

Midās et Vīs Aurea

Dr. Stark

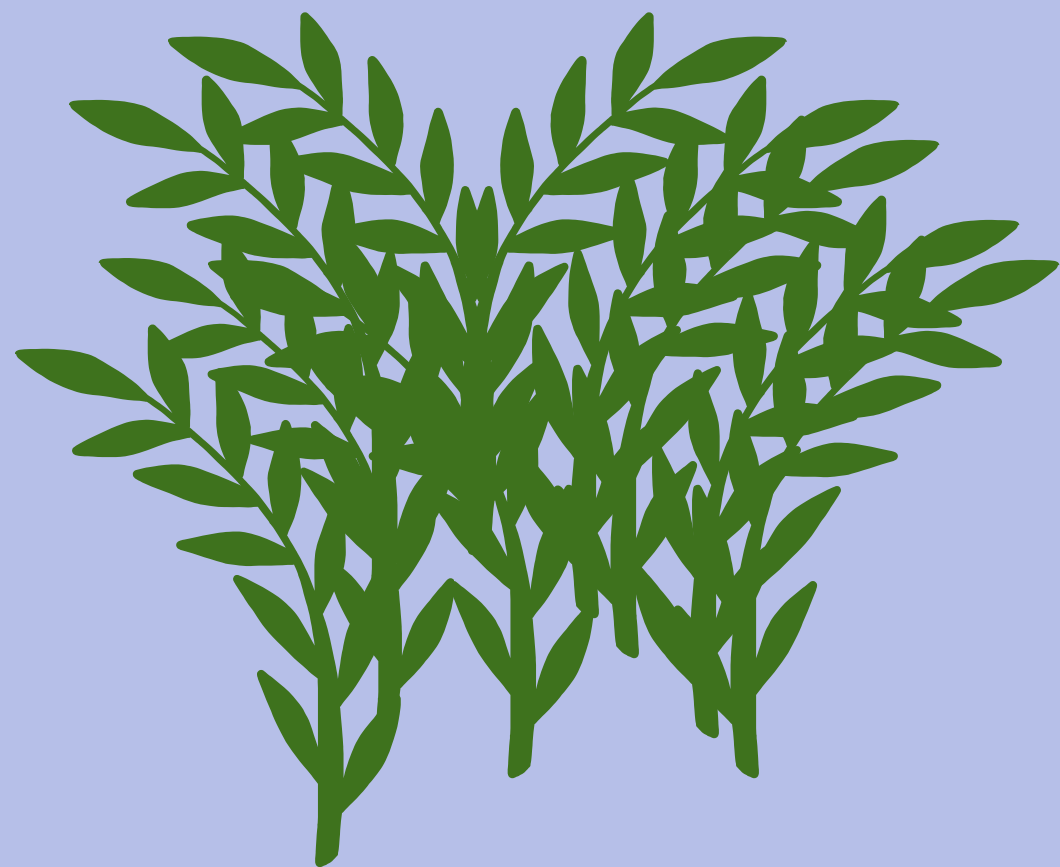
Latin via Ovid



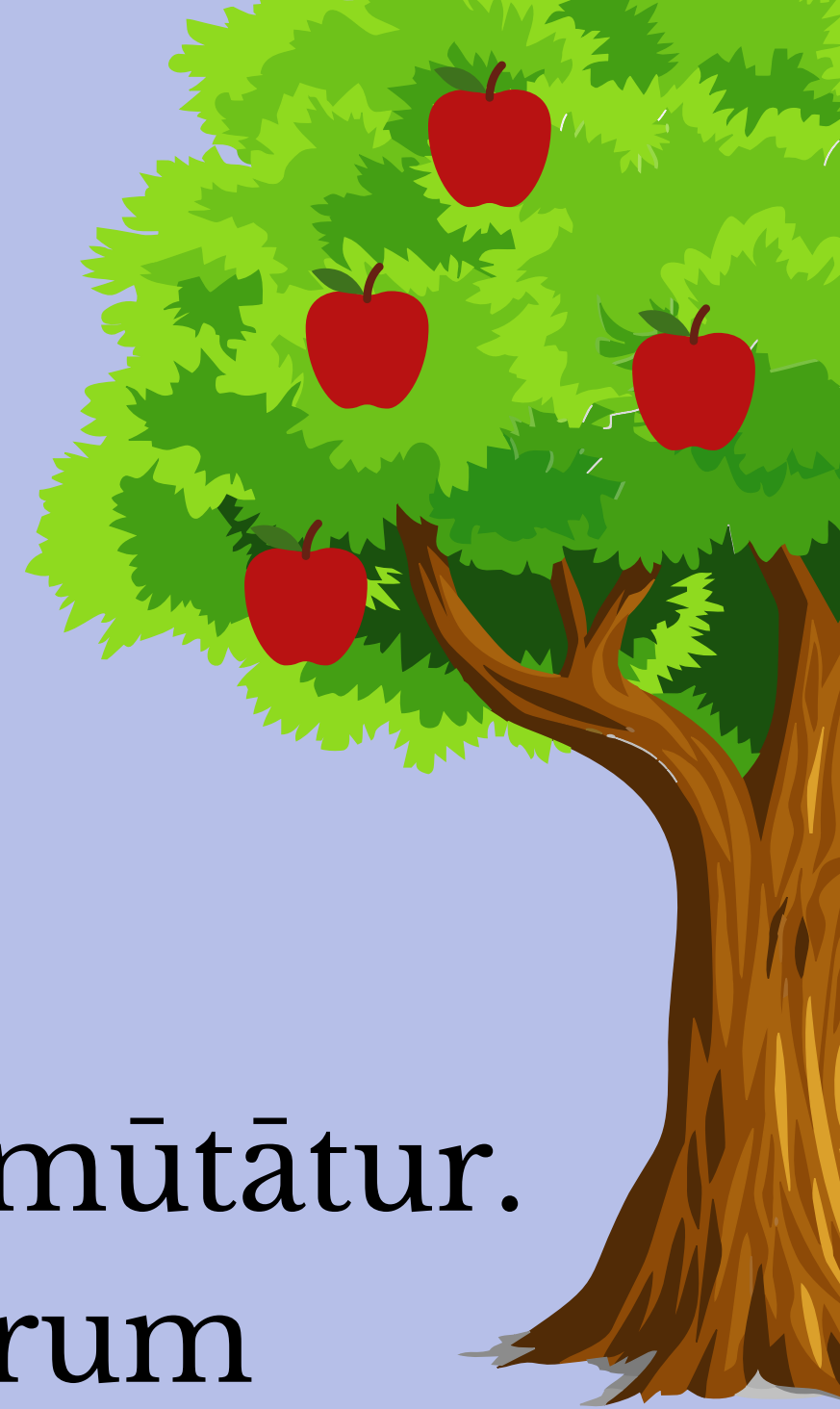
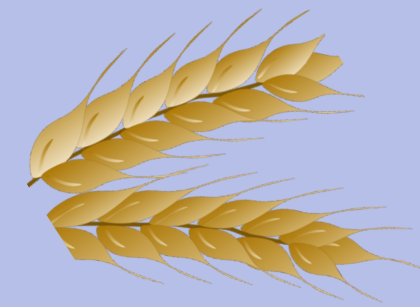
Midās, magnus rēx Phrygiae, magnam sapientiam
nōn habēbat. Quod Midās fuerat benignus deō
Bacchō, Bacchus eī dōnum dedit: "Quicquid
dēsīderās," dīxit deus, "tibi dabō."



Rēx igitur hōc modō rogat: "Quicquid corpore tangam, id in aurum mūtā; quaesō. Hoc ego maximē dēsiderō." Hoc dōnum rēgī deus dedit, sed maestissimus erat quod ille tāle dōnum petīverat.



Rēx autem nōn maestus, sed laetissimus, novum
dōnum cupidē temptat. Ūnam et alteram rem
digitō tangit; vix fortūnae crēdit. Verum est. Ubi
rānum viridem ex arbore carpit, rānum aureum
Midās manū tenet.



Saxum quoque manū tactum in aurum mūtātur.
Dōna quoque Cereris* carpta in aurum
trānsfōrmantur. Praetereā pomum, quod dē
arbore carpsit, nunc est pomum aureum.

