

106. **laetus** – the same person as in 98. The reason for the joy is different, and you should be ready to explain. **malo** (the substantive) is the same case band reason as **annis** in line 90. **Berecynthus** is a mountain sacred to Cybele, Midas' mother and hence the adjective form (additional **-i-** before the ending) is used to describe Midas.

107. **polliciti fidem** – the substantive participle means *promise* here. Note that **tangendo** is the gerund (it goes with nothing else) and its D.O. is **singula**, a substantive in the neuter plural.

108. **sibi** - note its use with **credens**. Take **non** with **alta**, not with the verb.

109. **aurea** – note the difference between this and a near look-alike, **auro** in line 110. Also **facta est** is from **fiō, fieri, factus**.

114. **putes** – a 1st conjugation verb and therefore subjunctive: *you would think*.

Hesperidas – accusative; daughters of Atlas who lived in the west, tended the tree with golden apples (Atalanta, Judgment of Paris), and are named for where they lived. **dona(vi)sse** is the infinitive in ind. discourse.

115. **videntur** – what does this mean when it has an infinitive?

116. Note **laverat** is indicative to show that he actually did the action, but **posset** in 117 is subjunctive to show the possibility of what is being described – If Danae had seen this gold . . .

118. **spes suas** is the D.O. of **capit**, while **aurea omnia** is the D.O. of **figens**.

119. **gaudenti** looks strange until you recognize the **-nt-** of the participle, remember its declension and get it. **posuere** is that archaic perfect you saw back in 91-92.

120. **nec** – take with **egentes**, which modifies **mensas** and is from **egeō**.

121-123. Note **sive . . . sive** – *whether . . . or if*.

121. **Tum vero** – *then truly*. Meter tells you that **sua . . . dextra** are both ablative.

124. **admoto dente** – either absolute or means.

125. **auctorem muneris** is an unusual metonymy. Be ready to explain how.

126. Do you see a word picture in this line? In the previous line? Note that **videres** is subjunctive and is best taken as a potential subjunctive: *you could/might see*. Note the indirect statement that precedes the verb. Remember that **fusile** is neuter and modifies **aurum**.



Midas & Bacchus - Nicolas Poussin, 1630



Bacchus and Midas - Hendrik de Clerck, 1690



Gold Goin -Kasakhstan

Laetus abit gaudetque malo Berecyntius heros
 pollicitique fidem tangendo singula temptat
 vixque sibi credens, non alta fronde virentem
 ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est;
 tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro; 110
 contigit et glaebam: contactu glaeba potenti
 massa fit; arentis Cereris decerpsit aristas:
 aurea messis erat; demptum tenet arbore pomum:
 Hesperidas donasse putes; si postibus altis
 admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur; 115
 ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
 unda fluens palmis Danaen eludere posset;
 vix spes ipse suas animo capit aurea fingens
 omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuere ministri
 exstructas dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes: 120
 tum vero, sive ille sua Cerealia dextra
 munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigeabant,
 sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,
 lammina fulva dapes admoto dente premebat;
 miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis: 125
 fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.

106. Berecyntius, a, um - **of Mt. Berecyntius; Phrygian**

(where Mt. B. is)

heros, herois (m.) - **hero***

107. pollicitum, i - **promise**

fides, fidei (f.) - **loyalty, trust, belief, faith***

singuli, ae, a (pl. adj.) - **one after another**

tempto (1) - **test, try***

108. frons, frondis (f.) - **leaf; foliage** (Eng. fronds)

vireo, virere - **be green**

109. ilex, ilicis (f.) - **oak; holm oak**

detraho, detrahere, detraxi, detractus - **drag down***

virga, ae - **branch, twig**

aureus, a, um - **of gold, golden***

110. tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus - **lift up, raise***

humus, i (f.) - **ground, earth***

pallesco, pallescere, pallui - **grow pale**

111. glaeba, ae - **clod** (of earth)

contactus, us (m.) - noun from contingo (cf. 103)

potens, potentis (adj.) - **powerful***

112. massa, ae - **chunk of ore**

areo, arere - **be dry**

Ceres, Cereris (f.) - **Ceres** (goddess of grain)

decerpo, decerpere, decerpsi, decerptus - **pluck off**

arista, ae - **ear of grain**

113. messis, messis (f.) - **harvest, crop**

demo, demere, dempsi, demptus (de/emo) - **take away;**

pluck off

pomum, i - **apple***

114. Hesperides, um (f.) - **the Hesperides** (guards of golden apples in west)

dono (1) - **give***

postis, postis (f.) - **doorpost***

115. digitus, i - **finger***

radio (1) - **gleam, shine, radiate**

116. liquidus, a, um - **clear***

palma, ae - **palm of the hand**

lavo, lavare, lavi, lotus - **wash***

117. fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluctus - **flow***

eludo, eludere, elusi, elusus - **deceive, elude**

118. fingo, fingere, finxi, fictus - **mold, fashion***

119. mensa, ae - **table; course of a meal*** (served on a portable table)

minister, ministri - **slave, attendant***

120. exstruo, exstruere, exstruxi, exstructus - **heap up**

daps, dapis (f., usually plur.) - **food, meat, feast***

tostus, a, um - **toasted**

frux, frugis - **fruit of the earth, grain***

egeo, egere (with gen.) - **lack***

121. vero (adv.) - **indeed***

sive...sive (123) - **whether ... or if***

Cerealis, e (adj.) - **of Ceres**

rigeo, rigere, rigui - **be stiff, harden**

123. avidus, a, um - **greedy, eager, avid**

convello, convellere, convelli, convulsus - **tear apart, tear to pieces**

124. lammina, ae - **thin layer** (of metal)

admoveo, admoveo, admovi, admotus - **move to, touch***

premo, premere, pressi, pressus - **press, press down***

125. misceo, miscere, miscui, mixtus - **mix, blend***

auctor, auctoris (m.) - **author, creator***

126. fusilis, e - **liquid, molten** (from fundo)

rictus, us (m.) - **jaw***

fluito (1) - **keep flowing** (-to or -ito makes verb iterative)