

127. **–que . . . –que** is the same as **et . . . et**. Note the contrast between the two words and remember **laetus**. Get Ovid's point?

128. The relative clause is the direct object of **odit**.

130. **ab auro** – it is almost as if the gold is personified.

131. Why are his **brachia** called **splendida**? Perhaps the coverings have turned into gold or there is a twinkle, not in his eyes, but on his body.

133. **Miserere** – What form is this? Consider **da** and **eripe**. How can you make it fit in? If you haven't checked out deponent verbs recently, do so now. It's imperative that you do so.

134. Note **mite** is neuter with **numen**. Note **fatentem** modifies an understood **illum** (Midas) which takes an indirect statement of **pecca(vi)sse**, with the acc. subject omitted.

135. **pacti** – the same as **polliciti** in 107. Note the abl. abs. with **fide data**. Note that **solvit** has a base meaning and that is what you need to remember here and in 104; if you compare the two sentences, they seem to demand opposite meanings of **solvo**, but that good dictionary recommended back then should clear it all up for you.

136. **Ne** – negative purpose. Note that **male** goes with **optato**, a participle modifying **auro**.

137. Look at the word order in this line.

138. **per iugum** tells you that this was a mountain river and Midas is supposed to go upstream to the source. What C+R do you choose for **undis**? It's obvious, I hope.

139. **ortus** – another 4th declension noun. Ask about them.

140. **tuum** modifies **caput** in the next line. **plurimus** modifies an understood **amnis**, because Midas is to stick his head and body right in the middle of the river's source.

142. **vis** is an usual word. Check the definitions and note in its declension that we have no genitive or dative singulars that appear in classical Latin. Note the stem change in the plural.

vis	vires
—	virium
—	viribus
vim	vires (viris)
vi	viribus

144. Note the abl. abs. surrounded by the genitives that qualify **semine**.

145. Note the word arrangement in this line and the number of words that we have seen previously.

created by Donald Connor



Silenus comes to Midas - Virgil Solis, Edition 1581



*Bacchus & Midas - Cornelis de Vos, 1585-1651
compare the entrance of Silenus above*

Attonitus novitate mali divesque miserque
effugere optat opes et quae modo voverat, odit.
Copia nulla famem relevat; sitis arida guttur
urit, et invisio meritus torquetur ab auro 130
ad caelumque manus et splendida brachia tollens
"Da veniam, Lенае pater! Peccavimus" inquit,
"sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno!"
Mite deum numen: Bacchus peccasse fatentem
restituit pactique fide data munera solvit; 135
"Ne" ve "male optato manеas circumlitus auro,
vade" ait "ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem
perque iugum nitens labentibus obvius undis
carpe viam, donec venias ad fluminis ortus,
spumigeroque tuum fonti, qua plurimus exit, 140
subde caput corpusque simul, simul elue crimen."
Rex iussae succedit aquae: vis aurea tinxit
flumen et humano de corpore cessit in amnem;
nunc quoque iam veteris percepto semine venae
arva rigent auro madidis pallentia glaebis. 145

127. adtono, adtonere, adtonui, adtonitus - **astonish**
novitas, novitatis (f.) - **novelty, newness**
dives, divitis (adj.) - **rich***
128. ops, opis (f.) - **wealth***
modo (adv.) - **just now***
voveo, vovere, vovi, votus - **wish for***
odi, odisse - **hate*** (defective verb - no first two prin. parts)
129. copia, ae - **supply, plenty, abundance***
fames, famis (f.) - **hunger*** (Eng. famished, famine)
relevo (1) - **relieve**
sitis, sitis (f.) - **thirst***
guttur, gutturi (n.) - **throat***
130. uro, urere, ussi, ustus - **burn***
invisus, a, um - **hated***
meritus, a, um - **through one's own fault, earned, merited**
torqueo, torquere, torsi, tortus - **turn, twist, torture***
131. splendidus, a, um - **shining**
132. venia, ae - **favor, pardon; forgiveness***
Lenaeus, a, um - **of Bacchus**
132. pecco (1) - **act wrongly, err**
133. misereor, misereri, miseritus (with gen.) - **have pity on***
precor (1) - **pray, beg***
speciosus, a, um - **beautiful**
damnum, i - **loss, disaster; curse**
134. mitis, e - **gentle** (Eng. mitigating)
numen, numinis (n.) - **divine power, divine spirit***
fateor, fateri, fassus - **admit, confess***
135. restituo, restituere, restitui, restitutus - **restore**
pactum, i - **agreement, pact**
136. neve (conj.) - **and lest**
circumlitus, a, um - **covered**

137. vado, vadere - **go***
vicinus, a, um - **near, next to***
Sardes, Dardium (f.) - **Sardis** (capital of Lydia)
amnis, amnis (f.) - **river, stream***
138. iugum, i - **yoke; ridge***
nitor, niti, nisus (nixus) - **strive, struggle; advance***
labor, labi, lapsus - **slip, glide, flow***
obvius, a, um - **opposing, opposite to***
139. carpo, carpere, carpsi, carptus - **pluck, take; traverse***
donec (conj.) - **until***
ortus, us (m.) - **rising**
140. spumiger, spumigera, spumigerum - **foaming**
plurimus, a, um - **most, in very great abundance***
141. subdo, subdere, subdidi, subditus - **set under, immerse**
simul (adv.) - **at the same time***
eluo, eluere, elui - **loosen**
crimen, criminis (n.) - **reproach, crime, sin***
142. succedo, succedere, successi, successum - **go up to**
vis, vis - **power, force***; (in pl.) **strength, nature, military forces***
tingo, tingere, tinxi, tinctus - **wet, dampen; stain***
143. cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum - **go***
144. vetus, veteris (adj.) - **old***
percipio, percipere, percepi, perceptus - **catch, receive***
semen, seminis (n.) - **seed**
vena, ae - **vein**
145. arvum, i (usually plur.) - **plowed field***
rigent - cf. 122
madidus, a, um - **wet, damp**
palleo, pallere, plallui - cf. 110
glæbis - cf. 111