*of Ceres, i.e., wheat



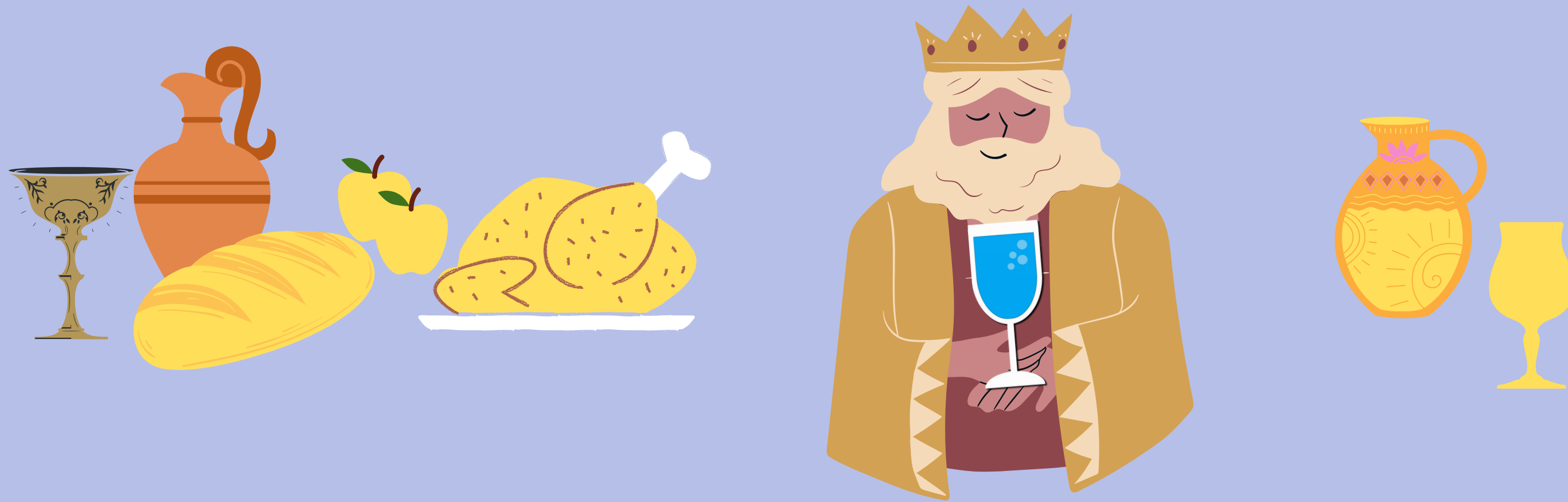
Ubi digitōs in postibus altīs in rēgiā pōnit, postēs
radiāre* videntur. Ubi ille manūs liquidīs aquīs
lavat, aqua in liquidum aurum mūtātur. Omnia
manū eius tacta in aurum vī aureā mūtantur.

