

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. 1<sup>st</sup> 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*

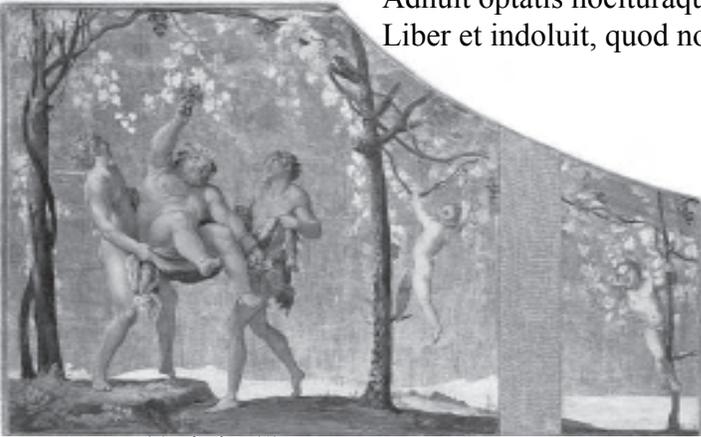


*Midas & Silenus - Virgil Solis, Edition 1581*

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 usus 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**