

admissus, P. adj., mixed.

admoveō, mōvō, motum, ēre, to present.

adoptō, āvō, iātum, ēre, to adopt.
adoror, adorit, atum, are, to adore, reverence.
adsum, sust, esse, to be present.
adversus, P. adj., adverse (of rivers) up the stream.
aedes, is, f., a temple.
acervus, adj., emulating, emulous.
aequiperor, aor, atum, are, to become equal to, to rival.
aequor, oris, m., the stream, water, sea.
aequorarens, adj., of the sea, ocean.
aequum, i, n., right, justice.
aer, aeris, m., the air, atmosphere.
aestuo, is, m., the tide, heat, current, draught.
aether, aere, m., the air.
aethra, ae, f., clear or bright sky, sky.
aevum, i, n., age.
affecto, aor, atum, are, to strive after.
afluo, aor, atum, are, to blow, waft.
Aganippe, is, f., a fountain in Boeotia, on Mount Helicon.
ager, gri, m., a field.
agger, eris, m., dike, pier.
agile, s, adj., quick, brisk.
agitato, aor, atum, are, to agitate, move,
excei, mouse.
agmen, ines, n., multitude, mass, motion.
agestic, e, adj., rustic.
agricola, ae, m., a farmer.
alacer, cis, e, adj., quick, eager.
alanus, ae, f., a small fish in the Moselle; the shad.
albēne, entis, P. adj., white.
albīnus, ē, m., a white fish; prob. the bleak or blay.
alga, ae, f., sea-weed.
aliger, adj., winged.
Alisontia, ae, f., a tributary of the Moselle; now the Elt.
aliter, adv., otherwise, in another, manner.
alīus, a, ēd, ālīus, adj., another, other.
alīambo, erē, to touch, come in contact with.
allicīō, ēre, lectum, ere, to attract to oneself.
alītūtō, ēre, ēsum, ere, to play against or with.
alīus, adj., kindly, kind, propitious.
Alpīnus, adj., Alpine.
alīnus, āvō, ātūm, āre, to alternate.
alīnus, adj., opposite, alternate.
alūm, ē, n., a height.
alūtus, P. adj., high, lofty, great.
alumna, ae, f., a charge.
alumnus, ë, m., a foster-child, charge, ward.
alveus, ë, m., the channel of a river, current.
alve, ë, f., the belly.
ambiguus, adj., uncertain, doubtful.
ambitus, ës, m., ambition.
amtus, bæ, bœ, num. both.
amniculus, adj., dwelling in a river.
amnicius, adj., river.
amnigenus, adj., river-born.
ammus, ës, m., river, stream, current.
amoenus, adj., pleasant.
amor, ëris, m., love: Amor, the god of love.
amhelæ, ëvæ, ëtum, ëre, to emit, to breath out.
amina, ææ, f., consciousness.
amnæsæ, ium, m. (s. libri) annale.
ammæro, ëvæ, ëtum, ëre, to count.
amte, prep. abæ, before, in the judgment of.
amte-feræ, tætæ, ëtæ, feræ, to carry before,
prefer.
Anthécodius, adj., Anthedonic.
antiquus, adj., ancient.
Antídesæ, ium, f., the Muses.
apertus, P. adj., open, free, clear.
apésæ, iææ, m., summit.
Apollinicus, adj., belonging to Apollo.
apæcum, ës, m., a sunny place, sunniness.
apricus, adj., sunny.
appus, P. adj., adapted to, attached to.
aqua, ae, f., water.
Aquiloneanus, ae, comm. born on the north.
Aquitanieus, adj., Aquitanian.
arcanus, adj., hidden.
arcteus, adj., northern.
arvum, it, n., a step.
arvensis, entis. P. adj., dry, parched.
aridus, adj., dry.
ars, ae, f., bone (of fisher).
Aristides, it, m., Aristides, an Athenian.
ar, antis, f., art.
Arsinoë, it, f., daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and
Berenice, wife of her brother Ptolemy
Philadelphus.
arsumen, it, n. (sec. sohum) a cultivated field of
ploughed land.
ars, arcis, f., fortress, citadel.
Asia, ae, f., Asia, i.e. Asia Minor.
asperum, it, n., a rough place.
aspicio, aec, atum, are, to favor.
assilius, are, to kiss.
asimulbo, iovi, atum, are, imitate, counter-
feit, mock.
assitus, adj., situated near.
assurgo, surrexi, surrectum, ere, to rise up.
est, conj., v., at.
estrefor, ere, to echo.
est, conj., but.
ter, adj., black, dark.
Athenaeae, taurum, f., Athens.
atlanticus, adj., Atlantic.
atrum, i, m., entrance, room, hall.
attundet, tundis, tonsum, ere, to gnaw at, nibble.
aturus, i, m., a river in Aquitania; now Adour.
andax, Æcis, adj., gold.
Augustus, i, m., Augustus Caesar, emperor of Rome 29 B.C.—14 A.D.; later, a title of all the Roman emperors.
Augustus, adj., imperial, Augustan.
aula, ae, f., a palace.
aera, ae, f., the air.
auratus, P. adj., golden.
aureus, adj., golden.
aurifer, adj., gold, producing.
aurum, i, m., gold.
Ausanius, ius, m., Decimus Magnus Ausonius, a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century.
Ausanius, adj., Ausonian.
aut, conj., or, aut. — aut, either — or.
Avernu, adj., belonging to Lake Avernus. 
ūvium, ī, n., a desert, wilderness.
Axona, ae, ae, a river in Gaul; now Arno.

B.

Bāca, ae, f., a pearl.

Bacchēnus, adj., Bacchic.

Bacchus, ī, m., Bacchus, the god of wine; the vine.

Bāiae, (dissyll.) ārum, ī, a town in Campania.

Bālibena, ae, f., a whale.

Bālion, ī, n., a bath, a place for bathing.

Bārbus, ī, m., a barbel, (a river fish).

Belgæ, ārum, m., a people in the north of Gaul.

Bellum, ī, n., war.

Bīcornis, e, adj., two-horned.

Bīnī, ae, a, num., distr. adj., twice.

Bīnōminis, e, adj., having two names.

Bīs, ade, num., twice.

Bīvīs, adj., having two ways.

Blandus, adj., pleasant, charming.

Bōeōtīus, adj., Bœotian.

Bōnus, adj. comp. melior, sup. optimus, good.

Bōs, bovis, gen. plur. Bōrum, ian ox.

Bōnichia, ae, f., the gills of a fish.

Brevis, e, adj., little, not deep.

Britānī, ōrum, m., the Britons, the inhab-
citants of Great Britain.
Burdigala, æ. f., Bordeaux, on the Garonne River,
the chief town of the Bituriges Vivisci,
a Celtic nation in Southern Gaul.

caecum, n., m. extremely, end.
caenum, æ. n., mud.
caerula, òrum, n. the water, the blue surface of
the water.
caeruleus, adj., dark blue, dark green, dark.
caerules, adj., ò. caeruleum.
calculus, æ. m., a small stone, pebble.
Caledonius, adj., Caledonian.
caligo, inos, æ., darkness
caligo, òre, to be dark.
Camna, æ. f., a poem.
campus, æ. m., a field, surface.
candens, entis, æ. adj., shining white.
Canusæ, òrum, æ., a village in Apulia.
canis, ceinti, cantum, ere, to celebrate, call.
çæntus, òis, m., a song.
capillus, æ. m., the hair.
capio, ceps, captum, ere, to catch, to take possession.
capito, ounio, æ, m., a fish with a large head.
capripes, pedis, adj., goat-footed.
captivus, adj., captive.
capto, àvē, àtum, àrē, to strive to, try to, catch.
caput, iūs, n., the head.
Carantunus, iūs, n., a river of Aquitania
carmen, iūs, n., song.
Carpathius, adj., Carpathian.
capitā, P. adj., nibbled at, gnawed at.
cānus, adj., dear, loved.
castrum, iūs, n., a fort, fortress.
cāsus, ūs, n., misfortune.
caterva, ae, f., a crowd.
Cato, ònis, n., 1. M. Porcius Cato, the elder.
M. Porcius Cato, the younger.
catus, adj., wise, sagacious.
canda, ae, f., the tail.
candecēsus, adj., pertaining to the trunk of a tree.
Caurus, iūs, n., the north-west wind.
caverna, ae, f., cavity.
cavum, iūs, n., a cavity, hollow.
Cecropius, adj., Athenian.
cēdo, cessō, cessum, are, to allow, permit.
Celbis, iūs, n., a left tributary of the Moselle.
celeber, bus, ē, adj., celebrated, famous.
celebrō, àvē, àtum, àrē, to honor, celebrate, engage.
celer, erēs, ē, adj., swift, rapid.
celēsus, adj., lofty, high.
cēna, ae, f., dinner.
\[ 9a^2 - 6a - 13 = 2a + \frac{3}{2a} \]