*to shine

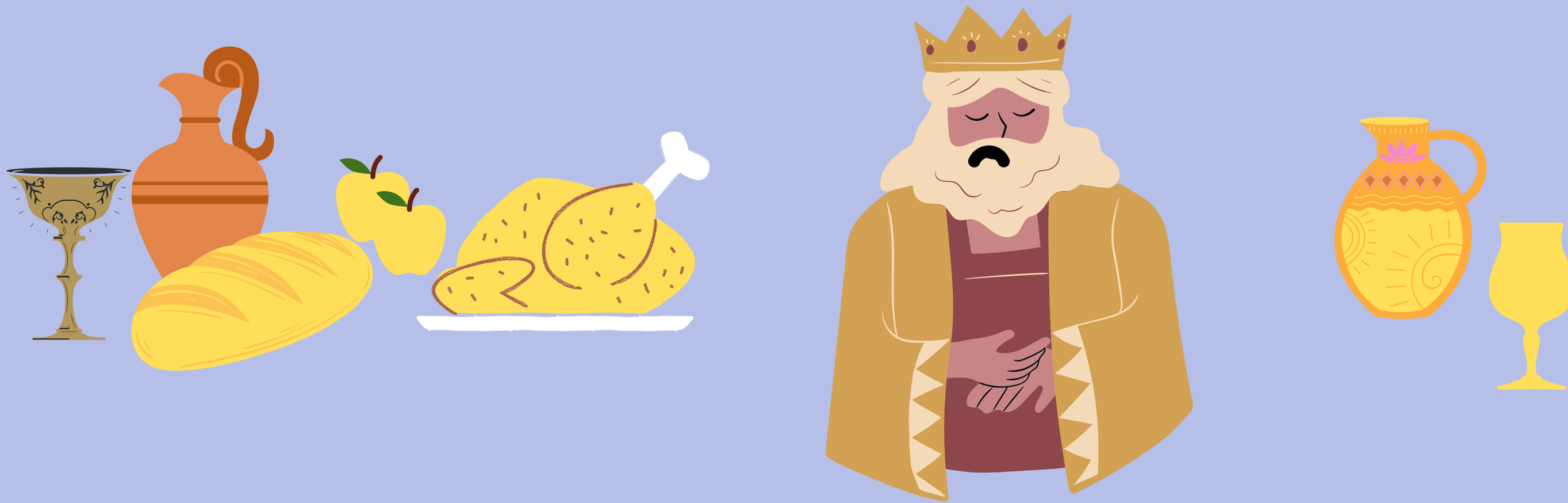


Ubi Midās satis gavīsus erat* servī prō eō mēnsam
carne atque dōnīs Cereris** onustam posuērunt.
Midās cibum dente avidō*** tangere temptāvit,
sed dentēs durum aurum tetigērunt.

*had rejoiced; **i.e., bread; ***with eager tooth



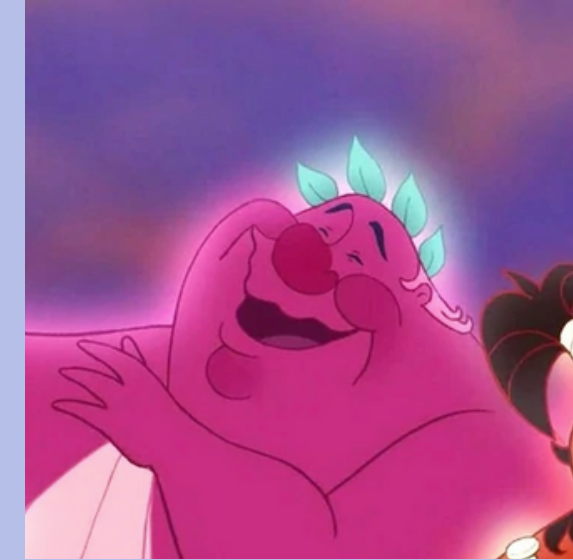
Ubi Midās aquam et vīnum bibere temptāvit,
liquidum aurum in ōre fluxit. Rēs quae prius
secundae, nunc adversae vidēbantur.



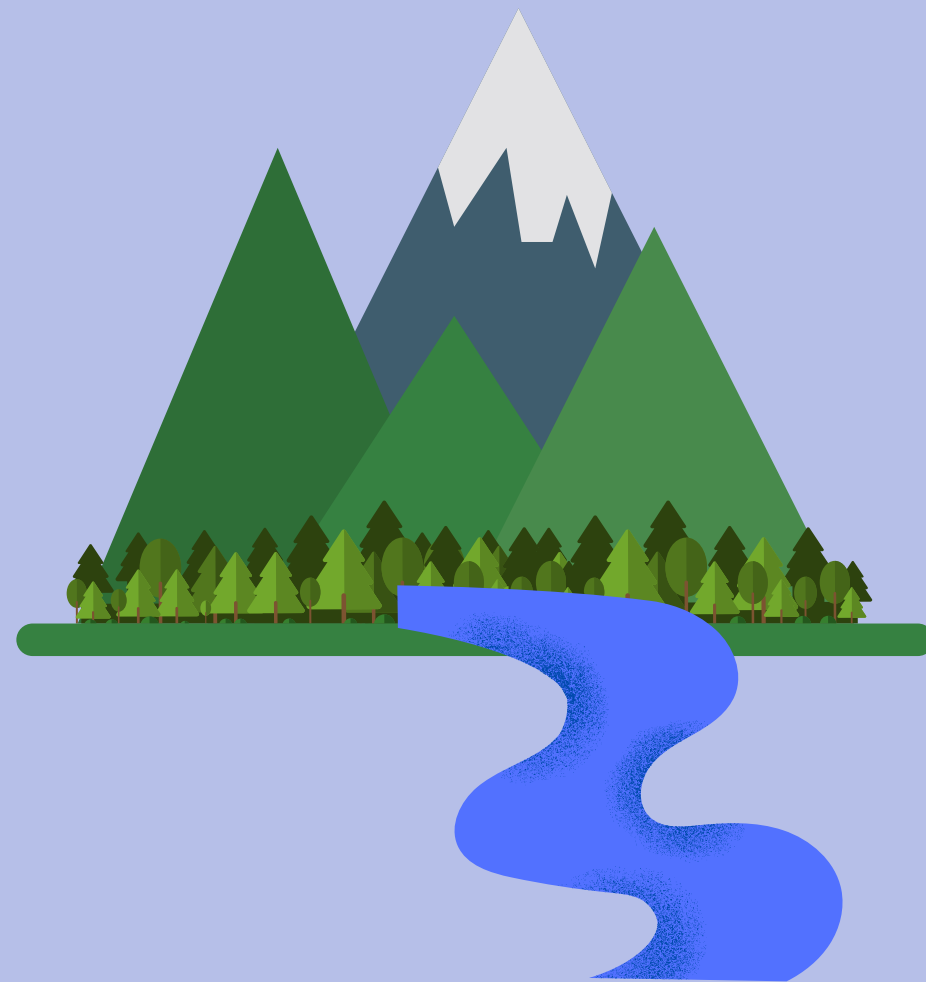
Miser Midās territus nunc ōdit quod dēsīderāverat,
atque hoc dōnum removēre optat. Nūllam aquam
bibere potest, nūllum cibum edere potest.



