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WORKS OF HORACE.

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BY

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— COMPRISES —

A FIRST LATIN BOOK,
A LATIN GRAMMAR,
A LATIN READER,

*And Editions of all the Latin Authors usually
read in Schools and Colleges.*

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Examination 12-1

18

Edward A. H. [unclear]

DISCIPVLIS MEIS
CVM HARVARDIANIS
TVM HAVERFORDIENSIBVS
VATEM VENVSINVM
NVNC ITERVM
TRADO

[Faint handwritten notes and scribbles on the left side of the page]

Edward A. H. [unclear]

ave, ave, aves esse aves,

the ... castigabam.

-18 he should not write poetry who does not know to adopt the tone of his verse to his subject

19 - elegance not enough, also sentiment
but ... have sentiment in his soul
to express it

53 - either ... translation of the trials
facts, or he must be consistent in
fiction

-179 = dramatic poet = peculiarities of every
age, and make his characters
accordingly

-159 - ~~bring~~ bring things down
before the eyes

202 - council about plays & acts,
nothing speaking, no God

290 - ... in accordance

- ship)
5-175 - ... the original

309 - some think that ...
act ...

with ... if ... Horace
... what

307-233 -
 33-366 a poem must be understood & useful
 concisely & justly - all men
 have a few moments
 6-591 & poet not to be satisfied with
 391-403 = not a rule = what is the rule



08-417 questions about the accounts
 19-75' the poet at last

THE editor has founded his text of Horace upon the best manuscripts, — as cited by Keller, Ritter, Orelli, and other critics, — after comparing the judgments of the most sagacious editors upon every passage. Readings not adopted, which deserve attention for their importance or their high authority, as well as the most noticeable conjectural emendations, have been placed at the bottom of each page.

In the notes, it has been his simple endeavor to meet the wants of American students. While great attention has been paid to the explanation of points of grammatical, philological, and antiquarian interest, he has hoped to aid in making the study of these poems conduce to refinement of taste and to general literary culture. Maclean's admirable Arguments to the Odes and Epodes have been adopted to a great extent; in the Introductions to the Satires and Epistles, aid has been derived from various sources. A long array of commentators has been consulted, as will appear by the references; but particular acknowledgment is due to the always judicious notes of Orelli, the often acute annotations of Ritter, Nauck's sprightly commentary on the Odes, and Krüger's full and accurate notes on the Satires and Epistles. Recent English annotated editions have given occasional assistance.

In the few instances in which the orthography here adopted

differs from that ordinarily used, the student will find the more common form among the various readings, particularly in the first part of the book. In the latter part of the book, readings are given illustrating the most important peculiarities of orthography not adopted in the text. These variations in orthography, as well as the more important various readings indicating actual differences in expression, are all derived from the manuscripts, (older or more recent,) unless indicated as conjectural.

The dates at which Horace's poems were written are in some instances easily ascertained, in others will always remain matters of doubtful conjecture. In disputed cases, the two extremes of the dates which have been proposed by scholars, or at least of the most plausible ones, are given in the notes, directly after the caption of each poem.

Students of Horace may aid themselves in understanding and appreciating him by judicious collateral reading,—especially in Roman history, where Mommsen and Merivale are particularly recommended to their attention. But nothing can supersede the fond and constant reading of the author himself, continued until his own words speak directly to the mind and ear with a power and beauty unattainable by the best translation.

THOMAS CHASE.

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE VARIOUS READINGS.

B. and Bent., Bentley.
D., Dillenburger.
F., Fea.
G., Gould, *in usum iuv.*
H., Haupt.
N. H., N. Heinsius.
J., Jahn.
J-S., Jahn amended by Schmid.
K., Keller.
L., Lachmann.
M., Meineke.
Mur., Munro.
N., Nauck.
O., Orelli.

P., Peerlkamp.
R., Ritter.
St., Stallbaum.
Bland., Blandinius.
cod., codex.
del., delet *uel* delent.
e con., e coniectura.
edd., editores.
omit., omittit *uel* omittunt (codices quidam).
uu., *uersus*.
 Ω , codices optimi fere omnes.
 *, e coniectura.

** The marks of punctuation in the various readings indicate variations of interpunction in different editions: except that different readings of the same word or passage are separated by a comma.



LIFE OF HORACE.

BY THEODORE MARTIN.

(ABRIDGED.)



QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS was born vi. Id. Dec. A. U. C. 689 (B. C. 65), during the consulship of L. Aurelius Cotta and L. Manlius Torquatus. His father was a freedman of the town of Venusia, the modern Venosa, the inhabitants of which belonged to the Horatian tribe, and had received his manumission before his son was born. He had realized a moderate independence in the vocation of *coactor*, a name borne indifferently by the collectors of public revenue, and of money at sales by public auction. To which of these classes he belonged is uncertain, but most probably to the latter. With the fruits of his industry he had purchased a small property near Venusia, upon the banks of the Aufidus, the modern Ofanto, in the midst of the Apennines, upon the doubtful boundaries of Lucania and Apulia. Here the poet was born, and in this picturesque region of mountain, forest, and stream the boy became imbued with the love of nature, which distinguished him through life.

In his father's house, and in those of the Apulian peasantry around him, Horace had opportunities of becoming familiar with the simple virtues of the poor, — their independence, integrity, chastity, and homely worth, — which he loved to contrast with the luxury and vice of imperial Rome. He appears to have been an only child. No doubt he had at an early age given evidence of superior powers; and to this it may have been in some measure owing, that his father resolved to give him a higher education than could be obtained under a provincial schoolmaster, and, although ill able to afford the expense, took him to Rome when about twelve years old, and gave him the best training which the capital could supply. No money was spared to enable the boy to keep his position among his fellow-scholars of the higher ranks. He was waited on by numerous slaves, as though he were the heir to a considerable fortune. At the same time, he was not allowed to feel any shame for his own order, or to aspire to a position which he was unable to maintain. Under the stern tutorage of Orbilius Pupillus, a grammarian of high standing, richer in reputation than gold, but unduly fond of the rod, he learned grammar, and became familiar with the earlier Latin writers and

with Homer. What was of still more importance, during this critical period of his first introduction to the temptations of the capital, he enjoyed the advantage of his father's personal superintendence, and of a careful moral training. His father went with him to all his classes, and, being himself a man of shrewd observation and natural humour, he gave his son's studies a practical bearing, by directing his attention to the follies and vices of the luxurious and dissolute society around him, and showing their incompatibility with the dictates of reason and common sense. From this admirable father Horace appears to have gathered many of "the rugged maxims hewn from life" with which his works abound, and also to have inherited that manly independence for which he was remarkable, and which, while assigning to all ranks their due influence and respect, never either overestimates or compromises its own. Under the homely exterior of the Apulian freedman we recognize the soul of the gentleman.

At what age Horace lost his father is uncertain, but probably before he left Rome for Athens, to complete his education in the Greek literature and philosophy, under native teachers. This he did some time between the age of seventeen and twenty. At Athens he found many young men of the leading Roman families, engaged in the same pursuits with himself. He was no careless student of the classics of Grecian literature, and, with a natural enthusiasm, he made his first poetical essays in their flexible and noble language. His usual good sense, however, soon caused him to abandon the hopeless task of emulating the Greek writers on their own ground, and he directed his efforts to transfusing into his own language some of the grace and melody of these masters of song. In the political lull between the battle of Pharsalia, A. U. C. 706 (B. C. 48), and the death of Julius Cæsar, A. U. C. 710 (B. C. 44), Horace was enabled to devote himself without interruption to the tranquil pursuits of the scholar. But when, after the latter event, Brutus came to Athens, and the patrician youth of Rome, fired with zeal for the cause of republican liberty, joined his standard, Horace, infected by the general enthusiasm, accepted a military command in the army which was destined to encounter the legions of Antonius and Octavius. His rank was that of tribune, and his appointment excited jealousy among his brother officers, who considered that the command of a Roman legion should have been reserved for men of nobler blood. But he had manifestly a strong party of friends, who had learned to appreciate his genius and attractive qualities. It is certain that he secured the esteem of his commanders, and bore an active part in the perils and difficulties of the campaign, which terminated in the total defeat of the republican party at Philippi, A. U. C. 712 (B. C. 42).

Horace reached home, only to find his paternal acres confiscated. He was enabled, however, to purchase the place of scribe

in the Quaestor's office, a sort of sinecure clerkship of the Treasury, which he continued to hold for many years, if not, indeed, to the close of his life. It was upon his return to Rome that he made the acquaintance of Virgil and Varius, who were already famous, and to them he was indebted for his introduction to Maecenas. The particulars of his first interview with his patron he has himself recorded (Sat. i. vi.). The acquaintance rapidly ripened into mutual esteem. It secured the position of the poet in society, and the generosity of the statesman placed him above the anxieties of a literary life. Throughout the intimate intercourse of thirty years which ensued there was no trace of condescension on the one hand, nor of servility on the other.

By Maecenas Horace was introduced to Octavius, probably soon after the period just referred to. About A. U. C. 722, Horace, who had already given to the world many of his poems, including the ten Satires of the first book, received from Maecenas the gift of the Sabine farm, which at once afforded him a competence, and all the pleasures of a country life. The farm was situated in the valley of Usticia, about twelve miles from Tibur (Tivoli), and, among its other charms, possessed the valuable attraction for Horace, that it was within an easy distance of Rome. Here he spent a considerable part of every year. Here he could entertain a stray friend from town,—his patron Maecenas, upon occasion,—and the delights of this agreeable retreat were doubtless more than a compensation for the plain fare, or the thin home-grown wine, *vile Sabinum*, with which its resources alone enabled him to regale them.

The life of Horace from the time of his intimacy with Maecenas appears to have been one of comparative ease and of great social enjoyment. He was soon admitted to the friendship of Augustus, and to the close of his life his favour at court continued without a cloud. And favour did not spoil him. He was ever the same kindly, urbane, and simple man of letters he had originally been, never presuming upon his position, nor looking superciliously on others less favored than himself. At all times generous and genial, years only mellowed his wisdom and gave a finer polish to his verse. The unaffected sincerity of his nature and the rich vein of his genius made him courted by the rich and noble. He mixed on easy terms with the choicest society of Rome; and what must that society have been which included Virgil, Varius, Plotius, Tibullus, Pollio, and a host of others who were not only ripe scholars, but had borne and were bearing a leading part in the great actions and events of that memorable epoch?

At no time very robust, Horace's health appears to have declined for some years before his death. He was doomed to see some of his dearest friends drop into the grave before him. This to him, who gave to friendship the ardour which other men give

to love, was the severest wound that time could bring. "The shocks of Chance, the blows of Death" smote him heavily; and the failure of youth, and spirits, and health, in the inevitable decay of nature, saddened the thoughtful poet in his solitude, and tinged the gayest society with melancholy. Maecenas's health was a source of deep anxiety to him; and one of the most exquisite Odes (Carm. II. 17) addressed to that valued friend, in answer to some outburst of despondency, while it expresses the depth of the poet's regard, bears in it the tone of a man somewhat weary of the world. He declares that, if untimely fate shall snatch away his patron, he will not survive him; and the prophecy was fulfilled almost to the very letter. The same year (A. U. C. 746, B. C. 8) witnessed the death of both Horace and Maecenas. The latter "led the way," (as the poet foretold), committing his friend, in almost his last words, to the care of Augustus: *Horati Flacci, ut mei, esto memor*. On the 27th of November, when he was on the eve of completing his fifty-seventh year, Horace himself died, of an illness so short and sudden that he was unable to make his will in writing. He declared it verbally before witnesses, leaving to Augustus the little which he possessed. He was buried on the Esquiline Hill, near his patron and friend Maecenas.

There are no authentic busts or medallions of Horace, and his descriptions of himself are vague. He was short in stature, his eyes and hair were dark, but the latter was early silvered with gray. He suffered at one time with an affection of the eyes, and seems to have been by no means robust in constitution. His habits were temperate and frugal, as a rule, although he was far from insensible to the charms of a good table and good wine, heightening and heightened by the zest of good company. But he seems to have had neither the stomach nor the taste for habitual indulgence in the pleasures of the table. Latterly he became corpulent and sensitive to the severity of the seasons, and sought at Baiae and Tibur the refreshment or shelter which his mountain retreat had ceased to yield to his delicate frame.

Of all his writings, Horace himself appears to have ascribed the greatest value to the *Odes*, and to have rested upon them his claims to posthumous fame. They were the result of great labour, as he himself indicates (Carm. IV. 2, 27 sqq.); and yet they bear pre-eminently the charm of simplicity and ease. He was the first to mould the Latin tongue to the Greek lyric measures; and his success in this difficult task may be estimated from the fact that, as he was the first, so was he the greatest, of the Roman lyricists. In airy and playful grace, in happy epithets, in variety of imagery, and exquisite felicity of expression, the Odes are still unsurpassed among the writings of any period or language. It is these qualities and a prevailing vein of genial and sober wisdom, which imbue them with a charm quite peculiar,

and have given them a hold upon the minds of educated men which no change of taste has shaken.

Horace's *Satires* and *Epistles* are perhaps intrinsically more valuable than his lyric poetry. As reflecting "the age and body of the time," they possess the highest historical value. Through them the modern scholar is able to form a clearer idea, in all probability, of the state of society in Rome in the Augustan age, than of any other phase of social development in the history of nations. Horace's observation of character is subtle and exact, his knowledge of the heart is profound, his power of graphic delineation great. A genial humour plays over his verses, and a kindly wisdom dignifies them. As a living and brilliant commentary on life, as a storehouse of maxims of practical wisdom, couched in language the most apt and concise, as a picture of men and manners, which will be always fresh and always true, because it was true once, and because human nature will always reproduce itself under analogous circumstances, his *Satires*, and still more his *Epistles*, will have a permanent value for mankind. In these, as in his Odes, he inculcates what is fitting and decorous, and tends most to tranquillity of mind and body. To live at peace with the world, to shun the extremes of avarice, luxury, and ambition, to outrage none of the laws of nature, to enjoy life wisely, and not to load it with the cares which the lapse of a few brief years will demonstrate to be foolishness, is very nearly the sum of his philosophy. Of religion, as we understand it, he had little. In common with the more vigorous intellects of the time, he had outgrown the effete creed of his countrymen. He was content to use it for poetical purposes, but he could not accept as matter of belief the mythology about which the forms of the contemporary worship still clustered.

Horace has always been a favorite with the young; but it is only by minds matured by experience and reflection that he can be thoroughly appreciated. To them the depth of his observation and the reach of his good sense are made daily more apparent; and the verses which charmed their fancy or delighted their ear in youth, become the counsellors of their manhood, or the mirror which focalizes for their old age the gathered wisdom of a lifetime. No writer is so often quoted, and simply because the thoughts of none are more pertinent to men's "business and bosoms" in the concerns of everyday life, amid the jostle of a crowded and artificial state of society; and because the glimpses of nature, in which his writings abound, come with the freshness of truth, alike to the jaded dweller in cities, and to those who can test them day by day in the presence of nature herself.



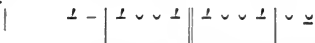
THE METRES OF HORACE.



In the Satires and Epistles, Horace uses the dactylic hexameter; yet, in the Satires, his *Musa pedestris* purposely assumes a careless and easy tone. "The approach to prose in Horace's verse is seen, for instance, in his freedom with regard to elision, particularly that of the monosyllabic particles *nam, dum, cum, si*, which is contrary to the epic usage; in some cases of synaeresis, as *prout, quoad, vindemiator*; in syncope, as *caldior, soldum*; and contractions, as *divisse, sur-reze*. In the construction of the verse, also, we observe an intentional accumulation of spondees, whereas the well-framed epic line delights us by a tasteful variety of dactyles and spondees."

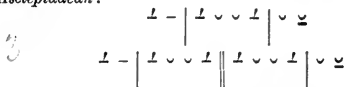
In the Odes and Epodes eighteen metres or systems of verse are recognized, a list of which here follows. Further details may be obtained from any of the Grammars.

I. The *minor Asclepiadēan system*, each stanza consisting of four *minor Asclepiadēan* verses:



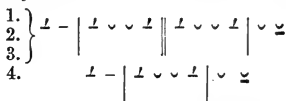
There is something noble in the effect of the choriamb, and the steady march of the verse expresses calm assurance. Horace has used this metre thrice, when he speaks with lofty inspiration of the dignity of poetry and his own calling as a bard. (I. 1; III. 30; IV. 8.)

II. The *first Asclepiadēan strophe*, in which the *Glyconic verse* alternates with the *minor Asclepiadēan*:



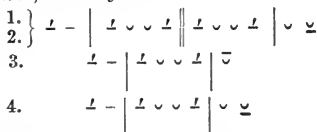
With less elevation and repose, this metre has more pathos and a more varied movement than the preceding. (I. 3, 13, 19, 36; III. 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28; IV. 1, 3.)

III. The *second Asclepiadēan strophe*, consisting of three *minor Asclepiadēan* verses, followed by a *Glyconic*:



The falling effect of this strophe is appropriate for the expression of modesty, apprehension, despondency, or longing. (I. 6, 15, 24, 33; II. 12; III. 10, 16; IV. 5, 12.)

IV. The *third Asclepiadēan strophe*, consisting of two *minor Asclepiadēan verses*, a *Pherecratēan*, and a *Glyconic*:



This metre has a still more subdued tone than the preceding. (I. 5, 14, 21, 23; III. 7, 13; IV. 13.)

V. The *greater Asclepiadēan system*; the *greater Asclepiadēan verse* four times repeated:



Horace uses this metre thrice in exhortations, which are well supported in the steady march of the weighty choriamb. (I. 11, 18; IV. 10.)

VI. The *Sapphic strophe*, consisting of three *minor Sapphic verses* and one *Adonic verse*:



Earnest and stately, and the proper metre for supplication to the gods; yet sometimes, with unmistakable humor, applied to subjects of a very different character. (I. 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38; II. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16; III. 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27; IV. 2, 6, 11. *Carmen Saeculare*.)

VII. The *greater Sapphic strophe*; an *Aristophanic verse* followed by a *greater Sapphic*:



Used in one Ode (I. 8), in which the question beginning in the shorter verse gains in liveliness and compass as it passes into the longer.

VIII. The *Alcaic strophe*, consisting of the *Alcaic hendecasyllabic verse* twice repeated, an *Alcaic enneasyllabic*, and an *Alcaic decasyllabic verse*:



The first half of the first three verses may also be divided into a spondee or iambus, followed by a bacchius:



A LIST OF THE ODES,

WITH THEIR METRES.



LIB. I.		LIB. II.		LIB. III.	
Od. 1.	Met. I.	Od. 1.	Met. VIII.	Od. 18.	Met. VI.
2.	VI.	2.	VI.	19.	II.
3.	II.	3.	VIII.	20.	VI.
4.	XI.	4.	VI.	21.	VIII.
5.	IV.	5.	VIII.	22.	VI.
6.	III.	6.	VI.	23.	VIII.
7.	XII.	7.	VIII.	24.	II.
8.	VII.	8.	VI.	25.	II.
9.	VIII.	9.	VIII.	26.	VIII.
10.	VI.	10.	VI.	27.	VI.
11.	V.	11.	VIII.	28.	II.
12.	VI.	12.	III.	29.	VIII.
13.	II.	13.	VIII.	30.	I.
14.	IV.	14.	VIII.	LIB. IV.	
15.	III.	15.	VIII.	Od. 1.	II.
16.	VIII.	16.	VI.	2.	VI.
17.	VIII.	17.	VIII.	3.	II.
18.	V.	18.	XVII.	4.	VIII.
19.	II.	19.	VIII.	5.	III.
20.	VI.	20.	VIII.	6.	VI.
21.	IV.	LIB. III.		7.	IX.
22.	VI.	Od. 1.	VIII.	8.	I.
23.	IV.	2.	VIII.	9.	VIII.
24.	III.	3.	VIII.	10.	V.
25.	VI.	4.	VIII.	11.	VI.
26.	VIII.	5.	VIII.	12.	III.
27.	VIII.	6.	VIII.	13.	IV.
28.	XII.	7.	IV.	14.	VIII.
29.	VIII.	8.	VI.	15.	VIII.
30.	VI.	9.	II.	Carmen Sæculare, VI.	
31.	VIII.	10.	III.	EPODES.	
32.	VI.	11.	VI.	1—10.	XIV.
33.	III.	12.	XVIII.	13.	X.
34.	VIII.	13.	IV.	14.	XV.
35.	VIII.	14.	VI.	15.	XV.
36.	II.	15.	II.	16.	XVI.
37.	VIII.	16.	III.	17.	XIII.
38.	VI.	17.	VIII.		



Q. HORATI FLACCI

C A R M I N V M

LIBER PRIMVS

I.

Maecenas, atavis edite regibus,
 O et praesidium et dulce decus meum,
 Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
 Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis
 Evitata rotis palmaque nobilis
 Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos;
 Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
 Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus;
 Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
 Quicquid de Libycis verritur areis. 10
 Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
 Agros Attalicis condicionibus
 Numquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria
 Myrtoum pavidus nauta secat mare:
 Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum 15
 Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
 Laudat rura sui; mox reficit rates
 Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
 Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici
 Nec partem solido demere de die 20
 Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
 Stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput sacrae.

‡ nobilium 13 demoveas 17 tuta e coniectura

3 parts
 1 = 2 lines
 2 = 9 sections = 33
 3 = 2 lines = address to Maecenas
 140 Olympias 776 30
 Greece
 Rome

176
 176
 176

Multos castra juvant et lituo tubae
 Permixtus sonitus, bellaque matribus
 Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido 25
 Venator, tenerae conjugis immemor,
 Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
 Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
 Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
 Dis miscent superis, me gelidum nemus 30
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
 Secernunt populo, si neque tibus
 Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
 Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres, 35
 Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

II.

Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ
 Grandinis misit pater, et, rubente
 Dextera sacras jaculatus arces,
 Terruit urbem,
 Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret 5
 Saeculum Pyrrhæ nova monstra questæ,
 Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos
 Visere montes,
 Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo,
 Nota quæ sedes fuerat columbis, 10
 Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt
 Aequore dammæ.
 Vidimus flavum Tiberim, retortis
 Litore Etrusco violenter undis,
 Ire dejectum monumenta regis 15
 Templaque Vestæ,
 Iliæ dum se nimium querenti
 Jactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra
 Labitur ripa, Jove non probante, u-
 xorius amnis. 20
 Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,

29, 30 te e coniectura
10 palumbis

35 inseris
12 damæ

36 sublimis

Quo graves Persae melius perirent,
 Audiet puggnas, vitio parentum
 Rara, iuventus.

Quem vocet divom populus ruentis 25
 Imperi rebus? prece qua fatigent
 Virgines sanctae minus audientem
 Carmina Vestam?

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
 Juppiter? Tandem venias, precamur, 30
 Nube caudentes humeros amictus,
 Augur Apollo;

Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
 Quam Jocus circum volat et Cupido;
 Sive neglectum genus et nepotes 35
 Respicis, auctor,

Heu nimis longo satiate ludo,
 Quem juvat clamor galeaeque leves
 Acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
 Voltus in hostem; 40

Sive mutata juvenem figura
 Ales in terris imitaris, almae
 Filius Maiae, patiens vocari
 Caesaris ultor:

Serus in caelum redeas, diuque 45
 Lactus intersis populo Quirini,
 Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum
 Ocior aura

Tollat: hic magnos potius triumphos,
 Hic ames dici pater atque princeps, 50
 Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
 Te duce, Caesar.

from Rome to Athens - 82

III.

Sic te diva potens Cypri,
 Sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera,
 Ventorumque regat pater,

Obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga, Navis, quae tibi creditum	5
Debes Vergilium, finibus Atticis Reddas incolumem, precor, Et serves animae dimidium meae.	
Illi robur et aes triplex	
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci Commisit pelago ratem	10
Primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum Decertantem Aquilonibus,	
Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti, Quo non arbiter Hadriae	15
Major, tollere seu ponere volt freta. Quem Mortis timuit gradum, Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia, Qui vidit mare turbidum, et	
Infames scopulos Acroceraunia? Nequiquam deus abscidit	20
Prudens Oceano dissociabili Terras, si tamen impiae	
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada. Audax omnia perpeti	25
Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas: Audax Iapeti genus	
Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit; Post ignem aetheria domo	
Subductum, macies et nova febrium Terris incubuit cohors,	30
Semotique prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum;	
Expertus vacuum Daedalus aëra Pennis non homini datis;	35
Perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor. Nil mortalibus ardui est;	
Caelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque Per nostrum patimur scelus	
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.	40

6 Virgilium	6 ut finibus e coniectura	8 ut	16 vult
18 rectis e con.	19 turbidum	21 nequiquam	
22 dissociabiles e con.	35 pinnis	37 arduum	

IV.

Solvitur acris hiemps grata vice veris et Favoni,
 Trahuntque siccas machinae carinas,
 Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni,
 Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
 Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente Luna, 5
 Junctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes
 Alterno terram quatiunt pede, dum graves Cyclopum
 Volcanus ardens urit officinas.
 Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,
 Aut flore, terrae quem ferunt solutae; 10
 Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
 Seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.
 Pallida Mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
 Regumque turres. O beate Sesti,
 Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. 15
 Jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes
 Et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis,
 Non regna vini sortiēre talis.

V.

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus,
 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
 Cui flavam religas comam,
 Simplex munditiis? Heu quotiens fidem 5
 Mutatosque deos flebit, et aspera
 Nigris aequora ventis
 Emirabitur insolens,
 Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
 Qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem 10
 Sperat, nescius aurae
 Fallacis! Miseri, quibus

1 hiems
12 haedum

8 Vulcanus
18 G.

8 visit
2 arguet

12 agnam
5 quoties

Intemptata nites: me tabula sacer
 Votiva paries indicat uvida
 Suspendisse potenti
 Vestimenta maris deo!

15

VI.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
 Victor Maeonii carminis alite,
 Quam rem cumque ferox navibus aut equis
 Miles te duce gesserit:
 Nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec gravem 5
 Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii,
 Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
 Nec saevam Pelopis domum
 Conamur, tenues grandia, dum pudor
 Imbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat 10
 Laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas
 Culpa deterere ingeni.
 Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
 Digne scripserit, aut pulvere Troico
 Nigrum Merionen, aut ope Palladis 15
 Tydiden superis parem?
 Nos convivium, nos proelia virginum
 Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium
 Cantamus, vacui, sive quid urimur,
 Non praeter solitum leves. 20

VII.

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenen,
 Aut Epheson bimariseve Corinthi
 Moenia, vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos
 Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe;
 Sunt quibus unum opus est intactae Palladis urbem 5
 Carmine perpetuo celebrare, et

13 intentata

2 Ephesum

14 humida

5 arces, arcem

7 duplices

Undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam ; Plurimus in Junonis honorem	
Aptum dicet equis Argos ditesque Mycenas : Me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon	10
Nec tam Larissae percussit campus opimae, Quam domus Albunae resonantis, Et praeceps Anio, ac Tiburni lucus, et uda Mobilibus pomaria rivis.	
Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila caelo Saepe Notus, neque parturit imbres	15
Perpetuo, sic tu sapiens finire memento Tristitiam vitaeque labores	
Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit	20
Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyaeo	
Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona, Sic tristes affatus amicos :	
“Quo nos cumque feret melior Fortuna parente, Ibimus, o socii comitesque !	25
Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro ; Certus enim promisit Apollo	
Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram. O fortes pejoraque passi	30
Mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas : Cras ingens iterabimus aequor.”	

VIII.

Lydia, dic, per omnes Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando Perdere ; cur apricum Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis ! Cur neque militaris	5
Inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis	

8 honore *e coniectura* 9 dicit 15 detergit
17 perpetuus 27 auspice Teuceri, auspice Phoebus *e coniectura*
2 hoc deos 2 properas 5 militares 6 equitet

Temperat ora frenis?
 Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? Cur olivum
 Sanguine viperino
 Cautius vitat, neque jam livida gestat armis 10
 Bracchia, saepe disco,
 Saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito?
 Quid latet, ut marinae
 Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Trojae
 Funera, ne virilis 15
 Cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

IX.

Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
 Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus
 Silvae laborantes, geluque
 Flumina constiterint acuto. 5
 Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco
 Large reponens, atque benignius
 Deprome quadrimum Sabina,
 O Thaliarche, merum diota.
 Permite divis cetera: qui simul 10
 Stravere ventos aequore fervido
 Deproeliantes, nec cupressi
 Nec veteres agitantur orni.
 Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et
 Quem Fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro 15
 Appone, nec dulces amores
 Sperne puer, neque tu choreas,
 Donec virenti canities abest
 Morosa. Nunc et campus, et areae,
 Lenesque sub noctem susurri 20
 Composita repetantur hora,
 Nunc et latentis proditor intimo
 Gratus puellae risus ab angulo,
 Pignusque dereptum lacertis
 Aut digito male pertinaci.

X.

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,
 Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
 Voce formasti catus, et decorae
 More palaestrae,
 Te canam, magni Jovis et deorum 5
 Nuntium, curvaeque lyrae parentem,
 Callidum, quicquid placuit, jocosum
 Condere furto.
 Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
 Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci 10
 Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
 Risit Apollo.
 Quin et Atridas, duce te, superbos
 Ilio dives Priamus relicto
 Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae 15
 Castra fefellit.
 Tu pias laetis animas reponis
 Sedibus, virgaque levem coërces
 Aurea turbam, superis deorum
 Gratus et imis. 20

-XI-

Tu ne quaesieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem tibi
 Finem di dederint, Leuconoë, nec Babylonios
 Tentaris numeros. Ut melius, quicquid erit, pati,
 Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam,
 Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5
 Tyrrhenum! Sapias: vina liques, et spatio brevi
 Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
 Aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

XII.

Quē virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
 Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio,

6 nuncium

3 tentaris

4 tribuet

2 sumes

Quem deum? Cujus recinet jocosa
 Nomen imago,
 Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris, 5
 Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Haemo?
 Unde vocalem temere insecutae
 Orphea silvae,
 Arte materna rapidos morantem
 Fluminum lapsus celeresque ventos, 10
 Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
 Ducere quercus.
 Quid prius dicam solitis parentis
 Laudibus, qui res hominum ac deorum,
 Qui mare ac terras variisque mundum 15
 Temperat horis?
 Unde nil majus generatur ipso,
 Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum:
 Proximos illi tamen occupavit
 Pallas honores. 20
 Proeliis audax, neque te silebo,
 Liber, et saevis inimica Virgo
 Beluis, nec te, metuende certa
 Phoebe sagitta.
 Dicam et Alciden puerosque Ladae, 25
 Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
 Nobilem; quorum simul alba nautis
 Stella refulsit,
 Defluit saxis agitatus humor,
 Concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, 30
 Et minax (quod sic voluere) ponto
 Unda recumbit.
 Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
 Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos
 Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis 35
 Nobile letum.
 Regulum, et Scauros, animaeque magnae
 Prodigum Paulum, superante Poeno,

3 recinit, retinet 19 occupabit 23 belluis 28 sidera fulgent
 31 quia sic, nam sic, di sic 38 Paullum

Gratus insigni referam Camena,
Fabriciumque: 40

Hunc et incomptis Curium capillis
Utilem bello tulit et Camillum
Saeva paupertas et avitus apto
Cum lae fundus.

Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo 45

Fama Marcelli; micat inter omnes

Julium sidus, velut inter ignes

Luna minores.

Gentis humanae pater atque custos,
Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni 50

Caesaris fatis data: tu secundo

Caesare regnes.

Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes

Egerit justo domitos triumpho,

Sive subjectos Orientis orae 55

Seras et Indos,

Te minor laetum reget aequus orbem:

Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum,

Tu parum castis inimica mittes

Fulmina lucis. 60

XIII.

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi

Cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi

Laudas bracchia, vac meum

Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.

Tum nec mens mihi nec color 5

Certa sede manet, humor et in genas

Furtim labitur, arguens

Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.

Uror, seu tibi candidos

Turparunt humeros immodicae mero 10

Rixae, sive puer furens

Impressit memorem dente labris notam.

Non, si me satis audias,
 Speres perpetuum dulcia barbare
 Laedentem oscula, quae Venus 15
 Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuat.
 Felices ter et amplius,
 Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
 Divulsus querimoniis
 Suprema citius solvet amor die! 20

XIV.

O navis, referent in mare te novi
 Fluctus! O quid agis? Fortiter occupa
 Portum! Nonne vides ut
 Nudum remigio latus,
 Et malus celeri saucius Africo 5
 Antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus
 Vix durare carinae
 Possint imperiosius
 Aequor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
 Non di, quos iterum pressa ^{you may catch} voces malo. 10
 Quamvis Pontica pinus,
 Silvae filia nobilis,
 Jactes et genus et nomen inutile,
 Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
 Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis 15
 Debes ludibrium, cave.
 Nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
 Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,
 Interfusa nitentes
 Vites aequora Cycladas. 20

XV.

Pastor cum traheret per freta navibus
 Idaeis Helenen perfidus hospitam,

19 divulsus, divolsos *B.*, *Muretus* 1 referunt 6 antennae
 6 gemunt 8 possunt 13 nomen: inutile! 2 Helenam

Ingrato celeres obruit otio
 Ventos ut caneret fera
 Nereus fata: "Mala ducis avi domum, 5
 Quam multo repetet Graecia milite,
 Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias
 Et regnum Priami vetus.
 Heu, heu, quantus equis, quantus adest viris
 Sudor! quanta moves funera Dardanae 10
 Genti! Jam galeam Pallas et aegida
 Currusque et rabiem parat!
 Nequiquam, Veneris praesidio ferox,
 Pectes caesariem, grataque feminis
 Imbelli cithara carmina divides; 15
 Nequiquam thalamo graves
 Hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
 Vitabis, strepitumque, et celèrem sequi
 Ajacem: tamen, heu, serus adulteros
 Crines pulvere collines. 20
 Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuae
 Gentis, non Pylum Nestora respicis?
 Urgent impavidi te Salaminii
 Teucer, te Sthenelus, sciens
 Pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis, 25
 Non auriga piger. Merionen quoque
 Nosces. Ecce furit te reperire atrox
 Tydides, melior patre,
 Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera
 Visum parte lupum graminis immemor, 30
 Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
 Non hoc pollicitus tuae.
 Iracunda diem proferet Ilio
 Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei;
 Post certas hiemes uret Achaicus 35
 Ignis Iliacas domos."

XVI.

O matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
 Quem criminosis cumque voles modum
 Pones iambis, sive flamma
 Sive mari libet Hadriano.
 Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit 5
 Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
 Non Liber aequae, non acuta
 Sic geminant Corybantes aera,
 Tristes ut irae, quas neque Noricus
 Deterret ensis nec mare naufragum, 10
 Nec saevus ignis nec tremendo
 Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu.
 Fertur Prometheus, addere principi
 Limo coactus particulam undique
 Desectam, et insani leonis 15
 Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.
 Irae Thyesten exitio gravi
 Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimae
 Stetere causae cur perirent
 Funditus imprimeretque muris 20
 Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
 Compesce mentem: me quoque pectoris
 Temptavit in dulci juventa
 Fervor, et in celeres iambos
 Misit furentem; nunc ego mitibus 25
 Mutare quaero tristia, dum mihi
 Fias recantatis amica
 Opprobriis animumque reddas.

XVII.

Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem
 Mutat Lycaeo Faunus, et igneam
 Defendit aestatem capellis
 Usque meis pluviosque ventos.

Impune tutum per nemus arbutos	5
Quaerunt latentes et thyma deviae	
Olentis uxores mariti,	
Nec virides metuunt colubras	
Nec Martiales Haediliae lupos,	
Utrumque dulci, Tyndari, fistula	10
Valles et Usticae cubantis	
Levia personuere saxa.	
Di me tuentur, dis pietas mea	
Et Musa cordi est. Hic tibi copia	
Manabit ad plenum benigno	15
Ruris honorum opulenta cornu ;	
Hic in reducta valle Caniculae	
Vitabis aestus, et fide Teïa	
Dices laborantes in ūno	
Penelopen vitreamque Circen ;	20
Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii	
Duces sub umbra, nec Semeleïus	
Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus	
Proelia, nec metues protervum	
Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari	25
Incontinentes injiciat manus,	
Et scindat haerentem coronam	
Crinibus immeritamque vestem.	

XVIII.

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
 Circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili :
 Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
 Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.
 Quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat ?
 Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus ?
 At ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
 Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero
 Debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euius,

Cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum 10
 Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu,
 Invitum quatiā, nec variis obsita frondibus
 Sub divum rapiam. Saeva tene cum Berecyntio
 Cornu tympana, quae subsequitur caecus Amor sui,
 Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, 15
 Arcanique Fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

XIX.

Mater saeva Cupidinum
 Thebanaeque jubet me Semelae puer
 Et lasciva Licentia
 Finitis animum reddere amoribus.
 Urit me Glycerae nitor, 5
 Splendentis Pario marmore purius;
 Urit grata protervitas,
 Et voltus nimium lubricus aspici.
 In me tota ruens Venus
 Cyprum deseruit, nec patitur Scythas 10
 Et versis animosum equis
 Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent.
 Hic vivum mihi caespitem, hic
 Verbenas, pueri, ponite, thuraque
 Bimi cum patera meri: 15
 Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

XX.

Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
 Cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
 Conditum levi, datus in theatro
 Cum tibi plausus,
 Care Maecenas eques, ut paterni 5
 Fluminis ripae simul et jocosa
 Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
 Montis imago.

Caecubum et prelo domitam Caleno
 Tu bibes uvam : mea nec Falernae 10
 Temperant vites neque Formiani
 Pocula colles.

XXI.

Dianam tenerae dicite virgines,
 Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium,
 Latonamque supremo
 Dilectam penitus Jovi.
 Vos laetam fluviis et nemorum coma, 5
 Quaecumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
 Nigris aut Erymanthi
 Silvis aut viridis Cragi ;
 Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus
 Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis, 10
 Insignemque pharetra
 Fraternaue humerum lyra.
 Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
 Pestemque a populo et principe Caesare in
 Persas atque Britannos 15
 Vestra motus aget prece.

XXII.

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
 Non eget Mauris jaculis neque arcu,
 Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
 Fusce, pharetra,
 Sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas, 5
 Sive facturus per inhospitalem
 Caucasum, vel quae loca fabulosus
 Lambit Hydaspes.
 Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
 Dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra 10
 Terminum curis vagor expeditis,
 Fugit inermem :

Quale portentum neque militaris
 Daunias latis alit aesculetis,
 Nec Jubae tellus generat, leonum 15
 Arida nutrix.

Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
 Arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
 Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque 20
 Juppiter urget,

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
 Solis, in terra domibus negata:
 Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
 Dulce loquentem.

XXIII.

Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloë,
 Quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis
 Matrem, non sine vano
 Aurarum et silvæ metu:

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit 5
 Adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
 Dimovere lacertae,
 Et corde et genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera
 Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor: 10
 Tandem desine matrem
 Tempestiva sequi viro.

XXIV.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
 Tam cari capitis? Praecipe lugubres
 Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
 Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor 5
 Urget! cui Pudor, et Justitiae soror,
 Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
 Quando ullum inveniet parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Vergili. Tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum Pocis Quintilium deos.	10
Quid si Threïcio blandius Orpheo Auditam moderere arboribus fidem? Num vanae redeat sanguis imagini, Quam virga semel horrida, Non lenis precibus fata recludere, Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi? Durum : sed levius fit patientia Quicquid corrigere est nefas.	15 20

XXV.

Parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras Ictibus crebris juvenes protervi, Nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatque Janua limen, Quae prius multum facilis movebat Cardines ; audis minus et minus jam : “ Me tuo longas pereunte noctes, Lydia, dormis ? ”	5
Invicem mœchos anus arrogantes Flebis in solo levis angiportu, Thracio bacchante magis sub inter- lunia vento, Cum tibi flagrans amor, et libido Quae solet matres furiare equorum, Saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum, Non sine questu, Laeta quod pubes hedera virenti Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto, Aridas frondes hiemis sodali Dedicet Hebro.	10 15 20

XXVI.

Musis amicus tristitiam et metus
 Tradam protervis in mare Creticum
 Portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
 Rex gelidae metuatur orae,
 Quid Tiridaten terreat, unice 5
 Securus. O quae fontibus integris
 Gaudes, apricos necte flores,
 Necte meo Lamiae coronam,
 Pimplea dulcis! Nil sine te mei
 Prosunt honores: hunc fidibus novis, 10
 Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
 Teque tuasque decet sorores.

XXVII.

Natis in usum laetitiae scyphis
 Pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum
 Morem, verecundumque Bacchum
 Sanguineis prohibete rixis!
 Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces 5
 Immane quantum discrepat: impium
 Lenite clamorem, sodales,
 Et cubito remanete presso!
 Voltis severi me quoque sumere
 Partem Falerni? Dicat Opuntiae 10
 Fratr Megillae, quo beatus
 Vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.
 Cessat voluntas? Non alia bibam
 Mercede. Quae te cumque domat Venus,
 Non erubescendis adurit 15
 Ignibus, ingenuoque semper
 Amore peccas; quicquid habes, age,
 Depone tutis auribus.—Ah miser,
 Quanta laborabas Charybdi,
 Digne puer meliore flamma! 20

Quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
 Magus venenis, quis poterit deus?
 Vix illigatum te triformi
 Pegasus expediet Chimaera.

XXVIII.

Te maris et terrae numeroque carentis arenae
 Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
 Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
 Munera, nec quicquam tibi prodest
 Aërias temptasse domos animoque rotundum 5
 Percurrisse polum, morituro.
 Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
 Tithonusque remotus in auras,
 Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
 Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco 10
 Demissum, quamvis, clipeo Trojana refixo
 Tempora testatus, nihil ultra
 Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atrae,
 Judice te non sordidus auctor
 Naturae verique. Sed omnes una manet nox 15
 Et calcanda semel via leti.
 Dant alios Furiae torvo spectacula Marti;
 Exitio est avidum mare nautis;
 Mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera; nullum
 Saeva caput Proserpina fugit. 20
 Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
 Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
 At tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae
 Ossibus et capiti inhumato
 Particulam dare: sic, quodcumque minabitur Eurus 25
 Fluctibus Hesperiiis, Venusinae
 Plectantur silvae, te sospite, multaue merces,
 Unde potest, tibi defluat aequo
 Ab Jove Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
 Neglegis immeritis nocituram 30

Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et
 Debita jura vicesque superbae
 Te maneant ipsum: precibus non linquar inultis,
 Teque piacula nulla resolvent.
 Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa; licebit 35
 Injecto ter pulvere curras.

XXIX.

Icei, beatis nunc Arabum invides
 Gazis, et acrem militiam paras
 Non ante devictis Sabaeae
 Regibus, horribilique Medo
 Nectis catenas. Quae tibi virginum 5
 Sponso necato barbara serviet?
 Puer quis ex aula capillis
 Ad cyathum statuetur unctis,
 Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
 Arcu paterno? Quis neget arduis 10
 Pronos relabi posse rivos
 Montibus et Tiberim reverti,
 Cum tu coemptos undique nobilis
 Libros Panaeti Socraticam et domum
 Mutare loricis Hiberis, 15
 Pollicitus meliora, tendis?

XXX.

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique,
 Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis
 Ture te multo Glycerae decoram
 Transfer in aedem:
 Fervidus tecum puer, et solutis 5
 Gratiae zonis, properentque Nymphae,
 Et parum comis sine te Juventas,
 Mercuriusque.

XXXI.

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem Vates? quid orat, de patera novum Fundens liquorem? Non opimae Sardiniae segetes feraces,	
Non aestuosae grata Calabriae Armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum, Non rura quae Liris quieta Mordet aqua, taciturnus amnis.	5
Premant Calena falce quibus dedit Fortuna vitem, dives et aureis Mercator exsiccet culullis Vina Syra reparata merce, Dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum Impune: me pascunt olivae, Me cichorea levesque malvae.	10
Frui paratis et valido mihi, Latcë, dones, et, precor, integra Cum mente, nec turpem senectam Degere nec cithara carentem.	15 20

XXXII.

Poscimur. Si quid vacui sub umbra Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum Vivat et plures, age, die Latinum, Barbite, carmen,	
Lesbio primum modulate civi, Qui, ferox bello, tamen inter arma, Sive jactatam religarat udo Litore navim, Liberum et Musas Veneremque et illi Semper haerentem puerum canebat, Et Lyeum nigris oculis nigroque Crine decorum.	5 10

O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi
 Grata testudo Jovis, o laborum
 Dulce lenimen, mihi cumque salve
 Rite vocanti!

15

XXXIII.

Albi, ne doleas plus nimio memor
 Immitis Glycerae, neu miserabiles
 Decantes elegos, cur tibi junior
 Laesa praeniteat fide.
 Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida
 Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
 Declinat Pholoën ; sed prius Apulis
 Jungentur capreae lupis,
 Quam turpi Pholoë peccet adultero.
 Sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares
 Formas atque animos sub juga aënea
 Saevo mittere cum joco.
 Ipsum me, melior cum peteret Venus,
 Grata detinuit compede Myrtale
 Libertina, fretis acrior Hadriae
 Curvantis Calabros sinus.

5

10

15

XXXIV.

Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
 Insanientis dum sapientiae
 Consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
 Vela dare atque iterare cursus
 Cogor relictos : namque Diespiter,
 Igni corusco nubila dividens
 Plerumque, per purum tonantes
 Egit equos volucremque currum,
 Quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina,
 Quo Styx et invisi horrida Taenari

5

10

Sedes Atlanteusque finis
 Concutitur. Valet ima summis
 Mutare et insignem attenuat deus,
 Obscura promens ; hinc apicem rapax
 Fortuna cum stridore acuto 15
 Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

XXXV.

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium,
 Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu
 Mortale corpus, vel superbos
 Vertere funeribus triumphos !
 Te pauper ambit sollicita prece 5
 Ruris colonus, te dominam aequoris
 Quicumque Bithyna lacessit
 Carpathium pelagus carina.
 Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae,
 Urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox 10
 Regumque matres barbarorum et
 Purpurei metuunt tyranni,
 Injurioso ne pede proruas
 Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens
 Ad arma cessantes, ad arma 15
 Concitet, imperiumque frangat.
 Te semper anteit saeva Necessitas,
 Clavos trabales et cuneos manu
 Gestans aëna, nec severus
 Uncus abest liquidumque plumbum ; 20
 Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
 Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat,
 Utcumque mutata potentes
 Veste domos inimica linquis :
 At volgus infidum et meretrix retro 25
 Perjura cedit, diffugiunt cadis
 Cum faece siccatis amici,
 Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

Serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens	30
Examen Eois timendum Partibus Oceanoque rubro.	
Eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet Fratrumque. Quid nos dura refugimus	
Aetas? quid intactum nefasti	35
Liquimus? unde manum juvenus Metu deorum continuit? quibus Pepercit aris? O utinam nova	
Incude diffingas retusum in Massagetas Arabasque ferrum!	40

XXXVI.

Et ture et fidibus juvat Placare et vituli sanguine debito Custodes Numidae deos, Qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima Caris multa sodalibus,	5
Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula Quam dulci Lamiae, memor Actae non alio rege puertiae Mutataeque simul togae.	
Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota,	10
Neu promptae modus amphorae, Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum, Neu multi Damalis meri	
Bassum Threïcia vincat amystide, Neu desint epulis rosae,	15
Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium. Omnes in Damalin putres Deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo Divelletur adultero,	
Lascivis hederis ambitiosior.	20

XXXVII.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero Pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, sodales!	
Antehac nefas depromere Caecubum	5
Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio Regina dementes ruinas Funus et imperio parabat	
Contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, quilibet impotens	10
Sperare, fortunaque dulci Ebria. Sed minuit furorem Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico	
Redegit in veros timores	15
Caesar, ab Italia volantem Remis adurgens, accipiter velut Molles columbas, aut leporem citus	
Venator in campis nivalis Haemoniae, daret ut catenis	20
Fatale monstrum. Quae generosius Perire quaerens, nec muliebriter Expavit ensem, nec latentes Classe cita reparavit oras;	
Ausa et jacentem visere regiam	25
Voltu sereno, fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum, Deliberata morte ferocior:	
Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens	30
Privata deduci superbo, Non humilis mulier, triumpho.	

XXXVIII.

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus,
Displicent nexae philyra coronae;
Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
Sera moretur.

Simplici myrto nihil allabores
Sedulus, curo: neque te ministrum
Dedecet myrtus, neque me sub arta
Vite bibentem.

5

6 sedulus curae

7 arcta



Q. HORATI FLACCI
C A R M I N V M

LIBER SECVNDVS

I.

Motum ex Metello consule civicum,
Bellique causas et vitia et modos,
Ludumque Fortunae, gravesque
Principum amicitias, et armã
Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, 5
Periculosae plenum opus aleae,
Tractas, et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.
Paulum severae Musa tragoediae
Desit theatri: mox, ubi publicas 10
Res ordinaris, grande munus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,
Insigne maestis praesidium reis
Et consulenti, Pollio, curiae,
Cui laurus aeternos honores 15
Delmatico peperit triumpho.
Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt,
Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
Terret equos equitumque voltus. 20
Audire magnos jam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,

Et cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis. Juno, et deorum quisquis amicior Afris inulta cesserat impotens Tellure, victorum nepotes Rettulit inferias Jugurthae.	25
Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior Campus sepulchris impia proelia Testatur, auditumque Medis Hesperiae sonitum ruinae?	30
Qui gurges aut quae flumina lugubris Ignara belli? quod mare Dauniae Non decoloravere caedes? Quae caret ora cruore nostro?	35
Sed ne relictis, Musa procax, jocis Caeae retractes munera neniae: Mecum Dionaeo sub antro Quaere modos levioere plectro.	40

II.

Nullus argento color est avaris Abdito terris, inimice lamnae Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato Splendeat usu: Vivet extento Proculeius aevo, Notus in fratres animi paterni; Illum aget penna metuente solvi Fama superstes.	5
Latius regnes avidum domando Spiritus, quam si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas et uterque Poenus Serviat uni: Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo Corpore languor.	10 15

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten,
 Dissidens plebi, numero beatorum
 Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
 Dedocet uti 20
 Vocibus, regnum et diadema tutum
 Deferens uni propriamque laurum,
 Quisquis ingentes oculo inretorto
 Spectat acervos.

III.

Aequam memento rebus in arduis
 Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
 Ab insolenti temperatam
 Laetitia, moriture Delli,
 Seu maestus omni tempore vixeris, 5
 Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
 Festos reclinatum bearis
 Interiore nota Falerni.
 Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
 Umbram hospitalem consociare amant 10
 Ramis, quo et obliquò laborat
 Lympha fugax trepidare rivo,
 Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
 Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae,
 Dum res et aetas et sororum 15
 Fila trium patiuntur atra.
 Cedet coëmptis saltibus et domo
 Villaque flavus quam Tiberis lavit,
 Cedes, et exstructis in altum
 Divitiis potietur heres. 20
 Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho
 Nil interest, an pauper et infima
 De gente sub divo moreris,
 Victima nil miserantis Orci:
 Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium 25
 Versatur urna serius ocios

Sors exitura et nos in aeternum
Exilium impositura cumbae.

IV.

Ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori,
Xanthia Phoceu! Prius insolentem
Serva Briseis niveo colore
 Movit Achillem;
Movit Ajacem Telamone natum 5
Forma captivae dominum Tecmessae;
Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
 Virgine rapta,
Barbarae postquam cecidere turmae
Thessalo victore, et ademptus Hector 10
Tradidit fessis leviora tolli
 Pergama Graeis.
Nescias an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes:
Regium certe genus, et penates 15
 Maeret iniquos.
Crede non illam tibi de scelesta
Plebe dilectam, neque sic fidelem,
Sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci
 Matre pudenda. 20
Bracchia et voltum teretesque suras
Integer laudo; fuge suspicari
Cujus octavum trepidavit aetas
 Claudere lustrum.

V.

Nondum subacta ferre jugum valet
Cervice, nondum munia comparis
 Aequare, nec tauri ruentis
 In venerem tolerare pondus:
Circa virentes est animus tuae 5

- Campos juvencae, nunc fluviiis gravem
 Solantis aestum, nunc in udo
 Ludere cum vitulis salicto
 Praegestientis. Tolle cupidinem
 Immitis uvae: jam tibi lividos 10
 Distinguet Autumnus racemos,
 Purpureo varius colore.
- Jam te sequetur: currit enim ferox
 Aetas, et illi, quos tibi dempserit,
 Apponet annos: jam proterva 15
 Fronte petet Lalage maritum,
 Dilecta quantum non Pholoë fugax,
 Non Chloris, albo sic humero nitens,
 Ut pura nocturno renidet
 Luna mari Cnidiusve Gyges: 20
 Quem si puellarum insereres choro,
 Mire sagaces falleret hospites
 Discrimen obscurum solutis
 Crinibus ambiguoque voltu.

VI.

- Septimi, Gades aditure mecum et
 Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et
 Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper
 Aestuat unda,
 Tibur Argeo positum colono 5
 Sit meae sedes utinam senectae,
 Sit modus lasso maris et viarum
 Militiaeque!
- Unde si Parcae prohibent iniquae,
 Dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi 10
 Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
 Rura Phalantho.
- Ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes
 Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto

Mella decedunt, viridique certat 15
 Baca Venafro,
 Ver ubi longum tepidasque praebet
 Juppiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
 Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
 Invidet uvis. 20
 Ille te mecum locus et beatae
 Postulant arces; ibi tu calentem
 Debita sparges lacrima favillam
 Vatis amici.

VII.

O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum
 Deducte, Bruto militiae duce,
 Quis te redonavit Quiritem
 Dis patriis Italoque caelo,
 Pompei, meorum prime sodalium? 5
 Cum quo morantem saepe diem mero
 Fregi, coronatus nitentes
 Malobathro Syrio capillos.
 Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
 Sensi, relictâ non bene parmula, 10
 Cum fracta virtus, et minaces
 Turpe solum tetigere mento.
 Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
 Denso paventem sustulit aëre;
 Te rursus in bellum resorbens 15
 Unda fretis tulit aestuosis.
 Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem,
 Longaque fessum militia latus
 Depone sub lauru mea, nec
 Parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20
 Oblivioso levia Massico
 Ciboria exple; funde capacibus
 Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
 Deproperare apio coronas

Curatve myrto? quem Venus arbitrum 25
 Dicet bibendi? Non ego sanius
 Bacchabor Edonis: recepto
 Dulce mihi furere est amico.

VIII.

Ulla si juris tibi pejerati
 Poena, Varine, nocuisset umquam,
 Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
 Turpior ungui,
 Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti 5
 Perfidum votis caput, enitescis
 Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis .
 Publica cura.

Expedit matris cineres opertos
 Fallere, et toto taciturna noctis 10
 Signa cum caelo, gelidaque divos
 Morte carentes.

Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident
 Simples Nymphae, ferus et Cupido,
 Semper ardentes acuens sagittas 15
 Cote cruenta.

Adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,
 Servitus crescit nova, nec priores
 Impiae tectum dominae relinquunt,
 Saepe minati. 20

Te suis matres metuunt juvenis,
 Te senes parci miseraeque nuper
 Virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet
 Aura maritos.

IX.

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos
 Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium

Vexant inaequales procellae
 Usque, nec Armeniis in oris,
 Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners 5
 Menses per omnes, aut Aquilonibus
 Querceta Gargani laborant,
 Et foliis viduantur orni:
 Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
 Mysten ademptum; nec tibi Vespero 10
 Surgente decedunt amores,
 Nec rapidum fugiente Solem.
 At non ter aevo functus amabilem
 Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex
 Annos, nec impubem parentes 15
 Troïlon aut Phrygiae sorores
 Flevere semper. Desine mollium
 Tandem querellarum, et potius nova
 Cantemus Augusti tropaea
 Caesaris, et rigidum Niphaten, 20
 Medumque flumen, gentibus additum
 Victis, minores volvere vertices,
 Intraque praescriptum Gelonos
 Exiguus equitare campis.

X.

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
 Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas
 Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
 Litus iniquum.
 Auream quisquis mediocritatem 5
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
 Sobrius aula.
 Saepius ventis agitatur ingens
 Pinus, et celsae graviore casu 10
 Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
 Fulgura montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
 Alteram sortem bene praeparatum
 Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit 15
 Juppiter, idem
 Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
 Sic erit: quondam cithara tacentem
 Suscitatur Musam, neque semper arcum
 Tendit Apollo. 20
 Rebus angustis animosus atque
 Fortis appare; sapienter idem
 Contrahes vento nimium secundo
 Turgida vela.

XI.

Quid bellicosus Cantaber aut Scythes,
 Hirpine Quinti, cogitet Hadria
 Divisus objecto, remittas
 Quaerere, nec trepides in usum
 Poscentis aevi pauca. Fugit retro 5
 Levis juvenas et decor, arida
 Pellente lascivos amores
 Canitie facilemque somnum.
 Non semper idem floribus est honor
 Vernis, neque uno Luna rubens nitet 10
 Volu: quid aeternis minorem
 Consiliis animum fatigas?
 Cur non sub alta vel platano vel hac
 Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa
 Canos odorati capillos, 15
 Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo
 Potamus uncti? Dissipat Euius
 Curas edaces. Quis puer ocius
 Restinguet ardentis Falerni
 Pocula praetereunte lympha? 20
 Quis devium scortum eliciet domo
 Lyden? Eburna, dic age, cum lyra

Maturet, in comptum Lacaenae
More comas religata nodum.

XII.

Nolis longa ferae bella Numantiae,
Nec durum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare
Poeno purpureum sanguine, mollibus
Aptari citharae modis,
Nec saevos Lapithas, et nimium mero 5
Hylaeum, domitosque Herculea manu
Telluris juvenes, unde periculum,
Fulgens contremuit domus
Saturni veteris; tuque pedestribus
Dices historiis proelia Caesaris, 10
Maecenas, melius, ductaque per vias
Regum colla minacium.
Me dulces dominae Musa Licymniae
Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
Fulgentes oculos et bene mutuis 15
Fidum pectus amoribus;
Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris,
Nec certare joco nec dare bracchia
Ludentem nitidis virginibus sacro
Dianae celebris die. 20
Num tu quae tenuit dives Achaemenes,
Aut pinguis Phrygiae Mygdonias opes
Permutare velis crine Licymniae,
Plenas aut Arabum domos,
Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula 25
Cervicem, aut facili saevitia negat
Quae poscente magis gaudeat eripi,
Interdum rapere occupet?

23 incomptum, incomptam

4 aptare 10 disces

25 cum

24 comam

24 nodo

2 durum

12 minantium

13 dulcis

28 occupat

Aures, et intorti capillis 35

Eumenidum recreantur angues?

Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens

Dulci laborum decipitur sono,

Nec curat Orion leones

Aut timidos agitare lyncas. 40

XIV.

Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume,

Labuntur anni, nec pietas moram

Rugis et instanti senectae

Afferet indomitaeque morti;

Non, si trecentis, quotquot eunt dies, 5

Amice, places illacrimabilem

Plutona tauris, qui ter amplum

Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,

Quicumque terrae munere vescimur, 10

Enaviganda, sive reges

Sive inopes erizaus coloni.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus

Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriae,

Frustra per autumnos nocentem 15

Corporibus metuemus Austrum:

Visendus ater flumine languido

Cocytos errans, et Danaï genus

Infame, damnatusque longi

Sisyphus Aeolides laboris. 20

Linquenda tellus et domus et placens

Uxor, neque harum quas colis arborum

Te praeter invisas cupressos

Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Caecuba dignior 25

Servata centum clavibus, et mero

Tinget pavimento superbo,

Pontificum potiore cenis.

XV.

Jam pauca aratro jugera regiae Moles relinquent, undique latius Extenta visentur Lucrino Stagna lacu, platanusque caelebs	
Evincet ulmos; tum violaria et Myrtus et omnis copia narium Spargent olivetis odorem, Fertilibus domino priori;	5
Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli Praescriptum et intonsi Catonis Auspiciis, veterumque norma.	10
Privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum: nulla decempedis Metata privatis opacam Porticus excipiebat Arcton,	15
Nec fortuitum spernere caespitem Leges sinebant, oppida publico Sumptu jubentes et deorum Templa novo decorare saxo.	20

XVI.

Quidum divos rogat in patenti Prensus Aegaeo, simul atra nubes Condidit lunam neque certa fulgent Sidera nautis;	
Otium bello furiosa Thrace, Otium Medi pharetra decori, Grosophe, non gemmis neque purpura ve- nale neque auro.	5
Non enim gazae neque consularis Summovet lictor miseros tumultus Mentis, et curas laqueata circum Tecta volantes.	10

- Vivitur parvo bene cui paternum
 Splendet in mensa tenui salinum,
 Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido 15
 Sordidus aufert.
- Quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo
 Multa? Quid terras alio calentes
 Sole mutamus? Patriae quis exul
 Se quoque fugit? 20
- Scandit aeratas vitiosa naves
 Cura, nec turmas equitum relinquit,
 Ocior cervis, et agente nimbos
 Ocior Euro.
- Laetus in praesens animus quod ultra est 25
 Oderit curare, et amara lento.
 Temperet risu; nihil est ab omni
 Parte beatum.
- Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,
 Longa Tithonum minuit senectus, 30
 Et mihi forsán, tibi quod negarit,
 Porriget hora.
- Te greges centum Siculaeque circum
 Mugiant vaccae, tibi tollit hinnitum
 Apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro 35
 Murice tinctae
- Vestiunt lanae: mihi parva rura et
 Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae
 Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum
 Spernere volgus. 40

XVII.

- Cur me querellis exanimas tuis?
 Nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius
 Obire, Maecenas, mearum
 Grande decus columenque rerum.
 Ah te meae si partem animae rapit 5
 Maturior vis, quid moror altera,

Nec carus aequae, nec superstes
 Integer? Ille dies utramque
 Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum
 Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, 10
 Utcumque praecedes, supremum
 Carpere iter comites parati.
 Me nec Chimaerae spiritus igneae,
 Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas
 Divellet umquam: sic potenti 15
 Justitiae placitumque Parcis.
 Seu Libra seu me Scorpios aspicit
 Formidolosus, pars violentior
 Natalis horae, seu tyrannus 20
 Hesperiae Capricornus undae,
 Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo
 Consentit astrum. Te Jovis impio
 Tutela Saturno refulgens
 Eripuit volucrisque Fati 25
 Tardavit alas, cum populus frequens
 Laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum:
 Me truncus illapsus cerebro
 Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
 Dextra levasset, Mercurialium
 Custos virorum. Reddere victimas 30
 Aedemque votivam memento:
 Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

XVIII.

Non ebur neque aureum
 Mea renidet in domo lacunar,
 Non trabes Hymettiae
 Premunt columnas ultima recisas
 Africa; neque Attali 5
 Ignotus heres regiam occupavi,
 Nec Laconicas mihi
 Trahunt honestae purpuras clientae:

8 illa 14 gigas Ω Gyges e coniectura 17 Scorpius
 19 loetalis, fatalis 25 cui e coniectura 8 clientes

At fides et ingeni	
Benigna vena est, pauperemque dives	10
Me petit; nihil supra	
Deos lacesso, nec potentem amicum	
Largiora flagito,	
Satis beatus unicus Sabinis.	
Truditur dies die,	15
Novaeque pergunt interire lunae:	
Tu secanda marmora	
Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulchri	
Immemor struis domos,	
Marisque Bais obstrepentis urges	20
Summovere litora,	
Parum locuples continente ripa.	<i>limiting.</i>
Quid quod usque proximos	
Revellis agri terminos, et ultra	
Limites clientium	25
Salis avarus? Pellitur paternos	
In sinu ferens deos	
Et uxor et vir sordidosque natos.	
Nulla certior tamen	
Rapacis Orci fine destinata	30
Aula divitem manet	
Herum. Quid ultra tendis? Aequa tellus	
Pauperi recluditur	
Regumque pueris, nec satellites Orci	
Callidum Promethea	35
Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum	
Tantalum atque Tantali	
Genus coërcet; hic levare functum	
Pauperem laboribus	
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.	40

XIX.

Bacchum in remotis carmina rupibus
Vidi docentem, credite posteri,

Nymphasque discentes, et aures Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.	
Euoe! recenti mens trepidat metu,	5
Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum Laetatur! Euoe! parce, Liber,	
Parce, gravi metuende thyrsos!	
Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas,	
Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes	10
Cantare rivos, atque truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella,	
Fas et beatæ conjugis additum Stellis honorem, tectaque Penthei	
Disjecta non leni ruina,	15
Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.	
Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum,	
Tu separatis uvidus in jugis Nodo coërces viperino	
Bistonidum sine fraude crines;	20
Tu, cum parentis regna per arduum Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,	
Rhoetum retorsisti leonis Unguibus horribilique mala:	
Quamquam choreis aptior et jocis	25
Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris, sed idem	
Pacis eras mediusque belli.	
Te vidit insons Cerberus aureo Cornu decorum, leniter atterens	30
Caudam, et recedentis trilingui Ore pedes tetigitque crura.	

XX.

Non usitata nec tenui ferar
Penna biformis per liquidum aethera
Vates, neque in terris morabor
Longius, invidiaque major

Urbes relinquam. Non ego, pauperum	5
Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas,	
Dilecte Maecenas, obibo,	
Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.	
Jam jam residunt cruribus asperae	
Pelles, et album mutor in alitem	10
Superne, nascunturque leves	
Per digitos humerosque plumae.	
Jam Daedaleo notior Icaro	
Visam gementis litora Bospori	
Syrtesque Gaetulas, canorus	15
Ales, Hyperboreosque campos.	
Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum	
Marsae cohortis Dacus, et ultimi	
Noscent Geloni, me peritus	
Discet Hiber Rhodanique potor.	20
Absint inani funere neniae	
Luctusque turpes et querimoniae ;	
Compesce clamorem, ac sepulchri	
Mitte supervacuos honores.	

6, 7 vocas "Dilecte," 11 superna 13 ocior, tutior *e coniectura*
20 Iber



Q. HORATI FLACCI

C A R M I N V M

LIBER TERTIVS

I.

ml

Odi profanum volgus et arceo:
Favete linguis; carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto. *celebratione d. m.*
Regum timendorum in proprios greges, 5
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis,
Clari Giganteo triumpho,
Cuncta supercilio moventis.
Est ut viro vir latius ordinet
Arbusta sulcis, hic generosior 10
Descendat in campum petitor,
Moribus hic meliorque fama
Contendat, illi turba clientium
Sit major: aequa lege Necessitas
Sortitur insignes et imos; 15
Omne capax movet urna nomen.
Destriectus ensis cui super impia
Cervice pendet, non Siculae dapes
Dulcem elaborabunt saporem,
Non avium citharaeque cantus 20
Somnum reducent: somnus agrestium
Lenis virorum non humiles domos
Fastidit umbrosamque ripam,
Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.

Desiderantem quod satis est neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec saevus Arcturi cadentis Impetus aut orientis Haedi, Non verberatae grandine vineae	25
Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc torrentia agros Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.	30
Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt Jactis in altum molibus; huc frequens Caementa demittit redemptor Cum famulis dominusque terrae	35
Fastidiosus: sed Timor et Minae Scandunt eodem quo dominus, neque Decedit aerata triremi et Post equitem sedet atra Cura.	40
Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis Nec purpurarum sidere clarior Delenit usus, nec Falerna Vitis Achaemeniumque costum,	
Cur invidendis postibus et novo Sublime ritu moliar atrium? Cur valle permutem Sabina Divitias operosiores?	45

II.

Angustam amicè pauperiem pati Robustus acri militia puer Condiscat, et Parthos feroces Vexet eques metuendus hasta, Vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat In rebus. Illum ex moenibus hosticis Matrona bellantis tyranni Prospiciens et adulta virgo Suspiret, 'Eheu, ne rudis agminum Sponsus lacessat regius asperum	5 10
--	---

Tactu leonem, quem cruenta
 Per medias rapit ira caedes!'
 Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:
 Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
 Nec parcit imbellis juventae 15
 Poplitibus timidove tergo.
 Virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae,
 Intaminatis fulget honoribus,
 Nec sumit aut ponit secures
 Arbitrio popularis aurae. 20
 Virtus, recludens immeritis mori
 Caelum, negata temptat iter via,
 Coetusque volgares et udam
 Spernit humum fugiente penna.
 Est et fideli tuta silentio 25
 Merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
 Volgarit arcanae, sub isdem
 Sit trabibus fragilemque mecum
 Solvat phaselon: saepe Diespiter
 Neglectus incesto addidit integrum; 30
 Raro antecedentem scelestum
 Deseruit pede Poena claudo.


 III

30
 Justum et tenacem propositi virum
 Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
 Non voltus instantis tyranni
 Mente quatit solida, neque Auster,
 Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae, 5
 Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis;
 Si fractus illabatur orbis,
 Impavidum ferient ruinae.
 Hae arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
 Ensis arces attigit igneas, 10

14 prosequitur 16 timidoque 22 tentat 23 vulgares 24 pinna
 27 vulgarit 28 fragilemve e conjectura 7 illabetur 10 innieus

Quos inter Augustus recumbens Purpureo bibit ore nectar.	
Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuae Vexere tigres, indocili jugum Collo trahentes; hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit,	15
Gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis: " Ilion, Ilion Fatalis incestusque judex Et mulier peregrina vertit	20
In pulverem, ex quo destituit deos Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi Castaeque damnatum Minervae Cum populo et duce fraudulento.	
Jam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae Famosus hospes, nec Priami domus Perjura pugnaces Achivos Hectoreis opibus refringit,	25
Nostrisque ductum seditionibus Bellum resedit. Protinus et graves Iras et invisum nepotem, Troica quem peperit sacerdos,	30
Marti redonabo; illum ego lucidas Inire sedes, ducere nectaris Sucos, et adscribi quietis Ordinibus patiar deorum.	35
Dum longus inter saeviat Ilion Romanque pontus, qualibet exules In parte regnanto beati; Dum Priami Paridisque busto	40
Insultet armentum et catulos ferae Celent inultae, stet Capitolium Fulgens, triumphatisque possit Roma ferox dare jura Medis.	
Horrenda late nomen in ultimas Extendat oras, qua medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus;	45

Me fabulosae Volture in Apulo, Altricis extra limen Apuliae,	10
Ludo fatigatumque somno Fronde nova puerum palumbes	
Texere: mirum quod foret omnibus, Quicumque celsae nidum Acherontiae	
Saltusque Bantinos et arvum	15
Pingue tenent humilis Forenti, Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis	
Dormirem et ursis, ut premerer sacra Lauroque collataque myrto,	
Non sine dis animosus infans.	20
Vester, Camenae, vester in arduos Tollor Sabinos, seu mihi frigidum	
Praeneste seu Tibur supinum Seu liquidae placuere Baiae.	
Vestris amicum fontibus et choris	25
Non me Philippis versa acies retro, Devota non exstinxit arbos,	
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.	
Utrumque mecum vos eritis, libens Insanientem navita Bosporum	30
Temptabo et urentes arenas Litoris Assyrii viator;	
Visam Britannos hospitibus feros, Et laetum equino sanguine Concanum,	
Visam pharetratos Gelonos	35
Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.	
Vos Caesarem altum, militia simul Fessas cohortes abdidit oppidis,	
Finire quaerentem labores, Pierio recreatis antro.	40
Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato Gaudetis, almae. Scimus, ut impios	
Titanas immanemque turmam Fulmine sustulerit caduco,	

- Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat 45
 Ventosum, et urbes regnaque tristia
 Divosque mortalesque turbas
 Imperio regit unus aequo.
- Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi 50
 Fidens juvenus horrida bracchiis,
 Fratresque tendentes opaco
 Pelion imposuisse Olympo.
- Sed quid Typhoëus et validus Mimas,
 Aut quid minaci Porphyrion statu,
 Quid Rhoetus evolsisque truncis 55
 Enceladus jaculator audax
 Contra sonantem Palladis aegida
 Possent ruentes? Hinc avidus stetit
 Volcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et
 Numquam humeris positurus arcum, 60
 Qui rore puro Castaliae lavit
 Crines solutos, qui Lyciae tenet
 Dumeta natalemque silvam,
 Delius et Patareus Apollo.
- Vis consili expers mole ruit sua: 65
 Vim temperatam di quoque provehunt
 In majus; idem odere vires
 Omne nefas animo moventes.
- Testis mearum centimanus Gyas
 Sententiarum, notus et integræ 70
 Temptator Orion Dianae,
 Virginea domitus sagitta.
- Injecta monstris Terra dolet suis,
 Maeretque partus fulmine luridum
 Missos ad Orcum; nec peredit 75
 Impositam celer ignis Aetnen,
 Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur
 Reliquit ales, nequitiae additus
 Custos; amatorem trecentae
 Pirithoum cohibent catenae. 80

V.

Caelo tonantem credidimus Jovem
 Regnare: praesens divus habebitur
 Augustus, adjectis Britannis
 Imperio gravibusque Persis. 5
 Milesne Crassi conjuge barbara
 Turpis maritus vixit, et hostium
 (Pro curia inversique mores!)
 Consenuit socerorum in armis
 Sub rege Medo Marsus et Apulus,
 Anciliorum et nominis et togae 10
 Oblitus aeternaeque Vestae,
 Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma?
 Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli
 Dissidentis condicionibus
 Foedis, et exemplo trahentis 15
 Perniciem veniens in aevum,
 Si non periret immiserabilis
 Captiva pubes. "Signa ego Punicis
 Adfixa delubris et arma
 Militibus sine caede," dixit, 20
 "Direpta vidi; vidi ego civium
 Retorta tergo bracchia libero,
 Portasque non clausas, et arva
 Marte coli populata nostro.
 Auro repensus scilicet acrior 25
 Miles redibit! Flagitio additis
 Damnum: neque amissos colores
 Lana refert medicata fuco,
 Nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit,
 Curat reponi deterioribus. 30
 Si pugnat extricata densis
 Cervae plagis, erit ille fortis
 Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus,
 Et Marte Poenos proteret altero

- Qui lora restrictis lacertis 35
 Sensit iners timuitque mortem.
 Hic, unde vitam sumeret inscius,
 Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor!
 O magna Carthago, probrosis
 Altior Italiae ruinis!" 40
 Fertur pudicae conjugis osculum
 Parvosque natos, ut capitis minor,
 Ab se removisse, et virilem
 Torvus humi posuisse voltum,
 Donec labantes consilio patres 45
 Firmaret auctor numquam alias dato,
 Interque maerentes amicos
 Egregius properaret exul.
 Atqui sciebat quae sibi barbarus
 Tortor pararet; non aliter tamen 50
 Dimovit obstantes propinquos
 Et populum redivit morantem,
 Quam si clientum longa negotia
 Dijudicata lite relinqueret,
 Tendens Venafranos in agros 55
 Aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.

VI.

- Delicta majorum immeritus lues,
 Romane, donec templa refeceris
 Aedesque labentes deorum et
 Foeda nigro simulacra fumo.
 Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas: 5
 Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum:
 Di multa neglecti dederunt
 Hesperiae mala luctuosae.
 Jam bis Monaeses et Pacori manus
 Non auspicatos contudit impetus 10
 Nostros et adjecisse praedam
 Torquibus exiguis renidet.

Paene occupatam seditionibus Delevit urbem Dacus et Aethiops, Hic classe formidatus, ille Missilibus melior sagittis.	15
Fecunda culpa saecula nuptias Primum inquinavere et genus et domos ; Hoc fonte derivata clades In patriam populumque fluxit.	20
Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos Matura virgo, et fingitur artibus ; Jam nunc et incestos amores De tenero meditatur ungui:	25
Mox juniores quaerit adulteros Inter mariti vina, neque eligit Cui donet impermissa raptim Gaudia, luminibus remotis, Sed jussa coram non sine conscio Surgit marito, seu vocat institor, Seu navis Hispanae magister, Dedecorum pretiosus emptor.	30
Non his juvenus orta parentibus Infecit aequor sanguine Punico, Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum ;	35
Sed rusticorum mascula militum Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus Versare glebas et severae Matris ad arbitrium recisos	40
Portare fustes, sol ubi montium Mutaret umbras et juga demeret Bobus fatigatis, amicum Tempus agens abeunte curru.	
Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ? Aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit Nos nequiores, mox daturos Progeniem vitiosiore.	45

VII.

Quid fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi
 Primo restituent vere Favonii
 Thyna merce beatum,
 Constantis juvenem fidei,
 Gygen? Ille, Notis actus ad Oricum 5
 Post insana Caprae sidera, frigidas
 Noctes non sine multis
 Insomnis lacrimis agit.
 Atqui sollicitae nuntius hospitae,
 Suspirare Chloën et miseram tuis 10
 Dicens ignibus uri,
 Temptat mille vafer modis.
 Ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum
 Falsis impulerit criminibus, nimis 15
 Casto Bellerophonti
 Maturare necem, refert;
 Narrat paene datum Pelea Tartaro,
 Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens;
 Et peccare docentes 20
 Fallax historias movet;
 Frustra: nam scopulis surdior Icari
 Voces audit adhuc integer. At tibi
 Ne vicinus Enipeus
 Plus justo placeat cave;
 Quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens 25
 Aequè conspicitur gramine Martio,
 Nec quisquam citus aequè
 Tusco denatat alveo.
 Prima nocte domum claude, neque in vias
 Sub cantu querulae despice tibiae, 30
 Et te saepe vocanti
 Duram difficilis mane.

VIII.

- Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis,
 Quid velint flores et acerra turis
 Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in
 Caespite vivo,
 Docte sermones utriusque linguae? 5
 Voveram dulces epulas et album
 Libero caprum, prope funeratus
 Arboris ictu.
- Hic dies anno redeunte festus
 Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit 10
 Amphorae fumum bibere institutae
 Consule Tullo.
- Sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici
 Sospitis centum, et vigiles lucernas
 Perfer in lucem; procul omnis esto 15
 Clamor et ira.
- Mitte civiles super urbe curas:
 Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen,
 Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
 Dissidet armis, 20
- Servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae,
 Cantaber, sera domitus catena,
 Jam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu
 Cedere campis.
- Neglegens ne qua populus laboret, 25
 Parce privatus nimium cavere:
 Dona praesentis cape laetus horae,
 Linque severa.

IX.

Donec gratus eram tibi,
 Nec quisquam potior bracchia candidae
 Cervici juvenis dabat,
 Persarum vigui rege beatior.

2 thuris 10 demovebit 14 hospitis 15 profer 25 negligens
 26 cavere et K. 27 rape 27 horae ac K., horae et O.

- ' Donec non alia magis 5
 Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloën,
 Multi Lydia nominis
 Romana vigui clarior Ilia.'
 Me nunc Thressa Chloë regit,
 Dulces docta modos et citharae sciens, 10
 Pro qua non metuam mori,
 Si parcent animae fata superstiti.
 ' Me torret face mutua
 Thurini Calais filius Ornyti,
 Pro quo bis patiar mori, 15
 Si parcent puero fata superstiti.'
 Quid si prisca redit Venus
 Diductosque jugo cogit aëneo?
 Si flava excutitur Chloë,
 Rejectaeque patet janua Lydiae? 20
 ' Quamquam sidere pulchrior
 Ille est, tu levior cortice et improbo
 Iracundior Hadria,
 Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.'

X.

- Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
 Saevo nupta viro, me tamen asperas
 Porrectum ante fores objicere incolis
 Plorares Aquilonibus.
 Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus 5
 Inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat
 Ventis, et positas ut glaciēt nives
 Puro numine Juppiter?
 Ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,
 Ne currente retro funis eat rota. 10
 Non te Penelopen difficilem procis
 Tyrrhenus genuit parens.
 O quamvis neque te munera nec preces
 Nec tinctus viola pallor amantium

Nec vir Pieria pellice saucius Curvat, supplicibus tuis	15
Parcas, nec rigida mollior aesculo Nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus. Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquae Caelestis patiens latus.	20

XI.

Mercuri, (nam te docilis magistro. Movit Amphion lapides canendo,) Tuque, testudo, resonare septem Callida nervis,	
Nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc et Divitum mensis et amica templis, Dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas Applicet aures,	5
Quae, velut latis equa trima campis, Ludit exultim metuitque tangi, Nuptiarum expers et adhuc protervo Cruda marito.	10
Tu potes tigres comitesque silvas Ducere, et rivos celeres morari ; Cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulae,	15
Cerberus, quamvis furiale centum Muniant angues caput, ejus atque Spiritus teter saniesque manet Ore trilingui.	20
Quin et Ixion Tityosque voltu Risit invito ; stetit urna paulum Sicca, dum grato Danai puellas Carmine mulces.	
Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas Virginum poenas, et inane lymphae Dolium fundo pereuntis imo, Seraque fata	25

- Quae manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
 Impiae, — nam quid potuere majus? — 30
 Impiae sponso potuere duro
 Perdere ferro!
 Una de multis, face nuptiali
 Digna, perjurum fuit in parentem
 Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo 35
 Nobilis aevum,
 “Surge,” quae dixit juveni marito,
 “Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde
 Non times, detur; socerum et scelestas 40
 Falle sorores,
 Quae, velut nactae vitulos leaenae,
 Singulos eheu lacerant: ego illis
 Mollior nec te feriam, neque intra
 Clastra tenebo.
 Me pater saevis oneret catenis, 45
 Quod viro clemens misero peperci;
 Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
 Classe releget.
 I, pedes quo te rapiunt et aurae,
 Dum favet nox et Venus; i secundo 50
 Omine, et nostri memorem sepulchro
 Scalpe querellam.”

XII.

- Miserarum est neque amori
 Dare ludum, neque dulci
 Mala vino lavere, aut exanimari metuentes
 Patruae verbera linguae.
 Tibi qualum Cythereae 5
 Puer ales, tibi telas
 Operosaque Minervae studium aufert, Neobule,
 Liparaei nitor Hebri,
 Simul unctos Tiberinis
 Humeros lavit in undis, 10

Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
 Neque segni pede victus ;
 Catus idem per apertum
 Fugientes agitato
 Grege cervos jaculari, et celer alto latitantem 15
 Fruticeto excipere aprum.

XIII.

O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,
 Dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
 Cras donaberis haedo,
 Cui frons turgida cornibus
 Primis et venerem et proelia destinat ; 5
 Frustra : nam gelidos inficiet tibi
 Rubro sanguine rivos
 Lascivi suboles gregis.
 Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
 Nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile 10
 Fessis vomere tauris
 Praebes et pecori vago.
 Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
 Saxis, unde loquaces 15
 Lymphae desiliunt tuae.

XIV.

Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs,
 Morte venalem petiisse laurum,
 Caesar Hispana repetit penates
 Victor ab ora.
 Unico gaudens mulier marito 5
 Prodeat justis operata sacris,
 Et soror clari ducis, et decorae
 Supplice vitta

- Virginum matres juvenumque nuper
 Sospitum. Vos, o pueri et puellae
 Jam virum expertae, male ominatis
 Parcite verbis.
- Hic dies vere mihi festus atras
 Eximet curas ; ego nec tumultum
 Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente
 Caesare terras.
- I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas
 Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
 Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
 Fallere testa.
- Dic et argutae properet Neaerae
 Murreum nodo cohibere crinem ;
 Si per invisum mora janitorem
 Fiet, abito.
- Lenit albescens animos capillus
 Litium et rixae cupidos protervae ;
 Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juvena,
 Consule Planco.

XV.

- Uxor pauperis Ibyci,
 Tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae
 Famosisque laboribus :
 Maturo propior desine funeri
 Inter ludere virgines,
- Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.
- Non, si quid Pholoën satis,
 Et te, Chlora, decet : filia rectius
 Expugnat juvenum domos,
 Pulso Thyias uti concita tympano.
- Illam cogit amor Nothi
 Lascivae similem ludere capreae :
 Te lanae prope nobilem
 Tonsae Luceriam, non citharae, decent,

Nec flos purpureus rosae, 15
 Nec poti, vetulam, faece tentus cadi.

XVI.

Inclusam Danaën turris aënea,
 Robustaeque fores, et vigilum canum
 Tristes excubiae munierant satis
 Nocturnis ab adulteris,
 Si non Acrisium, virginis abditae 5
 Custodem pavidum, Juppiter et Venus
 Risissent: fore enim tutum iter et patens
 Converso in pretium deo.
 Aurum per medios ire satellites
 Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius 10
 Ictu fulmineo: concidit auguris
 Argivi domus, ob lucrum
 Demersa exitio; diffidit urbium
 Portas vir Macedo, et subruit aemulos
 Reges muneribus; munera navium 15
 Saevos illaqueant duces.
 Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,
 Majorumque fames. Jure perhorruī
 Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
 Maecenas, equitum decus. 20
 Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
 Ab dis plura feret: nil cupientium
 Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
 Partes linquere gestio,
 Contemptae dominus splendidior rei, 25
 Quam si quicquid arat impiger Apulus
 Occultare meis dicerer horreis,
 Magnas inter opes inops.
 Purae rivus aquae, silvaeque jugerum
 Paucorum, et segetis certa fides meae, 30
 Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africae
 Fallit sorte beator.
 Quamquam nec Calabriae mella ferunt apes,

Nec Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora
 Languescit mihi, nec pinguis Gallicis 35
 Crescunt vellera pascuis,
 Importuna tamen pauperies abest,
 Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.
 Contracto melius parva cupidine
 Vectigalia porrigam, 40
 Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei
 Campis continuem. Multa petentibus
 Desunt multa: bene est, cui deus obtulit
 Parca quod satis est manu.

XVII.

Aeli, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,
 (Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt
 Denominatos et nepotum
 Per memores genus omne fastos ;
 Auctore ab illo ducis originem, 5
 Qui Formiarum moenia dicitur
 Princeps et innantem Maricae
 Litoribus tenuisse Lirim,
 Late tyrannus :) cras foliis nemus
 Multis et alga litus inutili 10
 Demissa tempestas ab Euro
 Sternet, aquae nisi fallit augur,
 Annosa cornix. Dum potes, aridum
 Compone lignum : cras Genium mero
 Curabis et porco bimestri, 15
 Cum famulis operum solutis.

XVIII.

Faune, Nympharum fugientum amator,
 Per meos fines et aprica rura
 Lenis incedas, abeasque parvis
 Aequus alumnis,

Si tener pleno cadit haedus anno, 5
 Larga nec desunt Veneris sodali
 Vina craterae, vetus ara multo
 Fumat odore.
 Ludit herboso pecus omne campo,
 Cum tibi Nonae redeunt Decembres; 10
 Festus in pratis vacat otioso
 Cum bove pagus;
 Inter audaces lupus errat agnos;
 Spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes;
 Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor 15
 Ter pede terram.

XIX.

Quantum distet ab Inacho
 Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori,
 Narras, et genus Aeaci,
 Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio:
 Quo Chium pretio cadum 5
 Mercesur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
 Quo praebente domum et quota
 Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
 Da lunae propere novae,
 Da noctis mediae, da, puer, auguris 10
 Murenæ: tribus aut novem
 Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.
 Qui Musas amat impares,
 Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
 Vates; tres prohibet supra 15
 Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia
 Nudis juncta sororibus.
 Insanire juvat: cur Berecynthiae
 Cessant flamina tibiae?
 Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra? 20
 Parcentes ego dexteras
 Odi: sparge rosas; audiat invidus

Dementem strepitum Lycus,
 Et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.
 Spissa te nitidum coma, 25
 Puro te similem, Telephe, Vespero
 Tempestiva petit Rhode :
 Me lentus Glyceræ torret amor meae.

XX

Non vides quanto moveas periculo,
 Pyrrhe, Gaetulæ catulos leaenæ?
 Dura post paulo fugies inaudax
 Proelia raptor,
 Cum per obstantes juvenum catervas 5
 Ibit insignem repetens Nearchum :
 Grande certamen, tibi præda cedat
 Major an illi.
 Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas
 Promis, hæc dentes acuit timendos, 10
 Arbitræ pugnae posuisse nudo
 Sub pede palmam
 Fertur, et leni recreare vento
 Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis,
 Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa 15
 Raptus ab Ida.

XXI.

O nata mecum consule Manlio,
 Seu tu querellas sive geris jocos,
 Seu rixam et insanos amores,
 Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum,
 Quocumque lectum nomine Massicum 5
 Servas, moveri digna bono die,
 Descende, Corvino jubente
 Promere languidiora vina.

1 tumultu 3 paulum 7, 8 præda major Cedat an illi.
 8 illa e coniectura 10 superbos 2 querelas 5 numius

Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet
 Sermonibus, te negleget horridus: 10
 Narratur et prisca Catonis
 Saepe mero caluisse virtus.
 Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves
 Plerumque duro; tu sapientium
 Curas et arcanum jocoso 15
 Consilium retegis Lyaeo;
 Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiiis,
 Viresque et addis cornua pauperi,
 Post te neque iratos trementi
 Regum apices neque militum arma. 20
 Te Liber, et, si laeta aderit, Venus,
 Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae,
 Vivaeque producent lucernae,
 Dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus.

XXII.

Montium custos nemorumque, Virgo,
 Quae laborantes utero puellas
 Ter vocata audis, adimisque leto,
 Diva triformis,
 Imminens villae tua pinus esto, 5
 Quam per exactos ego laetus annos
 Verris obliquum meditantis ictum
 Sanguine donem.

XXIII.

Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
 Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle,
 Si ture placaris et horna
 Frugae Lares avidaque porca,
 Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum 5
 Fecunda vitis, nec sterilem seges
 Robiginem, aut dulces alumni
 Pomifero grave tempus anno.

Nam, quae nivali pascitur Algido Devota quercus inter et ilices,	10
Aut crescit Albanis in herbis, Victima, pontificum secures	
Cervice tinguet: te nihil attinet Temptare multa caede bidentium	
Parvos coronantem marino	15
Rore deos fragilique myrto.	
Immunis aram si tetigit manus, Non sumptuosa blandior hostia	
Mollivit aversos Penates	
Farre pio et saliente mica.	20

XXIV.

Intactis opulentior Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae Caementis licet occupes Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum,	
Si figit adamantinos	5
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas Clavos, non animum metu, Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.	
Campestres melius Scythae, Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,	10
Vivunt, et rigidi Getae, Immetata quibus jugera liberas Fruges et Cererem ferunt,	
Nec cultura placet longior annua,	15
Defunctumque laboribus Aequali recreat sorte vicarius.	
Illic matre carentibus Privignis mulier temperat innocens, Nec dotata regit virum	
Conjux, nec nitido fidit adultero.	20

12 securim 13 tinget 14 tentare 19 mollibit
4 Tirrenum, terrenum *e coniectura* 4 publicum, Punicum, Ponticum
10 domos rite trahunt vagas 20 coniux

Dos est magna parentium	
Virtus et metuens alterius viri	
Certo foedere castitas,	
Et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori.	
O quisquis volet impias	25
Caedes et rabiem tollere civicam,	
Si quaeret PATER VRBIVM	
Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat	
Refrenare licentiam,	
Clarus postgenitis: quatenus (heu nefas!)	30
Virtutem incolumem odimus,	
Sublatam ex oculis quaerimus, invidi.	
Quid tristes querimoniae,	
Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?	
Quid leges sine moribus	35
Vanae proficiunt, si neque fervidis	
Pars inclusa caloribus	
Mundi nec Boreae finitimum latus	
Durataeque solo nives	
Mercatorem abigunt, horrida callidi	40
Vincunt aequora navitae,	
Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet	
Quidvis et facere et pati,	
Virtutisque viam deserit arduae?	
Vel nos in Capitolium,	45
Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,	
Vel nos in mare proximum	
Gemmas et lapides aurum et inutile,	
Summi materiem mali,	
Mittamus, scelerum si bene paenitet.	50
Eradenda cupidinis	
Pravi sunt elementa, et tenerae nimis	
Mentes asperioribus	
Formandae studiis. Nescit equo rudis	
Haerere ingenuus puer,	55
Venarique timet, ludere doctior,	

Seu Graeco jubeas trocho,
 Seu malis vetita legibus alea,
 Cum perjura patris fides
 Consortem socium fallat et hospites, 60
 Indignoque pecuniam
 Heredi properet. Scilicet improbae
 Crescunt divitiae: tamen
 Curtae nescio quid semper abest rei.

XXV.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
 Plenum? quae nemora aut quos agor in specus
 Velox mente nova? quibus
 Antris egregii Caesaris audiar
 Aeternum meditans decus 5
 Stellis inserere et consilio Jovis?
 Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc
 Indictum ore alio. Non secus in jugis
 Exsomnia stupet Euias,
 Hebrum prospiciens et nive candidam 10
 Thracen ac pede barbaro
 Lustratam Rhodopen, ut mihi devio
 Ripas et vacuum nemus
 Mirari libet. O Naïadum potens,
 Baccharumque valentium 15
 Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos,
 Nil parvum aut humili modo,
 Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est,
 O Lenaeae, sequi deum
 Cingentem viridi tempora pampino. 20

XXVI.

Vixi puellis nuper idoneus
 Et militavi non sine gloria;

60 hospitem 2 in nemora 2 et quos 6 concilio 9 Euias
 12 ac mihi 13 rupes, rivos *Bent.* 18 est *omit.*

Nunc arma defunctumque bello
 Barbiton hic paries habebit,
 Laevum marinae qui Veneris latus 5
 Custodit. Hic, hic ponite lucida
 Funalia et vectes et arcus
 Oppositis foribus minaces.
 O quae beatam diva tenes Cyprum et
 Memphin carentem Sithonia nive, 10
 Regina, sublimi flagello
 Tange Chloën semel arrogantem.

XXVII.

Impios parrae recinentis omen
 Ducat et praegnans canis, aut ab agro
 Rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino
 Fetaque volpes;
 Rumpit et serpens iter institutum, 5
 Si per obliquum similis sagittae
 Terruit mannos: ego, cui timebo,
 Providus auspex,
 Antequam stantes repetat paludes
 Imbrium divina avis imminentum, 10
 Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo
 Solis ab ortu.
 Sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis,
 Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas,
 Teque nec laevus vetet ire picus 15
 Nec vaga cornix.
 Sed vides quanto trepidet tumultu
 Pronus Orion. Ego quid sit ater
 Hadriae novi sinus, et quid albus
 Peccet Iapyx. 20
 Hostium uxores puerique caecos
 Sentiant motus orientis Austri et
 Aequoris nigri fremitum et trementes
 Verbere ripas.

7 ascias *K. e coniectura* 9 regis 2 praegnans 4 vulpes 5 rumpat
 7 cur, quid 15 levis 15 vetat 17 trepidat 22 sentient

- Sic et Europe niveum doloso 25
 Credidit tauro latus, et scatentem
 Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes
 Palluit audax.
- Nuper in pratis studiosa florum et
 Debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, 30
 Nocte sublustri nihil astra praeter
 Vidit et undas.
- Quae simul centum tetigit potentem
 Oppidis Creten, "Pater, o relictum
 Filiae nomen, pietasque," dixit, 35
 "Victa furore!
- Unde, quo, veni? Levis una mors est
 Virginum culpa. Vigilansne ploro
 Turpe commissum, an vitiis carentem
 Ludit imago 40
- Vana, quae porta fugiens eburna
 Somnium ducit? Meliusne fluctus
 Ire per longos fuit, an recentes
 Carpere flores? 45
- Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvenum
 Dedat iratae, lacerare ferro et
 Frangere enitar modo multum amati
 Cornua monstri.
- Impudens liqui patrios Penates,
 Impudens Orcum moror. O deorum 50
 Si quis haec audis, utinam inter errem
 Nuda leones!
- Antequam turpis macies decentes
 Occupet malas, teneraeque sucus
 Defluat praedae, speciosa quaero 55
 Pascere tigres.
- 'Vilis Europe,' pater urget absens,
 'Quid mori cessas? Potes hac ab orno
 Pendulum zona bene te secuta
 Laedere collum. 60
- Sive te rupes et acuta leto

- Saxa delectant, age, te procellae
 Crede veloci, nisi herile mavis
 Carpere pensum,
 Regius sanguis, dominaeque tradi
 Barbarae pellex.' — Aderat querenti
 Perfidum ridens Venus et remisso
 Filius arcu. 65
- Mox, ubi lusit satis, "Abstineto,"
 Dixit, "irarum calidaeque rixae,
 Cum tibi invisus laceranda reddet
 Cornua taurus. 70
- Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis:
 Mitte singultus, bene ferre magnam
 Disce fortunam; tua sectus orbis
 Nomina ducet." 75

XXVIII.

- Festo quid potius die
 Neptuni faciam? Prome reconditum
 Lyde strenua Caecubum,
 Munitaeque adhibe vim sapientiae.
 Inclinare meridiem 5
 Sentis, ac, veluti stet volucris dies,
 Parcis deripere horreo
 Cessantem Bibuli consulis amphoram?
 Nos cantabimus invicem
 Neptunum et virides Nereïdum comas; 10
 Tu curva recines lyra
 Latonam et celeris spicula Cynthiae;
 Summo carmine, quae Cnidon
 Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon
 Junctis visit oloribus; 15
 Dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia.

XXIX.

Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi
 Non ante verso lene merum cado
 Cum flore, Maecenas, rosarum et
 Pressa tuis balanus capillis
 Jamdudum apud me est. Eripe te morae, 5
 Ne semper udum Tibur et Aesulae
 Declive contempleris arvom et
 Telégoni juga parricidae.
 Fastidiosam desere copiam et
 Molem propinquam nubibus arduis; 10
 Omitte mirari beatae
 Fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.
 Plerumque gratae divitibus vices,
 Mundaеque parvo sub lare pauperum
 Cenae sine aulaeis et ostro 15
 Sollicitam explicuere frontem.
 Jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater
 Ostendit ignem, jam Procyon furit
 Et stella vesani Leonis,
 Sole dies referente siccos; 20
 Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido
 Rivumque fessus quaerit et horridi
 Dumeta Silvani, caretque
 Ripa vagis taciturna ventis.
 Tu civitatem quis deceat status 25
 Curas, et urbi sollicitus times
 Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
 Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.
 Prudens futuri temporis exitum
 Caliginosa nocte premit deus, 30
 Ridetque si mortalis ultra
 Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento
 Componere aequus: cetera fluminis
 Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo

Cum pace delabentis Etruscum	35
In mare, nunc lapides adesos	
Stirpesque raptas et pecus et domos	
Volventis una, non sine montium	
Clamore vicinaeque silvae,	
Cum fera diluvies quietos	40
Irritat amnes. Ille potens sui	
Laetusque deget, cui licet in diem	
Dixisse " Vixi : cras vel atra	
Nube polum Pater occupato,	
Vel sole puro ; non tamen irritum,	45
Quodcumque retro est, efficiet, neque	
Diffinget infectumque reddet	
Quod fugiens semel hora vexit."	
Fortuna, saevo laeta negotio et	
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,	50
Transmutat incertos honores,	
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.	
Laudo manentem ; si celeres quatit	
Pennas, resigno quae dedit, et mea	
Virtute me involvo, probamque	55
Pauperiem sine dote quaero.	
Non est meum, si mugiat Africis	
Malus procellis, ad miseras preces	
Decurrere, et votis pacisci,	
Ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces	60
Addant avaro divitias mari :	
Tum me biremis praesidio scaphae	
Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus	
Aura feret geminusque Pollux.	

XXX.

Exegi monumentum aere perennius,
 Regalique situ pyramidum altius,
 Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
 Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis

Annorum series et fuga temporum. 5
Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam: usque ego postera
Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
Scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.
Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus 10
Et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium
Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens
Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
Quaesitam meritis, et mihi Delphica 15
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

12 regnator



Q. HORATI FLACCI

C A R M I N V M

LIBER QVARTVS

I.

Intermissa, Venus, diu
Rursus bella moves? Parce, precor, precor.
Non sum qualis eram bonae
Sub regno Cinarae. Desine, dulcium
Mater saeva Cupidinum, 5
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis; abi
Quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces.
Tempestivius in domum
Pauli purpureis ales oloribus 10
Commissabere Maximi,
Si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum:
Namque et nobilis et decens
Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis
Et centum puer artium 15
Late signa feret militiae tuae,
Et quandoque potentior
Largi muneribus riserit aemuli,
Albanos prope te lacus
Ponet marmoream sub trabe citrea. 20
Illic plurima naribus
Duces tura, lyraeque et Berecynthiae

9 domo 10 Pauli 18 largis 20 Cypria
22 thura 22 lyraque 22 Berecynthia

Delectabere tibiae	
Mixtis carminibus non sine fistula ;	
Illic bis pueri die	25
Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum	
Laudantes pede candido	
In morem Salium ter quatient humum.	

II.

Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari,	
Iule, ceratis ope Daedalea	
Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus	
Nomina ponto.	
Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres	5
Quem super notas aluere ripas,	
Fervet immensusque ruit profundo	
Pindarus ore,	
Laurea donandus Apollinari,	
Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos	10
Verba devolvit numerisque fertur	
Lege solutis,	
Seu deos regesve canit, deorum	
Sanguinem, per quos cecidere justa	
Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae	15
Flamma Chimaerae ;	
Sive quos Elea domum reducit	
Palma caelestes pugilemve equumve	
Dicit, et centum potiore signis	
Munere donat,	20
Flebili sponsae juvenemve raptum	
Plorat, et vires animumque moresque	
Aureos educit in astra nigroque	
Invidet Orco.	
Multa Dircaeum levat aura cygnum,	25
Tendit, Antoni, quotiens in altis.	
Nubium tractus : ego, apis Matinae	
More modoque,	

23 tibia 28 quatiant / 3 pennis 6 cum 6 saluere, saliere
13 regesque 23 reducit 25 cyenum 26 quoties

Grata carpentis thyma per laborem Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique Tiburis ripas, operosa parvus Carmina fingo.	30
Concines majore poëta plectro Caesarem, quandoque trahet feroces Per sacrum clivum, merita decorus Fronde, Sygambros :	35
Quo nihil majus meliusve terris Fata donavere bonique divi, Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum Tempora priscum.	40
Concines laetosque dies et urbis Publicum ludum super impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque Litibus orbum.	
Tum meae, si quid loquar audiendum, Vocis accedet bona pars, et " O Sol Pulcher! o laudande!" canam, recepto Caesare felix.	45
Teque, dum procedis, io Triumphe! Non semel dicemus, io Triumphe! Civitas omnis, dabimusque divis Tura benignis.	50
Te decem tauri totidemque vaccae, Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis In mea vota,	55
Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes Tertium lunae referentis ortum, Qua notam duxit, niveus videri, Cetera fulvus.	60

III.

Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
 Nascentem placido lumine videris,

Illum non labor Isthmius
 Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
 Curru ducet Achaico 5
 Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
 Ornatum foliis ducem,
 Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 Ostendet Capitolio:
 Sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt, 10
 Et spissae nemorum comae
 Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem.
 Romae principis urbium
 Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
 Vatum ponere me choros, 15
 Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.
 O testudinis aureae
 Dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas,
 O mutis quoque piscibus
 Donatura cygni, si libeat, sonum, 20
 Totum muneris hoc tui est,
 Quod monstror digito praetereuntium
 Romanae fidicen lyrae;
 Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

IV.

Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem,
 Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas
 Permisit expertus fidelem
 Juppiter in Ganymede flavo,
 Olim juvenas et patrius vigor 5
 Nido laborum propulit inscium,
 Vernique jam nimbis remotis
 Insolitos docuere nisus
 Venti paventem, mox in ovilia
 Demisit hostem vividus impetus, 10
 Nunc in reluctantes dracones
 Egit amor dapis atque pugnae;

Qualemve laetis caprea pascuis Intenta fulvae matris ab ubere Jam lacte depulsum leonem,	15
Dente novo peritura, vidit: Videre Raetis bella sub Alpihus Drusum gerentem Vindelici; (quibus Mos unde deductus per omne Tempus Amazonia securi	20
Dextras obarmet, quaerere distuli, Nec scire fas est omnia;) sed diu Lateque victrices catervae Consiliis juvenis revictae	25
Sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus Posset, quid Augusti paternus In pueros animus Neronis.	30
Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis; Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum Virtus, neque imbellem feroces Progenerant aquilae columbam:	35
Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam, Rectique cultus pectora roborant; Utrumque defecere mores, Indecorant bene nata culpae.	40
Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus, Testis Metaurum flumen, et Hasdrubal Devictus, et pulcher fugatis Ille dies Latio tenebris,	45
Qui primus alma risit adorea, Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas Ceu flamma per taedas vel Euris Per Siculas equitavit undas.	
Post hoc secundis usque laboribus Romana pubes crevit, et impio Vastata Poenorum tumultu Fana deos habuere rectos,	

17 Raeti 18 et Vindelici

18-22 quibus — sed *del. editores complures* 21 subarmet

24 repressae 36 dedecorant 42 durus

Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal:	
“Cervi, luporum praeda rapacium,	50
Sectamur ultro quos opimus	
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.	
Gens, quae cremato fortis ab Ilio	
Jactata Tuscis aequoribus sacra	
Natosque maturosque patres	55
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,	
Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus	
Nigrae feraci frondis in Algido,	
Per damna, per caedes, ab ipso	
Ducit opes animumque ferro.	60
Non Hydra secto corpore firmior	
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem,	
Monstrumve submittere Colchi	
Majus Echioniaeve Thebae.	
Mersus profundo, pulchrior evenit;	65
Luctere, multa prouet integrum	
Cum laude victorem, geretque	
Proelia conjugibus loquenda.	
Carthagini jam non ego nuntios	
Mittam superbos: occidit, occidit	70
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri	
Nominis Hasdrubale interempto.	
Nil Claudiae non perficient manus,	
Quas et benigno numine Juppiter	
Defendit, et curae sagaces	75
Expediunt per acuta belli.”	

V.

Divis ortē bonis, optime Romulae	
Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu;	
Maturum reditum pollicitus patrum	
Sancto concilio, redi.	
Lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae:	5

52 est om. 60 animosque 65 mersus 65 exiet 66 prouit
67 gerit 73 perficiunt 76 bella 1 optume
4 consilio

Instar veris enim voltus ubi tuus	
Affulsit populo, gratior it dies	
Et soles melius nitent.	
Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus invidio	
Flatu Carpathii trans maris aequora	10
Cunctantem spatio longius annuo	
Dulci distinet a domo,	
Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,	
Curvo nec faciem litore dimovet :	
Sic desideriiis icta fidelibus	15
Quaerit patria Caesarem. <i>H</i>	
Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat,	
Nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas,	
Pacatum volitant per mare navitae,	
Culpari metuit Fides,	20
Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris,	
Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas,	
Laudantur simili prole puerperae,	
Culpam poena premit comes.	
Quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen,	25
Quis Germania quos horrida parturit	
Fetus, incolumi Caesare? quis ferae	
Bellum curet Hiberiae?	
Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,	
Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores ;	30
Hinc ad vina redit, laetus et alteris	
Te mensis adhibet deum ;	
Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero	
Defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum	
Miscet numen, uti Graecia, Castoris	35
Et magni memor Herculis.	
“ Longas o utinam; dux bone, ferias	
Praestes Hesperiae ! ” dicimus integro	
Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,	
Cum sol Oceano subest.	40

VI.

Dive, quem proles Niobeae magnae
 Vindicem linguae Tityosque raptor
 Sensit et Trojae prope victor altae
 Phthius Achilles,
 Ceteris major, tibi miles impar, 5
 Filius quamvis Thetidis marinae
 Dardanas turres quateret tremenda
 Cuspide pugnax :
 Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
 Pinus aut impulsa cupressus Euro, 10
 Procidit late posuitque collum in
 Pulvere Teucro :
 Ille non inclusus equo Minervae,
 Sacra mentito, male feriatos
 Troas et laetam Priami choreis 15
 Falleret aulam,
 Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas heu !
 Nescios fari pueros Achivis
 Ureret flammis, etiam latentem
 Matris in alvo, 20
 Ni tuis victus Venerisque gratae
 Vocibus divom pater annuisset
 Rebus Aeneae potiore ductos
 Alite muros.
 Doctor argutae fidicen Thaliae, 25
 Phoebe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
 Dauniae defende decus Camenae,
 Levis Agyieus.
 Spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem
 Carminis nomenque dedit poetae. 30
 Virginum primae puerique claris
 Patribus orti,
 Deliae tutela deae, fugaces
 Lynceas et cervos cohibentis arcu,

10 impressa 11 in omit. 17 victor gravis, raptor gravis
 21 flexus glossema 22 divum 25 Argivae

Lesbium servate pedem meique 35
 Pollicis ictum,
 Rite Latonae puerum canentes,
 Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,
 Prosperam frugum celeremque pronos
 Volvere menses. 40
 Nupta jam dices: "Ego dis amicum,
 Saeculo festas referente luces,
 Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum
 Vatis Horati."

VII.

Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis
 Arboribusque comae;
 Mutat terra vices, et decrescunt ripas
 Flumina praetereunt;
 Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet 5
 Ducere nuda choros.
 Immortalia ne speres, monet annus et alium
 Quae rapit hora diem.
 Frigora mitescunt Zephyris; ver proterit aestas,
 Interitura, simul 10
 Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit; et mox
 Bruma recurrit iners.
 Damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae:
 Nos, ubi decidimus,
 Quo pius Aeneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, 15
 Pulvis et umbra sumus.
 Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae
 Tempora di superi?
 Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
 Quae dederis animo. 20
 Cum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos
 Fecerit arbitria,
 Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
 Restituet pietas:

Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum 25
 Liberat Hippolytum,
 Nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 Vincula Pirithoo.

VIII.

Donarem pateras grataque commodus,
 Censorine, meis aera sodalibus,
 Donarem tripodas, praemia fortium
 Graiorum, neque tu pessima munerum
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium, 5
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas,
 Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus
 Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum :
 Sed non haec mihi vis, non tibi talium
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egens. 10
 Gaudes carminibus ; carmina possumus
 Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
 Per quae spiritus et vita redit bonis
 Post mortem ducibus, non celeres fugae 15
 Rejectaeque retrorsum Hannibalis minae,
 Non incendia Carthaginis impiae,
 Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa
 Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
 Laudes, quam Calabriae Pierides : neque, 20
 Si chartae sileant quod bene feceris,
 Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Iliae
 Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
 Obstaret meritis invida Romuli?
 Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Aeacum 25
 Virtus et favor et lingua potentium
 Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.
 Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.
 Caelo Musa beat. Sic Jovis interest
 Optatis epulis impiger Hercules, 30

28 Perithoo 1 commodis 9 nec tibi 12 muneris 15 celeris fugae
 uu. 15 non — 19 rediit del. Lach., M., H., P.

Clarum Tyndaridae sidus ab infimis
 Quassas eripiunt aequoribus rates,
 Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
 Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus.

IX.

Ne forte credas interitura, quae,
 Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum,
 Non ante volgatas per artes,
 Verba loquor socianda chordis:
 Non, si priores Maeonius tenet 5
 Sedes Homerus, Pindaricae latent
 Caeaeque et Alcaei minaces
 Stesichorique graves Camenae;
 Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
 Delevit aetas; spirat adhuc amor 10
 Vivuntque commissi calores
 Aeoliae fidibus puellae.
 Non sola comptos arsit adulteri
 Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum
 Mirata regalesque cultus 15
 Et comites Helene Lacaena,
 Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
 Direxit arcu; non semel Ilios
 Vexata; non pugnavit ingens
 Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus 20
 Dicenda Musis proelia; non ferox
 Hector vel acer Deiphobus graves
 Exceptit ictus pro pudicis
 Conjugibus puerisque primus.
 Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona 25
 Multi; sed omnes inlacrimabiles
 Urgentur ignotique longa
 Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.
 Paulum sepultae distat inertiae
 Celata virtus. Non ego te meis 30

Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ; Est hederæ vis	
Multa, qua crines religata fulges ; Ridet argento domus ; ara castis Vineta verbenis avet immolato Spargier agno ;	5
Cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc Cursitant mixtæ pueris puellæ ; Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes Vertice fumum.	10
Ut tamen noris quibus advoceris Gaudiis : Idus tibi sunt agendæ, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ Findit Aprilem,	15
Jure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque Paene natali proprio, quod ex hac Luce Maecenas meus affluentes Ordinat annos.	20
Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit Non tuæ sortis juvenem puella Dives et lasciva, tenetque grata Compede vinctum.	
Terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras Spes, et exemplum grave præbet ales Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem,	25
Semper ut te digna sequare, et, ultra Quam licet sperare nefas putando, Disparem vites. Age jam, meorum Finis amorum,	30
(Non enim posthac alia calebo Femina,) condisce modos, amanda Voce quos reddas : minuentur atræ Carmine curæ.	35

XII.

Jam veris comites, quæ mare temperant,
Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ ;

- Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
 Hiberna nive turgidi.
- Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, 5
 Infelix avis et Cecropiae domus
 Aeternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras
 Regum est ulta libidines.
- Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
 Custodes ovium carmina fistula, 10
 Delectantque deum cui pecus et nigri
 Colles Arcadiae placent.
- Adduxere sitim tempora, Vergili;
 Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
 Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens, 15
 Nardo vii a merebere.
- Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,
 Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis,
 Spes donare novas largus, amaraque
 Curarum eluere efficax. 20
- Ad quae si properas gaudia, cum tua
 Velox merce veni: non ego te meis
 Immunem meditor tinguere poculis,
 Plena dives ut in domo.
- Verum pone moras et studium lucri, 25
 Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium,
 Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem:
 Dulce est desipere in loco.

XIII.

- Audivere, Lyce, di mea vota, di
 Audivere, Lyce: fis anus, et tamen
 Vis formosa videri,
 Ludisque et bibis impudens,
 Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem 5
 Lentum sollicitas. Ille virentis et
 Doctae psallere Chiae
 Pulchris excubat in genis.
- Importunus enim transvolat aridas
 Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi 10

- Dentes, te quia rugae
 Turpant et capitis nives.
 Nec Coae referunt jam tibi purpurae
 Nec clari lapides tempora, quae semel
 Notis condita fastis 15
 Inclusit volucris dies.
 Quo fugit venus, heu, quove color? decens
 Quo motus? quid habes illius, illius,
 Quae spirabat amores,
 Quae me surpuerat mihi, 20
 Felix post Cinarum, notaque et artium
 Gratarum facies? Sed Cinarum breves
 Annos fata dederunt,
 Servatura diu parem
 Cornicis vetulae temporibus Lycen, 25
 Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,
 Multo non sine risu,
 Dilapsam in cineres facem.

XIV.

- Quae cura patrum quaeve Quiritium
 Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
 Auguste, virtutes in aevum
 Per titulos memoresque fastus
 Aeternet, o, qua sol habitabiles 5
 Illustrat oras, maxime principum?
 Quem legis expertes Latinae
 Vindelici didicere nuper,
 Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo
 Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus, 10
 Breunosque veloces, et arces
 Alpibus impositas tremendis,
 Dejecit acer plus vice simplici;
 Major Neronum mox grave proelium
 Commisit, immanesque Raetos 15
 Auspiciis pepulit secundis,

Spectandus in certamine Martio,
 Devota morti pectora liberae
 Quantis fatigaret ruinis,
 Indomitas prope qualis undas 20
 Exercet Auster, Pleiadam choro
 Scindente nubes, impiger hostium
 Vexare turmas et frementem
 Mittere equum medios per ignes.
 Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus, 25
 Qui regna Dauni praefluit Apuli,
 Cum saevit, horrendamque cultis
 Diluvium meditatur agris,
 Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
 Ferrata vasto diruit impetu, 30
 Primosque et extremos metendo
 Stravit humum, sine clade victor,
 Te copias, te consilium et tuos
 Praebente divos. Nam tibi, quo die
 Portus Alexandria supplex 35
 Et vacuum patefecit aulam,
 Fortuna lustris prospera tertio
 Belli secundos reddidit exitus,
 Laudemque et optatum peractis
 Imperiis decus arrogavit. 40
 Te Cantaber non ante domabilis
 Medusque et Indus, te profugus Scythes
 Miratur, o tutela praesens
 Italiae dominaeque Romae.
 Te fontium qui celat origines 45
 Nilusque et Ister, te rapidus Tigris,
 Te beluosus qui remotis
 Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis,
 Te non paventis funera Galliae
 Duraeque tellus audit Hiberiae, 50
 Te caede gaudentes Sygambri
 Compositis venerantur armis

XV.

Phoebus volentem proelia me loqui
 Victas et urbes, increpuit lyra,
 Ne parva Tyrrhenum per aequor
 Vela darem. Tua, Caesar, aetas
 Fruges et agris rettulit uberes, 5
 Et signa nostro restituit Jovi
 Derepta Parthorum superbis
 Postibus, et vacuum duellis
 Janum Quirini clausit, et ordinem
 Rectum evaganti frena licentiae 10
 Injecit, emovitque culpas,
 Et veteres revocavit artes,
 Per quas Latinum nomen et Italae
 Crevere vires, famaue et imperi
 Porrecta majestas ad ortus 15
 Solis ab Hesperio cubili.
 Custode rerum Caesare, non furor
 Civilis aut vis exiget otium,
 Non ira, quae procudit enses
 Et miseram inimitat urbes. 20
 Non qui profundum Danubium bibunt
 Edicta rumpent Julia, non Getae,
 Non Seres infidive Persae,
 Non Tanai'n prope flumen orti.
 Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris, 25
 Inter jocosì munera Liberi,
 Cum prole matronisque nostris,
 Rite deos prius apprecati,
 Virtutis functos, more patrum, duces,
 Lydis remixto carmine tibiis, 30
 Trojamque et Anchisen et almae
 Progeniem Veneris canemus.

5 retulit 7 direpta 9 Quirinum *e coniectura* 11 dimovit
 15 ortum 18 exigit, eximet 21 Danuvium

CARMEN SAECVLARE.

Phoebe, silvarumque potens Diana,
Lucidum caeli decus, o colendi
Semper et culti, date quae precamur
 Tempore sacro,
Quo Sibyllini monuere versus 5
Virgines lectas puerosque castos
Dis, quibus septem placuere colles,
 Dicere carmen.
Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui
Promis et celas, aliusque et idem 10
Nasceris, possis nihil urbe Roma
 Visere majus.
Rite maturos aperire partus
Lenis, Ilithyia, tuere matres,
Sive tu Lucina probas vocari 15
 Seu Genitalis:
Diva, producas subolem, patrumque
Prosperes decreta super jugandis
Feminis, prolisque novae feraci
 Lege marita, 20
Certus undenos decies per annos
Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos,
Ter die claro, totiensque grata
 Nocte frequentes.
Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcae, 25
Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum
Terminus servet, bona jam peractis
 Jungite fata.
Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus
Spicea donet Cererem corona; 30
Nutriant fetus et aquae salubres
 Et Jovis aerae.

- Condito mitis placidusque telo,
 Supplices audi pueros, Apollo!
 Siderum regina bicornis, audi, 25
 Luna, puellas!
 Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliaeque
 Litus Etruscum tenuere turmae,
 Jussa pars mutare lares et urbem
 Sospite cursu, 40
 Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam
 Castus Aeneas patriae superstes
 Liberum munivit iter, daturus
 Plura relictis:
 Di, probos mores docili iuventae, 45
 Di, senectuti placidae quietem,
 Romulae genti date remque prolemque
 Et decus omne!
 Quaeque vos bobus veneratur albis
 Clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis, 50
 Impetret, bellante prior, jacentem
 Lenis in hostem!
 Jam mari terraque manus potentes
 Medus Albanasque timet secures,
 Jam Scythae responsa petunt, superbi 55
 Nuper, et Indi.
 Jam Fides, et Pax, et Honos, Pudorque
 Priscus, et neglecta redire Virtus
 Audet, apparetque beata pleno
 Copia cornu. 60
 Augur et fulgente decorus arcu
 Phoebus acceptusque novem Camenis,
 Qui salutari levat arte fessos
 Corporis artus,
 Si Palatinas videt aequus arces, 65
 Remque Romanam Latiumque felix
 Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper
 Proroget aevum.

Quaeque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,
Quindecim Diana preces virorum 70
Curet, et votis puerorum amicas
 Applicet aures.

Haec Jovem sentire deosque cunctos
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
Doctus et Phoebi chorus et Dianae 75
 Dicere laudes.

71 curat 72 applicat

Hor. 8



E P O D O N

LIBER.

I.

Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium, Amice, propugnacula, Paratus omne Caesaris periculum Subire, Maecenas, tuo.	
Quid nos, quibus te vita si superstite Jucunda, si contra, gravis?	5
Utrumne jussi persequemur otium, Non dulce, ni tecum simul?	
An hunc laborem, mente laturo decet Qua ferre non molles viros?	10
Feremus; et te vel per Alpium juga, Inhospitalem et Caucasum, Vel Occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum Forti sequemur pectore.	
Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo, Imbellis ac firmus parum?	15
Comes minore sum futurus in metu, Qui major absentes habet;	
Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis Serpentium allapsus timet	20
Magis relictis, non, ut adsit, auxilii Latura plus praesentibus.	
Libenter hoc et omne militabitur Bellum in tuae spem gratiae, Non ut juvenicis illigata pluribus Aratra nitantur meis,	25
Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum Lucana mutet pascuis,	

Neque ut superni villa candens Tusculi
 Circaea tangat moenia. 30
 Satis superque me benignitas tua
 Ditavit: haud paravero
 Quod aut avarus ut Chremes terra premam,
 Discinctus aut perdam nepos.

II.

“Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
 Ut prisca gens mortalium,
 Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
 Solutus omni fenore,
 Neque excitatur classico miles truci, 5
 Neque horret iratum mare,
 Forumque vitat et superba civium
 Potentiorum limina.
 Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine *shelter*
 Altas maritat populos, 10
 Aut in reducta valle mugientium
 Prospectat errantes greges,
 Inutilesque falce ramos amputans
 Feliciores inserit,
 Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, 15
 Aut tondet infirmas oves;
 Vel cum decorum mitibus pomis caput
 Autumnus agris extulit,
 Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,
 Certantem et uvam purpurae, 20
 Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater
 Silvane, tutor finium!
 Libet jacere modo sub antiqua ilice,
 Modo in tenaci gramine.
 Labuntur altis interim ripis aquae, 25
 Queruntur in silvis aves,
 Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,
 Somnos quod invitet leves.

At cum tonantis annus hibernus Jovis	
Imbres nivesque comparat,	30
Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane	
Apros in obstantes plagas,	
Aut amitte <u>levi</u> rara tendit retia,	
Turdis edacibus dolos,	
Pavidumque leporem et advenam laqueo <u>gruem</u>	35
Jucunda captat praemia.	
Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,	
Haec inter obliviscitur?	
Quod si pudica mulier in partem juvet	
Domum atque dulces liberos,	40
Sabina qualis aut perusta solibus	
Pernicis uxor Apuli,	
Sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum	
Lassi sub adventum viri,	
Claudensque textis cratibus laetum pecus	45
Distenta siccet ubera,	
Et horna dulci vina promens dolio	
Dapes inemptas apparet :	
Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia	
Magisve rhombus aut scari,	50
Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus	
Hiemps ad hoc vertat mare ;	
Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,	
Non attagen Ionicus	
Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis	55
Oliva ramis arborum,	
Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi	
Malvae salubres corpori,	
Vel agna festis caesa Terminalibus,	
Vel haedus ereptus lupo.	60
Has inter epulas ut juvat pastas oves	
Videre properantes domum,	
Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves	
Collo trahentes languido,	
Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus,	65
Circum renidentes Lares !”	

Haec ubi locutus fenerator Alfius,
 Jam jam futurus rusticus,
 Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam —
 Quaerit Kalendis ponere. 70

III.

Parentis olim si quis impia manu
 Senile guttur fregerit,
 Edit cicutis allium nocentius.
 O dura messorum ilia!
 Quid hoc veneni saevit in praecordiis? 5
 Num viperinus his cruor
 Incoctus herbis me fefellit? an malas
 Canidia tractavit dapes?
 Ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum
 Medea mirata est ducem, 10
 Ignota tauris illigaturum juga
 Perunxit hoc Iasonem;
 Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem
 Serpente fugit alite.
 Nec tantus umquam siderum insedit vapor 15
 Siticulosae Apuliae,
 Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis
 Inarsit aestuosius.
 At si quid umquam tale concupiveris,
 Jocose Maecenas, precor 20
 Manum puella savio opponat tuo,
 Extrema et in sponda cubet.

IV.

Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,
 Tecum mihi discordia est,
 Hibericis peruste funibus latus
 Et crura dura compede.

Licet superbus ambules pecunia, Fortuna non mutat genus.	5
Videsne, Sacram metiente te viam Cum bis trium ulnarum toga, Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium Liberrima indignatio?	10
“Sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus, Praeconis ad fastidium, Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera Et Appiam mannis terit, Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques, Othone contempto, sedet! Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi Rostrata duci pondere Contra latrones atque servilem manum, Hoc, hoc tribuno militum?”	20

V

“At, o deorum quicquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Quid iste fert tumultus, et quid omnium Vultus in unum me truces? Per liberos te, si vocata partubus Lucina veris adfuit, Per hoc inane purpurae decus precor, Per improbatum haec Jovem, Quid ut noverca me intueris, aut uti Petita ferro belua?”	5
Ut haec trementi questus ore constitit Insignibus raptis puer, Impube corpus, quale posset impia Mollire Thracum pectora, Canidia, brevibus implicata viperis Crines et incomptum caput, Jubet sepulchris caprificos erutas, Jubet cupressus funebres,	15

Et uncta turpis ova ranae sanguine,
 Plumamque nocturnae strigis, 20
 Herbasque, quas Iolcos atque Hiberia
 Mittit venenorum ferax,
 Et ossa ab ore rapta jejunae canis,
 Flammis aduri Colchicis.
 At expedita Sagana, per totam domum 25
 Spargens Avernales aquas,
 Horret capillis, ut marinus asperis
 Echinus aut currens aper.
 Abacta nulla Veia conscientia
 Ligonibus duris humum 30
 Exhaustiebat, ingemens laboribus,
 Quo posset infossus puer
 Longo die bis terque mutatae dapis
 Inemori spectaculo,
 Cum promineret ore, quantum exstant aqua 35
 Suspensa mento corpora;
 Exsucta uti medulla et aridum jecur
 Amoris esset poculum,
 Interminato cum semel fixae cibo
 Intabuissent populae. 40
 Non defuisse masculae libidinis
 Ariminensem Foliam,
 Et otiosa credidit Neapolis,
 Et omne vicinum oppidum,
 Quae sidera excantata voce Thessala 45
 Lunamque caelo deripit.
 Hic irresectum saeva dente livido
 Canidia rodens pollicem
 Quid dixit aut quid tacuit? "O rebus meis
 Non infideles arbitrae, 50
 Nox et Diana, quae silentium regis,
 Arcana cum fiunt sacra,
 Nunc, nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos
 Iram atque numen vertite!

21 aut

28 *Laurens e coniectura*

37 *exsecta, exsucca, exuta, exusta, exerta, exesa e coniectura, exesta e coniectura*

Formidolosis dum latent silvis ferae,	55
Dulci sopore languidae,	
Senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum	
Latrent Suburanae canes,	
Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius	
Meae laborarint manus.—	60
Quid accidit? Cur dira barbarae minus	
Venena Medeae valent,	
Quibus superbam fugit ultra pellicem,	
Magni Creontis filiam,	
Cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam	65
Incendio nuptam abstulit?	
Atqui nec herba nec latens in asperis	
Radix fefellit me locis.	
Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus	
Oblivione pellicum.—	70
Ah! ah! solutus ambulat veneficae	
Scientioris carmine.	
Non usitatis, Vare, potionibus,	
O multa fleturum caput,	
Ad me recurre, nec vocata mens tua	75
Marsis redibit vocibus:	
Majus parabo, majus infundam tibi	
Fastidienti poculum,	
Priusque caelum sidet inferius mari,	
Tellure porrecta super,	80
Quam non amore sic meo flagres, uti	
Bitumen atris ignibus.”	
Sub haec puer jam non, ut ante, mollibus	
Lenire verbis impias,	
Sed, dubius unde rumperet silentium,	85
Misit Thyesteas preces:	
“Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent	
Convertere humanam vicem;	
Diris agam vos; dira detestatio	
Nulla expiatur victima.	90

55 formidolosae 55 cum 60 laborarunt 63 superba
65 infectum 87 magica, maga non e coni.
88 humana invicem coni. K., immani vice coni. P.

Quin, ubi perire jussus exspiravero,
 Nocturnus occurram Furor,
 Petamque voltus umbra curvis unguibus,
 Quae vis deorum est Manium,
 Et inquietis assidens praecordiis 95
 Pavore somnos auferam.
 Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens
 Contundet obscenas anus;
 Post insepulta membra different lupi
 Et Esquilinae alites; 100
 Neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites,
 Effugerit spectaculum."

VI.

Quid immerentes hospites vexas, canis,
 Ignavus adversum lupos?
 Quin huc inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
 Et me remorsurum petis?
 Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, 5
 Amica vis pastoribus,
 Agam per altas aure sublata nives,
 Quaecumque praecedet fera:
 Tu, cum timenda voce complesti nemus,
 Projectum odoraris cibum. 10
 Cave, cave: namque in malos asperrimus
 Parata tollo cornua,
 Qualis Lycambae spretus infido gener,
 Aut acer hostis Bupalò.
 An, si quis atro dente me petiverit, 15
 Inultus ut flebo puer?

VII.

Quo, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris
 Aptantur enses conditi?

Parumne campis atque Neptuno super Fusum est Latini sanguinis, Non ut superbas invidiae Carthaginis Romanus arces ureret,	5
Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet Sacra catenatus via, Sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, sua Urbs haec periret dextera?	10
Neque hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus, Umquam, nisi in dispar, feris. Furorne caecos, an rapit vis acrior, An culpa? Responsum date.	15
Tacent; et albus ora pallor inficit, Mentesque percussae stupent. Sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Scelusque fraternae necis, Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor.	20

IX.

Quando repostum Caecubum ad festas dapes Victore laetus Caesare, Tecum sub alta (sic Jovi gratum) domo, Beate Maecenas, bibam, Sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hac Dorium, illis barbarum?	5
Ut nuper, actus cum freto Neptunius Dux fugit ustis navibus, Minatus urbi vincla, quae detraxerat Servis amicus perfidis.	10
Romanus, eheu, (posteris negabitur), Emancipatus feminae Fert vallum et arma, miles et spadonibus Servire rugosis potest, Interque signa turpe militaria Sol aspicit conopium!	15

12 numquam 13 caecus 15 ora pallor albus 16 percussae
1 repositum 5 mixtis 15 turpe! 16 adspicit 16 conopeum

At hoc frementes verterunt bis mille equos
 Galli, canentes Caesarem,
 Hostiliumque navium portu latent
 Puppes sinistrorsum citae. 20
 Io Triumphæ, tu moraris aureos
 Currus et intactas boves?
 Io Triumphæ, nec Jugurthino parem
 Bello reportasti ducem,
 Neque Africanum, cui super Carthaginem 25
 Virtus sepulchrum condidit.
 Terra marique victus hostis punico
 Lugubre mutavit sagum.
 Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus,
 Ventis iturus non suis, 30
 Exercitatas aut petit Syrtes Noto,
 Aut fertur incerto mari.
 Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos
 Et Chia vina aut Lesbia,
 Vel, quod fluentem nauseam coërceat, 35
 Metire nobis Caecubum:
 Curam metumque Caesaris rerum juvat
 Dulci Lyaco solvere.

X.

Mala soluta navis exit alite
 Ferens olentem Maeonium:
 Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus,
 Auster, memento fluctibus!
 Niger rudentes Euris inverso mari 5
 Fractosque remos differat;
 Insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus
 Frangit trementes ilices;
 Nec sidus atra nocte amicum appareat,
 Qua tristis Orion cadit; 10

17 ad hunc, at hunc, adhuc, at huc, ad hoc *B.*, ab hoc *N. H., P.*, at
 hoc *F., O., D., N.* 20 sitae 34 aut 35 nausiam
 2 Maeonium 4 flatibus 7 qualis

Quietiore nec feratur aequore,
 Quam Graia victorum manus,
 Cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio
 In impiam Ajacis ratem!
 O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis, 15
 Tibique pallor luteus,
 Et illa non virilis ejulatio,
 Preces et aversum ad Jovem,
 Ionius udo cum remugiens sinus
 Noto carinam ruperit! 20
 Opima quod si praeda curvo litore
 Porrecta mergos juveris,
 Libidinosus immolabitur caper
 Et agna Tempestatibus.

XIII.

Horrida tempestas caelum contraxit, et imbres
 Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc silvae
 Threicio Aquilone sonant: rapiamus, amici,
 Occasionem de die, dumque virent genua
 Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus. 5
 Tu vina Torquato move consule pressa meo;
 Cetera mitte loqui: deus haec fortasse benigna
 Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achaemenio
 Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cyllenea
 Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus; 10
 Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno:
 "Invicte, mortalis dea nate puer Thetide,
 Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi
 Findunt Scamandri flumina lubricus et Simois,
 Unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae 15
 Rupere, nec mater domum caerula te revehet.
 Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
 Deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis."

18 adversum 19 sinu 20 Notus 22 proiecta 22 iuverit
 1 constrinxit 3 amice e coniectura 10 duris 11 cecinit grandi
 13 proni B., puri P., tardi M. 18 et dulcibus

XIV.

Mollis inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis
 Oblivionem sensibus,
 Pocula Lethaeos ut si ducentia somnos
 Arente fauce traxerim,
 Candide Maecenas, occidis saepe rogando: 5
 Deus, deus nam me vetat
 Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos
 Ad umbilicum adducere.
 Non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo
 Anacreonta Teïum, 10
 Qui persaepe cava testudine flevit amorem
 Non elaboratum ad pedem.
 Ureris ipse miser: quod si non pulchrior ignis
 Accendit obsessam Ilion,
 Gaude sorte tua; me libertina neque uno 15
 Contenta Phryne macerat.

XV.

Nox erat et caelo fulgebat luna sereno
 Inter minora sidera,
 Cum tu, magnorum numen laesura deorum,
 In verba jurabas mea,
 Artius atque hedera procera adstringitur illex, 5
 Lentis adhaerens bracchiis,
 'Dum pecori lupus et nautis infestus Orion
 Turbaret hibernum mare,
 Intonsosque agitaret Apollinis aura capillos,
 Fore hunc amorem mutuum.' 10
 O dolutura mea multum virtute Neaera!
 Nam si quid in Flacco viri est,
 Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes,
 Et quaeret iratus parem,
 Nec semel offensae cedit constantia formae, 15
 Si certus intrarit dolor.

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Et tu, quicumque es felicior atque meo nunc
 Superbus incedis malo,
 Sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit
 Tibique Pactolus fluat, 20
 Nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati,
 Forma que vincas Nirea,
 Heu heu, translatos alio maerebis amores :
 Ast ego vicissim risero.

XVI.

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
 Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit :
 Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
 Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus,
 Aemula nec virtus Capuae, nec Spartacus acer, 5
 Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox,
 Nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube,
 Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal,
 Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas,
 Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum. 10
 Barbarus heu cineres insistet victor, et urbem
 Eques sonante verberabit ungula,
 Quaeque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,
 (Nefas videre!) dissipabit insolens.
 Forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars 15
 Malis carere quaeritis laboribus :
 Nulla sit hac potior sententia, Phocaeorum
 Velut profugit exsecrata civitas
 Agros atque lares patrios habitandaque fana
 Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, 20
 Ire pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas
 Notus vocabit aut protervus Africanus.
 Sic placet? an melius quis habet suadere?—Secunda
 Ratem occupare quid moramur alite?
 Sed juremus in haec: Simul imis saxa renarint 25
 Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas;

Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
 Padus *Matina* laverit cacumina,
 In mare seu celsus procurrerit *Appenninus*,
 Novaque monstra junxerit libidine 30
 Mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,
 Adulteretur et columba miluo,
 Credula nec rivos timeant armenta leones,
 Ametque salsa levis hircus aequora.
 Haec et quae poterunt reditus abscindere dulces 35
 Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,
 Aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et exspes
 Inominata perprimat cubilia.
 Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
 Etrusca praeter et volate litora. 40
 Nos manet *Oceanus* circumvagus: arva, beata
 Petamus arva divites et insulas,
 Reddit ubi *Cercerem* tellus inarata quotannis,
 Et imputata floret usque vinea,
 Germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivae, 45
 Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem,
 Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
 Levis crepante *lympha* desilit pede.
 Illic injussae veniunt ad muletra capellae,
 Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera; 50
 Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
 Neque intumescit alta viperis humus.
 Pluraque felices mirabimur: ut neque largis
 Aquosus *Eurus* arva radat imbribus,
 Pinguia nec siccis urantur semina glebis, 55
 Utrumque rege temperante caelitum.
 Non huc *Argoo* contendit remige pinus,
 Neque impudica *Colchis* intulit pedem;
 Non huc *Sidonii* torserunt cornua nautae,
 Laboriosa nec cohors *Ulixēi*. 60
 Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
 Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia.

29 proruperit, decurrerit 29 *Appenninus* 33 flavos, saevos, fulvos
 41 circumvagus arva beata; *B., K.* 48 *nympha* 61 austri

Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti,
 Ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum ;
 Aere, dehinc ferro duravit saecula ; quorum 65
 Piis secunda, vate me, datur fuga.

XVII.

Jam jam efficaci do manus scientiae,
 Supplex et oro regna per Proserpinae,
 Per et Dianae non movenda numina,
 Per atque libros carminum valentium
 Refixa caelo devocare sidera, 5
 Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris
 Citumque retro solve, solve turbinem.
 Movit nepotem Telephus Nereium,
 In quem superbus ordinarat agmina
 Mysorum et in quem tela acuta torserat. 10
 Unxere matres Iliae addictum feris
 Alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem,
 Postquam relictis moenibus rex procidit
 Heu pervicacis ad pedes Achillei.
 Setosa duris exuere pellibus 15
 Laboriosi remiges Ulixei
 Volente Circa membra ; tunc mens et sonus
 Relapsus atque notus in voltus honor.
 Dedi satis superque poenarum tibi,
 Amata nautis multum et institoribus. 20
 Fugit juventas, et verecundus color
 Reliquit ossa pelle amicta lurida ;
 Tuis capillus albus est odoribus ;
 Nullum ab labore me reclinat otium ;
 Urget diem nox et dies noctem, neque est 25
 Levare tenta spiritu praecordia.
 Ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser,
 Sabella pectus increpare carmina,
 Caputque Marsa dissilire nenia.
 Quid amplius vis ? O mare et terra, ardeo, 30

- Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules
 Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervida
 Virens in Aetna flamma; tu, donec cinis
 Injuriis aridus ventis ferar,
 Cales venenis officina Colchicis. 35
- Quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium?
 Effare; jussas cum fide poenas luam,
 Paratus expiare, seu poposceris
 Centum juvencos, sive mendaci lyra
 Voles sonari, "Tu pudica, tu proba 40
 Perambulabis astra sidus aureum."
 Infamis Helenae Castor offensus vice,
 Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece
 Adempta vati reddidere lumina:
 Et tu, potes nam, solve me dementia, 45
 O nec paternis obsoleta sordibus,
 Neque in sepulchris pauperum prudens anus
 Novendiales dissipare pulveres.
 Tibi hospitale pectus et purae manus,
 Tuusque venter Pactumeius, et tuo 50
 Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,
 Utcumque fortis exsilis puerpera.
- "Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?
 Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis 55
 Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo.
 Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
 Volgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis,
 Et Esquilini pontifex venefici
 Impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo?
 Quid proderat ditasse Pelignas anus, 60
 Velociusve miscuisse toxicum?
 Sed tardiora fata te votis manent:
 Ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc,
 Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.
 Optat quietem Pelopis infidi pater, 65

40 sonare 42 vicem 47 nec 57 vulgata 60 proderit
 64 doloribus 65 infidus

Egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis,
 Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti,
 Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus
 In monte saxum ; sed vetant leges Jovis.

Voles modo altis desilire turribus, 70
 Modo ense pectus Norico recludere,
 Frustraque vincla gutturi nectes tuo,
 Fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia.

Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques, 75
 Meaque terra cedit insolentiae.

An quae movere cereas imagines,
 Ut ipse nosti curiosus, et polo
 Deripere lunam vocibus possim meis,
 Possim crematos excitare mortuos
 Desiderique temperare pocula, 80
 Plorem artis in te nil agentis exitus? ”

72 innectes 78, 79 possum 80 poculum
 81 habentis 81 exitum



Q. HORATI FLACCI

S A T I R A R V M

LIBER PRIMVS

I.

Qui fit, Maecenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes?
"O fortunati mercatores!" gravis annis
Miles ait, multo jam fractus membra labore. 5
Contra mercator, navem jactantibus Austris,
"Militia est potior. Quid enim? Concurritur; horae
Momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta."
Agricolam laudat juris legumque peritus,
Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat. 10
Ille, datis vadibus qui rure extractus in urbem est,
'Solos felices viventes' clamat 'in urbe.'
Cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, loquacem
Delassare valent Fabium. Ne te morer, audi
Quo rem deducam. Si quis deus, "En ego," dicat, 15
"Jam faciam quod voltis: eris tu, qui modo miles,
Mercator; tu, consultus modo, rusticus: hinc vos,
Vos hinc mutatis discedite partibus. Eia!
Quid statis?" — nolint. Atqui licet esse beatis.
Quid causae est, merito quin illis Juppiter ambas 20
Iratu buccas inflet, neque se fore posthac
Tam facilem dicat, votis ut praebeat aurem?

2 sors 2 ulla 4 armis e coni. 8 aut cita 12 cantat
14 quae lassare 16 vultis 19 nolunt, nolent

Praeterea, ne sic, ut qui jocularia, ridens
 Percurram, (quamquam ridentem dicere verum
 Quid vetat? ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi 25
 Doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima;
 Sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo;)
 Ille gravem duro terram qui vertit aratro,
 Perfidus hic caupo, miles, nautaeque per omne
 Audaces mare qui currunt, hac mente laborem 30
 Sese ferre, senes ut in otia tuta recedant,
 Aiunt, cum sibi sint congesta cibaria: sicut
 Parvula (nam exemplo est) magni formica laboris
 Ore trahit quodcumque potest atque addit acervo,
 Quem struit, haud ignara ac non incauta futuri. 35
 Quae, simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum,
 Non usquam prorepat et illis utitur ante
 Quaesitis sapiens; cum te neque fervidus aestus
 Demoveat lucro, neque hiemps, ignis, mare, ferrum,
 Nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter. 40

Quid juvat immensum te argenti pondus et auri
 Furtim defossa timidum deponere terra?
 "Quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem."
 At ni id fit, quid habet pulchri constructus acervus?
 Milia frumenti tua triverit area centum: 45
 Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus: ut si
 Reticulum panis venales inter onusto
 Forte vehas humero, nihilo plus accipias quam
 Qui nil portarit. Vel dic, quid referat intra
 Naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an 50
 Mille aret? "At suave est ex magno tollere acervo."
 Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquis,
 Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris?
 Ut tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna,
 Vel cyatho, et dicas, "Magno de flumine malim 55
 Quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere." Eo fit,
 Plenior ut si quos delectet copia justo,
 Cum ripa simul avolsos ferat Aufidus acer;

At qui tantuli eget quanto est opus, is neque limo
Turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis. 60

At bona pars hominum, decepta cupidine falso,
"Nil satis est," inquit, "quia tanti quantum habeas sis."

Quid facias illi? Jubeas miserum esse, libenter
Quatenus id facit; ut quidam memoratur Athenis
Sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere voces 65

Sic solitus: "Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca."

Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat
Flumina.... Quid rides? Mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur; congestis undique saccis 70

Indormis inhians, et tamquam parcere sacris
Cogeris, aut pictis tamquam gaudere tabellis.
Nescis quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usum?

Panis ematur, olus, vini sextarius, adde *et c.*
Quis humana sibi doleat natura negatis. 75

An vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque
Formidare malos fures, incendia, servos,
Ne te compilent fugientes, hoc juvat? Horum
Semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum.

At si condoluit temptatum frigore corpus, 80

Aut alius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui
Assideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget, ut te
Suscitet ac gnatis reddat carisque propinquis?

Non uxor salvum te vult, non filius; omnes
Vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellae. 85

Miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas,
Si nemo praestet, quem non merearis, amorem?

At si cognatos, nullo natura labore
Quos tibi dat, retinere velis servareque amicos, 90

Infelix operam perdas, ut si quis asellum
In campo doceat parentem currere frenis.

Denique sit finis quaerendi, cumque habeas plus,

Pauperiem metuas minus, et finire laborem
 Incipias, parto, quod avebas, ne facias quod
 Ummidius quidam. Non longa est fabula: dives, 95
 Ut metiretur nummos, ita sordidus, ut se
 Non umquam servo melius vestiret, ad usque
 Supremum tempus, ne se penuria victus
 Opprimeret metuebat. At hunc liberta securi
 Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum. 100

“Quid mi igitur suades? ut vivam Maenius? aut sic
 Ut Nomentanus?” Pergis pugnancia secum
 Frontibus adversis componere? Non ego, avarum
 Cum veto te fieri, vappam jubeo ac nebulonem.
 Est inter Tanain quiddam socerumque Viselli. 105
 Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
 Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

Illuc, unde abii, redeo: nemo ut avarus
 Se probet ac potius laudet diversa sequentes,
 Quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, 110
 Tabescat, neque se majori pauperiorum
 Turbae comparet, hunc atque hunc superare laboret.
 Sic festinanti semper locupletior obstat,
 Ut, cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus,
 Instat equis auriga suos vincentibus, illum 115
 Praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem.
 Inde fit, ut raro, qui se vixisse beatum
 Dicat, et, exacto contentus tempore, vita
 Cedat uti conviva satur, reperire queamus.

Jam satis est. Ne me Crispini scrinia lippi 120
 Compilasse putes, verbum non amplius addam.

II.

Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolae,
 Mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne

95 Umidius 101 Nevius 101 an sic, ac sic 106 recti
 108 redeo, qui 108 nemon' 109 at 115 suis 118 vitae

Maestum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli:
 Quippe benignus erat. Contra hic, ne prodigus esse
 Dicatur metuens, inopi dare nolit amico, 5
 Frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit.
 Hunc si perconteris, avi cur atque parentis
 Praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem,
 Omnia conductis coëmens obsonia nummis,
 'Sordidus atque animi quod parvi nolit haberi,' 10
 Respondet. Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.
 Fufidius vappae famam timet ac nebulonis,
 Dives agris, dives positus in fenore nummis;
 Quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, atque
 Quanto perditior quisque est, tanto acrius urget; 15
 Nomina sectatur modo sumpta veste virili
 Sub patribus duris tironum. "Maxime" quis non
 "Juppiter!" exclamat, simul atque audivit? "At in se
 Pro quaestu sumptum facit hic." Vix credere possis
 Quam sibi non sit amicus, ita ut pater ille, Terenti 20
 Fabula quem miserum gnato vixisse fugato
 Inducit, non se pejus cruciaverit atque hic.

Si quis nunc quaerat, "Quo res haec pertinet?" illuc:
 Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.
 Malthinus tunicis demissis ambulat; est qui 25
 Inguen ad obscenum subductis usque facetus.
 Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum.

III.

Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter amicos
 Ut numquam inducant animum cantare rogati,
 Injussi numquam desistant. Sardus habebat
 Ille Tigellius hoc. Caesar, qui cogere posset, 5
 Si peteret per amicitiam patris atque suam, non
 Quicquam proficeret; si collibuisset, ab ovo
 Usque ad mala citaret "Io Bacche!" modo summa
 Voce, modo hac resonat quae chordis quattuor ima.

3 depellere 7 percuncteris 14 exigit 18 exclamet 18 at ipso
 25 Malthinus, Maltinus 26 obscaenum, obscoenum 7 Bacchae

Nil aequale homini fuit illi; saepe velut qui
 Currebat fugiens hostem, persaepe velut qui 10
 Junonis sacra ferret; habebat saepe ducentos,
 Saepe decem servos; modo reges atque tetrarchas,
 Omnia magna loquens, modo, "Sit mihi mensa tripes
 Concha salis puri et toga, quae defendere frigus,
 Quamvis crassa, queat." Decies centena dedisses 15
 Huic parco, paucis contento, quinque diebus
 Nil erat in oculis. Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum
 Mane, diem totum stertebat. Nil fuit umquam
 Sic impar sibi. — Nunc aliquis dicat mihi: "Quid tu?
 Nullane habes vitia?" Immo alia et fortasse minora. 20
 Maenius absentem Novium cum carperet, "Heus tu,"
 Quidam ait, "ignoras te? an ut ignotum, dare nobis *te*
 Verba putas?" "Egomet mi ignosco," Maenius inquit.
 Stultus et improbus hic amor est, dignusque notari.
 Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, 25
 Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum
 Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? At tibi contra
 Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi.
 Iracundior est paulo, minus aptus acutis
 Naribus horum hominum; rideri possit eo, quod 30
 Rusticius tonso toga defluit, et male laxus
 In pede calceus haeret: at est bonus, ut melior vir
 Non alius quisquam, at tibi amicus, at ingenium ingens
 Inculto latet hoc sub corpore. Denique te ipsum
 Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim 35
 Natura, aut etiam consuetudo mala; namque
 Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris.

Illuc praevertamur: amatorem quod amicae
 Turpia decipiunt caecum vitia, aut etiam ipsa haec
 Delectant, veluti Balbinum polypus Hagnae: 40
 Vellem in amicitia sic erraremus, et isti
 Errori nomen virtus posuisset honestum.
 At pater ut gnati, sic nos debemus amici
 Si quod sit vitium non fastidire; strabonem

Appellat *paetum* pater, et *pullum*, male parvus 45
 Si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim
 Sisyphus; hunc *varum* distortis cruribus; illum
 Balbutit *scaurum* pravis fultum male talis.
 Parcius hic vivit, *frugi* dicatur. Ineptus
 Et jactantior hic paulo est, *concinnus amicis* 50
 Postulat ut videatur. At est truculentior atque
 Plus aequo liber; *simplex fortisque* habeatur.
 Caldior est; *acres* inter numeretur. Opinor
 Haec res et jungit, junctos et servat amicos.

At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus, atque 55
 Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. Probus quis
 Nobiscum vivit, *multum demissus* homo ille;
 Tardo cognomen *pingui* damus. Hic fugit omnes
 Insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum,
 Cum genus hoc inter vitae versetur, ubi acris 60
 Invidia atque vigent ubi crimina; pro bene sano
 Ac non incauto *fictum astutumque* vocamus.
 Simplicior quis et est, qualem me saepe libenter
 Obtulerim tibi, Maecenas, ut forte legentem
 Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, "*Molestus*; 65
Communi sensu plane caret," inquit. Eheu,
 Quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam!
 Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est
 Qui minimis urgetur. Amicus dulcis, ut aequum est,
 Cum mea compenset vitiis bona; pluribus hisce 70
 (Si modo plura mihi bona sunt) inclinet, amari
 Si volet; hac lege in trutina ponetur eadem.
 Qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum
 Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius; aequum est
 Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus. 75

Denique, quatenus excidi penitus vitium irae,
 Cetera item nequeunt stultis haerentia, cur non
 Ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur, ac res
 Ut quaeque est, ita suppliciiis delicta coërcet?

Si quis eum servum, patinam qui tollere jussus 80
 Semesos pisces tepidumque ligurrierit jus
 In cruce suffigat, Labeone insanior inter
 Sanos dicatur. Quanto hoc furiosius atque
 Majus peccatum est: paulum deliquit amicus,
 Quod nisi concedas, habere insuavis, acerbus: 85
 Odisti, et fugis ut Rusonem debitor aeris,
 Qui nisi, cum tristes misero venere Kalendae,
 Mercedem aut nummos undeunde extricat, amaras
 Porrecto jugulo historias captivus ut audit.
 Comminxit lectum potus, mensave catillum 90
 Evandri manibus tritum dejecit: ob hanc rem,
 Aut positum ante mea quia pullum in parte catini
 Sustulit esuriens, minus hoc jucundus amicus
 Sit mihi? Quid faciam si furtum fecerit, aut si
 Prodiderit commissa fide sponsumve negarit? 95

Quis paria esse fere placuit peccata, laborant
 Cum ventum ad verum est; sensus moresque repugnant
 Atque ipsa utilitas, justi prope mater et aequi.
 Cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris,
 Mutum et turpe pecus, glandem atque cubilia propter 100
 Unguibus et pugnīs, dein fustibus, atque ita porro
 Pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus,
 Donec verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent,
 Nominaque invenere; dehinc absistere bello,
 Oppida coeperunt munire et ponere leges, 105
 Ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter.
 Nam fuit ante Helenam mulier taeterrima belli
 Causa; sed ignotis perierunt mortibus illi,
 Quos venerem incertam rapientes more ferarum
 Viribus editior caedebat, ut in grege taurus. 110
 Jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est,
 Tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi.
 Nec natura potest justo discernere iniquum,
 Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis;
 Nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque 115

Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti,
 Et qui nocturnus sacra divom legerit. Adsit
 Regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas,
 Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.
 Nam, ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire 120
 Verbera, non vereor, cum dicas esse pares res
 Furta latrocinii, et magnis parva mineris
 Falce recisurum simili te, si tibi regnum
 Permittant homines. Si dives qui sapiens est,
 Et sutor bonus et solus formosus et est rex, 125
 Cur optas quod habes? "Non nosti quid pater," inquit,
 "Chrysippus dicat: 'Sapiens crepidas sibi numquam
 Nec soleas fecit, sutor tamen est sapiens.'" Qui?
 "Ut, quamvis tacet Hermogenes, cantor tamen atque
 Optimus est modulator; ut Alfenus vafer, omni 130
 Abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna,
 Sutor erat; sapiens operis sic optimus omnis
 Est opifex solus, sic rex." Vellunt tibi barbam
 Lascivi pueri; quos tu nisi fuste coerces,
 Urgeris turba circum te stante, miserque 135
 Rumperis et latras, magnorum maxime regum!
 Ne longum faciam: dum tu quadrante lavatum
 Rex ibis, neque te quisquam stipator ineptum
 Praeter Crispinum sectabitur, et mihi dulces
 Ignoscent, si quid peccaro stultus, amici, 140
 Inque vicem illorum patiar delicta libenter,
 Privatusque magis vivam te rege beatus.

IV.

Eupolis atque Cratinus Aristophanesque poëtae,
 Atque alii, quorum comoedia prisca virorum est,
 Si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur,
 Quod moechus foret aut sicarius aut alioqui
 Famosus, multa cum libertate notabant. 5
 Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, hosce secutus
 Mutatis tantum pedibus numerisque, facetus,

Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior atque os
 Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem. 45
 Idcirco quidam comoedia necne poëma
 Esset quaesivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis
 Nec verbis nec rebus inest, nisi quod pede certo
 Differt sermoni, sermo merus. "At pater ardens
 Saevit, quod meretrice nepos insanus amica
 Filius uxorem grandi cum dote recuset, 50
 Ebrius et (magnum quod dedecus) ambulet ante
 Noctem cum facibus." Numquid Pomponius istis
 Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Ergo
 Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis,
 Quem si dissolvas, quivis stomachetur eodem 55
 Quo personatus pacto pater. His, ego quae nunc,
 Olim quae scripsit Lucilius, eripias si
 Tempora certa modosque, et quod prius ordine verbum
 est
 Posterius facias, praeponens ultima primis,
 Non, ut si solvas "*Postquam Discordia taetra* 60
Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit,"
 Invenias etiam disjecti membra poëtae.

Hactenus haec: alias justum sit necne poëma,
 Nunc illud tantum quaeram, meritone tibi sit
 Suspectum genus hoc scribendi. Sulcius acer 65
 Ambulat et Caprius, rauci male cumque libellis,
 Magnus uterque timor latronibus; at bene si quis
 Et vivat puris manibus, contemnat utrumque.
 Ut sis tu similis Caeli Birrique latronum,
 Non ego sum Capri neque Sulci: cur metuas me? 70
 Nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos,
 Quis manus insudet volgi Hermogenisque Tigelli:
 Nec recito cuiquam nisi amicis, idque coactus,
 Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet. In medio qui
 Scripta foro recitent sunt multi, quique lavantes: 75
 Suave locus voci resonat conclusus. Inanes
 Hoc juvat, haud illud quaerentes, num sine sensu,

Tempore num faciant alieno. "Laedere gaudes,"
 Inquis, "et hoc studio pravus facis." Unde petitum
 Hoc in me jacis? Est auctor quis denique eorum 80
 Vixi cum quibus? Absentem qui rodit amicum,
 Qui non defendit, alio culpante, solutos
 Qui captat risus hominum famamque dicacis,
 Fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere
 Qui nequit, hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto. 85
 Saepe tribus lectis videas cenare quaternos,
 E quibus unus amet quavis aspergere cunctos
 Praeter eum qui praebet aquam; post hunc quoque potus,
 Condita cum verax aperit praecordia Liber.
 Hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, 90
 Infesto nigris. Ego si risi, quod ineptus
 Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum,
 Lividus et mordax videor tibi? Mentio si qua
 De Capitolini furtis injecta Petilli
 Te coram fuerit, defendas, ut tuus est mos: 95
 "Me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque
 A puero est, causaque mea permulta rogatus
 Fecit, et incolumis laetor quod vivit in urbe;
 Sed tamen admiror, quo pacto iudicium illud
 Fugerit." Hic nigrae sucus loliginis, haec est 100
 Aerugo mera. Quod vitium procul afore chartis,
 Atque animo prius, ut si quid promittere de me
 Possum aliud, vere promitto. Liberius si
 Dixero quid, si forte jocosius, hoc mihi juris
 Cum venia dabis: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, 105
 Ut fugerem exemplis vitiorum quaeque notando.
 Cum me hortaretur, parce, frugaiiter atque
 Viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset:
 "Nonne vides Albi ut male vivat filius utque
 Baius inops? Magnum documentum ne patriam rem 110
 Perdere quis velit." A turpi meretricis amore
 Cum deterreret: "Scetani dissimilis sis."
 Ne sequerer moechas, concessa cum venere uti

79 inquit 86 caenare 87 imus 87 avet Ω 87 adspargere
 100 succus 100 loliginis 109 atque 110 Barrus, Barus
 111 at

Possem : " Deprensi non bella est fama Treboni,"
 Aiebat. " Sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu 115
 Sit melius, causas reddet tibi ; mi satis est, si
 Traditum ab antiquis morem servare tuamque,
 Dum custodis eges, vitam famamque tueri
 Incolumem possum ; simul ac duraverit aetas
 Membra animumque tuum, nabis sine cortice." Sic
 me 120
 Formabat puerum dictis ; et sive jubebat
 Ut facerem quid : " Habes auctorem, quo facias hoc,"—
 Unum ex iudicibus selectis objiciebat ;—
 Sive vetabat : " An hoc inhonestum et inutile factum
 Necne sit addubites, flagret rumore malo cum 125
 Hic atque ille ?" Avidos vicinum funus et aegros
 Exanimat, mortisque metu sibi parcere cogit,
 Sic teneros animos aliena opprobria saepe
 Absterrent vitiis. Ex hoc ego sanus ab illis,
 Perniciem quaecumque ferunt, mediocribus et quis 130
 Ignoscas vitiis teneor ; fortassis et istine
 Largiter abstulerit longa aetas, liber amicus,
 Consilium proprium : neque enim, cum lectulus aut me
 Porticus exceptit, desum mihi. " Rectius hoc est !"
 " Hoc faciens vivam melius !" " Sic dulcis amicis 135
 Occurram !" " Hoc quidam non belle ; numquid ego illi
 Imprudens olim faciam simile ?" Haec ego mecum
 Compressis agito labris ; ubi quid datur oti,
 Illudo chartis. Hoc est mediocribus illis
 Ex vitiis unum ; cui si concedere nolis, 140
 Multa poëtarum veniet manus auxilio quae
 Sit mihi, (nam multo plures sumus,) ac veluti te
 Judaei cogemus in hanc concedere turbam.

V.

Egressum magna me exceptit Aricia Roma
 Hospitio modico ; rhetor comes Heliodorus,

Graecorum longe doctissimus; inde Forum Appi,
 Differtum nautis cauponibus atque malignis. 5
 Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos
 Praecinctis unum; minus est gravis Appia tardis.
 Hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri
 Indico bellum, cenantes haud animo aequo
 Exspectans comites. Jam nox inducere terris
 Umbras et caelo diffundere signa parabat; 10
 Tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae
 Ingerere: "Huc appelle!" "Trecentos inseris!" "Ohe,
 Jam satis est!" Dum aes exigitur, dum mula ligatur,
 Tota abit hora. Mali culices ranaeque palustres
 Avertunt somnos, absentem ut cantat amicam 15
 Multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator
 Certatim. Tandem fessus dormire viator
 Incipit, ac missae pastum retinacula mulae
 Nauta piger saxo religat stertitque supinus.
 Jamque dies aderat, nil cum procedere lintrem 20
 Sentimus, donec cerebrosus prosilit unus
 Ac mulae nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno
 Fuste dolat; quarta vix demum exponimur hora.
 Ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympha.
 Milia tum pransi tria repimus, atque subimus 25
 Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.
 Huc venturus erat Maecenas, optimus atque
 Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque
 Legati, aversos soliti componere amicos.
 Hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus 30
 Illinere. Interea Maecenas advenit atque
 Cocceius, Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem
 Factus homo, Antoni, non ut magis alter, amicus.
 Fundos Aufidio Lusco praetore libenter
 Linquimus, insani ridentes praemia scribae, 35
 Praetextam et latum clavum prunaeque vatillum.
 In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus,
 Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam.

3 linguae 6 nimis 7 teterrima 11 convitia 15 ut omit.
 20 nil tum 24 lavimur e coni. 25 repsimus
 26 late saxis 36 batillum

Postera lux oritur multo gratissima ; namque
 Plotius et Varius Sinuessae Vergiliusque 40
 Occurrunt, animae, quales neque candidiores
 Terra tulit, neque quis me sit devinctior alter.
 O qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt !
 Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico.
 Proxima Campano ponti quae villula, tectum 45
 Praebuit, et parochi, quae debent, ligna salemque.
 Hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt.
 Lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego Vergiliusque ;
 Namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis.
 Hinc nos Cocceii recipit plenissima villa, 50
 Quae super est Caudi cauponas. Nunc mihi paucis
 Sarmenti scurrae pugnam Messique Cicirri,
 Musa, velim memores, et quo patre natus uterque
 Contulerit lites. Messi clarum genus Osci ;
 Sarmenti domina exstat : ab his majoribus orti 55
 Ad pugnam venire. Prior Sarmentus : " Equi te
 Esse feri similem dico." Ridemus, et ipse
 Messius " Accipio," caput et movet. " O, tua cornu
 Ni foret exsecto frons," inquit, " quid faceres, cum
 Sic mutilus miniteris ?" At illi foeda cicatrix 60
 Setosam laevi frontem turpaverat oris.
 Campanum in morbum, in faciem permulta jocatus,
 Pastorem saltaret uti Cyclopa rogabat ;
 Nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis.
 Multa Cicirrus ad haec : Donasset jamne catenam 65
 Ex voto Laribus, quaerebat ; scriba quod esset,
 Nilo deterius dominae jus esse : rogabat
 Denique, cur umquam fugisset, cui satis una
 Farris libra foret, gracili sic tamque pusillo.
 Prorsus jucunde cenam producimus illam. 70
 Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes
 Paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igni ;
 Nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam
 Volcano summum properabat lambere tectum.

40 Virgilius 47 hic 50 Coccei 60 minitaris
 67 nullo, nihilo, ordine mutato deterius nihilo 70 produximus
 72 arsit macros 73 delapso

Convivas avidos cenam servosque timentes 75
 Tum rapere, atque omnes restinguere velle videres.
 Incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos
 Ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus, et quos
 Numquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici
 Villa recepisset, lacrimoso non sine fumo, 80
 Udos cum foliis ramos urente camino.
 Quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia rhedis,
 Mansuri oppidulo quod versu dicere non est,
 Signis perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum
 Hic aqua; sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra 85
 Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator:
 Nam Canusi lapidosus, aquae non ditior urna
 Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.
 Flentibus hinc Varius discedit maestus amicis.
 Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum 90
 Carpentem iter et factum corruptius imbri.
 Postera tempestas melior, via pejor ad usque
 Bari moenia piscosi; dein Gnatia Lymphis
 Iratis exstructa dedit risusque jocosque,
 Dum flamma sine tura liquescere limine sacro 95
 Persuadere cupit. Credat Judaeus Apella,
 Non ego: namque deos didici securum agere aevum,
 Nec, si quid miri faciat natura, deos id
 Tristes ex alto caeli demittere tecto.
 Brundisium longae finis chartaeque viaeque est. 100

VI.

Non quia, Maecenas, Lydorum quicquid Etruscos
 Incoluit fines, nemo generosior est te,
 Nec quod avus tibi maternus fuit atque paternus,
 Olim qui magnis legionibus imperitarent,
 Ut plerique solent, naso suspendis adunco 5
 Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum.
 Cum referre negas quali sit quisque parente

75 caenam 82 redis 89 hic 89 discessit 93 Barri 93 dehinc
 93 Nymphis 95 thura 98 mirificiat 100 Brundisium
 4 imperitarint 5 acuto 6 aut me

Natus, dum ingenuus, persuades hoc tibi vere,
 Ante potestatem Tulli atque ignobile regnum
 Multos saepe viros nullis majoribus ortos 10
 Et vixisse probos, amplis et honoribus auctos ;
 Contra Laevinum, Valeri genus, unde superbus
 Tarquinius regno pulsus fugit, unius assis
 Non umquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante
 Judice, quo nosti, populo, qui stultus honores 15
 Saepe dat indignis et famae servit ineptus,
 Qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus. Quid oportet
 Nos facere, a volgo longe longeque remotos ?
 Namque esto, populus Laevino mallet honorem
 Quam Decio mandare novo, censorque moveret 20
 Appius, ingenuo si non essem patre natus :
 Vel merito, quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem.

Sed fulgente trahit constrictos Gloria curru
 Non minus ignotos generosis. Quo tibi, Tilli,
 Sumere depositum clavum fierique tribuno ? 25
 Invidia accrevit, privato quae minor esset.
 Nam ut quisque insanus nigris medium impediit crus
 Pellibus, et latum demisit pectore clavum,
 Audit continuo "Quis homo hic est ? quo patre natus ?"
 Ut, si qui aegrotet quo morbo Barrus, haberi 30
 Et cupiat formosus, eat quaecumque, puellis
 Injiciat curam quaerendi singula, quali
 Sit facie, sura, quali pede, dente, capillo ;
 Sic qui promittit, cives, urbem sibi curae,
 Imperium fore et Italiam, delubra deorum, 35
 Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,
 Omnes mortales curare et quaerere cogit.
 "Tunc, Syri, Damae, aut Dionysi filius, audes
 Dejicere e saxo cives aut tradere Cadmo ?"
 "At Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno ; 40
 Namque est ille, pater quod erat meus." "Hoc tibi
 Paulus

13 fuit 15 quem nosti 18 lateque 25 tribunum
 29 est hic, hic et, hic aut 31 ut 35 et delubra 37 cogat
 39 de 41 Paullus

Et Messalla videris? At hic, si plostra ducenta
 Concurrantque foro tria funera, magna sonabit
 Cornua quod vincatque tubas; saltem tenet hoc nos."

Nunc ad me redeo libertino patre natum, 45
 Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum,
 Nunc, quia sim tibi, Maecenas, convictor; at olim,
 Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno.
 Dissimile hoc illi est; quia non, ut forsit honorem
 Jure mihi invideat quivis, ita te quoque amicum, 50
 Praesertim cautum dignos assumere, prava
 Ambitione procul. Felicem dicere non hoc
 Me possim, casu quod te sortitus amicum;
 Nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit: optimus olim
 Vergilius, post hunc Varius dixere quid essem. 55
 Ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus,
 (Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari,)
 Non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum
 Me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,
 Sed, quod eram, narro. Respondes, ut tuus est mos, 60
 Pauca: abeo; et revocas nono post mense jubesque
 Esse in amicorum numero. Magnum hoc ego duco,
 Quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,
 Non patre praeclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.

Atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis 65
 Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta,—velut si
 Egregio inspertos reprehendas corpore naevos,—
 Si neque avaritiam neque sordes nec mala lustra
 Objiciet vere quisquam mihi, purus et insons
 (Ut me collaudem) si et vivo carus amicis, 70
 Causa fuit pater his, qui, macro pauper agello,
 Noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni
 Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,
 Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,

47 sum 49 forsitan 53 possum 66 alioquin 67 inspertos
 67 reprehendas
 68 ac mala, aut mala ('aut' debetur Acroni manuscripto ap. Bentl. et
 editioni Venet. 1490.—O.) 73 et

Ibant octonos referentes Idibus aeris, 75
 Sed puerum est ausus Romam portare, docendum
 Artes quas doceat quivis eques atque senator
 Semet prognatos. Vestem servosque sequentes,
 In magno ut populo, si qui vidisset, avita
 Ex re praeberi sumptus mihi crederet illos. 80
 Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes
 Circum doctores aderat. Quid multa? Pudicum,
 Qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni
 Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi;
 Nec timuit sibi ne vitio quis verteret, olim 85
 Si praeco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor
 Mercedes sequerer; neque ego essem questus: at hoc
 nunc
 Laus illi debetur et a me gratia major.
 Nil me paeniteat sanum patris hujus, eoque
 Non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars, 90
 Quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes,
 Sic me defendam. Longe mea discrepat istis
 Et vox et ratio: nam si natura juberet
 A certis annis aevum remeare peractum,
 Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscumque parentes 95
 Optaret sibi quisque, meis contentus, honestos
 Fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere, demens
 Judicio vulgi. sanus fortasse tuo, quod
 Nollem onus haud unquam solitus portare molestum.
 Nam mihi continuo major quaerenda foret res, 100
 Atque salutandi plures; ducendus et unus
 Et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve
 Exirem; plures calones atque caballi
 Pascendi, ducenda petorrita. Nunc mihi curto
 Ire licet mulo vel si libet usque Tarentum, 105
 Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret atque eques armos:
 Objiciet nemo sordes mihi quas tibi, Tilli,
 Cum Tiburte via praectorem quinque sequuntur
 Te pueri, lasanum portantes oenophorumque.
 Hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator, 110

75 octonis 75 aera 79 quis 83 servabat 87 ad hoc, ad haec, ob hoc
 96 honestos 98 vulgi 102 peregre aut 107 Tulli 108 secuntur

Milibus atque aliis vivo. Quacumque libido est,
 Incedo solus ; percontor quanti olus ac far ;
 Fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro
 Saepe Forum ; adsisto divinis ; inde domum me
 Ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum. 115
 Cena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus
 Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet ; adstat echinus
 Vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supellex.
 Deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
 Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se 120
 Voltum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.
 Ad quartam jaceo ; post hanc vagor ; aut ego, lecto
 Aut scripto quod me tacitum juvet, unguor olivo,
 Non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis.
 Ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum 125
 Admonuit, fugio Campum lusumque trigonem.
 Pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani
 Ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. Haec est
 Vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique ;
 His me consolor victurum suavius ac si 130
 Quaestor avus pater atque meus patruusque fuisset.

VII.

Proscripti Regis Rupili pus atque venenum
 Hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, opinor
 Omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse.
 Persius hic permagna negotia dives habebat
 Clazomenis, etiam lites cum Rege molestas, 5
 Durus homo, atque odio qui posset vincere Regem,
 Confidens timidusque, adeo sermonis amari,
 Sisennas, Barros ut equis praecurreret albis.
 Ad Regem redeo. Postquam nihil inter utrumque
 Convenit, (hoc etenim sunt omnes jure molesti, 10
 Quo fortes, quibus adversum bellum incidit. Inter
 Hectora Priamiden animosum atque inter Achillem

112 holus 115 lachani 117 cyatho mihi 117 astat 117 echino
 123 iuvat 123 ungor 126 fugio rabiosi tempora signi
 130 victurus 131 fuissent 7 ,timidus,

Ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divideret mors,
 Non aliam ob causam nisi quod virtus in utroque
 Summa fuit : duo si discordia vexet inertes, 15
 Aut si disparibus bellum incidat, ut Diomedii
 Cum Lycio Glaucō, discedat pigrior, ultro
 Muneribus missis :) Bruto praetore tenente
 Ditem Asiam, Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non
 Compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchius. In jus 20
 Acres procurrunt, magnum spectaculum uterque.
 Persius exponit causam ; ridetur ab omni
 Conventu ; laudat Brutum laudatque cohortem :
 Solem Asiae Brutum appellat, stellasque salubres
 Appellat comites, excepto Rege ; canem illum, 25
 Invisum agricolis sidus, venisse. Ruebat,
 Flumen ut hibernum, fertur quo rara securis.
 Tum Praenestinus salso multoque fluenti
 Expressa arbusto regerit convicia, durus
 Vindemiator et invictus, cui saepe viator 30
 Cessisset, magna compellans voce cuculum.
 At Graecus, postquam est Italo perfusus aceto,
 Persius exclamat : " Per magnos, Brute, deos te
 Oro, qui reges consuēris tollere, cur non
 Hunc Regem jugulas ? Operum hoc, mihi crede,
 tuorum est." 35

VIII.

Olim truncus eram ficulnus, inutile lignum,
 Cum faber, incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum,
 Maluit esse deum. Deus inde ego, furum aviumque
 Maxima formido ; nam fures dextra coërcet
 Obscenoque ruber porrectus ab inguine palus ; 5
 Ast importunas volucres in vertice arundo
 Terret fixa vetatque novis considerare in hortis.
 Hue prius angustis ejecta cadavera cellis
 Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca ;
 Hoc miserae plebi stabat commune sepulchrum, 10

Pantolabo scurrae Nomentanoque nepoti :
 Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum
 Hic dabat, 'heredes monumentum ne sequeretur.'
 Nunc licet Esquiliis habitare salubribus atque
 Aggere in aprico spatium, quo modo tristes 15
 Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum ;
 Cum mihi non tantum furesque feraeque, suetae
 Hunc vexare locum, curae sunt atque labori,
 Quantum carminibus quae versant atque venenis
 Humanos animos. Has nullo perdere possum 20
 Nec prohibere modo, simul ac vaga luna decorum
 Protulit os, quin ossa legant herbasque nocentes.
 Vidi egomet nigra succinctam vadere palla
 Canidiam pedibus nudis passoque capillo,
 Cum Sagana majore ululantem. Pallor utrasque 25
 Fecerat horrendas aspectu. Scalpere terram
 Unguibus et pullam divellere mordicus agnam
 Coeperunt ; cruor in fossam confusus, ut inde
 Manes elicerent, animas responsa daturas.
 Lanea et effigies erat, altera cerea : major 30
 Lanea, quae poenis compesceret inferiorem ;
 Cerea suppliciter stabat, servilibus, ut quae
 Jam peritura, modis. Hecaten vocat altera, saevam
 Altera Tisiphonen ; serpentes atque videres 35
 Infernas errare canes, Lunamque rubentem,
 Ne foret his testis, post magna latere sepulchra.
 Mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquinat albis
 Corvorum, atque in me veniat mictum atque cacatum
 Julius et fragilis Pediatia furque Voranus.
 Singula quid memorem ? quo pacto alterna loquentes 40
 Umbrae cum Sagana resonarent triste et acutum,
 Utque lupi barbam variae cum dente colubrae
 Abdiderint furtim terris, et imagine cerea
 Largior arserit ignis, et ut non testis inultus
 Horruerim voces Furiarum et facta duarum : 45
 Nam, displosa sonat quantum vesica, pepedi
 Diffissa nate ficus : at illae currere in urbem ;

Canidiae dentes, altum Saganae caliendrum
 Excidere, atque herbas atque incantata lacertis
 Vincula, cum magno risuque jocoque videres. 50

IX.

Ibam forte via Sacra, sicut meus est mos,
 Nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis:
 Accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum,
 Arreptaque manu, "Quid agis, dulcissime rerum?"
 "Suaviter, ut nunc est," inquam, "et cupio omnia
 quae vis." 5

Cum assectaretur, "Num quid vis?" occupo. At ille
 "Noris nos" inquit; "docti sumus." Hic ego "Pluris
 Hoc" inquam "mihi eris." Misere discedere quaerens,
 Ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, in aurem
 Dicere nescio quid puero, cum sudor ad imos 10
 Manaret talos. "O te, Bolane, cerebri
 Felicem!" aiebam tacitus; cum quidlibet ille
 Garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret. Ut illi
 Nil respondebam, "Misere cupis" inquit "abire;
 Jamdudum video; sed nil agis; usque tenebo; 15
 Persequar: hinc quo nunc iter est tibi?" "Nil opus
 est te

Circumagi; quendam volo visere non tibi notum;
 Trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Caesaris hortos."
 "Nil habeo quod agam, et non sum piger; usque
 sequar te."

Demitto auriculas, ut iniquae mentis asellus, 20
 Cum gravius dorso subiit onus. Incipit ille:
 "Si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum,
 Non Varium facies; nam quis me scribere plures
 Aut citius possit versus? quis membra movere
 Mollius? Invideat quod et Hermogenes, ego canto." 25
 Interpellandi locus hic erat: "Est tibi mater,
 Cognati, quis te salvo est opus?" — "Haud mihi
 quisquam.

3 occurrit 16 prosequar 16 alii distinguunt persequar hinc . . . tibi.
 27 quibus est te salvo opus unus Blandinius

Quī pulchre nosset. Consistimus. “Unde venis?”
 “Quo tendis?” rogat et respondet. Vellere coepi
 Et prensare manu lentissima brachia, nutans,
 Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus 65
 Ridens dissimulare; meum jecur urere bilis.
 “Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te
 Aiebas mecum.” “Memini bene, sed meliore
 Tempore dicam; hodie tricesima sabbata: vin’ tu
 Curtis Judaeis oppedere?” “Nulla mihi,” inquam, 70
 “Religio est.” “At mi; sum paulo infirmior, unus
 Multorum. Ignosces; alias loquar.” Huncine solem
 Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Fugit improbus ac me
 Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obvius illi
 Adversarius, et “Quo tu turpissime?” magna 75
 Inclamat voce, et “Licet antestari?” Ego vero
 Oppono auriculam. Rapit in jus; clamor utrimque,
 Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

X.