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\[ a^2 = \frac{2a + \frac{3}{2a}}{2a + \frac{3}{2a}} \]

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\[ a^2 = 30x^3 + 87x^2 - 78x - 9 \]

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\[ a^2 = \frac{2a + \frac{3}{2a}}{2a + \frac{3}{2a}} \]

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\]
census, n, m., wealth, property.
Cereális, e, adj., devoted to Ceres; cereális
saxum, millstone.
cernō, cēven, cētum, ēre, perceive, discern.
cernēmus, adj., head foremost.
certāmen, inis, n., contest.
certō, āvē, ātum, āre, contend, vie.
cessō, āvē, ātum, āre, to cease, delay, idle.
Chalcédonius, adj., Chalcédonian.
Chamāvēs, um, m., a German people.
chelys, ace. chelys, f., a lyre or harp.
chōrus, ēs, m., a multitude, crowd, dance.
circuē, īvē, circuitūm, ēre, to surround, encircle.
Cirēs, ēs, f., Cirēs, a sea-nymph.
cītō, āvē, ātum, āre, to stimulate.
clāmor, ēris, m., a shout, cry.
clārne, adj., celebrated, famous.
classis, ēs, f., a fleet.
claudō, ēs, sum, ēre, to shut in, enclose.
clitus, ēs, m., a slope, declivity.
cō-ēs, īvē, ēre, to join together, to close.
cōepī, cōepī, coēptum, ēre, to begin.
cōetus, ēs, m., a coming together.
cōgnōscō, gnōvī, nītum, ēre, to know.
cōgo, cōegi, coactus, ēre, to compel, force.
cōhibī, inī, itum, ēre, to hold, keep.
cohors, rīsī, f., multitude, company.
colligō, legō, lectum, ere, to recover one's, regain.
collīs, ūs, m., a hill.
collum, i, n., neck.
colō, colūi, cultum, ere, to honor, reverence.
colōnus, i, m., farmer, colonist.
color, oriē, m., color.
columna, ae, f., a column, pillar.
commendo, āvi, ātum, āre, to commend.
commercialis, i, m., intercourse, interchange.
committō, minū, missum, ere, to confide.
commūniē, e, adj. common.
commutatūris, P. adj. changed, exchanged.
cōmō, mpsē, mptum, ere, to adorn.
compensō, āvi, ātum, āre, to compensate for.
compositus, adj., arranged.
concavus, adj., concave.
concedō, cessī, cessum, ere, to grant, yield.
concha, ae, f., mussel, shell fish.
concīō, cīvi, citum, ēre, to excite, agitate, move violently.
concinō, circūi, ēre, to swing.
concolor, coloris, adj., of the same color.
concurrō, currī, currum, ere, to unite, to run upon, gather together.
conditor, ōris, m., builder.
condō, dē, ditum, ere, to build, conceal, hide.
cōnectō, resū, resum, ere, to fasten.
cōferō, hūlī, collatūnum, ferre, to gather together.
cōfinium, iū, m., a limit.
cōfundō, fūdī, fūsum, ere, to mingle, unite, join.
congestus, C. adj., pressed together &c, thick 133.
cōnōv, ātus, āre, to try.
cōnsaeptūs, saeptūm, ēre, to enclose.
cōsentīō, sensī, sensum, ēre, to agree.
cōserō, sēvī, situm, ēre, to plant, inlay.
cōserō, servī, sertum, ēre, to entwine, to unite together, join.
cōsensō, portus, m. and f., a partner.
cōspicōv, ātus, āre, to get sight of, to see.
Constantēnus, ē, m., C. Flāvius Valerius Clau-
drus Constantēnus, Constantine the
Great, a Roman emperor, 323-337 A.D.
cōsternō, strāvī, strātūnum, ēre, to bridge.
cōsumō, sumpserē, sumptūnum, ēre, to consume, destroy, exhaust.
contendō, dē, tum, ēre, to contend with.
contingō, tīgī, tāctum, ēre, to happen to, befall.
cōmurī, ē, m., a cone.
cōverō, verrē, versum, ēre, to sweep.
corallīnum, iū, m., coral.
corriger, adj., horned.
corpus, unus, m., a body.
corticeros, adj., made of cork.
Cönum, in, n., Cañus.
credid, id, idum, ere, to believe.
crepitó, inis, f., edge, thin.
crēstō, ut, utum, ane, to crack, resound.
crinis, is, m., the hair.
crispiō, atum, ane, to make rough, or uneven.
crispus, adj., tremulous.
crūsta, ae, f., mosaic work.
culmen, inis, m., a roof.
culta, òrum, n., cultivated land.
cultor, inus, m., an inhabitant, dweller, hus-
bandman.
cultus, òus, m., cultivation, culture, decoration, splendor.
cum, conj. tempor. when; consue-,although.
prep. abl. with, in.
Cúmarus, adj. Cúmaean, of Cúmae.
cumba, ae, f., a boat.
cumulo, ut, utum, ane, to increase.
cunctus, adj., all, the whole.
cupīō, ivi, ivi, utum, ane, to desire, wish.
cūna, ae, f., care, anxiety, charge. 80.
cūna, ae, f., the Senate.
cūnulis, e., adj., curule.
cutis, is, f., the skin.
damnun, ī, n., loss.
dē, prep. at, from.
dēbō, ī, ārum, ĕre, to be indebted.
decimīnus, adj., the tenth.
decipō, cēpe, cēptūm, ĕre, to deceive.
decrāmen, ĕnīx, n., ornament, decoration.
decrō, ērvī, ātūm, ēre, adorn, grace, distinguish.
decōmm, ī, n., propriety.
decrésco, crēvi, crētūm, ēre, to grow smaller.
defendō, dī, sum, ēre, to check, hinder, defend.
defētūcōs, Īssum, ĕ, ī, to be weary, exhausted.
dēfluō, xī, sum, ēre, to flow down.
defraudō, ērvī, ātūm, ēre, to defraud, cheat.
dēgener, ĕs, adj., ignoble.
dēiectus, P. adj., low.
dēinguis, ĕ, adj., sloping.
dēlectō, ērvī, ātūm, ēre, to delight, please.
deliciae, ārum, ĕf., delight, pleasure.
delphinus, ĕs, ĕf., a dolphin.
dēmergō, sī, sum, ēre, to submerge, sink.
dēnīus, P. adj., deluded.
dēspectō, ēre, to despise, to look down upon.
dēспектus, ĕs, n., view, prospect.
dēspératus, P. adj., despaired of.
dētegō, xī, ātūm, ēre, reveal, disclose.
deterē, trīvī, tritum, ere, to lessen, impair.

deterē, xūvī, stum, ere, to finish.

dēvēxus, adj. sloping, steep.

dexter, adj. right, skillful.

Dextra, ae. f., that part of the city of Arles which was on the right bank of the Rhône.

dicō, xī, stum, ere, to celebrate, describe, sing.

call 437. Imper. dicētur, it is said.

dīēs, ēi. f., a day.

differē, distuli, distūtum, diffīre, to pursue separate, wind, extend.

diffundō, fūdi, fūsum, ere, to spread, intermin.

dignō, āre, to deem worthy.

dignōr, ātus, āri, to deign.

dignus, adj. w. impere. vb.: dignum est, it is proper.

dītātus, P. adj. published abroad.