Da veniam,
pater benigne!



Manibus ad caelum tentīs, hōc modō ōrat: "Da
veniam, pater benigne, peccāvimus, sed remitte
damnōsum dōnum."



Bacchus benignus inquit: "Ī ad flūmen vīcīnum
Sardibus* et carpe viam in montēs Lydiae usque ad
ortum flūminis. Lavā caput corpusque. Simul tē in
aquīs lavā, simul crīmen lavā."



Hīs verbīs audītīs, rēx ad flumen in Lydiā īvit, et corpus lāvit. Ubi primum rēx flūmen tetigit, vīs aurea dē corpore hūmānō in flūmen trānsīvit. Etiamnunc terra Lydiae est aurea, aquīs in agrōs vicinōs portātīs.

Ablative Absolute

The ablative absolute consists of a noun or a pronoun and a modifier (usually perfect passive participle) in the ablative case.

- grammatically independent of the main clause
- expresses adverbial idea: **how, when, where, why, or under what circumstances** the main action occurred.

Mēnsā parātā, Midās cupidē ēdit.

With the table having been prepared, Midas ate eagerly.

usually best translated as a subordinate clause:

When/After the table had been set, Midas ate eagerly.

Hīs verbīs audītīs, rēx ad flumen īvit.

With the words having been heard, the king went to the river.

When/After he had heard these words, the king went to the river.

Aquīs in agrōs vīcīnōs portātīs, terra Lydiae est aurea.

With the waters having been carried into nearby fields, the land of Lydia is golden.

Because the waters had been carried into nearby fields, the land of Lydia is golden.

Atalantā coniuge, Hippomenēs est laetus.

With Atlanta as his wife, Hippomenēs is happy.

Fifth Declension

characteristic vowel is -e

all feminine except diēs, diēī, m., *day*

	<i>sing.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
Nom.	-ē [̄] s	-ē [̄] s
Gen.	-eī [̄]	-ē [̄] rum
Dat.	-eī [̄]	-ē [̄] bus
Acc.	-em	-ē [̄] s
Abl.	-ē [̄]	-ē [̄] bus

rēs, reī, f., *thing*

sing.

pl.

diēs, diēī, m., *day*

sing.

pl.

Nom.

rēs

rēs

diēs

diēs

Gen.

reī

rērum

diēī

diērum

Dat.

reī

rēbus

diēī

diēbus

Acc.

rem

rēs

diem

diēs

Abl.

rē

rēbus

diē

diēbus

Third Declension Adjectives

	Singular		Plural	
	M.&F.	N.	M.&F.	N.
Nom.	omnis	omne	omnēs	omnia
Gen.	omnis	omnis	omnium	omnium
Dat.	omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus
Acc.	omnem	omne	omnēs	omnia
Abl.	omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus