

90. **abest** - he's wandered away from Bacchus. We find out why in the next clause. Note the present participle. What is the case and reason for the two ablatives? Ask yourself what they tell you about what.
91. **cepere** – this is the archaic perfect. Why? No verb that starts **cep(i)o**, is there? Thus, it is no infinitive. Same for **duxere** in 92. Note **Phryges** modifies **ruricolae**, which is masculine. Note also **vinctum** is from **vincio**, not **vinco**.
93. **orgia** are religious rites, but you should ask how the word gave us the English orgy. Note that **cum . . . Eumolpo** connects with **cui**; the two men were both initiated by Orpheus into Bacchus' cult.
94. **qui simul** equals **simal ac ille** – *as soon as he* – the connecting relative is really common and here refers to Midas.
95. **festum egit** – the adjective is a substantive here and the verb is from **ago**, which if you haven't learned you should.
96. Clearly Midas knows how to throw a party.
97. **sublime** - modifies **agmen** because both are neuter. Review. **coegerat** is clearly pluperfect. 1st principal part is **cogo**, which is a compound of **cum** and **ago**. Ask.
99. **rex** is Midas and **iuveni . . . alumno** is Bacchus.
100. **Huic** is Midas. Why dative? It's an indirect object with **fecit arbitrium** meaning here *gave a choice*. Both **gratum** and **inutile** modify **arbitrium**, which is qualified/limited by **optandi muneris**. You could even argue that **huic** is a dative of agent by attraction, but I.O. is better.
101. **gaudens** clearly modifies **deus**, but what is **altore receptor**? Abl. abs, is an easy answer, but make the phrase go with **gaudens**. Get it?
102. **Ille** is Midas. Note the tense of **usurus** and remember what case this verb takes. After **effice** there is an **ut** left out that goes with the verb **vertatur** in 103. Note that the **quicquid** clause modifies the understood subject of that verb. Note **quicquid** should be **quidquid**, but is changed for euphony. **contigero** has to be what tense? Only one correct answer. Why?
104. **optatis** – the perfect passive participle is used as a substantive and takes its case from the verb it depends upon. Note the tense of **nocitura**. Also **munera solvit** is an idiom. Look up **solvo** in a good dictionary.
105. **peti(vi)sset** - the subjunctive is used because the reason in the clause is not definite, but assumed by the narrator.



Silenus - Charles Andre van Loo



Midas & Silenus - Johann Wilhelm Baur, Edition 1659

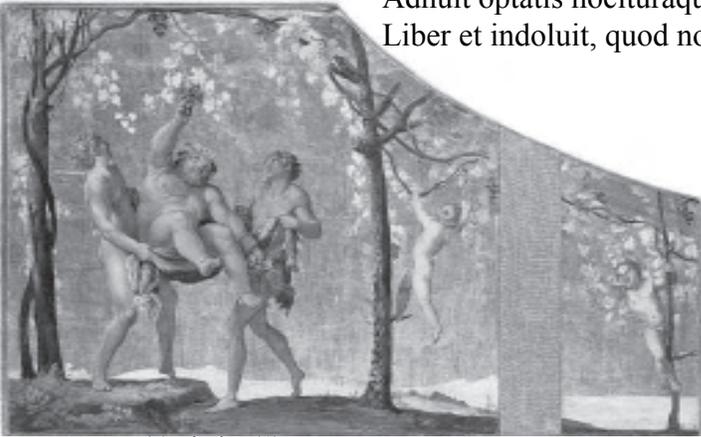


Midas & Silenus - Virgil Solis, Edition 1581

created by Donald Connor

Midas

At Silenus abest: titubantem annisque meroque 90
 ruricolae cepere Phryges vinctumque coronis
 ad regem duxere Midan, cui Thracius Orpheus
 orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.
 Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum,
 hospitis adventu festum genialiter egit 95
 per bis quinque dies et iunctas ordine noctes,
 et iam stellarum sublime coegerat agmen
 Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cum laetus in agros
 rex venit et iuveni Silenum reddit alumno.
 Huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit 100
 muneris arbitrium gaudens altore recepto.
 Ille male usurus donis ait “Effice, quicquid
 corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum.”
 Adnuit optatis nocituraque munera solvit
 Liber et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset. 105



Midas - Annibale Carracci, 1597

90. titubo (1) - **stagger**
 merus, a, um - **pure, undiluted**; as neut. substantive,
pure wine*
 91. ruricola, ae (m.) - **country-dweller**
 Phryges, um (m.) - **Phrygians** (people just east of Troy
 in Asia Minor); can also be used as adjective.
 vincio, vincere, vinxi, vinctus - **tie, bind***
 corona, ae - **wreath, garland***
 92. Thracius, a, um - **of Thrace**
 93. orgia, orum (n.) - **orgies, Bacchic rites**
 trado, tradere, tradidi, traditus - **hand over** (Eng. trade,
 tradition)
 Cecropius, a, um - **Athenian** (after Cecrops, founder of
 Athens)
 94. simul (conj.) - **as soon as*** (usually with some form of
 “and”)
 agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi, agnotum - **recognize***
 sacra, orum (n.) - **sacred rites**
 95. hospes, hospitis (m.) - **guest, stranger; host***
 adventus, us (m.) - **arrival***
 genialiter (adv.) - **joyously**
 96. bis (adv.) - **twice***
 iungo, iungere, iunxi, iunctus - **join***
 ordo, ordinis (f.) - **row, rank, order**
 97. stella, ae - **star***
 sublimis, e - **high, aloft**

97. cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus - **collect, compel** (Eng.
 cogent) (con/ago)
 agmen, agminis (n.) - **column** (of soldiers on march)
 98. Lucifer, Luciferis (m.) - **morning star**
 undecimus, a, um - **eleventh**
 Lydus, a, um - **Lydian**
 99. iuvenis, e (adj.) - **young** (normally a substantive)
 alumnus, i - **foster child**
 100. opto (1) - **choose*** (Eng. opt, option)
 gratus, a, um - **welcome, pleasing, agreeable***
 inutilis, e - **useless**
 101. munus, muneris (n.) - **gift, favor, tribute; duty, work***
 arbitrium, i - **choice**
 altor, altoris (m.) - **foster father**
 102. utor, uti, usus (with abl.) - **use***
 donum, i - **gift***
 efficio, efficere, effeci, effectus - **make, bring about*** (Eng.
 efficient, effect)
 103. contingo, contingere, contigi, contactus - **touch*** (Eng.
 contingent, contiguous)
 fulvus, a, um - **tawny yellow***
 verto, vertere, verti, versus - **turn***
 104. adnuo, adnuere, adnui, adnutus - **nod assent to**
 noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitus (with dat.) - **be harmful to,**
harm*
 solvo, solvere, solvi, solutus - **loosen; weaken; destroy;**
break; pay*
 105. indolesco, indolescere, indolui - **grieve**