Dīmōchāres, ēs, m., a Greek architect in the time of Alexander the Great.

divīmō, ēmē, emptum, ere, separate.

dīmus, adj. terrible, dreadful, dire.

disciplina, ae. f., instruction.

dispersō, suī, sum, ere, to scatter about, disperse.

disserē, xūvī, stum, ere, to speak, discourse.

disociō, āvī, ātum, āre, to separate, disunite.

distingūō, xūvī, sectum, ere, to set off.
diversus, P. adj., diverse, different.
dives, itis, adj., rich.
divido, visi, visum, ere, to divide, cleave.
divortium, it, n., a separation, division.
divus, adj., divine.
dō, dedī, datum, dare, ligāre, throw, to grant, offer.
dolor, ōris, m., grief.
dolus, ōs, m., deceit.
domina, ae, f., mistress, she who rules.
domus, i, f., house, home.
dōnō, ōvin, ēsum, ēre, to give, present.
dorsum, ī, m., ridge.
Drāhomus, ī, m., a tributary to the Mozella.
Drusentia, ae, f., a tributary of the Rhone.
now Durance.
Drūna, ae, f., a tributary of the Rhonadus.
dubius, adj., doubtful, uncertain.
dūcō, āvi, āsum, ēre, to draw, take.
dūdum, adv., for a little while.
dulcis, e, adj., delightful, charming.
dum, cong., while.
Humnisissim, i, m., a location near the present Auchberg, in the region of the Mozella.
duplex, ōcis, adj., double, two-fold.
Duarēnus, ī, m., a river in Gaul, now Dordogne.
dureo, avi, atum, are, to penetrate, endure.

keep, good.

E.

ex, prep., m., abl., v. ex.
edo, dido, ditum, ere, to raise up, tell, declare.
effugio, fugi, ere, to escape.
egestas, alis. f., extreme poverty.
ego, mei, pron. pers., 1.
emereo, ut, itum, ere, to complete (one's term of service.)
enim, conj., for.
eo, ivi, ire, to move, go.
esphus, i, m., a Greek youth.
esphus, i, f., Ephesus, a city of Ionia.
ergo, adv., then, accordingly.
em, avi, alum, are, to wind.
eror, oris, m., motion, movement, error.
erubrix, is, m., a tributary of the Mosella.
esca, ae, f., bait.
et, conj., and, also; et-et, both, and.
etiam, adv., also, even.
esboicini, adj., Euboean.
esuripus, i, m., a strait, narrow channel.
esuropa, ae, f., the continent of Europe.
ex, prep., m., abl., from, out of.
examem, inim, n., a shoal, multitude.
exhibiō, cēpi, cēpulīnum, ere, to follow
excludō, stī, sum, ere, to shut out, to exclude
exclusus, P. adj. excluded, hard pressed. 146
existō, cussi, currem, ere, to shake off.
exerō, in, itum, ire, to extend.
exercē, in, itum, erek, exercise, make
use of, keep a going.
exercitās, P. adj. disciplined, skilled.
exerō, in, itum, ire, to reveal, show.
exignus, adj., insignificant.
exilius, e, adj., small, little.
exitalis, e, adj., fatal, deadly.
exitium, erek, n., destruction.
excello, pertulī, tātī, lo-ty, test.
expirō, aŭī, atum, āre, lo rush forth,
come forth, breathe out.
explorō, aŭī, atum, erek, lo-ex-
plorō, search out.
exstendo, di, lim, ere, lo-smooth out, extend.
exstremē, adj., last, farthest, extreme.
exstræmus, adj., foreign.
exstō, āre, lo-ē, lo-stand out.
exultō, aŭī, atum, āre, lo-leap up.

fābrīlis, e, adj., of an artificer.
jacēssō, cēssī, itum, erek, (sc. sē) to go away.
depart.
facili, e. adj., without difficulty, easy, smooth.
facio, feci, factum, ire to make, form.
facilum, i. n., a deed, exploit.
facundia, ae, f., eloquence, fluency.
faginus, adj., beechen, of beech-wood.
fältax, aci, adj., false, deceiving.
falto, felpiti, falsum, ire, to deceive.
falsum, i. n., the false.
fama, ae, f., fame, renown.
famulus, adj., serving, servile.
fartim, adi., closely, densely.
fas, n. indecl., permitted.
fascis, ium, m., the fasci; a bundle consisting of rods and an axe.
fastidio, ii, ilium, ire, to disgust, feel disgust.
fastigium, ii, n., dignity, the top.
fatigio, avi, ilium, are, to weary, tire.
favus, ium, f., mouth, entrance, jaw.
Faunus, ii, m., a sylvan deity.
felix, icis, adj., pleasing, happy.
felleculum, i. n., a course, a dish of food.
fero, ire, to strike.
fert, tuli, latum, ferre, to endure, bear.
ferrarius, adj., iron.
ferrum, i. n., iron.
fervus, adj., wild, fierce.
ferveō, but, ēre, to be healed or cooked.

tō glow.

fervus, P. adj., wearied, tired.

fenticō, atū, ātum, ēre, to hasten, hurry.
fidēs, īs, īs, a lyre, a stringed instrument.

fīgō, ī, īnum, ēre, to arrange.

fīgūra, ae, īs, a figure, form.

fīlum, ī, īnī, a thread.

fīngō, fīnetī, pictūm, ēre, to mold, represent.
fīnis, īs, īnum, point (of death); end i.e. a
result; boundary.

flagellum, ī, īnum, a whip.

flagrāns, antīs, P. adj., hot.

flamma, ae, īs, a flame.

flātus, īs, īnum, a breath.

flāveō, īre, to be gold-colored, golden, yellow.

flexus, īs, īnum, a winding, bend, bending.

fluctus, īs, īnum, a wave.

fluentus, entīs, P. adj., flowing, rounded.

fluēntum, ī, īnum, a flow, stream, water.

fluētō, āvī, ālum, ēre, to swim, to sail about.

flūmen, īnīs, īnum, a river.

fluminēns, adj., river.

flūtō, īs, īnum, ēre, to flow.

fluō, ĕrīs, īnum, a flow, flowing, inspiration.
pluvialis, e, adj., river.
pluvius, ius, m., a river.
focus, i, m., hearth, fire-pan.
jocundus, erus, n., marriage, treaty, alliance.
jús, fontis, m., a spring, fountain, source.
jor, fatus, at, to speak.
jorâmen, inis, n., an aperture, hole.
jöma, ae, f., join, image design 299.
josan, adv., perhaps.
jötuna, ae, f., fortune.
jövet, jövi, jötvum, ere, to cherish, jötel, care for.
Francia, ae, f., Franconia.
jångō, frēgi, fractus, ere, to crack.
frätis, trii, m., a brother.
fratennus, adj., fraternal, brotherly.
jrēmō, mi, itum, ere, to rage.
jrēquento, āvi, ēulum, are, to go to and fro, redouble.
frētum, i, n., sea, strait.
frigus, oris, n., cold, coldness.
frondēō, ere, to put forth leaves.
frōnūs, frontis, f., brow, front.
frūgifer, adj., fruit-bearing, fruitful.
frūor, fructūs, fruī, to enjoy, delight in.
frux, frugis, f., fruit.
fuscus, i., m., a red color, paint.
jugio, jugi, jugitum, ere, to escape.
jugens, entir, P. adj., shining.
jumā, āre, to steam, reek.
jūmōrus, adj., smoky.
fundō, āvī, ātūm, āre, tofound, establish.
fundō, pūdī, pūsum, ere, to overflow, pour forth.
fundus, i., m., a depth.
 purse, ēre, to rage.
 juror, ātur, āri, to steal.
 fūsor, i., m., a spindle.
Galli, ōrum, m., the Gauls.
Gallia, ae, f., Gaul, the country of the Gauls.
Gandeō, gavisus, ēre, to rejoice, delight in.
Gaurānus, adj., Gauwan.
Garumna, ae, m., the Garumna, a river in Gaul.
Gaurus, i., m., a mountain in Campania.
Gelidus, adj., cold, very cold.
Geminius, adj., two, double, both.
 gēnus, gentis, f., race.
 genus, ēris, m., kind.
Germani, ōrum, m., the Germans.
Germananus, adj., German.
germanus, adj., real.
germen, īnīs, m., product, grass.
qero, Quinn, gestum, are, to carry on, wage.

quato, uer, iatum, ure, to be joyful.

quava, ae, f., gravel.

quauce, adj., sparkling, bright.