*Lucili, quam sis mendosus, teste Catone,
 Defensore tuo, pervincam, qui male factos
 Emendare parat versus; hoc lenius ille,
 Est quo vir melior, longe subtilior illo,
 Qui multum puer et loris et funibus udis 5
 Exoratus, ut esset opem qui ferre poetis
 Antiquis posset contra fastidia nostra,
 Grammaticorum equitum doctissimus. Ut redeam illuc:*

Nempe incomposito dixi pede currere versus
 Lucili. Quis tam Lucili fautor inepte est
 Ut non hoc fateatur? At idem, quod sale multo
 Urbem defricuit, charta laudatur eadem.
 Nec tamen, hoc tribuens, dederim quoque cetera; nam
 sic 5
 Et Laberi mimos ut pulchra poemata mirer.
 Ergo non satis est risu diducere rictum
 Auditoris; (et est quaedam tamen hic quoque virtus;)

Est brevitare opus, ut currat sententia neu se
 Impediat verbis lassas onerantibus aures ; 10
 Et sermone opus est modo tristi, saepe jocosus,
 Defendente vicem modo rhetoris atque poëtae,
 Interdum urbani, parentis viribus atque
 Extenuantis cas consulto. Ridiculum acri
 Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res. 15
 Illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est,
 Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi ; quos neque pulcher
 Hermogenes umquam legit, neque simius iste
 Nil praeter Calvum et doctus cantare Catullum.
 “ At magnum fecit, quod verbis Graeca Latinis 20
 Miscuit.” O seri studiorum ! quine putetis
 Difficile et mirum, Rhodio quod Pitholeonti
 Contigit ? “ At sermo lingua concinnus utraque
 Suavior, ut Chio nota si commixta Falerni est.”
 Cum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, an et cum 25
 Dura tibi peragenda rei sit causa Petilli ?
 Scilicet oblitus patriaeque patrisque Latini,
 Cum Pedius causas exsudet Publicola atque
 Corvinus, patriis intermiscere petita
 Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis ? 30
 Atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra,
 Versiculos, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus,
 Post mediam noctem visus, cum somnia vera :
 “ In silvam non ligna feras insanius, ac si
 Magnas Graecorum malis implere catervas.” 35

Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, dumque
 Defingit Rheni luteum caput, haec ego ludo,
 Quae neque in aede sonent certantia iudice Tarpa,
 Nec redeant iterum atque iterum spectanda theatri.
 Arguta meretrice potes Davoque Chremeta 40
 Eludente senem comis garrere libellos
 Unus vivorum, Fundani ; Pollio regum
 Facta canit pede ter percusso ; forte epos acer,
 Ut nemo, Varius ducit ; molle atque facetum

21 putatis 27 patrisque, Latine 28 Poplicola *editores vulgo*
 31 atqui 37 diffingit 43 fata 44 dicit

Vergilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae. 45
 Hoc erat, experto frustra Varrone Atacino
 Atque quibusdam aliis, melius quod scribere possem,
 Inventore minor; neque ego illi detrahere ausim
 Haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam.

At dixi fluere hunc lutulentum, saepe ferentem 50
 Plura quidem tollenda relinquendis. Age, quaeso,
 Tu nihil in magno doctus reprehendis Homero?
 Nil comis tragici mutat Lucilius Acci?
 Non ridet versus Enni gravitate minores,
 Cum de se loquitur non ut majore repressis? 55
 Quid vetat et nosmet Lucili scripta legentes
 Quaerere, num illius, num rerum dura negarit
 Versiculos natura magis factos et euntes
 Mollius, ac si quis, pedibus quid claudere senis,
 Hoc tantum contentus, amet scripsisse ducentos 60
 Ante cibum versus, totidem cenatus; Etrusci
 Quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius anni
 Ingenium, capsis quem fama est esse librisque
 Ambustum propriis. Fuerit Lucilius, inquam,
 Comis et urbanus, fuerit limatior idem 65
 Quam rudis et Graecis intacti carminis auctor,
 Quamque poetarum seniorum turba; sed ille,
 Si foret hoc nostrum fato dilatatus in aevum,
 Detereret sibi multa, recideret omne quod ultra
 Perfectum traheretur, et in versu faciendo 70
 Saepe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet unguis.

Saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint
 Scripturus, neque te ut miretur turba labores,
 Contentus paucis lectoribus. An tua demens
 Vilibus in ludis dictari carmina malis? 75
 Non ego; nam *satis est equitem mihi plaudere*, ut audax,
 Contemptis aliis, explosa Arbuscula dixit.
 Men' moveat cimex Pantilius, aut cruciet quod

45 annuerant, annuerint 50 dixi *R. coni.* 51 quaero 52 repressis
 68 dilapsus, delapsus, delatus 71 caput foderet
 78 cruciet editores nonnulli

Vellicet absentem Demetrius, aut quod ineptus
 Fannius Hermogenis laedat conviva Tigelli? 80
 Plotius et Varius, Maecenas Vergiliusque,
 Valgius, et probet haec Octavius, optimus atque
 Fuscus, et haec utinam Viscorum laudet uterque!
 Ambitione relegata te dicere possum,
 Pollio, te, Messala, tuo cum fratre, simulque 85
 Vos, Bibule et Servi, simul his te, candidè Furni,
 Complures alios, doctos ego quos et amicos
 Prudens praetereo; quibus haec, sunt qualiacumque,
 Arridere velim, doliturus si placeant spe
 Deterius nostra. Demetri, teque, Tigelli, 90
 Discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras.
 I, puer, atque meo citus haec subscribe libello.

86 Bibule *Muretus e coni., N. H., B. : codices* Bibuli 83 sint
 91 discipulorum.



Q. HORATI FLACCI

S A T I R A R V M

LIBER SECVNDVS

I.

Horat. Sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer et ultra
Legem tendere opus; sine nervis altera, quicquid
Composui, pars esse putat, similesque meorum
Mille die versus deduci posse. *Trebat*,
Quid faciam praescribe. *Trebat.* Quiescas. *Horat.* Ne
faciam, inquis, 5
Omnino versus? *Trebat.* Aio. *Horat.* Peream male,
si non
Optimum erat; verum nequeo dormire. *Trebat.* Ter
uncti
Transnanto Tiberim, somno quibus est opus alto,
Irriguumque mero sub noctem corpus habento.
Aut, si tantus amor scribendi te rapit, aude 10
Caesaris invicti res dicere, multa laborum
Praemia laturus. *Horat.* Cupidum, pater optime, vires
Deficiunt: neque enim quivis horrentia pilis
Agmina nec fracta pereuntes cuspede Gallos
Aut labentis equo describat volnera Parthi. 15
Trebat. Attamen et justum poteras et scribere fortem,
Scipiadam ut sapiens Lucilius. *Horat.* Haud mihi deero,
Cum res ipsa feret. Nisi dextro tempore, Flacci
Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem,
Cui male si palpare, recalcitrat undique tutus. 20

I videar 10 capit 15 describit, describet 20 palpare 20 recalcitret

Trebat. Quanto rectius hoc, quam tristi laedere versu
Pantolabum scurram Nomentanumque nepotem,
 Cum sibi quisque timet, quamquam est intactus, et odit!

Horat. Quid faciam? Saltat Milonius, ut semel icto
 Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis; 25
 Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem
 Pugnīs; quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
 Milia: me pedibus delectat claudere verba
 Lucili ritu, nostrum melioris utroque.
 Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim 30
 Credebat libris, neque, si male cesserat, usquam
 Decurrens alio, neque si bene; quo fit ut omnis
 Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
 Vita senis. Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Apulus anceps:
 Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus, 35
 Missus ad hoc, pulsus, vetus est ut fama, Sabellis,
 Quo ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis,
 Sive quod Apula gens seu quod Lucania bellum
 Incuteret violenta. Sed hic stilus haud petet ultro
 Quemquam animantem, et me veluti custodiet ensis 40
 Vagina tectus; quem cur destringere coner,
 Tutus ab infestis latronibus? O pater et rex
 Juppiter, ut pereat positum robigine telum,
 Nec quisquam noceat cupido mihi pacis! At ille
 Qui me commorit, ('melius non tangere!' clamo,) 45
 Flebit, et insignis tota cantabitur urbe.
 Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam,
 Canidia Albuī quibus est inimica venenum,
 Grande malum Turius, si quid se iudice certes.
 Ut quo quisque valet suspectos terreat, utque 50
 Imperet hoc natura potens, sic collige mecum:
 Dente lupus, cornu taurus petit: unde nisi intus
 Monstratum? Scaevae vivacem crede nepoti
 Matrem; nil faciet sceleris pia dextera: mirum,
 Ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos:
 Sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta. 56

31 gesserat 31 umquam 34 Appulus 38 Appula 39 petit
 41 distringere 43 rubigine 48 Albuti 49 si quis..certet

Ne longum faciam : seu me tranquilla senectus
 Exspectat seu Mors atris circumvolat alis,
 Dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita jusserit, exul,
 Quisquis erit vitae, scribam, color. *Trebat.* O puer, ut sis 60
 Vitalis metuo, et majorum ne quis amicus
 Frigore te feriat. *Horat.* Quid, cum est Lucilius ausus
 Primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem,
 Detrahere et pellem, nitidus qua quisque per ora
 Cederet, introrsum turpis, num Laelius aut qui 65
 Duxit ab oppressa meritum Carthagine nomen,
 Ingenio offensi, aut laeso doluere Metello
 Famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus? Atqui
 Primores populi arripuit populumque tributim,
 Scilicet uni aequus virtuti atque ejus amicis. 70
 Quin ubi se a volgo et scaena in secreta remôrant
 Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli,
 Nugari cum illo et discincti ludere, donec
 Decoqueretur olus, soliti. Quicquid sum ego, quamvis
 Infra Lucili censum ingeniumque, tamen me 75
 Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque
 Invidia, et, fragili quaerens illidere dentem,
 Offendet solido, — nisi quid tu, docte Trebati,
 Dissentis. *Trebat.* Equidem nihil hinc diffindere possum.
 Sed tamen ut monitus caveas, ne forte negoti 80
 Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum incitiam legum :
 Si mala condiderit in quem quis carmina, jus est
 Judiciumque. *Horat.* Esto, si quis mala ; sed bona si quis
 Judice condiderit laudatus Caesare? si quis
 Opprobriis dignum latraverit, integer ipse? 85
Trebat. Solventur risu tabulae, tu missus abibis.

II.

Quae virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo,
 (Nec meus hic sermo est, sed quae praecepit Ofellus
 Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva,)
 Discite, non inter lances mensasque nitentes,

59 luserit pauci 65 et qui 71 scena 79 diffingere 84 laudatur
 85 laceraverit 1 bonis 2 quem 2 Ofella e coni. 3 abnormi

Cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus et cum 5
 Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat,
 Verum hic impransi mecum disquirite. Cur hoc?
 Dicam, si potero. Male verum examinat omnis
 Corruptus iudex. Leporem sectatus equove
 Lassus ab indomito, vel, si Romana fatigat 10
 Militia adsuetum graecari, seu pila velox,
 Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem,
 Seu te discus agit, pete cedentem aëra disco;
 Cum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis
 Sperne cibum vilem; nisi Hymettia mella Falerno 15
 Ne biberis diluta. Foris est promus, et atrum
 Defendens pisces hiemat mare: cum sale panis
 Latrantem stomachum bene leniet. Unde putas aut
 Qui partum? Non in caro nidore voluptas
 Summa, sed in te ipso est. Tu pulmentaria quaere 20
 Sudando; pinguem vitiis albumque neque ostrea
 Nec scarus aut poterit peregrina iuvare lagois.
 Vix tamen eripiam, posito pavone, velis quin
 Hoc potius quam gallina tergere palatum,
 Corruptus vanis rerum, quia veneat auro 25
 Rara avis, et picta pandat spectacula cauda;
 Tamquam ad rem attineat quicquam. Num vesceris ista
 Quam laudas pluma? Cocto num adest honor idem?
 Carne tamen quamvis distat nihil hac magis illa,
 Imparibus formis deceptum te patet. Esto: 30
 Unde datum sentis, lupus hic Tiberinus an alto
 Captus hiet? pontesne inter jactatus an amnis
 Ostia sub Tusci? Laudas, insane, trilibrem
 Mullum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est.
 Ducit te species, video: quo pertinet ergo 35
 Proceros odisse lupos? Quia scilicet illis
 Majorem natura modum dedit, his breve pondus.
 Jejunos raro stomachus volgaria temnit.
 "Porrectum magno magnum spectare catino
 Vellem," ait Harpyiis gula digna rapacibus. At vos 40

Praesentes, Austri, coquite horum obsonia! Quamquam
 Putet aper rhombusque recens, mala copia quando
 Aegrum sollicitat stomachum, cum rapula plenus
 Atque acidas mavult inulas. Necdum omnis abacta
 Pauperies epulis regum; nam vilibus ovis 45
 Nigrisque est oleis hodie locus. Haud ita pridem
 Galloni praeconis erat acipensere mensa
 Infamis. Quid? tunc rhombos minus aequor alebat?
 Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque ciconia nido,
 Donec vos auctor docuit praetorius. Ergo 50
 Si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assos,
 Parebit pravi docilis Romana juvenus.

Sordidus a tenui victu distabit, Ofello
 Judice; nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud,
 Si te alio pravum detorseris. Avidienus, 55
 Cui Canis ex vero ductum cognomen adhaeret,
 Quinquennes oleas est et silvestria corna,
 Ac nisi mutatum parcit defundere vinum, et
 Cujus odorem olei nequeas perferre, (licebit
 Ille repotia, natales, aliosve dierum 60
 Festos albatus celebret,) cornu ipse bilibri
 Caulibus instillat, veteris non parcus aceti.
 Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur, et horum
 Utrum imitabitur? Hac urget lupus, hac canis, aiunt.
 Mundus erit, qua non offendat sordibus, atque 65
 In neutram partem cultus miser. Hic neque servis,
 Albuci senis exemplo, dum munia didit,
 Saevus erit; nec sic ut simplex Naevius unctam
 Convivis praebebit aquam: vitium hoc quoque magnum.

Accipe nunc victus tenuis quae quantaque secum 70
 Afferat. In primis valeas bene: nam variae res
 Ut noceant homini, credas, memor illius escae
 Quae simplex olim tibi sederit; at simul assis

41 quamvis	47 acipensere	48 aequora alebant	53 distabat
56 dictum	58 diffundere	64 angit	65 qui
65 sordidus	69 praebebat	71 in primis	73 ac

Miscueris elixa, simul conchyliis turdis,
 Dulcia se in bilem vertent, stomachoque tumultum 75
 Lenta feret pituita. Vides ut pallidus omnis
 Cena desurgat dubia? Quin corpus onustum
 Hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat una,
 Atque affigit humo divinae particulam aurae.
 Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori 80
 Membra dedit, vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit.
 Hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam,
 Sive diem festum rediens advexerit annus,
 Seu recreare volet tenuatum corpus, ubique
 Accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas
 Imbecilla volet; tibi quidnam accedet ad istam, 85
 Quam puer et validus praesumis, mollitiem, seu
 Dura valetudo inciderit seu tarda senectus?
 Rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus
 Illis nullus erat, sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes 90
 Tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius quam
 Integrum edax dominus consumeret. Hos utinam inter
 Heroas natum tellus me prima tulisset!
 Das aliquid famae, quae carmine gratior aurem
 Occupat humanam? Grandes rhombi patinaeque 95
 Grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus; adde
 Iratum patrum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum
 Et frustra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti
 As, laquei pretium. "Jure," inquit, "Trausius istis
 Jurgatur verbis; ego vectigalia magna 100
 Divitiasque habeo tribus amplas regibus." Ergo
 Quod superat non est melius quo insumere possis?
 Cur eget indignus quisquam te divite? Quare
 Tempora ruunt antiqua deum? Cur, improbe, carae
 Non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris acervo? 105
 Uni nimirum recte tibi semper erunt res,
 O magnus posthac inimicis risus! Uterne
 Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? hic qui
 Pluribus adsuerit mentem corpusque superbum,

An qui contentus parvo metuensque futuri 110
In pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello?

Quo magis his credas, puer hunc ego parvus Ofellum
Integris opibus novi non latius usum

Quam nunc accisis. Videas metato in agello
Cum pecore et gnatis fortem mercede colonum, 115

“Non ego,” narrantem, “temere edi luce profesta
Quicquam praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae.

Ac mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes,
Sive operum vacuo gratus conviva per imbrem

Vicinus, bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis, 120
Sed pullo atque haedo; tum pensilis uva secundas

Et nux ornabat mensas cum duplice ficu.
Post hoc ludus erat culpa potare magistra,

Ac venerata Ceres, ita culmo surgeret alto,
Explicuit vino contractae seria frontis. 125

Saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus:
Quantum hinc imminuet? Quanto aut ego parcus

aut vos,

O pueri, nituistis, ut huc novus incola venit?
Nam propriae telluris herum natura neque illum

Nec me nec quemquam statuit: nos expulit ille; 130
Illum aut nequities aut vafri inscitia juris,

Postremum expellet certe vivacior heres.
Nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli

Dictus, erit nulli proprius, sed cedit in usum
Nunc mihi, nunc alii. Quocirca vivite fortes, 135

Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.”

III.

Damasippus. Sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno
Membranam poseas, scriptorum quaeque retexens,
Iratu tibi, quod, vini somnique benignus,
Nil dignum sermone canas. Quid fiet? At ipsis

118 at 124 ut *pauci* 127 quantum 128 vixistis *pauci* 128 veni
132 postremo 134 erat 134 cedit, cedere 1 si
1 scribis tu *M. con.*, *R.*, scribes 4 ab

Saturnalibus huc fugisti. Sobrius ergo 5
 Dic aliquid dignum promissis! Incipe! Nil est.
 Culpanitur frustra calami, immeritusque laborat
 Iratis natus paries dis atque poëtis.
 Atqui voltus erat multa et praeclara minantis,
 Si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto. 10
 Quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro,
 Eupolin, Archilochum, comites educere tantos?
 Invidiam placare paras virtute relicta?
 Contemnere, miser! Vitanda est improba Siren
 Desidia, aut quicquid vita meliore parasti 15
 Ponendum aequo animo. *Horat.* Di te, Damasippe,
 deaeque
 Verum ob consilium donent tonsore. Sed unde
 Tam bene me nosti? *Dam.* Postquam omnis res mea
 Janum
 Ad medium fracta est, aliena negotia curo,
 Excussus propriis. Olim nam quaerere amabam, 20
 Quo vafer ille pedes lavisset Sisyphus aere,
 Quid sculptum infabre, quid fustum durius esset;
 Callidus huic signo ponebam milia centum;
 Hortos egregiasque domos mercarier unus
 Cum lucro noram; unde frequentia Mercuriale 25
 Imposuere mihi cognomen compita. *Horat.* Novi,
 Et miror morbi purgatum te illius. *Dam.* Atqui
 Emovit veterem mire novus, ut solet, in cor
 Trajecto lateris miseri capitisve dolore,
 Ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget. 30
Horat. Dum ne quid simile huic, esto ut libet. *Dam.* O
 bone, ne te
 Frustrere; insanis et tu, stultique prope omnes,
 Si quid Stertinius veri crepat, unde ego mira
 Descripsi docilis praecepta haec, tempore quo me
 Solatus jussit sapientem pascere barbam 35
 Atque a Fabricio non tristem ponte reverti.
 Nam, male re gesta, cum vellem mittere operto
 Me capite in flumen, dexter stetit et "Cave faxis

Te quicumque indignum! Pudor” inquit “te malus angit.
 Insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi. 40
 Primum nam inquiram quid sit *furere*: hoc si erit in te
 Solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.
 Quem mala stultitia et quemcumque inscitia veri
 Caecum agit, *insanum* Chryssippi porticus et grex
 Autumat. Haec populos, haec magnos formula reges, 45
 Excepto sapiente, tenet. Nunc accipe quare
 Desipiant omnes aequae ac tu, qui tibi nomen
Insano posuere. Velut silvis, ubi passim
 Palantes error certo de tramite pellit,
 Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit: unus utrique 50
 Error, sed variis illudit partibus: hoc te
 Crede modo insanum, nihilo ut sapientior ille,
 Qui te deridet, caudam trahat. Est genus unum
 Stultitiae nihilum metuenda timentis, ut ignes,
 Ut rupes fluviosque in campo obstare queratur; 55
 Alterum et huic varum et nihilo sapientius ignes
 Per medios fluviosque ruentis: clamet amica
 Mater, honesta soror cum cognatis, pater, uxor,
 “Hic fossa est ingens, hic rupes maxima! serva!”
 Non magis audierit quam Fufius ebrius olim, 60
 Cum Ilionam edormit, Catiensis mille ducentis
 “*Mater, te appello!*” clamantibus. Huic ego vulgus
 Errori similem cunctum insanire docebo.
 Insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo:
 Integer est mentis Damasippi creditor? Esto! 65
 “Accipe quod numquam reddas mihi,” si tibi dicam,
 Tune insanus eris si acceperis? an magis excors
 Rejecta praeda, quam praesens Mercurius fert?
 Scribe decem a Nerio; non est satis: adde Cicutae
 Nodosi tabulas centum, mille adde catenas: 70
 Effugiet tamen haec sceleratus vincula Proteus.
 Cum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis,
 Fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum, et, cum volet, arbor.
 Si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene sani,

Putidius multo cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perelli, 75
 Dictantis quod tu nunquam rescribere possis.

Audire atque togam jubeo componere, quisquis
 Ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore,
 Quisquis luxuria tristive superstitione
 Aut alio mentis morbo calet; huc propius me, 80
 Dum doceo insanire omnes, vos ordine adite.

Danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris;
 Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.
 Heredes Staberi summam incidere sepulchro,
 Ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum 85
 Damnati populo paria atque epulum arbitrio Arri,
 Frumenti quantum metit Africa. "Sive ego prave
 Seu recte hoc volui, ne sis patruus mihi." Credo
 Hoc Staberi prudentem animum vidisse. Quid ergo
 Sensit, cum summam patrimoni insculpere saxo 90
 Heredes voluit? Quoad vixit, credidit ingens
 Pauperiem vitium et cavit nihil acrius, ut, si
 Forte minus locuples uno quadrante perisset,
 Ipse videretur sibi nequior: omnis enim res,
 Virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque pulchris 95
 Divitiis parent; quas qui construxerit, ille
 Clarus erit, fortis, justus. 'Sapiensne?' Etiam, et rex,
 Et quicquid volet. Hoc, veluti virtute paratum,
 Speravit magnae laudi fore. Quid simile isti
 Graecus Aristippus? qui servos projicere aurum 100
 In media jussit Libya, quia tardius irent
 Propter onus segnes. Uter est insanior horum? —
 Nil agit exemplum, litem quod lite resolvit.
 Si quis emat citharas, emptas comportet in unum,
 Nec studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli, 105
 Si scalpra et formas non sutor, nautica vela
 Aversus mercaturis, delirus et amens
 Undique dicatur merito. Qui discrepat istis

Qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti
 Compositis, metuensque velut contingere sacrum? 110
 Si quis ad ingentem frumenti semper acervum
 Porrectus vigilet cum longo fuste, neque illine
 Audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum,
 Ac potius foliis parcus vescatur amaris;
 Si positis intus Chii veterisque Falerni 115
 Mille cadis — nihil est, tercentum milibus — acre
 Potet acetum; age, si et stramentis incubet, unde-
 Octoginta annos natus, cui stragula vestis,
 Blattarum ac tinearum epulae, putrescat in arca:
 Nimirum insanus paucis videatur, eo quod 120
 Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem.
 Filius aut etiam haec libertus ut ebibat heres,
 Dis inimice senex, custodis? Ne tibi desit?
 Quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum,
 Unguere si caules oleo meliore caputque 125
 Coeperis impexa foedum porrigine? Quare,
 Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers
 Undique? Tun' sanus? Populum si caedere saxis
 Incipias servosve tuos quos aere pararis,
 Insanum te omnes pueri clamentque puellae: 130
 Cum laqueo uxorem interimis matremque veneno,
 Incolumi capite es? 'Quid enim?' Neque tu hoc facis
 Argis,
 Nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes.
 An tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente,
 Ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis quam 135
 In matris jugulo ferrum tepefecit acutum?
 Quin, ex quo est habitus male tutae mentis Orestes,
 Nil sane fecit quod tu reprehendere possis:
 Non Pyladen ferro violare aususve sororem
 Electram, tantum maledicit utrique, vocando 140
 Hanc Furiam, hunc aliud, jussit quod splendida bilis.
 Pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri,
 Qui Veientanum festis potare diebus
 Campana solitus trulla vappamque profestis,

Quondam lethargo grandi est oppressus, ut heres 145
 Jam circum loculos et claves laetus ovansque
 Curreret. Hunc medicus multum celer atque fidelis
 Excitat hoc pacto: mensam poni jubet atque
 Effundi saccos nummorum, accedere plures
 Ad numerandum: hominem sic erigit. Addit et
 illud, 150

“ Ni tua custodis, avidus jam haec auferet heres.”

“ Men' vivo? ” “ Ut vivas, igitur, vigila: hoc age.”

“ Quid vis? ”

“ Deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque

Ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti.

Tu cessas? Agedum, sume hoc ptisanarium oryzae.” 155

“ Quanti empta? ” “ Parvo.” “ Quanti, ergo? ”

“ Octussibus.” “ Eheu!

Quid refert, morbo an furtis pereamque rapinis? ”

Quisnam igitur sanus? Qui non stultus. Quid
 avarus?

Stultus et insanus. Quid, si quis non sit avarus,
 Continuo sanus? Minime. Cur, Stoïce? Dicam. 160

Non est cardiacus (Craterum dixisse putato)

Hic aeger: recte est igitur surgetque? Negabit,

Quod latus aut renes morbo temptentur acuto.

Non est perjurus neque sordidus; immolet aequis

Hic porcum Laribus: verum ambitiosus et audax; 165

Naviget Anticyram. Quid enim differt, barathrone

Dones quicquid habes, an numquam utare paratis?

Servius Oppidius Canusi duo praedia, dives

Antiquo censu, gnatis divisisse duobus

Fertur, et hoc moriens pueris dixisse vocatis 170

Ad lectum: “ Postquam te talos, Aule, nucesque

Ferre sinu laxo, donare et ludere vidi,

Te, Tiberi, numerare, cavis abscondere tristem,

Extimui ne vos ageret vesania discors,

Tu Nomentanum, tu ne sequerere Cicutam. 175

Quare per divos oratus uterque Penates,

Tu cave ne minuas, tu ne majus facias id
 Quod satis esse putat pater et natura coërcet.
 Praeterea ne vos titillet Gloria, jure
 Jurando obstringam ambo: uter aedilis fueritve 180
 Vestrum praetor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.
 In cicere atque faba bona tu perdasque lupinis,
 Latus ut in Circo spatiere et aëneus ut stes,
 Nudus agris, nudus nummis, insane, paternis?
 Scilicet ut plausus, quos fert Agrippa, feras tu, 185
 Astuta ingenuum volpes imitata leonem!—
 “Ne quis humasse velit Ajacem, Atrida, vetas cur?”
 “Rex sum.” “Nil ultra quaero plebeius.” “Et aequam
 Rem imperito; ac si cui videor non justus, inulto
 Dicere quod sentit permitto.” “Maxime regum, 190
 Di tibi dent capta classem redducere Troja!
 Ergo consulere et mox respondere licebit?”
 “Consule.” “Cur Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus,
 Putescit, totiens servatis clarus Achivis?
 Gaudeat ut populus Priami Priamusque inhumato, 195
 Per quem tot juvenes patrio caruere sepulchro?”
 “Mille ovium insanus morti dedit, inclutum Ulixen
 Et Menelaum una mecum se occidere clamans.”
 “Tu, cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam
 Ante aras, spargisque mola caput, improbe, salsa, 200
 Rectum animi servas?”—“Quorsum?”—“Insanus
 quid enim Ajax
 Fecit, cum stravit ferro pecus? Abstinuit vim
 Uxore et gnato; mala multa precatus Atridis,
 Non ille aut Teucrum aut ipsum violavit Ulixen.”
 “Verum ego, ut haerentes adverso litore naves 205
 Eriperem, prudens placavi sanguine divos.”
 “Nempe tuo, furiose.” “Meo, sed non furiosus.”
 Qui species alias veris scelerisque tumultu
 Permixtas capiet, commotus habebitur, atque
 Stultitiane erret nihilum distabit an ira. 210
 Ajax immeritos cum occidit desipit agnos:

183 aut aeneus 191 reducere, deducere 194 putrescit
 197 inclitum 201 quorsum insanus? quid 208 veri
 211 cum immeritos, immeritos dum

Cum prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes,
Stas animo, et purum est vitio tibi, cum tumidum est,
cor?

Si quis lectica nitidam gestare amet agnam,
Huic vestem, ut gnatae, paret, ancillas paret, aurum, 215
Rufam aut Pusillam appellet, fortique marito
Destinet uxorem, interdicto huic omne adimat jus
Praetor, et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos.
Quid? si quis gnatam pro muta devovet agna,
Integer est animi? Ne dixeris. Ergo ubi prava 220
Stultitia, hic summa est insania; qui sceleratus,
Et furiosus erit; quem cepit vitrea fama,
Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis.

Nunc age, luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum :
Vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes. 225
Hic simul accepit patrimoni mille talenta,
Edicit, piscator uti, pomarius, auceps,
Unguentarius, ac Tusci turba impia vici,
Cum scurris factor, cum Velabro omne macellum,
Mane domum veniant. Quid tum? Venere fre-
quentes. 230

Verba facit leno : " Quicquid mihi, quicquid et horum
Cuique domi est, id crede tuum, et vel nunc pete vel
cras."

Accipe quid contra juvenis responderit aequus :
" In nive Lucana dormis ocreatus, ut aprum
Cenem ego; tu pisces hiberno ex aequore verris. 235
Segnis ego, indignus qui tantum possideam : aufer!
Sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex,
Unde uxor media currit de nocte vocata."
Filius Aesopi detractam ex aure Metellae,
Scilicet ut decies solidum absorberet, aceto 240
Diluit insignem bacam : qui sanior ac si
Illud idem in rapidum flumen jaceretve cloacam?
Quinti progenies Arri, par nobile fratrum,
Nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum,

Lusciniæ soliti impenso prandere coëmptas, 245
 Quorsum abeant? Sania? creta, an carbone notandi?

Aedificare casas, plustello adjungere mures,
 Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa,
 Si quem delectet barbatum, amentia verset.
 Si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, 250
 Nec quicquam differre utrumne in pulvere, trimus
 Quale prius, ludas opus, an meretricis amore
 Sollicitus piores, quaero, faciasne quod olim
 Mutatus Polemon? ponas insignia morbi,
 Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, potus ut ille 255
 Dicitur ex collo furtim carpsisse coronas,
 Postquam est impransi correptus voce magistri?
 Porrigis irato puero cum poma, recusat:
 "Sume, catelle!" negat; si non des, optet: amator
 Exclusus qui distat, agit ubi secum eat an non, 260
 Quo rediturus erat non accessitus, et haeret
 Invisis foribus? "Nec nunc, cum me vocat ultro,
 Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores?
 Exclusit; revocat: redeam? Non, si obsecret." Ecce
 Servus, non paulo sapientior: "O here, quae res 265
 Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque
 Tractari non volt. In amore haec sunt mala, bellum,
 Pax rursus: haec si quis tempestatis prope ritu
 Mobilia et caeca fluitantia sorte laboret
 Reddere certa sibi, nihilo plus explicet ac si 270
 Insanire paret certa ratione modoque."
 Quid? cum, Picenis excerpens semina pomis,
 Gaudes si cameram percusti forte, penes te es?
 Quid? cum balba feris annoso verba palato,
 Aedificante casas qui sanior? Adde cruorem 275
 Stultitiae, atque ignem gladio scrutare. Modo, inquam,
 Hellade percussa Marius cum praecipitat se,
 Cerritus fuit? an commotae crimine mentis
 Absolves hominem, et sceleris damnabis eundem,
 Ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus? 280

246 sani ut, sani 247 plustello 250 sic 255 cubitale
 259 optat 261 accessitus 262 invisus 262 ne 262 vocet
 277 alii distinguunt scrutare modo, inquam.

Libertinus erat, qui circum compita siccus
Lautis mane senex manibus currebat et "Unum"
("Quid tam magnum?" addens), "unum me surpitem
morti,

Dis etenim facile est!" orabat; sanus utrisque
Auribus atque oculis; mentem, nisi litigiosus, 285
Exciperet dominus cum venderet. Hoc quoque volgus
Chrysippus ponit fecunda in gente Meneni.

"Juppiter, ingentes qui das adimisque dolores,"
Mater ait pueri menses jam quinque cubantis,
"Frigida si puerum quartana reliquerit, illo 290

Mane die, quo tu indicis jejunia, nudus
In Tiberi stabit." Casus medicusve levarit
Aegrum ex praecipiti: mater delira necabit
In gelida fixum ripa febrimque reducet.
Quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum."— 295

Haec mihi Stertinius, sapientum octavus, amico
Arma dedit, posthac ne compellarer inultus.
Dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, atque
Respicere ignoto discet pendentia tergo.

Horat. Stoice, post damnata sic vendas omnia
pluris, 300

Qua me stultitia, quoniam non est genus unum,
Insanire putas? Ego nam videor mihi sanus.

Dam. Quid? caput abscissum manibus cum portat Agave
Gnati infelicis, sibi tum furiosa videtur?

Horat. Stultum me fateor, (liceat concedere veris,) 305

Atque etiam insanum; tantum hoc edissere, quo me
Aegrotare putes animi vitio? *Dam.* Accipe: primum
Aedificas, hoc est, longos imitaris, ab imo

Ad summum totus moduli bipedalis; et idem
Corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis 310

Spiritum et incessum: qui ridiculus minus illo?
An quodcumque facit Maecenas, te quoque verum est,
Tantum dissimilem, et tanto certare minorem?

283 quiddam 292 medicusque 295 percussa 300 dampnum
301 quam me stultitiam *e conl.* 303 abscissum
303 demens cum 313 tanto dissimilem

Absentis ranae pullis vituli pede pressis,
 Unus ubi effugit, matri denarrat, ut ingens 315
 Belua cognatos eliserit. Illa rogare :
 "Quantane? num tantum," sufflans se, "magna fuisset?"
 "Major dimidio." "Num tantum?" Cum magis atque
 Se magis inflaret, "Non, si te ruperis," inquit,
 "Par eris." Haec a te non multum abludit imago. 320
 Adde poëmata nunc, hoc est, oleum adde camino ;
 Quae si quis sanus fecit, sanus facis et tu.
 Non dico horrendam rabiem — *Horat.* Jam desine! —
Dam. Cultum

Majorem censu — *Horat.* Teneas, Damasippe, tuis te.
 O major tandem parcas, insane, minori! 325

IV.

Horat. Unde et quo Catius? *Cat.* Non est mihi
 tempus aventi

Ponere signa novis praeceptis, qualia vincant
 Pythagoran Anytique reum doctumque Platona.
Horat. Peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore laevo
 Interpellârim ; sed des veniam bonus, oro. 5

Quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, repetes mox,
 Sive est naturae hoc sive artis, mirus utroque.

Cat. Quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem,
 Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas.

Horat. Ede hominis nomen, simul et, Romanus an
 hospes. 10

Cat. Ipsa memor praecepta canam, celabitur auctor.

Longa quibus facies ovis erit, illa memento,
 Ut suci melioris et ut magis alba rotundis,
 Ponere ; namque marem cohibent callosa vitellum.
 Caule suburbano qui siccis crevit in agris 15
 Dulcior ; irriguo nihil est elutius horto.
 Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes,
 Ne gallina malum responset dura palato,

Doctus eris vivam mixto mersare Falerno ;
 Hoc teneram faciet. Pratensibus optima fungis 20
 Natura est ; aliis male creditur. Ille salubres
 Aestates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris
 Finiet, ante gravem quae legerit arbore solem.
 Aufidius forti miscebat mella Falerno,
 Mendose, quoniam vacuis committere venis 25
 Nil nisi lene decet ; leni praecordia mulso
 Prolueris melius. Si dura morabitur alvus,
 Mitulus et viles pellent obstantia conchae
 Et lapathi brevis herba, sed albo non sine Coo.
 Lubrica nascentes implent conchylija lunae ; 30
 Sed non omne mare est generosae fertile testae ;
 Murice Baiano melior Lucrina peloris,
 Ostrea Circeiis, Miseno oriuntur echini,
 Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum.

Nec sibi cenarum quivis temere arroget artem, 35
 Non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum ;
 Nec satis est cara pisces averrere mensa
 Ignarum quibus est jus aptius et quibus assis
 Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet. 40
 UMBER ET ILIGNA NUTRITUS GLANDE ROTUNDAS
 Curvat aper lances carnem vitantis inertem ;
 Nam Laurens malus est, ulvis et arundine pinguis.
 Vineae submittit capreas non semper edules.
 Fecundae leporis sapiens sectabitur armos. 45
 Piscibus atque avibus quae natura et foret aetas,
 Ante meum nulli patuit quaesita palatum.
 Sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit.
 Nequaquam satis in re una consumere curam,
 Ut si quis solum hoc, mala ne sint vina, laboret,
 Quali perfundat pisces securus olivo. 50
 Massica si caelo supponas vina sereno,
 Nocturna, si quid crassi est, tenuabitur aura,
 Et decedet odor nervis inimicus ; at illa
 Integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem.

Surrentina vafer qui miscet faece Falerna 55
 Vina, columbino limum bene colligit ovo,
 Quatenus ima petit volvens aliena vitellus.
 Tostis marcentem squillis recreabis et Afra
 Potorem cochlea: nam lactuca innatat acri
 Post vinum stomacho; perna magis ac magis hillis 60
 Flagitat immorsus refici; quin omnia malit,
 Quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis.
 Est operae pretium duplicis pernoscere juris
 Naturam. Simplex e dulci constat olivo,
 Quod pingui miscere mero muriaque decebit, 65
 Non alia quam qua Byzantia putuit orca.
 Hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis
 Corycioque croco sparsum stetit, insuper addes
 Pressa Venafranae quod baca remisit olivae.
 Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco; 70
 Nam facie praestant. Venucula convenit ollis;
 Rectius Albanam fumo duraveris uvam.
 Hanc ego cum malis, ego faecem primus et allec,
 Primus et invenior piper album cum sale nigro
 Incretum puris circumposuisse catillis. 75
 Immane est vitium dare milia terna macello
 Angustoque vagos pisces urgere catino.
 Magna movet stomacho fastidia, seu puer unctis
 Tractavit calicem manibus, dum furta ligurrit,
 Sive gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit. 80
 Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus
 Consistit sumptus? Neglectis, flagitium ingens.
 Ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palma
 Et Tyrias dare circum inluta toralia vestes,
 Oblitum, quanto curam sumptumque minorem 85
 Haec habeant, tanto reprehendi justius illis
 Quae nisi divitibus nequeant contingere mensis?

Horat. Docte Cati, per amicitiam divosque rogatus,
 Ducere me auditum, perges quocumque, memento.

57 quatinus 57 petat 61 in morsus 69 bacca 70 succo
 73 halec *F., J.* 78 movent 78 stomachum 79 frusta
 79 ligurit 84 illota 87 nequeunt

Nam quamvis memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, 90
 Non tamen interpret tantundem juveris. Adde
 Voltum habitumque hominis, quem tu vidisse beatus
 Non magni pendis, quia contigit; at mihi cura
 Non mediocris inest, fontes ut adire remotos
 Atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beatæ. 95

V.

Ulixes. Hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti
 Responde, quibus amissas reparare queam res
 Artibus atque modis. Quid rides? *Tiresias.* Jamne
 doloso

Non satis est Ithacam revehi patriosque penates
 Aspicerè? *Ulix.* O nulli quicquam mentite, vides ut 5
 Nudus inopsque domum redeam, te vate; neque illic
 Aut apotheca procis intacta est aut pecus; atqui
 Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est.

Tir. Quando pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres,
 Accipe qua ratione queas ditescere. Turdus 10
 Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc
 Res ubi magna nitet domino sene; dulcia poma
 Et quoscumque feret cultus tibi fundus honores,
 Ante Larem gustet venerabilior Lare dives;
 Qui quamvis perjurus erit, sine gente, cruentus 15
 Sanguine fraterno, fugitivus, ne tamen illi
 Tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses.

Ulix. Utne tegam spurco Damaelatus? Haud ita Trojae
 Me gessi, certans semper melioribus. *Tir.* Ergo
 Pauper eris. *Ulix.* Fortem hoc animum tolerare
 jubebo; 20

Et quondam majora tuli. Tu protinus, unde
 Divitias aerisque ruam dic, augur, acervos.

Tir. Dixi equidem et dico: captes astutus ubique
 Testamenta senum, neu, si vafer unus et alter

Insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo, 25
Aut spem deponas aut artem illusus omittas.

Magna minorve foro si res certabitur olim,
Vivet uter locuples sine gnatis, improbus, ultro
Qui meliorem audax vocet in jus, illius esto
Defensor; fama civem causaque priorem 30
Sperne, domi si gnatus erit fecundave conjunx.
“Quinte,” puta, aut “Publi,” (gaudent praenomine
molles

Auriculae) “tibi me virtus tua fecit amicum;
Jus anceps novi, causas defendere possum,
Eripiet quivis oculos citius mihi, quam te 35
Contemptum cassa nuce pauperet; haec mea cura est,
Ne quid tu perdas, neu sis jocus.” Ire domum atque
Pelliculam curare jube; si cognitor ipse.

Persta atque obdura, seu *rubra Canicula findet*
Infantes statuas, seu pingui tentus omaso 40
Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes.

“Nonne vides,” aliquis cubito stantem prope tangens
Inquiet, “ut patiens! ut amicis aptus! ut acer!”
Plures adnabunt thunni et cetaria crescent.

Si cui praeterea validus male filius in re 45
Praeclara sublatus aletur, ne manifestum
Caelibis obsequium nudet te, leniter in spem
Adrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus
Heres, et, si quis casus puerum egerit Orco,
In vacuum venias: perraro haec alea fallit. 50

Qui testamentum tradet tibi cumque legendum,
Abnuere et tabulas a te remove memento,
Sic tamen, ut limis rapias, quid prima secundo
Cera velit versu; solus multisne coheres,
Veloci percurre oculo. Plerumque recoctus 55
Scriba ex quinqueviro corvum deludet hiantem,
Captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.

Ulix. Num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo?
Tir. O Laërtiade, quicquid dicam aut erit aut non.

Divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo. 60
Ulix. Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, si licet, ede.
Tir. Tempore quo juvenis Parthis horrendus, ab alto
 Demissum genus Aenea, tellure marique
 Magnus erit, forti nubet procera Corano
 Filia Nasicae, metuentis reddere soldum. 65
 Tum gener hoc faciet : tabulas socero dabit atque
 Ut legat orabit ; multum Nasica negatas
 Accipiet tandem et tacitus leget, invenietque
 Nil sibi legatum praeter plorare suisque.

Illud ad haec jubeo : mulier si forte dolosa 70
 Libertusve senem delirum temperet, illis
 Accedas socius ; laudes, lauderis ut absens ;
 Adjuvat hoc quoque, sed vincit longe prius ipsum
 Expugnare caput. Scribet mala carmina vecors :
 Laudato. Scortator erit : cave te roget ; ultro 75
 Penelopam facilis potiori trade. *Ulix.* Putasne ?
 Perduci poterit tam frugi tamque pudica,
 Quam nequiere proci recto depellere cursu ?
Tir. Venit enim, magnum donandi parca, juvenus,
 Nec tantum veneris, quantum studiosa culinae. 80
 Sic tibi Penelope frugi est, quae si semel uno
 De sene gustarit tecum partita lucellum,
 Ut canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto.

Me sene quod dicam factum est : anus improba Thebis
 Ex testamento sic est elata : cadaver 85
 Unctum oleo largo nudis humeris tulit heres,
 Scilicet elabi si posset mortua ; credo,
 Quod nimium institerat viventi. Cautus adito,
 Neu desis operae, neve immoderatus abundes.
 Difficilem et morosum offendet garrulus ; ultra 90
 Non etiam sileas ; Davus sis comicus, atque
 Stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti.
 Obsequio grassare ; mone, si increbuit aura,
 Cautus uti velet carum caput ; extrahe turba

73 vincet 74 scribit 76 Penelopem 83 exterrebitur
 87 elabi sic, ut labi sic 90 offendes *B. coni.* 90 ultro
 90 distinguunt alii garrulus ultra (vel ultro); 93 increpuit

Oppositis humeris; aurem substringe loquaci. 95
 Importunus amat laudari; donec "Ohe jam!"
 Ad caelum manibus sublatis dixerit, urge,
 Crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem.

Cum te servitio longo curaque levárit,
 Et certum vigilans, QUARTAE SIT PARTIS ULIxes, 100
 Audieris, HERES: "Ergo nunc Dama sodalis
 Nusquam est? Unde mihi tam fortem tamque fidelem?"
 Sparge subinde, et, si paulum potes, illacrimare: est
 Gaudia prodentem voltum celare. Sepulchrum
 Permissum arbitrio sine sordibus exstrue; funus 105
 Egregie factum laudet vicinia. Si quis
 Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu
 Dic, ex parte tua seu fundi sive domus sit
 Emptor, gaudentem nummo te addicere. — Sed me
 Imperiosa trahit Proserpina: vive valeque! 110

VI.

Hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus,
 Hortus ubi et tecto vicinus jugis aquae fons
 Et paulum silvae super his foret. Auctius atque
 Di melius fecere. Bene est. Nil amplius oro,
 Maia nate, nisi ut propria haec mihi munera faxis. 5
 Si neque majorem feci ratione mala rem,
 Nec sum factururus vitio culpave minorem;
 Si veneror stultus nihil horum: "O si angulus ille
 Proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum!
 O si urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstret, ut illi, 10
 Thesauro invento qui mercennarius agrum
 Illum ipsum mercatus aravit, dives amico
 Hercule!" si quod adest gratum juvat, hac prece te oro:
 Pingue pecus domino facias et cetera praeter
 Ingenium, utque soles, custos mihi maximus adsis! 15

Ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex urbe removi,
 Quid prius illustrem satiris Musaque pedestri?

100 esto pauci 103 est omittunt pauci 103 inlacrima; e re est e coni.
 106 laudat 7 culpaque 10 qua 11 mercennarius

Nec mala me ambitio perdit nec plumbeus Auster
 Autumnusque gravis, Libitinae quaestus acerbae. 20
 Matutine pater, seu Janæ libentius audis,
 Unde homines operum primos vitæque labores
 Instituunt, (sic dis placitum,) tu carminis esto
 Principium. Romæ sponsorem me rapis. "Eia,
 Ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, urge!"
 Sive Aquilo radit terras seu bruma nivalem 25
 Interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est.
 Postmodo, quod mi obsit clare certumque locuto,
 Luctandum in turba et facienda injuria tardis.
 "Quid vis, insane, et quas res agis?" improbus urget
 Iratis precibus; "tu pulses omne quod obstat, 30
 Ad Maecenatem memori si mente recurras?"
 Hoc juvat et melli est, non mentiar. At simul atras
 Ventum est Esquilias, aliena negotia centum
 Per caput et circa saliunt latus. "Ante secundam
 Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras." 35
 "De re communi scribae magna atque nova te
 Orabant hodie meminisses, Quinte, reverti."
 "Imprimat his, cura, Maecenas signa tabellis."
 Dixeris, "Experiar:" "Si vis, potes," addit et instat.

Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus, 40
 Ex quo Maecenas me coepit habere suorum
 In numero; dumtaxat ad hoc, quem tollere reda
 Vellet iter faciens, et cui concedere nugas
 Hoc genus: "Hora quota est?" — "Threx est Gallina
 Syro par?" —
 "Matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent;" — 45
 Et quæ rimosâ bene deponuntur in aure.
 Per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam
 Invidiæ noster. Ludos spectaverat una,
 Luserat in Campo: "Fortunæ filius!" omnes.
 Frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor: 50
 Quicumque obvius est, me consulit: "O bone, (nam te

29 quid tibi vis 29 agis *omittunt* 32 mentior 42 rheda
 44 Thrax, Thraex 48 *distinguunt alii* invidiæ. Noster
 48 spectaverit 49 luserit

Scire, deos quoniam propius contingis, oportet,) Numquid de Dacis audisti? " Nil equidem." " Ut tu Semper eris derisor!" " At omnes di exagitent me, Si quicquam." " Quid, militibus promissa Triquetra 55 Praedia Caesar, an est Itala tellure daturus?" Jurantem me scire nihil mirantur, ut unum Scilicet egregii mortalem altique silenti.

Perditur haec inter misero lux non sine votis:

O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? quandoque licebit 60
Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis
Ducere sollicitae jucunda obliviam vitae?

O quando faba Pythagorae cognata simulque
Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo?
O noctes cenaeque deum! quibus ipse meique 65

Ante Larem proprium vescor vernasque procaces
Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est,
Siccant inaequales calices conviva, solutus
Legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis
Pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius. Ergo 70

Sermo oritur, non de villis domibusve alienis,
Nec male necne Lepos saltet; sed quod magis ad nos
Pertinet et nescire malum est agitamur: utrumne
Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati;

Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, trahat nos; 75
Et quae sit natura boni, summumque quid ejus.

Cervius haec inter vicinus garrat aniles

Ex re fabellas. Si quis nam laudat Arelli
Sollicitas ignarus opes, sic incipit: " Olim
Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur 80

Accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum,
Asper et attentus quaesitis, ut tamen artum
Solveret hospitium animum. Quid multa? neque ille
Sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae,

Aridum et ore ferens acinum semesaque lardi 85
Frustra dedit, cupiens varia fastidia cena

Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo ;
 Cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna
 Esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens.
 Tandem urbanus ad hunc: 'Quid te iuvat,' inquit,
 ' amice, 95

Praerupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso?
 Vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis?
 Carpe viam, mihi crede, comes, terrestria quando *since*
 Mortales animas vivunt sortita, neque ulla est
 Aut magno aut parvo leti fuga: quo, bone, circa, 95
 Dum licet, in rebus jucundis vive beatus,
 Vive memor quam sis aevi brevis.' Haec ubi dicta
 Agrestem pepulere, domo levis exsilit; inde
 Ambo propositum peragunt iter, urbis aventes
 Moenia nocturni subrepere. Jamque tenebat 100
 Nox medium caeli spatium. cum ponit uterque
 In locuplete domo vestigia, rubro ubi cocco
 Tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos,
 Multaque de magna superessent fercula cena,
 Quae procul exstructis inerant hesterna canistris. 105
 Ergo, ubi purpurea porrectum in veste locavit
 Agrestem, veluti succinctus cursitat hospes
 Continuatque dapes, nec non verniliter ipsis
 Fungitur officiis, praelambens omne quod affert.
 Ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte bonisque 110
 Rebus agit laetum convivam, cum subito ingens
 Valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque.
 Currere per totum pavidi conclave, magisque
 Exanimes trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis
 Personuit canibus. Tum rusticus 'Haud mihi vita 115
 Est opus hac,' ait, 'et valeas; me silva cavusque
 Tutus ab insidiis tenui solabitur ervo.'"

VII.

Dav. Jamdudum ausculto, et cupiens tibi dicere servus
 Pauca, reformido. *Herus.* Davusne? *Dav.* Ita, Davus,
 amicum

Mancipium domino et frugi, quod sit satis, hoc est,
 Ut vitale putes. *Her.* Age, libertate Decembri,
 Quando ita majores voluerunt, utere ; narra. 5

Dav. Pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter et urget
 Propositum ; pars multa natat, modo recta capessens,
 Interdum pravis obnoxia. Saepe notatus
 Cum tribus anellis, modo laeva Priscus inani,
 Vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, 10
 Aedibus ex magnis subito se conderet, unde
 Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste ;

Jam moechus Romae, jam mallet doctus Athenis
 Vivere, Vertumnis, quotquot sunt, natus iniquis.
 Scurra Volanerius, postquam illi justa cheragra 15

Contudit articulos, qui pro se tolleret atque
 Mitteret in phimum talos, mercede diurna
 Conductum pavit ; quanto constantior isdem
 In vitiis, tanto levius miser ac prior illo,
 Qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat. 20

Her. Non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant,
 Furcifer ? *Dav.* Ad te, inquam. *Her.* Quo pacto, pes-
 sime ? *Dav.* Laudas

Fortunam et mores antiquae plebis, et idem,
 Si quis ad illa deus subito te agat, usque recuses,
 Aut quia non sentis, quod clamas, rectius esse, 25
 Aut quia non firmus rectum defendis, et haeres
 Nequiquam coeno cupiens evellere plantam.

Romae rus optas ; absentem rusticus urbem
 Tollis ad astra levis. Si nusquam es forte vocatus
 Ad cenam, laudas securum olus, ac, velut usquam 30
 Vinctus eas, ita te felicem dicis amasque

Quod nusquam tibi sit potandum. Jusserit ad se
 Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire
 Convivam : “ Nemon’ oleum fert ocus ? Ecquis
 Audit ? ” cum magno blateras clamore fugisque. 35

Mulvius et scurrae, tibi non referenda precati,
 Discedunt. “ Etenim fateor me,” dixerit ille,

" Duci ventre levem, nasum nidore supinor,
 Imbecillus, iners, si quid vis, adde, popino. 40
 Tu, cum sis quod ego et fortassis nequior, ultro
 Insectere velut melior, verbisque decoris
 Obvolvas vitium? " Quid, si me stultior ipso
 Quingentis empto drachmis deprenderis? Aufer
 Me voltu terrere; manum stomachumque teneto,
 Dum quae Crispini docuit me janitor edo. 45
 Te conjunx aliena capit, meretricula Davum.
 Tu cum projectis insignibus, anulo equestri
 Romanoque habitu, prodix ex iudice Dama
 Turpis, odoratum caput obscurante lacerna,
 Non es quod simulas? Metuens induceris, atque 50
 Altercante libidinibus tremis ossa pavore.
 Quid refert, uri virgis ferroque necari
 Auctoratus eas, an turpi clausus in arca,
 Quo te demisit peccati conscia herilis,
 Contractum genibus tangas caput? Estne marito 55
 Matronae peccantis in ambo justa potestas?
 Cum te formidet mulier neque credat amanti,
 Ibis sub furcam prudens, dominoque furenti
 Committes rem omnem et vitam et cum corpore famam.
 Evasti: credo metues doctusque cavebis: 60
 Quaeres quando iterum paveas, iterumque perire
 Possis, o totiens servus! Quae belua raptis,
 Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis?
 " Non sum moechus," ais. Neque ego, hercule, fur,
 ubi vasa
 Praetereo sapiens argentea. Tolle periculum, 65
 Jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis.
 Tune mihi dominus, rerum imperiis hominumque
 Tot tantisque minor, quem ter vindicta quaterque
 Imposita haud umquam misera formidine privet?
 Adde super, dictis quod non levius valeat: nam, 70
 Sive vicarius est qui servo paret, uti mos
 Vester ait, seu conservus, tibi quid sum ego? Nempe
 Tu, mihi qui imperitas, alii servis miser, atque

Duceris, ut nervis alienis mobile lignum.

Quisnam igitur liber? Sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, 75
 Quem neque pauperies, neque mors, neque vincula
 terrent,

Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores
 Fortis, et in se ipso totus, teres, atque rotundus,
 Externi ne quid valeat per leve morari,
 In quem manca ruit semper fortuna. Potesne 80

Ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Quinque talenta
 Poscit te mulier, vexat foribusque repulsum
 Perfundit gelida, rursus vocat: eripe turpi
 Colla jugo; "Liber, liber sum," dic age! Non quis;
 Urget enim dominus mentem non lenis, et acres 85
 Subjectat lasso stimulos, versatque negantem.

Vel cum Pausiaca torpes, insane, tabella,
 Qui peccas minus atque ego, cum Fulvi Rutubaeque
 Aut Pacideiani contento poplite miror
 Proelia rubrica picta aut carbone, velut si 90
 Re vera pugnent, feriant, vitentque moventes

Arma viri? Nequam et cessator Davus; at ipse
 Subtilis veterum iudex et callidus audis.
 Nil ego, si ducor libo fumante: tibi ingens
 Virtus atque animus cenis responsat opimis? 95

Obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est cur?
 Tergo plector enim. Qui tu impunitior illa,
 Quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas?
 Nempe inamarescunt epulae sine fine petitae,
 Illusique pedes vitiosum ferre recusant 100

Corpus. An hic peccat, sub noctem qui puer uvam
 Furtiva mutat strigili; qui praedia vendit,
 Nil servile, gulae parens, habet? Adde, quod idem
 Non horam tecum esse potes, non otia recte
 Ponere, teque ipsum vitas, fugitivus et erro, 105
 Jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curam:
 Frustra: nam comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem

Her. Unde mihi lapidem? *Dav.* Quorsum est opus?

Her. Unde sagittas?

Dav. Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit. *Her.* Ocius
 hinc te
 Ni rapis, accedes opera agro nona Sabino! 110

VIII.

Horat. Ut Nasidieni iuvit te cena beati?
 Nam mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic
 De medio potare die. *Fundan.* Sic, ut mihi numquam
 In vita fuerit melius. *Hor.* Da, si grave non est,
 Quae prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca. 5
Fund. In primis Lucanus aper; leni fuit Austro
 Captus, ut aiebat cenae pater; acria circum
 Rapula, lactucae, radices, qualia lassum
 Pervellunt stomachum, siser, allec, faecula Coa.
 His ubi sublatis puer alte cinctus acernam 10
 Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, et alter
 Sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque
 Posset cenantes offendere, ut Attica virgo
 Cum sacris Cereris procedit fuscus Hydaspes,
 Caecuba vina ferens, Alcon Chium maris expers. 15
 Hic herus: "Albanum, Maecenas, sive Falernum
 Te magis appositis delectat, habemus utrumque."
Hor. Divitias miseras! Sed quis cenantibus una,
 Fundani, pulchre fuerit tibi, nosse laboro.
Fund. Summus ego, et prope me Viscus Thurinus, et
 infra, 20
 Si memini, Varius; cum Servilio Balatrone
 Vibidius, quas Maecenas adduxerat umbras;
 Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra,
 Ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas.
 Nomentanus ad hoc, qui, si quid forte lateret, 25
 Indice monstraret digito: nam cetera turba,
 Nos, inquam, cenamus aves, conchyliia, pisces,
 Longe dissimilem noto celantia sucum;
 Ut vel continuo patuit, cum passeris atque

Ingustata mihi porrexerat ilia rhombi. 30
 Post hoc me docuit melimela rubere minorem
 Ad lunam delecta. Quid hoc intersit, ab ipso
 Audieris melius. Tum Vibidius Balatroni,
 "Nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti;"
 Et calices poscit majores. Vertere pallor 35
 Tum parochi faciem, nil sic metuentis ut acres
 Potores, vel quod male dicunt liberius vel
 Fervida quod subtile exsurdant vina palatum.
 Invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota
 Vibidius Balatroque, secutis omnibus; imi 40
 Convivae lecti nihilum nocuere lagenis.

Affertur squillas inter murena natantes
 In patina porrecta. Sub hoc herus "Haec gravida,"
 inquit,
 "Capta est, deterior post partum carne futura.
 His mixtum jus est: oleo quod prima Venafri 45
 Pressit cella; garo de sucis piscis Hiberi;
 Vino quinquenni, verum citra mare nato,
 Dum coquitur — cocto Chium sic convenit, ut non
 Hoc magis ullum aliud; — pipere albo, non sine aceto,
 Quod Methymnaeam vitio mutaverit uvam. 50
 Erucas virides, inulas ego primus amaras
 Monstravi incoquere; inlutos Curtillus echinos,
 Ut melius muria quod testa marina remittat."
 Interea suspensa graves aulaea ruinas
 In patinam fecere, trahentia pulveris atri
 Quantum non Aquilo Campanis excitat agris.
 Nos majus veriti, postquam nihil esse pericli
 Sensimus, erigimur: Rufus posito capite, ut si
 Filius immaturus obisset, flere. Quis esset
 Finis, ni sapiens sic Nomentanus amicum
 Tolleret: "Heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos
 Te deus? Ut semper gaudes illudere rebus
 Humanis!" Varius mappa compscere risum
 Vix poterat. Balatro suspendens omnia naso,

" Haec est condicio vivendi," aiebat, " eoque 65
 Responsura tuo numquam est par fama labori.
 Tene, ut ego accipiar laute, torquerier omni
 Sollicitudine districtum, ne panis adustus,
 Ne male conditum jus apponatur, ut omnes
 Praecinctorum recte pueri comptique ministrent! 70
 Adde hos praeterea casus, aulaea ruant si,
 Ut modo ; si patinam pede lapsus frangat agaso.
 Sed convivatoris, uti ducis, ingenium res
 Adversae nudare solent, celare secundae."
 Nasidienus ad haec : " Tibi di quaecumque preceris 75
 Commoda dent ! Ita vir bonus es convivaque comis :"
 Et soleas poscit. Tum in lecto quoque videres
 Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros.

Hor. Nullos his mallet ludos spectasse ; sed illa
 Redde, age, quae deinceps risisti. *Fund.* Vibidius dum 80
 Quaerit de pueris, num sit quoque fracta lagena,
 Quod sibi poscenti non dantur pocula, dumque
 Ridetur fictis rerum Balatrone secundo,
 Nasidiene, redis mutatae frontis, ut arte
 Emendaturus fortunam ; deinde secuti 85
 Mazonomo pueri magno discerpta ferentes
 Membra gruis sparsi sale multo, non sine farre,
 Pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albae,
 Et leporum avolsos, ut multo suavius, armos,
 Quam si cum lumbis quis edit. Tum pectore adusto 90
 Vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes,
 Suaves res, si non causas narraret earum et
 Naturas dominus ; quem nos sic fugimus ulti,



Q. HORATI FLACCI

E P I S T V L A R V M

LIBER PRIMVS

I.

Prima dicte mihi, summa dicende Camena,
Spectatum satis et donatum jam rude quaeris,
Maecenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo.
Non eadem est aetas, non mens. Veianius, armis
Herculis ad postem fixis, latet abditus agro, 5
Ne populum extrema totiens exoret arena.
Est mihi purgatam crebro qui personet aurem :
"Solve senescentem mature sanus equum, ne
Peccet ad extremum ridendus et ilia ducat!"
Nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono ; 10
Quid verum atque decens, curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc
sum ;
Condo et compono quae mox depromere possim.
Ac ne forte roges quo me duce, quo lare tuter :
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
Quo me cumque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes. 15
Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis,
Virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles ;
Nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor,
Et mihi res, non me rebus, subjungere conor.
Longa dies ut opus debentibus, ut piger annus 20
Pupillis quos dura premit custodia matrum,

Sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, quae spem
 Consiliumque morantur agendi gnaviter id quod
 Aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae,
 Aequae neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit. 25

Restat ut his ego me ipse regam solerque elementis.
 Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus,
 Non tamen idcirco contempnas lippus inungi ;
 Nec, quia desperes invicti membra Glyconis,
 Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra. 30
 Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.
 Fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus :
 Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem
 Possis et magnam morbi deponere partem.
 Laudis amore tumes : sunt certa piacula, quae te 35
 Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.
 Invidus, iracundus, iners, vinosus, amator,
 Nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit,
 Si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem. 40
 Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima
 Stultitia caruisse. Vides quae maxima credis
 Esse mala, exiguum censum turpemque repulsam,
 Quanto devites animi capitisque labore ;
 Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos,
 Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes : 45
 Ne cures ea, quae stulte miraris et optas,
 Discere, et audire, et meliori credere non vis ?
 Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax
 Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes,
 Cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae ? 50
 Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.

“ O cives, cives, quaerenda pecunia primum est ;
 Virtus post nummos.” Haec Janus summus ab imo
 Prodocet, haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque,
 Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto. 55
 Est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque,

Sed quadringentis sex septem milia desunt :
 Plebs eris. At pueri ludentes, "Rex eris," aiunt,
 "Si recte facies." Hic murus aëneus esto,
 Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. 60
 Roscia, dic sodes, melior lex, an puerorum est
 Nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert,
 Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis?
 Isne tibi melius suadet qui rem facias, rem,
 Si possis, recte, si non, quocumque modo rem, 65
 Ut propius spectes lacrimosa poëmata Pupi,
 An qui Fortunae te responsare superbae
 Liberum et erectum praesens hortatur et aptat?
 Quod si me populus Romanus forte roget, cur
 Non, ut porticibus, sic judiciis fruar isdem, 70
 Nec sequar aut fugiam quae diligit ipse vel odit,
 Olim quod volpes aegroto cauta leoni
 Respondit referam: "Quia me vestigia terrent,
 Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum."
 Belua multorum es capitum. Nam quid sequar aut
 quem? 75
 Pars hominum gemit conducere publica; sunt qui
 Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras,
 Excipiantque senes, quos in vivaria mittant;
 Multis occulto crescit res fenore. Verum
 Esto aliis alios rebus studiisque teneri: 80
 Idem eadem possunt horam durare probantes?
 "Nullus in orbe sinus Bais praelucet amoenis"
 Si dixit dives, lacus et mare sentit amorem
 Festinantis heri; cui si vitiosa libido
 Fecerit auspiciam, "Cras ferramenta Teanum 85
 Tolletis, fabri." Lectus genialis in aula est:
 Nil ait esse prius, melius nil caelibe vita:
 Si non est, jurat bene solis esse maritis.
 Quo teneam voltus mutantem Protea nodo?
 Quid pauper? Ride: mutat cenacula, lectos, 90
 Balnea, tonsores, conducto navigio aeque
 Nauseat ac locuples quem ducit priva triremis.

Si curatus inaequali tonsore capillos
 Occurri, rides; si forte subucula pexae
 Trita subest tunicae vel si toga dissidet impar, 95
 Rides: quid, mea cum pugnat sententia secum,
 Quod petiit spernit, repetit quod nuper omisit,
 Aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto,
 Diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis?
 Insanire putas sollemnia me neque rides, 100
 Nec medici credis nec curatoris egere
 A praetore dati, rerum tutela mearum
 Cum sis et prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem
 De te pendentis, te respicientis amici.
 Ad summam: sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives, 105
 Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique regum,
 Praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est.

II.

Trojani belli scriptorem, Maxime Lolli,
 Dum tu declamas Romae, Praeneste relegi;
 Qui quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
 Planius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit. 5
 Cur ita crediderim, nisi quid te detinet, audi.
 Fabula, qua Paridis propter narratur amorem
 Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello,
 Stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus.
 Antenor censet belli praecidere causam:
 Quid Paris? Ut salvus regnet vivatque beatus 10
 Cogi posse negat. Nestor componere lites
 Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden;
 Hunc amor, ira quidem communiter urit utrumque.
 Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.
 Seditione, dolis, scelere atque libidine et ira, 15
 Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.
 Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit,
 Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen;
 Qui, domitor Trojae, multorum providus urbes

Et mores hominum inspexit, latumque per aequor, 20
 Dum sibi, dum sociis reditum parat, aspera multa
 Pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis.
 Sirenium voces et Circae pocula nosti ;
 Quae si cum sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset,
 Sub domina meretrice fuisset turpis et excors, 25
 Vixisset canis immundus vel amica luto sus.

Nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati,
 Sponsi Penelopae, nebulones, Alcinoique
 In cute curanda plus aequo operata juvenus,
 Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, et 30
 Ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam.
 Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones :
 Ut te ipsum serves, non expergisceris? Atqui,
 Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus ; et ni
 Posces ante diem librum cum lumine, si non 35
 Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis,
 Invidia vel amore vigil torquebere. Nam cur
 Quae laedunt oculos festinas demere, si quid
 Est animum, differs curandi tempus in annum ?
 Dimidium facti qui coepit habet ; sapere aude ; 40
 Incipe. Qui recte vivendi prorogat horam,
 Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis ; at ille
 Labitur et labetur, in omne volubilis aevum.

Quaeritur argentum puerisque beata creandis
 Uxor, et incultae pacantur vomere silvae : 45
 Quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet.
 Non domus et fundus, non aeris acervus et auri
 Aegroto domini deduxit corpore febres,
 Non animo curas. Valeat possessor oportet,
 Si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti. 50
 Qui cupit aut metuit, juvat illum sic domus et res
 Ut lippum pictae tabulae, fomenta podagram,
 Auriculas citharae collecta sorde dolentes.
 Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit.

31 ducere somnum 32 hominem 34 nolis 38 oculum
 41 vivendi qui recte 46 contigit 46 is nihil, hio nihil *Lambinus*
 48 deducit 48 febrem

Sperne voluptates ; nocet empta dolore voluptas. 55
 Semper avarus eget : certum voto pete finem.
 Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis ;
 Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni
 Majus tormentum. Qui non moderabitur irae,
 Infectum volet esse dolor quod suaserit et mens, 60
 Dum poenas odio per vim festinat inulto.
 Ira furor brevis est : animum rege, qui nisi paret,
 Imperat ; hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena.
 Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister
 Ire viam, qua monstret eques ; venaticus, ex quo 65
 Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,
 Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adhibe puro
 Pectore verba, puer, nunc te melioribus offer.
 Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem
 Testa diu. Quod si cessas, aut strenuus anteis, 70
 Nec tardum opperier nec praecedentibus insto.

III.

Juli Flore, quibus terrarum militet oris
 Claudius Augusti privignus, scire laboro.
 Thracane vos Hebrusque nivali compede vinctus,
 An freta vicinas inter currentia turre,
 An pingues Asiae campi collesque morantur ? 5
 Quid studiosa cohors operum struit ? Hoc quoque curo.
 Quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit ?
 Bella quis et paces longum diffundit in aevum ?
 Quid Titius, Romana brevi venturus in ora ?
 Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, 10
 Fastidire lacus et rivos ausus apertos.
 Ut valet ? ut meminit nostri ? Fidibusne Latinis
 Thebanos aptare modos studet auspice Musa,
 An tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte ?
 Quid mihi Celsus agit ? monitus, multumque monendus,
 Privatas ut quaerat opes, et tangere vitet 16
 Scripta Palatinus quaecumque recepit Apollo,

Ne, si forte suas repetitum venerit olim
 Grex avium plumas, moveat cornicula risum
 Furtivis nudata coloribus. Ipse quid audes? 20
 Quae circum volitas agilis thyma? Non tibi parvum
 Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum :
 Seu linguam causis acuis, seu civica jura
 Respondere paras, seu condis amabile carmen,
 Prima feres hederæ victricis præmia. Quod si 25
 Frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses,
 Quo te caelestis sapientia duceret, ires.
 Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli,
 Si patriæ volumus, si nobis vivere cari.
 Debes hoc etiam rescribere, sit tibi curæ, 30
 Quantæ conveniat, Munatius. An male sarta
 Gratia nequiquam coit, et rescinditur? — At vos
 Seu calidus sanguis seu rerum inscitia vexat
 Indomita cervice feros, ubicumque locorum
 Vivitis, indigni fratrum rumpere foedus, 35
 Pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca.

IV.

Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide iudex,
 Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana?
 Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat,
 An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres,
 Curantem quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque est? 5
 Non tu corpus eras sine pectore. Di tibi formam,
 Di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi.
 Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno,
 Qui sapere et fari possit quæ sentiat, et cui
 Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, 10
 Et mundus victus non deficiente crumena?
 Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras,
 Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum:
 Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora.

22 nec turpiter 30 si 32 nequiquam 32 ac
 33 heu calidus sanguis heu 7 divicias 7 dederant 9 quam sapere
 9 ut possit *Lambinus, Cruquius* 10 valetudo

Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, 15
 Cum ridere voles Epicuri de grege porcum.

V.

Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis,
 Nec modica cenare times olus omne patella,
 Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.
 Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa palustres
 Inter Minturnas Sinuessanumque Petrinum. 5
 Si melius quid habes, arcesse, vel imperium fer:
 Jamdudum splendet focus et tibi munda supellex.
 Mitte leves spes et certamina divitiarum
 Et Moschi causam: cras nato Caesare festus
 Dat veniam somnumque dies; impune licebit 10
 Aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.
 Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?
 Parcus ob heredis curam nimiumque severus
 Assidet insano: potare et spargere flores
 Incipiam, patiarque vel inconsultus haberi. 15
 Quid non ebrietas designat? Operta recludit,
 Spes jubet esse ratas, ad proelia trudit inertem,
 Sollicitis animis onus eximit, addocet artes.
 Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?
 Contracta quem non in paupertate solutum? 20
 Haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non
 Invitus, ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa
 Corruget nares, ne non et cantharus et lanx
 Ostendat tibi te, ne fidos inter amicos
 Sit qui dicta foras eliminet. Ut coeat par 25
 Jungaturque pari, Butram tibi Septiciumque,
 Et nisi cena prior potiorque puella Sabinum
 Detinet, assumam. Locus est et pluribus umbris:
 Sed nimis arta premunt olidae convivia caprae.
 Tu quotus esse velis rescribe, et, rebus omissis, 30
 Atria servantem postico falle clientem.

6 sin 6 accerse 11 festivam 11 extendere
 12 fortuna, fortunas *e coni.*, fortunae *e coni.* 16 dissignat 17 inermem
 25, 26 *distinguunt alii* eliminet, ut... pari. 26 Septimiumque

VI.

Nil admirari prope res est una, Numici,
 Solaque, quae possit facere et servare beatum.
 Hunc solem et stellas et decedentia certis
 Tempora momentis sunt qui formidine nulla
 Imbuti spectent: quid censes munera terrae? 5
 Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos?
 Ludicra quid, plausus, et amici dona Quiritis?
 Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore?
 Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem
 Quo cupiens pacto; pavor est utrobique molestus; 10
 Improvisa simul species exterret utrumque.
 Gaudeat an doleat, cupiat metuatne, quid ad rem,
 Si, quicquid vidit melius pejusve sua spe,
 Defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet?
 Insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, 15
 Ultra quam satis est virtutem si petat ipsam.
 I nunc, argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes
 Suspice, cum gemmis Tyrios mirare colores;
 Gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem;
 Gnavus mane forum et vespertinus pete tectum, 20
 Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris
 Mutus, et (indignum, quod sit pejoribus ortus)
 Hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi.
 Quicquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet aetas;
 Defodiet condetque nitentia. Cum bene notum 25
 Porticus Agrippae et via te conspexerit Appi,
 Ire tamen restat Numa quo devenit et Ancus.

Si latus aut renes morbo temptantur acuto,
 Quaere fugam morbi. Vis recte vivere: quis non?
 Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis 30
 Hoc age deliciis. Virtutem verba putas ut
 Lucum ligna: cave ne portus occupet alter,
 Ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas;
 Mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, porro et

Tertia succedant, et quae pars quadret acervum. 35
 Scilicet uxorem cum dote fidemque et amicos
 Et genus et formam regina Pecunia donat,
 Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.
 Mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex:
 Ne fueris hic tu. Chlamydes Lucullus, ut aiunt, 40
 Si posset centum scaenae praebere rogatus,
 "Qui possum tot?" ait; "tamen et quaeram, et quot
 habebo
 Mittam:" post paulo scribit, sibi milia quinque
 Esse domi chlamydum, partem vel tolleret omnes. 45
 Exilis domus est ubi non et multa supersunt
 Et dominum fallunt et prosunt furibus. Ergo,
 Si res sola potest facere et servare beatum,
 Hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas.
 Si fortunatum species et gratia praestat,
 Mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, laevum 50
 Qui fodiet latus et cogat trans pondera dextram
 Porrigere. "Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;
 Cui libet hic fasces dabit, eripietque curule
 Cui volet importunus ebur." *Frater, Pater*, adde;
 Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta. 55
 Si bene qui cenat bene vivit: lucet, eamus
 Quo ducit gula; piscemur, venemur, ut olim
 Gargilius, qui mane plagas, venabula, servos
 Differtum transire forum populumque jubebat,
 Unus ut e multis populo spectante referret 60
 Emptum mulus aprum. Crudi tumidique lavemur,
 Quid deceat, quid non, obliti, Caerite cera
 Digni, remigium vitiosum Ithacensis Ulixei,
 Cui potior patria fuit interdicta voluptas.
 Si, Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque 65
 Nil est jucundum, vivas in amore jocisque.
 Vive, vale! Si quid novisti rectius istis,
 Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

35 quadrat 41 scenae 50 *in fine* saevum, servum *R. e coni.*
 51 fodiet, fodiât 53 is fasces 57 ducet 68 si nil

VII.

Quinque dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum,
 Sextilem totum mendax desideror. Atqui
 Si me vivere vis sanum recteque valentem,
 Quam mihi das aegro, dabis aegrotare timenti,
 Maecenas, veniam, dum ficus prima calorque 5
 Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris,
 Dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallet,
 Officiosaque sedulitas et opella forensis
 Adducit febres et testamenta resignat.
 Quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, 10
 Ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet
 Contractusque leget; te, dulcis amice, reviset
 Cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine prima.

Non, quo more piris vesci Calaber jubet hospes,
 Tu me fecisti locupletem. "Vescere sodes!" 15
 "Jam satis est." "At tu quantum vis tolle." "Benigne."
 "Non invisa ferēs pueris munuscula parvis."
 "Tam teneor dono, quam si dimittar onustus."
 "Ut libet; haec porcis hodie comedenda relinques."
 Prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit; 20
 Haec seges ingratos tulit, et feret omnibus annis.
 Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratus,
 Nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis.
 Dignum praestabo me etiam pro laude merentis.
 Quod si me noles usquam discedere, reddes 25
 Forte latus, nigros angusta fronte capillos,
 Reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum, et
 Inter vina fugam Cinarae maerere protervae.
 Forte per angustam tenuis volpecula rimam
 Repserat in cumeram frumenti, pastaque rursus 30
 Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra;
 Cui mustela procul "Si vis" ait "effugere istinc,

3 vis recteque videre valentem 5 colorque 6 dissignatorem
 18 honustus 19 relinquis 22 paratum 29 nitedula e coni.

Macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti.”
 Hac ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno ;
 Nec somnum plebis laudo satur altitium, nec 35
 Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.
 Saepe verecundum laudasti, rexque paterque
 Audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens ;
 Inspice si possum donata reponere laetus.

Haud male Telemachus, proles patientis Ulixei : 40
 “ Non est aptus equis Ithace locus, ut neque planis
 Porrectus spatiis nec multae prodigus herbae ;
 Atride, magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam.”
 Parvum parva decent ; mihi jam non regia Roma,
 Sed vacuum Tibur placet aut imbelle Tarentum. 45
 Strenuus et fortis causisque Philippus agendis
 Clarus, ab officiis octavam circiter horam
 Dum redit, atque Foro nimium distare Carinas
 Jam grandis natu queritur, conspexit, ut aiunt,
 Adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra 50
 Cultello proprios purgantem leniter ungues.
 “ Demetri,” — puer hic non laeve jussa Philippi
 Accipiebat — “ abi, quaere et refer, unde domo, quis,
 Cujus fortunae, quo sit patre, quove patrono.”
 It, redit et narrat, Volteium nomine Menam, 55
 Praeconem, tenui censu, sine crimine, notum
 Et properare loco et cessare, et quaerere et uti,
 Gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo
 Et ludis et post decisa negotia Campo.
 “ Scitari libet ex ipso quodcumque refers ; die 60
 Ad cenam veniat.” Non sane credere Mena,
 Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa ? “ Benigne,”
 Respondet. “ Negat ille mihi ? ” “ Negat improbus,
 et te
 Neglegit aut horret.” Volteium mane Philippus
 Vilia vendentem tunicato scruta popello 65
 Occupat, et salvere jubet prior. Ille Philippo

Excusare laborem et mercennaria vincla,
 Quod non mane domum venisset, denique quod non
 Providisset eum. " Sic ignovisse putato
 Me tibi, si cenas hodie mecum." " Ut libet." " Ergo 70
 Post nonam venies ; nunc i, rem strenuus auge !"
 Ut ventum ad cenam est, dicenda tacenda locutus
 Tandem dormitum dimittitur. Hic ubi saepe
 Occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum,
 Mane cliens et jam certus conviva, jubetur 75
 Rura suburbana indictis comes ire Latinis.
 Impositus mannis arvum caelumque Sabinum
 Non cessat laudare. Videt ridetque Philippus,
 Et sibi dum requiem, dum risus undique quaerit,
 Dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem 80
 Promittit, persuadet uti mercetur agellum.
 Mercatur. Ne te longis *ambagibus* ultra
 Quam satis est *morer*, ex nitido fit rusticus, atque
 Sulcos et *vineta* crepat mera ; praeparat ulmos,
 Immoritur studiis, et amore senescit habendi. 85
 Verum ubi oves furto, morbo periere capellae,
 Spem mentita seges, bos est enectus arando,
 Offensus damnis media de nocte caballum
 Arripit iratusque Philippi tendit ad aedes.
 Quem simul aspexit scabrum intonsumque Philippus, 90
 " Durus," ait, " Voltei, nimis attentusque videris
 Esse mihi." " Pol me miserum, patrone, vocares,
 Si velles," inquit, " verum mihi ponere nomen !
 Quod te per Genium dextramque deosque Penates
 Obsecro et obtestor, vitae me redde priori." 95
 Qui semel aspexit quantum dimissa petitis
 Praestent, mature redeat repetatque relicta.
 Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est.

VIII.

Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano
 Musa rogata refer, comiti scribaeque Neronis.

Si quaeret quid agam, dic multa et pulchra minantem
 Vivere nec recte nec suaviter ; haud quia grando
 Contuderit vites oleamque momorderit aestus, 5
 Nec quia longinquis armentum aegrotet in agris,
 Sed quia mente minus validus quam corpore toto
 Nil audire velim, nil discere, quod levet aegrum ;
 Fidis offendar medicis, irascar amicis,
 Cur me funesto properent arcere veterno ; 10
 Quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam ;
 Romae Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam.
 Post haec, ut valeat, quo pacto rem gerat et se,
 Ut placeat juveni, percontare, utque cohorti.
 Si dicet " Recte," primum gaudere, subinde 15
 Praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento :
 " Ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus."

IX.

Septimius, Claudii, nimirum intellegit unus
 Quanti me facias ; nam cum rogat et prece cogit,
 Scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner,
 Dignum mente domoque legentis honesta Neronis, 5
 Munere cum fungi propioris censet amici,
 Quid possim videt ac novit me valdius ipso.
 Multa quidem dixi cur excusatus abirem ;
 Sed timui mea ne finxisse minora putarer,
 Dissimulator opis propriae, mihi commodus uni. 10
 Sic ego, majoris fugiens opprobria culpae,
 Frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia. Quod si
 Depositum laudas ob amici jussa pudorem,
 Scribe tui gregis hunc, et fortem crede bonumque.

X.

Urbis amatorem Fuscum salvere iubemus
 Ruris amatores, hac in re scilicet una
 Multum dissimiles, at cetera paene gemelli

3 quaerit

5 oleamve

12 venturus

1 intelligit, intellegat

3 ad

3 caetera

Fraternalis animis ; quicquid negat alter, et alter ;
 Annuimus pariter, vetuli notique columbi. 5
 Tu nidum servas ; ego laudo ruris amoeni
 Rivos et musco circumlita saxa nemusque.
 Quid quaeris ? Vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui
 Quae vos ad caelum fertis rumore secundo,
 Utque sacerdotis fugitivus liba recuso ; 10
 Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis.
 Vivere naturae si convenienter oportet,
 Ponendaeque domo quaerenda est area primum,
 Novistine locum potiore rure beato ?
 Est ubi plus tepeant hiemes, ubi gratior aura 15
 Leniat et rabiem Canis et momenta Leonis,
 Cum semel accepit Solem furibundus acutum ?
 Est ubi divellat somnos minus invida cura ?
 Deterius Libycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis ?
 Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, 20
 Quam quae per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum ?
 Nempe inter varias nutritur silva columnas,
 Laudaturque domus longos quae prospicit agros.
 Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret,
 Et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix. 25

Non, qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro
 Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum,
 Certius accipiet damnum propiusve medullis,
 Quam qui non poterit vero distinguere falsum. 30
 Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundae,
 Mutatae quatient. Si quid mirabere, pones
 Invitus. Fuge magna : licet sub paupere tecto
 Reges et regum vita praecurrere amicos.
 Cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis
 Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longo 35
 Imploravit opes hominis frenumque recepit ;
 Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste,
 Non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore.
 Sic qui pauperiem veritus potiore metallis

Libertate caret, dominum vehit improbus atque 40
 Serviet aeternum, quia parvo nesciet uti.
 Cui non conveniet sua res, ut calceus olim,
 Si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret.

Laetus sorte tua vives sapienter, Aristi,
 Nec me dimittes incastigatum, ubi plura 45
 Cogere quam satis est ac non cessare videbor.
 Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique,
 Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem.
 Haec tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunae,
 Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus. 50

XI.

Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos,
 Quid concinna Samos, quid Croesi regia Sardis,
 Zmyrna quid et Colophon? majora minorave fama?
 Cunctane prae campo et Tiberino flumine sordent?
 An venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una, 5
 An Lebedum laudas odio maris atque viarum?
 Scis Lebedus quid sit; Gabiis desertior atque
 Fidenis vicus; tamen illic vivere vellem,
 Oblitusque meorum obliviscendus et illis
 Neptunum procul e terra spectare furentem. 10
 Sed neque qui Capua Romam petit, imbre lutoque
 Aspersus, volet in caupona vivere; nec qui
 Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat
 Ut fortunatam plene praestantia vitam;
 Nec, si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto, 15
 Idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas.
 Incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit, quod
 Paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
 Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.
 Dum licet ac voltum servat Fortuna benignum, 20
 Romae laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.
 Tu quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam

Grata sume manu, neu dulcia differ in annum,
 Ut, quocumque loco fueris, vixisse libenter
 Te dicas; nam si ratio et prudentia curas, 25
 Non locus effusi late maris arbiter aufert,
 Caelum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.
 Strenua nos exercet inertia; navibus atque
 Quadrigis petimus bene vivere. Quod petis, hic est,
 Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit aequus. 30

XII.

Fructibus Agrippae Siculis, quos colligis, Icci,
 Si recte frueris, non est ut copia major
 Ab Jove donari possit tibi. Tolle querellas;
 Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.
 Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nil 5
 Divitiae poterunt regales addere majus.
 Si forte, in medio positorum abstemius, herbis
 Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus ut te
 Confestim liquidus Fortunae rivus inaret;
 Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit, 10
 Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.
 Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos
 Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox;
 Cum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri
 Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures: 15
 Quae mare compescant causae, quid temperet annum,
 Stellae sponte sua jussaene vagentur et errent,
 Quid premat obscurum lunae, quid proferat orbem,
 Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,
 Empedocles an Stertinium deliret acumen? 20
 Verum, seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas,
 Utere Pompeio Grospho, et, si quid petet, ultro
 Defer; nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et aequum.
 Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest.
 Ne tamen ignores quo sit Romana loco res: 25
 Cantaber Agrippae, Claudii virtute Neronis

Armenius cecidit; jus imperiumque Phraates
Caesaris accepit genibus minor; aurea fruges
Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu.

XIII.

Ut proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque,
Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini,
Si validus, si laetus erit, si denique poscet;
Ne studio nostri pecces, odiumque libellis
Sedulus importes opera vehemente minister. 5
Si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae,
Abjicito potius quam, quo perferre juberis,
Clitellas ferus impingas, Asinaeque paternum
Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias.
Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas; 10
Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,
Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala
Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum,
Ut vinosa glomus furtivae Pyrrhae lanae,
Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis. 15
Ne volgo narres te sudavisse ferendo
Carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari
Caesaris; oratus multa prece, nitere porro.
Vade, vale, cave ne titubes mandataque frangas.

XIV.

Vilice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli,
Quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis et
Quinque bonos solitum Variam dimittere patres,
Certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu
Evellas agro, et melior sit Horatius an res. 5
Me quamvis Lamiae pietas et cura moratur,
Fratrem maerentis, raptō de fratre dolentis
Insolabiliter, tamen istuc mens animusque
Fert et amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra.

Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum : 10
 Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est oñio sors.
 Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique :
 In culpa est animus, qui se non effugit umquam.
 Tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas,
 Nunc urbem et ludos et balnea vilicus optas ; 15
 Me constare mihi scis, et discedere tristem,
 Quandocumque trahunt invisita negotia Romam.
 Non eadem miramur ; eo disconvenit inter
 Meque et te : nam, quae deserta et inhospita tesqua
 Credis, amoena vocat mecum qui sentit, et odit 20
 Quae tu pulchra putas. Fornix tibi et uncta popina
 Incutiunt urbis desiderium, video, et quod
 Angulus iste feret piper et tus ocus uva,
 Nec vicina subest vinum praebere taberna
 Quae possit tibi, nec meretrix tibicina, cujus 25
 Ad strepitum salias terrae gravis : et tamen urges
 Jampridem non tacta ligonibus arva, bovemque
 Disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus explēs ;
 Addit opus pigro rivus, si decidit imber,
 Multa mole docendus aprico parcere prato. 30

Nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi.
 Quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli,
 Quem scis immunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci,
 Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni,
 Cena brevis juvat et prope rivum somnus in herba ; 35
 Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.
 Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam
 Limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat ;
 Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem.
 Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis ; 40
 Horum tu in numerum voto ruis : invidet usum
 Lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus et horti.
 Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus.
 Quam scit uterque, libens, censebo, exerceat artem.

11 res 19 qua 19 tesca 21 vocas 23 thus 40 cibaria

XV.

Quae sit hiemps Veliae, quod caelum, Vala, Salerni,
 Quorum hominum regio et qualis via, (nam mihi Baias
 Musa supervacuas Antonius, et tamen illis
 Me facit invisum, gelida cum perluor unda
 Per medium frigus. Sane murteta relinqui, 5
 Dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum
 Sulphura contemni, vicus gemit, invidus aegris,
 Qui caput et stomachum supponere fontibus audent
 Clusinis Gabiosque petunt et frigida rura.
 Mutandus locus est, et deversoria nota 10
 Praeteragendus equus. "Quo tendis? Non mihi Cumas
 Est iter aut Baias," laeva stomachosus habena
 Dicet eques; sed equi frenato est auris in ore;)

Major utrum populum frumenti copia pascat,
 Collectosne bibant imbres puteosne perennes 15
 Jugis aquae, (nam vina nihil moror illius orae:
 Rure meo possum quidvis perferre patique;
 Ad mare cum veni, generosum et lene requiro,
 Quod curas abigat, quod cum spe divite manet
 In venas animumque meum, quod verba ministret, 20
 Quod me Lucanae juvenem commendet amicae:)
 Tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros,
 Utra magis pisces et echinos aequora celent,
 Pinguis ut inde domum possim Phaeaxque reverti,
 Scribere te nobis, tibi nos accredere par est. 25

Maenius, ut, rebus maternis atque paternis
 Fortiter absumptis, urbanus coepit haberi,
 Scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret,
 Impransus non qui civem dinosceret hoste,
 Quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, 30
 Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli,
 Quicquid quaesierat, ventri donabat avaro.
 Hic, ubi nequitiae fautoribus et timidis nil
 Aut paulum abstulerat, patinas coenabat omasi

Vilis et agninae, tribus ursis quod satis esset ; 35
 Scilicet ut ventres lamna candente nepotum
 Diceret urendos correctus Bestius. Idem,
 Quicquid erat nactus praedae majoris, ubi omne
 Verterat in fumum et cinerem, " Non hercule miror,"
 Aiebat, " si qui comedunt bona, cum sit obeso 40
 Nil melius turdo, nil volva pulchrius ampla."
 Nimirum hic ego sum ; nam tuta et parvula laudo,
 Cum res deficient, satis inter vilia fortis ;
 Verum ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, idem
 Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum 45
 Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.

XVI.

Ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quinti,
 Arvo pascat herum an bacis opulentet olivae,
 Pomisne, an pratis, an amicta vitibus ulmo,
 Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri.
 Continui montes, ni dissocientur opaca 5
 Valle, sed ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat Sol,
 Laevum discedens curru fugiente vaporet.
 Temperiem laudes. Quid, si rubicunda benigni
 Corna vepres et pruna ferant ? si quercus et ilex
 Multa fruge pecus, multa dominum juvet umbra ? 10
 Dicis adductum propius frondere Tarentum.
 Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec
 Frigidior Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus,
 Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo.
 Hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoenae, 15
 Incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis.

Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis.
 Jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum ;
 Sed vereor ne cui de te plus quam tibi credas,

35 agnini 37 correptus, corrector *Lambinus* 41 vulva 1 Quineti
 2 baccis 3 et pratis 5 si 7 descendens 8 benigne, benignae
 9 ferent, ferunt *e con.* 9 et quercus 10 iuvat
 14 aptus et utilis 15 et, iam si

Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, 20
 Neu, si te populus sanum recteque valentem
 Dictitet, occultam febrem sub tempus edendi
 Dissimules, donec manibus tremor incidat unctis.
 Stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat.
 Si quis bella tibi terra pugnata marique 25
 Dicat et his verbis vacuas permulceat aures :
 "Tene magis salvum populus velit an populum tu,
 Servet in ambiguo, qui consulit et tibi et urbi,
 Juppiter ;" Augusti laudes agnoscere possis :
 Cum pateris sapiens emendatusque vocari, 30
 Respondesne tuo, dic sodes, nomine ? "Nempe
 Vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu."
 Qui dedit hoc hodie, cras, si volet, auferet, ut si
 Detulerit fascēs indigno, detrahet idem.
 "Pone, meum est : " inquit. Pono tristisque recedo. 35
 Idem si clamet furem, neget esse pudicum,
 Contendat laqueo collum pressisse paternum,
 Mordear opprobriis falsis mutemque colores ?
 Falsus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret
 Quem nisi mendosum et mendacem ? "Vir bonus est
 quis ?" 40
 "Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat,
 Quo multae magnaeque secantur iudice lites,
 Quo res sponsore et quo causae teste tenentur."
 Sed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota
 Introrsum turpem, speciosum pelle decora. 45
 "Nec furtum feci nec fugi," si mihi dicat
 Servus, "Habes pretium, loris non ureris," aio.
 "Non hominem occidi : " "Non pasces in cruce corvos."
 "Sum bonus et frugi : " renuit negitatque Sabellus :
 "Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, accipiterque 50
 Suspectos laqueos, et opertum miluus hamum.
 Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore ;
 Tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae :
 Sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis.

29 possis ?	30 cupias	34 detrahit	40 et medicandum
43 sponsore	45 introrsus	46 dicit	
49 negat atque	51 milvius		

Nam de mille fabae modiis cum surripis unum, 55
 Damnum est, non facinus, mihi pacto lenius isto."
 Vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal,
 Quandocumque deos vel porco vel bove placat,
 "Jane pater!" clare, clare cum dixit "Apollo!"
 Labra movet metuens audiri: "Pulchra Laverna, 60
 Da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri,
 Noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem!"
 Qui melior servo, qui liberior sit avarus,
 In triviis fixum cum se demittit ob assem,
 Non video; nam qui cupiet, metuet quoque; porro, 65
 Qui metuens vivet, liber mihi non erit unquam.
 Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui
 Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re.
 Vendere cum possis captivum, occidere noli:
 Serviet utiliter: sine pascat durus aretque, 70
 Naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis,
 Annonae prosit, portet frumenta penusque.

Vir bonus et sapiens audebit dicere: "Pentheu,
 Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique
 Indignum coges?" "Adimam bona." "Nempe pecus,
 rem, 75
 Lectos, argentum: tollas licet." "In manicis et
 Compedibus saevo te sub custode tenebo."
 "Ipse deus, simul atque volam, me solvet." Opinor
 Hoc sentit: "Moriar." Mors ultima linea rerum est.

XVII.

Quamvis, Scaeva, satis per te tibi consulis, et scis
 Quo tandem pacto deceat majoribus uti,
 Disce, docendus adhuc quae censet amiculum, ut si
 Caecus iter monstrare velit; tamen aspice si quid
 Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur. 5

Si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam

Delectat, si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum,
 Si laedit caupona, Ferentinum ire jubebo ;
 Nam neque divitibus contingunt gaudia solis,
 Nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit. 10
 Si prodesse tuis pauloque benignius ipsum
 Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum.
Diog. " Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti
 Nollet Aristippus." *Arist.* " Si sciret regibus uti,
 Fastidiret olus, qui me notat." Utrius horum 15
 Verba probes et facta, doce, vel junior audi
 Cur sit Aristippi potior sententia. Namque
 Mordacem Cynicum sic eludebat, ut aiunt :
 " Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu ; rectius hoc et
 Splendidus multo est. Equus ut me portet, alat rex, 20
 Officium facio : tu poscis vilia rerum,
 Dante minor, quamvis fers te nullius egentem."
 Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res,
 Temptantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum.
 Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat, 25
 Mirabor, vitae via si conversa decebit.
 Alter purpureum non exspectabit amictum,
 Quidlibet indutus celeberrima per loca vadet,
 Personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque ;
 Alter Miletii textam cane pejus et angui 30
 Vitabit chlamydem, morietur frigore, si non
 Rettuleris pannum. Refer et sine vivat ineptus !
 Res gerere et captos ostendere civibus hostes
 Attingit solium Jovis et caelestia temptat :
 Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est. 35
 Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.
 Sedit, qui timuit ne non succederet. Esto !
 Quid qui pervenit, fecitne viriliter ? Atqui
 Hic est aut nusquam, quod quaerimus. Hic onus horret,
 Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus : 40
 Hic subit et perfert. Aut virtus nomen inane est,
 Aut decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir.
 Coram rege sua de paupertate tacentes

8 laedet, laedat

21 vilia, verum

30 angue

31 vitavit

34 tentat

43 suo

Plus poscente ferent ; distat sumasne pudenter
 An rapias. Atqui rerum caput hoc erat, hic fons. 45
 " Indotata mihi soror est, paupercula mater,
 Et fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus,"
 Qui dicit, clamat " Victum date." Succinit alter
 " Et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra."
 Sed tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet 50
 Plus dapis, et rixae multo minus invidiaeque.
 Brundisium comes aut Surrentum ductus amoenum,
 Qui queritur salebras et acerbum frigus et imbres,
 Aut cistam effractam et subducta viatica plorat,
 Nota refert meretricis acumina, saepe catellam, 55
 Saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, uti mox
 Nulla fides damnis verisque doloribus adsit.
 Nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat
 Fracto crure planum, licet illi plurima manet
 Lacrima, per sanctum juratus dicat Osirim : 60
 " Credite, non ludo ; crudeles, tollite claudum !"
 " Quaere peregrinum," vicinia rauca reclamat.

XVIII.

Si bene te novi, metues, liberrime Lolli,
 Scurrantis speciem praebere, professus amicum.
 Ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque
 Discolor, infido scurrae distabit amicus.
 Est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, 5
 Asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque,
 Quae se commendat tonsa cute, dentibus atris,
 Dum volt libertas dici mera veraque virtus.
 Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum.
 Alter, in obsequium plus aequo pronus et imi 10
 Derisor lecti, sic nutum divitis horret,
 Sic iterat voces et verba cadentia tollit,
 Ut puerum saevo credas dictata magistro
 Reddere, vel partes mimum tractare secundas ;
 Alter rixatur de lana saepe caprina, 15

Propugnat nugis armatus: " Scilicet ut non
 Sit mihi prima fides, et vere quod placet ut non
 Acriter elatrem! Pretium aetas altera sordet."
 Ambigitur quid enim? Castor sciat an Delichos plus;
 Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi. 20
 Quem damnosa Venus, quem praeceps alea nudat,
 Gloria quem supra vires et vestit et unguat,
 Quem tenet argenti sitis importuna famesque,
 Quem paupertatis pudor et fuga, dives amicus
 Saepe decem vitiis instructor odit et horret, 25
 Aut, si non odit, regit, ac veluti pia mater
 Plus quam se sapere et virtutibus esse priorem
 Volt, et ait prope vera: " Meae (contendere noli!)
 Stultitiam patiuntur opes; tibi parvula res est:
 Arta decet sanum comitem toga; desine mecum 30
 Certare." Eutrapelus cuicumque nocere volebat
 Vestimenta dabat pretiosa: beatus enim jam
 Cum pulchris tunicis sumet nova consilia et spes,
 Dormiet in lucem, scorto postponet honestum
 Officium, nummos alienos pascet, ad imum 35
 Threx erit aut olitoris aget mercede caballum.
 Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis illius umquam,
 Commissumque teges et vino tortus et ira.
 Nec tua laudabis studia aut aliena reprendes,
 Nec, cum venari volet ille, poëmata panges. 40
 Gratia sic fratrum geminorum, Amphionis atque
 Zethi, dissiluit, donec suspecta severo
 Conticuit lyra. Fraternalis cessasse putatur
 Moribus Amphion: tu cede potentis amici
 Lenibus imperiis, quotiensque educet in agros 45
 Aetolis onerata plagis jumenta canesque,
 Surge et inhumanae senium deponere Camenae,
 Cenes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta;
 Romanis sollemne viris opus, utile famae
 Vitaeque et membris, praesertim cum valeas et 50
 Vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum
 Possis. Adde, virilia quod speciosius arma

Non est qui tractet: scis, quo clamore coronae
 Proelia sustineas campestria; denique saevam
 Militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti 55
 Sub duce qui templis Parthorum signa refigit
 Nunc, et, si quid abest, Italis adjudicat armis.
 Ac, (ne te retrahas et inexcusabilis absis,)

Quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque
 Curas, interdum nugaris rure paterno; 60
 Partitur lintres exercitus; Actia pugna
 Te duce per pueros hostili more refertur;
 Adversarius est frater, lacus Hadria, donec
 Alterutrum velox Victoria fronde coronet.

Consentire suis studiis qui crediderit te, 65
 Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.
 Protinus ut moneam, (si quid monitoris eges tu,)

Quid de quoque viro et cui dicas, saepe videto.
 Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, 70
 Nec retinent patulae commissa fideliter aures,
 Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.
 Qualem commendes etiam atque etiam aspice, ne mox
 Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.

Fallimur et quondam non dignum tradimus: ergo
 Quem sua culpa premet, deceptus omitte tueri, 75
 Ut penitus notum, si temptent crimina, serves
 Tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio: qui
 Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, ecquid
 Ad te post paulo ventura pericula sentis?
 Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, 80
 Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.
 Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici:
 Expertus metuit. Tu, dum tua navis in alto est,
 Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura.

Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi, 85
 Sedatum celeres, agilem navumque remissi;
 Potores [bibuli media de nocte Falerni
 Oderunt] porrecta negantem pocula, quamvis
 Nocturnos jures te formidare tepores.

Deme supercilio nubem ; plerumque modestus 90
Occupat ~~obscuri~~ speciem, taciturnus acerbi.

Inter cuncta leges et percontabere doctos,
Qua ratione queas traducere leniter aevum ;
Num te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido,
Num pavor et rerum mediocriter utilium spes ; 95
Virtutem doctrina paret, naturane donet ;
Quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum ;
Quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum,
An secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae.
Me quotiens reficit gelidus Digentia rivus, 100
Quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus,
Quid sentire putas ? quid credis, amice, precari ?
Sit mihi quod nunc est, etiam minus ; et mihi vivam
Quod superest aevi, si quid superesse volunt di ;
Sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum
Copia, neu flitem dubiae spe pendulus horae !
Sed satis est orare Jovem quae ponit et aufert :
Det vitam, det opes ; aequum mi animum ipse parabo.

XIX.

Prisco si credis, Maecenas docte, Cratino,
Nulla placere diu nec vivere carmina possunt
Quae scribuntur aquae potoribus. Ut male sanos
Ascripsit Liber Satyris Faunisq̄ue poëtas, 5
Vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae.
Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus ;
Ennius ipse pater numquam nisi potus ad arma
Prosiluit dicenda. " Forum putealque Libonis
Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis :"
Hoc simul edixi, non cessavere poëtae 10
Nocturno certare mero, putere diurno.
Quid, si quis voltu torvo feras et pede nudo
Exiguaeque togae simulet textore Catonem,
Virtutemne repraesentet moresque Catonis ?

Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, 15
 Dum studet urbanus tenditque disertus haberi.
 Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile; quod si
 Pallerem casu, biberent exsanguie cuminum.
 O imitatores, servum pecus, ut mihi saepe
 Bilem, saepe jocum vestri movere tumultus! 20
 Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps,
 Non aliena meo pressi pede. Qui sibi fedit,
 Dux regit examen. Parios ego primus iambos
 Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus
 Archilochi, non res et agentia verba Lycamben. 25
 Ac ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,
 Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem,
 Temperat Archilochi Musam pede mascula Sappho,
 Temperat Alcaeus, sed rebus et ordine dispar,
 Nec socerum quaerit quem versibus oblinat atris, 30
 Nec sponsae laqueum famoso carmine nectit.
 Hunc ego, non alio dictum prius ore, Latinus
 Vulgavi fidicen; juvat immemorata ferentem
 Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri.
 Scire velis, mea cur ingratus opuscula lector 35
 Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquus?
 Non ego ventosae plebis suffragia venor
 Impensis cenarum et tritae munere vestis;
 Non ego, nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor,
 Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor: 40
 Hinc illae lacrimae. "Spissis indigna theatris
 Scripta pudet recitare et nugis addere pondus,"
 Si dixi: "Rides," ait, "et Jovis auribus ista
 Servas; fidis enim manare poetica mella
 Te solum, tibi pulcher." Ad haec ego naribus uti 45
 Formido, et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,
 "Displicet iste locus," clamo, et diludia posco.
 Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram,
 Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.



XX.

Vertumnum Janumque, liber, spectare videris,
 Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.
 Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico ;
 Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas,
 Non ita nutritus. Fuge, quo descendere gestis. 5
 Non erit emisso reditus tibi. " Quid miser egi ?
 Quid volui ? " dices, ubi quis te laeserit ; et scis
 In breve te cogi, cum plenus languet amator.
 Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,
 Carus eris Romae, donec te deserat aetas ; 10
 Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere volgi
 Coeperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
 Aut fugies Uticam, aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.
 Ridebit monitor non exauditus, ut ille,
 Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum 15
 Iratus : quis enim invitum servare laboret ?
 Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem
 Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.

Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,
 Me, libertino natum patre et in tenui re, 20
 Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,
 Ut, quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas ;
 Me primis urbis belli placuisse domique ;
 Corporis exigui, praecanum, solibus aptum,
 Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem. 25
 Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum,
 Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,
 Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

7 quid Ω, qui 10 deseret 13 unctus 26 percunctabitur



Q. HORATI FLACCI
E P I S T V L A R V M
LIBER SECVNDVS

I.

Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes, in publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Caesar.
Romulus et Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux, 5
Post ingentia facta deorum in templa recepti,
Dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aspera bella
Componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt,
Ploravere suis non respondere favorem
Speratum meritis. Diram qui contudit hydram 10
Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.
Urit enim fulgore suo, qui praegravat artes
Infra se positas; extinctus amabitur idem.
Praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores, 15
Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras,
Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.
Sed tuus hic populus, sapiens et justus in uno,
Te nostris ducibus, te Graiis anteferendo,
Cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque 20
Aestimat, et, nisi quae terris semota suisque
Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit,
Sic fautor veterum, ut tabulas peccare vetantes,

Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, foedera regum Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, Pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatam, Dicitet Albano Musas in monte locutas.	25
Si, quia Graecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque Scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem Scriptores trutina, non est quod multa loquamur:	30
Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri; Venimus ad summum fortunae; pingimus atque Psallimus et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis. Si meliora dies, ut vina, poemata reddit, Scire velim chartis pretium quotus arroget annus.	35
Scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, inter Perfectos veteresque referri debet, an inter Viles atque novos? Excludat jurgia finis! “Est vetus atque probus, centum qui perficit annos.”	
Quid, qui deperit minor uno mense vel anno, Inter quos referendus erit? veteresne poetas, An quos et praesens et postera respuat aetas? “Iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, Qui vel mense brevi vel toto est junior anno.”	40
Utor permissio, caudaeque pilos ut equinae Paulatim vello et demo unum, demo etiam unum, Dum cadat, elusus ratione ruentis acervi, Qui redivit in fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit.	45
Ennius, et sapiens et fortis et alter Homerus, Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea. Naevius in manibus non est et mentibus haeret Paene recens? Adeo sanctum est vetus omne poema.	50
Ambigitur quotiens uter utro sit prior, aufert Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti, Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro, Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, Vincere Caecilius gravitate, Terentius arte.	55
Hos ediscit et hos arto stipata theatro	60

Spectat Roma potens; habet hos numeratque poëtas
 Ad nostrum tempus Livi scriptoris ab aevo.
 Interdum volgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat.
 Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poëtas
 Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat; 65
 Si quaedam nimis antique, si pleraque dure
 Dicere credit eos, ignave multa fatetur,
 Et sapit et mecum facit et Jove judicat aequo.
 Non equidem insector delendave carmina Livi
 Esse reor, memini quae plagosum mihi parvo 70
 Orbiliū dictare; sed emendata videri
 Pulchraque et exactis minimum distantia miror;
 Inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, et
 Si versus paulo concinnior unus et alter,
 Injuste totum ducit venditque poëma. 75
 Indignor quicquam reprehendi, non quia crasse
 Compositum illepideve putetur, sed quia nuper;
 Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et praemia posci.
 Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae
 Fabula si dubitem, clament periisse pudorem 80
 Cuncti paene patres, ea cum reprehendere coner
 Quae gravis Aesopus, quae doctus Roscius egit:
 Vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt,
 Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, et quae
 Imberbes didicere, senes perdenda fateri. 85
 Jam Saliare Numae carmen qui laudat, et illud,
 Quod mecum ignorat, solus volt scire videri,
 Ingeniis non ille favet plauditque sepultis,
 Nostra sed impugnat, nos nostraque lividus odit.
 Quod si tam Graecis novitas invisā fuisset 90
 Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus? aut quid haberet
 Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus?

Ut primum positis nugari Graecia bellis
 Coepit et in vitium fortuna labier aequa,
 Nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum, 95
 Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit,

Suspendit picta voltum mentemque tabella,
 Nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisus tragoedis ;
 Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans,
 Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit. 100
 Quid placet aut odio est, quod non mutabile credas ?
 Hoc paces habuere bonae ventique secundi.
 Romæ dulce diu fuit et sollemne reclusa
 Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura,
 Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos, 105
 Majores audire, minori dicere, per quae
 Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.
 Mutavit mentem populus levis, et calet uno
 Scribendi studio ; pueri patresque severi,
 Fronde comas vincti, cenant et carmina dictant. 110
 Ipse ego, qui nullos me affirmo scribere versus,
 Invenior Parthis mendacior, et prius orto
 Sole vigil calamus et chartas et serinia posco.
 Navem agere ignarus navis timet ; abrotonum aegro
 Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare ; quod medicorum est 115
 Promittunt medici ; tractant fabrilia fabri :
 Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.
 Hic error tamen et levis haec insania quantas
 Virtutes habeat, sic collige : vatis avarus
 Non temere est animus ; versus amat, hoc studet unum ;
 Detrimenda, fugas servorum, incendia ridet ; 121
 Non fraudem socio puerove incogitat ullam
 Pupillo ; vivit siliquis et pane secundo ;
 Militiae quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi,
 Si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna juvari. 125
 Os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat,
 Torquet ab obscenis jam nunc sermonibus aurem,
 Mox etiam pectus praeceptis format amicis,
 Asperitatis et invidiae corrector et irae ;
 Recte facta refert, orientia tempora notis 130
 Instruit exemplis, inopem solatur et aegrum.
 Castis cum pueris ignara puella mariti
 Disceret unde preces, vatem ni Musa dedisset ?

Poscit opem chorus et praesentia numina sentit,
 Caelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, 135
 Avertit morbos, metuenda pericula pellit,
 Impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum.
 Carmine di superi placantur, carmine Manes.

Agricolae prisci, fortes, parvoque beati,
 Condita post frumenta levantes tempore festo 140
 Corpus et ipsum animum spe finis dura ferentem,
 Cum sociis operum, pueris et conjuge fida,
 Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant,
 Floribus et vino Genium memorem brevis aevi.
 Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem 145
 Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit,
 Libertasque recurrentes accepta per annos
 Lusit amabiliter, donec jam saevus apertam
 In rabiem coepit verti jocus et per honestas
 Ire domos impune minax. Doluere cruento 150
 Dente lacessiti; fuit intactis quoque cura
 Condicione super communi; quin etiam lex
 Poenaque lata, malo quae nollet carmine quemquam
 Describi; vertere modum, formidine fustis
 Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti. 155

Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
 Intulit agresti Latio; sic horridus ille
 Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus
 Munditiae pepulere; sed in longum tamen aevum 160
 Manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris.
 Serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis,
 Et post Punica bella quietus quaerere coepit
 Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Aeschylus utile ferrent.
 Temptavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset,
 Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer; 165
 Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet,
 Sed turpem putat inseite metuitque lituram.
 Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere

142 et pueris 143 porca 167 in scriptis

Sudoris minimum, sed habet comoedia tanto
 Plus oneris quanto veniae minus. Aspice, Plautus 170
 Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi,
 Ut patris attentis, lenonis ut insidiosi;
 Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis,
 Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco;
 Gestit enim nummum in oculos demittere, post hoc 175
 Securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo.
 Quem tulit ad scaenam ventoso Gloria curru,
 Exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat:
 Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum
 Subruit aut reficit. Valeat res ludicra, si me 180
 Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.
 Saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poetam,
 Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,
 Indocti stolidique, et depugnare parati
 Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt 185
 Aut ursum aut pugiles: his nam plebecula gaudet.
 Verum equitis quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas
 Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana.
 Quattuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas,
 Dum fugiunt equitum turmae peditumque catervae; 190
 Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis,
 Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves,
 Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.
 Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus, seu
 Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo, 195
 Sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora;
 Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
 Ut sibi praebentem mimo spectacula plura;
 Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello
 Fabellam surdo. Nam quae pervincere voces 200
 Evaluere sonum, referunt quem nostra theatra?
 Garganum mugire putes nemus aut mare Tuscum,
 Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur et artes
 Divitiaeque peregrinae, quibus oblitus actor
 Cum stetit in scaena, concurrat dextera laevae. 205
 Dixit adhuc aliquid? "Nil sane." Quid placet ergo?

“Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.”

Ac ne forte putes me, quae facere ipse recusem,
 Cum recte tractent alii, laudare maligne :
 Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur 210
 Ire poëta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
 Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
 Ut magus, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.

Verum age, et his, qui se lectori credere malunt
 Quam spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, 215
 Curam redde brevem, si munus Apolline dignum
 Vis complere libris et vatibus addere calcar,
 Ut studio majore petant Helicon virentem.
 Multa quidem nobis facimus mala saepe poëtae,
 (Ut vineta egomet caedam mea,) cum tibi librum 220
 Sollicito damus aut fesso ; cum laedimur, unum
 Si quis amicorum est ausus reprehendere versum ;
 Cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati ;
 Cum lamentamur non apparere labores
 Nostros et tenui deducta poëmata filo ; 225
 Cum speramus eo rem venturam, ut, simul atque
 Carmina rescieris nos fingere, commodus ultro
 Arcessas, et egere vetes, et scribere cogas.
 Sed tamen est operae pretium cognoscere, quales
 Aedituos habeat belli spectata domique 230
 Virtus, indigno non committenda poëtae.
 Gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille
 Choerilus, incultis qui versibus et male natis
 Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippôs.
 Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt 235
 Atramenta, fere scriptores carmine foedo
 Splendida facta linunt. Idem rex ille, poëma
 Qui tam ridiculum tam care prodigus emit,
 Edicto vetuit ne quis se praeter Apellen
 Pingeret, aut alius Lysippo duceret aera 240
 Fortis Alexandri voltum simulantia. Quod si
 Judicium subtile videndis artibus illud
 Ad libros et ad haec Musarum dona vocares,

Boeotum in crasso jurares aëre natum.
 At neque dedecorant tua de se judicia atque 245
 Munera, quae multa dantis cum laude tulerunt
 Dilecti tibi Vergilius Variusque poëtae ;
 Nec magis expressi voltus per aënea signa,
 Quam per vatis opus mores animique virorum
 Clarorum apparent. Nec sermones ego mallet 250
 Repentes per humum quam res componere gestas,
 Terrarumque situs et flumina dicere, et arces
 Montibus impositas, et barbara regna, tuisque
 Auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem,
 Claustraque custodem pacis cohibentia Janum, 255
 Et formidatam Parthis te principe Romam,
 Si quantum cuperem possem quoque ; sed neque parvum
 Carmen majestas recipit tua, nec meus audet
 Rem temptare pudor, quam vires ferre recusent.
 Sedulitas autem stulte, quem diligit, urget, 260
 Praecipue cum se numeris commendat et arte :
 Discit enim citius meminitque libentius illud
 Quod quis deridet, quam quod probat et veneratur.
 Nil moror officium quod me gravat, ac neque ficto
 In pejus voltu proponi cereus usquam, 265
 Nec prave factis decorari versibus opto,
 Ne rubeam pingui donatus munere, et una
 Cum scriptore meo, capsula porrecta aperta,
 Deferar in vicum vendentem tus et odores
 Et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis. 270

II.

Flore, bono claroque fidelis amice Neroni,
 Si quis forte velit puerum tibi vendere natum
 Tibure vel Gabiis, et tecum sic agat : “ Hic, et
 Candidus et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, 5
 Fiet eritque tuus nummorum milibus octo,
 Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles,
 Litterulis Graecis imbutus, idoneus arti
 Cuilibet : argilla quidvis imitaberis uda :

Quin etiam canet, indoctum, sed dulce bibenti:
 Multa fidem promissa levant, ubi plenius aequo 10
 Laudat venales, qui volt extrudere, merces.
 Res urget me nulla; meo sum pauper in aere.
 Nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi; non temere a me
 Quivis ferret idem. Semel hic cessavit, et, ut fit,
 In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae:— 15
 Des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga laedat,
 Ille ferat pretium poenae securus, opinor;
 Prudens emisti vitiosum; dicta tibi est lex:
 Insequeris tamen hunc et lite moraris iniqua?
 Dixi me pigrum proficiscenti tibi, dixi 20
 Talibus officiis prope mancum, ne mea saevus
 Jurgares ad te quod epistula nulla rediret.
 Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura
 Si tamen attemptas? Quereris super hoc etiam, quod
 Expectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax. 25
 Luculli miles collecta viatica multis
 Aerumnis, lassus dum noctu stertit, ad assem
 Perdiderat: post hoc vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti
 Iratus pariter, jejunis dentibus acer,
 Praesidium regale loco dejecit, ut aiunt, 30
 Summe munito et multarum divite rerum.
 Clarus ob id factum donis ornatur honestis,
 Accipit et bis dena super sestertia nummum.
 Forte sub hoc tempus castellum evertere praetor
 Nescio quod cupiens hortari coepit eundem 35
 Verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem:
 "I, bone, quo virtus tua te vocat, i pede fausto,
 Grandia laturus meritorum praemia!— quid stas?"
 Post haec ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, "Ibit,
 Ibit eo, quo vis, qui zonam perdidit," inquit. 40
 Romae nutrir mihi contigit, atque doceri
 Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles.
 Adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae,
 Scilicet ut possem curvo dinoscere rectum,
 Atque inter silvas Academi quaerere verum. 45

Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato,
 Civilisque rudem belli tulit aestus in arma
 Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
 Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,
 Decisis humilem pennis inopemque paterni 50
 Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax,
 Ut versus facerem: sed quod non desit habentem
 Quae poterunt umquam satis expurgare cicutae,
 Ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus?

Singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes; 55
 Eripuere jocos, venerem, convivia, ludum;
 Tendunt extorquere poëmata: quid faciam vis?
 Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque:
 Carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis,
 Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro. 60
 Tres mihi convivae prope dissentire videntur,
 Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.
 Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis tu quod jubet alter;
 Quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus.

Praeter caetera, me Romaene poëmata censes 65
 Scribere posse, inter tot curas totque labores?
 Hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta relictis
 Omnibus officiis; cubat hic in colle Quirini,
 Hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque:
 Intervalla vides humane commoda. "Verum 70
 Purae sunt plateae, nihil ut meditantibus obstet."
 Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor,
 Torquet nunc lapidem nunc ingens machina tignum,
 Tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris,
 Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus: 75
 I nunc, et versus tecum meditare canoros!
 Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbem,
 Rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbra:
 Tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos
 Vis canere et contracta sequi vestigia vatum? 80

Ingenium, sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas,
 Et studiis annos septem dedit, insenuitque
 Libris et curis, statua taciturnius exit
 Plerumque et risu populum quatit : hic ego rerum
 Fluctibus in mediis et tempestatibus urbis 85
 Verba lyrae motura sonum connectere digner ?

Frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, ut alter
 Alterius sermone meros audiret honores,
 Gracchus ut hic illi, foret huic ut Mucius ille.
 Qui minus argutos vexat furor iste poëtas ? 90
 Carmina compono, hic elegos. " Mirabile visu
 Caelatumque novem Musis opus ! " Aspice primum,
 Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum-
 Spectemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem :
 Mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere et procul audi, 95
 Quid ferat et quare sibi nectat uterque coronam.
 Caedimur et totidem plagis consumimus hostem
 Lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.
 Discedo Alcaeus puncto illius ; ille meo quis ?
 Quis nisi Callimachus ? Si plus adposcere visus, 100
 Fit Mimnermus et optivo cognomine crescit.
 Multu fero, ut placem genus irritabile vatum,
 Cum scribe et supplex populi suffragia capto ;
 Idem, finitis studiis et mente recepta,
 Obturem patulas impune legentibus aures. 105

Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina ; verum
 Gaudent scribentes et se venerantur, et ultro,
 Si taceas, laudant quicquid scripsere beati.
 At qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poëma,
 Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti ; 110
 Audebit, quaecumque parum splendoris habebunt
 Et sine pondere erunt et honore indigna ferentur,
 Verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestae ;
 Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet atque 115

Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
 Quae priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
 Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas ;
 Adsciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus. 120
 Vemens et liquidus puroque simillimus anni
 Fundet opes Latiumque beabit divite lingua ;
 Luxuriantia compescet, nimis aspera sano
 Levabit cultu, virtute carentia tollet,
 Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur, ut qui
 Nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur. 125
 Praetulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri,
 Dum mea delectent mala me vel denique fallant,
 Quam sapere et ringi? Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,
 Qui se credebat miros audire tragoedos,
 In vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro ; 130
 Cetera qui vitae servaret munia recto
 More, bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
 Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis
 Et signo laeso non insanire lagenae,
 Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem. 135
 Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curisque reffectus
 Expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco,
 Et redit ad sese, " Pol, me occidistis, amici,
 Non servastis," ait, " cui sic extorta voluptas
 Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error." 140

Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis,
 Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum,
 Ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis,
 Sed verae numerosque modosque ediscere vitae.
 Quocirca mecum loquor haec tacitusque recordor : 145
 " Si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphae,
 Narrares medicis ; quod quanto plura parasti
 Tanto plura cupis, nulline faterier audes ?
 Si vulnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba
 Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba 150
 Proficiente nihil curarier ; audieras, cui

Rem di donarent, illi decedere pravam
 Stultitiam; et, cum sis nihilo sapientior ex quo
 Plenior es, tamen uteris monitoribus isdem?
 At si divitiae prudentem reddere possent, 155
 Si cupidum timidumque minus te, nempe ruberes
 Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno.
 Si proprium est quod quis libra mercatus et aere est,
 Quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus;
 Qui te pascit ager, tuus est, et vilicus Orbi, 160
 Cum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
 Te dominum sentit. Das nummos, accipis uvam,
 Pullos, ova, cadum temeti: nempe modo isto
 Paulatim mercaris agrum, fortasse trecentis
 Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum. 165
 Quid refert vivas numerato nuper an olim?
 Emptor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi
 Emptum cenat olus, quamvis aliter putat; emptis
 Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat aënum;
 Sed vocat usque suum, qua populus adsita certis 170
 Limitibus vicina refugit jurgia; tamquam
 Sit proprium quicquam, puncto quod mobilis horae
 Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte suprema
 Permutet dominos et cedat in altera jura.
 Sic quia perpetuus nulli datur usus, et heres 175
 Heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam,
 Quid vici prosunt aut horrea? quidve Calabris
 Saltibus adjecti Lucani, si metit Orcus
 Grandia cum parvis, non exorabilis auro?
 Gemmas, marmor, ebur, Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, 180
 Argentum, vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas,
 Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere.
 Cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungui
 Praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, alter
 Dives et importunus ad umbram lucis ab ortu 185
 Silvestrem flammis et ferro mitiget agrum,

154 rationibus

153 quod quis libra mereatur et aere, quicquid libra mercamur et aere

160 villicus 161 daturus

163 modo isto (=isto) Lachm. ad Lucret. iii. 954

173 sorte editores quidam 183 ungi

Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,
 Naturae deus humanae, mortalis in unum
 Quodque caput, voltu mutabilis, albus et ater.
 Utar et ex modico, quantum res poscet, acervo 190
 Tollam, nec metuam quid de me iudicet heres,
 Quod non plura datis invenerit; et tamen idem
 Scire volam quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti
 Discrepet, et quantum discordet parcus avaro.
 Distat enim, spargas tua prodigus, an neque sumptum 195
 Invitus facias neque plura parare labores,
 Ac potius, puer ut festis Quinquatribus olim,
 Exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim.
 Pauperies immunda domus procul absit: ego, utrum
 Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem. 200
 Non agimur tumidis velis aquilone secundo;
 Non tamen adversis aetatem ducimus austris,
 Viribus, ingenio, specie, virtute, loco, re,
 Extremi primorum, extremis usque priores.
 Non es avarus: abi. Quid, cetera jam simul isto 205
 Cum vitio fugere? Caret tibi pectus inani
 Ambitione? Caret mortis formidine et ira?
 Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
 Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides?
 Natales grate numeras? Ignoscis amicis? 210
 Lenior et melior fis accedente senecta?
 Quid te exempta levat spinis de pluribus una?
 Vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis.
 Lusisti satis, edisti satis atque bibisti:
 Tempus abire tibi est, ne potum largius aequo 215
 Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius aetas."

199 procul procul, domo procul, domu procul, modo procul *e con.*,
 modo ut procul *e con.*

206 fuge: rite 212 iuvat 216 licentius



He, mat. ...

24-28 = ...
28 = ...
38-45 = ...

Q. HORATI FLACCI

DE ARTE POETICA

LIBER.

SIVE EPISTVLA AD PISONES

36-11
119-119-119
189-202
179-1

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
 Jungere si velit, et varias inducere plumas
 Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum
 Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne,
 Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici? 5
 Credite, Pisones, isti tabulae fore librum
 Persimilem, cujus, velut aegri somnia, vanae
 Fingentur species, ut nec pes nec caput uni
 Reddatur formae. "Pictoribus atque poëtis
 Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas." 10
 Scimus, et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim;
 Sed non ut placidis coëant immitia, non ut
 Serpentes avibus gementur, tigribus agni.

Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis,
 Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter 15
 Assuitur pannus, cum lucus et ara Dianae
 Et properantis aquae per amoenos ambitus agros,
 Aut flumen Rhenum, aut pluvius describitur arcus;
 Sed nunc non erat his locus. Et fortasse cupressum
 Scis simulare: quid hoc, si fractis enatat exspes 20
 Navibus, aere dato qui pingitur? Amphora coepit
 Institui; currente rota cur urceus exit?

Denique sit quidvis simplex duntaxat et unum.

8 finguntur 16 adsuitur 23 quod vis 23 duntaxat

Maxima pars vatum, pater et juvenes patre digni,
 Decipimur specie recti: brevis esse laboro, 25
 Obscurus fio; sectantem levia nervi
 Deficiunt animique; professus grandia turget;
 Serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae;
 Qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam,
 Delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum: 30
 In vitium ducit culpae fuga, si caret arte.

Aemilium circa ludum faber unus et unguēs
 Exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos,
 Infelix operis summa, quia ponere totum
 Nesciet. Hunc ego me, si quid componere curem, 35
 Non magis esse velim, quam naso vivere pravo,
 Spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo.

Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam
 Viribus, et versate diu quid ferre recusent,
 Quid valeant humeri. Cui lecta potenter erit res, 40
 Nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo.

Ordinis haec virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor,
 Ut jam nunc dicat jam nunc debentia dici,
 Pleraque differat et praesens in tempus omittat.

In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendis, 45
 Hoc amet, hoc spernat promissi carminis auctor.
 Dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum
 Reddiderit junctura novum. Si forte necesse est
 Indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum,
 Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis 50
 Continget, dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter;
 Et nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si
 Graeco fonte cadent, parce detorta. Quid autem
 Caccilio Plautoque dabit Romanus ademptum

26 lenia 29 rem, prodigialiter una (una e coni.) 32 imus
 42 haud ego uersus 45, 46 inverso ordine exhibent libri plurimi
 49 rerum et 53 cadant

In mensis = 18 40. 1. 5
in the manner of

Vergilio Varioque? Ego cur, acquirere pauca 55
Si possum, invidior, eum lingua Catonis et Enni
Sermonem patrium ditaverit et nova rerum
Nomina protulerit? Licuit semperque licebit
Signatum praesente nota producere nomen.

Ut silvae foliis pronos mutantur in annos, 60
Prima cadunt: ita verborum vetus interit aetas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.
Debemur morti nos nostraque. Sive receptus
Terra Neptunus classes aquilonibus arcet,

Regis opus, sterilisque diu palus aptaque remis 65
Vicinas urbes alit et grave sentit aratrum,
Seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus annis,
Doctus iter melius, mortalia facta peribunt:

B. Nedum sermonum stet honos et gratia vivax.
Multa renascentur quae jam cecidere, cadentque 70
Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.

Res gestae regumque ducumque et tristia bella
Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus.
Versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum, 75
Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos:

Quis tamen exiguos elegos emiserit auctor,
Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub iudice lis est.
Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo;
Hunc socci cepere pedem grandesque cothurni, 80

Alternis aptum sermonibus, et populares
Vincentem strepitus, et natum rebus agendis.
Musa dedit fidibus divos puerosque deorum
Et pugilem victorem et equum certamine primum
Et juvenum curas et libera vina referre. 85

Descriptas servare vices operumque colores,
Cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poeta salutor?
Cur nescire pudens prave quam discere malo?
Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non volt;

Indignatur item privatis ac prope socco 90
 Dignis carminibus narrari cena Thyestae.
 Singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter.
 Interdum tamen et vocem comoedia tollit,
 Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore;
 Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri 95
 Telephus et Peleus; cum pauper et exul, uterque
 Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba,
 Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querella.

Non satis est pulchra esse poëmata; dulcia sunt,
 Et, quocumque volent, animum auditoris agunto. 100
 Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus adsunt
 Humani voltus: si vis me flere, dolendum est
 Primum ipsi tibi: tum tua me infortunia laedent,
 Telephe vel Peleu; male si mandata loqueris,
 Aut dormitabo aut ridebo. Tristia maestum 105
 Voltum verba decent, iratum plena minarum,
 Ludentem lasciva, severum seria dictu.
 Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem
 Fortunarum habitum; juvat, aut impellit ad iram,
 Aut ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit; 110
 Post effert animi motus interprete lingua.
 Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta,
 Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum.
 Intererit multum divusne loquatur an heros,
 Maturusne senex an adhuc florente juventa 115
 Fervidus, et matrona potens an sedula nutrix,
 Mercatorne vagus cultorne virentis agelli,
 Colchus an Assyrius, Thebis nutritus an Argis.

Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia finge,
 Scriptor, honoratum si forte reponis Achillem, 120
 Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
 Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.

92 decentem 95, 96 pedestri. Telephus 98 querela 100 volunt
 101 adsint, adflent *e con.* 103 tunc 114 Davusne
 116 an matrona 117 videntis 119, 120 finge, scriptor.
 120 Homereum *e con.*

Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino,
 Perfidus Ixiôn, Iô vaga, tristis Orestes.
 Si quid inexpertum scaenae committis et audes 125
 Personam formare novam, servetur ad imum
 Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.
 Difficile est proprie communia dicere; tuque
 Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,
 Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus. 130
 Publica materies privati juris erit, si
 Non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem,
 Nec verbo verbum curabis reddere fidus
 Interpres, nec desilies imitator in artum,
 Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex. 135
 Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim:
 "*Fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum.*"
 Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?
 Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.
 Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte: 140
 "*Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captae post moenia Trojae*
Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes."
 Non fenum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem
 Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat,
 Antiphaten Scyllamque et cum Cyclope Charybdin. 145
 Nec reditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri,
 Nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo;
 Semper ad eventum festinat, et in medias res
 Non secus ac notas auditorem rapit, et, quae
 Desperat tractata nitescere posse, relinquit; 150
 Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet,
 Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet inum.

Tu, quid ego et populus mecum desideret, audi:
 Si plausoris eges aulaea manentis et usque
 Sessuri donec cantor "*Vos plaudite*" dicat, 155
 Aetatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
 Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.

Reddere qui voces jam scit, puer et pede certo
 Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere, et iram
 Colligit ac ponit temere, et mutatur in horas. 160
 Imberbus juvenis, tandem custode remoto,
 Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi,
 Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
 Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus aeris,
 Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix. 165
 Conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis
 Quaerit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,
 Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.
 Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, vel quod
 Quaerit, et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti, 170
 Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,
 Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
 Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
 Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.
 Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, 175
 Multa recedentes adimunt. Ne forte seniles
 Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles,
 Semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis.

Aut agitur res in scaenis, aut acta refertur.
 Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, 180
 Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quae
 Ipse sibi tradit spectator: non tamen intus
 Digna geri promes in scaenam, multaue tolles
 Ex oculis, quae mox narret facundia praesens.
 Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, 185
 Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus,
 Aut in avem Procne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.
 Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.

Neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu
 Fabula, quae posci volt et spectata reponi; 190

161 imberbis 172 lentus e coni. = 172 pavidusque e coni.
 178 morabitur 180 aures 185 nec 187 Progne
 189 sit neu 190 spectanda

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit ; nec quarta loqui persona laboret.

Actoris partes chorus officiumque virile
Defendat, neu quid medios intercinaat actus
Quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte. 195

Ille bonis faveatque et consilietur amicis,
Et regat iratos, et amet peccare timentes ;
Ille dapes laudet mensae brevis, ille salubrem
Justitiam legesque et apertis otia portis ;
Ille tegat commissa, deosque precetur et oret, 200
Ut redeat miseris, abeat Fortuna superbis.

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta tubaeque
Aemula, sed tenuis simplexque, foramine pauco,
Aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, atque
Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu ; 205
Quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus,
Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat.

Postquam coepit agros extendere victor, et urbes
Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno
Placari Genius festis impune diebus, 210
Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major.

Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum,
Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto ?
Sic priscae motumque et luxuriam addidit arti
Tibicen, traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem ; 215
Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,
Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceps,
Utiliumque sagax rerum et divina futuri
Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.

Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum, 220
Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit, et asper
Incolumi gravitate jocum temptavit, eo quod
Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus
Spectator, functusque sacris et potus et exlex.

196 amicis e coni. 197 pacare tumentes 202 iuncta 203 parvo

204 adspirare 222 tentavit

Verum ita risores, ita commendare dicaces 225
 Conveniet Satyros, ita vertere seria ludo,
 Ne, quicumque deus, quicumque adhibebitur heros,
 Regali conspectus in auro nuper et ostro,
 Migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas,
 Aut, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet. 230
 Effutire leves indigna Tragoedia versus,
 Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus,
 Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.
 Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina solum
 Verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum scriptor amabo; 235
 Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori,
 Ut nihil intersit Davusne loquatur et audax
 Pythias, emuncto lucrata Simone talentum,
 An custos famulusque dei Silenus alumni.
 Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quisvis 240
 Speret idem, sudet multum frustra que laboret
 Ausus idem: tantum series juncturaque pollet,
 Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris.
 Silvius deducti caveant, me iudice, Fauni,
 Ne, velut innati triviis ac paene forenses, 245
 Aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam,
 Aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta;
 Offenduntur enim quibus est equus et pater et res,
 Nec, si quid frieti ciceris probat et nucis emptor,
 Aequis accipiunt animis donantve corona. 250

Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus,
 Pes cecus; unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit
 Nomen iambeis, cum senos redderet ictus
 Primus ad extremum similis sibi: non ita pridem,
 Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures, 255
 Spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit,
 Commodus et patiens, non ut de sede secunda
 Cederet aut quarta socialiter. Hic et in Acci
 Nobilitus trimetris apparet rarus, et Enni.
 In scaenam missos cum magno pondere versus 260

Aut operae celeris nimium curaue carentis
 Aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi.

Non quivis videt immodulata poëmata iudex,
 Et data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis.
 Idcircone vager scribamque licenter? an omnes 265

Visuros peccata putem mea, tutus et intra
 Spem veniae cautus? Vitavi denique culpam,
 Non laudem merui. Vos exemplaria Graeca
 Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.

At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros et 270
 Laudavere sales, nimium patienter utrumque,
 Ne dicam stulte, mirati, si modo ego et vos
 Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto,
 Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.

Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ 275
 Dicitur, et ^{vexisse} ~~plaustris~~ ^{vexisse} poëmata Thespis,
 Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti faecibus ora.
 Post hunc personæ pallaeque repertor honestæ.

Aeschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
 Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno. 280
 Successit vetus his comoedia, non sine multa
 Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit et vim
 Dignam lege regi; lex est accepta, chorusque
 Turpiter obticuit sublato jure nocendi.

Nil intemptatum nostri liquere poëtæ; 285
 Nec minimum meruere decus vestigia Graeca
 Ausi deserere et celebrare domestica facta,
 Vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas.

Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis
 Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum 290
 Quemque poëtarum limae labor et mora. Vos, o
 Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite quod non
 Multa dies et multa litura coercuit atque
 Perfectum deciens non castigavit ad unguem.

261 nimium celeris 265 ut omnes, at omnes 270 nostri
 277 faecibus atris 285 intemptatum 292 reprehendite
 294 praeseptum 294 decies

Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte 295
 Credit et excludit sanos Helicone poëtas
 Democritus, bona pars non unguës ponere curat,
 Non barbam, secreta petit loca, balnea vitat.
 Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poëtae,
 Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile numquam. 300
 Tonsori Licino commiserit. X O ego laevus,
 Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam !
 Non alius faceret meliora poëmata. Verum
 Nil tanti est. Ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum
 Reddere quae ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi; 305
 Munus et officium, nil scribens ipse, docebo,
 Unde parentur opes, quid alat formetque poëtam,
 Quid deceat, quid non, quo virtus, quo ferat error.

Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons. 310
 Rem tibi Socraticae poterunt ostendere chartae,
 Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur.
 Qui didicit patriae quid debeat et quid amicis,
 Quo sit amore parens, quo frater amandus et hospes,
 Quod sit conscripti, quod iudicis officium, quae
 Partes in bellum missi ducis, ille profecto 315
 Reddere personae scit convenientia cuique.
 Respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo
 Doctum imitatore, et vivas hinc ducere voces.
 Interdum speciosa locis morataque recte
 Fabula nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte, 320
 Valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur,
 Quam versus inopes rerum nugaeque canorae.

Grais ingenium, Grais dedit ore rotundo
 Musa loqui, praeter laudem nullius avaris.
 Romani pueri longis rationibus assem 325
 Discunt in partes centum diducere. "Dicat
 Filius Albini: Si de quincunce remota est
 Uncia, quid superat? Poteras dixisse." "Triens." "Eu!

305 exors 311 sequuntur 314 quid... quid 318 veras *perpauci*
 319 iocis 323 Graiis... Graiis 326 dicas *e con.* 328 superet
 328 poterat 328 hem

Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit? ”
 “Semis.” At, haec animos aerugo et cura peculi 330
 Cum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
 Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso?

Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae,
 Aut simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitae.
 Quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, ut cito dicta 335
 Percipiant animi dociles teneantque fideles;
 Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.
 Ficta, voluptatis causā, sint proxima veris;
 Ne, quodcumque volet, poscat sibi fabula credi,
 Neu pransae Lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo. 340
 Centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis,
 Celsi praetereunt austera poëmata Ramnes:
 Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci,
 Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.
 Hic meret aera liber Sōsiis, hic et mare transit, 345
 Et longum noto scriptori prorogat aevum.

Sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus;
 Nam neque chorda sonum reddit quem volt manus et
 mens,

Poscentique gravem persaepe remittit acutum,
 Nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur, arcus. 350

Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
 Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit

Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo est?

Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque,

* Quamvis est monitus, venia caret; ut citharoedus 355

Ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem:

Sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Choerilus ille,

Quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror; et idem

Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum. 360

Ut pictura, poësis: erit quae, si propius stes,
 Te capiat magis, et quaedam si longius abstes;

Haec amat obscurum; volet haec sub luce videri,
 Iudicis argutum quae non formidat acumen;
 Haec placuit semel, haec deciens repetita placebit. 365

O major juvenum, quamvis et voce paterna
 Fingeris ad rectum et per te sapis, hoc tibi dictum
 Tolle memor, certis medium et tolerabile rebus
 Recte concedi: consultus juris et actor
 Causarum mediocris abest virtute disertus 370

Messallae, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus,
 Sed tamen in pretio est: mediocribus esse poetis,
 Non homines, non di, non concessere columnae.

Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors
 Et crassum unguentum et Sardo cum melle papaver 375
 Offendunt, poterat duci quia cena sine istis,
 Sic animis natum inventumque poema juvandis,
 Si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.

Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis,
 Indoctusque pilae discipule trochive quiescit, 380
 Ne spissae risum tollant impune coronae:

Qui nescit versus, tamen audet fingere. Quidni?
 Liber, et ingenuus, praesertim census equestrem
 Summam nummorum, vitioque remotus ab omni.

Tu nihil invitae dices faciesve Minerva; 385
 Id tibi iudicium est, ea mens. Si quid tamen olim
 Scripseris, in Maeci descendat iudicis aures

Et patris et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,
 Membranis intus positis: delere licebit
 Quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti. 390

Silvestres homines sacer interpretisque deorum
 Caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus,
 Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres rabidosque iebes;

Dictus et Amphion, Thebanae conditor urbis,
 Saxa movere sono testudinis et prece blanda 395
 Ducere quo vellet. Fuit haec sapientia quondam,
 Publica privatis secernere, sacra profanis,

Concubitu prohibere vago, dare jura maritis,
 Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno: *parts* 400
 Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque
 Carminibus venit. / Post hos insignis Homerus
 Tyrtæusque mares animos in Martia bella
 Versibus exacuit; dictæ per carmina sortes,
 Et vitæ monstrata via est; et gratia regum
 Pieriis temptata modis; ludusque reperitus, *franco* 405
 Et longorum operum finis: ne forte pudori
 Sit tibi Musa lyrae sollers et cantor Apollo!

Natura fieret laudabile carmen an arte,
 Quaesitum est: ego nec studium sine divite vena,
 Nec rude quid possit video ingenium; alterius sic 410
 Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice.
 Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
 Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit,
 Abstinit venere et vino; qui Pythia cantat
 Tibicen, didicit prius extimuitque magistrum. 415
 Nunc satis est dixisse "Ego mira poemata pango;
 Occupet extremum scabies! mihi turpe relinqui est,
 Et, quod non didici, sane nescire fateri."

Ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas,
 Assentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poeta 420
 Dives agris, dives positus in fenore nummis.
 Si vero est unctum qui recte ponere possit,
 Et spondere levi pro paupere, et cripere atris
 Litibus implicitum, mirabor si sciet inter-
 Noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum. 425
 Tu, seu donâris seu quid donare voles cui,
 Nolito ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum
 Laetitiae; clamabit enim "Pulchre! Bene! Recte!"
 Pallescet super his, etiam stillabit amicis
 Ex oculis rorem, saliat, tundet pede terram. 430
 Ut, qui conducti plorant in funere, dicunt
 Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo, sic

Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur.
 Reges dicuntur multis urgere culullis
 Et torquere mero quem perspexisse laborant, 435
 An sit amicitia dignus: si carmina condas,
 Numquam te fallant animi sub volpe latentes.
 Quintilio si quid recitares, "Corrige, sodes,
 Hoc," aiebat, "et hoc." Melius te posse negares,
 Bis terque expertum frustra, delere jubebat, 440
 Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.
 Si defendere delictum quam vertere mallet,
 Nullum ultra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem,
 Quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares.
 Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertes, 445
 Culpabit duros, incomptis allinet atrum
 Traverso calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet
 Ornamenta, parum claris, lucem dare coget,
 Arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit,
 Fiet Aristarchus; non dicet "Cur ego amicum 450
 Offendam in nugis?" Hae nugae seria ducent
 In mala derisum semel exceptumque sinistre.

Ut mala quem scabies aut morbus regius urget
 Aut fanaticus error et iracunda Diana,
 Vesanus tetigisse timent fugiuntque poetam 455
 Qui sapiunt; agitant pueri incautique sequuntur.
 Hic, dum sublimis versus ructatur et errat,
 Si veluti merulis intentus, decidit auceps
 In puteum foveamve, licet "Succurrite" longum
 Clamet, "Io cives!", non sit qui tollere curet. 460
 Si curet quis opem ferre et demittere funem,
 "Qui scis an prudens huc se projecit, atque
 Servari nolit?" dicam, Siculique poetae
 Narrabo interitum. Deus immortalis haberi
 Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Aetnam 465
 Insiluit. Sit jus liceatque perire poetis:
 Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.

435 laborent 437 fallent 440 expertum? frustra: Wakefield
 441 formatos e coni., ter natos coni. Bent. 443 sumebat 446 adlinet
 447 transverso 450 nec 456 secuntur 457 sublimes 462 deiecerit

Nec semel hoc fecit, nec, si retractus erit jam,
 Fiet homo, et ponet famosae mortis amorem.
 Nec satis apparet cur versus factitet, — utrum
Minxerit in patrios cineres, an triste bidental
 Moverit incestus: certe furit, ac velut ursus,
 Objectos caveae valuit si frangere clathros,
 Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus;
 Quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendō,
 Non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo.

470

475

470 dictitet

102 die



ABBREVIATIONS.

ad loc., *on this passage.*
 Am. ed., *American edition.*
 A. U. C., *in the year of the city.*
 B. C., *before Christ.*
 cf., *compare.*
 cod., *codex.*
 comm., *commonly.*
 conj., *conjecture.*
 e. g., *for example.*
 Gr., *Grammar or Grammars.*
 H. or Hor., *Horace.*
 i. e., *that is.*
 Ind., *Index.*
 in fine, *at the end.*
 lit., *literally.*
 MS., MSS., *manuscript, manuscripts.*
 n., *note.*
 p., pp., *page, pages.*
 P. N., *Proper Names.*
 pr., *pronounce or pronounced.*
 q. v., *which see.*
 sc., *understand, supply.*
 sq. (*sing.*), sqq. (*pl.*), *and the following.*
 tr., *translate, translates, or translation.*
 v., *verse.*
 V. R., *various reading or readings.*
 A. P., *Ars Poetica.*
 Carm., *Odes.*
 Epp. or Epist., *Epistles.*
 Epod., *Epodes.*
 Od., *Odes.*
 Sat., *Satires.*

Grammars.

A., *Allen & Greenough's.*
 B., *Bullions and Morris's.*
 C., *Chase & Stuart's.*
 G., *Gildersteece's.*
 H., *Harkness's.* Revised Ed.
 Kr., *Krüger's.*
 M., *Madvig's.*
 Z., *Zumpt's.*

Editors and Commentators.

Acr., *Acron.*
 A., *Anthon.*
 B. or Bent., *Bentley.*
 Br., *Braunhard.*
 C., *Currie.*
 D. or Dil., *Dillenburger.*
 F., *Fea.*
 G., *Gesner.*
 H., *Heindorf.*
 G. H., *G. Hermann.*
 K. F. H., *K. F. Hermann.*
 J., *Jahn.*
 K., *Keller.*
 Kr., *Krüger.*
 Lach., *Lachmann.*
 Lamb., *Lambin.*
 L., *Lincoln.*
 Mc., *Macleane.*
 M., *Meineke.*
 Mt., *Mitscherlich.*
 N., *Nauck.*
 Ob., *Obbarius.*
 O., *Orelli.*
 P., *Peerlkamp.*
 Porph., *Porphyrion.*
 R., *Ritter.*
 S-J., *Schmid's Jahn.*
 St., *Stallbaum.*
 Y., *Yonge.*
 Z., *Zumpt.*

Bl., *Metrical translation by Bulwer (Lord Lytton), in Blackwood's Magazine, 1868.*
 Con., *Metrical translation by Co-nington.*
 Lex., *Harpers' Lexicon.*
 M. M., *Max Müller.*

NOTES.



HORATI CARMINVM

LIBER PRIMVS.

Carm. I.—Ad Mæcenatem. (725-736.)

This introductory ode serves both as a preface to the first three books, which were published together, and as a dedication to Horace's friend and patron Mæcenas.

ARGUMENT.—Mæcenas, my protector, my pride, various are the aims of men. One man delights in Olympic contests, another in the honors of the state, another in his well-filled barns. The farmer will not plough the seas, the merchant is restless on land. One loves his ease and his wine, another the camp and the din of war, while the huntsman braves all weathers for his sport. My glory is in the poet's ivy crown, my delight to retire to the groves with the nymphs and the satyrs, where my muse breathes the flute or strikes the lyre. If thou shalt rank me among the lyric choir, I shall lift my head to the skies.

1. **Mæcenas.** See the Index of Proper Names.—**Atavis.** Abl. of *source*, after **edite** (from **edo**), a participle denoting birth. C. 178; H. 415, II.; A. 244, a; G. 395. **Atavis** here is a general term for *ancestors*. What is its proper or original meaning? (See Lex.)—**Regibus**, in apposition with **atavis**, and kindred in force to a relative clause: ancestors, (*who were*) kings. Mæcenas belonged to the family of the Cilnii (an ancient and leading house at Arretium), which was descended from *Lucumones*, or princes of Etruria: (Carm. III. 29, 1, Sat. I. 6, 1, 2).

2. **Ō ēt.** A spondee. Interjections consisting only of a vowel (or of a vowel followed by **h**), cannot be elided; by elision the whole word would disappear in recitation.—The friendship of Mæcenas was a *protection* to Horace against the assaults of the envious and censorious, conferred upon him many solid advantages (as the gift of the Sabine farm), and was an *ornament* and an honor to him, from the social prestige attending an intimacy with the first gentleman of Rome.—Notice the alliteration in *dulce decus*, as in *dulce et decorum, dulces docta, dulci*

digne, desine dulcium, dulci distinet a domo, Daunia defende decus, etc. in subsequent odes. — Con. “The shield at once and glory of my life.”

3. **Curriculo** (from *curro* as *vehiculum* from *veho*) = **curru**, “with the car.” A few commentators give the other possible translation, *in the race-course*. — **Olympicum**. N. suggests that the allusion here is not to the *Grecian* games, but to the imitations of them at Rome, instituted by Augustus. (See Suet. *Oct.* 45.)

4, 5. **Collegisse**. The tense need give us no trouble, for a literal translation of it is perfectly intelligible in English. The remembrance of the race is pleasant, as well as the race itself; and even during the race, the dust *has been raised*, before it is thought of. Or Horace chose this form without any very subtle consideration of the time, from the exigencies of his *metre*, and the infinitive is aoristic. C. 246, 1, a, b, and 2; A. 288, e. **Collegisse** denotes the *gathering together* or *collecting* the scattered atoms of dust into a cloud, as by a whirlwind. Cf. Sat. I. 4, 31. — **Juvat**. After **sunt qui** the subj. is ordinarily found. By the use of the indicative here, the poet represents the action as *particular* rather than *general*, and hence with *more liveliness and definiteness*, as if he had the very persons in his mind who are pleased by such contests. *Sunt quos* is here equivalent to *nonnullos*, (as *est qui* (v. 19) = *nonnemo*, *sunt quibus* (I. 7, 5) = *nonnullis*). Hence the construction is continued by *hunc* (7) and *illum* (9): sc. *juvat*. The indic. cannot be used after *negative* expressions, such as *nemo est qui*. — **Meta**. At each extremity of the *spina* (a low wall running lengthways down the centre of the race-course), were three conical pillars of wood, called **metae**, — *the goal*. “It was the mark of a skilful driver to turn the goal as closely as possible, which is implied in *fervidis evitata rotis*.” — **Fervidis**, *glowing*. — **Palma**. A palm-branch was given to the victors in the Grecian games, to be borne in the hand, in addition to the garland of olive, laurel, pine, or parsley (and sometimes of palm), for the head.

6. **Terrarum dominos**, in apposition with **deos**. Cf. Ovid. *Pont.* I. 9, 36: *Terrarum dominos quam colis ipse deos*. *T. dom.* is wrongly taken by D. and R. as the object of *evexit*. — **Evehit ad deos**, *transports to the gods*; i. e., makes them, applauded and proud, feel themselves great as the gods. — Notice how lively a picture Horace has given us by a few simple touches, — the chariot, the cloud of dust, the skilful turning of the goal, and the palm-branch given to the proud victor.

7. **Hunc**. sc. *juvat*. G. H., J., and Ob. supply here *evexit ad deos* as well as *juvat*. — **Mobilium, fickle**. Cf. *ventosae plebis*, Epp. I. 19, 37.

8. **Honoribus**, abl. of means (the Latin idiom being “raise with honors” where we should say *to honors*). The threefold honors are the

curule aedileship, the praetorship, and the consulship.—**Certat tollere.** This use of **certo** with the infin. is almost exclusively confined to the poets. C. 241, 1; H. 533, II.; A. 273, c; G. 424, 4; M. 389, obs. 2; Z. 616; B. 1160.

9. **Illum, sc. juvat.**—**Proprio horreo,** abl. of mode or means; it is usually explained, as it is most conveniently translated, as abl. of place with the prep. *in* omitted by poetical usage.

10, 11. Libya, Sicily, and Egypt were the most fertile provinces of Rome.—The **area** was a raised floor on which the grain was threshed, under the open sky. After the wind had winnowed it, the floor was swept, and the grain was thus collected.—There seems to be a certain contempt for wealth and honors in the use of the words *pulverem, mobili-um,* and *verritur.*—**Gaudentem, sc. aliquem** (one).—**Patrius** means *belonging to one's fathers, ancestral*; **paternus,** *belonging to one's father.*

12. **Attalicis condicionibus** (conditionibus), lit., *by Attalic offers,* i. e., by the most splendid offers,—the Attāli (kings of Pergamus), and especially Attālus II., Philadelphus, being famous for the munificence with which they rewarded artists who adorned their palace with pictures and statues, and for the liberal prices they paid for books.

13–15. The four proper names in these lines are introduced for the sake of *particularity* and consequent vivacity and picturesqueness. The specification of a particular kind of vessel, and of particular seas and winds, brings more definite images before the mind than would be presented had the poet confined himself to general terms. It suggests, moreover, whatever poetic associations belong to the names; “Cypria,” for example, calls up “dreamy recollections of all the lovely myths about Cyprus.” Apart from such local coloring, the most obvious interpretation is that given by Bl.: “You could not tempt him even to a short passage on board the best-built ship:” Cyprus being celebrated for ship-building, and the Myrtdan sea a short though rough passage.—**Fluctibus, dative.** C. 153, 7; H. 385, 4, 3); G. 345; B. 833, 3. “**Luctari, certare, decertare, contendere,** are used by the poets with the dat., after the manner of the Greek *μάχεσθαι τινι.*”

16. **Otium et oppidi rura sui,** generally tr. (as hendiadys) *the peaceful fields around his town.* In such cases, however, we must not lose sight of the twofold object. The merchant praises both the tranquillity (calm, freedom from care) of his native town, and the beautiful fields around it.

18, 19. **Pati.** Find in your grammar (by the index) the rule for the infinitive after adjectives.—**Massici, sc. vini.**

20. **Nec spernit, litōtēs.**—**Solido.** The business-hours constituted

what was called the solid day. "Solidus signifies that which has no vacant part or space."

21, 22. Horace delights in pictures like this (especially attractive in a warm country like Italy), of taking rest under grateful shade and by the side of murmuring streams. — **Membra**, acc. of specification, with *stratus* (from *sterno*). — The **arbutus** (*arbutus unedo*, or strawberry-tree) is a beautiful shrub, and remarkable for the bright color of its evergreen leaves. — **Lene**, softly whispering, gently murmuring. — **Caput**, spring, "well-head." — **Sacræ**, *i. e.*, to the nymphs. "Shrines were usually built at the fountain-head of streams, dedicated to the nymphs that protected them."

23. The **lituus** or *clarion* was a bronze trumpet, curved at one extremity like an augur's staff. It was sharp or shrill in tone, and was used by the cavalry. The **tuba**, *trumpet*, was straight (as its name denotes) and of a deep tone, and used by the infantry. — **Lituo** (abl. governed by *permixtus*) = *litui sonitu*, a brief mode of expression common in all languages.

24. Matribus. "Dat. of the agent with the passive part. *detestata*." But notice that, while the abl. with *a* or *ab* denotes the agent directly and *simply*, the more subtle construction with the dat. marks the action rather as *affecting the interests* of the agent, or as *standing to him in a certain relation*: as here, *wars, to mothers a thing abhorred*, ("war, the detested of mothers," Bl.) There are a few cases, however, in the poets, where this original distinction between the dat. and the abl. with *ab* seems to have been lost sight of, as there is a natural tendency, in all languages, to the occasional disregard of distinctions so delicate.

25. Detestata, a deponent part. used passively, as *modulatus* (I. 32, 5), *metatus* (II. 15, 15), *abominatus* (Epod. 16, 8). "*Detestatus* is nowhere else used passively, except by the law-writers, who use it of one convicted by evidence." — **Sub Jove**, *under the open sky*, as *sub divo* (the latter word being derived from the same root as the *Iov* or *Iû* which in composition with *pater* makes Jupiter or Juppiter; compare *interdiu*). Ennius: *Aspice hoc sublime candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem*. The Romans often use Jupiter for the heavens or their phenomena. — **Manet**, *i. e. pernoctat*.

27. Catulis, *strictly*, dat. of advantage; but see note on **matribus** (24); C. 157, 1; H. 388; A. 232, b, c; G. 352. How do we know that **catulis** is not abl.? (C. 173, 1; H. 415, I.; A. 246; G. 403.)

28. Teretes (smooth, rounded), firmly twisted, *well wrought*; some translate *tapering*, in allusion to the conical shape of the nets; **plagas**, *nets, toils*.

29. **Doctus** (like the Greek *σοφός*) is an epithet of poets, musicians, and men skilled in any art. — **Hederæ**. The ivy was sacred to Bacchus, by whose inspiration poets were often fired. Pl., *wreaths* of ivy.

30. **Dis**, dative: join me *to*, place me *among* the gods.

31. The nymphs represent the sweet and graceful aspects of nature, the satyrs the wild and grotesque. — **Leves**, nimble-footed, lively.

32. **Populo**, abl. after a verb of separation. In the best prose, **secerno** is generally followed by the prep. **ab**. C. 177, 1; II. 413; A. 243; G. 388; B. 916, 917; M. 261, obs. 3; Z. 468.—“The **tibia**” (most conveniently tr. *flute*) “was a sort of flageolet. Used in the plural, as here, it has reference to two of these instruments played by one person. Their pitch was different, the low-pitched tibia being called ‘*dextra*,’ because it was held in the right hand, and the high-pitched ‘*sinistra*,’ because held in the left.” Mc.

33. **Euterpe** (εὐ and τέρω, “the well-pleasing”) was said to have invented the *tibia*, and she especially presided over music; **Polyhymnia** (πολύς and ὕμνος, “rich in song,” or the muse “of the sublime hymn”) invented the lyre. In *tibias Euterpe*, Horace alludes to his lighter verses (as he does in *me gelidum* — *populo*, 30–32): in *me doctarum* — *superis* (29–30) and *Polyhymnia* — *barbiton* to his loftier strains.

34. **Lesbōum**, *Lesbian*; an allusion to Horace’s great lyric models, the poets ^{Alcæus} Alcæus and Sappho, natives of the island of Lesbos. — **Tendere**, *to strike* (lit., stretch [the strings]). The *barbitos* (-on) was larger than the ordinary lyre.

35. **Quod si**, *and if*. Used sixteen times in Horace; e. g. III. 1, 41; Epod. 2, 39. **Quod** is strictly acc. of specification, *in regard to which*, i. e., in regard to the matter in hand, or the general subject of our discourse, etc. The *conjunctive* quality of the relative appears in our translation *and*.—Nine of the lyric poets of Greece were recognized as pre-eminent in merit: they were Pindar, Alcæus, Sappho, Stesichōrus, Ibycus, Bacchylides, Simonides, Aleman (or Alemacon), and Anaercon. **Inseres**. This use of the fut. is modest. The poet awaits the judgment of his friend.

36. A literal translation gives best the force of this hyperbole. The poet means, I shall feel myself exalted to the skies, I shall be at the summit of my hopes.

* * * Horace’s odes can generally be divided into strophes of four lines each. This first ode, however, begins and ends with a distich, the first (1–2) containing the address to Mæcenas, the second (35–36) intimating the complete satisfaction which Horace will feel if his patron gives him a favorable judgment. This graceful dedication may possibly have been an afterthought; its omission would leave a complete ode of eight strophes (3–34), an appropriate introduction to the book.

Carm. II. — Ad Caesarem. (723–732.)

Written probably A. U. C. 725, on the return of Augustus to Rome after the taking of Alexandria.

ARGUMENT.—Portents enough hath Jove sent upon the earth, making it fear that a new deluge was coming, as the Tiber, the unauthorized avenger of Iliad, rolled back from its mouth, threatening destruction to the city.

Our sons shall hear that citizens have whetted for each other the steel that should have smitten the enemy. What god shall we invoke to help us? What prayers shall move Vesta to pity? To whom shall Jove assign the task of wiping out our guilt? Come thou, Apollo; or thou, smiling Venus, with Mirth and Love thy companions; or thou, Mars, our founder, who hast too long sported with war; or do thou, son of Maia, put on the form of a man, and let us call thee the avenger of Julius Caesar; nor let our sins drive thee too soon away; here take thy triumphs; be thou our father and prince, and suffer not the Mede to go unpunished, whilst thou art our chief, O CAESAR.

1–20. The prodigies here described are such as were said to have followed the death of Julius Caesar. Cf. Verg. *Georg.* i. 466–488, *Ov. Met.* xv. 782 sqq.

1. *Terris misit*, has sent the earth. *Terris* is dat. of disadvantage (C. 149; G. 344, 3), and not (as usually explained) = *in ierras*. It is always well to consider a dative as a dative.—*Nivis*, gen. of the whole, after an adv. of quantity. C. 133, 4, n. 1, b; H. 397, 4; A. 216, 4; G. 371; B. 762.—The *sigmatism* in the repetition of *is* in the first two verses, has been censured by some critics, but is defended by N. as representing by its harsh sound “the unintermitted and inconceivable wrath of heaven: Cf. ἐν δίνῃσι βαδείησιν μεγάλῃσιν. *Il.* 21, 239.” Some ears are too captious on such points. Lowell rightly commends Jeremy Taylor (in the well-known passage in his sermon on prayer, containing the image of the lark) for the “slidingly musical use he makes of the sibilants with which our language is unjustly taxed by those who can only make them hiss, not sing.”

2–4. *Pater*, i. e., Jupiter, πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.—*Rubente*, red (from the reflection of the thunderbolt). The abl. in *-i*, the adjective form, would represent a permanent quality; the participial form, in *-e*, (used here) denotes a transient appearance.—*Arces*, i. e., the seven hills of Rome with their temples and the Capitol. Cf. Verg. *Georg.* 2, 535 (and the similar verse, *Aen.* 6, 783): *Septemque una sibi nuro circumdedit arces*.—*Urbem*, i. e., Rome.

5–8. *Terruit*, containing the idea of inspiring fear, is followed by *ne*, lest.—*Saeculum Pyrrhæ*, the deluge of Deucalion.—*Omne pecus*, his whole flock (especially his seals).—*Visere*, inf. (by a Greek con-

struction) instead of the supine, or **ut** with the subj., to denote purpose. C. 244, 1; H. 533, II. 2; A. 331, g; G. 424, 4, 4); M. 389, obs. 2.

- **9-12. Summa**, in the top of: (by what familiar rule?)—**Ulmo**, poetical abl. of place. Rule for its gender?—The proper name for wood-pigeons is *palumbes*, but *columba* is the generic word.—**Superjecto**, sc. *terris*.—**Dammae** (*damae*), *gazelles*. Some tr. *chamois*.

13-16. Inundations of the Tiber, though not uncommon, were the objects of superstitious regard at Rome.—**Flavum**. The Tiber is of a muddy, yellow, or tawny color, from the sand washed down in its stream. In the sunshine, when seen at some distance, it gleams like gold.—**Litore Etrusco** (abl. after *retortis*, a verb of separation), *from the Etruscan shore*, i. e., from the right bank of the Tiber, where the high grounds descend directly into the stream.—**Dejectum**, former supine after a verb of motion, expressing the purpose of the motion. **Monumenta regis**, i. e., the palace of Numa, adjoining the temple of Vesta at the foot of the Palatine hill.

17-20. Iliæ. See Index P. N.—**Nimium querenti** (on account of the assassination of Julius Caesar).—**Vagus**, i. e., straying from his proper channel, and spreading his waters over the city.—**Sinistra ripa**, poetical abl. of place. Rome was built chiefly on the left bank of the Tiber; that is, on the bank at your left hand as you sail down the stream.—**Jove**. The Capitoline Jupiter, the tutelary deity of Rome.—In **u-xorius amnis** the word flows over into the next verse, as the river over its banks: perhaps not without design; at any rate, it is picturesque. N.

21-24. Juventus, rara vitio parentum, audiet cives acuisse ferum (sc. in *cives* or *adversus cives*): an allusion to the civil wars. **Cives** is strongly emphatic.—**Audiet acuisse**, etc., shall hear that fellow citizens whetted the sword. C. 146; H. 537.—**Persæ**, i. e., the Parthians. In Horace, the names *Medi*, *Persæ*, and *Parthi* were equivalent. The *Persæ* and *Medi* were included in the great Parthian empire. "The empire of the East had passed from the Medes to the Persians under Cyrus, and from them to the Parthians under Arsaces." **Melius perirent**, lit., *would better die*; an English writer would say, (as Mc. translates,) *by which it were better that the hostile Persians should die*. In **perirent** we have the *imperf.* instead of the *pluperf.* subjunctive for liveliness' sake. C. 215, 4, 1; 219; H. 510, n. 2; A. 308, a.—**Pugnās**, (*our*) *bat'tles*, the allusion being definite.—**Vitio**, ablative of cause. The havoc of the civil wars lessened the number of the youth.

25-28. Vocent and fatigent, each subj. in a question of hesitation and doubt, the doubt being in regard to what may most properly or

fitly be done: "Whom shall the people invoke, for the safety of the sinking state?"—**Divôm** (a contraction of *divorum*), gen. after *quem*, a partitive word.—**Imperi** = *imperii*. See Grammar, on second declension of nouns.—**Rebus**, dat. of advantage (*rebus sustentandis*).—**Virgines sanctae**, the Vestal virgins.—**Minus audientem**, either *less attentive* to their prayers than before the murder of Caesar (who was Pontifex Maximus), or *too little attentive to*. The abl. governed by the comparative degree is here omitted. C. 53, 1; 174, 5; H. 444, 1; A. 93, a; G. 312, 2.—**Carmina**, more special than **prece**, refers to hymns or liturgical chants.

29-32. **Partes**, the office, the duty.—**Humeros**, acc. of specification. Apollo was to be clothed with a cloud, in order not to be seen by mortals. Apollo is first invoked, either as the guardian of the Caesars (especially of Augustus), or as the god of divination (*augur*), who could teach the Romans how to appease the anger of the gods. Virgil (Aen. 4, 376) follows Horace in giving Apollo the title *augur*.

33-36. Venus is called "goddess of Eryx," from Mount Eryx in Sicily, where she had a temple. As the mother of Aeneas, she is interested in the welfare of Rome and of the Julian gens.—**Ridens**, φιλομειδής Ἀφροδίτη, *Iliad* 3, 424.—**Circum quam**.—**Jocus**, *Jest* or *Sport*, (Κῶμος). Genii of this kind are often represented as flitting around Venus, in works of art.—**Auctor** (sc. *generis*), *our founder*, i. e., Mars, father of Romulus and Remus.

37-40. **Ludo**, the sport of battle.—**Lēves**, polished. What would *lēves* mean?—**Mauri peditis**, i. e., *of the unhorsed Moor*. The Roman soldier has slain the horse, and is now, stained with blood (*cruentum*), attacking the dismounted rider, who glares upon him with a fierce and undaunted look. The two verses (39, 40) give us a fine picture of desperate valor.—**Voltus** = *vultus*, which latter orthography had come into use as early as Quintilian's time. "The Romans had a difficulty in pronouncing *uu*, whether as a diphthong (e. g., as in *quum, equus*,"—hence often written *cum, ecus*), "or as used with a consonantal power given to the first letter. The same peculiarity held in the letter *i*; thus *abicere*, or else *abjecere*, is an older form than *abjicere*. On the other hand, where *i* came between two vowels, there was a doubling of the *i* in pronunciation." Y.

41-44. Sive (tu), ales filius almae Maiæ, mutatâ figurâ, imitaris juvenem in terris.—**Filius**, nom. for voc.—Mercury, as *pacifer* and as the *interpres hominumque divomque*, is a god of reconciliation; he is also an expiator of crimes and an author of civilization: hence his identification with Augustus in this strain of refined flattery.—**Juvenem**. Augustus

was forty years old; but a man was called *juvenis* and *adolescens* until old enough to be called *senex*. — **Ales**, in allusion to Mercury's winged cap and winged sandals.

45-52. **Redeas** (and the four following verbs), subj. in a wish or prayer. The phrase *serus in caelum redeas* was happily quoted by Webster when he welcomed Lafayette at Bunker Hill in 1825. — **Vitiis**, abl. of cause. — **Iniquum**, "iratum." — **Ocior**, *too early*. — **Tollat**, i. e., *evehat* in caelum. — **Triumphos**, governed by *ames*, which also governs *dici*. Others supply *agas*. The title of *Pater patriae* was given to Augustus A. U. C. 752, long after this ode was written; that of *Princeps* was given him in 726. *Pater* is to be taken here in a general sense, as *pater civium*, (cf. *pater urbium*, III. 24, 27); *princeps* as *princeps senatus*. — **Equitare**. The Parthian cavalry often made hostile incursions into the Roman province of Syria. — The name of **Caesar** is introduced abruptly, with great art, at the end, where that of Mercury might be expected.

. The first six strophes of this ode (1-24) treat of the calamity, the last six (29-52) of the expiation; the middle strophe (25-28) contains the turning-point; the line *Hic ames dici pater atque princeps*, in the last strophe, the aim or final point of the whole.

Carm. III. — Ad navem Vergili Athenas profecturi.

Addressed to the poet Virgil, on his departure for Greece, A. U. C. 735.

ARGUMENT. — We commit to thee Virgil, O thou ship! deliver him safe on the shores of Attica, and preserve him whom I love as my life; and may the skies and winds prosper thee. Hard and rash was the man who first tempted the sea and defied the winds. In what shape should he fear the approach of death, who unmoved could look on the monsters of the deep, and the swelling waves, and dangerous rocks? In vain did God separate lands, if man is to leap over the forbidden waters. So doth he ever rush into sin. Prometheus brought fire into the world, and with that theft came all manner of diseases; Daedalus soared on wings, and Hercules burst into hell. Deterred by naught, we would climb heaven itself; and our guilt suffers not Jove to lay aside his bolts.

1-8. **Sic**, etc. *Thus may the goddess, etc., guide thee*. — **Reddas** and **serves** follow as defining **sic**, and are to be translated absolutely, without supplying *ut*. The abruptness of the anacoluthon increases the effect. — **Diva**, i. e., Venus, who as *Venus Marina* or *Εὐρυλοία* was invoked by navigators. — **Potens Cypri**, *who rules over Cyprus*. Cypri gov. by **potens**. C. 136, 2; H. 399, I. 3; A. 218, a; G. 373. **Fratres Helenae**, Castor and Pollux, who "had among other appellations that of 'sailor-helpers.'" The actual stars are referred to (as

appears from *lucida sidera*), and not "the fire of St. Elmo."—**Ventorum pater**, *Æolus*.—**Aliis**, sc. *ventis*.—The **Iapyx** was a favorable wind for voyagers to Greece, as blowing from the N. W.—**Debes**. The ship owes Virgil to Horace and his friends; Virgil has been *intrusted* (**creditum**) to it as a loan or pledge.—**Reddas**, etc., *mayst thou deliver* (him) *safe to the Attic shores*.—**Animæ dimidium meæ**. Pythagoras defines a friend as *the half of one's soul*.

"Part of my soul, I seek thee, and thee claim,
My other half." MILTON.

9-16. **Illi erat**, *he had*. *Oak and triple bronze* are symbols of hardness, resolution, and indifference to danger; **robur** suggests a shield of oak-wood, as **æs triplex** a coat of mail.—Notice the expressive arrangement by which contrasted words are brought together, (*fragilem truci, pelago ratem*), and **primus** is made emphatic by being placed at the end.—**Decertantem**. *De* in composition is intensive. R. says that it denotes here the eagerness for struggle and victory.—**Aquilonibus**, dative; which case is often used in the poets after verbs of fighting, contending.—The **Hyades** are called *tristes*, because they betoken rain.—**Hadriæ**. C. 19, 8; H. 48, 5, 2; A. 35; G. 28.—(Sive) **volt ponere seu tollere**. **Volt**=**vult**.—**Ponere**. As the wind could raise the waves by blowing, so it could *lay* them by ceasing to blow.

17-20. **Gradum**, *approach*, onward step; Death is personified.—**Siccis oculis**, *with dry eyes*, i. e., unmoved. The ancient poets use tears for symbols of sensibility and strong emotion; nor was it considered by them as unmanly to weep in times of danger—**Infames**, *ill-famed*, on account of the many shipwrecks at that point.

22-28. **Prudens** (pr(o)v(i)dens), *in his providence* (or foresight).—**Oceano dissociabili**, "by the estranging main." Matthew Arnold. *Dissociabilis* is used in an active signification.—**Audax omnia perpeti** = *audax ad omnia perpetienda*. To make the inf. depend upon the adj. is a poetical construction, borrowed from the Greeks.—**Vetutum nefas**. The addition of the adjective indicates that men do not sin from ignorance, but rush consciously into crime. D.—**Japeti genus**, i. e., Prometheus; (*genus* = *filius*).—**Mala**, *mischievous*.

32-40. Order: **Tardaue necessitas leti, semoti prius, corripuit gradum**.—**Expertus** (est).—**Perrupit**, *broke violently through*, broke into. The "strepitus verborum" in this verse corresponds with the violence and might exhibited in the action. The *i* in *perrupit*, originally long, regains its right by the aid of the *arsis*.—**Acheronta** (a part for the whole)=Hades.—**Herculeus**, adj. where we should say "of Hercules."—**Ardui**. C. 133, 4, a; 113, 7; H. 397, 1; 441; A. 216, I.; 189, a; G. 371; 195, 2; B. 762.—**Stultitiã**, *in our folly*.—**Ponere**, *to lay aside*.

Carm. IV.—Ad L. Sestium.

Various dates are assigned to this ode, from A. U. C. 715 to 732; the latter supposition being generally adopted.

ARGUMENT.—The winter is thawing; the spring is returning; the sailors are launching their ships; the herds quit their stalls and the ploughman his fireside; and the meadows are no longer white with frost. Venus and the Graces are leading the dance, and the Cyclopes' forge is burning. Let us bind the head with myrtle or the earth's first flowers, and sacrifice a lamb or kid to Pan. Death calls on rich and poor alike. Life is short, O Sestius! and our hopes we must contract. The grave awaits thee; and when there, no more shalt thou preside at feasts.

2-8. Machinae (= *phalangae*, Caes. B. G.), rollers on which the ships were drawn down to the water, which had been hauled up on shore at the approach of winter. The launching of the ships at the opening of navigation on the first day of spring (VI. Id. Mart.) was an occasion of great rejoicing. — **Igni**, the fire built for warmth in winter. — **Choros ducit**, leads the dances. — **Imminente Luna**, while the moon hangs overhead. — **Nymphis**, dat. C. 153. 6; H. p. 201, foot-note 1; A. 248, a, R.; G. 346, 2; M. 243, obs. 4. — **Alterno—pede**. They dance, keeping time, and striking the earth first with one foot and then with the other. The dance of Love with the Nymphs and the Graces, at the opening of the vernal season, expresses, in the language of ancient poetry, similar ideas to those in these verses from Tennyson's Locksley Hall:—

“In the Spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast;
In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest;
In the Spring a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove;
In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.”

Decentes, comely, lovely. — **Graves**, laborious. — **Ardens**, glowing with the reflection of the flames — **Urit**, lights up, fires. Vulcan superintends the Cyclopes, in his workshop (*officinas*) under Aetna, while they forge thunderbolts for Jove to hurl in the coming summer.

9-12. Nitidum (with oil). It was the custom to anoint the hair and wear garlands upon the head at feasts. — **Agna**, sc. *sibi immolari*, (cf. III. 24, 57.) Abl. of means, or of “that with which the action of the verb is performed.” Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 3, 77.

13-16. Pulsat, knocks at. The Greeks and Romans often knocked at doors with their feet instead of their hands. “Plaut. *Most.* 2, 2, 23: *pulsando pedibus paene confregi hasce ambas* (fores).” — **Regum**, i. e., of the rich and great. — **Turres**, i. e., lofty houses. — **Beate**, perf. pass. part. of *beo*, lit., blessed; here, (as often,) blessed with wealth, opulent. **Summa** is the noun-substantive, not the adj. — **Inchoare** “always means

to begin something in such a way as not to finish it." Mc. tr. to enter upon; N., to give room to.—Longam, i. e., "which looks far forward," "requires a long time to mature it." L. tr. distant.—Jam with the future = soon. It implies certainty.—Premet is taken with nox, while corresponding verbs are supplied with manes and domus, e. g., circumvolitabant and teget.—Fabulae, appositive to manes, and the shades, the fables; a strong expression for the fabled shades.

17. Exilis, bare, poorly furnished with comforts, hence cheerless. R. tr. narrow, as affording little room for the multitudes of shades that throng in it; others tr. tenanted by ghosts (or by unsubstantial shades). Y., too freely, joyless.—Plutonia, of Pluto. Adjectives formed from proper names are often used in Latin where it would be more in accordance with English usage to employ the gen.—Simul = simul ac, as soon as, when once.—Mearis = meaveris, fut. perf.

18. Thou wilt not obtain by lot the sovereignty of the wine, i. e., thou wilt not be chosen by the dice as the (rex bibendi) president of the feast. "Non accipies per sortem regna vini." Acr. Cf. II. 7, 25.—Talis, by the dice, (with the jactus Veneris, the most lucky throw, in which each talus presented a different number.)

Carm. V.—Ad Pyrrham. (720–725.)

ARGUMENT.—What slender youth art thou toying with now, Pyrrha? He thinks, poor boy, it will always be thus with thee, and will timidly wonder when the tempest arises. I pity those who have not found thee out; for my part, I have escaped out of the storm, as the walls of the Sea-god show, whereon my dripping garments and the picture of my wreck are hung.

1–8. Multa in rosa, on many a rose.—Urget, courts.—Pyrrha. Not a real personage. The poem is simply a creation of Horace's fancy. The name (πυρρά) denotes auburn hair (flavam comam).—Cui, for whom. Simplex munditiis, plain in thy elegance, simple in thy elegance; "plain in thy neatness," Milton (in his translation of this ode). It is difficult to do justice to these two Latin words in English. They indicate elegance without pretension,—that union of elegance and simplicity which is the highest triumph in dress, as it is in every field of art. Cf. φιλοκαλοῦμεν μετ' εὐτελείας (Funeral Oration of Pericles): words which "express the good taste of the Athenians in avoiding the gaudy and lavish magnificence of barbaric ornament, and by the beauty of form and proportion exciting a purer and higher pleasure." Cf. also Isocr. ad Demon. § 27, (where see Sandys).—Fidem, of (broken) faith. Supply laesam, suggested by mutatos; or we may translate simply, with L., "of faith and changed gods complain."—Mutatos, i. e., no longer pro-

pitious.—The winds are called **black**, as obscuring the sun.—**Emirabitur**. The *e*- is intensive: *shall he wonder* (from the bottom of his heart) *at*. This is the only instance in which this word occurs in writers of the golden age.—**Insolens**, unaccustomed (to such treatment).

9-16. **Aurea**, “*all-gold*” (Milton), i. e., of priceless value, endowed with every perfection (in his imagination). “So Homer calls Venus *χρυσέα* frequently.”—**Vacuum**, “*heart-free*” (from other loves).—**Auræ fallacis**, *the deceitful breeze*.—**Intemptata** (intentata), *untried* (i. e., before they have tried thee and proved thy coquetry).—**Nites**, i. e., *seemest lovely*, art attractive.—In what case are **tabula** and **votiva**?—Prove by scanning (C. 270, 1 and Exc. 1; H. 581, III. 1; A. 348, 4; G. 704 and Exc. 1; B. 1471, and Exc. 1). Men who escaped from a shipwreck often hung up in the temple of Neptune, or some other sea-god, (particularly in the temple of Isis,) a picture representing their wreck, and the clothes they escaped in.—**Maris** governed by **potenti**. C. 136, 2; H. 399, I. 3; A. 218, a; G. 373.

Carm. VI.—Ad M. Vipsanium Agrippam. (718-734.) 725?

ARGUMENT.—Varius shall sing in Homeric strain of thy victories by sea and land. My humble muse does not sing of these, of the wrath of Achilles, or the wanderings of Ulysses, or the fate of Pelops' house, nor will she disparage thy glories and Caesar's. Who can fitly sing of Mars, mail-clad, of Meriones, black with the dust of Troy, of Diomed, a match for gods? I sing but of feasts and of the mock battles of boys and girls.

1-8. **Scriberis**. Present or future? Prove by scanning, and thus finding the quantity of the *e*.—**Scribi** here means to be *celebrated in verse*.—**Vario**, abl. absolute with *alite*. *Scriberis a Vario* might have been expected; but instead of thus regularly and directly denoting the agent, Horace expresses himself indirectly, “*since Varius is a bird of Maonian* (i. e. Homeric) *song* :” the abl. absol. denoting the *cause* of the fact stated in the principal clause *scriberis fortis et hostium victor*. For the construction cf. *inacquali tonsore*, Ep. I. I, 94, and *judice Caesare*, Sat. II. 1, 84. R. takes *Vario* as dat. of the agent, and *alite* abl. by accommodation to the sense instead of the form, *Vario* being equivalent in meaning to *a Vario*: but this is forced.—*Quamcumque* rem.—**Nos**, i. e., I.—*Neque conamur*, etc.—**Gravem Pelidae stomachum**, *the destructive wrath of Peleus' son*. (Compare the first two lines of the Iliad.)—**Cedere**, infin. governed by the adj. *nescii*. The prose usage would require the gerund in the gen., *cedendi*.—**Duplicis**, *crafty*, double-dealing. There is a humorous depreciation

(*ταπεινότης*) in the use of *stomachus* for *ira*, and in calling Ulysses *crafty* instead of *versatile* or *wise*.—**Ulixēi** (pr. in four syllables) is a gen. of the second declension, from an ancient form, Ulixeus.—**Pelopis**. See *Pelops*, Index of Proper Names.—**Domum**, *house*, i. e., family or *line*.

9-20. **Tennes grandia**, a *humble (bard), lofty (themes)*; *tenuēs* agreeing with *nos*.—**Imbellis lyrae**, gov. by *potens*. Cf. *potens Cypri*, 3, 1. *Laudes eg. Caesaris et tuas*. In Latin, as in Greek, a possessive pronoun is often connected by a conjunction with the genitive of nouns, as being itself equivalent to the gen. of a personal pronoun.—**Tunica tect. adam.**, *clad in his adamantine tunic*, i. e., in his shirt of mail (*χαλκιοθύρηξ, χαλκοχίτων*). Adamantine is a poetic word for steel.—**Quis scripserit**. Subj. in a question of appeal.—**Superis parem**. By the aid of Athena, Diomēdes *δαιμονίως* wounded Venus (*Iliad*, V. 335) and Mars (846 sqq.).—Order: *acrium in juvenes, sectis (tamen) unguibus*, (*yet*) *with their nails pared*, so that they could do little damage. R., imagining a more serious combat, wrongly tr. *sectis* “cut sharp.”—**Acrium** = *acriter pignantium*.—(Sive) *vacui (sumus), sive quid urimur* (or if we “nurse a flame”).—**Non praeter solitum leves**, i. e., trifling, according to my usual practice. Me.

Carm. VII. — Ad Munatium Plancum. (722, O., 734, R.)

ARGUMENT.—Let others sing of the noble cities of Greece, and celebrate Athens and all its glories. For my part, I care not so much for Lacedaemon and Larissa as for Alunēa's cave, the banks of Anio, and the woods and orchards of Tibur. The sky is not always dark, Plancus. Drown care in wine, whether in the camp or in Tibur's shades: as Teucer, though driven from his father's home, bound poplar on his head, and cheered his companions, saying: “Let us follow fortune, my friends, kinder than a father: despair not, while Teucer is your chief; Apollo has promised us another Salamis: drown care in wine, for to-morrow we will seek the deep once more.”

1-4. **Laudabunt**, concessive fut., *others shall praise* (if they please). **Claram**, *bright, sparkling, sunny*, (with reference to its cloudless skies). Between what two seas (or gulfs) does **Corinth** stand?—**Baccho** and **Apolline**, abl. of cause with **insignes**: distinguished on account of Bacchus and Apollo, i. e., on account of the legends connecting these gods with those places.—Gender, number, and case (accusative) of **Tempe**?

5-7. **Sunt**—**olivam**. There are those whose single task it is to celebrate the city of chaste Pallas in unbroken song, and to gather a

branch from every olive to entwine their brow (lit., to place before their brow an olive-branch plucked from every quarter).—**Intactae**, i. e., virgin.—**Palladis urbem**, i. e., Athens, named for Athena, and sacred to her.—**Perpetuo**, continuous, unbroken.—**Undique**, etc. I follow Orelli and others in understanding this passage as meaning, (in Y.'s words,) "the pride of others is, in a set poem to celebrate Athens (or Attica), and to gain an olive wreath from every part of it, i. e., from every legend, to gain poetic fame." Bentley, Con., and others explain it as implying a worn-out hackneyed subject, an olive-tree stripped of its leaves by every poet, "plucked on all hands."—**Olivam**. "The wreath for literary merit was properly of ivy (I. 1, 29). Here it is supposed to be of *olive*, as being conferred by Pallas," to whom the olive was sacred. Similarly the muse of the love-poet is crowned with myrtle (as sacred to Venus) in *Ov. A. A. I. 1, 29*.

8-9. Plurimus, *many a one*.—**In honorem**, *to the honor*. The acc. is proper, as denoting the end or purpose. R. and N. render plurimus in honorem, "he who is eagerly intent upon the celebration of Juno." **Aptum equis**, *ἰσπόβαρον*. The vale of Argos affords good pasture.

10-13. Tam, *so much*.—**Patiens**, *hardy*, patiently enduring.—**Perussit**, *has struck*, charmed. Perhaps historical (*struck*), and implying that Horace had visited these places.—**Domus**, the home, *the grotto*.—**Praeceptis**, *headlong*, in allusion to the cascades.

15-21. Albus, *making clear*. "Expressive of the *white*, fleecy clouds which accompany westerly or N. W. winds." Y., who cites *Iliad* II, 306.—**Deterget**. Horace often prefers forms in *-co*. So *tergēre*, *desentur*.—**Signis**. The standards, set up in the ground, in Roman camps, in front of the general's tent, were richly decorated with plates of gold or silver.—**Tenent**, *tenebit*. From the difference of the tenses, we may infer that Plancus was still in camp.—**Tiburis tui**, i. e., of thy villa at Tibur.—**Patrem**. Telämon.

22-27. Lyaeo, *with wine*. This name of Bacchus is very appropriate here, for it means the deliverer from care (*λύειν*).—**Populea**. The white poplar was sacred to Hercules, to whom, as *the Leader*, (*Ἡρακλῆς ἡγεμῶν*), and as himself "far-wandering," Teucer, placing a poplar wreath around his brow, pours out a libation before he sets out on his new expedition.—**Quocumque**, separated by *tnesis*.—**Melior parente**, *kinder than my father*.—**Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro**, *with Teucer for your leader, and under the auspices of Teucer*. Abl. absolute.—**Auspice**. Horace puts into Teucer's mouth an expression derived from a Roman usage. A Roman commander-in-chief alone had the *auspicium*, i. e., the right of consulting the gods by the flight of birds, to

see whether any proposed step met with their approval. If an *imperator* commanded in person, the war was said to be carried on under his *ductus* as well as his *auspicia*; otherwise only under his *auspicia*, his *legatus* being the *dux*. Thus *Tacit. Ann.* 2, 41: *recepta signa cum Varo amissa ductu Germanici auspiciis Tiberii*. Mc. and Z. Whitefield adapted this motto for the banner borne by the New England troops in the expedition against Louisburg: "Nil desperandum Christo duce et auspice Christo."

28-32. *Certus* (*νημερής*), *unerring*.—*Ambiguum*, i. e., that cannot be distinguished from the old Salamis, on the island of that name: or, famous as the old, so that when the name "Salamis" is mentioned, it will not be known which of the two is meant.—*Tellure nova*, i. e., in the island of Cyprus. Poetical abl. of place.—*Saepeque passi mecum pejora* (i. e., mala majora). Cf. *Verg. Aen.* 1, 198, 199.—*Iterabimus*, *we will again traverse*.

. Some editors and several of the best MSS. divide this ode into two, the second beginning at the 15th line. But no student of Pindar will complain that the connection between the different parts of this beautiful little poem is too obscure.

"For the supposed political reference of this ode, see *Merivale, Hist. Rome*, ch. xli. vol. iv. p. 595;" (p. 456, American edition.)

Carm. VIII.—Ad Lydiam. (727?)

ARGUMENT.—Lydia, why art thou spoiling Sybaris thus, so that he shuns all manly exercises? He who was once so active, why does he no longer ride and swim and wrestle, and throw the quoit and javelin in the Campus Martius? Why does he hide himself with thee, like Achilles in woman's apparel?

1-9. The names *Lydia* and *Sybaris* both indicate luxury and effeminacy. (The characters are invented, not real).—*Properes* and *oderit*, subj. of dependent question.—*Amando*, *by loving (him)*.—*Campum*. The Campus Martius, where the young men used to amuse themselves by games and warlike exercises. It lay fully exposed to the sun.—*Patiens*, (once) patient of, (once) able to endure.—*Militaris*, (*although*) *ripe* (or, of right age) *for military service*. The adj. is used adversatively.—*Aequales*, *his companions*; lit., those of the same age.—*Equitat*, i. e., does he take part in cavalry exercises.—*Gallica ora*, the mouths of Gallic steeds. The Gallic horses were very spirited, and highly esteemed for war.—*Tiberim tangere*, i. e., to swim.—*Olivam*. Before wrestling, the combatants used to rub their bodies over with oil, in order to render themselves more supple, and thus able to elude more easily the grasp of their opponents. Z.—*Sanguine viperino* = *quam sanguinem viperinum*. M. 304.

10-16. **Gestat** = *habet*. — **Armis**, i. e., the *discus* and the *jaculum*. — **Nobilis** *saepe disco, saepe jaculo, trans finem expedito*. — **Trans finem expedito**, *thrown beyond the mark*, or “beyond the point attained by any of the other players.” **Expedito** belongs to *disco* as well as to *jaculo*. “The *discus* was a heavy circular plate of iron or lead, about a foot in diameter, and thrown like our *quoit* as a trial of strength or skill.” — **Nobilis**, *famed*. — Achilles, the son of the sea-goddess *Thetis*, that he might not be sent to the Trojan war, was dressed as a female, and concealed by his mother among the daughters of *Lycomēdes*, king of the island of *Scyros*. *Ulysses* discovered him by a stratagem, and induced him to join the Grecian host. — **Sub** — **funera**, *just before the mournful slaughter at Troy*. On *sub*, see Z. 319; *Harpers' Lexicon* s. v. II. B, 1. — **Cultus**, *attire*. — **Proriperet** (*eum*). — The **Lycians**, commanded by *Sarpēdon* and *Glaucus*, were the most powerful allies of the *Trojans*. — **In** with *caedem*, *into*, with *catervas*, *against*.

Carm. IX. — Ad Thaliarchum. (724-727.)

The beginning of this ode may have been suggested by *Alcaeus*, *Frag. 34*.

ARGUMENT. — Thou seest how *Soracte* stands out with snow, and the woods are bending with their burden, and the sharp frost hath frozen the streams. Heap logs on the fire, and draw thy best *Sabine wine*. Leave the rest to the gods, at whose bidding the fierce winds are still and the woods have rest. Ask not what is to come; enjoy the present day; let the dance be ours while we are young, the *Campus Martius*, the promenade, the happy talk of lovers, and the coy girl that likes to be caught.

1-8. In what case is *alta*? Determine by the metre. — **Stet**, *stands out*. Subj. in indirect question, after *ut*, *how*. — **Constiterint**, (from *consisto*), *are congealed*. — **Acuto**, *sharp*, piercing, stinging. — **Dissolve frigus**, “*thaw the cold*.” — **Quadrimum**, four years old, and therefore mellow, although the *Sabine wine* was cheap and ordinary. — **Sabina diota**, from a *Sabine jar*. **Diota**, a wine-jar with two handles.

9-16. **Cetera**, *all other things*. — **Simul** = *simul ac, as soon as*. — **Aequore**, *on the deep*. Poetical abl. of place. — **Fuge** = *noli*. The inf. *quaerere* is its object. — **Quemeumque dierum**. — **Dabit**. Indic. with the universal relative. — **Lucro appone**, count as gain; “set down to profit;” dat. of the result. C. 161, 1, 4. — **Puer**, *dum puer es*. — **Tu** is familiar and kindly, and emphasizes the exhortation, as *σὺ γὰρ* in Greek. O.

17-24. **Virenti** (*tibi*), dat. of advantage after *abest*. C. 149; H. 386, 2; A. 224; G. 345; B. 817, 820. — **Campus**, the *Campus*

Martius, with its games and exercises: especially resorted to in the forenoon. — **Areae**, “the open squares, where the young people used to meet and gossip:” “the resort of loungers in the afternoon.” — **Sub noctem, at nightfall.** — **Repetantur.** Subj. of precept or mild command. **Composita hora, at an hour agreed upon.** — **Nunc et (repetatur) gratus risus intimo ab angulo, proditor latentis puellae, (repetatur)que pignus, etc.** “The girl hides in a corner, but betrays herself by laughing. When the seeker discovers her, he takes from her a pledge” or love-token, “either a bracelet or a ring, which she teasingly refuses to give.” — **Lacertis and digito, dat. after dereptum.** — **Male pertinaci, roguishly (or mischievously) obstinate, or roguishly resisting.** Others tr. *male* “non admodum,” feebly, none too earnestly, resisting: “not too pertinaciously coy.” “not o’er reluctant.”

Carm. X. — Ad Mercurium.

ARGUMENT. — Mercury, thou who in their infancy didst tame the human race by the gifts of speech and gymnastic exercises, of thee will I sing, thou messenger of the gods, thou master of the lyre and prince of thieves. Why, while Apollo was threatening thee for stealing his cows, he turned and laughed to find his quiver gone. By thee Priam passed through the Grecian camp. Thou conductest souls to their last home, thou favorite of the gods above and gods below.

1-8. **Mercuri.** C. 9, Exc.; 23, 3; H. 51, 5; A. 40, c; G. 29, 2. — **Cultus**, the habits, *manners.* — **Recentum**, of the newly created, i. e., of the first men. — **Voce**, by (the gift of) *language.* — **Decorae, graceful,** i. e., giving grace and symmetrical development to the body. — **More, by the institution,** introduction. — **Lyrae.** The infant Mercury made the lyre out of a shell of a tortoise by fitting strings to it.

“The babe was born at the first peep of day;

He began playing on the lyre at noon,

And the same evening did he steal away

Apollo’s herds.” — HOMER’S *Hymn to Hermes*, Shelley’s Transl.

Callidum condere (= *callidum ad condendum*), inf. after adj., by a Greek construction. — **Quicquid placuit, whatever it has pleased thee** (so to hide). Others: whatever has struck thy fancy. — **Jocosus — furto, to hide in sportive theft.**

9-20. Order: Olim, dum Apollo terret te puerum minaci voce, nisi reddidisses boves, per dolum amotas, risit, viduus pharetra. — The story that Hermes jocosely removed the bow and arrows of Apollo at the very time that Apollo was scolding him for stealing his cows, is not found in Homer, and is probably from Alcaeus. — **Terret** (historical present) = *terrebat*, and hence may be followed by the pluperf. (*reddi-*

disse). — **Dum**, *while*, when expressing simultaneous coincident action, is properly followed by a present indic., without regard to the tense of the leading verb. — Priam's visit to the camp of Achilles, to ransom the body of Hector. (*Iliad* 24, 336 sqq.) — **Ilio**, neuter. Horace uses both the neut. *Ilion* and the fem. *Ilios*. — Priam is here appropriately called **dives**, on account of the rich gifts which he bore. — **Ignes**, *watch-fires*. **Trojæ**, dat. — **Fefellit**, *eluded*, passed through without detection, (ἐλαθ' εἰσελάθων II. 24, 477.) — With his "caduceus" or *golden wand* (a present from Apollo), Mercury, as ψυχιοποιός, (usher of souls,) guides the souls of the dead to the lower world. — **Laetis sedibus**, i. e., in Elysium. Abl. **Reponis**. N. thinks that the force of the *re-* in this verb is "thou placest in their *destined* seats of rest," "their due abode." — **Levem**, *unsubstantial*. — **Deorum**, partitive genitive. — **Imis** = *inferis*, (Pluto and Proserpine). Mercury had functions both in heaven and Hades.

Oarm. XI. — Ad Leuconoën. (726-732.)

ARGUMENT. — Look not into the book of fate, Leucónœ, nor consult the astrologers. How much better to be satisfied, whether we have yet many winters to see, or this be the last! Be wise, strain the wine, think of the shortness of life, and cut thy expectations short. Even while we speak, time flies. Live to-day; trust not to-morrow.

1-4. **Ne quaesieris, nec temptaris**, subj. in a negative exhortation or mild command. The perf. is a little stronger than the present would have been, "as *begone* in English is more expressive than *go*." We should have expected *neu* or *ac ne* instead of *nec*. — **Scire nefas**, *it is forbidden us to know*. "Nefas" is whatever is contrary to the will of the gods. **Finem**, sc., *vitæ*. — **Dederint**, subj. in indirect question. — **Temptaris** (tentaris) = temptaveris (tentaveris). — **Babylonios numeros**, i. e., the calculations of the Chaldæan astrologers, (*Chaldaeorum promissa*, Cic. *Tusc. Disp.* I., 40). "Swarms of impostors from the East pretended to tell fortunes and cast nativities at Rome. They were most successful in engaging the attention of women." — **Ut melius** (est), *how much better it is*. — **Seu Juppiter tribuit plures hiemes, seu (hanc) ultimam**, or (*this winter*) *as the last*, quæ nunc, etc.

5-8. **Debilitat**, "breaks the force of," breaks (the waves of) the Tyrrhene sea. — **Oppositis pumicibus**, *on the crumbling-rocks opposed*. Abl. of means, although the English idiom prefers the prep. *on*. "By the term *pumicibus* are meant rocks corroded and eaten into caverns by the constant dashing of the waters." A. Cf. Whittier's

"Cliffs which hungry Ocean
Gnaws with his surges."

Sapias, liques (from *liquo*), **reseces**, subj. of exhortation. — Wine was clarified by being *strained* through a *saccus* or filter-bag, made of linen placed round a frame-work of osiers shaped like an inverted cone, or through a *colum*, a kind of metal sieve. Cf. Ev. Matth. 23, 24: *excolantes culicem*. — **Spatio brevi**, abl. absol. of cause, *since life is short*. — What is meant by *long hope*? — **Resecos**, cut off, i. e., do not indulge. — **Fugerit**, *will have fled*, will flee so speedily that we shall find it gone before we are aware. The fut. perf. expresses the rapidity and the certainty of the future action. — **Carpe diem**, *seize the day*, grasp it, make the most of it. Literally, *pluck the day*, as we pluck a flower whose beauty and fragrance we would enjoy.

Carm. XII. De Laudibus Deorum atque Hominum. (729-732.)

ARGUMENT.—Whom wilt thou sing among gods or men. Clio? Whose name shall the echoes of the Muses' hills repeat? Whom, before the Almighty Father, who knows no equal or second? After him cometh Pallas, and then brave Liber, and the huntress Diana, and Phœbus the archer, and Hercules, and Leda's sons, before whose star the tempests fly. Then shall it be Romulus, or the peaceful Numa, or proud Tarquin, or Cato, who nobly died? Regulus and the Scauri, and Paulus, who gave up his great soul to the Carthaginian. gratefully I will sing, and Fabricius and Curius and Camillus, all trained for war in poverty's school. The fame of Marcellus grows like a tree, and the star of Julius is brighter than all stars. To thee, great Father, is given the care of Cæsar; share with him thy kingdom. Putting Parthians to flight, and subduing the nations of the East, he shall rule the world, as thy vicegerent, while thou shalt shake Olympus, and hurl thy bolts on the haunts of impiety.

1-4. The opening (*Quem — deum*) resembles the beginning of the second Olympic ode of Pindar.—**Acri**, *shrill*.—**Sumis celebrare** = *suscepis celebrandum*. Another instance of the concise use by the poets of the *infinitive* with verbs “which, in prose, would require *ut* with the subj., or a supine, or *ad* with a gerund, or some other construction.”—**Clio**. Horace invokes the Muses without much discrimination; but Clio is not improperly invoked here, as the Muse of *history*. Mc.—**Jocosa imago** (sc. *vocis*), “*sportive echo*.” “Virgil gives the full expression, *Georg.* 4, 50: *Vocisque offensa resultat imago*.”

5-9. The three mountains named here were the chief seats of the Muses. — **Oris**, *borders*, skirts. — **Unde**, i. e., from Haemus.—**Vocalem**, *the tuneful*. — **Temere**, without order, pell-mell, “*in wild confusion* ;” others, “*involuntarily, without knowing why*.” — **Insecutæ** (sunt). — **Materna**, *of his mother*, i. e., of the muse Calli-ō-pe.

13-16. **Parentis**, i. e., of Jupiter, with whose praises (*solitis laudibus*)

the ancient poets were wont to begin their compositions. — **Mundum** = caelum cum sideribus. — **Horis**, seasons.

17-20. Unde = *ex quo*. — Nothing is *second* to Jupiter; no one stands on the same plane with him, or is to be numbered directly after him as following him in rank. All are below him; yet Pallas, (the personified wisdom of the father, sprung from his head,) though not second, is the *nearest*.

22-28. Virgo, i. e., Diana. — **Hunc**, Castor, illum, Pollux. Iliad, 3, 237: Κάστωρ δ' ἰππόδαμον καὶ πύξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδέεκα. The alliteration in the line *Castor equis, Pollux pugnis pugnare paratus* may help one to remember which was the horseman and which the boxer. — **Pugnis**, abl. pl. of *pugnus*. — **Simul** = *simul ac*. — **Alba stella**. The constellation of the twins is called *alba*, *clear*, both as bright in itself and as bringing on a clear sky. Cf. *albus Notus* 7, 15. R. wrongly takes the allusion here as being to the electric lights called St. Elmo's fire.

29-36. Saxis, abl. of separation. — **Quod sic voluere**, for *thus they* (Castor and Pollux) *have willed it*. — **Ponto**, poet. abl. of place. The wave falls back *in the sea*. Others, dat. = *in pontum*. — **Dubito** (*utrum*) *prius post hos memorem Romulum, an quietum regnum Pompili, etc.* — **Memorem**, indirect question. Where several questions are asked together, (whether direct or indirect,) *utrum* is sometimes omitted before the first. — **Tarquini**. Tarquinius Superbus. — **Catonis**. Cato Uticensis. It is to the credit of Augustus that Horace felt free to praise this sturdy republican. Cf. Od. II. 1, 24 and Verg. *Aen.* 8, 670.

37-47. Animæ prodigum. Cf. Cic. *vitam profundere pro patria, and largitus est patriæ suum sanguinem*. — **Superante Poeno**, when the Carthaginian was conquering, (at the battle of Cannæ.) — **Insigni Camena** = *in noble verse*. — **Hunc**, i. e., Fabricius. — **Incomptis capillis**, abl. of description. The first barbers and hair-cutters in Rome came from Sicily in the year 300 B. C. Quintilian, in quoting this phrase, says *intonsis* by an error of memory. — **Bello**, dat. after *utilem*. O. takes it as abl., *in war*. — **Saeva**, stern. — How does *paupertas* differ in meaning from the English word *poverty*? — **Apto cum lare**, with a house proportioned to it. — **Occulto aëvo**, of *unknown years*, already old, and to endure for ages. Others, as L., "in the imperceptible lapse of time." — **Marcelli**. Probably an allusion to the whole house; primarily to the great M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, but also delicately suggesting the young Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus, — a new shoot on the old tree. — **Julium sidus**, the *star of Julius*, a reference to Julius Caesar, soon after whose death a comet appeared, which the people identified with his deified soul. "The

heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.") O. remarks that there is no distinct mention made of Julius Caesar in Horace, except Od. I. 2, 44, and then without epithet, none in Propertius, and only in three places in Virgil (Ecl. 9, 47, Georg. 1, 466, Aen. 6, 790); as though they feared lest, in celebrating him, they should obscure the praises of Augustus. So Ovid (*Met.* 15, 750) says of Julius, that he has no greater glory than that he was Augustus's (adopted) father.

51-60. *Data*, sc. *est.* — *Secundo Caesare*, with *Caesar* as thy second. Abl. absolute. — *Egerit justo triumpho*, shall have led along in just triumph. Y. tr. *justo* "regular, full, complete." The conditions of a just or legitimate triumph, in the days of the republic, were as follows: 1. The war must have been a just one, and waged with foreigners; no triumph was allowed in a civil war. 2. Above 5000 of the enemy must have been slain in one battle: (Appian says it was in his time 10,000.) 3. By the victory the limits of the empire must have been enlarged.— *Subjectos — orae*, lying under the sky of the East. *Orae*, dative. — *Te minor*, etc. *Subject to thee, he shall rule with justice over the glad world.* Cf. III. 6, 5: *Romane, dis te minorem quod geris, imperas.* The reading *latum* (O., S-J., Mc., Y.) has been most frequently adopted by editors; but *laetum* (R., K., M., N.) is more significant, and has good MS. authority.— The chariot of Jupiter rolls heavily when he thunders.— *Parum castis*, i. e., *profaned.* — *Lucis*, especially the consecrated groves. Dative like *terris*, I. 2, 1.

. The first three strophes of this ode serve as an introduction; the six following celebrate gods and heroes; while in the last three the grand purpose of the ode is reached in the united praises of Jove and Augustus.

Carm. XIII. — Ad Lydiam.

ARGUMENT. — When, Lydia, thou praisedst the beauty of Telëphus, I burn with jealous ire. Think not that so impetuous a lover will be constant. Thrice happy they whom an unbroken union binds fast till death!

. The names are probably fictitious, and the incidents imaginary.

2-4. *Cerea*, wax-white, the delicate color of the white wax of the ancients. Others, "smooth and round, as in wax figures." The idea of smoothness or glossy surface may well be associated, as A. suggests, with that of fair color. Bent. (followed by N.) adopts the old grammarian Flavius Caper's erroneous citation *lactea*. "The Romans wore their necks and arms bare, the tunic being so cut as to expose the throat and upper part of the chest, and having no sleeves." — *Telephi*. The repetition of the name shows how constantly Lydia is talking of

him: "Telēphus has such a rosy neck!" "Telēphus has such waxen arms!"—**Difficili bile**, i. e., jealousy. Anger was called *splendida* or *vitrea bilis*, and melancholy *atra bilis* (*μελαγχολία*). The liver was regarded as the seat of the passions.

5-8. My feelings fluctuate, my color comes and goes.—**Manet**. The *-et* regains its original quantity (*-ēl*) by the aid of the arsis and caesura. The use of the disjunctives *nec*—*nec* justifies the singular number *manet*, which reading is found in the codex vetus Bernensis (n. 363), and adopted by Bent., F., Mc., K., N., Y.—Order: *Quam penitus macerer lentis ignibus*. Horace is fond of this cross-position of words; cf. 14, 5.

10-16. **Mero**, abl. of cause.—**Puer**, i. e., Telēphus.—*Impressit labris tuis notam memorem*, reminding thee of him, or "as a memorial" of his passion.—**Non speres**. This more emphatic negative is used not unfrequently in prohibitive sentences instead of *ne*. **Mc.**—**Perpetuum**, constant.—**Quinta parte**, with the quintessence. Others, mathematically, understand that Venus has bestowed just one-fifth of her nectar!

17-20. The only true happiness in love is in the pure and lasting union of faithful hearts.—**Nec**—*die*, nor shall any breach of their love (*amor divolsus*, C. 251, 4; H. 549, 5, n. 2; A. 292, a; G. 667, 2) by wretched wranglings part them before their last day.

"There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,

When two, that are linked in one heavenly tie,

With heart never changing, and brow never cold,

Love on through all ills, and love on till they die." MOORE.

Carm. XIV.—Ad Rem Publicam. (717-725.)

ARGUMENT.—Thou art drifting again to sea, thou ship of state; oh! haste, and make for the harbor; oars lost, mast split, yards crippled, and rigging gone, how canst thou weather the storm? Thy sails are torn, thy gods are gone, and, noble hull though thou be, there is no strength in thy beauty. If thou be not fated to destruction, avoid the rocks, thou who wert but late my grief, and art now my anxious care.

, An ode of Alcaeus (Fr. 18 Bergk) may have suggested to Horace the metaphors of this ode; the comparison, however, of the state to a ship, and of wars to storms, is frequent in Greek and Latin writers.—Written some time during the civil wars.

2-10. **Occupa**, enter.—**Nudum**, sc. *sit*.—**Gemant**, possint. These subjunctives (found in the best MSS.) are of indirect question after *ut*, *how*. The clause introduced by *ut* is the *object* of *vides*.—**Sine funibus**, without cables (with which they undergirded the ship. Cf. Act. Apost. 27, 17: *accingentes navem*).—**Carinae**, plural for sing, perhaps for poetic coloring and dignity.—**Imperiosius**, the too violent, too lordly.
18 Hor.

Di. Poetic plural, or plural of generality: non di = nemo deorum. The image of the tutelary god was usually kept in a niche in the stern of a ship.—**Iterum** limits *pressa*.—**Voces.** Subjunctive of possibility.

11-20. Abundant and excellent ship-timber came from **Pontus**, on the Euxine.—*The daughter of a far-famed wood.* Pindar calls rain-showers *the children of the cloud*.—The sterns were painted within and without of different colors.—**Puppibus.** **Fido** governs either the dat. or abl.; here the abl., as denoting that *in which* the sailor does not confide.—*Do thou, unless thou owest sport to the winds, beware.*—(Tu), quae nuper (eras) mihi sollicitum taedium, (et quae) nunc (es) desiderium curaque non levis, vites aequora interfusa (inter) nitentes Cycladas. In the darkest part of the civil war, the state had been to Horace an object of *vexatious weariness*, or even disgust; now, that he sees hope in the midst of danger, it is an object of *fond affection and no small anxiety*.—**Non levis**, litotes.—**Nitentes.** The marble rocks of the Cyclades gleam in the bright sunshine.—The seas which roll between these islands are conceived of as full of rocks and shoals.

Carm. XV.—Nerei Vaticinium de excidio Troiae. (723-4.)

ARGUMENT.—Paris is carrying off Helen, when Nereus causes a calm, and thus prophesies their fate: “With dark omen art thou carrying home her whom Greece hath sworn to recover. Alas for the sweating horse and rider, and the deaths thou art bringing upon Troy! Pallas prepareth her arms and her fury. Under Venus’s shelter, comb thy locks, and strike thy lyre, and hide thyself in thy chamber; but it shall not avail thee. Seest thou not Laertes’ son, Nestor of Pylos, Teucer of Salamis, and Sthenelus the fighter and bold charioteer? Meriones too, and the son of Tydeus, from whom thou shalt flee panting, as the stag fleeth from the wolf,—thou, who didst boast better things to thy paramour? Achilles’ wrath may put off the evil day, but the fire of the Greek shall consume the homes of Troy.”

. Some (as Weber and R.) suppose this ode “to contain an allusion to Antoinis, who was ruined by his love for Cleopatra, as Paris was by his for Helen.” It was probably, however, written simply as a play of fancy.

1-12. Pastor, i. e. Paris, once shepherd.—**Helenen.** Horace uses the Greek inflections in his odes, and the Latin (e. g. *Helenam*) in his iambic verses, satires, and epistles. Bent.—Notice the beauty of the juxtaposition of the contrasted words *perfidus hospitam*. It was especially *treacherous* in Paris to seduce his *hostess*.—Nereus obruit celeres ventos, etc.—**Mala avi**, with *evil auspices*.—**Ducis** (eam) domum, quam, etc.—**Multo milite**, with *many a soldier*.—**Quantus—sudor.** “To man and horse what steaming fray!” Matthews’s *Metrical Trans.*

Bl.: "Ah! what death-sweat to war-horse and warrior!" **Adest**, awaits.—**Aegida**, (*her*) breastplate. "The *aegis* was properly the skin of the goat Amalthea, the nurse of Zeus, which Zeus used as a shield or as a breastplate. The word is not confined in use to the original meaning, but is taken for a metal shield or breastplate worn by Zeus, Pallas, or Apollo. It had a Gorgon's head upon it."—**Currus**, plural of dignity.

13-20. **Nequiquam** = nequicquam or nequidquam.—Horace's description of **Paris** is drawn, not from Homer, who makes him brave, but from later writers who altered the Homeric characters. Mc.—**Grataque**—**divides**, and *divide*, with thy peaceful lyre, songs pleasing to women; or *divide for women, pleasing songs with thy peaceful lyre*: i. e., sing and play alternately.—**Feminis** probably limits both *divides* and *grata*. So O., Mc., Y. There is much dispute in regard to the meaning of *divides*. R. understands it of *assigning* to each of the women the songs to be sung by her; others, as L., of *distributing*, i. e., "singing now to one, now to another;" others, as N., simply of *playing*, "taking part" (*μερίζειν*). Y. cites Milton: "My muse with angels did divide to sing."—The **Cretan** arrows, bows, and archers were renowned. **Strepitum**, the noise of battle.—**Celerem sequi**, a Greek construction. "Swift in pursuit."—**Tamen**, i. e., notwithstanding the protection of Venus.—**Crines**—**collines**, i. e., thou shalt be slain, *ἄρ' ἐν κορινθῶσι μυαίης*.

22-36. The gen. **gentis** (B., K., R., N.) is simpler than the dat. *genti* (O., S-R., Mc., Y.), and better supported by MSS.—**Non respicis**, *dost thou not see behind thee?* Lively poetic imagination. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* 8, 697.)—So **urgent**, *are pressing upon thee*. The repetition of *te* strengthens the whole; many editors and MSS., however, read *et*.—**Furit reperire** = *furit ut reperiatur*. A Greek construction.—**Melior**, *braver*. *Iliad.* 4, 405.—**Quem tu, mollis** (*coward*), *fugies, uti cervus, immemor graminis, (fugit) lupum visum in altera parte vallis*.—**Sublimi anhelitu**. "'Panting heavily,' as the fleeing stag, with its head raised in the air" (*sublimi*). Mc. "With head in panting flight sublime." Mathews.—**Tuae**. The omission of the noun is significant and contemptuous. Supply some opprobrious word, as *paramour, leman*. **Diem**. The (final) day, the day (of destruction).—The wrath of Achilles (the subject of the *Iliad*), which postponed the fall of Troy, is here described as shared by all the soldiers of his fleet.—**Achillei** from a nom. *Achilleiis*, as *Ulixei* from *Ulixena*.—**Post certas hiemes**, *after the fixed number of winters*.—**Ignis**. This word is a trochee, while Horace everywhere else uses a spondee in the basis of a Glyconic verse;

but Greek usage justifies the irregularity. To avoid it, some editors (as K., Br., F., M.) read *Pergameas* instead of *Iiicas*, after Glareanus, who says that he has MS. authority; no one else, however, has seen this reading in the codices. Conjectural readings are *Dardanias* and *barbaricas*, either of which, O. says, should be preferred to *Pergameas*, if any change is to be made.

Carm. XVI. — Palinodia. (725-727.)

ARGUMENT. — Lovely daughter of a lovely mother, destroy those beautiful verses how thou wilt. Cybèle, Apollo, Liber, agitate not their votaries' hearts as anger does, which is stopped neither by sword, nor by waves, nor by fire, nor by thunder. When Promētheus was bidden to take a part from every animal to give to man, he implanted in our hearts the lion's fury. Wrath laid Thyestes low, and hath brought proud cities to the dust. Be appeased. In the sweet season of youth I was tempted by hot blood to write those rash verses. I would now lay aside all unkindness, if thou wilt but let me recall my libel, and give me back my heart.

. Critics are not agreed whether this ode was or was not written on any real occasion.

1. An English nobleman gracefully applied this verse in a speech in the House of Lords, to America in her relation to England.

2-8. Pones quemcumque modum (*end*) voles (meis) criminosis iam-bis, whether with fire or water. — There is a dash of humor in the particularization of the Adriatic. — *Adytis*, poet. abl. of place. — *Incola, its* (the inmost shrine's) *Pythian indweller*, Apollo. — (R.: "Pytho's indweller,' Pytho being an ancient name of Delphi.") — *Sic*. The only MS. authority for *si* (conjectured by Bentley, and adopted by F., M., J.) has been recently brought forward by Holder, in the Paris codex 10310 (π) *prima manu*; and even there it has been corrected to *sic*. — *Aera*, (*their*) *cymbals*.

9-12. *Irae*, sc. *mentem quatiant*. — The best steel for sword-blades came from *Noricum* on the Danube. — *Nec — tumultu*. Some (as N., Mc.) understand this of the actual falling of the skies; (cf. *si fractus illabatur orbis*, III. 3, 7); but it is better to take it as a bold figure of the descent of Jupiter upon the earth, with thunder and lightnings. Observe the correspondence of the sound and sense in these words, in which we seem to hear the deep roll of the thunder, at first loud, and then gradually dying away in the distance. Br. tr.: "Nicht Zeus im Donner herabrollend."

13-21. The story of Prometheus adding a particle from every other animal to the clay of which he made man, is probably taken by Horace from some older source, although it is not found in any other extant

author. Whether borrowed or original, Horace uses it in a sportive tone.—**Principi limo**, to the elemental clay.—**Vim**, the rage.—**Stomacho nostro**, “in our breast.”—**Ultimae**, the original, (the last when we trace back). **O**.—**Stetere** (from sisto) = *existere*. It carries with it the idea of *fixedness* and certainty.—A plough was sometimes drawn by the victor over the ground previously occupied by the walls and buildings of a city which he had razed to the ground.

22-28. Mentem = *iram*.—**Celeres**, hasty, *impetuous*.—**Mitibus**, abl. of the instrument of exchange. C. 179, 3; H. 422, n. 2; M. 259, obs. 2; Z. 456. Tr. with the preposition *for*.—**Dum**, *if only*. C. 217, 3.—**Animumque reddas**, and give me back my soul (restore my spirits and my peace of mind). Playful exaggeration.

Carm. XVII.—Ad Tyndaridem. (725-727.)

ARGUMENT.—Tyndāris, often doth Pan leave Lycaeus to visit Lucretilis, protecting my flocks from sun and wind; my goats go unharmed, when his sweet pipe sounds in the vale of Ustica. The gods love me for my piety and my muse. Here Plenty awaits thee; here shalt thou retire from the heat, and sing o' the loves of Penelope and Circe for Ulysses. Here shalt thou quaff mild Lesbian wine in the shade, nor shall strife be mingled with the cup.

1-8. Lucretilem—**Lycaeo**, exchanges Lycaeus for Lucretilis. With **muto** (construed with the acc. and abl.) the accusative generally denotes what one gives but sometimes what one takes in exchange. For grammatical references, see *muto* in the Indices, and note on *mitibus*, Ode 16, 25.—**Capellis**, dat. of advantage. Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 7, 47: *solstitium pecori defendite*.—**Olentis uxores mariti**, the wives of the strong-scented husband, a sportive expression for the she-goats.—**Virides**, green (with venom).

9-16. Martiales, sacred to Mars. *Aen.* 9, 566: *Martius lupus*.—The **fistula** corresponded nearly to the Greek *syrinx*, and to what we call the Pandēan pipe. **Mc**.—**Usticae** limits both *valles* and *saxa*.—**Lēvia**, as shown by the metre. How does this differ in meaning from *lēvia*?—**Dis**—**cordi**, two datives, one of the object to which, the other of the end for which.—**Hic**, i. e., on my farm. Order: *Hic copia, opulenta honorum ruris, manabit tibi ad plenum (ex) benigno cornu*. The *ruris honores* are flowers and fruits.—“The *cornu copiac*, so common in ancient works of art as a horn filled with fruits and flowers, was a symbol belonging properly to the goddess *Fortuna*, to whom it is said to have been presented by *Hercules*, who won it from the river-god *Achelōus*. It was the horn of *Amalthea*, the goat-nurse of *Zeus*, who gave it such virtue that it was always filled with anything the owner wished.” **Mc**.

18-28. Fide Teia, on the Teian lyre, i. e., in a love-song like those of Anacreon of Teos. — **Laborantes in uno**, i. e., in love with the same man (Ulysses). — Circe is called **vitreæ** (= splendida, formosa), "*crystal Circe*," as a sea-goddess, from the glassy element which surrounds her. C., with singular inaptness, lugs in modern metaphors in his explanation "glassy, i. e., beautiful but frail." — **Lesbii**, sc. vini. — **Duces**, thou shalt quaff. A. — **Nec — proelia**, i. e., nor shall quarrels break out, as often at drinking-bouts. — **Suspecta**, suspected (by him) of unfaithfulness. — **(Tibi) male dispari**, (on thee) by no means his match. — **Incontinentes**, impetuous. — **Coronam**. The use of chaplets at feasts "is said to have originated from a belief that the leaves of certain plants, as the ivy, myrtle, and laurel, and certain flowers, as the violet and rose, possessed the power of dispersing the fumes and counteracting the noxious effects of wine." The intense love of everything beautiful, among the Greeks and Romans, sufficiently accounts for the preservation of so graceful a custom: costly floral decorations are the least censurable form of luxury. — **Immeritam**, "quæ nihil commisit, cur discinderetur."

Carm. XVIII. — Ad Quintilium Varum. (726?)

ARGUMENT. — The vine is the first tree thou shouldst plant, Varus, by the walls of Tibur. Hardships are only for the sober; wine drives away all cares. Who speaks of battles and poverty, when he is warm with wine? But that no man exceed the bounds of moderation, let him think of the bloody frays of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and of the Thracians, over their cups, when the appetite confounds right and wrong. I'll not rouse thee unbidden, beautiful Bassæreus, nor drag thy mysteries from their secret places. Silence the horn and drum, whose followers are self-love and vainglory and broken faith.

1-13. Severis (from *sero*), subj. in an exhortation: the perf. is more emphatic than the present would have been. — **Vines** were counted among trees by the Romans, on account of their size. — **Mite**, genial. — **Catili** substituted for **Catilli** for the sake of the metre. So Homer sometimes Ἀχιλλεύς for Ἀχιλλεύς. — **Siccis**, the abstemious. — **Omnia dura**, not "all hard things," but *the deity has made all things hard for the abstemious*. — **Nam** is here placed after the first words in the sentence, like γάρ in Greek. — **Aliter**, otherwise (than by the use of wine). — **Te** supply *laudat*. — **Modici**, temperate, opposed to excess: approving the use, and not the abuse, of his gifts. — **Super mero**, over their wine. — "**Merum** denotes wine in its pure and most potent state, unmixed with water." — **Cum — avidi**, when the greedy (of wine) distinguish between right and wrong by the slender line (slight boundary, Y.) of their lusts,

i. e., by the slender distinction that lust so inflamed can draw. *Me.* — *Candide, beautiful*, “ever fair and ever young.” — *Quatiam*, etc. “I will not rouse thee against thy will, nor drag to light thy mysteries, hidden in leaves.” There were sacred things contained in small chests, *cistae*, which were carried in the processions at the Dionysia, covered with the mingled leaves of vine and ivy. *Me.* *Quatiam* would properly be used of the instruments of the Bacchantes, the *thyrsi* and *tympana*. Here it is transferred to the god himself. — *Tene, restrain.* — *Berecynthio*. The rites of Cybèle nearly resembled those of Bacchus; hence they are often mentioned in connection, or contrast. *Y.*

Carm. XIX. — De Glycera. (725-730.)

ARGUMENT. — My heart is recalled to love, which I thought I had put away for ever. I long for Glycēra, fairer than marble, and the mischievous face so dangerous to look upon. With all her strength hath Venus come upon me, and bids me sing no more of idle themes, — the Scythian and the Parthian. Build me an altar, slaves; bring boughs and incense and wine, for I would soften the goddess with a victim.

1-16. *Mater, Venus.* — *Semelae*. Horace does not use the gen. in *ea*. Düntzer. — *Puer, Bacchus.* — *Lasciva Licentia, sportive wantonness.* — The Parian marble is highly crystalline, and as you look at statues made of it, you seem to look into real flesh, — your eye is not thrown off as from an opaque, lifeless substance. It hardens on exposure to the air, and is the most durable of the ancient marbles; so that the works executed in it “retain, with all the delicate softness of wax, the mild lustre of their original polish.” — *Protervitas, sauciness, petulance, coquetry.* — *Lubricus aspici*, i. e., *dangerous to look upon*, as slippery ground is dangerous to tread upon. — *Tota, with all her might.* — The Parthians had the habit of pretending to fly in battle, and, as the enemy pursued, shooting their arrows or throwing their darts at them from horseback. *Quae nihil attinent, things that concern me not*, things that are nothing to a man in love. — *Vivum caespitem*. An altar of this sort was enjoined upon the Israelites in the wilderness, in preference to any other. The word *verbena* was used for any boughs, herbs, or plants employed for crowning the altar or for sacred purposes. — *Tura*. The best MSS., *K., R., N.*, and Wagner (on Virgil) prefer this orthography. The testimony of lapidary inscriptions, however, seems to favor *thura*. — *Veniet, sc. Venus.* — In what case are *mactata* and *hostia*? Prove by scanning.

Carm. XX.—Ad Maecenatem. (726-735.)

ARGUMENT.—Thou shalt have some poor Sabine, Maecenas, bottled at that time when the echoes of the Vatican resounded thy praises. Thou drinkest Caecuban and Calenian, but the vines of Falernum and Formiae are not for me.

1-12. The Sabine wine was sweet and palatable, but Horace calls it vile, cheap, (*vin ordinaire*), in comparison with the costly wines which Maecenas drank at home. It was "a thin table-wine, of a reddish color, attaining its maturity in seven years."—The **cantharus** was a large, double-eared goblet or drinking-cup, sacred to Bacchus, said by some to have derived its name from its inventor, by others, from its being made to resemble a beetle (*κατὰ σαρος*).—Horace put up his Sabine wine in a Greek earthen jar, in order that it might imbibe some of the flavor of the rich Greek wine which the jar had formerly contained and with which it had become impregnated.—**Levi** (from *lino*) sc. pice: *I sealed*, lit., "I smeared." "The cork of the *testa* was covered with pitch or gypsum, after the wine was put into it. Horace would at the same time seal it with his own seal, and attach to it a label with the date (indicated generally by the names of the consuls for the current year). In saying that he did it with his own hand, he shows the pains he took to celebrate Maecenas's recovery."—**Datus** (*est*).—After a dangerous illness, on his first appearance in the theatre, Maecenas was received with a round of applause. The theatre must have been that of Pompeius, in the Campus Florae.—**Eques**. Like T. Pomponius Atticus, and like some illustrious commoners in England, Maecenas was contented with the equestrian rank, and would take no higher.—**Ut** with the subj. of result.—The Tiber is Maecenas's *ancestral river* as flowing from Etruria.—**Jocosa imago**, i. e., Echo.—**Vaticani**.—The proper quantity is *Vaticani*, but poets often allowed themselves liberties with the quantities of proper names.—The *Formian hills* by metonymy for the wines they produce.—**Temperant mea pocula**, *flavor my goblets*, are mixed in my goblets. It was the custom of the ancients to weaken their wine with water, the dilution varying from one part of wine and four of water, to two of wine and four or five of water, which last (Henderson says) seems to have been the favorite mixture.

Carm. XXI.—Ad Chorum in Dianam et Apollinem. (726-732.)

Some festival in honor of Apollo and Diana seems to have suggested these verses, in which a chorus of boys and girls are called upon to sing the praises of these deities, and of their mother Latona, and to beseech Apollo to turn the griefs of war, famine, and plague from Rome and her prince upon the heads of her enemies.

2-15. Intonsum, with unshorn locks. Apollo, like Bacchus, was endowed with eternal youth, and, like the Greek youths, wore his hair long.—**Jovi**, dat. of the agent with *dilectam*.—**Vos** (tollite laudibus eam [i. e. Dianam]) laetam fluvii, etc.—**Nemorum coma**, i. e., the leaves of the forests.—**Quaecumque (coma)**, whatever foliage.—**Algido** and **silvis**, poet. abl. of place.—The woods of **Erymanthus** are dark or dusky, as consisting of firs, pines, and other evergreens; **Cragus** is green, as covered with beeches, oaks, and plane-trees. **Algidus** bore oaks and holm-oaks (*ilices*). The *ilex* has persistent leaves.—**Tempe**. Number and gender?—**Fraterna**, his brother's, (i. e. Mercury's).—**Hic**, i. e. Apollo.—**Persas** = Parthos. They and the **Britanni** mark the farthest limits of the empire on the east and the west.

Carm. XXII.—Ad Aristium Fuscum. (724-730.)

ARGUMENT.—An honest man, Fuscus, may go unarmed along the burning shores of Africa, over the wild Caucasus, or the fabulous East. As I wandered careless in the woods, singing of my Laläge, a wolf, such as Apulia and Africa rear not, met me, and fled! Set me in the cold and stormy north, or in the burning and uninhabited tropic, still will I love my smiling, prattling Laläge.

1-3. Integer vitae, (the man) upright in life. We can hardly do justice to the expression in translation. *Integer* implies the wholeness of character of a man of complete "integrity," totus, teres, atque rotundus; "he whose life hath no flaw." *Vitae* is gen. of respect or of nearer definition; in prose we should prefer the abl. *Sceleris* is also gen. of respect: in prose we should have the abl. of separation; (so Sat. 2, 3, 213: *purum vitio cor*.—"Integer vitae est qui nullo flagitio semet commaculavit, sceleris purus ille qui nihil facinoris adversum alios ausus est."—**Mauris** = Mauretanicus. — **Gravida** = plena.

5-23. Sive facturus (est) iter per Syrtes aestuosas, sive per inhospitalem Caucasum, vel (per ea) loca, quae, etc.—**Syrtes aestuosas**, the sultry Syrtes, i. e., the hot, sandy coast of the north of Africa, near the Syrtes.—**Fabulosus**, storied, rich in fables.—**Ultra terminum**, beyond the boundary (of my estate, farm).—**Curis expeditis**, poetical for *curis expeditus* or *solutus*. K. adopts the reading *expeditus*. "It is common in this measure for the middle and last syllables to have the same sound. Besides this verse, there will be found six instances in this one ode, verses, 3, 9, 14, 17, 18, and 22."—**Fugit**. Present or perfect? C. 268, 1, Exc.; H. 590; A. 351, b; G. 153, 2; B. 1432.—**Inermem**. Composition?—**Quale portentum** = tale portentum quale, such a monster as. Demonstratives are often omitted in Latin, if they can

be supplied from the relatives. — **Militaris**, *warlike*, producing brave soldiers. — **Aesculetis**, poet. abl. of place. The *aesculus* is the Tuscan oak, *Quercus aesculus*, now "found especially in Tuscany, and furnishing acorns so sweet as to be much eaten by the peasantry." *Dr. Daubeny*. **Jubæ tellus**, Mauretania and Numidia. — **Arida**, *parched*. (Do not tr. *arida nutrix* "the dry nurse.") — **Pigris**, *idle*, sluggish, i. e., unproductive. — **Quod latus mundi** = *quam plagam vel quam zonam*. Z. tr. *a quarter of the world, which*. — **Malus Juppiter**, *an unpropitious sky*. — **Urget**, broods heavily over. — **Dulce**. The "adverbial accusative," as it is ordinarily called; i. e., an adj. in the neuter acc. put for an adverb: a construction not uncommon in the poets, "especially with verbs which denote an intransitive and external, sensible action" (M. 302). Some scholars prefer to refer this idiom to the principle of *cognate acc.*, supplying a noun from the verb: e. g., *dulce ridens*, "smiling a sweet (smile)." C. 124, n. 1.

. There is in the metre of this ode a serious earnestness, attained also by the author of the well-known musical composition "Integer vitae." N.

Carm. XXIII. — Ad Chloen. (733 ?)

ARGUMENT. — Thou fleest from me, Chloë, as a fawn that has lost its dam, and trembles at every breeze. I follow not as a wild beast, to tear thee. O cease from following thy mother, for 't is time to follow a husband.

1-4. **Hinnuleo**. A diminutive from *hinnus*. Some (not all) of the best MSS. give the reading *inuleo*, which is adopted by K. and R. — **Siliuæ** (*silvae*), a trisyllable, as *Epod.* 13, 2. So *dissolūo* *Catul.* 66, 38; *evolūisse* *Ov. Her.* 12, 4. See C. 277.

5-12. *For if either the approach of spring* (i. e., the early spring) *has rustled in the fluttering leaves, or, etc.* A bold expression, but perfectly intelligible. Bentley's conjecture (p. 34 V. R.), adopted by K., is needless, and entirely unsupported by the MSS. — **Dimovere**, *have parted*. — **Tremet**, she (i. e., the fawn) trembles. — **Atqui, and yet**. — **Frangere**, *to crush thee*; a poetical use of the infin. to denote a purpose. Wild beasts break the necks of their victims before they tear them. — **Tempestiva**, of the right age, *ripe for*.

Carm. XXIV. — Ad Vergilium Maronem. (730 vel 731.)

ARGUMENT. — What bounds shall be set to our grief for one so dear? Teach us a mournful strain, Melpomène. Can it be that Quintilius, whose like Modesty, Justice, Fidelity, and Truth shall not behold again, has gone to his everlasting rest? Many good men mourn for him, but none more truly than thou, Virgil. In vain dost thou ask him back. 'Tis hard to bear; but patience makes that lighter which no power can change.

1-8. In *desiderium* there is a mingled idea of *grief* and *longing* for an absent object. — **Sit**, *can there be*. Subj. in a question of appeal, to which a negative answer (*none*) is expected. — **Tam cari capit's**, i. e., *for a friend so dear*. "Caput" is a term of endearment, as ἰουήνης κάπα Soph. *Antig.* 1, Τεῦκε, φίλη κεφαλὴ Hom. — **Præcipe**, *teach (me)*. Lit., take up before me, lead me in singing, "lead off." — **Pater**, (*thy*) *father*, Jupiter. — **Ergo**, *Ah! then*, or, *Can it be that?* An exclamation of grief and surprise. — **Cui quando Pudor**, etc. — **Inveniet**. Horace frequently has the verb in the sing. number after several substantives.

9-12. **Bonis** and **nulli**, dat. after a verbal in *-bilis*. — **Tu — deos**. *In vain, in thy affection, dost thou ask the gods for Quintilius, alas not intrusted (to thee) on these terms* (viz. that thou shouldst ask them to give him back, after they had seen fit to take him). Others tr. **pius** "in thy piety" towards the gods, instead of thy love for Quintilius. Some connect *frustra pius*; and some tr. **non ita creditum** "not committed (by thee to their care) with this expectation (viz. that they should take him away)." Rule for **poscis** governing two accusatives?

13-15. The reading **Quid ... Num** is that of the best MSS., and adopted by K., R., N. — **Blandius**, *more persuasively*. — **Arboribus**, dat. of the agent, after **auditam**. — **Vanae imagini**, *to the empty* (i. e., bodiless, incorporeal) *shade*; an allusion to the state of the inhabitants of the lower world, as described by Homer and Virgil. Z.

16-20. **Virga horrida**, *with his dread wand* (the caduceus. Cf. I. x. 18). — **Semel**, *once for all*. — **Non — recudere**, *not indulgent (enough) to unbar the fates for our prayers*. R. makes *precibus* depend upon *lenis*, *not indulgent enough to prayers, to unbar the fates*. — **Complerit**, etc., *has driven to join* ("has gathered to") *the sable flock* (of the shades). **Gregi** dat. where in prose we should have *ad* or *in gregem*. — **Durum**, *sc. est*. — **Patientia**, *by endurance*. — **Nefas**, *impossible*, a thing forbidden by the gods. On the sentiment cf. Virgil's *Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est*. Donatus tells us that Virgil was accustomed to say "that no virtue was more useful for man than patience, and no fortune so hard that a brave man could not conquer it by wise endurance." Horace here "consoles Virgil with his own philosophy."

Carm. XXV. — Ad Lydiam. (734-735?)

ARGUMENT. — Thy windows are no longer assailed and thy slumbers broken by saucy youths; thy door turns no more on its hinges; the serenade is silent. Now 't's thy turn, in some lone alley, on a dark night, with the winter wind blowing, and thy heart on fire with lust, to cry for low lovers.

1-20. **Junctas fenestras**, i. e., the closed shutters of the openings in the wall which admitted the light. — **Ictibus**, i. e., the strokes of stones and other missiles thrown against the windows.— **Multum**, *very*. — **Me tuo pereunte**, *while I, thy (lover), am dying*. Abl. absolute. — **Levis**, *despised*. — **Sub interlunia**, *in the intervals of the moon*, i. e., in dark nights when the moon does not shine. — Order: **Quod laeta pubes gaudeat magis virenti hedera atque pulla myrto, dedicet aridas frondes, etc.** — **Pulla**, *dark-green*.

Carm. XXVI. — Ad Musas de Aelio Lamia. (724-729.)

ARGUMENT. — As the friend of the Muses should, I toss care to the winds, and mind not, as every one else does, the alarms of Tiridātes. Sweet Muse, weave a garland for my Lamia. All my honors, without thee, are naught; him shouldst thou with thy sisters consecrate with the lyre.

1-11. **Portare**, "*to waft them*;" inf. for the part. in -dus, *portanda*. — **Quis**, nom. *Who is feared (as) the king of the cold zone under the Bear*. Some take *quis* as dat. pl. (= *quibus, by whom*), Ob. most perversely as abl. — **Metuatur** and **terreat**, subj. in a dependent question (after *securus*). — **Securus** (*se* and *cura*, care-less), unanxious, unconcerned. — **Integris**, *pure*. — *O sweet (muse) of Pimplea*. **Pimplea** is used by Statius as the name of the Muse (as here) as well as of the fountain; and has ample MS. authority, although not found in most of the oldest codices. — **Mei honores**, *my songs in his honor*. — **Novis**, **Lesbio**. Horace was the foremost in naturalizing the metres of the Lesbian poets, Alcaeus and Sappho, in Rome. Cf. III. 30, 13. — **Plectro**, lit. the *quill* with which the lyre is struck, here put for the *lyre*. See n. II. 13, 27.

Carm. XXVII. — Ad Sodales. (725-730.)

ARGUMENT. — Let barbarous Thracians fight over their wine. Stop your unhalloved noises, my friends, and let each lie quietly on his couch. What, am I to join you? Then let that boy tell me who has got his heart. Will he not? Then I drink not. Whoever it is, thou hast no cause to be ashamed. Here, whisper it in my ear. — Ah! poor boy, into what a Charybdis hast thou been drawn! What witch, what god, shall deliver thee? Pegāsus himself could not do it.

1-8. **Natis**, i. e., *made*, designed. — The **scyphus** was a large drinking-cup, sacred to Hercules, used both on festal occasions and in the celebration of sacred rites. — **Thracum**, *sc. mos*. — **Verecundum**, *the blushing*. — **Vino et lucernis**, poetical use of the dat. after **discrepat** instead of the abl. with **ab**. C. 177, 2; H. 385, 4; A. 229, c; G. 388, R. 1;

M. 247, obs. 3; Z. 469. *Wine and lights* indicate a nocturnal banquet. **Acinaces**, a short *dagger*, worn at the side. — **Immane quantum**, this phrase (lit. it is monstrous how much) is used parenthetically, and has the force of an adverb, *how vastly*. Were it the leading clause, we should have the subj. *discrepet* instead of the indic. — **Remanete**, remain *quiet* (*re*). — **Cubito presso**. The ancients reclined on couches, at table, resting on the left elbow.

9-24. **Voltis** = *vultis*. — **Severi**. Pliny names three kinds of the Falernian, the *austerum* (which Horace here calls *severum*), rough and dry, the *dulce*, sweet, and the *tenue*, thin. Falernian became fit for drinking in ten years, and might be used when twenty years old, or older, if of a good vintage. — **Dicat, etc.** (*Then*) let the brother of *Mevilla*, the *Opuntian*, tell. — **Beatus** (sit). — **Cessat voluntas**, *is thy will reluctant?* Dost thou hesitate? — **Laborabas**. The imperfect is used here of an action already begun, but not until now apparent. In Greek, ἀπ' ἐπιθυμίας. R. The tense refers to the time when Horace asked him the name of his sweetheart, and he was hesitating to tell; or to all that time in which he was the slave of that passion, without the knowledge of his friend. O. — **Pegasus** briefly for Bellerophon with Pegäsus. **Chimaera** limits both *illigatum* and *expediat*.

Carm. XXVIII. — Archytas. (717, 718.)

Among the various opinions as to the form and divisions of this ode, the simplest and most satisfactory is that which assigns the whole to one speaker, — the spirit of a shipwrecked man, moralizing upon death and asking for burial. He first addresses Archytas, near whose tomb the scene is laid; and he joins with him other worthies, whose wisdom and greatness had not saved them from the common lot. Then, seeing a seafaring man pass by, he calls upon him to cast dust upon his unburied body, in order that he may have rest.

Horace's own narrow escape from death by shipwreck (III. 4, 27) may have suggested to him this subject.

1-16. **Te** is emphatic, from its position: (*Even*) *thee*. — **Parva munera exigui pulveris cohibent, confinc**, cover (in thy grave). — **Temp-tasse**, *to have explored*; **percurrisse**, *to have traversed*. — **Morituro** agrees with *tibi*. — **Pelopis genitor**, Tantalus. — **Remotus in auras**, *though translated to the skies*. The part. is used adversatively. — **Tartara** used here for the lower world in general, not simply the place of the wicked. — **Iterum**, *again*; once as Euphorbos, and a *second time* as Pythagoras. — **Clipeo** — **testatus**, *having borne witness to the Trojan times by taking down his shield*. See **Panthoides**, Ind. P. N. — **Judicete**, *in thy judgment*. Abl. absolute. — **Non sordidus auctor**, *no mean authority*. — **Manet**, *awaits*. — **Calcanda** (est).

19-36. *Densere* is an older and poetic form of *densare*. — *Nullum — fugit*, *no life has cruel Proserpina scorned (to take)*. Or take *caput* lit. as *head*, and *fugit* as *has passed by*: alluding to the notion that no one could die before Proserpina, or her minister Atröpos, had cut a lock of hair from his head. In animal sacrifices, the hair cut from the front, or between the horns, of the victims was regarded as the first offering. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* 4, 698 sqq. — *Fugit*, perfect, like the gnomic aorist in Greek, of a general truth. C. 192, c. — *Devexi*, of the *setting*. — *Capiti Inhūmato*, *Hiatus*. — *Plectantur, defluat*, subj. of wish. — *Unde = a quo*, i. e., *ab Jove, O.*; (vel *a quibus*, i. e., *ab Jove et Neptuno*). Others: *unde = undeunde*. — *Neglegis (negligis) — committere*, *dost thou make light of committing a crime that shall injure hereafter thy unaeserving children?* *Te* abl. of origin after the perf. part. *natis*. — *Fors et = fortasse etiam* (*Hand Turs.* II. 711). *R.* takes *fors* here as = *infortunium*. — *Jura*, i. e., *penalty*. — *Vices*, *retribution*. — *Precibus inultis*, *with my prayers unavenged*, i. e., *with my prayers for vengeance unheard*. Abl. absol. of concomitant circumstance, or, as we say, of “the situation.” — Three handfuls of dust were sufficient for burial, so far as the satisfaction of the gods was concerned. — *Licebit curras*, “it will be permitted thee to run on,” thou mayst proceed on thy way.

Carm. XXIX. — Ad Iccium. (727.)

ARGUMENT. — What, Iccius, after all, dost thou grudge the Arabs their wealth, and prepare chains for the princes of Sabaea and the fierce Mede? Which of the fair barbarians dost thou mean to bring home for thy slave, or what royal page for thy cup-bearer? Surely, rivers shall flow back to their mountains, and the Tiber turn again, if Iccius can desert his books to put on the breastplate.

4-15. *Regibus*, i. e., chiefs or Emirs. — *Quae virginum = quae virgo*. *Sponso necato*, i. e., whose betrothed thou hast slain. — *Ex aula (regia)*. *Puer — aula*, *what royal page*. — *Montibus* (dative) = *ad montes*. — *Socraticam domum*, *the Socratic school*, especially Plato, Xenophon, and Aeschines (the philosopher). — *Hiberis*. Spain, as well as Noricum, produced excellent iron.

Carm. XXX. — Ad Venerem. (720-731.)

ARGUMENT. — Royal Venus, leave thy beloved Cyprus, and come, dwell in Glycēra's temple. Let Love come with thee, and the Graces and Nymphs, and Youth, who is unlovely without thee, and Mercury too.

4-8. Transfer (te). — *Puer*, Cupid. — *Solutis — zonis*. “The oldest painters and sculptors represented the Graces clothed; afterwards it

became the fashion to represent them nude; but the latest practice lay between the two, and they were painted and sculptured with loose, transparent drapery. Horace varies in his descriptions." Mc. — **Properentque Nymphae** for *Nymphaeque properent*. The poets often take such liberties in the position of conjunctions. — **Mercury** accompanies Venus as being the god of lively and entertaining conversation.

Carm. XXXI. — Ad Apollinem. (726.)

In B. C. 28, Augustus dedicated a temple, with a public library attached, which he had built in honor of Apollo, on the Palatine Hill, to commemorate his victory at Actium. This ode contains Horace's modest prayer on the occasion.

ARGUMENT. — What asks the poet of Apollo? Not crops, or herds, or gold and ivory, or rich fields. Let those, who may, prune Calenian vines, and let rich merchants drink rich wine out of cups of gold, favorites of heaven, who traverse the deep in safety. My food is the olive, the chicory, and the mallow. Let me enjoy what I have, thou son of Lato, sound in body and mind, and let my age pass with honor and the lyre.

1-20. Dedicatum, i. e., *on the dedication of his shrine*. — **Liquorem = vinum**. — The subject of **premant** is *ii*, supplied as the antecedent of *quibus*. — **Syra = merce**, *received in barter for Syrian wares*; that is, for spices, perfumes, incense, and other articles, which came from or through Syria and the East. — **Leves**, *light*, i. e., *easy of digestion*. — **Order**: **Latoë**, *dones mihi frui paratis* (*what I have acquired*), **et valido** (*and in good health*), **et**, **precor**, *integra cum mente*, etc. Cf. Juvenal's celebrated line, *Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*. — **Dones**, subj. of wish and prayer. — **Nec = carentem**, *and to spend an old age neither dishonored nor without the lyre*.

Carm. XXXII. — Ad Lyram. (724-730.)

ARGUMENT. — I am asked to sing. If I have ever composed a song that shall not die, with thee, my lyre, come, help me to a Latin song. — thou, whom Alcaeus did first touch, who, in the field, or on the deep, still sang of Liber, the Muses, Venus and her son, and Lycus, with dark eyes and hair. Thou glory of Phoebus, welcome at the table of the gods, thou consoler of my toils, help me whenever I shall invoke thee.

1-16. Si quid lusimus, if I have sung any sportive strains. — **Et** (*in*) **plures** (*annos*). — **Lesbio civi**, i. e., Alcaeus. The term *civis* is well-chosen, as Alcaeus fought in the civil wars of his native island, and was prominent in political movements. **Dat.** of the agent with **modulate**, the part. of a deponent verb used passively. (The strict force,

however, both of the dat. and of the dep. part. can be seen: "thou who first sang to the Lesbian citizen."—**Ferox bello**, (*though*) *fierce in war*. **Illi**. The verb **haereo** is here followed by the dat. Horace also construes it with the abl. with *in*, and with the abl. alone.—**Mihi**—**vocanti**, *be propitious to me whenever in due form I invoke thee*.

Carm. XXXIII.—Ad Albium Tibullum. (725-729.)

ARGUMENT.—Come, Albius, do not be drawing pitiful poetry upon Glycēra, because she prefers a younger man. Pretty Lycōris loves Cyrus, Cyrus inclines to Pholōē, who admires the vulgar sinner as the she-goat loves the wolf. Such are Love's diversions, bringing opposites under her yoke together. So it happened to me,—a tender heart was attached to me, while I could not free myself from the fetters of Myrtāle.

1-16. The phrase **plus nimio** modifies **memor**.—**Cur** (= quod, *because*), **fide laesa** (*her faith to thee being broken*), junior **praeniteat tibi** (i. e. in her eyes).—A *low forehead* was considered as a beauty, as looking youthful; the abundant hair of the young hanging over their foreheads. The women braided their hair accordingly, as is seen in some statues. **Adultero** = *amatore*. Abl. of means, cause, or occasion; tr. *with*.—**Visum** (est).—**Impares**, *ill-matched*.—**Melior Venus**, *a better passion*. **Fretis**—**sinus**, *more impetuous than the waves of the Adriatic, indenting into bays the coast of Calabria*.

Carm. XXXIV.—Ad se Philosophantem. (727-731.)

In this ode, Horace shows the insufficiency of philosophy to supply the place of a religious faith. He had held the Epicurean notion that the gods exercise no care over human affairs; but, startled by the phenomenon of thunder in a cloudless sky, his heart was impressed with a sense of divine power, and he makes a manly recantation of his erroneous belief.

1-16. **Parcus**, *niggardly*, sparing in offerings; **infrequens**, *infrequent* in attendance on their worship.—**Insanientis sapientiae**, *an unwise wisdom*, an unphilosophical philosophy, i. e., the tenets of the Epicureans. A good instance of *oxymoron*.—The *paths he had left*, to which Horace is forced to return, are those of the simple faith of his childhood, taught him by his pious father.—**Diespiter** = Jupiter. "The Latin *Ju* and *Jovi*, the Gr. *Zeus*, the Sanskrit *Dyaus* or *Dyu* (meaning both *sky* and *day*) point to a common root, signifying *bright*. These derivatives form a natural first term to express the idea of God—the *Author of light*, the *Lord of heaven*. In the *Vedas* the combination *Dyauspitar* (= 'Sky Father') is as frequent as Jupiter in Latin."

M. M., and Y. — **Nubila** is emphatic, contrasted with *per purum*. — **The Atlantēan bound** is generally supposed to mean Mount *Atlas*, regarded as *the western limit of the world*. R. understands it of the Happy Isles in the Atlantic. — **Valet — gaudet**. A confession of that divine providence and power which can put down the mighty and exalt them of low degree. Fortune (15) is here spoken of as the minister of Jupiter. **Valet = potest**. Valere with the inf. is never found in Cicero, but often in Lucretius and Virgil. — **Hinc, from one, hic, on another**. — **Apicem, the crown**. See Lex. — **Stridore** (of her wings). — **Sustulit**, perfect of a general truth. C. 192, 1, c. — **Posuisse**. Aoristic. C. 246, 1, b.

Carm. XXXV. Ad Fortunam. (727.)

ARGUMENT. — Queen of Antium, all-powerful to exalt or to debase, the poor tenant cultivator worships thee, and the mariner on the deep. Thou art feared by the savage Dacian and nomad Scythian, by all cities and nations; yea, by proud Latium herself; by royal mothers trembling for their sons, and kings fearing for their crowns. Necessity, with her stern emblems, goes before thee. Hope and Fidelity go with thee, when thou leavest the house of prosperity, while false friends fall away. Preserve Caesar as he goeth to conquer Britain; preserve the fresh levies destined for the East! It repents us of our civil strife and impious crimes. Let the sword be recast, and whetted for the Scythian and the Arab.

2-15. Praesens, at hand, *ready*, able. — **Funeribus, into funerals**. Instrumental abl.; in prose, *in funera*. Horace may have thought (R. says) of the signal instance of Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus, the elder of whose two sons died five days before he celebrated his triumph, the younger three days after. — **Dominam, (as) the mistress**. — **Te asper Dacus** (metuit). — **Stantem columnam**, a figurative expression for public security and the stability of the government. — **Populus frequens, the thronging people**. — **Cessantes, the quiet (citizens)**, good easy souls.

17-40. Anteit, two syllables. — **Saeva**. The inappropriate reading *serva*, found in some good MSS., is adopted by R. The emblems of Necessity here named mark the indissoluble and irrevocable character of her decrees. The *cl. trab.* used for fastening beams in houses, were of great size; "there is one preserved in the Museum at Florence, weighing fifty pounds, made of bronze." Both *wedges* and beam nails are powerful in breaking through obstacles; wedge-shaped blocks were also driven into apertures to *tighten* the masonry. The iron *clamp* or *rivet* (**uncus**) was used for binding two blocks of stone together, a hole being drilled in each block, into which one of the two legs of the

clamp was inserted and securely fastened by pouring *melted lead* around it. — The *white robe* of Faith is an emblem of innocence and sincerity. Comitem (se) abnegat. — **Mutata veste.** The Romans, when they fell into misfortune, used to lay aside the bright robe they commonly wore, and assumed one of a dingy color. Z. — **28.** (*Too*) *faithless to bear in common (with us) the yoke* (of adversity). — **Pudet** (nos). — **Unde**, *from what.* — **Diffingas**, *forge anew, recast.*

Carm. XXXVI. — Ad Plotium Numidam. (718-730.)

ARGUMENT. — Let us sacrifice to the guardian gods of Numida, on his safe return from Spain; he is come to embrace his dear friends, but none more heartily than Lamia, in remembrance of their early days. Mark the fair day with a white mark; bring out the wine without stint; cease not the dance; let Bassus out-drink Damalis; bring the rose, the parsley, the lily, for our feast.

5-20. Dividit multa oscula caris sodalibus. — **Non alio rege**, *under the same king*, a familiar expression for *the same teacher*, (O., N., Mc., Y.) Others (Ob., D., R.), understanding it of boyish games, when they "played at counsellors and kings," tr. *with no other king than Lamia.* **Puertiae** = *pueritiae.* Syncöpe. — 9. The young Romans, upon coming of age, changed the *toga praetexta* for the *toga virilis.* This change, which was accompanied with marked rejoicing, might be made any time after the age of fifteen. — **Cressa**, adj. from *creta*, "chalk." A white mark, or white stone, distinguished lucky events or days. — **Neu** (sit) *modus.* — **Salium**, gen. plu. for *Saliorum.* Others make it an adj. = *Saliarem.* — **Multi meri**, gen. of description. "Damalis, great drinker (as she is)." — **Amystide**, *bumper.* — **Breve**, *short-lived.* — **Ambitiosior** (*ambire*), *clinging more closely.*

Carm. XXXVII. — Ad Sodales. (724.)

A congratulatory ode, on occasion of the death of M. Antonius and Cleopatra (Y); or a triumphal song upon the battle of Actium (Z).

ARGUMENT. — 'T is time to drink, to smite the earth, and set out a feast for the gods. We might not bring down the Caecuban, while that mad queen was threatening Rome. But her fury is humbled, her fleet in flames; her drunken heart shook with fear when Caesar hunted her from Italy as a hawk pursues the dove or the hunter the hare, to chain the accursed monster. Yet she feared not the sword, nor fled to secret hiding-places, but chose to die, rather than be led in triumph by the conqueror.

2-16. **Saliaribus.** A Saliaric banquet is a rich banquet, fit for the Salii, the priests of Mars. The feasts of the Pontifices were pro-

verbial for profusion. On great occasions a banquet was set out in place of a sacrifice, and images of the gods were placed upon couches, as for the purpose of eating. **Mc.** — **Tempus erat**, *it were time*, it is high time. “*Long since was it time.* Osborne.” — **Antehac**, dissyllable by elision (*ant’ac*). — **Nefas (erat)**. — **Regina**, Cleopatra. — **Dementes**, *mad*, i. e. conceived in madness. — **Contaminato**, etc., *with her polluted herd of men foul with lust*; an allusion to her eunuchs. — **Impotens** etc., *so violent (so wild) as to hope for anything.* **Impotens**, (*ἀσπαρής*) signifies want of self-control, and hence violence. — **Lymphatam**, *panicstricken*. — **Mareotico** (vino.) — (*Eam*) *volantem*.

21-32. **Quae**, *but she*. — **Nec lat. reparavit oras**, *nor did she make for hidden shores.* More strictly, **reparavit** = *did she gain in exchange (for those she had lost, i. e., for Egypt).* — **Asperas serpentes**, *venomous asp.* **Mc.** — **Atrum**, *deadly*. — **Corpore**, *instrumental abl.* — **29.** (*All*) *the bolder when she had resolved upon death.* — **Del. morte.** *abl. absolute.* **30-32.** *In truth begrudging to the cruel Liburnian galleys that, robbed (of her crown), she should be borne away (in them) in haughty triumph, no tame-spirited woman!* — **Liburnis.** The Egyptians had enormously large and unwieldy vessels, the Romans small and light ones, like those of the Liburnian pirates. — **Privata deduci.** The noun. with the inf., by a Greek construction, instead of *se privatam*; the subject of the inf. being the same as that of the verb (or participle) *invidens* on which it depends. — **Triumpho**, *modal abl.*

Carm. XXXVIII. — Ad puerum ministrum. (724-729.)

ARGUMENT. — I hate your Persian finery. Hunt not for late roses, boy; I care only for the myrtle, which equally becomes thee, the servant, and me, thy master.

1-7. Apparatus. Preparations for a feast, as costly perfumes, ointments, garlands, furniture, plate, hangings, etc. — **Philyra.** The inner bark of the lime-tree, or linden, was used for a lining on which flowers were sewed to form the richer kind of chaplets. — **Nihil — curo**, *I wish thee to take no trouble to add anything*, lit., *busy, to labor for nothing additional.* The subj. without **ut** here follows the verb **curo**, in a short and unambiguous sentence. C. 209, 4; H. 499, 2; A. 331, f, R.; G. 546, R. 3; B. 1204; M. 372, obs. 2 and 4. — **Arta**, *close, thick, embowering.* The form is for **arcta**, the *c* being commonly rejected before *t*, as in *Lutatius* (= *Luctatius*), *autumnus* (from *auctus*), *quintus, totus, fultus*. Y. and Munro, *Lucret.* I. 70.

LIBER II.

Carm. I. — Ad Asinium Pollionem. (724-727.)

ARGUMENT.—The civil wars,—a dangerous theme is thine, and treacherous is the ground thou treadest. Leave the tragic Muse for a while, and thou shalt return to her when thou hast finished the historian's task, O Pollio! advocate, senator, conqueror! Even now I seem to hear the trumpet and the clarion, the flashing of arms, and the voices of chiefs, and the whole world subdued but the stubborn heart of Cato. The gods of Africa have offered his victors' grandsons on the tomb of Jugurtha. What land, what waters, are not stained with our blood? But stay, my Muse, approach not such high themes.

1-8. *The commotion of the citizens which began in the consulship of Metellus.* *Motum*, and the accusatives in the next three lines, are governed by *tractas*. — **Ex** with the abl. gives the time of beginning: *from the time of*. In the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, B. C. 60, the first triumvirate (so called) was formed, by Caesar, Pompeius, and Crassus; and the origin of the civil war is traced by Horace to this event. The war did not break out, however, till ten years afterwards. **Vitia**, (*its*) *errors*; **modos**, its plans, measures, events. — *The sport of Fortune* denotes the various vicissitudes of the struggle, and especially the deaths of the two leaders, Caesar and Pompeius. — **Graves** = *exitiales, destructive*. *The destructive friendships of the chieftains*: an allusion to the "first triumvirate." — **Uncta**, *stained, polluted*. — **Cruoribus**. The force of the *plural* seems to be *with streams of blood*, "*sanguine saepe et multis locis effuso*." — In writing a history of the civil war, Pollio had undertaken *a work full of perilous hazard*, inasmuch as the passions and prejudices of the conflict had not subsided. **Opus** is appositive to the whole clause *Motum — tractas* (omitting v. 6), not simply to the object-accusatives.

9-16. Horace counsels Pollio to omit writing tragedies until he shall have finished his history; delicately flattering him by implying that if he ceases to write, the Muse of Tragedy herself will be absent from the theatres. — **Ordinaris** (= *ordinaveris*), *thou shalt have reduced to order*, i. e., shalt have described in order. — **Grande munus**, *thy lofty task*. — The **cothurnus** was a *buskin* or boot with a high sole, worn by the actors of tragedy, and hence used as a symbol of tragedy itself. It is called *Cecropian* because tragedy arose and was perfected in Athens, of which city Cecrops was the founder. — **Reis**, *defendants*.

Pollio was distinguished as an advocate.—**Consulenti curiae**, to the senate (lit. the senate-house) *deliberating in council*.—**Delmatico**. Pollio triumphed B. C. 39 (A. U. C. 715) over the Parthini, an Illyrian tribe living near Delmatia, after having taken Salonae, the Delmatic capital.

17–28. Pollio's graphic style transports his readers or hearers into the very scenes of war. Y.—The **cornu** was more curved than the **lituus** (on which see Note I. i. 23), being shaped very much like a C; it was strengthened by a cross-piece. With it the signal (*classicus*) was given.—**Perstringis**, i. e., *thou deafenest*.—19, 20. There may be an allusion here to the flight of Pompey's cavalry at Pharsalia, when they heard Caesar's terrible command, *Miles, faciem feri!*—**Audire**, etc., i. e., I hear them encouraging their troops and giving the word of command.—**Non indecoro**, litotes.—**Cuncta**—**Catonis**, and the whole world subdued, except the invincible soul of Cato (Uticensis, the republican). Caesar, on his return to Rome, celebrated five triumphs,—over Gaul, Pontus, Alexandria, Africa, and Spain. On **Cato** cf. I. xii. 35.—**Juno**. On her friendship to the Carthaginians cf. Verg. *Aen.* 1, 15, 16.—**Cesserat**, (viz., after the Jugurthine war.) Its gods were supposed to leave a city when its fall was inevitable. Cf. *Aen.* 2, 351–2.—**Impotens**, powerless to aid.—**Victorum**—**Jugurthae**, *has, in retaliation (rettulit), offered up the grandsons of the victors to Jugurtha, as a sacrifice to his shade*. “Jugurtha is thought to be here referred to in compliment to the Jugurtha of Sallust, which had then recently appeared.”

29–40. **Quis campus**, pinguior Latino **sanguine** (abl. of means or cause) non testatur, **sepulcris** (abl. of means), **impia proelia** (nostra)? **Hesperiae**, i. e., *Italian*.—33. **Qui**, interrogative *adj.* pronoun.—**Sed ne**, etc. After a noble strain of sublimity and pathos, Horace, whose constant habit is to pretend less than he accomplishes, checks his muse as over-forward.—**Ceae**, the *Cean* dirge, i. e., such elegies as were composed by Simonides of Ceos.—**Munera**, the *tasks*.—**Dionaeo**, i. e., *sacred to Venus* (the daughter of Diōne).—**Sub**, *in and under*; calling attention to the overhanging roof.—**Leviore plectro**, of a lighter strain, “abl. of quality, as iv. 2, 33.”

Carm. II.—Ad Sallustium Crispum. (725–730.)

ARGUMENT.—Silver hath no beauty while hid in the earth, Sallustius. Procnēius, for his generosity to his brethren, will live forever, and the man who rules the spirit of avarice is a greater king than if from Carthage to Gades were all his own. The dropsy grows and grows, till its cause is expelled. Phraates, restored

to his throne, is not happy; he only is a king and conqueror who looks on money with indifference.

1-13. **Color**, brilliancy, beauty. — **Terris**, poet. abl. of place. — **Laminae** (= *laminæ*), genitive. Properly a plate of gold or silver; here used (perhaps contemptuously) for *wealth*. — **Extento aevo**, abl. absolute of description. — **Proculeius** (Ind. P. N.) showed the affection of a father towards his brothers. — **Animi**, gen. of cause, in imitation of the Greek poets. — **Metuente solvi**, *unwilling* (lit. fearing) *to be relaxed* or loosened. — **Domando spiritum**. "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Cf. Milton *Par. Reg.* II. 466-7:

"Yet he who reigns within himself, and rules
Passions, desires, and fears, is more a king."

Uterque Poenus, etc., and *both the Carthaginians* (i. e. the inhabitants of old Carthage in Africa and of Carthago Nova in Spain) *were subject to (thee) alone*. — **Indulgens sibi**, *by self-indulgence*. The participle denotes the means or cause.

17-24. **Cyri solio**, *to the throne of Cyrus*, i. e., to what was in Horace's time the throne of Parthia. — The eighteenth verse is hypermeter, the *-um* at the end being elided before the vowel at the beginning of the next verse. The effect of the hypermeter (N. says) is to represent the numerousness of the *beati* as contrasted with the word *uni* (22). — **Populumque** — **vocibus**, *and teaches the populace to disuse false names*. — **Propriam**, *lasting*. — **Uni** (*to him*) *alone*, *quisquis*, etc. — **Inretorto**, *not turned back* (to gaze wistfully), *unwistful*. — **Acervos**, sc. auri.

Carm. III. — Ad Dellium. (724-730.)

ARGUMENT. — Be sober in prosperity or adversity, in sadness or in mirth. Where the trees interlace their branches, and the water ripples in the winding brook, bring wines and flowers and perfumes, while circumstances and youth permit, and life is our own. Soon thou must give up all to thine heir; rich and noble, or poor and humble, we must all come to one place in the end.

4-8. **Moriture**, *destined to die*. — **Bearis** = *beaveris*. — **Interiore nota** etc., with (an inner, i. e.) a choice brand of old Falernian. The older wine was, of course, further in the cellar (*interiore*) than the new, which had been stored later. **Nota**, *stamp*, has reference to the *titulus* on the *amphora*, indicating the age and species of the wine.

9-28. **Quo** (9 and 11), *where*. It is followed by *huc* (13). In the V. R. (adopted by many editors) *quo* (9) is tr. "for what purpose," and *quid* (11), *why?* Our reading is preferred by K., R., St. — **Amant** attributes life and feeling and sentiment to the trees, taking pleasure in making a hospitable shade. — **Obliquo laborat trepidare rivo**,

struggles to haste, rippling, down its winding channel. **Rivo**, ablative of cause.—**Breves**, *short-lived*.—**Flores** (for garlands or chaplets).—**Ferre jube**, *bid bring*.—**Res**, *circumstances*.—**Aetas**, i. e. youth.—**Sorum trium**, the Fates.—**Atra**, *black*, i. e., mysterious and deadly.—**Saltibus**, abl. after a word of departure.—Order: Nil interest, *more-risne* (from *morari*) sub divo dives, natus ab prisco Inacho, an pauper et infima de gente.—**Cogimur** = *compellimur*.—**Urna**, *in the urn*. (Properly, abl. of means: but the English idiom would prefer *in*.) Order: Sors omnium versatur urnâ, exitura serius (aut) ocius, et impositura nos cumbae, in aeternum exilium.—The hypermeter (27) represents the uninterrupted duration of time. N.—**Cumbae**, (dat.) *in the boat* (of Charon). The Greek *v* is generally represented in Latin by *y*, but *cumba* is supported by inscriptions.

Carm. IV.—Ad Xanthiam Phoceum. (730.)

ARGUMENT.—Be not ashamed, Xanthias; heroes have loved their maids before thee,—Achilles his Briséis, Ajax his Tecmessa, and Agamemnon his Cassandra. Doubtless thy Phyllis is of royal blood: one so faithful and loving and unselfish is no common maiden.—Nay, be not jealous of my praises; my eighth lustre is hastening to its close.

2-24. **Xanthia Phoceu**, *Xanthias the Phocian*: an ideal Greek name. C. 20; 32; H. 68, 3; A. 37; G. 72; M. 38, 3.—**Prius**, *before (thee)*.—**Insolentem**, *haughty*. Mt. tr. *not wont to be moved*.—**Niveo colore**, abl. of quality.—**Forma captivæ Tecmessæ movit dominum** (*her master*) **Ajacem**, etc.—**Arsit**, from *ardesco*.—**Virgine** (i. e. Cassandra). Abl. of cause, or source; tr. *for*.—**Barbaræ**, i. e. *Trojan*.—**Thessalo** (*the Thessalian*, i. e. Achilles) **victore**, abl. absolute.—**Ademptus Hector**, *the removal of Hector*. C. 251, 4; H. 549, 5, n. 2; A. 292, a; G. 667, 2; B. 1357.—**Fessis**, *wearied by the ten years' siege*.—**Leviora tolli**, (lit. *lighter to be raised, removed*), *easier to destroy*.—**Nescias an** (*thou canst not know but that*) = "very likely." In this and the following verses Horace speaks in sportive irony.—**Certe, genus (ejus est) regium**. **Penates iniquos**, the unkind Penates, i. e. *the unhappy fortunes of her house*.—**Fidelem** (sc. *aliquem*), *one so faithful*.—**Susplicari (eum) ejus aetas**, etc.—**Claudere**, *to close*.—**Octavum lustrum** Like Thackeray in his song, Horace has "come to forty year."

Carm. V.—Lalage. (724?)

ARGUMENT.—She's "o'er-young to marry yet."

6-24. **Fluviis**, poet. abl. of place. "The *plural* indicates, now in this stream, now in that."—Order: **Jam** (*soon*) tibi Autumnus **varius**

(with his many hues) distinguet lividos racemos purpureo colore.— **Mire**—**voltu**, the distinction (of sex), obscured by his flowing hair and his doubtful (“boyish-girlish”) face, would escape (even) thy keen-sighted guests, to their wonder. R.

Carm. VI. — Ad Septimium. (718–729.)

ARGUMENT.—Septimius, I would that I might end my days at Tibur, or, if that be forbidden me, at Tarentum. That spot I love above all others; there we ought to live together; and there thou shouldst lay my bones, and weep over them.

1–12. **Aditure**, ready to go with me (to Gades, etc., i. e., to the ends of the earth). — **Aestuat**, tosses. — **Argeo** — **colono**, built for its Argive founder. So N. Others would call it dat. of the agent. — **Senectae**, dat. — **Maris**, **viarum**, and **militiae** are best construed as genitives defining **modus**. So O. and N. Some editors take them with **lasso**. We may admit here, as in many places, a double construction.— **Unde**, i. e., from Tibur. — **Iniquae** (unfair), *unkind*. — **Pellitis**, *skin-clad*, (to protect their fleeces from brambles and from the rains.) O. Others, *fine-fleeced*. — **Petam**, subj. of wish, desire, hope. — **Phalantho**, dat. of the agent.

13–24. Order: Ille angulus terrarum ridet mihi praeter omnes (sc. terrarum angulos). — **Ridet**, last syl. lengthened in arsis and by caesura. — **Hymetto**, i. e. to (the honey of) *Hymettus*, which is famed to this day for its aromatic richness. — **Certat**, vies. — **Baca** (bacca), the berry, i. e. the olive. — **Viridi Venafro**, with green *Venafrum* (green with olive-trees), i. e., with the olives of *Venafrum*. **Venafro**, dat. after a word of opposition, contest. — **Amicus**. Life and sentiment are attributed to the valley, which loves the god who causes its fertility. — **Fertili** (active), giving fertility, making productive. — The wine of **Aulon** was so good that it had little cause to envy the Falernian grapes. **Arces**, hills. — Ibi tu sparges **calentem favillam vatis amici** (the warm ashes of thy poet-friend) *debitâ lacrimâ*. **Debita**, due (to friendship). **Calentem**, still warm after cremation on the funeral-pile. “The practice of burning the dead, though known in older times, was not general among the Romans till towards the end of the republic.”

Carm. VII. — Ad Pompeium Varum. (718–725.)

ARGUMENT.—O Pompēius, my earliest friend and best, with whom I have served and sported full many a day, who hath sent thee back to us, a true citizen of Rome? We fought and fled together at Philippi; but while I was carried off by Mercury,

the wave drew thee back into the stormy ocean of war. Come, then, pay thy vows unto Jove, and lay thy weary limbs under my laurel. Bring wine and ointment and garlands; choose a master of the feast; for I will revel like any Thracian, for joy that my friend hath returned.

1-12. **Tempus in ultimum, into extremest peril.** (So *tempus* frequently.) — **Bruto** — **duce**, abl. absol., *when Brutus was leader of the campaign.* — **Quiritem**, i. e. with the full rights of a Roman citizen. — **Pompei**, dissyllable. — **Prime**, chief, *foremost*, best beloved. — **Fregi**. “*breviorem reddidi.*” — **Malobathro**, with oil of cassia or oil of cinnamon. O. — **Capillos**, acc. of specification. — **Sensi**. *Sentire* is often used when the obj. of the verb is something causing anxiety, sorrow, or loss. — **Relicta** — **parmula**, *having, none too bravely, left my poor shield behind.* To throw away one’s shield on the battle-field, and flee, was ordinarily held as very disgraceful; but when an army was completely routed, as the republicans were at Philippi, it was proper, in ancient as in modern times, for each soldier to save himself as he best could. Horace was guilty of no cowardice; and the term *non bene* is only a sportive expression. — **Fracta**, sc. est. — **Minaces**, *threatening* (i. e. brave) heroes; (like Shakespeare’s “*frowning*” Mars.) — **Turpe solum**, “the ignoble dust.”

13-28. With poetic fancy, Horace represents his flight as secured by the aid of Mercury, the guardian of poets (II. 17, 29). To render a man invisible by the covering of a cloud was a common device of the gods (in the ancient poets) when they would rescue him from danger. **In bellum** taken both with *resorbens* and *tulit*. O. — **Unda**, the tide of battle. — **Fretis aestuosis**, *with its boiling waves.* — **Oblivioso**, *forgetful*; used actively, “causing forgetfulness.” — **Obligatam** (*votis tuis*), *thy votive.* — **Levia**, *polished* (in thy honor, O., by use, R.) — The **ciborium** was a large drinking-cup, shaped like the follicle or pod of the Egyptian bean (whence its name). — **Venus**, i. e. *jactus Venercus*, the best throw of the dice, in which each *talus* presented a different number, as (1, 3, 4, 6); the worst throw, *canis*, was when all four numbers came up the same. Cf. I. 4, 18. — **Furere**, *to play the madman.* — **Dulce** — **amico**. “O ’t is sweet to fool, when friends come home again.”
Con.

Carm. VIII. — Ad Varinen (Barinen *vulgo*).

To a faithless woman, complaining that, in spite of all her perjury, she continues more beautiful and captivating than ever.

1. **Juris pejerati**, *of perjury*, the converse of *jus jurandum*, “an oath.” In these two phrases, the part. in *-dus* accords with the idea of some-

thing to be maintained: the *past part.* is required to express the breach of it. O., Y.—**Nocuisset.** The ancients believed that the gods often punished perjury by some mutilation or disfigurement of the person.—**Dente nigo**, abl. of quality, completing the predicate with *fieres*; **ungui** abl. of respect with *turpior.*—**Crederem**, *I should believe* (thy oaths).—**Publica cura**, i. e., the general admiration of all.—**Fallere**, i. e., to swear falsely by.—**Ridet.** “Jove laughs at lovers’ perjuries.” *Tibull.* 3, 6, 49. Cf. *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.—**Minati.** The part. used adversatively: *although* having often threatened it.—**Aura**, a metaphor for *influence.* O. connects the term with the metaphor *juvencis* (21), and interprets it according to the usage in Verg. *Georg.* 3, 251; *Notas odor attulit auras.* Y.

Carm. IX.—Ad Valgium. (724–735.)

ARGUMENT.—The rain does not always fall, nor the storms rage, nor the frost continue for ever, Valgium. But *thou* mournest for *Mystes* from morning till night. Nestor did not always weep for Antilöchus, nor his parents and sisters for Tröllus. Cease thy wailings, and let us sing of the triumphs of Augustus.

1–24. Allusions to the Caspian sea and to Armenia, perhaps because Rome, at this time, was full of the *nova tropaea* (18) and descriptions of the East. R., Y.—**Inaequales**, used actively, *roughening.*—**Aquilonibus laborant**, *fight with the north winds.* N.—**Viduantur**, *are bereft.*—**Urges**, etc. *Thou art always pursuing thy lost Mystes in mournful strains:* i. e., thou art always bewailing, in thy elegies, the loss of *Mystes.*—**Nec — Solem**, *nor when he* (Vesper) *flies the swift* (*-ascending*) *sun.* The same planet (Venus) is Vesper and Phosphor or Lucifer, according as it is evening or morning star.—**Rapidum.** Any one who has watched the rising of the sun in a cloudless horizon will understand this epithet. M.—**Ter aevo functus senex**, i. e. Nestor, who lived through three generations of men.—**Parentes, sorores**, (*his*) *parents*, (*his*) *Phrygian* (i. e. Trojan) *sisters* (Polyxëna, Cassandra, Hlōna, and others).—**Desine querellarum.** A Greek construction: gen. of separation, cessation. C. 145, 2. In prose, *desinere* is followed by an accusative, ablative, or infinitive.—**Nova tropaea**, *the recent trophies* of Augustus; alluding to the successful operations of the Emperor against the Armenians and Parthians, B. C. 20, and to the repulse of the Gelōni, who had crossed the Danube and committed ravages in the Roman territories.—**Rigidum**, i. e. *the ice-elad.*—**Medumque flumen**, etc. *And how the Median* (i. e. Parthian) *river, added to the* (list of) *conquered nations, rolls humbler waves.* **Flumen**, the Euphra-

tes. In allusion to the same event, (the recovery of the standards of Crassus from Phraates,) Virgil says (*Aen.* 8, 726): *Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis*; "an instance of the curiously frequent coincidence in expression and idea" of Virgil and Horace.—**Intraque — campis**, "and how the Gēlōni ride up and down within the limits prescribed to them along their diminished plains."

Carm. X. — Ad Licinium. (724-731.)

ARGUMENT. — The way to live, Licinius, is neither rashly to tempt nor cowardly to fear the storm. The golden mean secures a man at once from the pinching of poverty and the envy of wealth. The loftiest objects fall soonest and most heavily. In adversity or prosperity the wise man looks for change. Storms come and go. Bad times will not continue for ever. Apollo handles the lyre, as well as the bow. In adversity show thyself brave, in prosperity take in sail.

1-12. Altum urgendo, (lit., by pursuing (we may say *by tempting*) *the deep*,) i. e., by standing out to sea. — **Nimium — iniquum**, *by hugging too closely the unfriendly shore*. — **Auream mediocritatem**, *the golden mean*; ("golden," as to be preferred to all things.) *Aristot. Pol.* 4, 11. ὁ μέσος βίος βέλτιστος. — **Obsoleti**, *decayed*, "crazy." — **Sordibus**, *the squalor*. — **Invidenda**, i. e., exciting the envy of others. — **Saepius**, more frequently (than humble shrubs). — **Fulgura**, generally, flashes of lightning; here, *thunderbolts*, (as often in Virgil, Pliny, Tacitus, and others. *Bent.*) — "They that stand high have many blasts to shake them." *Shakespeare* re.

13-24. Infestis (*sc. rebus*), *in adversity*; **secundis** (*sc. rebus*), *in prosperity*. Abl. absol. of time and circumstances. So editors generally. Yet *N.*'s interpretation is plausible: "hopes for adversity (*dat. of advantage*), fears for prosperity (*dat. of disadvantage*)". — **Alteram**, the contrary, the opposite. — **Bene praeparatum**, *well trained* and steeled to bear whatever fate. — **Informes**, actively, the disfiguring; the uncouth. — **Idem**, *the same (power)*, or *he also*. *C.* 116, 7; *H.* 451, 3; *A.* 195, e; *G.* 296; *B.* 1034; *Z.* 127; and especially *M.* 488. — **Male**, *se. est.* — **Olim**, *by-and-by*. — **Quondam**, *sometimes*. — Apollo **suscitat** (*awakes*) *tacentem Musam citharā*. — Apollo is not always stretching his bow, as a god of vengeance (cf. *Iliad* I. 43-52); sometimes, friendly and propitious, he awakes the song of the Muse. — **Idem**, *on the other hand, (thou)*; *yet thou*; lit. (*thou*), *the same (person)*. **Nimium** to be taken with **secundo**. — **Secundo**, *favorable*. Derived from *sequor*. *Ventus secundus*, "a wind that follows fast." See my note on Verg. *Aen.* I. 207. — On the sentiment of the fourth and sixth

strophes, cf. Scott's hymn of Rebecca the Jewess, and Thackeray's lines:

"Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
 Let young and old accept their part,
 And bow before the awful will,
 And bear it with an honest heart.
 Who misses, or who wins the prize —
 Go, lose or conquer as you can;
 But if you fail, or if you rise,
 Be each, pray God, a gentleman." — *The End of the Play.*

Carm. XI. — Ad Quintium Hirpinum. (725-734.)

ARGUMENT. — Never mind what distant nations are about, nor trouble thyself for the wants of life, which needs but little: youth is going, and age approaching: the flowers and the moon are not always bright: why worry thyself for ever? Let us drink under the shade of yonder tree. Mix wine, boy, and bring Lyde to sing to us.

2-24. **Hirpine Quinti**, Quintius Hirpinus. The same inversion as in *Crispe Sallusti*, II. 2, 3. — **Divisus** agrees with **Scythes**. — **Nec — pauca**, nor take anxious thought for the wants of a life (*aevi*) that asks few things. ("Man wants but little here below.") — **Lēvis**, smooth-faced, beardless. *Aridâ canitie pellente*, etc. — **Honor**, beauty. — 11, 12. *Why with plans for eternity dost thou weary thy mind, unequal (to such cares)?* — **Mino-rem**, lit. too small for. — **Sic temere**, thus at ease, or thus carelessly. — **Rosa**, i. e., with garlands of roses. — **Capillos**, acc. of specification. — **Ocius**, first; (*sooner than the rest*). — **Restinguet**, will cool. — **Devium** — **Lyden**, *Lyde*, (*that*) retiring girl. **Devium**, dwelling apart. The term **scortum** is used sportively. — **Maturet**, subj. after **dic**, with **ut** omitted; the construction being evident. C. 209, 4; M. 372. **Religata comas** (*acc. of specification*) in **comptum nodum** (*into a graceful knot*). **More Laecaenae**, in the manner of a Lacedaemonian woman.

Carm. XII. — Ad Maecenatem. (725 vel 726.)

ARGUMENT. — Do not ask me with my soft lyre to sing of bloody wars, of centaurs, and of giants; as for the triumphs of Caesar, Maecenas, thou couldst tell them better in prose than I in verse. My task is to sing of the beauty and faithfulness of Licymnia, who graces the dance and sports with the damsels on Diana's holiday. Wouldst thou, for all the wealth of the Orient, give a lock of Licymnia's hair, or one of her kisses?

1-12. **Nolis**, do not wish. — **Longa bella**. From A. U. C. 613 to 621. The six nouns in the accusative (1-7), from **bella** to **juvenes**, (including

both,) are subjects of the infin. *aptari*. — The reading *durum* is given by the best MSS., and adopted by Bent., R., K., N. *Dirum* has little MS. authority, but is preferred by O. and others. — The *Sicilian sea* was *empurpled with Carthaginian blood* in four of the naval victories of the Romans in the first Punic war. — *Citharæ*, sc. *meæ*. — *Nimium*, i. e. *excited*. — *Herculea*, adj. where in English we more often use a genitive of the proper noun. — *Telluris juvenes*, i. e. the Giants. (See Index P. N., *Gigantes*.) — *Unde* = *a quibus*. Supply *exortum* or *motum*. *Periculum*, acc. by poetical license as the object of *contremuit*, which verb contains the idea of *pertimescere*. — *Tuque* (*but thou*) *melius dices, etc.* “If a negative proposition is followed by an affirmative, by which the same thought is expressed or continued, *que, et, or ac* is employed in Latin, where in English we use *but*.” M. 433, Obs. 2. — *Pedestribus, prose*. What is the *literal* meaning? Horace is the first Roman (of extant writers) to use this expression, in imitation of the Greek $\pi\epsilon\delta\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$. O. — *Ductaque* — *minacium*. An allusion to the triple triumph (Delmatian, Actian, and Alexandrian) which Augustus celebrated on his return from the East in the month Sextilis A. U. C. 725.

13-28. Ordo: *Musa voluit me dicere dulces cantus dominae Licymniae* (*of the lady Licymnia*). — *Lucidum*, adj. in the acc. used adverbially, and qualifying *fulgentes*. — *Bene mutuis amoribus*, *in truly mutual loves*. Abl. of the respect in which, or, as N. says, of nearer definition. Compare with the *bene* the use of *bien* in French. — *Ferre pedem*, *to raise the foot*. — *Choris*, *in the dances* (in private houses). Abl. of mode, respect in which, or nearer definition; as is *joco* (18). — *Dare braccia*. “Alluding to the movements of the dance, when those engaged in it either throw their arms around, or extend their arms to one another.” — *Sacro die*, the 13th of August (Id. Sextil.). — *Celebris*, i. e., (with her temple) thronged with worshippers. — *Num tu velis permutare, etc.* What answer does *num* expect? — *Dum, as often as*, “*ogni volta che*.” — *Ad (tua) flagrantia oscula*. — *Facili saevitia*, *with gentle cruelty*, i. e., with a cruelty easily overcome. Oxymoron. — *Gaudeat, occupet*. Subj. after a relative used adversatively: *which nevertheless she delights to have seized (from her) more than he who asks them, sometimes is the first* ($\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\iota\ \acute{\alpha}\nu$) *to snatch*. Or *quæ* may be taken *talia quæ*. Some editors read *occupat*, but *occupet* is best supported.

Carm. XIII. — In Arborem, cujus casu paene oppressus fuerat.
(724-733.)

ARGUMENT. — Whoever planted thee, thou tree, did so on an evil day, and with impious hand he reared thee. Parricide, guest-murder — there is no crime he

would not commit. No one can provide against all dangers. The sailor fears the sea, and nothing else; the soldier fears his enemy alone; but death comes often from an unexpected source. How nearly was I sent to the regions below, where all the shades wonder, Cerbērus listens, the Furies are charmed, and the damned suspend their labors, while Sappho and Alcaeus sing!

On the Kalends of March, probably 724, Horace narrowly escaped death by the fall of a tree on his Sabine farm: the occasion of this ode. The poet passes with great skill from a merely personal incident to general reflections, and a beautiful picture of the honor in which bards are held in the lower world.

1-16. Order: Ille et posuit te nefasto die, quicumque primum (te posuit), et produxit (te) sacrilegâ manu, etc. **Posuit**, *planted*.—**Nefasto die**, *on an evil day*. See Lex. for the strict meaning of the phrase.—**In** (3) with the accusative of the destined end.—**Pagi**, i. e. Mandela. **Et** (5), *even*. **Crediderim**, *I would believe*. Subj. of willingness, readiness. (Or, I could believe.) There is an *implied condition*: if I were told so.—**Fregisse cervicem**, i. e. strangled.—**Penetralia**—**hospitis**. The poet heaps up all the circumstances which could aggravate the crime of which he is ready to believe the planter of the tree guilty. He not only *murders*, but he murders *his guest*, protected by the sacred laws of hospitality; *at his very hearth-stone* (penetralia), under the images of the household gods; and stealthily, *in the night*.—**Venena Colcha**, an allusion to Medēa.—**Venena** and **nefas** are both governed by **tractavit**. **Triste lignum**, *sorry log*.—**Caducum**, *destined to fall*.—Man never takes precaution enough, in regard to what he should avoid, *from hour to hour*.—**Navita Poenus**. The Carthaginians, like their fathers the Phoenicians, were largely engaged in commerce.—**Neque timet cacca fata aliunde** (*from any other source*) **ultra** (*beyond*).—The last syl. of **timet** is held as long by caesura and arsis. This liberty is the more easily taken as the *e* is originally long, and only shortened by the sharp *t*. R. ad loc. et I. 3, 36. See Ritschl, *Proleg. in Plaut.* pp. 182 sqq. Although the vowel had ceased to be long in the popular pronunciation, yet Horace would find it occasionally long in the older poets, particularly Ennius. (Corssen *Krit. Beitr.* 562.)

17-38. **Miles**, sc. *Romanus* or *Italus*. Supply *perhorrescit*.—"The soldier dreads the swift flight of the Parthian," because the Parthians were in the habit of *feigning* flight, and then turning around unexpectedly to discharge their arrows upon their unsuspecting pursuers.—*The Parthian (fears) chains and an Italian prison*. (O., R., N.) **Robur** is taken by some commentators (D., Ob., Mc.) as meaning strength, *courage*, "hearts-of-oak." But the term *robur* was often applied to the *Tullianum* of Servius (Sallust. *Cat.* 55), the celebrated dungeon at Rome; and as *flight and arrows* complete one idea, so *chains and prison*.

Quam paene vidimus, *How nearly did I see*, or, how near I came to seeing. — **Furvae** (an old word, used especially as an epithet of the regions of death), *dusky*. — **Discretas** (from *discerno*), separated (from the abodes of the wicked). Cf. *Aen.* 8, 670: *secretosque pios*. There were three divisions of the "unseen world" (Hades): "1st. *Erebus*, the region of darkness and mourning; 2d. *Tartarus*, the place of punishment; and 3d. *Elysium*, the place of happiness. In the first Minos presided, in the second Rhadamanthus, in the third Aeacus." — **Sappho**, accusative. *Complaining of the maids of her nation*, with jealousy of their transferring their affections to others. — **Plectro**. The *plectrum* was a small stick (gilt, ivory, or plain wood) with which the strings of the lyre were sometimes struck, instead of with the fingers. *Mc.*—27, 28. *The hardships of the sea, the cruel hardships of exile, the hardships of war!* — **Pugnas — tyrannos**. Alcaeus had himself fought against the tyrants; the people hear no songs so willingly as those devoted to liberty and patriotism. — **Bibit aure**, *drink in with their ears*. — **Ubi, since there**. — **Stupens illis carminibus**. — **Belua centiceps**, i. e. Cerbērus. Horace himself elsewhere speaks of Cerbērus as *triceps* (three-headed), as he is generally represented. Hesiod calls him fifty-headed. An instance of the freedom with which the old poets modified as they pleased the material offered them in their mythology. — **Recreantur**, refresh themselves, *take rest*. — **Quin et, nay, even**. — **Laborum decipitur**, *is beguiled of his sufferings*. A Greek gen. of separation. The frequency of Greek constructions in the Roman poets is due in part to the fact that they made the Greek writers their models, and derived from them their ideas of poetic style.

Carm. XIV.—Ad Postumum. (726-730.)

ARGUMENT.—Time is slipping away, Postūmus, and piety will not retard the approach of age or death. No sacrifices will propitiate Pluto, who keeps even the giants Gerfōn and Titfōs beyond that stream which all must cross, even though we expose not ourselves to the dangers of war, the sea, and climate. Thou must leave home, wife, and all thou hast, and thine heir will squander what thou hast hoarded.

2-12. Labuntur. The lapse of time is compared to the gliding away of the waters of a river. — **Rugis et senectae, indomitaeque morti. Et** connects two *similar* terms, making up one general idea, *que* adds something further. See *M.* 433. — **Trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, tauris**, *with three hundred bulls* (i. e., with three hecatombs) *for every day that passes*. So scholars generally. *R.*, followed by *Con.*, considers three hundred as said loosely for 365, and *tr.* with (*the sacrifice*

of) a bull every day in the year, or, more literally, "with one bull on each of the three hundred (days), as many days as pass (in the year)." R. objects to the hyperbole in "three hecatombs daily" as too enormous; yet if you are going to use an hyperbole at all, you may as well use a plump one: "It's the first step that costs." O. defends the hyperbole by citing Liv. 22, 10: *bubus Jovi trecentis fieri votum est*. **Illacrimabilem**, *tearless*, unpitying. — **Ter amplum**, *the thrice-huge*: having three bodies, and they being great and strong ones. — **Tristi unda**, i. e. the Styx. — **Scilicet** (*scire licet*, "you may know"), *assuredly*. Sometimes (but not here) ironical: *forsooth*. — **Omnibus**, *sc. nobis*. — **Terrae munere**, *the bounty of the earth*, i. e., the fruits of the earth, especially grain. — **Enaviganda**, *which must be at last sailed over*. R. — **Reges**, *rich*, as generally in Horace. — **Coloni**, *tenant-farmers*.

16-28. **Corporibus**, *dat. of object of interest and anxiety, after metuemus*. Or we may have here one of those *double constructions* of which Horace is fond: shall we fear for our bodies the south-wind injurious (to them). — **Danai genus**, *the family or the daughters of Danäus*. — **Laboris**, *gen. of the penalty with damnatus*. C. 140, 2; M. 293, obs. 3. **Te**, *general, addressed to any reader*. — **Cupressos**. The cypress was sacred to Pluto, and therefore placed around homes and funeral-piles as a sign of mourning, and planted around graves. The cypress *follows* its master, being planted at his tomb. — **Brevem**, *short-lived*. — **Caecuba**, *sc. vina, thy Caecuban wines*. The plural denotes the large store of wines he had. — **Dignior**, *sc. te*. — The wine itself is called *proud* (*superbo*), as if conscious of its costliness and delicacy. — **Tinget pavementum**, *shall stain the pavement*, i. e., shall be spilled upon it by the wasteful revellers. — *Better than the banquets of the pontiffs*, a concise expression for better than *the wine quaffed at the banquets, etc.* — **Superbo, potiore**. *Asyndeton*. The effect of the omission of the conjunction is to imply that *potiore* denotes the *cause of superbo*: proud, *as being better*.

Carm. XV.—In sui Saeculi Luxuriam. (726-730.)

ARGUMENT. — The rich man's palaces and flower-gardens and ponds are occupying all our once fertile land. This was not the way of our ancestors, who had but little, while the state was rich; who dwelt in no spacious houses; whom the law bade content themselves with a turf-roofed cottage, and beautify the towns and temples with marble.

1-20. **Aratro**, *for the plough*. — **Moles**, *piles, structures*. — **Stagna**, especially fish-ponds. See Merivale's *Hist.* I. p. 84 (Am. ed.) — The

plane-tree is called *bachelor* or *unwedded* because the vine was not trained to it. The **elm**, on the contrary, was useful as supporting the vine. — **Narium**, a metaphor for perfumes, and for *fragrant flowers*. Cf. “nosegays.” Some tr. *copia narium*, provision for the nostrils. **Olivetis**, poetical abl. of place. N. seems over-subtile in taking it as dative. — **Ictus**, sc. *solis*. — **Praescriptum** (est). — **Auspiciis**, by the examples. — **Commune**, the public property, (τὸ κοινόν, the treasury, public lands and buildings, etc.) — 14. “No portico measured by private ten-foot rods” for *no private portico, measured by ten-foot rods*. The use of a large unit of measure indicates the large size of the portico. The emphasis is on *privatis*; the public edifices were splendid, but the private were not pretentious. The nom. **decempeda** (Priscian says) is formed from the Greek acc. δέκαποδα. Other nominatives from Greek accusatives are *cratera*, *Ancona*. — **Excipiebat** (received the rays of, i. e.) *lay open to*. In such verandas the Romans sometimes took their meals in hot weather. With great good sense, they used rooms with a northern exposure in summer, and rooms *open to the sun all day* in cold weather. — **Fortuitum caespitem**, the *chance turf* for the walls and roofs of their cottages, or for rustic altars, etc. A far-fetched explanation is adopted by D., R., N., viz.: that the men of old were wont to lie, *wherever it chanced, on the turf*, exposed to the full heat of the sun, instead of walking in shady porticos. — **Oppida**, (especially the walls and temples.) — **Novo**, with *new-quarried*. O. Hand tr. “novel, and hence admired;” R. “new, as substituted for old.”

Carm. XVI. — Ad Pompeium Grosphum. (723–731.)

ARGUMENT. — For rest the sailor and the savage warrior pray alike, but wealth cannot buy it. Riches and power cannot remove care from the dwelling. The humble alone are free. Why do we aim at so much happiness in this short life, and run to foreign lands? We cannot *fly from ourselves* nor from care. We should be cheerful for the present, and not expect perfect happiness. One man lives many days, another has few. I may have opportunities of happiness which are denied to thee; and yet thou hast ample possessions, and I but an humble farm, a breath of the Grecian Muse, and a contempt for the vulgar.

1–19. Rule for the *two accusatives* in the first line? — **Patenti** = *alto, medio*. The abl. in *-i* is used adjectively. N. — **Prensus**, *overtaken* (by a storm). — **Simul** = *simul atque, as soon as*. — **Certa**, *clear*. — **Furiosa bello**, *bello*, abl. of limitation, or of nearer definition. — **Venale**, *to be bought*. — **Gemmis, purpura** (worn by monarchs), **auro**: symbols of splendor, power, and wealth. — **Summovet** is the proper word for

the lictors calling upon the people to fall back before the consuls.—**Laqueata tecta**, *pannelled roofs*; or *fretted ceilings*; i. e. ceilings with sunken coffers, which were often richly carved and adorned with gold and ivory.—**11.** It is a fine image,—that of cares flitting, like bats or birds of ill omen, over the rich owner's head.—**13.** (*He*) *lives well upon a little, on whose frugal board, etc.*—**Paternum salinum.** “The poverty Horace praises is not without its own modest refinements. The board may be simple, but still it can display the old family salt-cellar, kept with religious care.”—**17.** *Why do we, with stout (confident, daring) hearts, aim at so many things in a short life?*—**Mutamus**, *seek in exchange* (for our own).

21-28. **Aeratas**, *brazen-beaked.*—**Vitiosa**, *morbid.*—In verses 21-24 we have a vivid picture of Care's pursuing men on sea or to the battle. **In praesens**, *with reference to the present*, with the present.—**Quod ultra est**, *what lies beyond* (i. e. in the future).—**Oderit**, subj. in an exhortation, or subj. of possibility or propriety.—**Lento**, *quiet.*—**Ab omni parte**, *on every side.*

29, 30. Instances of men conspicuously fortunate, yet with a sad drawback to their happiness.—**Minuit**, *wasted away.*—**31-39.** **Negarit**, *negaverit.* *Circum te, etc.*—**Hinnit' Apta.**—**Apta** = *juncta.*—**Equa.** Mares were preferred for racing.—Garments *twice-dyed* in purple were particularly costly and admired.—**Spiritum tenuem**, *a slight inspiration.* (Some tr. *tenuem delicate, fine.*)—**Malignum**, *spiteful, envious.*

Carm. XVII.—Ad Maecenatem. (728-734.)

ARGUMENT.—Why kill me with thy complaints? I cannot survive thee, Maecenas; one half of my life being gone, how should the other stay behind? I have sworn to die with thee, and the monsters of hell shall not separate us. Our star is one and the same. The star of Jove rescued thee from the adverse influence of Saturn on that day when thou wert received with acclamations in the theatre, and Faunus at the same time rescued me from death. Offer thy sacrifice and dedicate thy temple, and I will offer my unpretending lamb.

1-16. **Querellis** = *querēlis.* Horace had to listen to Maecenas's complaints of his illness with fever and sleeplessness, and his apprehensions of death, his fear of which was great.—**Amicum est** (*φίλον ἐστί*) = *placet, it is agreeable.*—**Obire**, *sc. diem supremum, to die.*—Notice in *grande decus* the repetition of the same sound, as in *omne nefas, animo moventes*, III. 4, 68.—**Maturior**, *a too early stroke.*—**Altera (pars).** *Neither equally dear (to myself), nor surviving entire.*—**Utramque ruina**, *the fall (death) of us both.*—**Parati carpere supremum iter**

comites, (*as*) *companions*. — (14.) There is a general concurrence of the most judicious editors in giving the reading **Gyas**; but I am half inclined, with R., to follow the best MSS., and read **gigas**; the allusion will then be to Briareus or Aegaeon. — **Placitum**, *sc. est*.

17-32. Whatever the constellation under which I was born, whether **Libra**, **Scorpio**, or **Capricornus**, my star coincides with that of **Maecenas**, for our fortunes are one. — **Aspicit**, i. e. as the ruling star of my horoscope: "presides over my fate." — **Pars violentior**, *as the more potent part* (constellation) *of my nativity* (or horoscope; i. e. of the heavenly bodies in the ascendant at my birth). — **Capricornus** is called *the ruler of the western wave*, because its rising and setting were usually attended with storms in the Mediterranean. — "In astrology **Libra**, **Jupiter**, **Venus**, and **Luna** were deemed *favorable*, while **Scorpius**, **Capricornus**, **Saturnus**, and **Mars** were regarded as *inauspicious*." — **Nostrum**, gen. pl. — **Saturno** — **eripuit**, *shining in opposition to impious Saturn, rescued thee (from him)*. *Impius* refers to Saturn's cruelty towards his children. **Laetum ter crepuit sonum**, *thrice raised the sound of joy*. See I. 20, 3, and note. — **Cerebro** governed by **illapsus**. — **Sustulerat**, *had slain*. The indicative in the apodosis (where we might have expected the subj. *sustulisset*) gives *liveliness* to the narration, and emphasizes the certainty with which his death would have followed the fall of the tree, had not **Faunus** interposed. It represents a thing (C. 215, 4, 3) as if it had already occurred, in order to show *how near* it was to happening. — In the last three verses there is a graceful allusion to the difference between **Maecenas** and **Horace** in wealth. Each is to show his gratitude to the gods by offerings proportioned to his means.

Carm. XVIII. — Ad Avarum. (726-730.)

ARGUMENT. — No gold in my roof, no marble in my hall, no palace have I, nor female clients to serve me; but I have honesty and understanding, and, though I be poor, I am courted by the rich: what more should I ask of the gods or my friend, content with my single Sabine estate? Days are passing on, and, though ready to drop into thy grave, thou art building and stretching thy borders, and tearing up the landmarks of thy client, and driving him from his home. But to what purpose? To Hades thou must go in the end: the earth opens to rich and poor; Prometheus the crafty, and Tantalus the proud, they cannot escape; and the poor man finds in death a release from his toils, whether he seek it or not.

1-16. **Ebur** is explained by **Acr.** and many editors as used for *eburneum* to agree with *lacunar*. Better **R.**, who, translating it as a noun, understands it of ivory chairs and couches, and of panels or ornaments

of ivory on the walls of the apartment,—perhaps also of ivory statues. **Lacunar.** A ceiling with coffers or sunken panels. See note on II. 16, 11. **Trabes, blocks, beams,** (i. e. the architrave) of white Hymettian marble.—The Numidian marble (*ultima recisas Africa*) was golden-yellow, and is now called *giallo antico*. Variety was affected in the marbles with which luxurious houses were adorned. “The white marble most esteemed by the Romans was obtained from Hymettus, Pentelicus, and Paros, and from Carrara (the *Lunense Italicum*); the yellow from Numidia and Libya, now called *giallo antico*; the green from Taenarus; the white with red veins and spots from Synnada and Mygdonia, and that with green veins and spots from Carystus.” I was shown in the mineralogical museum of the *Collegio della Sapienza* at Rome a collection of *six hundred varieties* of marbles and other costly building-stones from the ruins of the ancient edifices of the city.—*And I have not, as a stranger-heir, taken possession of the palace of an Attalus.*—**Trahunt, weave.** Some tr. *trail*, as an allusion to the trailing robes of noble dames *ἔλκισίπεπλοι*. Purple robes were very costly.—**Honestae, well-born.** The dignity of the *patron* is increased, by representing even his dependants (*clientae*) as of good birth.—**Fides, integrity,** good faith. Some tr. *lyre*.—*A kindly vein of genius.* The metaphor in **vena** is taken from mines of the precious metals.—**Me petit, seeks my company.**—**Amicum, i. e. Maecenas.**—**11-13.** Two instances of verbs of asking, etc., governing two accusatives.—**Unicis Sabinis** (*praediis*), *with my Sabine (farm) alone.*—**Pergunt interire, haste to wane.** L.

17-40. Tu, (i. e. any luxurious old man). **Mc.**—Thou art letting out contracts for the cutting of marble, (to ornament thy house, particularly in the way of wall-coating or floors.)—**Sub ipsum funus,** i. e. on the very verge of death.—**Bais** (*Baiis*), *at Baiiae.*—**Summovere litora,** to remove (*push out*) the shores, i. e. to erect moles on which to build houses in the sea itself. The ruins of such substructions are still visible in the bay at Baiiae.—**Parum—ripa,** *not rich enough with the shore of the main land.*—**Ripa** for *litore.*—*What that thou art always removing the neighboring landmarks, i. e., what shall I say of this, that, etc.* This crime was denounced by the Twelve Tables.—**Sordidos, squalid,** meanly clad.—*Yet no mansion awaits the rich lord more surely than (the one) destined (for him) in the bounds of Orcus.* **Fine,** poetically for **finibus**, (cf. *Atlanteusque finis*, i. 34, 11), *in the bounds, i. e. in the realm.* Poetical abl. of place. So R. Orelli also takes *destinatâ* as agreeing with *aulâ* understood, but translates “*fine destinata*” (*than that bounded by the limits of Orcus.* Y., with the same construction as Orelli, tr. *than that determined by the end (or final power) of Orcus: an*

unauthorized use of *fine*. Others, than the destined limit of *Orcus*; against which it is urged that *finis* is seldom fem. in the golden age, except in *quae finis* and *quam finem* (to avoid the repetition of the same vowel-sounds). Others still make *destinata* nom. agreeing with *aula*: "No destined hall awaits the rich lord more surely than the bounds of *Orcus*:" one of the objections to which is the combination of three adjectives with a single noun. The reading *sede* is found only in a few MSS., and (although adopted by B. and M.) is generally regarded as a gloss. — **Quid ultra tendis**, "why dost thou strive for more?" — **Aequa**, *impartial*. — **Recluditur**, passive as middle, (is opened,) *opens*. **Regum**, i. e. the wealthy and powerful. — **Pue-ris**, two syllables, by synæresis. — **Satelles Orci**, Charon. — **Promethea**. Horace alludes here to some legend which has not come down to us. — **Hic** refers to *Orci*. *He*, i. e. *Orcus*, or *Pluto*. — **Tantali genus**, i. e. *Pelops*, *Atræus*, *Agamemnon*, *Orestes*. R. understands it of *Pelops* alone, taking *genus* as the generic word used instead of the particular word *filium*. — **Levare** depends upon *vocatus*, and denotes the purpose. N. governs it by *audit*. — **Vocatus atque non vocatus, audit**. Oxymōron.

Carm. XIX. — In Bacchum. (724 ?)

A hymn to Bacchus, almost dithyrambic in its enthusiasm.

ARGUMENT. — Among the far hills I saw Bacchus — O wonderful! — reciting, and the Nymphs learning, and the Satyrs all attention. Awe is fresh in my heart; the god is within me, and I am troubled with joy. O spare me, dread Liber! It is past, and I am free to sing of the Bacchanals; of fountains of wine and milk and honey; of Ariadne; of Pentheus and Lyncurgus; how thou tamedst the waters of the East, and dost sport with the Thracian nymphs; how thou hurledst the giant from heaven, and how Cerberus did crouch to thee, and lick thy feet.

1-17. **Carmina**, his mystic hymns. — **Acutas**, pointed. — Lucretius also (IV. 582) calls the Satyrs *capripedes*; they are generally represented with human feet. — **Eu-oe** (*ivoi*), two syllables. — **Turbidum**, adverbial accusative. So *dulce ridentem, inexplerum lacrimans* (Verg.) — **Gravi**, mighty, potent. — (9 sqq.) A sudden transition from the poet's agitation and terror at the sight of the god, to a calm and confidence in which he feels that he is permitted to sing the praises of the deity. **Pervicaces**, persistent in Bacchic fury and in the dance. — **Bacchus** (*Dionysos*) as the Nature-God caused streams of wine, milk, and honey to flow forth, at the stroke of the thyrsos held by his followers. — **Truncis**, abl. of source after *lapsa*. — **Iterare**, to recount (rather than repeat). **Beatae**, beatified, apotheosized. — **Conjugis**, i. e. Ariadne. **Honorem**,

the ornament, i. e. her crown, which is one of the constellations. — **Non leni** = *gravissima*. Litōtes. — **Amnes**. It was said that when Bacchus crossed the *Hydaspes* and the *Orontes*, he caused their waves to flow back by touching them with his thyrsos, and crossed dry-shod. Supply with **mare barbarum** (i. e. the Indian ocean) *sedas* or *tranquillis*. **Uvidus**, “*bedewed with wine*.”

20–32. **Sine fraude**, without injury (to them,) i. e. to the *Bistonidae*. **Rhoetum**. Cf. Verg. *Georg.* 2, 456. The word *Rhoetus* seems to be preferred here on account of the repetition of the sound in *retorsisti*. — **Parentis**, of (thy) father, Jupiter. — **Leonis**. The story of Bacchus taking the form of a lion in the battle with the giants, is from a source unknown to us. In the Homeric hymn, Bacchus assumes the form of a lion when he avenges himself upon the Tyrrhenian pirates. — (25–27). The four nouns in these lines are in the dative. — **Ferebaris**, thou wert reported. — *Yet thou wert at once (idem) the centre of peace and of war*. Doering tr. **medius** the arbiter, or mediator; D., O., R., “equally adapted for,” between peace and war, and equally ready to turn to one or the other. Mc. and Y. take *idem* as predicate: “Thou wert the same in the midst of (whether engaged in) peace or war.” — **Insons**, harmless, without harming thee. — **Cornu**. The horn was a symbol of strength and power. R. takes it of the horn of plenty, borne in the hand in vase-pictures (see *E. Gerhard*) by Liber χόρνιος and μύσση. — **Atterens caudam** (sc. *in solo*), rubbing his tail on the ground, good-naturedly, and fawning. “There is a notion of pleasure and tameness in this action. As thou came he gently wagged his tail, as thou departed — *cui recedentis* — he licked thy feet.” — **Ore trilingui**. The poet ascribes to Cerberus three heads and three mouths. N. cites *Tibul.* iii. 4, 88: *cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput*. R. agrees with Naeke, who says (*Opusc.* I. p. 76) that “one mouth” is here denoted, “in which there are three tongues or a three-forked tongue.” — **Pedes tetigitque crura** = *pedes cruraque tetigit*. **Que** is sometimes removed from the word to which it should belong, to some word common to both members of the sentence, usually the verb. So verse 28: *pacis eras mediusque belli*. M. 474., f; C. 259, 17, n. 1.

Carm. XX. — Ad Maecenatem. (730–735.)

In a sportive style, and yet with an underlying serious feeling, Horace predicts his immortality. According to Aristotle, the souls of poets on their death pass over into swans, which still possess the gift of song.

ARGUMENT.—On a fresh, strong wing shall I soar to heaven, far above envy and the world. Whom thou, dear Maecenas, delightest to honour, Styx hath no power

to detain. Even now my plumage is springing, and I am ready to fly away and sing in distant places, and to teach barbarous nations. No wailings for me; away with the empty honours of a tomb.

1-24. *Tenui*, slender. — *Biformis*, i. e. at once swan and poet. — *Major invidia*, superior to envy. — *Sanguis*, i. e. the son. *Quem vocas* (ad te), whom thou invitest, or "whom thou callest for," i. e. whose society thou desirest. R., Con., Bl., and others, following Aer., take "dilecte" as the factitive object of *vocas*, whom thou stylest "beloved." P., thinking that Horace wrote this ode just after Maecenas's death and just before his own, tr. *quem vocas* "whom thou summonest" to join thee. — *Cruribus*, dat. of reference. As he passes from a larger form to a smaller, the skin contracts and becomes rough (*asperae*) and wrinkled. — *Superne* refers to his head and neck. — 13. With K. and N., I follow some of the best MSS. in adopting *notior* instead of the usual reading *ocior*. Swiftmess is not here in point, but fame. There are metrical difficulties, too, in the old reading, to avoid which Bentley proposed *tutior*, and others *doctior*, *cautior*, *laetior*, *audentior*, *ornatior*: gratuitous conjectures. — *Peritus*, learned. "During the last century of the republic, a love of literature was fostered in Spain. Sertorius did much to encourage it. Of Latin authors, Quintilian probably, Martial certainly, was a Spaniard. So was Hyginus, the librarian of the Palatine, and Columella, and Seneca, and Lucan." Some editors take *peritus* with all the proper names, interpreting it "these barbaric nations will become versed in me." — Horace's anticipations of future fame have been more than realized. — *Inani funere*, my empty funeral: a funeral where there is no corpse. — *Naeniae*, dirges. — *Turpes*, i. e. disfiguring the countenance, breast, and garments. — *Supervacuus*. Horace is the first, of the writers who have come down to us, to use this word. Cicero always prefers *supervacaneus*. O.

LIBER III.

Carm. I. — Ad Chorum Virginum et Puerorum. (726-736.)

ARGUMENT. — The worldly I despise, but have new precepts for the young. Kings rule over their people, but are themselves the subjects of Jove. One may be richer, another nobler than his fellows, but all alike must die. No indulgence can get sleep for him who has a sword ever hanging over him, but sleep disdains not the dwellings of the poor. He who is content with a little, fears not storm nor drought. The rich man builds him houses on the very waters, but anxiety follows him, go where he will. If, then, the luxuries of the wealthy cure not grief, why should I build me great houses, or seek to change my lot?

This and the five following Odes appear to have been written about B. C. 26, when Augustus was anxious to effect the social reformation of his subjects. The first stanza of this Ode is generally regarded as an introduction to the whole six.

1-24. Profanum volgus, *the uninitiated herd, the vulgar rabble.* — **Favete linguis** (εὐφημίῃτε), “*be propitious with your tongues:*” speak good words, or none at all; here rather the latter, *observe a religious silence.* A formula used by priests before performing a religious rite. Order: (Ego), Musarum sacerdos, canto virginibus puerisque carmina non prius audita. In **sacerdos** appears a little of Horace’s conception of the sacredness of the office of a bard, — some recognition, perhaps, of the responsibilities which the gift of genius involves. — **Virginibus puerisque**, dat. of advantage. The moral precepts of this ode are especially adapted for the right training of the young, in whom alone lay Horace’s hopes for better times.— Order: (Imperium) regum timendorum (est) in **proprius greges** (*over their own herds, i. e. subjects.*) Homer calls kings *shepherds of the people*; a kindlier expression than calling the people the kings’ *own* flocks and herds. — **Clari gigantēo triumpho**, *renowned for his triumph over the giants*; abl. of cause. — **Supercilio**, *with his brow.* A variation from the ordinary phrase, *by his nod.* Cf. Iliad. 1, 528; Catul. 64, 204; Aen. 9, 106.— **Est ut**, etc. It happens that one man marks out the rows of his vines by furrows drawn to greater length than another (**viro**), i. e. possesses wider domains. C. 208, n.— One candidate (for the consulship) is *of nobler birth* (**generosior**), another *superior in character and reputation*, another has *a greater crowd of retainers.* **Campum**, the Campus Martius, in which the elections were held. — **Sortitur imos**, *determines the lot of the distinguished and the lowest*; (*her*) *capacious urn keeps every name in motion.* When a man’s name was shaken out of the urn, he died. (II. iii. 25-28.) — **Destriectus ensis.** An allusion to the story of **Damocles** (see Index P. N.). — **Avium.** The wealthy Romans kept singing-birds “in aviaries within their houses. Their notes, and the sound of distant music, and the trickling of water, were among the artificial means for soothing the nerves and inducing sleep, practised by the luxurious.” — The gen. **agrestium virorum** limits **domos.** O. prefers to take it with both *somnus* and *domos.* — **Tempe** is used here for any beautiful shady vale. What is its number and gender?

25-48. Quod satis est, (*only*) *a sufficiency.* — **Vineae fundusque**, etc., non (*sollicitant*). — **Mendax**, *deceitful*, i. e. which disappoints his expectations. — **Culpante.** Horace represents the trees or vines, when reproached by their owner for their unfruitfulness, as throwing the blame upon the rains, droughts, or severe winters. — **Contracta**, etc. With bold hyperbole, Horace says the fishes feel that the sea has

been made narrower by the structures whose foundations have been laid in the deep.—**Huc**, *hither*, i. e. into the sea.—**Caementa**, here large, unhewn stones, used for foundations.—**Frequens cum famulis**, i. e. “surrounded by many workmen and slaves.”—**Terrae fastidiosus**, *discontented with the land*.—**Minae**, the stings of conscience.—The “brazen-beaked trireme” is the wealthy gentleman’s private yacht. A fine picture, this, of the black phantom, **Care**, ascending the lofty tower of the sea-side villa, climbing the gang-board of the yacht after the proud lord, or mounting his horse behind him :

“Black Care sits by him in the bark,
Behind him, on the steed.”

Quod si, *if, then*.—**Phrygius lapis**, i. e. the costly marble hewn near Synnada in Phrygia, a beautiful white with reddish spots, now called *paonazzetto*. The columns in the exquisite portico of the so-called Pantheon, in Rome, are of this marble.—*The use of purples brighter than a star*, i. e. of purple garments and coverings. By hyperbaton *clarior* is made to agree with *usus*; properly we should have had *clariorum* agreeing with *purpurarum*. Or we may take *purpurarum usus* as a single term, logically, (with which *clarior* agrees,) and equivalent to *purpurae quibus utimur*.—**Costum**, an Eastern aromatic plant, used for ointments. It is called Achaemenian from Achaemēnes, the founder of the royal race of Persia.—**Invidendis postibus**, i. e. with door-posts built of costly marble, so as to excite the envy of passers-by. Abl. of description or quality, as is **novo ritu**, *in a new style* of architecture. “**Postes** were the jambs, columns, or pilasters that flanked the entrance-door.”—**Moliar**, *shall I build with labor*.—Horace’s little Sabine farm lay in a beautiful valley. **Valle**, abl. of instrument of exchange, or price.—**Operosiores**, i. e. which would increase my cares.

Carm. II.—Ad Pubem Romanam. (726, 727.)

ARGUMENT.—Contentment is to be learned in arms and danger. To die for our country is glorious, and death pursues the coward. Virtue is superior to popular favor or rejection, and opens the way to the skies, and rises above the dull atmosphere of this world. Good faith, too, has its recompense, and I would not be the companion of the man who neglects it, lest I share his sure reward.

1-16. Amice, with a friendly mind, i. e. *contentedly*. The translation “as a friend” is perhaps a little too strong.—**Pauperiem**, *privation*. *Egestas* is the word for absolute want.—**Puer**, youth. The age at which military service began was seventeen.—**Robustus acri militia**, *grown hardy in stern military service*.—**Trepididis in rebus**, i. e. in danger. **Illum**, etc. *Ille* is used in pointing out (δεικτικῶς), “*you*.” The wife

and daughter of the king, who is fighting below the city against the Romans, look down from the walls upon the battle. The *sponsus regius* is the son of an allied king, betrothed to the *adulta virgo*. Cf. the scenes in the Iliad 22; and 3, 154 sq. — **Hosticus** is an ancient form for *hostilis*, as *genticus* for *gentilis*, *civicus* for *civilis*. — **Suspiret** = *suspiras metuat*. O. — **Ne**, i. e. *sollicita ne*. N. takes *ne* as introducing a wish as well as expressing anxiety, "that only not" like $\mu\eta$. II. 21, 563. — **Tactu**, latter supine after *asperum*. — **Dulce — mori**. "Ja, süß und schön ist's, fallen für's Vaterland." — **Nec — tergo**. The back and hollow of the knees are exposed to the enemy by a fugitive. Z. Victors used to cut the hamstrings of fleeing enemies.

17-32. *Virtue, that knows no disgraceful repulse*, i. e. is always conscious, if ever it sustains a repulse, that it was unmerited, and therefore not disgraceful. Z. **Repulsa** is properly "a rejection when suing for office." Cato played ball in the Comitium on the same day that he was defeated as a candidate for praetor. — **Intaminatis**. This word is found only in this passage. — **Secures**, *the emblems of office*. Literally, *the axes* in the fasces borne before the magistrates. — **Arbitrio**, etc. *At the whim of the popular breeze*, i. e. of the fickle breath of popular favor. — **Immeritis mori** = *viris immortalitate dignis*. — **Negata via**, *by a path denied* (to others). — **Udam**. Alluding to the cloudy atmosphere "of this dim spot which men call earth." — **Est — silentio**. Augustus was fond of quoting part of a line of Simonides, from which this verse is taken: $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \sigma\iota\gamma\alpha\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\nu\delta\upsilon\nu\omicron\nu\ \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$. — **Cereris sacrum**. Probably, rather than the Eleusinian mysteries, the similar rites naturalized at Rome. Cf. Cic. *Verr.* v. 72. Y. — **Qui volgarit** defines *is* understood, the subject of *sit*. **Volgarit** is subj. in a relative clause which is an essential part of the sentence (*is*) *sit*, etc., and *describes the character* of the kind of person referred to (*qui = talis ut is*). — **Solvat**, *sc. de litore, unmoor*. — **Deseruit**, *has lagged behind*, i. e. failed to overtake. The perfect (as *addidit*) in a general truth. — **Pede claudo**, (*although*) *with limping foot*.

Carm. III. — Ad Caesarem Augustum. (727-733.)

ARGUMENT. — The upright man and firm no terrors can drive from his purpose. Through this virtue Pollux, Hercules, Augustus, Bacchus, have been translated to the skies; Romulus likewise, at the instance of Juno, who thus addressed the assembled gods: "Ilium hath paid the penalty of its founder's crime. That impious umpire and his foreign strumpet have overthrown it. But his beauty is gone; Priam's perjured house hath fallen. My wrath, then, I remit. Let Mars have his hated grandson; let him come among us: provided the seas roll between

Illum and Rome, let the exiles reign where they will; but let the tomb of Priam and of Paris be the lair of beasts. From Gades to the Nile let Rome be feared, but let her learn to despise gold. Let her stretch her arms to the stormy North and the fiery East, but let her not dare to rebuild the walls of Troy. On an evil day would she rise again: thrice let her rise, thrice should she fall by the power of Jove's sister and spouse." But hold, my Muse, nor bring down such themes to the sportive lyre.

1-16. **Tenacem propositi**, (tenacious of, i. e.) *steadfast in his purpose*. — **Instantis**, menacing, *threatening*. — **Mente solida**, from his (solid, i. e.) *fixed resolution*. — **Dux**, etc. *The stormy ruler of the restless Adriatic*. A. — **Fulminantis Jovis**, of Jupiter when he launches his thunderbolts; not as a general expression, "of Jupiter the thunderer." — **Orbis**, the arch of heaven. — **Illabatur**, *should fall upon (him)*. — **Hac arte**, *by this virtue or quality*, i. e. by *constancy* (*justitia et tenacitas propositi*). — **Enisus**. The preposition *e* gives the meaning of *struggling forward with earnestness*. — **Igneas**, i. e. *starry*. — **Inter quos**. — **Augustus**. This title was conferred on Octavianus B. C. 27. **Recumbens**, *reclining* (at table). — **Purpureo ore**, *with rosy lips* (tokens of his eternal youth). — **Merentem**, *deserving* (immortality). Cf. Ovid. *Trist.* 5. 3, 19: *Ipse quoque aetherias meritis invectus es arces, Qua non exiguo facta labore via est*. In his Indian journey, Bacchus spread over the world the precepts of civilization. The *tigers* represent the wildness which he tamed. — **Vexere** (to Olympus, the abode of the gods). — Romulus was said to have been snatched up to heaven in a chariot drawn by the horses of his father Mars. In his praises, Augustus, the *second founder* of Rome, is indirectly honored.

17-42. **Gratum**. All the gods favored Romulus. — **Consiliantibus**, *deliberating* (whether they should admit Romulus to heaven). — **Ilion**, acc., object of **vertit**. — **Judex**, i. e. Paris; alluding to the golden apple. **Mulier**, i. e. Helen. Notice the bitter contemptuousness of Juno's language. "She cannot forget the *spretae injuria formae*." — **Ex quo** (tempore). — **Mihi** and **Minervae**, "dat. of the agent." — **Duce fraudulento**, Laomædon. N. takes it as used *generally*, "not exactly Laomedon nor yet Priam." — **Splendet** (in his beauty and his rich attire). — **Adultoræ**, Helen; **hospes**, Paris. — **Hectoreis opibus**, *by the aid of Hector*. **Ductum**, *prolonged* (by the *dissensions* (*seditionibus*) of the gods). — **Resedit** from *resido*. — **Marti redonabo**, etc., (lit. I will make a present of my wrath and my grandson, etc.,) i. e. *I will remit, for the sake of Mars, my grievous wrath, and (I will restore to him) my hated grandson* (i. e. I will allow Romulus to rejoin his father in heaven). Br. tr. *invisum nepotem* "my hate against my grandson. — **Dum** (= *dummodo*)

so long as. — **Exules**, i. e. the Trojan founders of Rome. (Here of their descendants.) — **Stet.** *Let (the Capitol) stand.* Subj. in a permission.

45-69. **Late** modifies **horrenda.** — **Medius**, *intervening.* (The Mediterranean.) — **Cum** defines **sic.** — **Fortior spernere aurum, etc., quam cogere,** etc., *than to gather it, with a hand snatching every sacred thing for profane uses.* — **Lege,** *condition.* — **Nimium pii,** *with too great filial affection.* It was said (Suet. *Jul. Caes.* 79) that Julius Caesar entertained a scheme of making Troy the capital of the empire. — **Avitae Trojae,** *of their ancestral Troy.* N. takes *avitae* strictly: "Troy was the *grandmother* and Alba Longa the *mother* of Rome;" but we must content ourselves with *ancestral* in English. — **Aeneus,** *brazen.* Metaphorically for *strong.* — **Ter pereat,** (apodosis,) *thrice shall it perish.* — **Argivis,** *dat. of the agent.* — **Non hoc,** etc. See note on II. i. 37, **sed ne,** etc. (p. 293).

Carm. IV. — Ad Calliopen. (726 R.)

ARGUMENT. — Sing, Calliope, a lofty strain. Is it a dream, or am I wandering in the Muses' grove? A child, tired of play, I lay down to sleep on the Apulian hills. There doves made me a covering of leaves, and I slept safe, and men might well wonder how the gods were present with me. Yours am I, ye Muses. Because I love your fountains and your choir, I perished not when the battle was turned, nor by the accursed tree, nor in the Sicilian waters. Be ye with me, and I will visit remotest tribes unharmed. Ye refresh Augustus when he brings back his weary troops. Mild are your counsels, and in peace is your delight. We know how that bold band of giants struck terror into the heart of Jove; but what was their strength against the aegis of Pallas? 'Twas that which drove them back, though Vulcan too, and Juno, and Apollo with his bow, were there. Brute force falls, self-destroyed: the gods detest violence, but tempered strength they promote.

2-40. **Longum.** This is the longest of Horace's odes. — **Videor (mihi) audire, et errare,** etc. — **Lucos, groves** (of the Muses). — **Fabulosae palumbes,** *the storied doves;* of which the poets told that they bore ambrosia to Jupiter, attended on Venus, etc. — In verse 10 I follow the *textus receptus*, with O., (who says "locus est sine dubio corruptus.") The variation of metre (Ἄπυλο, Ἄπυλία) is not without parallels in the case of proper names (N. cites Homer's Ἄρῆς Ἄρες βροτολογίη); nor is there any difficulty in the apparent inconsistency of the prepositions *in* and *extra.* Voltur lies chiefly in Apulia, but partly in Lueania; so that Horace could wander beyond the threshold of his *nurse* (his native district; cf. Scott's "O Caledonia, stern and wild, Meet *nurse* for a poetic child") *Apulia*, and still be on the Apulian mountain. Conjectural emendations are numerous; but none has commended itself to

general acceptance.—**Quod** (ut id) foret, *so that it was*. Others: a thing which should be wonderful, etc.—**Sabinos** (montes).—**Liquidæ**, i. e. with clear air and bright skies.—**Palinurus**. Acr. conjectures that Horace narrowly escaped shipwreck off this promontory on his return from Macedonia; but this passage contains the only allusion which the poet makes to the fact.—The *Scythian river* is the *Tunais* or *Don*.—**Abdidit**. This word conveys an idea of the peace and seclusion enjoyed by the veterans in their retirement.—**Oppidis**, poet. abl. of place. It signifies the *coloniae* in which lands were granted to the veterans.—**Pierio**, etc. A metaphor, to denote the pleasure which Augustus took in the study of art and literature.

41-80. Lene consilium. (*Consilium*, trisyllable.) The Muses give mild counsels; i. e. the effect of intellectual culture upon rulers is to make them mild and merciful.—**Et dato gaudetis**, *and delight in it when given*, i. e. rejoice to see it adopted.—**Ut** (*how*) (*ille*, i. e. *Jupiter*) sustulerit, etc., *qui temperat, etc.* The acc. with the inf. would simply state *the fact*; ut with the subj. refers to *the mode* in which it happened.—**Caduco**, “*swift-descending*.”—**Tristia regna**, *the gloomy realms* (of Pluto).—**Juventus**, i. e. the giants.—**Fratres**, i. e. the Aloïdæ.—**Opaco**, i. e. *frondoso*.—**Ty-phō-eus**.—**53-8**. What could brute force avail against heavenly wisdom?—**Statu**, posture, attitude. A gladiatorial term.—**Truncis**, abl. of instrument with **jaculator**.—**Aegida**. See p. 275, line 2.—**Hinc—Apollo**. See Clough’s tr. (*Amours de Voyage*, I. viii.)—**Avidus**, *eager* (for the fray).—**Natalem silvam**, (the woods of Mount Cynthus, in Delos).—The poet dwells with evident pleasure upon the description of Apollo, the god of culture, and the patron of Augustus.—**Mole sua**, *by its own weight*.—**Temperatam**, (*rightly*) *governed*.—**In majus**, to greater (success), to greater (heights).—**Idem**, i. e. *on the other hand, they*; or *they also*.—Notice the *compositio* or immediate repetition of the same sounds, in *omne nefas animo moventes*.—**Moventes**, *meditating, contriving*.—**Injecta—suis**, *Earth grieves at being cast* (dolet injecta) *upon her own monsters* (i. e. the monsters to whom she herself gave birth).—**Partus**, *her offspring*.—**Impositam**, *placed upon* (Enceclādus).—**Ales**, the vulture.—**Amatorem**, sc. *Proserpinae*.

Carm. V.—In honorem Augusti. (727-734.)

ARGUMENT.—Jove is in heaven: Augustus shall be a god upon earth when he hath subdued the Briton and the Persian. What! can a Roman forget his glorious home and live a slave with the Mede? ’T was not thus Regulus acted, when he saw the ruin a coward’s example would bring on those who should come after

him, and he cried, "I have seen our standards hung on Punic walls; our freemen bound; the Carthaginians' gates unbarred; their fields all tilled. Ye do but add ruin to shame: but virtue, like the former fair color of dyed wool, can never be restored. When the freed hind fights its captor, the prisoner released, who cried for mercy and made peace for himself on the battle-field, shall cope again with his foe!" Then, although he knew the cruel fate which was in store for him, he parted from his wife, his children, and his friends, and went away as calmly as a man would go to Venafrum or Tarentum, to rest after his labors in the city,

1-25. Regnare (in) caelo.—**Praesens**, with us, on earth.—**Milesne**, etc. Indignant question.—**Conjuge barbara maritus**, *the husband of a barbarian wife*. Abl. of description, where we might have expected the gen.—**Pro, alas for!**—The subject of **consenuit** is **Marsus et Apulus**. (These are named as two of the bravest tribes of the Italians.) **Anciliorum**. An anomalous gen. from *ancile*. The *ancilia* were twelve shields, of which, according to tradition, eleven were made by order of Numa, after the pattern of one found in his house and supposed to have come down from heaven, and undistinguishable from it. While the heaven-sent *ancile* was preserved, Rome, it was prophesied, should survive. Mc.—**Nominis** sc. *Romani*.—The **toga** was the national dress of the Romans.—**Jove** sc. *Capitolino*; (while the Capitol (Jove's temple) is safe.)—**Provida**, *far-seeing*.—**Dissentientis**, *refusing to assent*.—**Cond. foed.** (dative), the proposals of the Carthaginians for an exchange of prisoners and the conclusion of a peace.—**Exemplo trahentis**, *inferring from the precedent*.—The final syl. of **periret** is long (as originally) before the caesura.—**Portas Carthaginiis**.—**Marte nostro** = a militibus nostris.—**Scilicet** (ironical), *forsooth*.

30-53. **Curat**—**deterioribus**, (nor does true valor, etc.) *care to be restored to degenerate (breasts)*. "**Nec curat**, i. e. non vult, neque potest."—**Hic**—**miscuit**, "He" (the coward), "not knowing to what he ought to owe his life" (viz. to his own good sword), "*confounded peace with war*," i. e. made peace for himself on the field of battle. Mc.—**Altior**. The abl. *ruinis* may be tr. either by *than* after the comparative degree (O., Mc.), or as abl. of *means* (R., N.); in the first case tr. *raised above*, in the second *exalted by*. Perhaps the first is the more poetical.—**Capitis minor**, one who had lost his civil rights; (in whatever way; here, by having been taken prisoner by the enemy.) Tr. *as no longer a citizen*.—**Labantes**, *wavering*.—**Consilio numquam alias dato**, *by advice never on any other occasion given*.—**Atqui sciebat**, *and yet he knew all the while*.—**Reditus**, pl. to avoid the recurrence of a final *m. O.* Others: "**reditus** = *redeundi conatus*;" which I accept, without, however, excluding O.'s reason.—**Longa**, *tedious*.

Carm. VI. — Ad Romanos. (726.)

ARGUMENT.—On you will be visited your fathers' guilt, O Romans, unless ye shall restore the worship and acknowledge the sovereign power of the gods. Already have they afflicted our land; twice the Parthian hath checked our arms; the barbarian has well-nigh destroyed us in the midst of our strife, the age is so full of shameless adultery and lasciviousness. Not from such parents were born the conquerors of Pyrrhus, Antiöchus, and Hannibal, the manly offspring of soldiers who had handled the plough and carried the fagot. So doth time spoil all things. Our fathers were not as their fathers, nor we as they; and our children shall be worse than ourselves.

5-48. **Dis**—*imperas*, because thou bearest thyself as subject to the gods, thou holdest thy sway; from them (N. "from this subjection") arises (sc. *oritur*) every beginning, to them ascribe the issue. **Principium** is here a trisyllable. *Principium huc*, pr. in scanning *principy'uc*.—**Praedam**, (our) booty.—**Torq. ex.**, to their slender necklaces.—**Dacus**. with Antonius; **Aethiops** (Aegyptius), with Cleopatra.—**15.** To which word does **hic** refer, to which **ille**? (Gram., *Index*).—**Motus Ionicos**, i. e. voluptuous dances.—**De tenero ungui**, i. e. from early childhood. The Germans say, "von Kindesbeinen an."—**Sol ubi**, etc. There are not many poets who could incidentally have described in so few words, and so graphically, the hour of evening. **Mc.**—**Bobus** (43), dat. of advantage.—**Agens**, bringing on.—**Dies**, time (hence fem).—**Avis**, briefly for *avorum aetate*.—Four generations are spoken of in three short verses (46-48). "A constant decay and degeneracy of the world was an Epicuræan doctrine. *Lucret. II. ad finem.*"

Carm. VII. — Ad Asterien. (729 ?)

ARGUMENT.—Weep not, Asterie; Gyges is faithful, and will return with the spring, a rich man. He has been driven to Oricum, and is weeping with impatience for thee. Chloë, his hostess, is trying to seduce him, and frightens him with stories of rejected women's revenge. But he is deaf to her seductions. Beware in thy turn of Enipeus; shut thy doors and listen not to his songs.

4-32. **Fidei**, dissyllable. Some editors prefer the ancient form *fida*. **Post**, after (the rising of). Lamb. and R. prefer *after the setting*.—**Tuis ignibus** = *iisdem ignibus quibus tu ureris*, i. e. with the love of Gyges.—**Temptat**, solicits (*hinc*).—**Mulier**, Antëa (*Hom. II. 6, 155 sqq.*) or Sthenobœa.—**Et**, even.—**Historias**, tales, legends, *μῦθοις*.—**Movet**, brings forward, calls up. Cf. *Aen. 7, 641*; *Ov. A. A. 3, 651*.—*The cliffs of Icarus*, for the cliffs of the Icarian sea (to which Icarus gave

name).—**Flectere equum.** This was to wheel the horse round in a small circle. **Mc.**—**Martio, of the Campus Martius.**—The use of **neque** with the imper. for **neve** is confined to the poets. C. 247, 4, and 5, n. 2.—**Mane difficilis (ei) saepe vocanti te duram.** The part. **vocanti** is used adversatively.

Carm. VIII. — Ad Maecenatem. (725 *Lachmann.*)

ARGUMENT.—Wonderest thou, learned friend, what this sacrifice means on the Kalends of March, and I a bachelor? On this day I was delivered from death, and it shall be a holiday. Come, Maecenas, a hundred cups of my oldest wine to the health of thy friend. Away with anxiety. The Dacian has fallen, the Mede is divided against himself, the Cantabrian is in chains, and the Scythian has unstrung his bow. Be here the private gentleman: never mind the people; enjoy thyself and unbend.

1-27. The Matronalia, or feast of married persons in honor of Juno Lucina, was celebrated on the Kal. Mart.—**Velint, mean.**—**Plena turis.**—**Caespite vivo,** i. e. on an altar of green turf.—**Sermones, in the literature;** (N.: *in conversation.*) **Acc.** of the thing, retained with the pass. part. **doctus.** We find also the abl., as *doctus Graecis litteris.* **Utriusque linguae,** i. e. Greek and Latin. So the Germans say *in beiden Sprachen* when they mean *in German and French.*—**Album caprum.** White victims were offered to the *dii superi*, black to the *dii inferi.* The goat was sacrificed to Bacchus because it ate and destroyed the vines.—**Arboris.** See II. 13.—**Anno redeunte** (sc. *in se*) **festus, a holiday, as the year rolls round.**—**Amphorae,** dat. of reference after **dimovebit,** where we might have expected *ab amphora.*—**Fumum.** The amphorae were kept in the *apotheca* in the upper part of the house, to which the smoke from the bath had access, as this was thought to hasten the ripening of the wine and to improve its flavor, just as Madeira wine is improved by being kept in a warm temperature. The amphora being lined with pitch or plaster, and the cork being also covered with pitch, the smoke could not penetrate if these were properly attended to. **Mc.**—**Tullo.** L. Volcatius Tullus, cos. A. U. C. 688; so that the wine was fully thirty-seven years old.—**Amici sospitis, to the health of thy rescued friend.**—**In lucem, till the break of day.**—**Civiles curas.** After the battle of Actium, the supreme civil authority in Rome and Italy was intrusted to Maecenas.—**Sibi limits luctuosis,** and is to be supplied in thought with **dissidet.**—**25 Qua, in any respect.**—Many good MSS. give *et* at the end of verse 26; few *et* or *ac* at the end of verse 27.

Carm. IX.—Carmen Amoebaeum.

An exquisitely graceful ode, in the form of a dialogue, showing the process of reconciliation between two lovers.

“Amants, que vos querelles
Sont aimables et belles!”

1-24. Donec = *dum*. — Potior, *more favored*. — Alia, abl. after *ar-sisti*. — 7. *I, Lydia, of great renown*. — Modos, *measures*, μέλη. — Me-tuam fut., as well as *parcent*. — Anima, “my life,” i. e. *my love*, puel-lae meae. — Diductos, (*us, though*) *parted*. — Cogit, *joins*. — Lydiae, dat. Improbo, *violent, ungovernable*. — Amem, C. 219, 1, 2.

Carm. X.—Ad Lycen.

A serenade (παρακλαυσιδύρον) sung by a lover whose mistress refuses him admission.

1-20. Tanain si biberes, i. e. were Scythia thy dwelling-place. Cf. II. 20, 20 and IV. 15, 21. — Me objicere, etc., *thou wouldst grieve to expose me to the north winds (incolis) that have there their home*. — Quo strepitu. Abl. of mode, (circumstantial.) Supply *strepitu* with the second quo (before *nemus*). — Nemus, i. e. the *viridarium*. Shrubs and flowers were sometimes planted round the *impluvium* of a Roman house, but more largely in the *peristylum*, which was an open space at the back part of the house, surrounded by colonnades, and, like the *impluvium*, usually having a cistern or fountain in the middle. Me. Cf. Epp. I. 10, 22. — Ventis, abl. of cause. — Ut glaciet. “It is easy to supply *vides* or *sentis*, or any other word more appropriate than *audis*, to the freezing of the snow. One verb of sense is often made to serve for two or three.” R. and N. suggest, however, that sleet and crackling frost can be *heard* as well as seen. Tr. *how Jove, with his bright power (= puro caelo) freezes the snow as it lies*. — 10. *Lest, while thy wheel is revolving, the rope may go backwards*: i. e. may slip on the pulley, and instead of drawing thee up, leave thee to descend the hill of fame. — Tyrrhenus. The morals of the Etruscans were corrupt. — Tinctus viola, *violet-colored*; but here, like the white or yellow violet. Verg. Ecl. 2, 47: *pallentes violas*. — Pieria = *Macedonica*. — Pellice. The better orthography of the nom. is *paelix*. — Hoc latus, *this side of mine*.

Carm. XI.—Ad Testudinem. (726 vel 727.)

ARGUMENT. — Mercury, who didst teach Amphion to move stones, and thou, lyre, once dumb, now welcome at feast and festival, tune me a strain to which even Lyde, though she be free as the young colt, must attend. Thou charmest tigers,

woods, streams, and hell's bloody sentinel, and Ixion, and Titŷos, and the daughters of Danäus. Let Lyde hear of their crime and punishment, and how one was merciful and spared her young husband's life, saying, "Rise up; begone, lest the sleep of death overtake thee. They have sprung upon their prey. My heart is not as their heart. I will do thee no harm. Let my father do with me as he will, yet go thou, while night and love protect thee. Farewell, and when I am gone, engrave a word of sorrow on my tomb."

1-29. *Te magistro*, abl. absolute. — *Nervis*, abl. — *Immanis janitor aulae*, the fierce porter of the palace. O. takes *immanis* with *aulae*, "vast." — *Furiale*, *fury-like*. — 19. *Manet*, from *manare*. — *Quin et*, *Nay even*. — *Risit*. The poets are fond of using a verb in the *singular* with several nominatives. It calls attention to *each one* of the subjects. *Virginum*, i. e. the Danaides. — *Inane* like its opposite *plenus* is limited by the gen. — *Pereuntis*, running through, *running out*. — *Sub Orco*, in the realm of *Orcus* (the king of the lower world).

30-52. *Nam — majus*, for what greater (crime) could they (have committed)? — 31. *Potuerere*, they had the heart, they could bring themselves. *Una*, i. e. *Hypermnestra*. — *Face nuptiali*, of the nuptial torch, as we should say of the bridal veil. At ancient marriages the bride, escorted in the evening from her father's house to that of her husband, was preceded by a boy bearing a lighted torch. — *Splendide mendax*, magnificently false. A noble oxymoron. Danaus had compelled all his daughters to promise that they would murder their husbands. *Hypermnestra's* breach of her engagement is praiseworthy, because a wicked promise is better broken than kept. — *Falle*, elude, escape. — *Sorores* (sc. *tuas*, to correspond with *socerum*), thy sisters-in-law. — *Singulos = suum quaeque maritum*. — *Clemens*, in mercy, in compassion. *Vel*, if he please. Derived from *volo*. — *Auræ*, viz. *per undas*. — *Et — querellam*, and carve on a tombstone an epitaph in memory of me.

Carm. XII.—Ad Neobulen.

ARGUMENT.—Poor women! we must not love, we must not drown care in wine, or a cruel guardian scolds us to death. Alas, Neobüle! thou canst not spin nor work, for love of Hebrus, so beautiful as he bathes in the waters of Tiber, a horseman like Bellerophon, unsurpassed in the combat and the race, in piercing the flying deer or catching the lurking boar.

Upon the whole, I prefer to take this ode, with many recent editors, as a soliloquy. R. takes verses 5-16 as Neobule's quotation of her uncle's taunts; it is not unusual, however, to use the second person in an address to one's self. Some consider the whole ode as the address of the poet to Neobule.

1-15. *Miserarum*, sc. *sors* or *condicio*. — *Dare ludum*, to give full play. *Lavère*, an old form = *laväre*. — *Metuentes*, from fear of. — Supply

aufert with *puer*, and take *aufert* (7) with *nitor*. — *Uctos*, sc. *oleo*. — *Apertum*, sc. *campum*. — *Jaculari* depends upon *catus*.

Carm. XIII. — Ad Fontem Bandusiae. (725?)

ARGUMENT. — Fair fountain of Bandusia, thou art worthy of my libation and of the kid that shall fall for thee to-morrow, and dye thy cold stream with his hot red blood. Thee the summer's heat pierceth not; cool is thy water to flocks and herds. Thou, too, shalt be placed among the fountains of fame, when I sing of the oak that hangs from the rock whence thy babbling waters leap.

1-13. **Fons Bandusiae**, as **urbs Romae**, gen. of nearer definition. C. 133, 5. **Mero, floribus**. He will pour the wine into the water, and throw garlands upon the stream. — **Inficiet**, *shall tinge*. — **Fies nobilium fontium**. A Greek construction; supply *unus* (Mc.), or take it simply as gen. of connection, belonging to. C. 133, 4, n. 3. The **fontes nobiles** are such as **Arethūsa**, **Castalia**, **Dircē**, **Hippoerēnē**, **Pirēnē**.

Carm. XIV. — Ad Populum Romanum. (730.)

ARGUMENT. — Caesar is returning a conqueror from Spain, O ye people, he who but just went forth like Hercules to the field. Let his chaste wife and sister go forth to offer sacrifice with the matrons, while the young soldiers and their brides stand reverently by. I too will keep holiday; for I am safe while Augustus is lord of the world. Bring flowers, boy, and ointment, and my best old wine, and go bid *Næra* come: if the churlish porter refuse thee, come away; I have no mind for strife, though I might not have borne as much in the heyday of my youth.

1-23. **Modo, of late**, just now. — 5. **Mulier, Livia**. — **Justis operata sacris**, *sacrificing with due offerings*: (perhaps lit., *having busied herself* (and hence *being employed*) *with the fitting sacrifices*). **Sacris** is abl. *Operor* would take the dat. of the gods *to whom* the sacrifice is given. — **Soror, Octavia**. — 13. **Vere festus**. — **Mihi** dat. of advantage with **eximet curas**, and not without influence on **festus**. — **Tumultum**, i. e. **bellum**. — The **Marsian** or *Social war*, A. U. C. 664, 665. The *Servile war*, led by **Spartacus**, A. U. C. 681-683. — **Qua** (sc. *ratione*) in any way, *by any means*. — **Fallere**, to escape the notice of, to escape. Horace humorously suggests that it is doubtful whether there is any old wine left in the cellars rummaged by **Spartacus** and his crew. — **Dic properet**. Subj. in *oratio obliqua*, where we should have the imperat. in *oratio recta*. — **Non ferrem**, more lively than *non tulissem*. **Plancus** was consul A. U. C. 712, the year of the battle of **Philippi**, when Horace was twenty-two years old.

Carm. XV. — Ad Chloridem. (730–735.)

ARGUMENT. — Put a stop to thy intrigues, for thou art old and poor. What becometh thy daughter Phoëce, becometh not thee, Chloris. Go spin; not for thee are music and flowers and wine.

6–16. Et — candidis, and to spread a cloud over those fair stars. — Tympano. The “tympanum” was a *tambourine*, played in all respects as now, and usually by women, who danced as they beat it. Mc. — Pcti, passive part.

Carm. XVI. — Ad Maecenatem. (730.)

ARGUMENT. — A stout prison and savage watch-dogs might have kept Danæ from harm; but Jove and Venus smiled, for they knew that the god need but change himself to gold, and the way would be clear before him. Gold penetrates through guards, through rocks; thereby fell the house of Amphiaræus, the Macedonian won cities, stern admirals are ensnared. And as it grows, the desire for more grows too. A high estate I dread. The more a man denies himself, the more the gods will give him. I fly from the rich to the contented, and am more independent than any poor rich man in the world. My stream, and my little wood, and my trusty field, are a happier portion than all Africa. I have not wealth, yet poverty doth not pinch me; and if I wanted more, thou, Maecenas, art ready to give it. My small income will go further by the restricting of my wants, than if I had all Lydia and Phrygia for my own. Who ask much, lack much. It is well with him who has enough.

2–42. Robustae, oaken. O. tr. strong. — Munierant. II. 17, 28, note. — Adulteris = amatoribus. — Pavidum, viz. on account of the oracle which foretold that the son of his daughter would slay him. — Fore enim, sc. sciebant. — Pretium, a bribe. — Auguris Argivi, Amphiaræus. — Domus, genus, familia. — Urbium, viz. Olynthus, Potidaea, Amphipolis, Pydna, etc. Cic. ad Att. I. 16: *Philippus omnia castella expugnari posse dicebat, in quae modo asellus onustus auro posset ascendere.* — Vir Macedo, Philip. So Demosthenes: Μακεδὼν ἀνὴρ. — Munera — duces. Horace is thought to allude to Menas, who frequently changed sides in the war between Sextus Pompeius and the triumvirs. — Nudus, unarmed; or, as Mc. suggests, leaving everything behind me. — Contemptæ — rei, more brilliant as the master of a despised estate. — Arat. The original quantity of the final syl. (ā) is restored by the aid of caesura and arsis. Fides, promise, or rather, fidelity to its promise. — Fulgentem — beatior, escape the notice of him who glitters in the rule of fertile Africa as happier in fortune (viz. than his wealth and power). Fallit — beatior (λανθάνει δλβιωτέρα οὔσα τὸν κλῆρον) = is happier in lot (than his station)

without his knowing it. The sing. **fallit** is used, after Horace's frequent custom, with the several nominatives **rivus**, **silva**, and **fides**. This interpretation is adopted by most scholars, (as O., D., N.) R.'s; however, *lässt sich denken*: *Escape the notice of him who glitters in authority, as richer than the lot of fertile Africa, i. e. than the province of fertile Africa*: "sors Africa = provincia Africa sorte accepta. Tacit. Ann. 3, 58 et 71." — **Laestrygonia**, i. e. Formian. — **Contracto cupidine**, by contracting my desires. — **Quam** — **continuem**, *than if I were to extend the kingdom of Alyattes (Lydia) with the Mygdonian (Phrygian) fields.* **Alyattei**, a form of the second declension. — **Campis**, abl. of means.

Carm. XVII. — Ad Aelium Lamiam. (730, 731.)

ARGUMENT. — Aelius, ennobled with the blood of Lamus, (for like all the Lamias thou derivest thy birth from him who founded Formiae and ruled on the banks of the Liris,) a storm is coming; get in the wood while it is dry: to-morrow the servants shall have holiday, and thou wilt do sacrifice to thy Genius.

1-16. Lamia was doubtless vain of his pedigree; Horace accordingly banter him good-humoredly by spending two stanzas out of four in giving him his proper ancestral designation. Con. — **Quando**, *since.* — **Hinc**, *from him.* — **Nepotum**, *of (their) descendants.* — **Fastos**, the family records and genealogies. — **Illo** substantively, **auctore** in apposition with **illo**. — **Late tyrannus**, "lord of a wide domain." — **Annosa**. According to the ancients, the crow lived during nine generations of men. Students may remember the *σχολαστικός* who bought a young crow, to see whether it would live so long as it was reported to. — **Genium curabis**. The Romans believed that every man had a *genius*, the inseparable companion of his life. It represented his spiritual identity, and the character of the genius was the character of the man. Mc. — **Cum** denotes here contemporaneousness. N. — **Operum solutis**. "Occasionally verbs of removal or separation have a gen. of the *whence* in old writers and in poetry."

Carm. XVIII. — Ad Faunum. (724?)

ARGUMENT. — Faunus, come with mercy to my fields, and depart gentle to my young lambs, for I sacrifice and pour libations to thee, and the old altar smokes with incense, at the fall of the year. When thy Nones come round, the flocks sport in safety, the oxen are at rest, and the village is gay; the wood sheds its leaves, and the clown smites his enemy, the earth, in the dance.

4-16. It was usual to offer sacrifice to Faunus at the beginning of spring, though the Faunalia were not celebrated till the Nones of

December. From the allusion to the lambs (*parvis alumnis*, "the nurslings of the flock,") we may suppose that this ode was written in spring. Mc. — The wine-cup is called *the companion of Venus*, as is Jocus I. ii. 34. R. supplies *tibi* to explain *sodali*, and takes *craterae* as gen. — Ter expresses the triple time of the dance.

Carm. XIX. — Ad Telephum. (725-730.)

ARGUMENT. — Talk not of Codrus, and Inachus, and Trojan wars: tell us what we may get a cask of Chian for, who will give us bath and house-room, and at what hour we may dine to-day. A cup, boy, to the new moon, another to midnight, and a third to Murēna the augur; three and nine, or nine and three; the rapt poet loves the nine; more than three, the Graces forbid. Let us be mad: bring music, scatter roses, let old neighbor Lycus and his young ill-sorted bride hear our noise and envy us.

1-12. *Distet* (in time). — *Quotâ sc. horâ*. — *Da (poculum) lunae*. This genitive, and the two following, denote the persons or things *in whose honor* the cups are drunk. — *Tribus aut novem cyathis*, i. e. with three parts or nine parts *in twelve* (of wine; the complementary nine parts or three parts being of water). — A *sextarius* contained twelve *cyathi*. — *Commodis*, i. e. *full*.

Carm. XX. — Ad Pyrrhum. (727-732.)

ARGUMENT. — As well rob the lioness of her whelps, Pyrrhus, as draw Nearchus away from that girl. She will rush to rescue her lover, and, like a coward and a thief, thou shalt quit the field after a hard-fought battle, in which he shall stand, his naked foot upon the palm of victory, the umpire of the fight.

7-16. *Grande — illi*, "a mighty struggle, whether the prize shall rather come to thee or her." — *Dentes acuit*. Properly said of the wild boar, here transferred to the lioness. — *Posuisse, recreare*. The perfect of a single action, the present of a repeated one. — *Qualis*, such as, i. e. *beautiful as*. — *Raptus*, etc., i. e. *Ganymedes*.

Carm. XXI. — Ad Amphoram. (727?)

ARGUMENT. — Thou amphora, who wast filled at my birth, whether thy mission be one of sorrow or joy, of strife or love or sleep, come down, for Corvīnus would have my better wine. Learned though he be, he will not despise thee, for neither did old Cato. Thou dost soften the inflexible, and open the heart, and bring back hope, and give strength and courage to the humble. Liber, Venus, and the Graces shall keep thee company till the dawn of day.

4-22. *Pia*, kindly, having a brotherly affection for me, thy coeval.—*Quocumque lectum nomine*, stored up (O.; some tr. “gathered”—of the grapes) with whatever power (“quocumque effectu, sive quacumque potentia.” R.) Some tr. for whatever purpose.—*Descende*, viz. from the *apothēca* in the upper part of the house.—*Narratur—virtus*. A distinguished senator of the United States, in the days of the giants, received the sobriquet of *Cato* from his party friends for his stern integrity. He was fond of his cups, but strong-headed. An opponent of his quoted these verses one day in the senate-chamber, saying that he had just met with them in his Horace, and had never understood before why the honorable gentleman was called Cato.—*Lene tormentum*, gentle torture, soft compulsion.—*Lyaeo*, abl. of means.—*Cornua*, courage, confidence, such as is possessed by the animals that have horns.—22. *And the Graces, slow to loose the bond that binds them.* They are usually grouped with their arms intertwined. Me.

Carm. XXII.—Ad Dianam. (725-732.)

ARGUMENT.—Diana, who protectest the mountains and woods, and deliverest women in labor, to thee I dedicate this pine, and will yearly offer thee the sacrifice of a boar.

4-8. *Triformis*. Diana was Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in the under-world. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* 4, 511.—*Imminens villae* (meae, in Sabinis).—*Tua esto*, be sacred to thee. This ode was perhaps written as an inscription.—*Quam—donem* = *ut eam donem*, etc., so that I may joyfully, at the end of each year, give it, (in thy honor,) the blood, etc.—*Obliquum ictum*. “This expresses the way in which a boar strikes at an object with one of its projecting tusks, with which a wild hog has not rarely been known, when incautiously pursued, to rip open a horse’s belly.”

Carm. XXIII.—Ad Phidylen. (730-732.)

ARGUMENT.—My humble Phidylen, lift thy hands to heaven, and bring the Lares but incense, fresh corn, and a sucking-pig, and they shall protect thy vines and fields and lambs. Herds and flocks, fed on Algidus or Alba, are for the pontiffes: do thou but crown thy gods with rosemary and myrtle, for it is the clean hand, and not the costly sacrifice, that comes with acceptance to the altar.

1-20. *Supinas manus*. In prayer to the *superi*, the ancients held up their hands before them, with the palms open and turned upwards (*supinas*), as if to receive blessings.—The *Lares* were the glorified spirits

of the ancestors of a family, worshipped with the Penates as gods of the household and the hearth.—7. **Aut** where we should say *nor*.—**Alumni**, as III. 18, 4, lambs and kids, “the nurslings of the flock.” R. understands the word in both places as meaning *young trees*.—**Pomifero anno**, i. e. Autumn. **Anno**, *season*; whole for a part.—**Victima, quae, devota** (*destined for sacrifice*) *pascitur, etc.* Among the oaks a pig would feed, a heifer on the grass.—**Te—myrto**, *it does not at all belong to thee, crowning thy little gods* (i. e. the small images of the Lares) *with rosemary and brittle myrtle, to prove them with the slaughter of many sheep.* **Temptare**, to tempt, to prove them, i. e. to try whether one can persuade them to do what he wishes. Cf. *fatigare, lacescere deos* (I. 2, 26; II. 18, 12.)—**Immunis—mica**. *Immunis* seems to mean “free from the obligation of rendering sacrifice,” and therefore, substantially, *innocent, pure*. Some take it as meaning *without an offering*. Tr. *If a pure hand has touched the altar, (not more persuasive with a costly victim,) it has appeased* (gnomic perf. of a general truth) *the estranged Penates with meal offered-in-piety and crackling salt.* Bent. and others make *sumptuosa hostiā* nom. to *mollivit*; and various other constructions have been proposed. The salted meal (*mola salsa*) was generally sprinkled on the head of a victim before it was slain, but it was deemed by itself an acceptable sacrifice for those who could not afford a greater.

Carm. XXIV.—In Avaros. (725–726.)

ARGUMENT.—Let a man be as rich and extravagant as he may, yet, when Fate overtakes him, fear and death will seize him. The wandering tribes of the North—with their free plains and toils equally shared, where stepmothers are kind and wives are obedient and chaste, and where crime meets with its reward—are happier than we are. He who would gain a name for future times (for merit is only recognized after death), let him put a check upon the licentiousness of the age. Of what use is it to complain, if crime goes unpunished? Of what avail are *laws* without *morals*? We are running everywhere in quest of money, urged on by the shame of poverty. If we really repent, let us give our gold to the gods, or cast it into the sea, eradicate the seeds of avarice, and strengthen our minds with nobler pursuits. Our youth are idle: their fathers lay up wealth by fraud: yet, let riches increase as they will, they always fall short of men’s desires.

1–32. **Intactis thesauris**, abl. after the comparative.—**Caementis**. The broken stone thrown into the water to form a foundation for buildings. Cf. III. 1, 35.—**Licet**, *although*.—Verse 4 is a vexed passage. Several of the best MSS. read *mare Ponticum*, which R. adopts; Lachmann conjectures *terrenum* and adopts *publicum* (cod. Blandin. antiquiss., and recently found by Y. in Harleian. E.), and he is followed

by K., Y., and others. Three objections are urged against the *textus receptus*; the quantity of *Apulicum*, (a very weak objection, considering the liberties taken by the poets with the quantities of proper names;) the general use of *Apulus* (and not *Apulicus*) as the adj.; and the fact that the eastern shore of Italy was not resorted to for summer residence; which last is thus answered by Mc.: "This [allusion] applies to the bay on which Tarentum is situated, and there the Romans had handsome villas." *Terrenum* and *publicum* have to my ear something strange; and, like O., D., N., I think it safest to retain the old reading. **Figit**. Last syl. considered as long in arsis and by the caesura. — **Summis verticibus**, in the summit of thy roofs (*ἀκρόμαρα*), in token of her power over thee and of her unalterable decrees. — **Nec—annua**, i. e. nor does it please them to till the soil longer than a year. Cf. Caesar's account of the Suevi, *B. G.* IV. 1. — **Defunctum vicarius**, and him who has discharged his labor, a substitute, upon equal terms, relieves. **Aequali sorte**, abl. of description, characteristic. — **Temperat** with dat., is kind. — **Adultero**, abl. of person in whom she does not trust. — **Et—castitas**, and fast-bound (*certo foedere*) chastity, shrinking from any other man (than the husband). — **Nefas**, a crime against heaven: if this consideration fails to deter any one from crime, the law of the land punishes him with death. — **Pater urbium** more than *pater patriae*, and nearly the same as *pater urbis et orbis*. N. — **Quatenus**, since. — **Invidi**. Envy makes men disparage others while they live, and disparage their survivors, by contrast, after their death.

33-64. Querimoniae, sc. *proficiunt*. — **Boreae**, dat. — **In Capitolium**, i. e. to the temple of Jupiter. — **Lapides** in connection with *gemmas* often means *pearls*. — **Inutile**, litotes. — **Bene**, i. e. *sincerely*. — **Ingenuus**, *well-born*. — The adj. **Graecus** is used with some contempt, in the same manner as the English and Germans often speak of *French ways*. Cf. Cic. *Tusc.* I. 35: *ineptum sane negotium et Gracculum*. — The **trochus** was a circle of brass or iron, frequently set round with rings or small bells, and driven like the modern hoop. — **Seu malis**, or, if thou prefer. — **Consortem socium**, his partner in business. — **Scilicet**, it is very true. — **Improbæ**, monstrous; suggesting a mingled idea of *vast* or *measureless* and *wicked* or *flagitious*. **Improbus** is a very frequent epithet in the poets of anything immoderate or excessive. It is often a severe tax on one's English to translate it adequately. — **Tamen—rei**, still I know not what little sum (i. e. *some little sum or other, je ne sais quoi*) is always wanting. I follow N. and R. in taking **curtae rei** as gen. limiting **nescio quid**. Many scholars take it as dat.

Carm. XXV. — Ad Bacchum. (724-726.)

ARGUMENT. — Bacchus, whither dost thou hurry me? In what woods or caves shall I sing of Caesar added to the gods, a new and noble strain, unheard before? As the sleepless Euiad looks out from the heights upon the sacred hills and rivers of Thrace, so do I love to wander by the river-side and in the silent grove. O thou lord of the Nymphs, no vulgar strain will I sing. I will follow thee, for the danger of thy company is sweet.

2-20. In governs both *nemora* and *specus*. — *Velox mente nova*, winged by my new enthusiasm. — *Quibus antris*, in what grottos (poet. abl. of place; N. "by what grottos," dative;) shall I be heard as I strive to set the undying fame of Caesar among the stars and in the council of Jove. — *Dicam* (aliquid) *insigne, recens*, from fresh inspiration, (accusative.) — *In jugis*, on the hill-tops. — *Stupet prospiciens*, stands rapt as she looks out upon. *Pede — lustratam*, wandered-over by barbarian feet (lit. foot). *Barbarian*, in the Greek sense, as Thracian and foreign. "The picture of the Euiad looking out with silent awe, through a moonlight winter's night, upon the quiet plains of Thrace, and drawing inspiration from contemplating the scenes that her deity frequents, is very beautiful." — *Ut mihi*. We have no other instance of *ut* following *secus*, which is usually followed by *ac*. O. thinks it justified by the analogy of *aeque ut* (I. 16, 7-9), *pariter ut, nec minus ut, perinde ut*. *Ut mihi devio libet*, than I delight, as I wander, to admire, etc. Y. follows Gessner and the older editors in putting a full stop after *Rhodopen*, and translating *Ut libet*, "How I delight!" — *Naiadum potens*, lord of the Naiads. — *Vertere = evertere*. — *Dulce — pampino*, Sweet is the peril, O lord of the wine-press, binding my brows with green vine-leaves, to follow the god! So R., Y. Most editors take *cingentem* with *deum*.

Carm. XXVI. — Ad Venerem. (730-733.)

ARGUMENT. — Till now I have fought and won. Now I hang up my arms to Venus. Here, here hang my torches, my bars, and my bow. Yet, O thou queen of Cyprus and of Memphis, do but once lay thy rod upon the proud Chloe!

1-12. *Nuper limits vixi*. — *Militavi*. "Militiae species amor est." — *Marinae*, sea-born. — *Ponite*, sc. o *pueri*. — *Diva*, vocative. — *Sublimi*, lifted high. — *Semel tange*.

Carm. XXVII. — Ad Galateam. (733.)

ARGUMENT. — Let the wicked go on their way with evil omens. I do but pray for thee that the storm may be averted. Be happy, go where thou wilt, and

remember me, Galatēa. Fear not those idle omens: but see the rising storm: I know the dangers it portends. May they fall upon my enemy rather than on thee. It was thus Europa left her girlish task, and crossed the sea by night, but feared not, till she stood on the shore of Crete. Then, left alone in a strange land, awake to her real position, she cried out in anguish; till at last Venus came, with her son, and laughed mischievously, and said: "Cease thy wrath, when the monster shall come back to give thee thy revenge. What, knowest thou not that thou art the spouse of Jove? Away with sighs. Bear thy noble destiny, for one half the world shall take its name from thee."

1-35. **Parra**, perhaps the *owl*; otherwise tr. *lapwing, jay, and wood-pecker*. — **Agro Lanuvino**. Lanuvium was on the right of the Appian Way, on which Galatea was to make her journey. — **Similis sagittae**, i. e. *shooting across* like an arrow. — **Oscines** aves were birds whose omens were taken from their note, as *praepetes* from their flight. — **Solis ab ortu**. Signs from the East were favorable. — **Licet** (per me). **Mavis** (esse felix). — **Pronus Orion**. Orion sets about the beginning of November. — **Ego** being expressed is emphatic. — **Novi**. Perhaps after the battle of Philippi. — **Medias fraudes**, *the dangers which surrounded her*. — **Palluit** (from *palleo*) with the acc. *grew pale at*. — **Audax**, (just now so) bold. — **O — nomen**, *O name of daughter* which I have abandoned! **O**. Some take *filiae* as dat., "abandoned by thy daughter."

37-73. **Levis — culpae**, *one death is (too) light* (i. e. too mild a punishment) for the crime of virgins. — **An — vana**, *or does an empty phantom deceive (me) free from fault*. — Through the *ivory gate* of Sleep passed false dreams, through the *horn gate* dreams which were verified. Hom. *Odys.* 19, 562; Verg. *Aen.* 6, 894 sqq. — **Orcum moror**, *I keep Death waiting*. — **Tenerae — praedae**, "*and their young victim's blood runs dry*." Me. — **Sucus** (succus), i. e. *freshness of beauty*. Y. — **Speciosa**, (while yet) in my bloom. — **Vilis**, *base*. — **Acuta leto**, lit. *sharp for death, sharp to kill*. **Leto** (dat.) = *ad letum inferendum*. — **Nisi — pensum**, i. e. *unless thou preferrest to spin at the command of a mistress*. — **Esse nescis**, *thou knowest not how to be*. Others, (by a Greek construction,) "thou knowest not that thou art." R. and K. read *nescis?*

Carm. XXVIII. — Ad Lyden. (724-732.)

ARGUMENT. — Lyde, bring out the best Caecūban, and take wisdom by storm, for what can I do better on Neptune's holiday? The noon is past, make haste. Let us sing; I of Neptune and the Nereids, thou of Latona and Diana; both of us together of Venus; and we will not forget a song for Night.

4-15. **Munitaeque — sapientiae**, "lay siege to wisdom in her stronghold." — **Bibuli consulis**. This gen. marks the date of the vintage. *Bibulus* was cos. with *Julius Caesar* A. U. C. 695. — **Summo**, at the end of. — **Fulgentes**. See note on I. xiv. 19. — 15. **Junctis oloribus**, with (drawn by) swans yoked (to her car).

Carm. XXIX. — Ad Maecenatem. (725-735.)

ARGUMENT. — Come, *Maecenas*, the wine and oil and the flowers are ready. Stay not for ever gazing from a distance at the pleasant fields of *Tibur*, buried in the magnificence and the uproar, the wealth and the smoke, of *Rome*. The rich man often likes to sup at the poor man's table. The days of drought are come back; the shepherd seeks the shade, the flock the stream, not a breath is on the river-banks: but thou art distracting thyself with imaginary dangers. Heaven has wisely hidden the future, and does but smile at our fears. Live for the present; all else is like the stream, that now flows in peace, now is swollen to a flood, and sweeps all with it to the sea. He lives happy who lives to-day, and leaves to-morrow to Heaven, seeing that *Jove* himself cannot undo what is done. Fickle *Fortune* changes from day to day. If she stays with me, I am glad; if she flies, I am resigned. If the storm rages, I have no merchandise to fear for, and can put out into any sea with safety in my little bark.

1-34. **Tyrrhena**, etc. Cf. I. 1. — **Verso**, broached, lit. turned or tipped, so as to pour the wine. — **Capillis**, dat. — **Udum** refers to the rills watering the orchards of *Tibur*. — **Telegoni juga**, i. e. *Tusculum*. — **Fastidiosam**, cloying. — **Molem**, (lit. the pile,) thy palace (on the *Esquiline* hill). From its lofty tower *Nero* looked down upon the conflagration of *Rome*. — **Beatae**, opulent. — 12. A fine characterization of a great capital. — **Sub lare** = *sub tecto*. — **Aulaeis**, tapestries forming a canopy overhead, or adorning the walls. **Ostro**, purple (coverings of the couches). — **Explicuere**, perf. of a general truth. — **Horridi**, rough, bristly. — **Trepidat**, is solicitous. — **Quod adest**, i. e. the present. — **Medio alveo**, in the middle of its bed, and therefore quietly.

35-64. **Etrusc'**. *Hypermeter* "corresponding to the notion of the wide, infinite sea." *N.*, (who does at least full justice to *hypermeters*.) — **Una** = *secum*. — **Potens sui**, master of himself. "Lord of himself, though not of lands." — **Deget** sc. *vitam*. — **In diem**, day by day. — **Vixi**, I have lived; "I have done my duty, and enjoyed the blessings of life." **Quod** — **vexit**, what once the flying hour has brought. *Con.*, *R.*, *N.* Others: "vexit = avexit." — **Laudo** (*eam*) *manentem*. *Pitt's* quotation of this stanza in his lofty speech on resigning office, (modestly omitting the clause *et — involvo*), is well known. — **Pacisci**, to bargain. — **Biremis scaphae**, a two-oared boat, (rowed by a single rower.) — **Pol-lux'** twin-stars, i. e. *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Carm. XXX. — Ad Melpomenen. (730-736.)

This ode appears to have been written as an epilogue to the first three books.

ARGUMENT. — I have built myself a monument which storms shall not destroy, nor Time himself. I shall not die, but live in freshness of fame so long as the world endures. It will be said that I, a humble Apulian made great, was the first to fit the Grecian strain to the lyre of Italy. Put on the bay that thou hast earned, my Muse!

3-16. *Impotens* (sui), *violent*, raging. — *Possit*, subj. after the rel. *quod* = *tale ut id.* — *Virgine* sc. Vestali. Used collectively. On the ides of every month the Pontifex Maximus went up to the Capitol to offer sacrifices to Vesta, her six virgins walking silently in the procession, while boys sang hymns in honor of the goddess. — *Dicar princeps deduxisse Aeolium carmen* (*verse*) ad Italos modos. — 11. "*Scant of water*," an epithet belonging to the country, is applied by poetical license to the king. — *Populorum* gov. by *regnavit*, according to the Greek construction of verbs of ruling (being rulers of). — *Aeolium carmen*, i. e. such lyrics as were sung by Sappho and Alcaeus, who wrote in the Aeolic dialect. — *Delphica lauro*, i. e. "the laurel with which Apollo, whose chosen seat is Delphi, crowns poets." — *Volens*, *graciously*. — Compare with this ode the close of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

LIBER IV.

It is said that Augustus wished Horace to publish another book of odes, in order that those he had written in honor of Drusus and Tiberius (4, 14) might appear in it. If so, he collected a few composed since, and some perhaps before, the publication of the three books. Most of them are written in a serious and noble style; a few of a lighter strain are interspersed.

Carm. I. — Ad Venerem. (738-741.)

ARGUMENT. — Art thou at war with me again, Venus? Spare me, for I am old. Go to the young. Go to Paulus, for he is noble, handsome, clever. Give him the victory, and he will give thee in return a marble statue in a shrine of citron, with incense, music, and dancing, in his home by the Alban lake.

6. *Mollibus — imperiis*, *now intractable to thy soft commands*. "Adieu gay loves, it is too late a day!" Clough's *Mari Magno*. — 9. *In domum*

commissabere = *in domum ibis commissatum*. — **10. Ales**, etc. (winged with, i. e.) *drawn by the wings of thy brilliant (purpureis) swans*. — **13. Decens**, graceful. — **14. Pro**, in the defence of. **Non tacitus**, i. e. eloquent. Litotes. — **15. Centum artium**, of a hundred accomplishments; gen. of description, characteristic. — **17, 18. Et — aemuli**, and when he has (lit. shall have) laughed (in triumph), more successful than the gifts of his profuse rival. — **22. Duces**, thou shalt inhale.

Carm. II. — Ad Iulum Antonium. (738-742.)

ARGUMENT. — Whoso would rival Pindar must expect the fate of Icārus. His numbers roll like a swollen river. His is the bay, whether he tune the dithyramb or sing of gods and heroes, of victors or of women bereaved. The swan of Dirce soars to the clouds. I am but as a bee, sipping the flowers of Tibur. Thou, Antonius, shalt sing of the triumphs of Caesar, greatest and best, and of the holiday rejoicings that hail his return: and I will add my small voice to thine: and we will all sing songs of triumph, and will sacrifice, thou with bulls and cows, I with a young steer.

1. Aemulari with acc., to rival in a good sense. — **2. Iule**, dissyllable. — **Ceratis — pennis**, poises himself on wings secured with wax by *Daedalæan* art. — **3. Daturus nomina**, an allusion to Icārus. — **7. Profundo ore**, with deep mouth. Abl. of description. The image of a river is still retained. — **10. Nova verba**. In his dithyrambs, (sublime lyrics in honor of Bacchus,) Pindar forms many new words, which, long compounds, are whirled along by his impetuous verse as great rocks are carried down by a torrent: his measures, too, are free and bold, *lege solutis*. Z. — **13-16**. Allusions to Pindar's hymns and pæans in honor of the gods, and encomia on kings and heroes sprung from gods. **17-20**. The *epinicia*, odes of triumph for victors at the Grecian games, (to which class belong all Pindar's odes now extant,) are here alluded to. — **Caelestes**, like gods. — **Signis**, statues. — **21-24**. Dirges for the dead (Ἐρῆνοι). — (Si)ve *plorat juvenem raptum flebili (weeping) sponsae. Aureos*, golden; pure, and worthy of all praise. — **25**. A strong breeze lifts the swan of Dirce (i. e. Pindar), as often as he soars, etc.

33. Majore — plectro, a poet of sublimer song. Abl. of quality. — **35. Per sacrum clivum** = along the ascent of the Sacred Way. — **39. In aurum priscum**, to their pristine gold, i. e. to the happiness of the golden age. — **45. Loquar**, fut. — **46. Sol**, i. e. dies. — **49**. I follow, with K., the reading of almost all the best MSS. Triumph itself is here addressed as a god. *And thee, as thou movest on, Ho, Triumph! more than once we will sing, Ho, Triumph! we, the whole state*. — **53. Te, Antonium**. Antonius is rich. — **54. Solvet**, will free (from my vows). —

57. *Fronte*, etc. The horns of the calf are like those of the moon when she is three days old.—59. *Niveus videri*, *snow-white to be seen*. A Greek construction. C. 244, 3.

Carm. III.—Ad Melpomenen. (737, 738.)

ARGUMENT.—He on whom thou lookest at his birth, Melpomēne, derives his fame, not from the games, nor from triumphs, but from the streams and woods of Tibur, inspiring him with Aeolian song. They have named me the tuner of the Roman lyre, and envy assaults me no longer as it did. To thee I owe this gift of pleasing, O Muse, who rulest the shell, and art able to give the music of the swan to the voiceless fish, if thou wilt: my inspiration is of thy bounty.

** This exquisitely beautiful ode was written after the production of the *Carmen Saeculare*, when Horace felt his fame assured.

2. *Nascentem*, at his birth.—*Videris*. The image here is taken from astrology.—3. *Labor*, contest.—5, 6. *Ducet victorem*, shall conduct ("ravish" Bl.) to victory. R., N. Others: shall bring home victorious.—6. *Deliis foliis*, i. e. with laurel. Why called *Delian*?—8. *Contuderit*, subj. after *quod* in a clause giving the reason as stated or thought by those who offer the triumph. C. 230.—10. *Aquae*, i. e. the Anio.—12. *Fingent nobilem*, shall make him (i. e. shall so train and inspire him that he will become) illustrious.—17. *Testudinis aureae dulcem strepitum*, "the sweet clash of the golden shell."—18. *Temperas*, modulatest, tunest.—21. *Hoc* is defined by *quod monstror*, etc.—23. *Fidicen*, (as) the minstrel. Predicate nom. with *monstror*.—24. *Spiro*, I breathe (the breath of song), I breathe (poetic inspiration).

Carm. IV.—Drusi Laudes. (739-742.)

ARGUMENT.—Like the young eagle just darting on its prey, or the young lion fresh from its dam, was Drusus when he met the rude Vindelici, and made them feel what hearts could do trained under the eye of Augustus. The brave beget the brave. The steer and the horse have the blood of their sires, and the eagle gives not birth to the dove. But education brings out the seeds of virtue. What Rome owes to the Neronēs let the Metaurus witness, and the day which saw Hasdrubal defeated, and drove the clouds and the fierce African from Latium. Our strength grew and our gods returned from that day, and Hannibal was forced to cry, "As the deer might pursue the wolf, we are pursuing those we should fly. Like the shorn oak, they gain strength with every blow, as the Hydra or the monsters of Thebes. Sink them in the deep, they rise more glorious, and overthrow their victor in his strength. No more shall I send messengers of victory to Carthage; fallen, fallen are our hopes, and our fortune, for Hasdrubal is gone! The hand of a Claudius prospers, for Jove and his own sagacity deliver him from danger."

1. **Qualem**, etc. The apodosis of this long opening (which gains power as it proceeds) is to be found in the seventeenth verse. The best way to render it will be by changing the cases in **ministerium** and **juventas**: "as the thunderbolt's winged minister (i. e. the eagle) *one day* (olim) by youth and native strength from its nest is driven, and by the breezes of spring is fluttering taught," etc. Mc.—4. **In**, in the case of. —**Flavo**, auburn-haired. — 9. **Paventem** (primo). — 10. **Hostem**, (as) an enemy. — 13-16. Or as the roe, intent on glad pastures, away from (having left) the udder of her tawny mother, has seen a just-weaned lion, destined to die by his new tooth. I follow N. and R. in taking *matris ab ubere* with *caprea*, not, as many do, with *leonem*. — 17. (**Talem**) **videre**, etc. — **Raetis**. Bentley's correction for **Raeti**, the MSS. reading. — 18-22. **Quibus — omnia**. These lines seem to be a satirical allusion either to some rival poem or to some prosy archaeological treatise of his own day upon the origin or customs of the Vindelici. We lose the point because we have lost the poem or the treatise. Bl.— 18, 19. **Quibus — deductus**, and whence their custom was derived (which), etc. — 22. **Fas**, permitted (us). — 24. **Juvenis**, i. e. of Drusus. See Merivale, *Hist. Rome*, chap. 35, vol. iv. — **Revictae**, "conquered in their turn." — 27, 28. **Paternus, Neronis**. Augustus was the stepfather of Tiberius and Drusus, Tiberius Claudius Nero their father. Drusus was born three months after his mother Livia married Augustus. — 29. **Fortibus et bonis**, abl. of origin.

38. **Metaurus** is declined adjectively. Cf. *flumen Rhenum*, A. P. 18. On the battle, see Arnold's *Hist. Rome*, chap. 46. — **Adorea**, victory; from *ador*, "corn," an allowance of it being anciently a frequent reward of public merit. — 40. **Latio**, abl. after *fugatis*. — **Afer**, i. e. Hannibal. — 42. **Ut**, ever since, or from the time when. — 43. **Taedas**, the pine-trees. — 48. **Deos — rectos**, had their gods (whose images had been thrown down) again erect. — 50. **Cervi**, (like) deer. — 52. **Fallere**, to elude. — 59. **Ab ipso ferro**, from the very steel. — 63. In the country of the Colchians, Jason sowed part of the teeth of the dragon which Cadmus had killed, from which, as from those sown at Thebes by Cadmus, armed men sprung up. — 65. **Profundo**, poet. abl. of place. — 66. **Integrum**, fresh, "in all his strength." — 76. *Carry safely through the sharp perils of war*. — I do not agree with Aer. and R. in making Hannibal's speech end with line 72.

Carm. V. — Ad Augustum.

ARGUMENT. — Too long hast thou left us, our guardian; fulfil thy promise and return as the spring to gladden our hearts. As the mother for her absent son, so

does Rome sigh for her Caesar. Our fields are at peace, the very sea is at rest, our morals are pure, our women are chaste, the law is strong, our enemies are silenced, each man lives in quiet and blesses thy name, as Greece that of Castor or Hercules. Long mayest thou be spared to bless us, is our prayer, both morning and evening.

. Written after the German victories celebrated in the last ode, and probably not long before the return of Augustus in 741 from his three years' absence in Gaul and its neighboring nations.

2. C. 189, 7.—9. *Ut mater vocat* (13) *juvenem, etc.*—15. *Icta, stricken*. 19. *Pacatum, i. e.* cleared of pirates. 22. *Mos et lex*. This is the combination required in III. 24, 35. O.—23. *Simili prole, abl. of cause*. *Simili, i. e.* resembling their husbands.—24. *Comes, (as its) companion*. 29. *Condit, closes*.—31, 32. *Et—deum, and invites thee, as a god, to the second course*. “The *cena* of the Romans usually consisted of two courses,—the *mensa prima*, of different kinds of meat, and the *mensa secunda* or *altera*, of fruits and sweetmeats. The wine was set on the table with the dessert, and, before they began drinking, libations were poured out to the gods. This, by a decree of the senate, was done also in honor of Augustus, after the battle of Actium.” A.—38, 39. *Integro die, when the day is entire, when we have still the whole day before us*.

Carm. VI.—Ad Apollinem. (737.)

A kind of preface to the Carmen Saeculare. (See Notes, p. 345.)

ARGUMENT.—O thou, the punisher of Niobe and *Τιτύος*, and the slayer of Achilles, he who shook the walls of Troy was no match for thee, but fell under thy strength as the pine-tree laid low by the axe, or the cypress by the east wind. He would have taken Troy, not by guile but by cruel force, but that Jove had granted Aeneas to thy prayers and those of his dear Venus. O Apollo, support the honor of my Muse. My inspiration is his gift. Ye virgins and boys, keep time to my song, and sing of Apollo and Diana. O damsel! when a bride, thou shalt look back and say, “When the age brought back its festival, I sang the hymn, acceptable to the gods, that the poet Horace made.”

1. According to Homer (*Il.* 24, 604) Niobe had six sons and six daughters; according to Ovid (*Met.* 6, 182), seven; still other numbers are given by different authors.—*Magnae, proud, boastful*.—2. *Raptor, the ravisher*.—6. *Filius* is appositive with *is* understood (referring to Achilles), the subject of *quateret*.—9. *Mordaci ferro, by the biting steel, i. e.* the sharp-cutting axe.—13. The wooden horse is called *Minnerva's*, as built by her aid (*ὄνν Ἀθήνη* (*Odys.* 8, 493), *divina Palladis arte*, (*Aen.* 2, 15). N.—14. *Sacra mentito, feigning to be a votive offering*.—*Male, in an evil hour; unfortunately, unseasonably*. It modifies *feriatos*.—13-16. *Ille non falleret, he would not (like the crafty con-*

trivers of the horse) *steal in* upon the Trojans, etc.—17. **Palam captis**, *to those taken in open warfare*. The reading **captis** is supported by the best MSS., and is satisfactory.—19. In **ureret** as in **falleret** the imperf. is used instead of the pluperf. for liveliness' sake. It brings the supposed action nearer to us. C. 215, 4, 1.—Apollo is just, as the slayer of the cruel (17–20), and the friend of Rome, as saving her Trojan founders (23) from destruction by removing their terrible foe.—**Potiore alite**, *with more favorable auspices*.—**Ductos**, built; (lit. *drawn*, alluding to the furrow made by the plough marking their site.)

27. *Maintain the honor of the Daunian (i. e. Apulian) muse; maintain the honor of my song.* (Others, “of the Italian muse” in general.) As Horace had already written the Secular Hymn, his chief anxiety now is that it shall be successfully brought out at the great festival; to provide for which he invokes the aid of Apollo, the *teacher* (25) of the clear-voiced muses.—28. **Beardless** (lit. *smooth-faced*) **Agyieus**. Apollo is invoked as *god of the streets*, because the celebration is to be in the open air.—29. **Spiritum**, *inspiration*.—31. **Prima**, i. e. noble. 35, 36. *Observe the Lesbian (i. e. Sapphic) measure, and the beat of my thumb (with which he gave them the time)*.—38. **Rite**, *in due form*, according to ancient ritual.—**Face**, in her torch, i. e. in her light.—39, 40. **Celerem** — **menses**, *and swift to roll round the fast-descending months*.—41. *Soon, wedded, thou shalt say*.—42. *When the century brought back the festal days*.—43. **Reddidi**, *I sang* (at the festival. A formal word).—**Docilis**, *well-taught in*.—41–44. You shall boast, young ladies, in the midst of your families in future years, that you sang my hymn in the chorus at the great Centennial Games.

Carm. VII. — Ad Torquatam. (737–741.)

ARGUMENT.—The winter is gone, and the spring is returning, with its green leaves, its gentler streams, and its Graces. The seasons change and remind us of our end; but the revolving year repairs its losses, while we go to the dust forever, and we know not when it will be. What thou dost enjoy, thyself, is so much taken from thy greedy heir. When thou art dead, Torquātus, thy family, thine eloquence, and thy piety will not restore thee to life, any more than the love of Diana could bring back Hippolytus, or the friendship of Theseus, Pirithōus.

2. **Comae**, *their tresses*, (the foliage. I. 21, 5; IV. 3, 11).—3. **Mutat vices**, *undergoes her vicissitudes*. **Vices**, cognate acc. R. says, “*mutat = movitat*.”—4. **Praetereunt**, *flow within*.—5. **Gratia**. The sing. pictures *each* Grace, extending her hands to her sisters.—6. **Nuda**. This epithet reminds us of the genial warmth of the season.—7. **Ne speres**.

C. 209, n.—**Annus**, the (changing) year.—9-12. N. cites Goethe: Jahre folgen auf Jahre; dem Frühlinge reichet der Sommer, Und dem reichlichen Herbst traulich der Winter die Hand.—11. **Effuderit**, *has poured out* (as from a full horn of plenty). Autumn is personified.—13-16. With these exquisite lines—how strangely pathetic to the Christian reader!—cf. Catull. 5, 4-6:

Soles occidere et redire possunt:
Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetua una dormienda.

13. **Damna caelestia**, *their losses in the heavens*. If the moons wane, they wax again. So O., R., N. Some tr. *the losses of the seasons*.—16. **Pulvis et umbra**, *dust* (in the urn) and a *shade* (in Hades).—17. **Hodiernae summae**, *to the sum of to-day*, i. e. to the days we have already lived.—19. **Amico animo**, *to thy dear soul*.—21. **Splendida arbitria**, (*his*) *august decision*.—27. **Theseus** was brought up from Hades by Hercules (Virgil to the contrary, *Aen.* 6, 617), but could not bring his friend Pirithous with him.

Carm. VIII.—Ad Censorinum. (739-741.)

ARGUMENT.—If I were rich in statues and pictures, I would give such to my friends, and the best to thee, Censorinus. But I have none, and thou desirest not these. What I have I offer,—verses in which thou delightest. No monuments of marble, not their own mighty deeds, could ennoble the Scipios like the verses of Ennius. Thine own virtues must remain obscure but for the Muse. What would Aëacus or Romulus have been without her? She raises men to the skies, as she did Hercules, the Tyndaridae, and Liber.

2. **Aera**, *bronzes*, especially Corinthian vases.—3. **Tripodas**. In the temple of Apollo at Delphi was a bronze altar on three legs, called from its form *τρίπους*. Imitations of this tripod were presented to the victors at the Pythian games.—5. **Ferres**, *wouldst thou receive*.—**Divite me** (abl. absol.)=*si dives essem*. It is the *protasis* in the sentence, of which *donarem*, etc. is the *apodosis*.—**Artium**, *works of art*.—8. **Ponere**, i. e. *to represent*.—10. **Res**, *fortune*. Thou art rich enough to own all the works of art thou desirest.—**Deliciarum**, *luxuries*.—12. **Et—muneris**, *and tell the value of the gift*.—18 sqq. **Clarius indicant laudes ejus** (i. e. of Scipio Africanus the Elder), *qui, etc.* The burning of Carthage by the *Younger* Scipio *revived* the fame of the *Elder*, who made Hannibal flee from Italy.—20. **Calabrae Piorides**, i. e. the verse of Ennius.—27. **Divitibus = beatis**.—29. **Sic**, i. e. through the favor of the Muse.

Carm. IX. — Ad Lollium. (738-742.)

ARGUMENT.—Think not that my verses will die: though Homer stands first among poets, Pindar, Simonides, Alcaeus, Stesichorus, Anacreon, Sappho,—these all survive. Helen was not the first woman that loved; nor Ilium the only city that has been sacked; nor the heroes of the Iliad all that have fought; but the rest have been forgotten, because they have no poet to sing of them. Buried virtue is little better than buried dulness. I will not, therefore, let thy labors pass unsung, Lollius; thy sagacity and uprightness, thy mind free from avarice and secure from corruption. It is not the possessor of riches that is wealthy, but the man who knows how to use the gifts of Heaven, and to endure poverty, who hates corruption, and is ready to lay down his life for his country or his friends.

1. **Ne forte credas**, that thou shouldst not perchance suppose. Verses 5-12 give the grounds for not supposing that Horace's verses will die.—
 3. Horace is proud of having introduced lyric poetry among the Romans.—
 7. **Ceae**, i. e. of Simonides of Ceos.—
 7. **Minaces**. This epithet applies to the martial and revolutionary odes of Alcaeus.—
 8. **Graves**, dignified.—
 12. **Puellae**, i. e. Sappho.—
 13-15. **Arsit** governs *crines*, as *mirata* governs the other accusatives. **Mc.**—**Cultus**, state, pomp, splendor: (referring to his outward appearance, his bearing, dress, etc.)—
 18. **Non semel**—**vexata**, not once alone was a Troy besieged (lit. harassed, molested); (other cities have suffered as well.) So O. Others, as R., N., Br., apply the statement to Troy exclusively: "More than once was Troy besieged," viz. by Hercules and Telamon (*Strab.* XIII. 1, 32), and by the Amazons, as well as afterwards by the Greeks.—
 29. **Inertiae**. Poetical use of the dat. after *distat*, instead of the abl. with *ab*. In the same way Horace always uses *discrepare*, *differre*, *dissentire*, *dissidere* with the dat. C. 177, 2 (end).

35. **Rerum prudens**, experienced in affairs, hence *sagacious* in (business or) action; full of worldly wisdom and knowledge of the world.—
 36. **Rectus**, erect, implies both *unbent*, *unmoved*, and morally *upright*.
 37-39. The nouns **vindex** and **consul** (strictly appositive) are used like adjectives to define *animus*, which itself is used where we might have had the personal pronoun *Tu* es, etc. **Bent.** collects many instances of *animus* spoken of in the same way as a person; *animus aestimator*, *contemptor*, *dominus*, *rex*, etc.—
 41 **Judex**, (as) a good and faithful judge; appositive, as is **victor**, to *animus*.—
 42. **Alto**, lofty.—
Nocentium, of the wicked.—
Catervas, troops (of tempters). O., N. R. takes it of enemies in war.—
 44. **Hath carried safe his arms**, victorious. **Mc.**—
 46. **Occupat**, claims.—
 51. **Non ille timidus**, not fearful he, etc.

Carm. X. — Ad Ligurinum. (737-742.)

Beauty is fleeting.

2. *Pluma*, down on the cheek; (*piuma*, Ital.) — **Deciderint**. Boys' hair was allowed to grow till they assumed the *toga virilis*, when it was cut off. — 4. **Puniceae**, blood-red (*sanguinei coloris*, Acr). — 6. **Speculo**, abl. of instrument, where we should say *in* the mirror. "The mirrors of the Romans at this time were only of metal, glass mirrors having been introduced later." — **Alterum** = *mutatum*.

Carm. XI. — Ad Phyllidem. (737-742.)

ARGUMENT. — I have a good old amphora of Alban, with parsley and ivy to make thee a crown, Phyllis; silver on my board, and an altar that waits for the sacrifice; the slaves are busy, the fire is burning; come and celebrate the Ides of April, for it is Maecenas's birthday, more sacred to me than my own. Telèphus is matched already, and is no match for thee. The fates of Phaëton and Belle-röphon teach thee to beware of ambition. Come, and with thy sweet voice sing the song I shall teach thee; song shall drive care away.

2. The wine of the Alban hills was of the better kind; Pliny places it third among the wines of Italy. — 3. **Nectendis coronis**. Dat. of the gerundive to denote the destination or purpose. — 7. **Verbenis**. See note on I. xix. 14. — 8. **Spargier** = *spargi*. The only instance of the archaic form of the inf. in Horace's odes. — 9. **Cuncta manus**, the whole band, i. e. *the whole household*. — 10. **Pueri** is often used for male slaves; **puellae** for "ancillae," *maid-servants*, or female slaves, very rarely, but justifiable here in connection with *pueri*. — 11, 12. *The flames flicker as-they-whirl (rotantes) the dark smoke on their crest (vertice)*. Me. — 15. Venus is said to have risen from the sea in April. — 16. **Findit** seems to contain an allusion to the origin and meaning of *Idus*, which is derived from the old Etruscan verb *iduarè* = *dividere*. Y. — 22. **Non — juvenem**, a youth not of thy condition (or station in life). — 30. **Putando**, abl. of mode. — 31. **Disparem**, one thy superior (lit. not thy match).

Carm. XII. — Ad Vergilium. (739, 740.)

Who the Virgil was to whom this ode was addressed we have no means of knowing. It is the preponderating opinion of critics that it was *not* the poet. Some illustrious scholars, however, contend that it *was* the author of the *Æneid*; supposing, of course, that it was written before his death (A. U. C. 735), although first published in this fourth book.

ARGUMENT.—The spring is come, the frost is fled, the stream flows gently, the swallow has built her nest, the shepherds are piping to Pan in the fields, and the days of drought have returned, Virgil. Bring me a box of nard, and I will bring thee in return some generous Calenian from Sulpicius's cellar. If my bargain please thee, make haste; lay aside business; and, remembering that thou must die, relax while thou mayest into folly for a time.

1. **Temperant** = *tranquillant*.—6. **Infelix avis**, Procne changed into a swallow.—8. **Regum** refers to Tereus.—**Male**, wickedly, cruelly.—11. **Deum**, Pan, (or Faunus.)—15. **Juvenum nobilium**. “Haud dubie Tiberius Nero et Drusus Claudius.” R. According to Acr. and Porph. either these two Neronēs, or Augustus and Maecenas.—18. **Sulpiciis horreis**, in the store-houses or wine-cellars of Sulpicius (Galba), whither we may suppose Horace had sent casks of costly wine to be stored.—23. **Immunem**, without a return; without thy bringing thy share of the banquet.—26. **Nigrorum ignium**, i. e. of the fires of the funeral-pile. *Black* used metaphorically for sad, funereal. R. refers it to the color of the ashes.—27. **Consiliis**, dat. *Wisdom* is the large and permanent quantity to which a short folly is to be added.—28. **In loco**, at the right time.

Carm. XIII.—Ad Lycen. (736, 738.)

ARGUMENT.—My prayers are answered, Lyce. Thou art old, and would captivate still; but love abides only on the fresh cheek, and runs away from the withered trunk, and from thee, with thy black teeth, and wrinkles, and gray hairs. Try and hide thy years with purple and jewels, but the telltale records betray thee. Where is the girl that I loved only next to Cināra?—whom Fate carried off too soon, while it left Lyce to grow old, that her lovers might laugh at the torch crumbling in ashes.

7. **Chiae**. *Chia* is a proper name, like *Delia*, *Lesbia*.—**Excubat**. Cf. Soph. *Antig.* 728: *Love, thou who coucest by night in the soft cheeks of the maiden*.—13. **Coan dresses** (made in the island of Cos), of thin and transparent silk or gauze, were worn especially by harlots.—**Lapides**, precious stones, jewels, (especially pearls and emeralds.)—14–16. Which winged time has once inserted and stored up (*condita inclusit*) in the public records.—20. **Surpuerat** = *surripuerat*.—21. **Post Cinaram** = *post Cinarae mortem* (IV. 1, 4). R., O.—**Artium gratarum**. A gen. of quality added instead of a second adjective.—25. **Cornicis**. See note on III. 17, 13.

Carm. XIV. — Ad Augustum. (741, 742.)

Written in honor of Tiberius, and corresponding to the fourth ode, which extolled the warlike deeds of his younger brother Drusus.

ARGUMENT.—With what honors shall we perpetuate thy virtues, O mightiest of princes, whose strength the insolent Vindelici have felt? With great slaughter Drusus cast them down from their heights, and Tiberius drove them before him, as the south wind drives the waves, or the swollen Aufidus lays waste the corn,—a scathless victory; and thou didst lend thine armies, thy counsels, and thine auspices. 'Twas fifteen years from that day when Alexandria opened her gates to thee, that Fortune brought this glory to thine arms. All nations bow down to thee, from the east to the west, from the north to the south, O thou guardian of Italy and Rome!

2. *Plenis, adequate.* — 4. *Titulos, inscriptions.* — 5. *Aeternet.* This verb is found only here and in a fragment of Varro.— *Qua, as far as.* — 7 sqq. *Quem didicere, quid posses.* The more ordinary construction would be *qui quid posses, didicere.* The subject of the *objective* proposition is here attracted into the *leading* proposition as the object of the verb. M. 439, obs. 1. The meaning, however, is somewhat fuller and more emphatic than that which would be conveyed by the ordinary construction. The Vindelici *have found thee out* in feeling thy prowess in war. On the general subject of this kind of attraction (which is particularly common in the Greek poets) see my note on Cicero's *Tusc. Disp. I. 24, 56.* — 9. *Milite.* Used as a collective noun. — 11. *Arces, castles, fortresses.* — 13. *Plus vice simplici,* with more than a simple requital, i. e. with twofold vengeance. — 14. *Major Neronum, the elder of the Neros,* i. e. Tiberius, afterwards emperor. — 17. Connect *spectandus* with *quantis*: “worthy of admiration, with what great destruction he,” etc., i. e. *worthy of admiration for the great destruction with which he, etc.* *Quantis = quod tantis.* In *spectandus* we have a similar attraction to that just illustrated in the note on line 7; the subject of the *objective* proposition being here drawn into the *leading* proposition, the verb (*spectandus*) being in the *passive* voice. — 18. *Morti liberae, to death in freedom.* — 20. *Prope indomitas.* R. — 22. *Scidente nubes,* i. e. by the showers which they cause. — 24. *Through the midst of the fires* (of battle). — 25. *Tauriformis.* River-gods were represented with horns, and likened to bulls on account of the strength and violence of their waters, or on account of their roaring (*μυμυαδεις ηερε ταυροι.* Il. xxi. 237). — 30. *Ferrata, mailed.* “The barbarians wore iron breastplates.” — 32. *Clade* (of his own soldiers): *majora cum periculo quam damno Romani exercitus.*

33, 34. Augustus had given Tiberius troops, his advice in regard to the conduct of the campaign, and the good fortune which attended his own auspices. See note on I. vii. 27. — **34. Quo die.** On the same day on which Alexandria was taken, Tiberius, fifteen years afterwards, conquered the Raeti. — *Alexandr-ēa* and *-īa* (Ἀλεξάνδρεια). **Supplex.** Personification. — **36. Vacuam.** Antony and Cleopatra being dead. — **40. Imperiis,** thy imperial exploits; "the wars carried on under thy *imperium*." — **45.** The three rivers indicate the countries of Egypt, Dacia, and Armenia.

Carm. XV. — Augusti Laudes. (741-745.)

ARGUMENT. — When I would sing of wars, Phoebus checked me with his lyre. Thy reign, O Caesar, hath brought back our lost honor, with plenty and peace and order, and the means by which our name and strength have become great. Under thy protection we fear no wars, at home or abroad; the North and the East obey thy laws, and we with our wives and children will sing of the heroes of old, of Troy, and Anchises, and of Venus's son and line.

2. Increpuit lyra, i. e. struck his lyre to check me. N. and R. join *loqui lyrā*. — **6. Signa.** The standards which had been taken from Crassus and Antonius. — **Nostro Jovi,** i. e. to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. — **8. Postibus** templorum. — **9.** When this was written, Augustus had twice shut the temple of **Janus**, A. U. C. 725 and 729. He shut it for a third time in 752, six years after the death of Horace. Other writers say *Janus Quirinus* instead of *Janus Quirini*. — **9-11.** *Injecit frena licentiae evaganti rectum ordinem.* — **15. Porrecta** (est). — **Ortus,** poetic plural. — **21-24.** The **Danube** indicates especially the Vindelici; the **Tanais** (*Don*) the Scythians. — **22. Edicta Julia,** the laws of Augustus. (Why *Julian*?) — **29. Virtute** = virtutis munere. — **More patrum.** It was the custom of old to sing songs at meals upon the virtues of great men. *Cic. Tusc. Disp. I. 2.* — **30. Tibiis,** abl. The *carmen* is the principal thing. See note on xii. 27. From these examples the student may learn the principle by which to decide whether *misceo* should be followed by the dat. or the abl. — **32. Progeniem Veneris** reminds us first of Aeneas, but applies κατ' ἔξοχὴν to Augustus, who belonged by adoption to the Julian family, of which Augustus was the reputed founder.

CARMEN SAECVLARE,

Pro Incolumitate Imperi. (737.)

When Augustus had completed the period of ten years for which the imperial power was at first placed in his hands (B. C. 27-17), he determined to celebrate his successes at home and abroad by a revival of the solemn festival, which, according to an obscure tradition, was appointed to mark the transition of each succeeding age of the republic. The Quindecimviri were ordered to consult the Sibylline books, and they reported that the time was come when this great national festival (to which the name *Ludi Saeculares* was now for the first time given) should be repeated. The ceremony was to occupy three days and nights, and, for some time previous to its commencement, heralds traversed the streets of the city and the neighboring towns, inviting every citizen to attend upon a solemn spectacle *which none of them had ever yet seen, or could ever see again*. Horace appears to have been much pleased at being chosen poet-laureate of the occasion (see Carm. IV. 3, 6, 8, and 9). The hymn was sung at the most solemn part of the festival, while the emperor was in person offering sacrifice at the second hour of the night, on the river-side, upon three altars, attended by the fifteen men who presided over religious affairs. The chorus consisted of twenty-seven boys and twenty-seven girls of noble birth, well trained for the occasion (Carm. IV. 6).

It is generally supposed that the hymn was sung by the boys and maidens in the following manner:

Stanzas 1 and 2 (προφῶδες), by the boys and maidens together.

Stanza 3, by the boys.		Stanza 9 (μεσφῶδες),	Stanza 10, by the boys.
“ 4, “ “ maidens.	Stanza 9	verses 1 and 2 by the boys,	“ 11, “ “ maidens.
“ 5, “ “ boys.	“ 3	“ 4 “ “ maidens.	“ 12, “ “ boys.
“ 6, “ “ maidens.			“ 13, “ “ maidens.
“ 7, “ “ boys.			“ 14, “ “ boys.
“ 8, “ “ maidens.			“ 15, “ “ maidens.

Stanzas 16-19 (ἐπιφῶδες), by the boys and maidens together.

2. Decus, appositive to *both* Phoebe and Diana. — **4. Tempore sacro**. In modern phrase, “at this solemn hour.” — **6**. The parents of the boys and girls selected for the chorus must belong to the senatorial order, have been united by the strongest and most sacred form of matrimony (*confarreatio*), and both be living. — **10. Et, yet**. — **11. Possis**, subj. of wish or prayer. — **13-16**. The greatness of a state can be maintained only by the constant succession of new offspring. Hence ‘his prayer. — **Maturos — partus**, to aid the timely birth. Y. — **15**. The ancients thought that their gods delighted in being addressed by many names and titles. — **17. Producas**, i. e. bring to maturity. — **17-20. Patrum decreta**. Horace alludes to the *lex Julia de adulteriis et de pudicitia*. **Lege marita**, gov. by *super*. The *lex marita* is the *lex de maritandis ordinibus* (equestri et senatorio); its object was to encourage and regulate marriages. It imposed penalties on celibacy and on married persons who had no children. — **21**. The sacculum is marked here as a period of 110 years. — **22. Orbis, cycle**. — **23. Ter**. “Three days and three nights the festival continues, three times nine boys and

three times nine maidens constitute the choir, *three times before the Mesode and three times after the Mesode the boys begin and the maidens answer, and the Proöde, Mesode, and Epode are the three divisions of the hymn.*" N. — **Grata**, *happy, joyful*, — "because illumined with torches and altar-fires, and spent merrily in all manner of festivity." — **24. Frequentes**, *attended by throngs (or by multitudes)*; thus attesting the continued populousness of the state. — **26. Semel**, *once for all*. — **Stabilis** — **servet**, *and may the fixed bound of things (i. e. the destined order of events) maintain!* — **31. Fetus**, *her (i. e. the Earth's) productions, both fruits and flocks.* — **33.** Notice the beauty of the order of the words. — **35. Bicornis.** The shape of the crescent moon.

37. Vestrum opus. Apollo protected Aeneas, removed his enemy Achilles, and instructed Aeneas to found an empire in Italy. Diana also espoused the cause of the Trojans. — **39. Jussa** is emphatic. **Pars** (appositive to "turmae"), *a band.* — **41. Fraude**, *loss or injury.* — **44. Plura relictis.** For Rome is greater than Troy. — **46. Senectuti placidae:**

"Such calm old age as conscience pure

And self-commanding hearts ensure." — *Keble (quoted by Yonge).*

47. Rem, *wealth.* — **49. Vos veneratur**, *asks of you in prayer.* In its signification as a verb of asking, *veneror* takes two accusatives. — **50.** The poet indicates and glorifies *Augustus* without mentioning his name. **51, 52.** Cf. Verg. *Aen.* VI. 853 :

Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.

53. Jam Medus timet. — **Potentes mari terraque.** — **54. Alban** (of Alba Longa, the mother-city of Rome) = Roman. The **secures**, ensigns of authority, (see page 314, line 17,) indicate consular or praetorian generals sent by Augustus. — **55. Responsa petunt**, a proud expression for the ordinary *legationes mittunt.* — **53-60.** The weak (trochaic) caesura occurs five times in these two stanzas, which depict the blessings of peace and comfort. N. — **63. Salutari arte**, *by his healing art.* Apollo's attribute as *the healer* is one of his oldest. It is symbolized by the serpent. **65. Pal. arces**, the palace of Augustus and the temple of Apollo on the Palatine. — **67. Semper melius aevum.** — **68-72. Proroget, curet, applicet.** Subjunctive in prayer. *May Phoebus, etc., and may Diana, etc.* — Diana had a temple on the **Aventine** and on **Algidus.** — **Puerorum**, *of the youths*, both boys and girls. — **73. Haec sentire**, lit. have these (our) sentiments, are disposed as we would have them, i. e. *ratify our prayers.* — **75. Chorus, reporto**, tr. *We, the chorus, etc.* Lit. *I*; the chorus speaking in the singular number, as in the Greek tragedies.

EPODON LIBER.

The name Epodes was applied to poems in which each second verse was shorter than the first, or in which one of the verses was made up of two metres of distinct character (as in xiii.). Those of Horace (to which he himself alludes under the name of *Iambics*) were among the poet's earlier productions, written after the Satires and before the Odes; and most of them are of a satirical character.

Carm. I. — Ad Maecenatem. (723.)

ARGUMENT. — Thou art going into the midst of danger, Maecenas, to share the fortunes of Caesar. Shall I stay at home at ease, or meet the danger with thee, on whose life my happiness depends? I will go with thee whithersoever thou goest. To what end shall I go? As the bird fears less for her young when she is near them, so shall I fear less for thee, if I go with thee, and I go to win thy love, not thy favors. Thy love hath given me enough. I seek not wide lands or fine houses and cattle, and gold to hide or to squander.

** Written early in 723, when Caesar Octavianus was intending to send Maecenas against Cleopatra and Antonius. This design, however, was abandoned, and Caesar intrusted Maecenas with the care of Rome during his own absence.

1. *Liburnis*, in *Liburnian galleys*. — *Alta propugnacula*. Some of the ships, both of Antonius and Octavianus, had lofty turrets whence missiles were thrown. — 4. *Tuo* (*periculo*), abl. of cost. — 5. *Nos* (*sc. faciemus*) = ego. — *Quibus vita* (*est*) *jucunda*, *si te superstite*. — 7. *Jussi* (*abs te*). — 9, 10. *An hunc laborem* (*militiae*) *persequemur*, *laturi* (*ready to bear it*) (*eâ*) *mente quâ deest non molles viros ferre?* — 15. *Tuum quid*, *what interest of thine*. — 21. *Relictis*, dat. of the object of anxiety. — *Ut*, *supposing that*, even if. — 23. *Militabitur* (*a me*). — 27. In the dog-days, flocks were driven from hot Calabria into the cooler Lucania. — 29, 30. *Nor that* (*for me*) *a splendid villa should touch the Circaean walls of Tusculum on the hill*. Tusculum was founded by Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe.

Carm. II. — Alfius. (717-724.)

ARGUMENT. — "Happy is the man who lives on his farm, remote from the troubles of the city and the dangers of war and of the sea. He trains his vines, or watches his flocks, or grafts his trees, or stores his honey, or shears his sheep, or brings offerings of fruit to Priapus and Silvanus, or lies in the shade or on the soft grass, where birds are singing and streams are murmuring; or hunts the boar, or lays nets for the birds and hares, and herein forgets the pangs of love. Give me a chaste wife, who shall care for my home and children, milk my goats, pre-

pare my unbought meal, and no dainties shall please me like my country fare, as I sit and watch the kine and oxen and laborers coming home to their rest at even." So said Alfius, the usurer, and, determining to live in the country, he got in all his money on the Ides, but put it out to usury again on the first of the next month.

4. "Unshackled by the bonds of usury." "Who neither lends nor borrows upon usury."—9. Propagine, abl. of means; although it does not seem so in the English idiom.—14. Feliciores, a poetical expression for *more fruitful*.—16. Infirmas, *tender*.—18. Agris, dat. of sharing (N.) or of advantage.—19. Ut, *how*.—21. Qua = *ut ea*.—25. Altis ripis, abl. of quality or description.—27. Lymphis, abl. of instrument.—28. Quod = *ut id* with subj. of result.—33. Lēvi.—Rara, *meshy*.—34. Dolos, appositive to *retia*.—35. The short syllables in this line represent swift motion. The anapaest in the fifth place may be avoided by making *laqueo* a dissyllable.—37. Malarum (curarum) quas amor habet. The noun put in the relative clause instead of the principal clause.—38. Haec inter, *among such joys* (or *occupations*).—39. Quod, *and*. See note on I. i. 35. "Quod si, Ja wenn." N.—In partem, *on her part*.—43. Perhaps to prepare a bath. N.; also, as O., to prepare food, and dry their limbs moist with perspiration (as is the custom of the modern Italians).—49. Juerint, etc. Apodosis to *si juvet*, etc. (39 sqq.)—50. Scari, the *sea-bream*. Others, the *char*.—51. *If a storm descending in thunder upon the eastern waves drive any to our sea*. The *scarus* was generally taken off the coast of Syria, but sometimes, after east storms, in the Italian seas.—53. Afra avis, supposed to be the guinea-fowl; (and it is not bad eating).—54. Attagen. Variously tr. *moor-fowl*, *wood-cock*, and *snipe*. Bl. says "the Ionian snipe is to this day incomparably the best of the snipe race."—62. The tribrach represents haste.—63, 64. Do you not see the very scene, as you read these lines?—65. Positos, *reclining at supper*.—66. Renidentes, (with the fire-light.) Others, "polished." N. makes it agree with *vernas*.—67–70. An unexpected conclusion, "such as Heine loves." (N.)—Kalendis. The first "cash-day" after the Ides.

Carm. III. — Ad Maecenatem. (719–725.)

Horace here vents his wrath against some garlic which he had eaten the day before at Maecenas's table, and which had disagreed with him. He seems to imply that Maecenas had played a practical joke upon him, and the whole epode is full of humor and familiarity.

ARGUMENT.—If a man has murdered his father, only make him eat garlic. What poison have I within me? Was a viper's blood in the mess, or did Canidia

tamper with it? Surely with such poison did Medæa anoint Jason and slay his intended bride. Apulia in the dog-days never burnt like this, nor the coat on Hercules's shoulders. If thou dost ever take a fancy to such stuff, Maecenas, mayst thou ask for a kiss and be refused!

1. **Olim** (from *ollus* = *ille*) *ever*. — 3. **Edit**, *may he eat!* An old form of the pres. subj. — 4. "Garlic and wild thyme, pounded together, were used by Roman farmers to recruit the exhausted reapers. (Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 2, 10.) The most famous mixture of the kind was called *moretum*, and composed" (*e pluribus unus*, Verg. *Moret.* 103) "of garlic, parsley, rue, coriander, onions, cheese, oil, and vinegar." — 11. **Ignota**, *unwonted*. — 12. Such poison made Jason proof against the flames and fury of the fire-breathing bulls. — 13. **Pellicem**, *her rival* (Glaucæ or Creûsa). — 14. Medea fled in a chariot drawn by winged dragons. **Serpente**, abl. of means. — 15. **Siderum vapor**, the heat of the dog-days. *Vapor* = *calor*, the effect for the cause. — **Insedit** from *insido*. — 17. **Munus** (Nessi).

Carm. IV. (716-718.)

ARGUMENT.—I hate thee, thou whipped slave, as the lamb hates the wolf and the wolf the lamb. Be thou never so proud, luck doth not change the breed. See, as thou swaggerest down the road, how they turn away and say, "Here is a scoundrel who was flogged till the crier was tired, and now he has his acres, and ambles on his nag, and sits among the Equites, and snaps his finger at Otho and his law. What is the use of our sending ships to attack the pirates, if such a rascal as this is to be military tribune?"

** A burst of indignation against an upstart who had raised himself by base means to rank and wealth. The superscriptions in MSS. vary; e.g. *In Vedium Rufum*, *In Menam*, etc.; O. and R. prefer the former.

3. **Hibericis funibus**. These were cords made of *spartum*, usually said to be the Spanish broom. — 4. **Durâ compede**. — 7. *As thou measurest the Sacred Way*. **Metiente** "shows the man's strut and swagger." The *Via Sacra* was the most frequented street of Rome, and a favorite lounge. — 8. The effect of so wide a *taga* would be to give a broad imposing appearance to a man's person. Me. Cf. Cic. *in Cat.* 2, 10: *velis amictos, non togis*. — 9. **Ora**, etc., *turns the faces of the passers-by hither and thither* (nway from thee). — 11, 12. The *triumviri capitales* were magistrates of police, and they had the power of summarily punishing slaves. A crier stood by while floggings were going on, and kept proclaiming the offender's crime. Me. — 15, 16. If the person was a military tribune, he had *equestrian rank*; and, if of one of the four first legions, he had a seat in the senate, and wore the *latus clavus*. See Sat. i. 6. 25. If he had

an income of 400,000 sesterces, he could, under the law of L. Roscius Otho (passed B. C. 67), take his place in any of the fourteen *front rows* in the theatre, and laugh at Otho, whose purpose was to keep those seats for persons of birth. See Epp. i. l. 62. Mc.—17, 18. Rostrata ora (*prows*) tot navium, etc.—19. Sex. Pompeius (B. C. 38) manned his fleet in great part with pirates and slaves.

Carm. V. — In Canidiam. (714–720.)

There is much likeness between this singular Ode and part of the eighth Satire of the first book. A scene is represented in which Canidia is the chief actress. She is passionately in love with one Varus, whom she calls an old sinner, but whose heart she is resolved to win. To this end she resorts to magical philters, for the composition of which, in company with three other witches, Sagana, Velia, and Folia, she gets a boy of good family, strips him naked, and buries him up to his chin in a hole, in order that there, with food put before him, he might wither away in the midst of longing, and so his liver might form, in conjunction with other ingredients, a love-potion, to be administered to the faithless Varus. What could have put such a scene into Horace's head, it is hard to say.

Canidia is one of the few names of which we may be sure that it represents a real person. The scholiasts say that her real name was Gratidia, and that she was a Neapolitan seller of perfumes.

1–10. The boy speaks.—1. **Quicquid** with the partitive gen. denotes emphatically the comprehension of *all* the objects alluded to. For other neuters used for persons, see my note on Cic. *Tusc.* I. ii. 5.—6. **Veris**, *genuine*, of children not stolen from other women.—7. **Purp.** the purple stripe of the *toga praetexta*, worn by children (and nobles). In addition to this toga, children of free parents wore a small round plate of gold, *bullæ*, suspended from the neck.—9. Stepmothers were charged with cruelty.—**Uti** = *ut, as*.—12. **Insignibus**, the *praetexta* and the *bullæ*.—15. **Brevibus**, in shape both short and thick.—24. **Colchicis**, Colchian, i. e. *magic*, such as the Colchian Medea was wont to kindle.—26. **Avernales**, from lake Avernus.—27. Horret **asperis** (*with bristling*) capillis.—28. **Currens**. As Sagana is represented running about furiously, the rushing of a boar is not a bad simile. It is intelligible to any one who has seen a wild hog bursting from a jungle, and then tumbling along the open plain faster than dog or rider can follow him. Mc.—30. **Humum**. The grave was dug in the open court, the *impluvium*, within the house.—32. **Quo** = *ut eo, in order that in it*.—*Posset inermi, longo die, spectaculo dapis bis terque* (= *frequently, while bis terve* = *rarely*) *mutatae* (changed, to increase the boy's longing).—36. The bodies of persons swimming or treading water.—41. **Masc. libidinis**, gen. of quality or description.—44. **Omne**, *every*.—45. *Excantata Thessalâ voce*. The Thessalians were famous for witchcraft.—47. **Hic**, *abverb.*—57. **Quod** = *ut id, so that... at it*.—58. The **Su-**

burā was a disreputable street in Rome.—**61. Minus**, too little; almost *naught*.—**63. Pellicem**. Creusa or Glauce.—**66. Abstulit** = *consumpsit*.
69. Join unctis oblivione. Canidia had smeared the couch Varus slept on with drugs to make him forget all women but herself.—**72. Carmine, incantation**.—**76. Marsis vocibus**, i. e. by common spells or charms, learnt from the Marsi.—**77. Majus** = *potentius*.—**Tibi**, Varus.—**78. Fastidienti** (me).—**79, 80. And sooner shall the heavens sink beneath the sea, the earth being spread above. Inferius**, three syllables.—**82. Bitumen** burns with a thick, smoky flame and a strong odor.—**83. Sub, upon**, immediately after. **84. Lenire**, sc. *tentabat*, historical inf. **Impias, the impious hags**.—**86. Thyestean curses**, such as Thyestes imprecated on the head of his brother Atreus, who had killed his two sons.—**87, 88. Sorceries cannot change the great laws divine of Right and Wrong, as they can things human.** (Z. 453 in fine.) Of the numerous explanations proposed for this difficult and doubtful passage, this is perhaps as satisfactory as any which retains the readings of the MSS. Another (placing commas after *venena* and *nefasque*) deserves notice: "Witchcraft (can confound) the great distinction of right and wrong, it cannot avert the retribution of human crimes." I like K.'s conj. **humana invicem** (see *Rhein. Mus.* 1863, pp. 284 sq.).—**89. Diris, with curses**.—**93. Umbra, (as) a phantom**.—**94. For such (quæ) is the power of the Manes divine.** The spirits of the dead were, to their surviving kindred, divinities, **Dii Manes**.—**97. Vicatim, from street to street**.—**99. Post, afterwards**.—**Membra** (vestra).—**100. On the Campus Esquilinus malefactors of the lower sort were executed, and their bodies left for the vultures and jackals to devour. Me**.—**101. Parentes** (meos).

Carm. VI. (716-720.)

Commonly superscribed *In Cassium Severum*, (an orator much younger than Horace,) but more generally thought to be against some snarling and malevolent poet.

1. Hospites, strangers.—**Canis, (as) a dog**.—**3. Quin vertis, why dost thou not turn?**—**6. Amica vis** (lit. a friendly strength) = *a powerful friend*. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* 4, 132.—**10. Sniffest at the food thrown to thee.** Thy show of fierceness is soon quieted by a bribe.—**13. Qualis gener** (i. e. *Archilochus*) *spretus infido Lycambæ* (dat. of agent; more strictly, there lies in *spretus* the signification "who was not good enough for.")—**14. Bupalò, dat. after acer**.—**Hostis, i. e. Hipponax**.—**16. Flebo, ut puer?**

Carm. VII.—Ad Populum Romanum. (711-722.)

A bitter lament on the renewed outbreak of civil war. It has been referred to various periods in the long struggle; but an early date is probable.

1. **Dexteris**, dat.—2. **Conditi**, (*lately*) *sheathed*.—3. **Super campis atque Neptuno** (*the sea*).—8. The Via Sacra descended from the Carinae to the Forum, and then ascended to the Capitol.—9, 10. **Suâ dexterâ**.—12. **Dispar**, i. e. an animal of another species.—**Feris** (agreeing with **lupis** and **leonibus**), *fierce though they be*.—13. (**Vos**) **caecos**.—**Vis acrior**, *some superior power*, some fatal decree of destiny.—19. **Ut**, *ever since*.—20. **Sacer**, *freighted with a curse*.

Carm. IX.—Ad Maecenatem. (723, 724 R.)

In honor of the victory of Augustus at Actium.

ARGUMENT.—When shall we drink under thy tall roof, Maecenas, to Caesar the conqueror, as late we did when the son of Neptune lost his fleet and fled,—he who threatened us all with the chains his slaves had worn? Will our sons believe it? Romans have sold themselves to serve a woman and her eunuchs, and the luxurious gauze has fluttered among the standards of war! But their allies deserted to our side, and their ships skulked from the fight. Io Triumphe! bring forth the golden chariot and the sacrifice. So great a conqueror never came from Africa before. The enemy hath changed his purple for mourning, and hath fled to Crete or the Syrtes, or knoweth not whither to fly. Bigger cups, boy,—Chian, or Lesbian, or Caecuban,—we will drown our old anxieties for Caesar in wine.

1. **Ad, for**.—5. **Tibiis**, abl. See Carm. I. i. 32 note.—6. **Hac** (sonante), **illis** (sonantibus). The *Dorian mood* was the lowest of the three principal scales of ancient music, and its strains are warlike, grave, and severe; the *Phrygian* (here called **barbarum**), the next higher, was adapted for revelry and mirth; the highest of all was the *Lydian*.—7. **Actus** = *fugatus*.—(In) **freto**.—**Neptunius dux**. Sextus Pompeius, on account of his successes on sea, gave out that he was the son of Neptune.—10. **Servis** is governed by *detraixerat*, but also limits *amicus*.—12. **Emancipatus feminae**, *surrendered as a slave to a woman* (Cleopatra).—13. **Valli** were stakes, of which every soldier carried one or two for the purpose of defending the *agger* or mound of earth formed round an encampment or a besieged town. **Arma** includes not only weapons of offence and defence, but an axe, saw, chain, etc. The accoutrements of a Roman soldier were very heavy, but they had slaves (*calones*) who helped to carry them. **Mc**.—**Spadonibus**. Cleopatra's chief councillors were eunuchs.—16. **Conopium**, a mosquito-net of

gauze. — 17. **Hoc**, accus. governed by **frementes** = fremitu indignantes. *Crying out at this indignantly.* — **Vertērunt** by systōle. — **Bis mille Galli**, cavalry of Gallatia (or Gallo-Graecia) who deserted to Octavianus, shouting "Salve, Caesar!" — 19, 20. Some of the ships of the enemy retired from the battle, *swiftly backing water* (and sailing) *to the left* (**puppēs sinistrorsum citae**), and took refuge for the time in the harbor. — 21. A gilded chariot was used by conquerors in their triumphs. — 22. **Intactas**. Heifers that had not been under the yoke were offered in sacrifice at the close of the triumphal procession. Africanus triumphed B. C. 146 for the conquest of Carthage, and Marius B. C. 104 for his victories over Jugurtha. — 24. **Jug. bello**, *from the Jugurthine war.* — 25. **Neque** (reportâsti) **Africanum** (parem). Scipio Africanus Minor. — **Cui**, etc., *for whom Valor has built a monument over the ruins of Carthage.* Africanus was not buried in Carthage, but its ruins are the eternal monument of his glory. — 27. **Terra marique**. There was no land engagement, but all the soldiers of Antonius, when he deserted them, laid down their arms. — **Punico** — **sagum**, exchanged his purple cloak (*paludamentum* worn by the generals, as the *sagum* by the common soldiers) for one of mourning. **Mutavit**, see note on I. xvii. 2. — 30. **Non suis**, i. e. unpropitious. — 35. **Fluentem nauseam**, "the rising qualm." — 36. **Metire** is equivalent to *miscere*, because the wine and water were measured out and mixed in regular proportions by means of the *cyathus*.

Carm. X.—In Maevium Poetam. (716.)

A bitter malediction on the calumnious poetaster Maevius. (Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* iii. 90.) Horace imprecates shipwreck upon him, in a voyage he is about taking to Greece. This ode is the exact opposite of I. iii.

7. **Quantus frangit**, *as strong as (when) he breaks.* — 11-14. An allusion to the storm in which Ajax, son of Oileus, when returning victorious from Troy, was destroyed by Pallas, in her anger at his maltreatment of Cassandra. (*Aen.* I. 39). — 21. **Quod si**, *if, then.*

Carm. XIII.—Ad Amicos. (712-723.)

R. conjectures that this ode was written by Horace in camp at Philippî, between the first battle, in which Brutus conquered, and Cassius, routed, fell by his own hand, and the second, in which the cause of Brutus was lost.

2. **Jovem**. Jupiter is identified with the aether; the heavens themselves seem to be falling in the storm. — **Si-lu-ae** (= *silvae*) trisyllable.

3. Threïci | ð Äquĩ-. The elision of the *o* is prevented by the caesura, and also by the Greek form (Θρηϊκίω).—4. **Virent**, are fresh (in their health and strength).—5. **Obducta fronte**, from the clouded brow.—**Senectus**, here melancholy, gloom.—6. **Tu** applies to the master of the feast.—**Meo**. Torquatus was cos. in the year of Horace's birth.—8. **In sedem**, into their (proper) place.—9. Mercury, the inventor of the lyre, was born on Mount Cyllene.—11. **Centaurus**, Chiron; his grandis alumnus, Achilles.—14. **Lubricus**, swiftly-gliding.—15. **Certo subtemine**, with the sure thread (lit. woof) of destiny.—16. **Mater caerulea**, Thetis.—18. **Dulcibus alloquiis** (appositive to *vino cantuque*) the sweet solace.

Carm. XIV.—Ad Maecenatem. (720-724.)

ARGUMENT.—Thou killest me, my noble Maecenas, asking again and again if I have drunk the waters of Lethe. It is love, it is love that keeps back the verses I have promised,—such love as Anacreon wept. Thou, too, feelest the flame; and, since thou art more blessed than I, be thankful.

3, 4. **Ut si traxerim** (*I had quaffed*), arente fauce, pocula ducentia Lethaeos somnos.—5. **Occidis** (me).—8. **Ad umb. adducere**, i. e. to complete. The *umbilici* or *cornua* were bosses upon the end of the rollers upon which the sheet of the *volumen* was rolled. As *evolvere librum* is to open or begin, *ad umbilicum venire* or *ducere* is to come or bring to a close. Y.—12. (In the simplest measures.)—13. **Non pulchrior ignis** (i. e. Helen) **accendit obsessam Ilion**. Cf. Marlowe's lines in *Faustus*:

“Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,
And burnt the topless towers of Ilion?”

Carm. XV.—Ad Neaeram. (712-726.)

The poet reproaches Neaera with infidelity, reminds her of her vows, and predicts her inconstancy to his wealthier rival.

4. **In verba mea**, i. e. to the form of words which I dictated. The phrase *in verba jurare* is properly used of taking the military oath.—5. **Atque** (after the comparative) = *quam, than*. So often in the Satires.—6. **Lentis**, pliant, twining.—12. **Flacco**. “When used as a separate designation, the praenomen implies consequence, the nomen dignity, and the cognomen familiarity.”—14. **Parem**, one equally constant with himself.—15. *Nor will my resolution yield to thy beauty (when) once (it has) become odious (offensae)*.—16. **Dolor**, indignation.—21. **Renati**. See I. xxviii. 10.

Carm. XVI.—Ad Populum Romanum. (712-717.)

ARGUMENT.—Another age is wasting in civil wars. She whom no enemy could tame, shall be destroyed by her own accursed children; the wild beast shall devour her; the barbarian shall trample upon her, and scatter the dust of her Romulus to the winds. What are we to do? Go forth like the Phocaeans, leave our homes and our temples to be the dens of beasts, and go wherever the winds shall waft us. Shall it be so? Then why delay? But let us swear: When rocks shall swim, and the Po shall wash the tops of Mafinus, and the Apennine be cast into the sea; when the tiger shall lie with the hind, and the dove with the hawk, and the herds fear not the lion, and the he-goat shall love the waves,—then we will return to our home. Thus let the nobler spirits resolve, while the craven clings to his couch. For us there are those Happy Isles where the earth yields her harvests and the trees their fruit, unbidden; where honey drops from the oak, and the stream leaps babbling from the hills; where the goat comes unbidden to the milk-pail, and udders are full, and the fold fears no beasts, and the ground bears no vipers; where the rain-flood and the drought are not known; whither the venturous sail comes not; where the flock is unhurt by pestilence or heat. Jove destined these shores for the pious, when the golden age had passed away, and thither the pious may go and prosper.

This beautiful ode is among the earliest productions of Horace, and its style has the exuberance of youth together with the true ring of genius. Written at the lowest ebb of the poet's political fortunes, when he was tempted, in his despair, to believe that honest men could no longer find a home in Rome, its bright picture of the happiness of the fabled Fortunate Isles shows us how he found consolation in poetic dreams. "The metre chosen, a combination of hexameter and pure senarian iambic, has a stately harmony suited to grave, earnest thoughts, and passing no less easily into a flow of happy aspirations."

1. *Altera aetas, a second generation*, (from the time of Marius and Sulla.)—5. *Capua* aspired to rivalry with Rome. (*Liv.* 23, 1 sqq.)—6. *Novis rebus, in times of sedition*. The allusion is to the conduct of the Allobroges in and after the Catilinarian conspiracy.—7. "All the Germans," says Tacitus, "have fierce, blue eyes, red hair, and large bodies."—9. (*Nos*), *impia aetas, etc.*—13. *Carent, etc., lie concealed from winds and suns*. A grave of Quirinus was shown behind the Rostra, notwithstanding the story of his translation.—15. *Perhaps ye ask, in common* (i. e. all of you together), *or the worthier part, what may conduce to our freedom from our wretched calamities*.—18. *Exsecrata, under a vow* (a curse).—21. *Ferent* (*nos*).—23. *Sic placet?* The poet fancies himself addressing a meeting of the citizens.—*Melius*, (anything) better.—24. *Ratem occupare*. i. e. *to embark at once*.—25. *In haec* (*verba*).—25, 26. *Ne sit nefas redire, simul* (*as soon as*) *saxa rena(ve)rint, levata imis vadiis*.—30. In what case is *nova?* Determine by the metre.—*Monstra junxerit, shall form monstrous unions*.—31. *Ut, so that*.—*Subsidere, to pair with*.—33. *Ravos, tawny*.—34. *Levis,*

(proleptic), *become smooth* (as a fish.) — 35–37. **Haec** (cognate accusative) **exsecrata** (*having taken these vows*), et — dulces, eamus, omnis civitas, aut — grege. — 45. The olive-crop is a fickle one; “one good year for two bad ones is the accredited average.” — 46. **Suam**, *its native* (i. e. ungrafted). — 52. **Intumescit**, *heaves*. — **Alta**, *deep*, rich. — 56. **Utrumque**, both the rains and the heat. — 57–60. No venturous sail has reached these islands. — **Colchis**, i. e., Medĕa. — **Huc torserunt cornua**, *have turned their sails hitherward*. **Cornua**, the tips of the sail-yards. — 62. **Aestuosa impotentia**, the burning violence, i. e. *the violent* (or excessive) *heat*. — 65. **Quorum** (*from which*) depends on *fuga*.

Carm. XVII. — In Canidiam. (715–729.)

ARGUMENT. — *Horace*. I yield. Stay, stay thy wheel. Enough have I been punished, O thou that art loved of sailors and of hucksters! I will pay thee any penalty, — sacrifice a hecatomb, or praise thy virtues in lying song: thou art *not* debased by thy parent’s sins, thou dost *not* scatter the new-buried ashes of the poor, thy heart is kind, thy hands are pure, thy son is thine own, and thy births are no pretence.

Canidia. Why waste thy prayers upon ears deaf as the rock lashed by the waves? What! shalt thou laugh with impunity at our mystic rites? What profit, then, have I of the skill I have learnt? Death in every form shalt thou seek, and it shall not come. I will bestride thee, and spurn the earth in my pride. Must I, who can move images, bring down the moon, or raise the dead, — I, the mingler of love-charms, see my spells of no avail for such as *thee*?

1. **Do manus**, *I surrender*. Lucret. II. 1042; Caes. *B. G.* V. 31. — 3. **Diana** as Hecate. — **Non movenda**, i. e. *not to be provoked*. — 7. *And swiftly backwards turn, O turn thy wheel*. Strictly, relax thy wheel (so that it may run) swiftly backwards. **Citum** (part. from *cieo*) with **retro**. The magic reel, (**turbo** ῥόμβος,) imparted its own restlessness to the object of the spell; sometimes, as here, confusing the senses of its victim and inflicting torture, sometimes attracting the beloved one to the dwelling of the slighted lover (*Theoc.* 2; *Verg. Ecl.* 8). — 8. **Movit**, i. e. *ad misericordiam*. **Nepotem Nereium**, Achilles, *the grandson of Nereus* (the father of Thetis). — “The poet heightens the ridicule of the piece by citing Achilles and Circe for the imitation of the worthless Canidia.” — 11. Homer does not mention the fact that the Trojan matrons anointed Hector’s body; but Horace only makes them do what the Greeks did for Patroclus. *Me*. — 12. The first foot is a dactyle, the third and fourth are tribrachs; the multiplication of short syllables pictures the ravenous haste and eagerness of the birds and beasts of prey. **Homicidam**, ἀνδροφόνον. — 13. **Rex**, i. e. Priam. — 15. **Exuere setosa**

membra duris pellibus (of swine, into which Circe had changed them).—**17. Circa.** Bentley observes that in the Epodes, Satires, and Epistles, Horace uses the *Latin* terminations; in the Odes, the *Greek* (e. g. Circe).
17. Mens et sonus, i. e. reason and speech.—**18. Honor**, i. e. the dignity of manhood.—**21. Fugit (mihi)**. Horace speaks ironically.—**23. Odoribus** = *unguentis*.—**24. Ab, after**.—**25. Est, is it possible**, is it allowed me.—**27. Negatum**, (what I once) denied.—**28, 29. That Sabine charms are lashing my heart, and that my head is splitting with Marsic spell**. The Sabine, Pelignian, and Marsian women had credit above others for witchcraft. *Me*.—**35. Thou dost burn as a crucible filled with Colchian drugs**.—**36. Finis**, i. e. death.—**40.** The subj.-accus. of *sonari* is the clause *Tu — aureum*.—**42. Offended at the fate of calumniated Helen** = (simply) offended at the slander of Helen (by Stesichorus in his Ἰλίου πέποις). Castor and Pollux (or, in the Greek legend, Helen herself) struck the poet with blindness, but removed the penalty when he wrote a eulogy of Helen in recantation.—**46-52.** While Horace pretends to recant, he makes his language more libellous than ever.—**48.** It was the practice to bury the ashes nine days after death.
50. And Pactumeius is the child of thy womb (not supposititious).—**56, 59. Ut tu riseris . . . ut implêris (impleveris)**. *Ut*, in a question or exclamation, with the subjunctive, expresses scorn and indignation. It may be explained by the ellipsis of *Fierine potest* or *Verumne est*.—**56. Cotyttia**. The rites of Cotytto were very impure, and, like other works of darkness, secret.—**58.** Canidia calls Horace in derision *priest of the witch-rites on the Esquiline*, because he had *witnessed* them (Epod. 5, Sat. I. 8); and a priest, alone of men, was permitted to be present at female orgies. There is a similar taunt in *curionus* (77).—**60. Proderat (mihi)**. Canidia lavished money upon the *old Pelignian witches* to induce them to teach her their craft.—**61. Velocius**, i. e. *praesentius, efficacius*.—**62. Votis, than thy wishes**.—**63. (Tibi) misero**.—**Ducenda, to be prolonged**.—**In hoc, for this purpose, to this end**.—**73. Fastidiosa**, “loathing existence.”—**74.** Notice the tribrachs.—**76. Movere, to give life to, or to make them move as if they had life**.
80. Temperare, to mix.

SATIRARVM

LIBER I.

It was a boast of the Romans that Satire (*Satira* or *Satura*) is a kind of poetry peculiar to their nation, and developed independently of Grecian influences. Horace had as his model in this style of composition a Roman knight named Caius Lucilius, born B. C. 148. The same name had already been applied to a different kind of poetry by Ennius (born B. C. 239). The word itself, derived from *satur*, (after the analogy of *lanx satura*, a dish filled with various kinds of fruit,) means a *medley*, miscellany, farrago, olio, olla podrida. It was applied to poetry with reference to the diversity sometimes of the subjects treated of, sometimes of the kinds of verse introduced; from the latter characteristic to the satires of Ennius, from the former to those of Lucilius and Horace.

It was the object of Lucilius, in his medleys, to paint the life, the spirit, and the manners of Rome in his day; and in the inroads of luxury, and the gradual decay of the ancient discipline, he found ample occasion of ridicule and censure. Hence his compositions often bore the character which we call satirical; and for a like reason we find the same character in the similar works of Horace; yet that this was not then considered as the essential quality of *Satira* appears from several of the satires of Horace (e. g. II. vii.) in which few or no traces of it appear. Horace's Satires are, in the main, humorous pictures of the times and manners. That he himself applied to them the name *Satiræ* appears from II. 1, 1 and 6, 17. He also calls them, together with the Epistles, *Sermones*, as written in unassuming style, in the language of familiar conversation.

Satire I. (716-719.)

This satire treats of the universally prevalent vice of dissatisfaction with one's own lot and position in life; the eager desire of possessing more than others; and the avarice which would always accumulate, and never begin to enjoy what has been acquired. The poet shows that men's discontent with what they are and with what they have, arises from their looking enviously at those before them, instead of comparing their own advantages with the lot of men less favored than themselves. Thus they lose all quiet enjoyment, and fill their whole lives with the toil and restless competition of a race.

1-3. *Qui fit, how does it happen.* *Qui*, an old abl. — *Ut nemo vivat contentus illâ (sorte) quam seu ratio (reason, reflection, deliberate choice) dederit sibi, seu fors objecerit (has thrown in his way), (sed quisque) laudet diversa (studia) sequentes those who follow different pursuits (from his own).* From the universal-negative clause *nemo (ne hemo) vivat*, we take a universal subject for the affirmative clause, (*quisque) laudet*. This construction is frequent in Greek and Latin, and sometimes occurs (perhaps accidentally) in English: e. g. *Sydney Smith* (cited by Y.): "No one would laugh to see a little child fall, and would be shocked to see such an accident happen to an old man." —

4. *Gravis, weighed down.* *Annis*, years of service. — 6. *Mercator (ait).* A *mercator* is a wholesale merchant who himself travels with

his ship. — 7. **Quid enim?** For how is it? or simply *And why?* — **Concurritur**, the armies meet, *the shock of battle comes.* — 8. **Momento**, in the short space. — 9. **Jus** applies to the whole science of jurisprudence, the sources of which are found in the decrees of the senate, the edicts of the magistrates, and the *responsa prudentum*, as well as in the *leges*, *leges* to the *laws* in a narrower sense. — 10. There is a humorous exaggeration in making the client call to consult the expounder of the law at so early an hour. — 11. **Ille**. This strongly demonstrative pronoun is used for liveliness' sake, pointing out the man as if he were before us. — **Datis vadibus**, having given bail that he would appear in court when required. **Vadibus** from *vas*, a surety. — 13. **Cetera de genere hoc**. Horace takes this phrase from Lucretius, who uses it not infrequently. — 14. **Loquacem Fabium**. Such personal allusions had a humor and point for Horace's contemporaries, which we can only supply by imagination. — 16. **Miles** (eras). — 18. **Partibus**, an expression borrowed from the stage; *having changed your parts* in the great drama of human life. — **Eia**, come on! Forward! The interjection is hortatory. *Mc. tr. away!* — 19. **Nolint**. Apodosis, the protasis being *Si quis deus dicat, etc.* — **Atqui**, and yet. — **Licet** (iis) esse **beatis**. The well-known attraction of the case of the predicate adjective. — 20. By the question **quid causae est** the same idea is conveyed as by the statement **nihil impedit**, and hence **quin** follows with the subjunctive. — **Illis**, against them, dat. gov. by *inflet*.