Quaucus, i. m., a fisherman of Anthedon.

glomerum, avum, atum, are, to collect (into a round ball.)

gloria, ae, f., glory.

gulo, unis, m., the gudgeon, a poor kind of fish.

Gortynius, i. m., a Gortynian.

gradior, grusue, i, to walk, go.

gramen, inis, m., grass.

gramineus, adj., grassy.

gratia, ae, f., pleasantness, charm, liking.

gratifico, ration, are to surrender.

greg, gregis, m., a crowd, brood.

gurgus, itis, m., water, stream.

gustatus, avis, m., the taste, lastig.

gustus, avis, m., taste, flavor.

gutta, ae, f., spots, specks.

habeo, uer, iatum, ere, to have, possess, consider.

habitat in, ieris, f., she that inhabits.
habitātus, i, m., appearance.
haemus, i, m., a fish-hook.
harēna, ae, f., sand.
harūndei, irīs, f., a fishing rod.
hand, adv., not at all, by no means.
haunīō, haunē, haustum, ire, to draw up, drink.
hebdoma, adīs, f., the name of a collection of biographies, written by Marcus Janus Nelle, īs, f., Nelle, sister of Phrixius.
herba, ae, f., an herb, grass.
herbōsus, adj., grassy, weedy.
hesperus, i, m., an evening star.
her! interī!, Alas!
hiātus, ius, m., mouth.
hiē, haec, hoc, pron., demons, this.
hiē, adv., here.
hinc, adv., hence, from hence, on this side.
hīster, ī, m., the lower part of the Hanate River.
hōnō, iūs, commun. man, a human being.
hūnōr (or hūnōr) ūs, m., honor, dignity.
beauty.
hōrā, ae, f., an hour.
horērum, ī, n., a storehouse.
hōsper, itus, m., hospitality.
hostis, i, m., an enemy.

hic, adv.,uther, to this place.

humannus, adj., human

humilis, est, adj., low, lowly.

hyalus, i, m., glass-green color.

Hyperionius, adj., of Hyperion.

iacto, act, citum, ere, to lie.

iacto, recto, rectum, ere, to throw, cast.

iam, adv., now, at this time, already.

Icarus, adj., Icarian.

cetum, i, m., a builder of the Parthenon

on the Acropolis.

pactus, actus, m., stroke, blow.

ignarius, adj., unaware.

ignis, is, m., fire.

ignobilis, est, adj., ignoble, obscure.

ignoro, avo, atum, are, not to know.

illudatus, adj., unpraised, obscure.

ille, a, adv., illum, prond. demons. that he, she, it. opposed to hie, it points to

something more remote, connected with

a third person, hic-ille, the one, the other.

illine, adv., thence, from that place.

illustro, avo, atum, are, to render famous,

illustrous.
Illyricus, adj., Illyrian.

imagō, n., f., reflection, image.
imitāri, r. caus., +. to imitate, resemble, copy.
immineō, ier, to project over.
immundus, adj., foul, unclean.
imperium, n., n., imperium, sovereignty.
implitō, ere, to leap after.
impetus, us, m., violent or rapid motion.
impos, sti, adj., unable to bear.
imputēre, is, adj., youthful.
im, prep., w. acc., into, to, toward; w. abl., in, on.
imāne, is. m., an empty space, void;
per imāne, through the air.
incertus, adj., uncertain.
incēstus, adj., incestuous.
inclinātus, P. adj., bent down, bending.
inclīnō, avī, ārīm, āre, to incline.
inclitus, adj., glorious, renowned, celebrated.
include, isi, sum, ere, to shut in, enclose.
inconsultius, adj., indiscreet, foolish.
in corruptus, ado, without corruption.
incursō, currē, cursum, ere, to run into,
fall in with.
indicē, adv., thence, on that side.
indicium, n., n., indication, evidence.
indolicis, e, adj., unlaughed.
inducēs, xī, etum, ēre, to exhibit, observe.
ino, ēre, ērum, ēre, to enter.
iners, ērtīs, adj., insipid, without flavor.
infestus, adj., hoarle, dangerous.
infletus, adj., unwed.
ingenum, iū, m., genius, talents.
ingenuus, adj., natural, native, rough.
ingredior, gresiius, gredi, to go into, enter.
innitor, nīcīus, ē, to support.
innoceus, adj., harmless.
innumerus, adj., immeasurable, rare.
innumerable.

inops, opīs, adj., wretched, unhonored.
inānum, adv., madly.
insequis, e, adj., remarkable, extraordinary.
instāns, antīs, P. adj., projecting.
inula, ae, f., an island.
insulto, avē, alūm, ēre, to leap into.
intendō, di, lum, ēre, stretch forth, extend.
intentus, P. adj., intent upon, strained.
inter, prep. w. acc., among, between.
intercipiō, cēptī, cepānum, ēre, to intercept.
interlūdō, lūsī, lusum, ēre, to play together.
intersērō, ērve, situm, ēre, in pass., to lie between.
intima, ōrum, m., the inmost parts.
intuitus, ōs, m., view.
invādō, vāsti, vāsum, ere, to attack.
invalidus, adj., weak.
inversus, P., adj., inverted.
invideo, vidi, visum, ere, to envy.
invictia, ae, f., envy.
ιχος, ἄνοι, ἂν, to joke.
ipse, ipsīus, pron. dumm., self—self.
iris, iae. f., the rainbow.
irrumpō, rūpt, rūptum, ere, to break, pierce.
issarius, adj., Issarian.
Italus, ës, m., gen. plur. Itālem, in Italian.
iter, itineris, m., a journey.
insula, ae, f., a barbel (of the fish).
insula, ae, m., sunshine, light.
inbeat, insēi, insēnum, ēre, to command, order.
inguis, ōr, m., a ridge, height, summit of a mountain.
ingō, vān, veniō, ēre, to add to, make, unite together.
institum, ōr, m., justice.
institus, adj., just, rightful.
labor, lapsus, lābē, to glide, move along.
labor, čōris, m., labor.
lacina, ae, f., a fold.
lacus, ius, m., a lake, reservoir.
lāceus, adj., left.
lāctus, adj., joyful, glad, happy, beautiful.
lāneus, adj., woolly, 
lapillus, i, m., a little stone, pebble
lāpus, ius, m., gliding, flowing.
lāqueō, āvi, ātum, āre, pasted, panelled.
largitor, čōris, m., a liberal giver.
lascivus, adj., sportive, playful.
lātē, adv., widely.
lātēō, āre, āre, to be hidden, concealed,
to conceal.
lātex, iīs, m., water.
lātīus, adj., Lātīnī, Lātīnī, Roman.
lātus, adj., wide.
laudō, āvi, ātum, āre, to commend,
esteen, praise
laurēa, ae, f., a victory, triumph.
lauās, laudās, f., praise.
lāvācrum, i, n., a bath.
lāvāxus, adj., wide, unrestricted, loose, lax
legítimus, adj., regular.
lego, legi, lectum, ere, to select, choose.
lemur, i, n., a monkey.
tene, adi., gently.
tentus, adj., flexible.
Lessura, ae, m., a small tributary of the
Morele.
letalis, e, adj., deadly.
letum, i, n., death.
Leucas, ados, f., the capital of Leucadia, an
island in the Ionian Sea.
levius, e, adj., smooth, level.
levus, e, adj., light, swift, rapid.
lex, legis, f., a law.
libamen, eris, m., libation, offering.
Libera, eri, m., Bacchus.
liber, adi., free, unimpaired.
libo, avi, atum, are, to lessen, impair.
licet, cuit, atum est, ere, imper. it is
permitted.
Liger, eris, m., the Lion.
limex, itis, m., a boundary.
limigenus, adj., mud-born, produced in mud.
lingua, ae, f., language.
linum, i, n., a fisher's net.
liquidus, adj., bright, clear, flowing.
liquor, oris, m., eloquence.
titus, oris, n., a bank, shore.
louclus, ētis, adj., rich.
lokus, i, m., a place.
longus, adj., long.
loguar, cutus, logīā, to speak about.
loricō, āri, ātum, āre, to clothe in mail.
lūbrius, adj., slippery, smooth, gliding.
lūceō, xi, ēre, to shine, glitter, be visible.
lūcifer, adj., light-bringing.
luctāmen, īnis, n., a struggling.
lūcīus, ī, m., a fish, perhaps the pike.
lūceus, i, m., a grove.
ludibrium, iū, n., mockery.
lūdō, ī, sum, ēre, to play, exhibit.
lūdus, i, m., spot, spectacle, play, school.
lūmen, īnis, n., light, splendor.
Lupodunum, ī, m., a German town near the source of the Danube.
lūtēns, adj., golden, yellow.
lūx, lūcis, m., light.
luxuriō, āri, ātum, āre, to abound.
lūxurīus, īs, īm., extravagance, excess.
Lycēus, ī, m., Bacchus, vine.
lympha, ae, f., water.
macula, ae, f., a spot, mark.

magica, adj., magic.

magna, adv., more.

magister, ti, m., captain.

magnus, adj., comp. maior, sup. maximus, great.

male, adv., badly.

malus, adj., comp. peior, sup. pessimus, bad, evil.

malleus, ti, m., a mast.

mamarnem, inis, m., a flowing.

mancē, mē, n., sum, ere, to remain.

Mantua, ae, f., a city in Gallia Transpadana.

manus, ti, f., a hand, company, hand.

marmus, eti, m., Marmus Terentius Varro.

mare, is, m., the sea.

margo, inis, m. and f., edge, fringe, margin.

marinus, adj., sea, marine.

marmoreus, ove, m., marble.

marmoreus, adj., marble.

materia, ae, f., subject, subject - matter.

Matrona, ae, f., a river in Gaul, now the Marne.

meatus, eti, m., motion, course.

medius, adj., med, middle, midst, between.

subst. medianum, eti, n., the middle.

membrum, ti, m., a limb.

meoror, orie, adj., mindful.
memorō, āvi, ātum, āre, to mention, to bring to remembrance, to say, declare.
Memphitecus, adj., Memphitic, Egyptian. Memnonastes, iā, m., a poet of Phœbus.
mēnsa, ae, f., food, table.
mēō, āvi, ātum, āre, to go, move, pass.
mērsō, āvi, ātum, āre, to immerse.
mēt, a pronominal suffix, self.
mētallum, ĕ, n., metal.
mētō, ātum, āre, to measure.
mētōv, ātus, āre, to measure off.
mēus, pron. possess, my.
mīlle, indeed, in singular, num. adj., a thousand.
Minerva, ae, f., the Roman Goddess of wisdom.
mīnistrō, āvi, ātum, āre, to afford.
mīnōv, ātus, āre, to put forth, project.
mīnōv, ātus, to wonder at, be amazed at, admire.
mītis, ĕ, adj., mild.
mītō, mītē, mīssum, ēre, to send.
mītōs, merēly, now, lately.
mōenia, iām, n., walls.
mōles, iā, f., mass (of water).
mōliōr, ātus, ēre, to make, evert, one's self in, build.
mōllis, ĕ, adj., gentle, tender.
mōnīle, iā, m., a jewel.
mōns, tis, m., a mountain
mōra, ae, f., a delay.
mortuos, adj., dying.
mortifer, adj., death-bearing.
mōs, mōris, m., habit, character, custom, morals.
Mosella, ae, m. and f., a river of Belgium.
Moselle.
mōtus, P. adj., disturbed.
mōtus, mōs, m., motion.
mox, adv., then, soon.
mūlceō, st, sum, ere, to lessen (anxiety).
Mūlceber, eris, m., fire.
mūlēus, i, m., the red mullet.
mūlēsus, i, m., the red mullet.
mūlāsus, i, m., numerous, large.
mūlus, adj., much, many, comp. Plūs, pluris.
sup. plurimum, very much.
mūnicēps, i, is, m., a citizen.
mūnus, eris, m., exhibition, spectacle, reward.
mūnus, i, m., a wall.
Mūsa, ae, f., a muse, poem, verse.
mūscus, i, m., moss.
mustēla, ae, f., a fish; perhaps lamprey or eelpout.
mūtūrus, adj., mutual.
Mūlēsēnum, adj., Mylasian.
Naius, rius, f., a water-nymph, Naiad.

Nam, conj., for.

Namque, conj., for indeed, for truly.

Natus, nati, nati, natis, P. adj., swimming, P. rating.

Natare, rae, m., a swimming.

Nato, ari, atum, arie, te swimming.

Natura, ae, f., nature.

Naturālis, e, adj., natural.

Natus, tus, t, m., a son.

Nauvāchiae, ae, f., a navel sea-fight.

Nauta, ae, m., a sailor.

Nautālis, e, adj., sailor-like.

Nauticus, adj., sailor.

Nāva, ae, m., a tributary of the Rhine.

Naviger, adj., navigable.

Naviga, ae, m., v., sails.

Ne, conj., lest.

Nebulosus, adj., misty, foggy.

Nece, conj., v., receive.

Nece, conj., v., receive.

Nemesis, ae, m., a river in Belgic Gaul, now the Nime.

Nemesis, is, f., the goddess of justice.

Nemōvōsus, adj., woody, shady.
neō, ēō, ētum, ēre, to weave.
neō, adv., nov.
Nepheleia, sōs. f., the daughter of Nephele, Nelle.
nepōs, ōs, m. and f., a spendthrift, prodigal, descendent.
neque, adv. and conj., not, and not, neque – neque, neither – nov, neodum, not yet.
Nēreus, es, m., the sea.
nētē, ēs, f., the highest note.
nēter, adj., neither.
Nīcer, crē, m., the river Necho.
vōdor, ōs, m., smell, Juno.
vōdu, s, m., home.
vōhil, m., indeed., nothing.
Nāliacia, adj., of the Nile.
vōmimum, adv., too.
mitēns, entēs, P. adj., shining, illustrious, beautiful.
mitēs, ēre, to be beautiful
mitēs, sōs, m., beauty, splendor.
vōbilis, e, adj., renowned, famous, excellent.
noceō, cut, cētum, ēre, to hurt, injure.
nōctua, ae, f., an owl.
νōdōsus, adj., knotty.
Nοrmagna, i, m., a city of the Treveri, now Neumagen.
Nōmen, inēs, m., a name.
niōn, adv. not.
noścō, niōn, nótem, ere, to know.
hostēr, stra, strum, pron. possess, our.
notō, avī, átum, āre, to mark.
novālis, nī, f., meadow land, unploughed land,
novus, adj. new.
vidō, avī, átum, āre, to expose to view,
to make visible.
nullus, adj. not any, no.
númerō, núm, m., divine, majesty, divinity.
númerō, avī, átum, āre, to count.
númerosus, adj. numerous.
númerus, nūm, m., number.
vene, adv. now, at present.
úper, adv. lately, recently.
unquam, adv. never.
mitō, avī, átum, āre, to recede, shake.
mītrīnus, incis, nī, a nurse.
ymphā, ae, f., a nymph, water.

ob, prep, acc. because of, by reason of.
oblectatio, onis, f., a delight.
obliquō, avī, átum, āre, to turn in oblique directions.
obliquus, adj. winding, adv. phrase, ni.
oblígāre, incidō, essum, āre, inhabit, haunt, frequent.
obscurus, adj., dark.
obscurum, n., m., obscurity, esp. fish.
ofitus, n., m., vision.
oculato, avī, atum, āre, to hide.
oculatus, P. adj., hidden, concealed.
oculus, n., m., the power of seeing, 58, an eye.
odifer, adj., fragrant.
olidus, adj., rank.
olivum, n., m., oil.
olth, old form for ulla, g. v.
Olympus, n., m., a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly.
onnis, e, adj., all, everything.
opacus, adj., shady.
opinatus, P. adj., fat.
opretus, P. adj., hidden, secret.
opis, opis, f., riches, wealth.
opus, eri, n., work, workmanship, labor.
ōra, ae, f., boundary, edge, coast, bank.
orbi, n., m., orbit.
Cleia, adis, f., a mountain nymph. Tread.
orīgō, irīs, f., descent, origin.
orō, avī, atum, āre, to beg, beseech.
orī, oris, n., the mouth.
ōsculum, n., m., a kiss.
ostento, avī, atum, āre, to show, exhibit.
ōstium, in, m., mouth (of a river)
ōtium, etc., m., leisure, inactivity.
ōviparous, adj., oviparous.

praene, adv., almost, nearly.
praenuncus, adj., rustic.
pāgus, i. m., country.
palam, adv., openly.
palus, itis, m., vine.
palus, i. m., the palm (of the hand.)
panicus, i. m., a vine-leaf.
pandō, pandi, passum, ire, to go, run, old.
explains, describes, panditur, is transportant.
pandus, adj., bent, curved.
panēs, um, acc. ās, m., gods in the woods and
fields resembling Pan.
pangaea, ōrum, n., a mountain of Thrace.
pantō, ēs, f., Panthé, a sea-nymph.
pār, pars, adj., equal.
pārentia, entis, m., a parent.
pars, i. p., partium, ere, to occasion, produce.
parma, ae, f., the value in a pair of bellows.
pars, partis, f., a part.
parsus, adj., small, comp. minor, ns., less,
sup. minimus.
pater, in, ere, to be exposed, manifest.
Later, tris, m., a father; plur. patrēs, senators.
Satio, passus, t., to permit, allow, support, under.

Patrua, ae, f. (se. terra), fatherland, native country.
Patruus, adj., native, paternal.
Patulus, adj., open.
Paeo, pāvi, ere, to be terrified at.
Pectus, oris, m., the breast.
Pecus, uddis, f., an animal, beast, one of a herd.
Pelagius, i, n., the sea.
Pellō, pepūti, pulsum, ere, push, drive back, remind, strike (the chords), overcome.
Pelōrus, i, m., a promontory on the north-east coast of Sicily.
Pendeō, pependi, ēre, overhang, project.
Penetrale, ius, n., the interior, secret.
Penetrālis, e, adj., innermost.
Peplum, i, n., a splendid upper garment.
Per, prep. w. acc. through the midst of, along, throughout.
Perca, ae, f., a perch, a kind of fish.
Percurro, percucurri, cursum, ere, to pass over, run along.
Perdō, dide, ditum, ēre, to lose.
Perducō, vi, etum, ere, to spread over.
Perennis, e, adj., neverfailing, perpetual, everlasting.
perfundó, fundi, funsum, ere, to flood, overflow.

pergō, percussi, percussum, ere, to proceed.

periculum, i, n., danger, peril.

permo, emi, emptum, ere, to destroy.

pēstinō, putum, ere, to smear all over.

permiscēō, sens, stum, ere, to mingle together

... with, intermingle.

perpetuus, adj., continual, perpetual.

persequor, cutus, i, to set forth.

perspicus, adj., clear.

perstringō, nā, etum, ere, to speak but

little about.

per, pedes, m., the foot, base.

petō, ēvi, etum, ere, to beg, seek.

petulāns, antis, adj., peevish, fastidious.

Pharain, adj., of Phaain. Egyptian.

Pharos, i, j., the light house at Phaain.

phaselus, ē, m., a light vessel.

Philō, onis, m., a celebrated architect in Athens.

Phoebus, ī, m., the sun [Gr. Apollo, the god of light.]

Phrygus, adj., Phrygian.

pictus, P. adj., painted.

Pieris, idis, i., a Muse.

piger, adj., sluggish, slow.

pīlum, i, m., a dike.
pingō, pingē, pictum, ere, to adorn, decorate.
pinguescō, ere, to become fat.
pinguis, e, adj., rich, fertile.
piscina, ae, f., a pond for bathing or swimming.
piscis, is, m., a fish.
placidus, adj., peaceful, quiet, gentle.
plaga, ae, f., net, snare.
plaudō, st, sum, ere, to strike.
plausus, us, m., a clapping sound.
pletē or pletēs, is, f., the common people.
pollē, ere, to be esteemed, powerful.
pollex, icis, m., the thumb.
pompa, ae, f., procession, display, panorama.
Pompēianus, adj., Pompeian, of Pompey.
pondus, eris, m., weight.
pōnō, posuit, portum, ere, to build.
pontus, t, m., the sea.
popina, ae, f., a cook-shop, eating house.
populatrix, icis, f., she that destroys.
populus, us, m., the people.
pōrtus, us, m., a harbor.
pōsum, potui, posse, to be able.
pōst, prep. w. acc., after.
pōst- habeō, us, ilium, ere, to esteem less.
pōstquam, conj., after, as soon as.
potens, entis, P. adj., powerful.
potio, itus, ītis, m. gen. and abl. to
get possession of, to acquire.
potis, adj., indecl. able.
potus, ītus, m., a drink.
praeberi, īri, ītum, īre, to afford.
praecellō, ēre, to surpass, excel.
praeceptus, adj., headlong, swift.
praecōnium, īi, n., a celebrating, laudation.
praeda, ae, f., booty, game.
praedium, ītum, ī, m., a manor.
praedō, ēonis, m., a plunderer.
prefectura, ae, f., prefecture, governorship.
praelabor, īpāsus, ī, to glide, flow onwards.
praemium, ītum, n., reward, recompense.
praenomen, īnis, m., praenomen, the
first name.
pæringius, ī, adj., very fat.
preasidium, ītum, n., aid, protection.
presaingius, ī, adj., distinguished before others.
preamptō, āri, ātum, āre, to examine.
preatēnēr, adj., very tender.
preatīrē, īri, ītum, īre, to pass by, go by.
preatēxō, āri, ātum, īre, to edge, fringe, border.
preatextātus, adj., wearing the loga
praetexta.
praetorium, n., a splendid country seat.
pratum, n., a meadow, meadow-grass.
prenó, essi, essum, ere, to press, impress.
prensó, ave, atum, are, to catch.
primorii, e, adj., first.
primum, adv., first.
primus, adj., the first, chief.
pro, prep. w. abl., for the sake of.
probrum, i, m., peer, jest.
procer, eris, m., a leader.
procul, adv., afar off, in the distance.
procurró, cucurri, currum, ere, rush forward, advance, to put out, extend, project.
prodigus, adj., great, stout.
prodó, didi, ditum, ere, to reveal, disclose.
proeclum, i, n., a battle, combat.
profligatus, P. adj., wretched, miserable.
profundum, i, n., a depth.
prohibeo, ui, itum, ire, to hinder, prevent.
Prómea, ae, f., the river Prüm, a tributary of the Saar.
próinus, adj., inclined forward.
prope, adv., almost.
propello, pulti, pulsim, ere, to push before one’s self.
prospéro, avó, atum, are, to hasten.
propinctus, P., adj., combed forward, hanging down.
proprium, ī, n., a possession.
proprius, adj., one’s own.
prōra, ae, f., the prow.
prospectō, āre, ātum, āris, to impend over, threaten.
protervia, ae, f., wantonness, imprudence,
prōvēt, adī, according as.
PTolemais, idōs, f., PTolemaean.
pūbens, entis, adj., flourishing, exuberant.
pūbertas, ātis, f., youth.
pūber, is, ī, a youth.
puella, ae, f., a girl, a young woman.
puer, erī, m., a boy.
puerilis, ē, adj., boyish, childish.
pūgna, ae, f., contest.
pulcher, adj., beautiful.
pulso, āvi, ātum, āre, to strike.
pulsus, ūs, m., striking, blow, pushing.
punctum, ī, n., a small spot.
punicus, adj., red.
puppis, ae, f., the stern.
purpurea, ae, f., purple.
purpureus, adj., shining, bright, beautiful, dark.
pūrus, adj., pure, clean, undefiled.
pūto, āvi, ātum, āre, to consider, think.
pyramis, idis, f., a pyramid.
Pyrene, īs, ī, the Pyrenees.

quō, adv., where, in which place.
quærō, sēvi, sētām, ēre, to seek, look for.
quālis, e, pron. adj., rel. such as.
quām, adv., how, than, quam primum
(sc. potest), as soon as possible.
quāmquam, conj., although.
quānvis, conj., although.
quāntus, adv., as much as.
quē, conj., enclitic, and.
quērulus, adj., complaining.
qui, quae, quod, pron. rel. who; interroq.,
whatso, what.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, pron. indef.
some, certain one.
quētus, P. adj., quiet, peaceful.
quīn, conj., but, indeed; quīn ētiam, nay,
even, nay more.
Quintiliānus, īn., Quintilian, the rhetor-
ician.
quippe, conj., so as much as, for.
guis, quae, quid, pron. interroq., who?
which, what! As adj., what! why!
quis, quid, pron. indefin., adj., any; subl.
anyone.
quiesque, quaeque, quodque, pron. indefin.,
each one.
quod, conj., in that, because; w. st., but.
quondam, adv., once, formerly, sometimes
quoque, conj., also, too.
quotiens, adv., as often as.

R.
rabies, f., no. gen., madness.
rāmus, i, m., a branch, tough.
rāna, ae, f., a frog.
rapidus, adj., rapid, swift, quick.
rapiña, ae, f., booty.
raptō, āvi, ātum, āre, to seize.
ratis, is, f., a boat.
rerum, ius, m., winding.
reddō, didi, ditum, ere, to give back,
reflect, cause to appear, to exhale.
redo, it, ātum, āre, to return.
redigō, ēgi, sclem, āre, to turn back, to
make in return.
refertō, rettulī, lātūm, fene, to carry or
bring back, report, bring the news of,
to give in return.
reflexus, ōs, m., a bending back.
refluse, adj., refluent, flowing back.
repose, fūi, fūtum, ēre, to refresh.
refugio, fūgi, ēre, to recede, run back.
regō, xī, xītum, ēre, to rule, govern.
remĭx, pedis, adj., var-footed.
remulcium, ī, n., a low-roped.
remus, ī, m., an oar.
resor, ratus, ēre, to imagine.
reparō, āvi, ātum, ēre, to reflect.
repeto, āvi, ātum, ēre, to return to.
res, res, f., the State, condition.
reservō, āvi, ātum, ēre, to disclose, reveal.
resonō, āvi, āre, ēre, to resound.
respondō, ēvi, sum, ēre, to respond.
retē, ī, n., a net.
retexō, xūi, xītum, ēre, to tell about.
retineō, ōvi, ētum, ēre, to retain, preserve.
rex, n., m., a defendant.
rex, rēgis, m., a king.
reverentia, ae, f., reverence.
rhēdo, ōnis, m., a kind of fish without bones.
Rhēmus, ī, m., the Rhine.
Rhodanus, ī, m., the Rhone.
Rhodope, īs, f., a mountain Thrace, a part of Haemus.
ruitus, us, m., a mouth.
rivi, a, i, n., watered, well watered.
riparia, ae, f., the bank, shore.
risus, us, m., an object of laughter.
rivos, i, m., a stream, brook.
Roma, ae, f., Rome.
rostrum, i, n., a beak, the curved end of a ship's prow.
rotulus, us, m., a turning or whirligig round.
roto, āve, ātum, āre, to whirl, roll.
rubic, adj., red.
rudis, e, adj., rude, unskilled.
rūmor, ōris, m., murmure.
rūtis, nī, ātum, āre, to rush down.
ruptus, iō, f., a cliff, rock.
sensus, adv. again.
rus, rūrīs, n., the country.
rutilō, āve, ātum, āre, to be reddish.
rutilus, adj., red, rosy, bright.
S.
sacer, adj., sacred.
sacris, ariē, ātum, āre, to hold sacred.
saepe, adv., often.
saeta, ae, f., bristle.
sauurus, adj., furious, savage.
salar, ansis, m., a trout.
salmō, ōnis, m., a salmon.
Salmona, ae, f., a tributary of the Moselle.
salutifer, adj., health-bringing.
salveō, ēre, to salute, imp. salve, hail!
sanguis, īnis, m., blood.
Santonicus, adj., Santonian.
Sarāvus, ī, m., the river Saar.
sariō, ōnis, m., a salmon trout.
satis, adv., enough, sufficiently.
Satyrus, ī, m., a Satyr.
Sauromates, um, m., the Sarmatians, a Slavic people, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don.
saxum, ĕ, m., a rock.
scena, ae, f., appearance.
scopulōsus, adj., rocky.
scopulus, ī, m., a cliff, rock.
scrutator, ōris, m., an examiner, investigator.
scrūtōr, ēre, ētus, ēre, to examine.
secō, cui, clum, ēre, to divide, intersect.
secreτum, ē, n., a secret.
secreτus, P. adj. secret, deprived of, without.
sectator, ori, m., follower, one who practises.
secundus, adj., the second, favorable.
secūris, is, f., an axe.
securus, adj., secure.
sed, conj., But, yet.
sedes, ns. f., a seat.
segmentum, n., n., segment.
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simulacrum, i, n., image, likeness
simulāmen, inis, n., imitation, image.
nūe, prep. abl., without
suícula, ae, a, adj., num, distr., single.
sū, suī, suum, ere, to permit.
sūvīsus, adj., sinuous, winding.
sūvis, us, m., a hollow, curve, depressed sur-
face, bay, gulf, fold (of toga.)
sitēns, entis, P. adj., thirsty, dry, parched.
Smyrna, ae, f., a city of Ionia.
sōl, sōlis, m., the sun.
sōlācium, in, n., comfort.
sōlō, itus, eīre, to be accustomed.
sōlītus, adj., firm, solid.
sōlītus, P. adj., accustomed.
sōllicitō, āvī, āvō, āēre, to solicit, attract.
sōlum, ā, āe, the floor, country, region.
sōlum, adv., alone.
sōlus, adj., only, alone.
sōlō, sōlō, sōlītum, ēre, to set free, undo, efface.
sōnāns, antiā, P. adj., sounding, resounding.
sōnōrus, adj., resounding.
sōnōr, ōrē, f., a sister.
sōra, sēs, f., a lot.
sōtio, itūs, āre, to obtain by lot.
sōparsus, P. adj., extended, wet.
spatio, ātus, ārē, to go, proceed.
spatium, ī, n., a space.
species, ēs, f., sight, view, kind, species.
spectāculum, ī, n., spectacle
spectātus, P. adj., respected, honored.
spectō, āvī, ātum, ārē, to see, observe, watch.
speculātiō, ēnis f., a speculation.
speculum, ī, n., a mirror.
spernō, spernī, sperītum, ēre, to despise.
spēna, ae, f., prickle, spine.
spūrītus, īs, breeze, life.
spūrō, āvī, ātum, ārē, to rage, roar, breathe.
spūna, ae, f., foam.
squālēō, āvī, ārē, to be rough.
squāmens, adj., scaly.
squāniger, adj., scaly.
squānōsus, adj., scaly
stagnum, ī, n., waters, swamp, pool.
stellātus, P. adj., starred, starry.
strēnūs, strāvī, strātum, ēre, to cover.
strīps, pie, f., race.
sto, stetē, statum, ārē, to stand.
stolidus, adj., rough, rude, foolish.
stūdeō, ēs, ēre, to lust, wish, beg.
stringō, inxi, ētum, ēre, to touch.
studium, ī, n., desire, pursuit.
sub. pref. abl. beneath, below, in, at; acc. under, beneath.
subject, i, ii. et, ire, to enter, appear.
subjectum, i. n., a lower place.
subjectus, adj. below, beneath.
subbute, i. n., the air.
subitius, e., adj., lofty, high, distinguished.
substulti, x., et, etum, etsi, to build. beneath.
substalis, x., n., the woof.
subter, adv., beneath; pref. acc. beneath, under.
subtilis, e, adj., slender, free.
subveno, versus, vectum, etsi, to bring.
succedo, cessi, cessum, etsi, to advance.
sudor, x., n., perspiration, sweat.
sudus, adj., bright, cloudless.
sutura, n., nom., gen. i. 
reference, of himself, of herself, of itself.
sulco, av, atum, are, to furrow.
sulphureus, adj., sulphurous.
sur, fui, esse, to be.
sum, sum, sumptum, ere, to take.
super, adv., above; pref. acc. above, over, on the top of.
superius, adv., above.
superius, adj., upper.
supercus, adj., comp. superius, sup. summus.
and supreme, that is above, higher, summit, highest, summit, last, surface.
supplies, to, it, turn, are, to furnish.
Sura, at, a, a river in Germany, now the Saar.
surge, sursum, succursum, are, to rise.
suspendo, de, sum, are, to suspend, hang up.
suscipio, prn. possess, 3rd. person, his, her, its, their.
Syracosius, adj., Syracusan.

Tabernae, arum, f., a town Bingen and Treves.
Belgium.
tactum, adv., silently.
tactus, p. adj., silent, quiet.
talis, e. adj., such, of such a kind.
tam, adv., so.
tamen, adv., however, yet.
tandum, adv., at length, at last, finally.
tantum, adv., only, alone.
tantus, adj., so great.
Tarbellicus, adj., Tarbellian.
Tarnis, is, m., a tributary of the Garonne, now the Tarn.
taurus, adj., taurine.
tectonicus, adj., architectural.
tectorius, adj., of a roof.
tectum, i, n., a ceiling, roof-house.
 tegō, stūm, ere, to cover, hide.
telēa, ae, f., the warp.
telēus, stīus, f., the land.
telēum, i, n., a weapon.
temperō, āvī, stūm, ēre, to temper, soften.
tempulum, i, n., a temple.
tempestus, oris, m., time.
tendō, tetendē, tensusum, ēre, to extend.
tēnēō, tennē, tensusum, ēre, to hold, have possession of, occupy, rule.
tennīs, e, adj., little, insignificant, thin, fine.
terēs, etēs, adj., smooth.
terō, trivī, tūstum, ēre, to visit.
tergum, i, n., the surface, back.
tergus, oris, m., v. turgum.
ternī, adj., num. distrib. three.
terra, ae, f., land, country.
terreno, stūm, ēre, to frighten.
Tethys, yos, f., the sea.
testūdō, visis, f., a vault, an arch.
tēvō, xui, xtūm, ēre, to weave, make, produce.
thēatrum, i, m., a theatre.
Thrācicus, adj., Thracean.
Thybris, us, m., the Tiber River.
timeō, stūm, ēre, to fear.
tinca, ae, f., a small fish, the tench.
titulus, ी, m., a title.
torpidus, adj. bidden.
torqueo, tosī, tortum, ēre, to roll, whirl, bend.
tot, adj. num., indecl., so many.
totus, adj. entire, whole.
tractus, ी, m., course, distance.
trahō, ēre, ēre, to draw, lead, prolong.
tranquillus, adj. tranquil, quiet.
transīo, ēre, ēre, ēre, to go over, cross over, pass by.
tremo, ēre, ēre, to tremble, tremble at, quiver, quake.
tremor, ōris, m., quivering.
trepido, ēre, ēre, ēre, to throb, jerk.
trepida, adj. hurrying, rushing, turbulent, alarming.

tribunāl, ālii, m., tribunal, judgment seat.
trīdens, entis, m., a trident.
tribōrium, ēre, m., three hours.
trīēmis, āe, f., a trireme; a vessel with three banks of oars.
triumphus, ās, m., a triumph, victory, triumphal procession.
trēs, ēre, ēre, ēre, thine, you.
tresor, trātus, ēre, to see, look upon, glance.
tums, adv. demons, then.
tumultus, ēre, m., a tumult.
tume, adv. demons, then.
tumba, ae, f., a crowd.
tungeō, ase, gere, to swell out.
turris, ae, f., a tower.
tūtelus, ae, f., a guardian, keeper.
tūnus, pron. possess, your.

ubi, adv. where, when.
ūnus, adj., wet.
ūllus, gen. ūllīus, adj., any.
ūltima, ënum, n, the farthest limits, the utmost.
ūnus, adj., most, dump, wet.
ūnus, ae, f., the wave, sea.
unde, adv. from which, place, whence.
undique, adv. on all sides, everywhere.
undīquīs, adj, waving, waving with waves.
ūnus, adj., num. alone, only.
ūnus, unbus, f., a city.
ungeo, mansuere, etc., to impel, push, forward.
úsque, adv. continuously, constantly, as far as.
ūsum, ësum, ëtum, ëre, to enjoy.
ūsus, ës, ëm, ëse, enjoyment.
út, adv. rel. of manner, as; conj., so that
uterque, utraque, utrumque, præ, each, both
plerumque, adv., on both sides, on each side
ueo, ae, f., a grave.

vadium, i, n., a shallow stream
vagor, atus, ani, to go to and fro, to spread abroad.
vaguus, adj., irregular, wandering, wandering
vapor, oris, m., smoke.
vaporifer, adj., vaporous.
varius, adj., various, manifold
vates, is, m., a poet.
ve, conj., euclitic, or.
vel, conj., or.
velut, adv., just as if, as though.
vena, ae, f., genius, strength.
venia, as, f., pardon, forgiveness.
venio, veni, venium, ire, to come.
venter, tris, m., the belly.
ventus, i, m., wind, breeze.
Venus, emus, f., Venus, the goddess of love.
verber, erus, m., a stroke, blow.
verbun, i, n., a word.
veror, ilus, eri, to fear.
verum, adv., in truth.
verro, verri, versusum, ere, to drag along.
vertex, ics, m., a point, summit.
vērum, adv., but, yet.
vērum, i, n., the true.
vērus, adj., true.
Vesēvus, i, m., Vesuvius, a volcano in Campania.
vēstigium, i, n., trace, footprint, track.
vēstit, iūtūm, ēre, to clothe.
vēstitus, us, f., a garment.
vētō, iūtūm, ēre, not to permit, to prevent.
vētūs, erēs, adj., old, ancient.
vexō, aūtātūm, ēre, to harass, disturb, vex.
via, ae, f., current, way.
vītātus, ōris, m., a traveller.
vibrō, aūtātūm, ēre, to vibrate, tremble, wave.
vītātus, adj., neighbouring, near.
videō, videō, vīsum, ēre, to see, observe; fāce, to seem.
vēgēscō, quē, ēre, to begin to thrive.
vigōr, ōris, m., vigor.
villa, ae, f., a villa, country house.
vincō, vincō, vincūm, ēre, to conquer, overcome.
vinculum, i, n., a tether, bond, rope.
Vīcium, i, n., Brüggen, a city in Germany.
vindēnsa, ae, f., vine.
vindicō, āvō, atūm, ēre, to claim, appropriate.
vīcētūm, i, n., a vineyard.
vīr, ī, gen. plur. vīrōrum, m., a man, hero.
virēus, e, viris, P. adj. green.
virēo, mē, ēre, to be green.
virga, ae, f., a rod.
virguncula, ae, f., a little girl.
viridis, e, adj. green.
viridō, āre, to grow green, be green.
virītīm, adv., separately, one by one.
vīs, vis, f., power.
vīscus, eus, m., flesh.
vīsus, ĕs, m., sight, vision, gaze, view.
vīta, ae, f., life.
vīteus, adj. virīng.
vītis, is, f., a vine.
vītreus, adj. transparent, clear, beautiful.
Vīviscus, adj. Viviscian.
vīvus, adj. living: aqua vīva, running.
vīx, adv., with difficulty, scarcely.
vocō, āre, ātum, aie, to call, summon.
vōlō, voluī, velle, to be about to.
volumiī, ii, f., a bird
volumen, inīn, m., a book.
volvō, voluī, voltūm, ēre, to roll together, roll, flow.
vox, vocīs, f., a voice, call.
vulgus, ēs, m., the common people.
vulnus, ēris, m., a wound.