23. **Jocularia**, *sc. agit or narrat.* — 24. Horace justifies the humorous tone into which he had fallen in the expression *buccas inflet.* — 25. **Olim**, from time to time. — 28. The sound echoes to the sense. *Z.* — 33. **Exemplo**, *sc. iis*; two datives. The ant is the model or illustration which they cite. — **Magni laboris**. This gen. of a noun and adj. denotes a permanent quality of the noun defined (*formica*), which is modified by the adj. and noun in very much the same way as it would have been by an adverb and adj., viz.: *magni laboris* = *very laborious.* — 36. **Quae** = at ea, *but it.* Horace's answer. — 38, 39. **Cum demoveat**. *Cum* with the subj. expressing a comparison and contrast. *Tr. cum*, while on the other hand, *whereas.* C. 214, 3, 2. From this passage to verse 107 we have a dialogue between the poet and the supposed avaricious man. 43. **Quod si comminuas**, *because if you were to take from it.* **Quod si** = *at si id.* 45. **Milia centum**, *sc. modium.* — **Triverit** (from *tero*), concessive subjunctive, (instead of a conditional clause.) — 46. **Hoc**, on this account. Abl. of cause. — **Ac**, than. — 47. **Inter venales** (= *servos*). The scene is that of a rich man's slaves preceding him into the country, some carrying provisions, and particularly town-made bread, in

netted bags, others with different burdens, and some with none at all. Mc. (Kr. takes it of a gang of slaves going to be sold.)—**49. Quid referat viventi**, *what difference does it make to one who lives*, etc. The well-known dat. of the person whose interests are affected. *Referat* is almost always, however, construed with the gen.—**52. Parvo** (acervo). **54. Liquidi** = *aquae*.—An *urna* held about three English gallons, a *cyathus* one-twelfth of a pint, a *wine-glass*.—**57. Quos**, *any*.—**58.** A special river is introduced for poetic individualization. Horace always recurs with pleasure to his native river, the Aufidus, which is still described as “a rapid and violent stream at some seasons.”—**59. Eget** = *desiderat*.—**62. Tanti**—*sis*, i. e. because you are valued according to your wealth. *Sis* is subj. in *oratio obliqua*, although the sentence was begun with the ind. (*est*) as *oratio recte*.—**63. Quid facias illi?** What shall you do *for* such a man as that? The abl. *illo* would mean *with* such a man.—**64. Quatenus** = *quoniam*.—**69. Quid rides?** The miser’s laughing is explained by some as denoting that he did not consider the example of Tantalus as at all applicable to himself, by others as showing the skeptical derision in which he held mythological fables. Cf. Cic. *Tusc.* I. 6, 10; 21, 48.—**70. Saccis**, *money-bags*.—**71. Tamquam sacris**, *as if sacred offerings*. There is a play of words in *saccis* and *sacris*.—**72. Cogeri**, passive as middle.—**73. Quo**, to what end, for what.—**74, 75. Adde** (ea)quīs (= quibus) negatis, etc.—**80. Frigore**, *ague*, fever-chills.—**82. Assideat**. Notice the force of *ad*, sit *by thy bed*.—**86. Postponas omnia argento**. (Tmesis.)—**87. Merearis**. Subj. in a subordinate relative clause by *assimilation* with the mood of the principal clause. C. 226; H. 529, II., n. 1; A. 342; G. 666; M. 369; Z. 547.—**88. Nullo labore** (tuo). Nature gives us friends in our relatives, within any trouble on our part.—**91. Campo**, the Campus Martius, the favorite place for equestrian and other exercises.

92. Denique, *in short*.—**Plus**, *more* (than when thou began).—**94. (Eo) parto**.—In **ne facias quod** there is a combined meaning of *that thou mayest not act as* and *that thou mayest not fare as*.—**98. Victus**, gen.—**105.** Tanais was a eunuch, the father-in-law of Visellius was ruptured.—**107. Ultra citraque quos**.—**108. Illuc**, *to that point* or that proposition.—**Ut**, *namely, that*.—**109. Laudet**, see note on line 3.—**110. Gerat**, subj. as the thought of the third person alluded to.—**114. Carceribus**, the *starting-places* in the circus or race-course; (lit. enclosures, barriers;) a kind of stall, where the chariots and horses stood until the signal was given.

Sat. II. (713-716.)

A satire upon those who run into one extreme to avoid another. Tigellius lavished his money indiscriminately upon strollers and quacks; another man, avoiding prodigality, refuses help to a starving friend. One squanders his fortune upon luxurious entertainments; the usurer Fufidius, extreme in his exactions and his wealth, is no less so in the penury of his living. So in matters of dress or foppery, *nil medium est*.

1. **Ambubaiaë** were Syrian girls who played, especially in the circus, on stringed instruments, pipes, castanets, and tymbals. **Collegia** is used humorously, as if they formed a corporation or society recognized by the state. — 8. **Ingrata**, *insatiable*. He that never has enough is never grateful. — **Stringat** (= deminuat, consumat), lit. *strips bare*; a metaphor from stripping the foliage of a tree. — 14. **Quinas mercedes**, *sixty per cent. interest*; lit. five per cent. each (month). The legal interest was twelve per cent., or one per cent. a month. — **Capiti**, *from the capital*. — 16. **Nomina**, "bonds, or bills." — 18, 19. **At — hic**, "*But of course he spends liberally upon himself in proportion to his gain.*" "Not so." — 20. **Terenti fabula**, the "Self-Tormentor," (Heautontimorumenos.) — 26. **Subductis**, sc. *tuniciis*. — **Pastillos**, eaten to sweeten the breath, and similar to *cachous aromatisés*.

Sat. III. (715-720.)

On the duty of judging others charitably, as we wish to be judged ourselves. In the course of his remarks on this subject, Horace falls upon two of the Stoic absurdities; one, that all faults are alike (v. 96, sqq.), which he meets by the Epicurean absurdity that expediency is the foundation of right; and the other, that every wise man (that is, every Stoic) is endowed with all the gifts of art and fortune, from the skill of the mechanic to the power of a king. With a jest upon this folly the satire closes.

4. **Hoc**, this trait, this way. — **Caesar**, Octavianus. — **Qui** with subj., *although he*. — 5, 6. **Si peteret, non proficeret**, if ever he brought him, never accomplished anything. The subjunctive, O. says, denotes here *indefinite* times and places of the action; Kr. calls it potential. This is *not* a conditional sentence, in which the imperf. refers to present time; nor is the imperf. subj. here used instead of the pluperfect. — **Patris**, i. e. of his adopted father, Julius Caesar. — 6, 7. **Eggs** were eaten in the *gustus* or *promulsis*, which preceded the regular meal, and consisted of articles calculated to provoke the appetite. *Ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the eggs to the apples (of the dessert), was a common expression for "from the beginning to the end of the feast." — 7. **Io Bacche**. These words were probably either the beginning or the refrain

- of a song, and used to denote the whole song, as in similar instances in modern times. The lengthening of the *e* (arsis and caesura) is unusual, but it may represent the singer's peculiar pronunciation. The conj. of Turnebus, *Bacchae*, approved by Lachmann, has been found to be the reading of a few MSS. It is adopted by R., and justly commended by Kr.—7, 8. **Modo**, etc., now in the deepest note (i. e. the bass), now in that which resounds the highest from the four strings (of the tetrachord, the oldest and simplest form of the lyre). *Summa vox* is the note which comes from the highest string, which was the deepest in sound; in like manner the lowest string gave the highest note. **Chordis** instrumental abl., although best tr. by *from*. Some scholars take it as dat.—9, 10. *Saepe currebat velut qui (curreret) fugiens hostem; per-saepe (incedebat) velut qui, etc.*—11. **Sacra**, sacred offerings; (borne with slow and solemn step in a religious procession).—12. *Talking now of kings and tetrarchs*; boasting of his familiarity with the great.—13. The cheapest tables had three feet, the costliest only one.—14. Poor people used a shell instead of a salt-cellar of gold or silver.—15. **Decies centena**, sc. milia sestertiūm, “a million.”—**Dedisses**. Notice the omission of *si*.—20. **Immo** is always corrective: *Nay*, (I do not say that I have none, but.)—22. **Dare verba**, (to give mere words, “verba pro rebus,”) to impose upon.—24. **Amor**, self-love.—29. **Iracundior**, too (or rather) quick-tempered.—**Est** sc. *aliquis*.—**Acutis naribus**, i. e. to the exquisite taste. (Sarcastic).—30. **Horum**, of these men of to-day. (Hic referring to the present).—31. (Ei) *rusticius tonso*.—Male haeret.
- 34. Te ipsum concute.** Cf. George Herbert in *the Church-porch*:
 “Salute thyself; see what thy soul doth wear.
 Dare to look in thy chest, for 't is thine own;
 And tumble up and down what thou find'st there.”
- 35. Qua**, acc. pl. neut. of the indefinite pronoun.—**38. Quod**, *that*.—**39. Decipiunt** = *fallunt*, are unnoticed by.—**44-48.** “*Nominibus molli-re licet mala.*” The father gives mild names to the personal deformities of his children. There is additional humor in the fact that the softer names he gives are also the *cognomina* of (generally illustrious) families in Rome.—**49. Ineptus**. Cic. *de Orat.* II. 4, 17.—**56. Sincerum**, *clean*.—**58. Pingui**. The reader can hardly fail to be familiar with the construction by which the name given is put by attraction in the same case (the dat.) as the person to whom the name is given.—**59. Nulli malo**, masculine.—**61. Crimina**, accusations, slanders.—**63. Simplicior**, too impulsive, unsophisticated.—**Et est** (talīs), *qualem*.—**64. (Aliquem) legentem**.—**66. Sensu**, perception (of what is becoming), sense of propriety, tact.—**70. Cum vitiis**. **Cum**, preposition.—

Inclinet pluribus hisce (*dative*).—76. Vitium (nequit).—Irae, “gen. of apposition” or of specific definition. C. 133, 5. 83. Hoc, *this* (which follows; or of which I am going to speak).—87. The Kalends was pay-day.—88. Nummos, the capital.—89. The usurer Ruso wrote wretched histories or stories, to which he made his debtors listen.—90. Lectum, *the couch* at the dinner-table.—91. Worn by the hands of Evander, the old Arcadian king, (Verg. *Aen.*) Horace ridicules the Roman passion for costly antiquities.—95. Fide, old dat. = fidei.—96. Quis = quibus.—Laborant, *are in difficulty*.—98. Utilitas, *expediency*.—110. Editior, *the superior*.—113. sqq. It was the Epicurean notion that the distinction of right and wrong was not inherent and natural, to be recognized in itself, (as the Stoics and the Platonic school rightly contended,) but determined by expediency.—114. *As she divides good* (i. e. agreeable, desirable) *things from their opposites* (i. e. a malis). 115. Vincet, will prove, will establish triumphantly.—Ratio, reasoning, logic.—117. Legerit = *rapuerit vel furatus sit*. Sacra legere, hence *sacrilegium*.—120. Ut caedas, as for thy beating, etc.—121. (Illud) non vereor.—124. Si (is), qui sapiens est, est (125) dives, etc.—126. Cur optas quod habes? Why dost thou, a wise man, wish to be king (123, 124), if the wise man is a king already?—127, 128. The crepida was a low shoe or slipper; the solea a plain sandal fastened over the instep by a strap.—128. Qui, *how?*—133. It had long been the custom in Rome to shave, unless one affected the appearance of a philosopher.—136. Latras. This word implies a resemblance between the Stoics and the *Cynics*.—137. Quadrante, *for a farthing*; (at the lowest price, and among the lowest class of bathers.)

Sat. IV. (715-724.)

Horace defends himself against the charge of malevolence. He describes the rise of Roman satire with Lucilius (1-13) and ridicules Crispinus and other pretenders to poetry (14-24). Men hate poets, for fear that they will satirize their vices (25-38). Horace rates his own pretensions modestly, and glances at the character of a true poet (39-62). He justifies candid and friendly raillery, as contrasted with selfish, ill-natured wit and malignity, from which he promises that his satire shall be free (64-103). His habit of deterring men from vice by pointing to examples, he derives from his father, whose paternal solicitude and sound sense as applied to his own education he unfolds with grateful affection (103 sqq.).

1, 2. The Greek comedy was divided into three periods, the *Old* (*prisca* or *vetus*), the Middle, and the New. The Old (whose three chief poets Horace names here), in its unrestricted license, dealt with real persons and facts; in the Middle the facts were real, but the names fictitious; in the New, both facts and names were invented.—4. Foret, subj. of what was so *in their opinion*. C. 230, 232; II. 516, II.; A.

321, a; G. 541.—6. **Hinc**, ex istis, upon these.—7. The prevailing verse in the comedy was the iambic trimeter; Lucilius used chiefly the hexameter, but sometimes iambic and trochaic verses.—8. **Em. naris**, i. e. of nice judgment. A singular metaphor.—**Durus**, etc., harsh in the composition of his verses. **Componere** is used as an acc. of specification.—10. **Dictabat**, (to his amanuensis.)—**Stans — uno**. A humorous proverbial phrase, to mark the ease and speed with which he wrote.—11. **Cum**, since, inasmuch as.—13. **Ut — moror**, as for (his writing) much, I care nothing. “**Moror**, I delay, dwell on, regard.”—14. **Minimo**, for a very small stake; (he offers me the greatest odds, he will bet with me “a hundred to one.”)—15. **Accipiam** sc. *ego quoque*.—**Tabellas**, tablets for writing.—19, 20. A verbose and pompous style is here ridiculed. The spondees represent the apparent effort of the bellows.—22. It is probable that the friends of Fannius of their own accord (*ultra*) presented him cases for his books and a bust of himself, as a “testimonial” of their admiration; or it may be that Fannius himself sent his bust and cases of his works to a public library. A **capsa** was a round box, suited to hold one or more rolled volumes.—23. **Timentis** agrees with *mei* implied in **mea** (22).—24. **Juvat**. See note on *Carm.* I. i. 4.—**Plures**, acc. by assimilation with *quos*. *Utpote*, etc. = *quippe cum plures culpari digni sint*. O.—28. **Arg.**, **aere**. Statues, vases, and plate. *Aere*, abl. of cause.—29, 30. From the East to the West. *Kr. tr.* “from sunrise to sunset,” of *time*.—31, 32. What is the meaning of **ne** after verbs of fearing, what of **ut**?—34. A wisp of hay was attached (as a sign) to the horns of dangerous oxen.—37. *From the bake-house and the reservoir* (whence poor people got water).

39. **Poetas**. The acc. and the dat. are both proper in such constructions.—40. **Concludere**, to round out.—43. Genius, inspiration, and lofty style.—45. **Quidam**, i. e. the grammarians of Alexandria.—(*Utrum*) *comoedia esset poëma, neene*.—48. **At**, etc. A supposed reply, urging that strong passion is often depicted in poetry.—49. **Nepos filius**, his dissolute son.—52, 53. But fathers in every-day life scold their sons with equal passion.—54. **Puris**, simple, unadorned, “proper” as opposed to metaphorical.—56. **Personatus**, in the play. What is the original meaning of *persona*?—60. **Ut si**, as (you would find), *if*.—60, 61. A quotation from Ennius.—61. The allusion is to the custom of opening the gates of Janus in time of war.—62. **Etiam** (*et jam*), still.—63. **Alias** (*at another time*) *quaeram (utrum satira) sit j. p. neene*.—66. **Libellis**, indictments.—69. **Ut**, even *if*, although, “say that.”—71. The bookseller’s *taberna* was sometimes under a portico, and the titles of books for sale were hung upon a column (**pila**) in

front. **Habeat**, subj. in a wish. — **72. Quis** = *quibus*. — **73 sqq.** It was very common in Rome for silly poets to recite their own verses in public places. — **79. Hoc**, accus. — **Studio**, purposely, from natural preference. — **80. Quis** = *aliquis*. O., R. — **84. Commissa**, i. e. secrets intrusted to his honor. Cf. Sat. I. 3, 95. — **86.** Four guests on each of the three couches at table was an unusually large company. Three on each generally made a full table. — **87. Quâvis** (ratione). — **88.** The *host* furnishes water, for drinking, by itself and mixed with wine. — **92. Sat. I. 2, 27.** — **102, 103. Ut**, etc. *I promise (as) truly, as (I promise) whatever* (lit. if anything) *else I can promise of myself.* — **105. Hoc**, acc. of the thing, *insuesco* having here the construction of a verb of teaching. — **106.** Notando quaeque vitiorum exemplis, ut fugerem ea, (i. e. ea vitia.) — **114. Deprænsi** (in adulterio). — **118. Custodis.** See Sat. I. 6, 81. — **123.** The Praetor Urbanus selected annually a certain number of reputable persons from whom were chosen by lot the *judices* for each trial. In Horace's time these *judices selecti* were eligible from the Senators, Equites, and Tribuni Aerarii. — **126. Avidos**, *gluttons*, intemperate persons. — **130. Quis** = *quibus*. — **133.** "*Consilium proprium* is the counsel a man takes with himself, when he reviews his life, and is bent upon correcting the errors of it." — **134.** The public *porticos* were favorite places for sitting and promenading. — **136. Quidam** (fecit). — **138. Oti** = *otii*. — **143.** Horace alludes to the zeal of the Jews in proselytizing. — **Hanc**, i. e. *our*. We will compel thee to join our ranks.

Sat. V. (717.)

This satire is a humorous relation of a journey to Brundisium, in which Horace accompanied Maecenas, who was employed on the state embassy which negotiated for Augustus the amicable arrangement with Antonius designated as the treaty of Tarentum (A. U. C. 717). See *Merivale* iii. 197 (Am. ed.)

The student should read this satire with a map of Ancient Italy open before him.

2. Hospitio, inn. — **5. Iter div.**, i. e. we took two days for our journey from Rome to Forum Appii; *more active* (alt. *praec.*, lit. girded higher) travellers take but one. — **Ac** = *quam*. — **6. The Appian (Way)** is less disagreeable for slow (travellers). The road was now in bad condition, and riders on mules (as were probably Horace and his companions) would be jolted, and bespattered with mud, if they rode fast. Some comm. think the party went on foot in this part of their journey. I can testify that the stones of basaltic or volcanic rock with which the Appian is paved are trying to the feet. — **9. Jam nox**, etc. A humorous imitation of the dignity of the epic style. — **11. Pueri**, the servants (slaves) of Horace's party and of other persons waiting to

embark: **nautae**, the boatmen of the canal, (*Fossa Augusti*, called also *Dcccenovium* from its length of nineteen Roman miles, leading through the Pomptine marshes from Appii Forum to Anxur.) — **12. Ingerere**, historical inf. — One slave calls out to the boatman, "Come alongside here!" Another remonstrates against his taking so many parties of men and slaves on board, *three hundred* being a general expression for a great number; a third cries, "Hold! now there are enough!" Some comm. ascribe the two last speeches to one slave, others to the boatman; and some give all three speeches to the same person. — **15. Ut = dum.** — **16. Viator**, (a foot-)traveller, who was walking alongside of the boat. Many comm. apply the word to one of the *passengers*, some to the mule-driver. The **nauta** is the *boatman* who drives the mule, either from the boat, or (more probably) walking on the tow-path. — **24. Lavimus**. Horace here uses the third (the oldest and original) conjugation, instead of the first. — **25. Pransi**, having lunched. — **Sub — imus**. Anxur was built on a steep and high hill. — **29. Soliti**. Maecenas and Cocceius had already (A. U. C. 714) negotiated at Brundisium an alliance between Octavianus and Antonius. — **30, 31. Ego illinere**. Historical inf. — **32. Ad unguem factus**, highly polished, finished, "a perfect gentleman." An expression derived from the habit of sculptors to test the smoothness of their marbles, or the perfection of their joinings, by drawing their nails over them. — **33. Non ut = ut non**. **35. Praemia = insignia**, specified in the next line. — The pompous praetor, whose vanity was little short of insanity, had been a *scribe*. — **36**. See *Lex. praetexo*, II. B., and *clavus*, D. — **Vatillum**. An incense-pan, or censer, shaped somewhat like a shovel, borne before high magistrates in religious processions. — **37. Mam. urbe**, Formiae. — **Manemus**, i. e. pernoctatur. — **38**. They sup at Capito's, and lodge at Murena's. — **44. Sanus**, (as long as I am) *in my right mind*. — **45**. The *Campanian bridge* was over the Savo. — **47. Hinc**, next after this place; on our next day's journey. — **Tempore**, in good season, "*betimes*." — **49. Ludere pila**. — **51 sqq.** The party were entertained, during the dinner, by a contest of scurrilous wit between two buffoons. — **54. Osci**, nom. pl. — **55**. Sarmentus had been a slave; his old mistress was still living. — **56. Equi feri**, a unicorn. — **58. Accipio**, *I acknowledge it*. — **59. Inquit** (Sarmentus). — "The 'Campanian disease' consisted of great warts or excrescences over the temples, like horns, which used to be cut out, and left a scar." **63**. "To dance the part of the Cyclops-shepherd" Polyphēmus, wooing the nymph Galatēa with uncouth gestures. — **64. Cothurnis**. He was tall enough already. — **69. Gracili, pusillo**. Cicirrus pays back Messius his compliment on his personal appearance (64). — **71, 72. Hospes**

paene arsit = hospitis domus paene arsit. So *proximus ardet Ucalegon* Verg., *ultimus ardebit* Juv.—The *hyperbaton* adds emphasis to **arsit**, the principal verb. C. 304.—77. Where was Horace born?—79. **Erepsemus** = erepsissemus. — 82. Quattuor et viginti. — 83. We must be content to be ignorant of the name of the town which did not admit of being incorporated in an hexameter verse.— 84. **Venit** from *reneo*.— 85. **Ultra**, on his way farther. — 87. (*Panis est*) **lapidosus**. The bread of Canosa is still gritty, a fact accounted for by the softness of the millstones. — *Qui locus, aquae, etc., not richer in water by a single pitcher, etc.* — 89. **Hinc**, i. e. a *Canusio*. — **Flentibus amicis**, abl. absolute. — 93. **Lymphis**, a Latin form for *Nymphis*; (here Naiades, who protected rivers and fountains.) The displeasure of the Nymphs is generally explained as manifested in the badness of the water; Kr. thinks that Horace means to call the inhabitants *lymphati*, or madness-stricken, as their superstition (95, 96) would prove them to be. — 96. The Romans regarded the Jews as superstitious and credulous. — 97. Horace enunciates an Epicurean doctrine, in nearly the words of Lucretius (V. 83, VI. 57.) **Securus** = sine cura. — 99. **Tristes**, solemnly; with anxious solicitude in regard to human affairs. — 100. The rest of the journey to Tarentum was probably made by sea.

Sat. VI. (717-721.)

. Nobility does not lie in birth, but in character. One should not strain to rise beyond his proper sphere. But no one can rightly attribute my being honored with thy friendship, Maecenas, to any unworthy arts. Thou chose me from regard for my character; thanks to my excellent father and the education he gave me. I am happy in the independence of action which I owe to my humble birth and the absence of ambition.

1. The ancients believed that Etruria was colonized by Lydians from Asia Minor. — **Quicquid**. Cf. *Epod. 5, 1*. — 2. **Generosior**, of nobler blood. — 5. **Naso**, etc., i. e. turn up thy nose at, *despise*. — 8. **Dum ingenuus**, provided he be free-born. — 9. **Tulli**, of (Servius) Tullius. — 10. **Nullis maj. orti**. Persons of obscure birth were also called "*terrae filii*" and "*ex se nati*." — 12. **Genus**, the descendant. — **Undo** = a quo (i. e. Valerio) pulsus. — 13. **Fugit**. Historical present. — 14. **Licuisse**, was valued (lit. was put up for sale) *pluris pretio unius assis*. — 15. **Quo nosti** = *quem nosti*, "an attraction common in Greek, but rare and poetical in Latin." — 17. **Tit.**, im., *inscriptions and busts* (of ancestors who had held curule offices). — 19. **Laev.** to a *Laevinus*. — 20. **Decio**, to a *Decius*. **Novo**, a new man, new, untried, plebeian. — **Censor Ap.**, an *Appius as censor*. **Moveret**, would remove me (from the senate.) —

22. Prop. — quies., a proverbial expression for “being content with one’s lot.” — 23. Constr. (as captives in a triumphal procession). — 24. Quo tibi (profruit). — 25. Clavum, the laticlave of a senator. — Tribuno, dat. by attraction to tibi. A legion in the Roman army consisted of about 6,000 men; each legion had six tribunes, who were their principal officers. The military tribunes of the first four legions were entitled to sit in the senate. — 27. The senators’ shoe (*calceus*) was fastened by four *black thongs*, two on each side, which went spirally up to the calf of the leg (*medium crus*). Mc. — 38. Of a *Syrus*, etc. Common names of slaves. — 39. E saxo, from the Tarpeian rock. — Cadmus was an executioner. — 40. Collega (meus). — Gradu, etc. An allusion to the seats in the theatre, where the knights sat in the fourteen rows behind the senators. — 41. Hoc, for this reason. — 43. Public funerals at Rome were accompanied by musicians and women singing dirges. — Magna, cognate acc. after sonabit. — 44. Quod = ut id. — Notice the irregular position of que. — Tenet, pleases, captivates. — 47, 48. Subj. in orat. obliqua. — 51. Prava — procul, aloof from evil ambition. A description of Maecenas. Many apply it to the persons he chooses as friends, and some to both him and them. — 53. Possim, subj. of modest statement. — Sortitus (sim). — Notice the composition of in-fans; (here used actively, *infantem reddens*.) — 59. What words in French (and other Romance languages) and English are derived from caballus? 63. Turpi, honestum, neuter. 64. Puro qualifies both vita and pectore. 70. C. 204, 2. 72. Fl. ludum, the school of Flavius at Venusia. 74. Suspensi. Used as a Greek middle participle, governing the acc. — 75. Oct. — aeris, bringing the master eight asses on the Ides of each month. (So now D., Holder.) There were eight months during which school was kept, there being a vacation from the ides of June to the ides of Oct. (*Mart.* 10, 62, 11). In schools of a higher grade the tuition-fees were paid once a year, and probably in March. — 79. Ut, as (was fitting). — 81. Custos. Horace’s father performed the duties usually assigned to a *servus paedagōgus*. — 87. Hoc major = tanto major. — 89. Neer, in my right mind, can I be ashamed of (or dissatisfied with) such a father. C. 202. — On the meaning of paenitet see my note on Cic. *Sonn. Scip.* 3. — 93. Ratio, way of thinking. — 101. Salut. If Horace were of higher birth, he would have to pay and receive more calls of civility in the morning. 104. Curto, bob-tailed. — 107 sqq. Tillius’s meanness or miserliness was shown by his being accompanied by so few slaves (for a man of his position), and by his taking such articles with him, even on the short journey to Tibur, as to make it unnecessary for him to call at an inn. — 110, 111. Hoc, in this matter, mil. — aliis, and in a thousand

others.—**112. Quanti**, *the price of*. (Lit. at what price.)—**113.** The Circus Maximus was the haunt of jugglers, fortune-tellers, and impostors of all kinds.—**Vesp.** An elegant use of the adj. as adverb. C. 113, 6. In the evening the Forum was filled by groups of the lower classes of the people, whose humors Horace liked to study, but in whose company it was not consistent with the dignity of a patrician to be found.—**115. Lag.**, *pancakes.*—**116. Pueris.** R. rightly calls this a variety of the *instrumental abl.* rather than a dat. of the agent, which dat. Horace uses only with passive participles. Cf. Carm. i. 1, 24 note. Three table-servants was a very modest number in those days.—**Lapis albus**, i. e. a marble side-table or slab.—**117. Poc. duo.** Probably one for wine and one for water.—**Echinus.** A vessel, named from its shape, generally supposed to be a bronze basin for rinsing cups, but otherwise defined as a *crater* or “punch-bowl,” a glass bottle, a leather bottle, a salt-cellar, a wooden cup-holder, etc.—**118. Cum patera guttus**, used in libations.—**Camp. sup.** Not of gold and silver, as in rich men’s houses, but of the finest kind of clay.—**120.** There was a statue of Marsyas in the Forum, with uplifted hand. Horace, in jest, says that he is showing his abhorrence of the usury of the younger of two brothers of the name of Novius, who carried on his business as a banker near the statue.—**122. Quartam**, sc. *horam*; (ten o’clock.)—**Jaceo**, (not asleep, but reading and meditating.)—(Eo) *lecto aut sc. quod.*—**123. Ungor**, for some gymnastic game.—**124.** N. anointed himself with the same oil as he used for burning.—**126.** We owe the true reading (which Bentley was the first modern editor to restore) to codd. vet. Bland. et Goth.; the other MSS. have the V. R.—**128. Domesticus**, i. e. *at home.*

Sat. VII. (713-718.)

Horace describes a dispute between Rupilius Rex, an officer on the staff of Brutus, and a merchant named Persius, arising probably out of some money transactions, and brought before M. Brutus in his camp in Asia Minor. The poet was, it is likely, an eye-witness of the scene.

1. Prosc. Rupilius was proscribed by the triumvirs, and took refuge in the army of Brutus.—**2. Hybrida.** Persius had a Greek father and a Roman mother.—**3.** The apothecaries’ shops, whither the *blear-eyed* went to have their eyes salved, and the barbers’ shops, were centres of gossip.—**8. Sisennas and Barri**, i. e. such men as Sisenna and Barrus, who were notorious for their vituperative language.—*White horses* were deemed the fleetest (*Aen.* xii. 81); they were also used with triumphal cars.—**10, 11.** Omnes etenim, quibus b. a. accidit, sunt hoc jure molesti, quo fortes (*are by the same right implacable as they are*

brave). **Hoc** = *eodem*. — **13. Ult. mors**, *death (alone) at last*. — **16, 17. Iliad** VI. 119 sqq. "Horace's interpretation of the episode is scarcely fair to Glaucus, yet seemingly invited by the concluding lines (236-7)." **Y.** — **19. Asiam**, the Roman province. — **20. Comp. sc. par.** — **22. Ri-detur** seems to be used impersonally. — **23. Conv.**, the judicial assembly; **cohortem**, the staff or retinue of Brutus. — **25. Canem**. A pun on the double sense of the word, a *dog* (= scoundrel) and the dog-star. — **27. Fertur**, etc., i. e. between precipitous and inaccessible banks. — **29. Arbusto** here = *vineyard*. — **Regerit**, *hurls back*. — **30. Vindemi-ator** (trisyllable, *i* and *a* coalescing), like a *vine-pruner*. — **31.** He was considered a tardy person who had not got his vines trimmed by the arrival of the cuckoo. The passer-by tells the vine-dresser that the cuckoo is coming, and will find his vines unpruned, which is as much as to call him a lazy fellow. But he is himself fain to retreat before the storm of foul language the vine-dresser returns him, still however calling, as he retires, "Cuckoo, cuckoo!" **Mc.** — **32.** "*Pus, venenum, sal, acetum*, are all words well chosen for describing the poisonous character of those men's malice." — **34.** The man plays upon the name of Brutus, alluding to L. Junius Brutus, who helped to expel the last of the kings. — **Qui** with the subj. of the reason, *seeing that you*.

Sat. VIII. (714-722.)

A speech attributed to Priapus, the scare-crow-deity of gardens, standing in Maecenas's park in the Campus Esquilinus, which had been previously a place of sepulture for malefactors, slaves, and obscure poor people.

1. The uselessness of the wood of the fig-tree was proverbial. — **6. Arundo**, a bunch of reeds that nodded in the wind. — **8. Cellis**, *from their dens*, (their squalid abodes.) — **12.** Horace writes satirically, as if there was a stone, as in private burial-grounds, with an inscription giving the breadth on the road and the depth of the lot, and the letters H. M. H. N. S., *hoc monumentum heredes non sequitur*. — **15. Ag.** The *agger* or wall of Servius Tullius, between the Esquiline and Colline gates. A stone from this terrace was sent by the people of Rome to Washington in 1865, inscribed in honor of Abraham Lincoln on his second election. — **Quo** = in quo; the prep., expressed before the noun, is not repeated before the rel. pr. — **19. Quae**, (*the hags* or witches) *who*. — **22. Legant.** C. 211. — **23.** The *palla* was the upper garment worn by women out of doors, as the men wore the *toga*. **25. Majore** (natu). **30.** The woollen image represents Canidia, the waxen the object of her love. — **35. The Stygian hounds** which accompanied Hecate and the Furies. — **45.** Horace calls the two witches *Furies*. — **50. Vincula**, *love-knots*.

Sat. IX. (718, 719.)

In this amusing satire, Horace represents himself as the victim of a bore, who desires an introduction to Maecenas.

1. **Sicut**—**mos**, taken with *meditans*, and also with *totus in illis*.—**4, 5.** “*How are you, my dearest fellow?*” “*Pretty well, as times go,*” etc.—**Cupio**—**vis**, an ordinary civil expression, (like “and much obliged to you,”) rather implying that there is to be no further conversation.—**6. Num quid vis**, *there is nothing you want, is there?* A customary phrase on taking leave.—**7. Nôris** (noveris), *sc. rolo.* **Nos.** The bore pompously speaks of himself in the plural.—**Pluris**, gen. of value.—**8. Hoc**, abl. of cause.—**9. Ire** and the two foll. inf., (*sc. ego*), “historical” inf.—**10. Puero**, a slave (*pedisequus*) attending him.—**11. Cerebri**, *in thy hot temper.*—**15. Jamdudum**, like *il y a longtemps que*, is usually joined with a present tense.—**18. Caes. hortos**, (on the Janiculum, bequeathed by Julius Caesar to the Roman people.)—**21. Gr. dor.**, *too heavy for his back.*—**Subiit.** The last syl. is long in *iiit*, *petiit* and their compounds. *Lachm. ad Lucret. 3, 1042.*—**24. Mem. mov.**, i. e. to dance.—**27. Quis**, dat.—**30. Div. mota urna** (all abl.), *shaking her divining-urn.* The *a* in *mota* is elided, though long.—**32. Tarda**, which makes slow. Use the same metonymy in English, and tr. simply *slow.*—**33. Quandocunque.**—**35. Vestae**, *sc. aedem*, near the Forum.—**36. Vadato**, *to the plaintiff*, who had required him to give sureties.—**38.** The *e* in **me** is not elided, but becomes short before the following vowel.—**Adesse** is a technical word, ‘to accompany a person to court, there to give him aid and advice.’—**39. Valeo stare**, I am strong (*or well*) enough to stand (waiting before the praetor).—**41. Te-ne . . . an.** Conversational style, supplying in thought from the preceding: *Dubius sum, tene relinquam*, etc. *O.*—**Rem**, *the case*, or cause.—**43. Quomodo**, *sc. agit, on what terms is.*—**44. Pauc. hom.**, *he has few familiar friends*, lit. he belongs to few men.—**46. Ferre secundas** (*partes*), *play the second part* (to thy first); a metaphor from the stage, on which it was the duty of the *denteragonist* to play into the hands of the *protagonist*, and conduce as much as possible to his success.—**47. Hunc. hom.** = *me.*—**48. Summo(vi)sses.**—**51. Quia hic est dit. aut doo.** Hyperbaton, emphasizing the two adjectives.—**Unicuique.**—**53. Sic habet**, *ὁὐτως ἔχει, such is the case.*—**54. Vel. tant.**, *you have only to wish it.*—**Quae. such (is).**—**59. Deducam**, I will escort him (from his house to the Forum, *O.*) “Great men, when they went out of doors, were usually accompanied by friends, while numbers of parasites and expectants followed their steps.”—**60. Dedit**, *gnomic perf. of a*

general truth. There is much humor in the bore's grave quotation of this proverb. — **63. Vellere** (togam ejus). — **64. Lent.**, *most insensible*; (Acr. *yielding, pliant.*) — **65. Male salsus**, "the wicked wag." — **69. Tric. sab.**, *the thirtieth sabbath*. Attempts have been made to identify this with some festival of the Jews, but it is probably an expression coined by Fuscus for the occasion. — **Vin'** = *visue*. — **70. Curtis** = *circumcised*. Cf. vi. 104. — **71. Rel.**, *religious scruple*. — **At mi**, *but I have*. — **72, 73. Huncine** (from *hicee* with the interrogative enclitic *ne*) **solem surrexe** (= *surrexisse*), *that this day's sun should have risen so black* (i. e. *unpropitious*) *for me!* or, "Can it be that this day's sun has risen," etc. Acc. with the inf. in interrogative exclamation, to express surprise and complaint. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* 1, 37; Cic. *Tusc.* I. 41, 98. — **76. Licet antestari**, *may I call you to witness* (that the defendant has been duly summoned, and that force is necessary). — **Vero**, in good earnest. — **77.** If the person appealed to agreed to become witness, the plaintiff touched his ear, (the supposed seat of memory,) in sign of making him such. — **78.** Apollo, as the god of poets.

Sat. X. (718-723.)

An elaborate defence of the judgment which Horace had pronounced on Lucilius (Sat. I. iv.); with critical remarks on the principles of satirical composition.

The eight verses prefixed are generally believed to have been added by some old grammarian.

1. Nempe, *I grant*. — **4. Ch. eadem**, *i. e.* in the fourth satire. — **6. Mirer**, I should (have to) admire. — **11. Modo**, *now*. — **Tristi**, *serious*. — **12. Def. vicem**, *supporting the part*. — **Rhetoris**, *of an orator*. — **13. Urbani**, *the polished wit*, the man of the world. — **14. Acri**, *than severity*, sharp invective. — **15. Plerumque**, *often*. — **Secat**, *decides*. — **16. Viris**, dat. of the agent. — **17. Hoc stabant**, *pleased by these means*. **Stare** was used of an actor who maintained his position on the stage till the end of the play without being hissed or driven off, and then of a successful play itself. — **Hoc** (sunt imit.), *in this*. — **18. M. Demetrius** (*infra* 90) is here called **simius** on account of his puny form and ugliness. — **20. Verbis**, dat. *Miscuit* = *immiscuit*. **Misceo** takes the dat. of the principal thing or the larger quantity, *to which* something is added, or the abl. of the smaller thing. — **21. Seri studiorum**, *late in your studies*, $\delta\psi\iota\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. Those who begin to learn late in life are in danger of being superficial and conceited. As used here, the phrase = *ignoramus*. — **Quine putetis**. A mixture of a relative sentence (giving a reason for calling them *ignoramus*) and an interrogative sentence: *because you think*, — *and can it be that you think?* — etc. Some take

qui as the interrog. adv. (*how*) strengthened by *ne*. — 25. (Dost thou mean) *when thou makest verses, etc., or also when*. — 27. **Latinus**, the father-in-law of Aeneas, is here alluded to as the father of the Latin name. — 29. **Patriis** (verbis), dat. — 34. "In silvam ligna" like *carrying coals to Newcastle*, or the Greek proverbs, "*an owl to Athens,*" "*fish to the Hellespont.*" — 36. *The bombastic bard of the Alps*, (M. Furius Bibaculus.) There is a double meaning in *turgidus*, both *pompous* and *fat*. — **Jug. M.**, *murders Memnon*, i. e. describes M.'s death in his play; perhaps with a double meaning, viz. that he *murders* the subject. — 37. **Caput**, of rivers, generally the *source*, sometimes the *mouth*. **Def.**, etc., "*manufactures a muddy source of the Rhine.*" L. 38. **In aede**, *in the temple (of the Muses)*, where poets recited their verses. — Spurius Maecius Tarpia (*A. P.* 387) was one of the board of censors of poems intended for public recitation. — 41. **Comis**, acc. pl. — 43. **P. ter perc.**, the iambic trimeter. — 44. **Mol. a. f.**, *tenderness and elegance*. Quintilian says that **facetum** in this passage implies *grace* and a certain polished elegance; which are certainly characteristic of Virgil. V. had at this time written only his *Bucolies* and *Georgics*. — 45. **Annuerunt**. — 46. **Hoc**, i. e. *satire*. — 48. **Inv.**, i. e. *Lucilius*. — 53. **Nil mutat**, *does (c. L.) find nothing to alter in*. — 54. **Grav. minores**, *as too trivial for his dignity*. O., Kr. Others simply *as vaunting in dignity*. O. cites from Ennius: *O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti Damna*, and *telo Transfigit corpus, saxo cere comminuit brum*. — 55. **Reprensis**, those whom he censures. — 57. **Rerum natura**, *the nature of his subjects*, or perhaps *the nature of the case*, the circumstances of his age, etc. — 58. **Factos**, *polished, finished*. — 59. **Ac** = *quam*. — 63. C. wrote so much that his books and the cases holding them sufficed for his funeral pile. — 64. **Fu.**, concessive subj., *grant that Lucilius was*. 66. **Than** (you might expect from) the author of a kind of poetry artless and untouched by the Greeks. So C. F. II., O. Some refer *auctor* to the writer of some old poem in the Saturnian measure; some to Ennius. — 72. **St. vertas**, i. e. *alter, correct*. See *Lex*. — 75. In the scarcity of books, teachers used to dictate to their pupils the verses to be studied. Cf. *Epp.* I. 20, 17. — 76. **Eq.**, *a knight*, standing for the higher classes of society; as used by Horace, the cultivated and learned. — 84. **Amb. rel.**, i. e. *without flattery*. — 91. *I bid you howl among the benches of your female pupils*. Pl. alludes to their singing, and also with *jubeo* forms a kind of imprecation, *οἰμώζαν βῆν λήγω*, *abite in malam rem*. — 92. **Puer**, (to his amanuensis.)

LIBER II.

Sat. I. (724, 726.)

A defence of the practice of satiric composition, in the form of a consultation with the old lawyer Trebatius Testa.

(Pope has imitated this satire, and the second and sixth.)

1, 2. *Ultra legem*, beyond its law, its rule of composition. 7. The indic. is lively and emphatic: *εἰ μὴ τοῦτ' ἄρ' ἦν κρείσσιον*. 8, 9. A sly allusion to the old lawyer's fondness for swimming and good living. 14. Marius, before a battle with the *Cimbri* (who are here meant by the *Galli*), removed one of the two iron nails fastening the spear-heads to the shafts of his soldiers' *pila*, substituting a wooden peg which would give way when the spear struck a shield, where it would stick and drag upon the ground. 16. *Scribere*, sc. *eum*, i. e. Octavianus Caesar, (not called Augustus till B. C. 27.) *Justum*, (as) *just*. 22. Sat. I. 8, 11. 24. *Icto* (by wine). 26. See note Carm. I. 12, 26. 29. I. e. a greater man than either of us. 30. *Arcana*, his secrets, i. e. his thoughts and inventions. 31. *Si m. cesserat*, impersonal. 33. *Vot. tabel*. See note on Carm. I. 5, 13 (p. 263). 37. *Quo ne*, that in no direction. *Romano* = *Romanis*. Or supply *agro*. 43. *Ut* (ὤς) with subj. in a wish. 45. *Com-moverit*. 46. Even in prose *in* is omitted when *tota* is expressed. 50. *Ut quisque t. s. (eo) quo v.* The full sense of *ut* is *quomodo fiat ut*. 53. *Nep.*, the spendthrift. 54. *Pia*, (his) filial. Oh no! he'll do no open violence. 60. The hyperbaton, and the position of *scribam* directly after the principal caesura, makes the verb emphatic. — *Puer*. Horace had called Treb. *pater* (12). 61. *Maj. am.*, some friend of thine among the great. 64. *Per ora ced.* (= *incederet*), walked proudly before the eyes (of men). 65. *Qui*, etc. Scipio Africanus Minor. 67. *Offensi (sunt)*. With nouns connected by *aut* the predicate is sometimes in the plural. 71. *Removerant*. 73. *Illo*, Lucilius. The comedian Terence was also one of the intimates of Scipio and Laelius. *Disc.*, "in undress," without ceremony or reserve. 79. *Nihil — possum*, i. e. I can detract nothing from these things, I can deny none of thy statements. R. and Mc. tr. "I can make no decision from these premises." 82, 83. In the law which Tr. quotes *mala* means *slanderosus*; Hor. in his answer puns upon the word, using it to mean bad (verses), poor (poems). 86. *Sol. — tab.*, the indictment will be quashed with a laugh. *Risu*, modal abl., of an attendant circumstance; as *gemitu talia reddit*, Verg. *Aen.* 2, 323.

Sat. II. (717-727.)

This satire is aimed at the extravagance and excess of epicures, with a passing sarcasm (55-63) upon the opposite extreme. It ends with a description of contented simplicity in the person of Ofellus, a neighbor and friend of the poet.

3. **Abn.**, without rules, self-taught. **Cras Min.**, of homely mother-wit. 4. **Nit.** belongs to both nouns. Gold and silver plate, and tables of marble and costly woods, were much affected by the Romans. 10, 11. **Rom. milit.**, "the martial exercises of Rome," hunting and riding. 12. **Studio**, the interest (of the game). 15. **Sperne**, scorn, (if you can.) **Mella**, etc., i. e. mead. 15, 16. **Ne bib. nisi**, drink nothing, if it be not, etc. 17. **Def.**, protecting (from capture). 18. Whence or how dost thou think (that this) has been gained, viz. contentment with simple food. 21. **Ostrea**, dissyllable. 22. **Lagois**, "white-game," *Schneehuhn*, or, less probably, grouse. 23. **Posito**, being placed before thee. The peacock was first introduced to Roman dinner-tables by the orator Hortensius. It was very costly. 25. **V. rerum**, by the vain shows of things. **Vanis** is neut. pl. of the adj. used as a subst. 28. There is no *ecthipsis* here in **num**. 29. Of the quarter of a hundred interpretations of this line which have been proposed, although others may be more ingenious, the simplest is the following: *still (thou eatest) this flesh (i. e. the peacock's) rather than that, although it is no better.* (**Distat** seems to be used as *διαφίρα*.) Kr. tr. *still, although that flesh (sc. gallinae) no more differs from this, it is plain that thou art deceived by the difference of their outward appearance: the clause cocto — idem being logically equivalent (Kr. says) to a negative declaratory clause, cocto non idem adest honor, nil magis = just as little.* This interpretation requires a comma at the end of line 29, and no punctuation within it. 31. **Unde**, etc. = *unde tibi datum est, ut sentias.* — (Utrum) hic l. **hiet** (*gapes* on the platter) Tib. an cap. alto. 32. **Inter pontes** (*Sublicium et Aemilium*). 33. The mullet rarely weighed more than two pounds. 34. The **lupus** is the bass or sea-perch. 36, 37. **Illis** (*lupis*), **his** (*mullis*); **hic** referring to that which is nearest in idea though not nearest in mere place in the sentence. 38. Join **raro** with **jejunus**, not with **temnit**. 41. **Praes.**, i. e. helpful. **Quamquam**, etc. Ofellus corrects himself. There is no need to call upon the wind-gods to taint their food. 42. **Recens**, (*although*) fresh. 45. **Regum** = *divitum*. 46. **Nigris**, (hence ripe.) 50. **Auctor**. Sempronius Rufus, the first who ate storks; rejected by the people when suing for the praetorship, hence called ironically by Horace *praetorius*. 53. **Of jud.** = *me judice*. O. is still speaking. 57. **Est** from *edo*. 58. **Mut.** "on the turn." 59 **C. o. o.**

by attraction for *oleum cujus odorem*. **Licebit**, *although* (speaking of something future). **61. Alb.**, i. e. with a toga newly cleaned. **65. Qua** = *quatenus*. **66. Cult.** gen. dependent on **miser**. *Wretched in his style of living in neither direction*; i. e. neither mean nor extravagant. **72. Ut** = *quomodo*. **76. Pituita**, trisyllable. **77. Cena dubia**, "ubi tu dubites quid sumas potissimum." *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 28. — **79. Cic. Tusc.** 5, 13: *humanus animus, decerptus ex mente divina*. **80. D. c. c.** soon-fed, "refreshed more quickly than one can say the word." **Z.** **82. Melius**, *better fare*. **89. Ranc.**, tainted, *faisandé*, "high." **91, 92. Com. cons.**, *would eat it more fitly*, (with more propriety.) **94. Das — fama**, i. e. hast thou any regard for reputation? **99. Inquit** (*luxuriosus*). **103–105.** A noble suggestion of the duty of devoting wealth to purposes of charity, patriotism, and religion. **103. Indignus** (*egestate*), "without deserving it," innocent. **106. Recte erunt.** An adv. sometimes forms a predicate with *esse*. *M.* 209, b. obs. 2; *Z.* 365. **114. Accisis** (by the proscriptions of the triumvirs). **Met.**, *measured* (and allotted to a veteran, Umbrenus). **115. Merc. col.**, a tenant paying (lit. by means of) rent. **116. Temere**, *readily*, freely. **120. Bene erat**, *we fared well*, we made ourselves happy. **122. Duplice**, *split* (and so dried). **123. Our sport was drinking, with a forfeit** (lit. *fault*, involving the penalty of a forfeit) *as the master (of the feast)*. We chose no symposiarch, but had our little rules, the violation of which was punished with some forfeit. **124. And Ceres, invoked-with-prayers, that thus she** (i. e. the wheat) *would rise on a lofty stem*. **Ita** introduces the wish. So *sic*, *Carm.* I. 3, 1. The prayer is accompanied with a *libation*, after which wine is drunk, hence **vino** (125). **126. Let Fortune rage**, etc. **127. Hinc**, from my present state and mode of life. **128. Ut, since.** **Nov. inc.**, Umbrenus. **129. Propriae**, *permanently his own*; so (134) **proprius**, *a permanent possession*. Cf. *Sat.* II. 6, 5; *Verg. Aen.* 6, 871; *Terent. And.* V. 5, 3. **129 sqq.** Cf. the epigram of Lucian:

Ἄγρος Ἀχαιμενίδου γενόμεν ποτέ, νῦν δὲ Μενίππου,

Καὶ πάλιν ἐξ ἑτέρου βήσομαι εἰς ἕτερον.

Καὶ γὰρ κείνος ἔχειν μέ ποτ' ᾤετο καὶ πάλιν οὗτος

Οἶεται· εἰμὶ δ' ἄλλως οὐδενός, ἀλλὰ Τύχης.

Sat. III. (721–725.)

Damasippus, a connoisseur of expensive tastes turned philosopher, invades Horace in the retirement of his villa, and upbraids him with want of industry and perseverance. He then, after touching on his own history and his adoption of the tenets and habits of the Stoic sect, teaches that everybody is insane, and ends with a satiric description of the foibles of the poet himself. The objects of his general satire are specified in vv. 78, 79. *avarice* is taken first (82–160); then *Ambition* (165 sqq.); then *Luxury* (224 sqq.); then *Superstition* (281–295).

5. The **Saturnalia** was an ancient Italian festival, to celebrate the liberty and equality enjoyed in the reign of Saturn. 7, 8. The poet gets in a passion with his pen, and beats the wall near his couch, because his ideas will not flow fast enough. 10. Horace is glad to retreat, in December, to his country-house in the sheltered valley of the Licenza, where he could get plenty of wood and a good fire. 11, 12. The authors are named whose works H. takes with him into the country. **Men.** is abl.; M.'s comedies are packed on top of Plato's dialogues. 13. **Virtus** implies "perseverance, moral courage, and a strong will." 14. **Imp.**, insolent, shameless. 15. **Quicquid.** (Applause, approbation.) 16. **Pon.** = *deponendum*. 17. H. wishes D. what he seems to need most. 18. There were three passage-ways in the Roman forum called *Jani*. Around or near the middle one were the *tabernae* of the bankers and money-lenders. 20. **Olim nam.** This position of *nam* is found only in the poets. 21. A hit at the fondness of virtuosos for antiques; Sisyphus belonging to the mythical ages. 22. **F. durius**, cast too rudely, stiffly, and without the ease of nature. 23. **Cal.**, as a connoisseur. 27. **Morbi il.**, of this mania. 30. **Ut cum**, as when. 31. **Ne quid**, etc., *sc. facias* or *in me fiat*. **Esto**, 3d person. 32. **Et, too.** 35. Cf. Sat. I. 3, 133. 36. The Fabrician bridge, leading from the Campus Martius to the island in the Tiber, is still standing. 37. Men covered their heads before dying. 44. **Port.**, the *στοὰ ποικιλή*. 46. **Tenet**, embraces. 53. **Caud. tr.**, i. e. is an object of ridicule. Mischievous boys tie something behind half-witted people in the street. The rope-dancers and buffoons wore tails. 54. **Tim.** = *ejus qui timet*. 61. **Ed.**, historic pres. 65. **Esto**, grant it (for the while). 66. **Reddas**, etc., *thou need never return*. 69 sq. **Scribe**, etc. Write a draft for ten thousand sesterces on Neriuss; (the security) is not sufficient; add a hundred notes of the knotty (i. e. skilled in all the quirks of the law) Cicuta; add a thousand chains (= bonds). So Kr. The entry on the banker Neriuss's books would be security for the lender who had caused the money to be paid through him. Cicuta is another banker and usurer. 71. "The rascally debtor is compared to **Proteus**, who could turn himself into any shape unless firmly bound." 72. **Mālis rid. al.**, 'laughing with another's cheeks,' i. e. laughing immoderately (in his confidence of escape), without fear of dislocating his jaws. So O. There are various other explanations. Cf. Hom. *Odys.* 20, 347. 73. The scholiast gives an allegorical interpretation: "aper, *ferox*; avis, *fugax*; saxum et arbor, *mutus*." 76. **Dictantis**, lending; (lit. dictating to the debtor the form of obligation of repayment). — **Rescribere**, i. e. *reddere, solvere*.

77. Gathering the toga together in becoming shape, was preparatory

to sitting attentive. **82.** Hellebore (*hellēbōrus niger*) was regarded as a specific for insanity. **Pars, dose.** **84.** **Summam, sc. patrimonii.** **86.** **Damnati**, bound under a penalty. **91.** **Quoad.** One syl. **98.** **Hoc, i. e.** his having acquired so much wealth. **99.** **Fore, sc. sibi.** **107.** **Mer- cat.** Dat. **108.** **Qui, how.** **114.** **Foliis, e. g.** chickory, endives. **117.** **Age, (come now.)** We should say, *again*. **128.** **Tu-ne sanus es?** **132.** **Quid enim? Well, why not?** The Stoic ironically justifies the supposed crimes of the avaricious man. **137.** **Ex quo tempore.** **Male tutae = insanæ.** **141.** **Bright bile, i. e. rage.** **Spl.** appears to be a medical term, denoting the bright color of the bile when disordered. **143.** **Veient.,** a red and coarse wine, the drink of common sailors. **152.** **Men' = me-ne.** **Hoc age,** make this thy care. **163.** **Tempt.** Subj., as reason alleged by the physician Craterus: *orat. obliqua.* **164.** **Immo- let — Lar., i. e.,** for that let him be thankful. **Aequis,** kind, propitious. **166.** **Nav. Ant.** (to get hellebore to cure his madness.) **Barathro, dat.,** “*the gulf (of the populace).*” **172.** **Ludere,** to gamble away. **173.** **Cavis (locis), in holes.** **178.** **Coercet,** defines, “*assigns as a limit.*” **182.** **Tu perdas,** question of appeal. **Cic., fab., lup.** A sportive allusion to the largesses of cheap food given by the aediles to the populace, instead of alluding to the more costly gifts of games, shows, etc. **183.** **Latus** as in *Epod. iv. 7, 8;* or, generally, of boastfully “*spreading himself.*” **Aen. stes, i. e.** have a bronze statue voted thee. **186.** (*Veluti astuta volpes, etc.*)

187–207. The Stoic boldly begins a dialogue with Agamemnon as if with one present. **Humasse.** In old legal phrase, prohibitions with *velle* took the perf. inf. *C. 246, 1, b; M. 407, 2.* **Velit.** The long *ī* restored in *arsis* and by *caesura.* **192.** **Cons.,** to ask questions, (as of a lawyer.) **199.** **Natam, Iphigenia.**—**201.** **Quorsum, sc. hæc spectant?** **208.** **Sp. alias v., ideas different from true (ones).** *C. 174, 3; Z. 470.*—**Sc. perm., and confused by the agitation of guilt** (or, of a guilty mind). **211.** **Desipit,** is mad, (you will say.) **217.** The praetor had power to appoint, *by a decree (interdicto),* a guardian over outrageous madmen (*furiosi*) and spendthrifts (*prodigi*). **Om. jus, every legal right.** **223.** **Cruentis, in deeds of blood.** Neut. of adj. used substantively. **228.** The **Vicus Tuscus** was a street south of the Forum, where pimps lived. **229.** **Fartor,** a fattener of fowls. The **Velabrum** was a *vicus* leading from the Forum to the Circus Maximus, where all sorts of delicacies were sold. The **Macellum,** a large market-house. **237.** **Decies, sc. centena milia sestertium,** ten hundred thousand sestertii (about \$41,000). **238.** **Unde = a quo.** **240.** **Sol. (lit. whole, i. e.) at once.** **241.** **Ac si = quam si.** **244.** **Pravorum limits amore.** **246.**

Should they be marked with chalk as sane, or with charcoal (as madmen)? 247. *Casas*, "baby-houses." 248. *Odd and even*, a game of children, in which they guess whether the number of objects one holds concealed in his hand is odd or even. 252. *Lud. op.*, thou playest at work. 253. *Faciasne*, *wilt thou not do?* *nonne facere debeas?* 256. Garlands were sometimes worn around the neck, as well as on the head. 260 sqq. Cf. Terent. *Eunuch.* I. i. 262. *Nec, not even.* 270. *N. p. e.*, *he will make no more way.* 272. The apples of Picenum were excellent. 273. A mode of drawing auguries of one's success in love was by snapping apple-seeds at the ceiling; if they hit it, it was a good omen. 276. *Stir the fire with a sword*; an expression of Pythagoras, here meaning, Go on from lust to deeds of blood. *Modo, of late.* 277. H. and M., unknown personages. Marius killed Hellas, and then himself. *Praec.*, historic present. 278. *Cerritus*, *moon-struck*, crazed; variously derived from Ceres, Cerus (as in Cerus Manus, from Sansc. root *kṛi*), *κόρη*, etc. 281. *Circ. comp.* He ran about on the cross-streets, praying to the *Lares compitales*. 282. Prayers had to be offered with clean hands. 283. What so great a boon is this to pray for? (for it is easy for the gods to grant it.) *Surpite = surripite.* 291. "*Jovis dies* (Thursday) was a weekly fast-day of the Jews; (as was Monday also among the Pharisees.) The superstitious Romans adopted Jewish observances." 296. There were seven great philosophers famed as as the Seven Wise Men of Greece. 299. In Phaedrus's fable, every one is said to have a wallet at his back filled with his own faults, and one in front filled with the faults of others. 300. *So mayest thou sell*, etc. A conciliatory wish, to gain an answer to the following question. 305. *Lic. — ver.*, *let it be allowed me to yield* (i. e. assent) *to the truth.* 309. *Idem* used adversatively, *yet.* C. 116, 7; Z. 697. 310. *Corp. maj.*, *as too great for his body.* 312. *Verum = rectum, justum.* 313. *Tantum* (adverbial acc.) = *tam.* *Tanto*, abl. of degree of difference. 326. Horace at first appears to be admitting Damasippus's superiority; but the compliment is soon reversed by the addition of *insane*.

Sat. IV. (722-727.)

A string of precepts upon cookery, delivered by some Soyer or Prof. Blot of his time, in formal, philosophic style, beginning *ab ovo* (12), and running through cabbages and tough hens, mushrooms and mulberries, shell fish, solids, wine, and sauces, whatever provokes appetite or promotes digestion. They conclude (76-87) with reflections upon misplaced parsimony and the neglect of tidiness and supposed minor points.

2. *Pon. signa*, i. e. to write down. In strictness, probably a term of mnemonics. 9. *Tenues, nice*, delicate. 13. *Suci*, i. e. *flavor.* *Alba*

refers either to the color of the *shell*, or the light-yellow of the yolk. 14. *Ponere*, to serve, to place on the table. 16. Nothing is more insipid than (the produce of) a much-watered garden. 19. *Mixto* (with water). 26. *Mulso*, honey-wine; (wine and honey.) 36. Without having first investigated the subtle science of flavors. 37. *Mensa* (of the fish-mongers). 38 sq. It is of no use for a man to buy nice fish, if he does not know which should be served up with rich sauce, and which should be broiled, to tempt the guest, after he has laid himself down tired of eating, to raise himself on his elbow and begin eating again. *Mc. Quibus assis*, dative. 44. *Fec.* (not *pregnant*, but simply) *fruitful*. 53. *Odor*, the *bouquet*. 54. Straining wine through linen was apt to hurt the flavor. 57. *Aliena*, the foreign matter, the impurities in the mixture. 63. *Dup. juris*, the two kinds of sauce, *simplex* and *compositum* (B., O., Mc., Y.), or the double-sauce (made of the simple, with the additions named in lines 67-69), II., Kr. 66. *B. o.*, a jar which has held pickled tunnies from Byzantium. *Put.*, has become tainted. 71. *Con. ollis*, is suited for jars, i. e. for preserving in jars. 73. *Hanc*, sc. *Albanam uvam*. 75. *Incretum* (from *incerno*), *sifted in*, sprinkled over the salt. 76. *Milia terna* (sestertiûm). — 78. *Movet*, (it) excites; the subject of the verb is the following clauses, *seu — adhaesit*. 81. *Quantus* = *quantulus*. 83. *Tene* = *tene decet?* or *nonne indignum est te?* etc. C. 240; M. 399. *Lap. var.*, *various-colored marbles*, a tessellated floor. *Palma*, a broom made of palm twigs. 84. *And to hang soiled drapery around Tyrian* (i. e. purple) *couch-spreads*. *Toralia* = the valance; *T. vestes* were the rich purple cloths placed over the couches. 86. *Haec habeant*, *these* (i. e. brooms, dusters, and saw-dust) *require*. *Tanto — mensis*, i. e. their absence (*haec neglecta*) *is by so much the more justly reprehensible than that of those things* (e. g. costly fish and the best wines) *which cannot be met with except at the tables of the rich*. 89. *And.*, former supine. 91. *Tant.*, sc. *quantum juveris si addideris voltum*, etc. 94. *Fontes*, etc. Parody of *Lucret. I. 927: iuvat integros accedere fontis Atque haurire*.

Sat. V. (722-727.)

A satire on will-hunting, a vice very prevalent at Rome. Horace, humorously continuing the dialogue in the *Odyssey* (xi. 90 sqq.), makes Ulysses ask Tiresias how he is to repair his fortunes when he gets home; the soothsayer describes the arts of *legacy-hunters*, and advises him to practise them.

1. *Narrata* (mihi a te). 3. *Dol.*, sc. *tibi*. 6. *Te vate*, according to thy prediction (*Odys. xi. 113*). 7. *Apotheca*, my wine-closet. 11. *Pri-vum*, i. e. *eximium*, a delicacy. 16. *Fug.*, a runaway slave (formerly).

17. **Com. ext.**, i. e. in the least honorable place, between the patron and the road. 18. **Utne tegam** = *hortari me ut tegam?* Cf. M. 353, Obs.; Z. 609. 32. **Putā** (lit. suppose) = *for example*. The final *a* is short in *pūtā* when used adverbially. **Pr.** Only the free citizens had *praenomina*. The use of them, generally confined to relatives and intimate friends, implied familiarity and kindness. 39–41. **Seu — Alpes**, whether it be hot or cold. A by-the-way hit at the bombastic style of Furius (Sat. i. x. 36), who is here parodied. **Findet.** We must think of *wooden statues*. **Infantes** = speechless. **Consp.** Furius had called snow *spumam Jovis*. 42. **Cub. — tang.**, “jogging a bystander with his elbow.” 44. Rich old men are compared to tunnies. 45. **Val. male, invalid.** 47. **Cael.**, objective gen. 53. **Limis**, sc. *oculis*. So Plaut. *M. G.* 4, 6, 2; Ter. *Eun.* 3, 5, 53. 53–4. **Quid — versu**, i. e. what the first word in the second line says. The names of the heirs were written in the second line. **Solus**, sc. *sis vel scriptus sis*. 55. **Rec. — quin.**, a clerk recast from a commissioner. **Corv.** An allusion to Æsop’s fable of the fox and the raven. 62. **Juv.** Octavianus. 63. **Demissum** = *descendens*. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* I. 288. 65. **Soldum** (*solidum*), the entire debt (principal and interest) of the capital lent by Coranus. 73. **Sed**, etc., but it is far more efficacious (cf. *νικᾶ*. Soph. *O. C.* 1225) first to storm the capital itself (i. e. the old man). 75. **Cāvē.** 77. **Frugi, discreet.** 81. **Quae si**, but if she. It is noticeable that later writers lowered the characters of the heroes and heroines who appear only as noble in Homer. 84. **Impr., sly.** 87. **Si posset**, (to see) if she could. 90. **Ultra — sileas**, further than this (i. e. than not to offend by loquacity) also thou shouldst not be silent. 91. **Comicus**, in the play. 101. **Ergo**, really. 102. **Tam fortem**, etc., sc. *parabo*. 103. **Est**, it is best or it is possible. 109. **Nummo** (= sestertio), i. e. at a nominal price. **Te ad.**, that thou (wilt) make it over.

Sat. VI. (723–725.)

The inconveniences of a town life and the delights of the country: the former as connected with the impertunity of people asking for Horace’s influence with Maecenas, or for information upon public affairs of which he knows nothing, although they will not believe it. The moral is supplied by the epilogue of the town and country mouse.

1. **Votis**, sc. *meis*. **Ita**, so (very). 2. **Jugis**, perennial, ever-flowing. Genitive. 3. **Super**, besides. 5. **Propria**, permanent. 8. **Ven.**, I pray for. 10, 11. **Illi qui mer.** = *illi mercenario qui*. Attraction. 13. **Quod adest**, i. e. what I have. **Gratum** (nom.), accepted with gratitude. 16. **Arcem**, i. e. his house on the Sabine hills. 18. **The leaden south.**

The south-wind is so called as depressing the energies and spirits. 20. **Audis**, i. e. *art called*. So Milton, *P. L.*, 3, 7: "Or hearest thou rather pure ethereal stream?" 21. **Unde** = *a quo (invocato)*, with invoking whom. 23, 24. **Eia** sqq. The poet represents Janus as thus urging him on. **Urge**, *make haste*. 29. **Urget**, *sc. aliquis*. 30. **Prec.**, *curse*. **Pulses**. Subj. in an indignant question. 31. **Mem.**, *mindful only of him (Maecenas)*. 32. **Atras**, *gloomy*. Sat. i. 8, 8-11. 34. **Sec.** *sc. horam*; before 7 o'clock in the morning. 36. **Com.**, of common interest (to all the scribes). H. had been a scribe, but probably was not one now. 37. **Quinte**. The use of the *praenomen* is familiar and confidential. 41. **Suorum** (*amicorum*). 44. **Hoc g.**, an adverbial acc. for the gen. C. 128, 3; M. 238. **Threx**. One of a kind of gladiators armed like the Thracians, with a short sword and a round shield. 48. Horace sportively calls himself **noster**, *our friend*. 49. **Omnes** *sc. clamabant*. 50. **Frigidus**, *chilling*; bad news, making men shudder. (Shakespeare, "colder news.") The **rostra** was the elevated stage in the Forum from which the orators addressed the people. 52. **Deos**, the gods (of the earth), the first men of the state. 55. **Triq.** (*tellure*). 59. **Misero** (*mihi*). 62. **Ducere**, *to quaff*. 63. Pythagoras forbade his followers to eat flesh or *beans*. From his doctrine of transmigration of souls, some supposed that he made this prohibition in the belief that the souls of the dead (perhaps of one's own relatives) sometimes passed into this vegetable. 67. **Libat.**, *tasted beforehand* by Horace and his friends. 69. **Leg. ins.**, such as prescribed in city banquets by the symposiarch. 75. **Usus rectumne**, *expediency or right* (i. e. that which is good *in itself*). 78. **Ex re**, suggested by the subject (of conversation). 79. **Ign.**, *not knowing* (that A.'s wealth causes him anxiety). 82. **At. quaes.**, *devoted to his possessions, i. e. frugal*. **Ut tamen** = *ita tamen ut*. 83. **Hospitiis**, *dat.* 84. **Invidere** with the gen. by a Greek idiom, in the sense of *parcere*. 87. **Male**, *scarcely*, with *tang.* 89. **Esset** = *ederet*. 91. **Nem.**, here a woody height. **Patientem**, *enduring hardships*. 92. **Vis tu** (without *-ne*) is used in exhortation. 93. **Comes**, (*as my*) *companion*. **Terr.**, etc. The city mouse speaks as an Epicuræan. Order: *quando ter. viv. sort. mort. an.* 95. **Quo** — *circa*. **Tmesis**. 97. **Aev. brevis**. Noun and adj. in the gen., denoting, I should say, an inherent quality of the *genus*, not an accidental quality of the individual. 100. **Jamque** — *spatium*. Parody of the epic style. 103. **Cand.**, *glowed, shone brilliantly*. 105. Which, belonging to yesterday's banquet, were in heaped-up baskets hard by. **Procul** not necessarily of a long distance. 108. **Cont. dapes**, i. e. offers one dish after another. 111. **Agit** — *conv.*, *acts the merry guest* (and without feigning). 112.

The noise is caused by the servants opening the house, beginning to clean the rooms, and rousing the watch-dogs. 113, 114. *Currere, trepidare*. Historical inf. *Simul* = *simul atque, the moment that*, as soon as. 116. The position of *hac* is emphatic. *Et, and (therefore)*.

Sat. VII. (724-728.)

Horace's slave, Davus, retorts upon his master his own doctrines. He argues that the fickle and inconstant are as worthless as the unscrupulous (6-20); lectures Horace for praising the "good old times" yet loving the degenerate luxury of the modern (23-27); preferring the country when in town, hating parties when not invited out, yet, if invited, off at a moment's notice (28-35); and compares him with his own dependents and parasites (36-42). Nay more, says Davus, thou, in thy bondage to vice and evil passions, art still more a slave than I (42-74). "Who then is free?" The question is finely answered (75-80); after which Davus continues to taunt Horace on his foolishness as a lover (81-86), a connoisseur of art (87-93), a gourmand (94-103), and a victim of restlessness and enmity (103-107). Here the lecture (as if it touched on a sore point) is abruptly closed by the wrath of the listener.

3. *Frugi, honest*. 4. *Ut v. putes, that you need not think him too good to live*. Cf. *Ov. Am. II. 6, 39*; *Mart. VI. 29, 7*; Wordsworth: "The good die first." *Lib. Dec.* On the *Saturnalia* (17-19 Dec.) great license was allowed to the slaves. 9. Rings were generally worn on the left hand, upon which a golden ring was worn by knights and senators. 10. *Priscus*, as a senator, was entitled to go abroad with the *latus clavus*, but sometimes would appear only as a knight with the *angustus clavus*. 11. (*In domum*) *unde*. 13. *Doctus*, a student. Athens was a university-town for the Romans. 14. Horace speaks as if there was a different god for every kind of change. 19. *Lev. m., less wretched*, (or with less sense of being so.) *Y.* 33. *Sub. l. pr.*, immediately after the lighting of the lamps. 34. *Oleum*, for his lamps. Others: to anoint himself with. 35. *Fugis, you hurry off*. 36. Parasites had come to dine with Horace, but must now return to their homes. 37. *Dix. ille, he (Mulvius) perhaps will say, pain à v.* 38. *Nas. n. s.*, "I snuff up my nose at the smell of a good dinner." *Nasum*, acc. of specification. 40. *Tu, i. e. Horace*. 45. Davus has picked up some scraps of philosophy from the porter of the Stoic Crispinus. 52-3. The contract is referred to by which freemen, on taking service as gladiators, bound themselves "*uri, vinciri, verberari, ferroque necari*." 54. *Conscia, se. ancilla*. 68. *Vind.*, the rod of the praetor, which he laid on the slave's head in the ceremony of manumission. 70. *Super* = *insuper*, as *Ep. II. 2, 33*; *Verg. Aen. II. 71*. *Dictis, than the things which have been already said*. 74. *Lig., a puppet*. 78. *Ter. a. rotund.*, smooth (or regular), and round: perfect as a sphere. 79. *So that nothing foreign (none of the filth of the world) can adhere to his polished (perfection)*. 81. *Proprium, thy own*, describing thy character. — *Five talents, about \$5000*. 83. *Gelida,*

sc. *aqua*. 84. *Quis*, second person of *queo*. 89. Join **cont. pop.** with **miror**. 90. Rude pictures were set up as advertisements of the games. 93. *Audis*, art called. 102. **F. s.**, a *stolen strigil*, which the boy exchanges for a bunch of grapes. The *strigil* was a scraper of horn, brass, silver, or gold, of a curved form and a sharp edge, with which (instead of a flesh-brush) the skin was scraped after bathing or exercise in the gymnasium. 107. **Comes atra**, i. e. **Cura**. Carm. III. i. 40. 108. **Lap.**, sc. *sumam vel petam*. 110. I'll send thee away to work with my eight field-hands on my farm. To be sent to work in the country was a common punishment, much dreaded by city slaves.

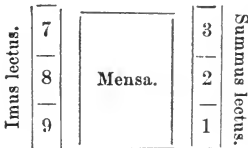
Sat. VIII. (727, 728.)

An account of a supper given by the vain, vulgar *parvenu* and gourmand, Nasidienus Rufus. The story is told by the comic poet Fundanius, one of the guests.

1. **Juvit** = *delectavit*. **Beati** = *divitis*. 2. **Dictus**, sc. *es*. 3. The usual hour of the *cena* was three; to begin earlier was a mark of luxury and excess. 13. **At. virgo**. This refers to the stately, solemn pace of the virgin basket-bearers in the sacred processions in Athens. 14. *Hlydaspes*, a slave from India, was of a *tawny* color (**fuscus**). 15. **Maris expers**, untempered with sea-water, (an ingredient used in flavoring wines.) Y. takes *maris* as gen. of *mas*, and tr. "wanting in body" or strength. 17. **Ap.**, sc. *vinis*. 20. **Summus**, i. e. first on the highest couch. The guests reclined (each on his left arm) in the following places, as indicated in the diagram: 1) Fundanius; 2) Viscus; 3) Varius; 4) Servilius; 5) Vibidius; 6) Maecenas, (in the place of honor, called the *locus consularis*;) 7) Nomentanus, (in the place which should be occupied by the host; the reason is given in lines 25, 26;) 8) Nasidienus himself; 9) Porcius. 22. **Umbræ** is the appropriate name of the uninvited followers that great men bring with them to feasts, to laugh at their jokes and confirm their boasts. 24. **Rid. abs.** An inf. added to an adj., by a Greek usage, for specification and nearer definition. 25. **Ad hoc**, for *this purpose* (cf. VI. 42). **Qui** = *ut is*. Nomentanus's business, as *nomenclator*, was to direct the attention of the guests to any dainties they might have overlooked, and to explain to them the mysterious composition of each dish. 26. The thumb was called *pollex*; the forefinger *index*, the middle *medius* or *famosus*.

Medius lectus.

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(as the finger of scorn), the ring-finger *anularis* or *medicus* (from its supposed connection with the heart), and the little finger *minimus*. 29. The *passer* was a flounder or plaice. 30. *Ing.*, such as I had never tasted before. 34. *Damnose*, to his loss. *Mor. in.*, spoken "with comic pathos." Cf. *Aen.* II. 670; IV. 659. As Horace could not have taken this from Virgil, R. thinks they may both have drawn from some older author, perhaps Ennius. 36. *Par.*, of our purveyor, (the host.) 37-8. Other reasons than the parsimony of the host are ironically given. 39. *Inv. Al.* (poculis) *vin.* (vasa) *tota*, empty whole wine-jars into *Allifanian cups* (which were of a larger size than usual, and named from Allifae in Samnium). 40, 41. The host's parasites, sitting by his side, did not dare to drink largely. Some, however, understand the reasons in verses 37, 38 as honestly given, and as preventing the epicures from excessive drinking. 44. *Carne*, abl. of specification. 45. *His*, of these ingredients. 48-9. *Ut non ullum aliud (vinum) magis (conveniat) hoc (vino)*. 50. Which by its sharpness has soured the *Methymnaean grape* (i. e. the Lesbian wine, of which this vinegar is made). Some take *vitis* as dat. = *in vitium*. 52. *Incoq.*, to dress in (or with) this sauce. 53. *As* (the taste) which the sea shell-fish (naturally) gives out is better than (prepared) pickle. *Rem.*, subj., because the whole is stated as the opinion of Curtillus. 54. *Aulaea*, the curtains, i. e. the tent-like canopy over the table. 58. *Rufus*, the cognomen of Nasidienus. 59, 61. *Esset, tolleret*, imperf. instead of pluperf., both in the protasis and in the apodosis, for rhetorical liveliness. 63. *Mappa*, with a napkin. 64. *Susp. om. n.*, i. e. making sport of everything. 67. *Te-ne torquerier*, (to think) that thou shouldst be tortured! C. 240; H. 539, III.; A. 274; G. 534; A. & S. 270, 2, (a); M. 399; Z. 609. 72. *Ag.* Nasid., for want of slaves, had to make his groom wait at table, and he had broken a plate. 77. "While reclining at the *triclinium*, the slippers were put off; to call for them, therefore, was preparatory to rising and leaving the table." *Quoquo* from *quisque*. 81. *Quoque*, also; as well as everything else, by the fall of the canopy. 83. *Sec.*, seconding him; keeping up the joke. Y. 86. *Mazonomo*, a large dish, from which properly (*μάζα νέματα*) bread or cake was handed round. Y. 90. *Edit* = *edat*. Subjunctive, as part of the remarks of the loquacious host: who had taken pains to tell them the sex both of the crane and the goose, and the color of the latter and the mode in which it was fattened. 91. The rumps were considered as the most delicious parts of pigeons. Cf. *Gell.* 15, 8. 92. *Causas*, the reasons of their being cooked as they were, or of the host's offering them to his guests. 95. African serpents were particularly venomous.

EPISTVLARVM

LIBER I.

Horace's Epistles are the work of his mature years, when all his powers were developed, his knowledge of the world complete, and his taste ripe and mellow. Hence they are, by universal confession, his most perfect compositions. Critics unite in eulogizing their "exquisite urbanity," their "calm and commanding good sense," their "extraordinary and undefinable charms." They have all the grace of the most animated and refined conversation. "They are the *Spectator* of the Roman supper-tables. Shrewd sense is relieved by seasonable anecdote; a general rule of life by its pertinent application; the wisdom of age and the sallies of youth are reconciled; and the individual interest is extended and elevated by its connection with the manners of the time and with the universal instincts of polite society in all ages. As miniature-painters of the humours and foibles of mankind, Addison, Fontaine, and Charles Lamb alone approach the curious felicity of Horace."

The poet himself styled his Epistles as well as his Satires *Sermones*, in allusion to the unpretending conversational tone in which he wrote. The greater perfection of their metre, and their finished style, however, remove them farther than the Satires from the domain of the *Musa pedestris*. Their personal and subjective character gives a peculiar charm to these "ripest fruits" of a genius "alike instructed by Life and Art."

Epist. I.—Ad Maecenatem. (734.)

Some time after Horace had published his three books of Odes, and had, as it appears, laid aside that sort of writing, it seems that Maecenas, and probably his other friends, begged him to return to it. That is the obvious meaning of the remonstrance with which the Epistle opens. Horace expresses an earnest wish to retire into privacy, to abandon poetry, and to devote himself to the study of philosophy and virtue, which he recommends as the only true wisdom.

1. *Summa* = *ultima*. 2. The metaphors are derived from the arena. *Spect.*, *approved*. Tickets with the letters SP upon them were given to gladiators who had distinguished themselves.—When gladiators received their discharge, they were presented with a *rudis*, a wooden rapier or foil. 3. *Ludo*, the (gladiatorial) school. 5. The discharged gladiator hangs up his weapons appropriately in the temple of Hercules. 6. *Ext. ar.*, *from the end of the arena*. The arena was separated from the seats, which went round the circus, by a wall called the *podium*, near which a gladiator would stand to appeal to the people for their intercession to obtain his discharge. 7. H. alludes to an inward voice. *Purg.*, i. e. *attentive*; lit. purged (from all that could obstruct the entrance of the truth). 9. *Il. d.*, (lit. contract his flanks,) *become broken-winded*. 11. *Quid* (sit), *etc.* *Decens* = *decorum*, *honestum*. 14 sq. H. is an Eclectic, the servile follower of no school: per-

haps in some danger, however, of being "blown about by every wind of doctrine." 20. Ut dies (videtur) longa deb. op., etc. 31. Est — tennus, it is possible to advance to a certain point. 36. The ancients ascribed to the number three a mysterious magical power. 46. No cures = ut desinas curare. 47. Mel. = sapientiori. Non vis. "A question with non expresses surprise that a thing is not so, or a doubt of the possibility [or propriety] of its being denied." Cf. C. 258, 5; and Krüger's Gr. 514, 2, b. 49. Olympia. acc. of specification, or of internal object; Ὀλύμπια στεφαινοδοῦσαι. 53. Janus s. ab i. Like all Wall-street. See Sat. II. 3, 19 note. Let all liberally educated scholars, who should give the tone to the best society in every civilized community, maintain the standard of high thought and simple living, rebuking the vulgar worship of wealth, which has as many slavish devotees in America as in ancient Rome. 56. Susp., used as middle voice, governing the acc. 56. But from the four hundred (thousand sesterces) (requisito by the Roscian law (61) for a knight's estate, and equal to about \$15,000), six (or) seven thousand are wanting. 60. Sibi, used of the 2d pers., as is ἐνυτῶ sometimes in Greek. Nil c. s., to be conscious of no crime. Culpa, accusation. 63. Mar., masculine, manly. 64. Qui, sc. suadet (ut). Rem, money. 66. Men who possessed 400,000 sesterces (the census equester) were allowed to sit in the theatre on the knights' benches directly behind the senators in the orchestra. 68. Praesens, standing by thy side, always ready to help. 75. "Thou many-headed monster—thing, O who would wish to be thy king?" Lady of the Lake, V. 30. 83. Lacus Lucrinus. Sentit am., etc. Cf. Carm. III. i. 33-37, and note. 85. Tean. Acc. of terminus. 86. The nuptial couch was called genialis as sacred to the Genius of the family who gave increase and blessing. 92. Naus., is fastidious. 100. Soll. Adj. like adv. Cognate acc. 107. Praec., i. e. above all others. Sanus, sound in mind and body. Nisi — est, a humorous addition. Pit-ui ta, trisyllable.

Epist. II. — Ad Lollium Maximum. (727-733.)

In this admirable Epistle an allegorical explanation of the Homeric poems is given, followed by a series of moral principles, clearly and keenly laid down for the due regulation of life.

1. Maxime has generally been tr. here *eldest* or *most illustrious*. We have authority of inscriptions (Grut. 638, 2), however, for the fact that *Maximus* is a cognomen of the gens *Lollia*. 2. Decl., practise thy self in (the) declamation (of original compositions, as speeches, forensic arguments in supposed cases, etc.). 3. Pulc., τὸ καλόν, honorable,

good in itself, virtuous. **Utile**, τὸ συμφερον, *expedient, advantageous*.
6. Fabula, the story, i. e. the Iliad. **7. Barbariae**, (dat.,) *with a foreign nation*. **9. Antenor** advises (them) to cut off the cause of the war, (by giving Helen back to Menelæus. See *Iliad*. VII. 318-364.)
10. Paris, sc. *facit*. Paris says, I cannot be compelled to give up my wife; the poet exposes his arrogance and blindness by substituting to reign in safety and live in happiness. **Regnet** applies to P. at least as a prince. **11, 12.** Cf. *Iliad*. I. 247 sqq.; IX. 96 sqq. **13. Hunc**, Agamemnon. **Amor** (for Chrysëis). **16. Peccatur**, there is trouble. 19 sqq. Imitation of the opening lines of the Odyssey. **23.** The change to the second person (**nosti**) is lively and effective; in the next line, Horace, who never carries anything too far, returns to the third. **25. Excors**, senseless, without mind. Cf. Cic. *Tusc.* I. ix. 18. **27. Numerus**, mere "ciphers." **Fr. cons. nati**, "Who know no reason why they're born, But only to consume the corn." **28. Sponsi**, suitors. **29. In cute cur.**, in pampering the body. **31. To lull care to rest.** **Cess.**, supine. **34. Si noles** (currere). Celsus 3, 21: (*hydropicis*) *multum ambulandum, currendum aliquid est*. **36. Stud.** and **rebus**, dat. **37. Am.**, lust. **39. Est** from *edo*. **40.** "Well begun is half done." "Frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen." **42. Rust.** (*like the*) *countryman*, in some fable, who waits for the water to flow away before he crosses. **43.** Notice the liquids, and the flow of the metre, in this verse. **44. Beata**, rich. **Puer. cr.** dat. of end for which. **46. Cui** cont. q. *satis est*, (is) optet nihil amplius. **48. Deduxit.** Perf. used of a general truth, like the gnomic aorist. **49. Valeat**, (both in mind and body.) **54. Sincerum**, clean. **56. Voto**, dat. **58. Phalāris**, tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily, invented a brazen bull. Persons were put inside, and the metal was gradually heated till they were roasted to death. Other tyrants in Sicily were notorious, as Agathocles and the Dionysii: *tulit enim illa quondam insula multos et crudeles tyrannos*. Cic. in *Verr.* 5, 56, 145. **60. Dolor et mens**, his indignation and rage. **61. Odio inulto**, for his unsatiated hate. **65. Venaticus catulus**. **67. Militat**, campaigns, i. e. hunts. **68. Puer**, in thy youth. Lollius was about five and twenty. **Nunc**—offer, now present thyself to thy betters, seek their society and advice. **69. Recens**, when new. Here Moore has been often quoted:

"You may break, you may ruin the vase, if you will,
 But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

70, 71. With his accustomed ease, Horace ends his didactic strain by a sportive allusion to his own practical philosophy of doing neither too much nor too little.

Epist. III.—Ad Julium Florum. (734.)

A letter to Julius Florus, to inquire after old friends associated with him in attendance upon Tiberius Claudius Nero, who then had a command in the East; written also to encourage him in literary and intellectual studies: but mainly, perhaps, to draw him to a complete reconciliation with a common friend, Munatius.

4. **Turres.** Sestos and Abydos. 6. **Quid operum**, *what writings*. **Stud.**, sc. *litterarum*. **Curo** = *scire laboro*. 11. **Lac. et riv. ap.** These are opposed to the deep and hidden springs of Pindar's genius. **Me.** 12. **Ut**, *how*. 13. **Theb.**, like those of Pindar. 15. **Quid** — *agit, how is my friend Celsus?* **Mihi**, ethic dat. 16 sqq. It is not necessary to suppose Celsus guilty of the flagrant sin and dishonesty of *plagiarism*; perhaps he was only chargeable with the weakness of *imitation*. **Priv. opes**, *treasures of his own*. 17. Augustus founded a library in the temple of Apollo on the Palatine. (Cf. *Carm.* i. xxxi.) 18. **Rep.**, supine. 19. **Æsop's** well-known fable of the daw in the borrowed plumage. 21. **Circum quae thyma**. 24. **Resp.**, with *jura* as cognate-acc., to *decide law-points* as chamber-counsel. **Y.** **Amab.**, pleasing, agreeable. 25. **Hed.** Cf. *Carm.* i. i. 29. 26. **The chilling fomentations of cares.** **Cur.** is constituent gen. or gen. of the material. 30. (Num) **sit Munatius tibi (tantae) curae**, etc. 32. **Coit.** "Used properly of a wound closing up and healing." 33. **Rerum ins.**, *ignorance of the world*. 34. **Feros**, *restive*.

Epist. IV.—Ad Albiū Tibullum. (728-734.)

To the poet Tibullus, whose elegies we still have,—a pleasant recital of the comforts and means of happiness at his command, with a hint as to their right use. Horace and he had served together in the campaign of Philippæ.

6. **Eras**, used not to be; *never wert*. **Pectore**, *soul*. 7. **Dedērunt**. **Systole**. 8. **Nutric.**, *a kind nurse*. 9. Pericles said of himself, "I think I am behind none in at once knowing what things are required and explaining them to others." *Thucyd.* II. 60. 10. **Gratia**, *popularity*. 13. "Live this day as if the last." *Bishop Ken*.

Epist. V.—Ad Torquatū. (734.)

An invitation to dinner on the eve of Cæsar's birthday, uniting praises of conviviality with a regard to niceties of taste, comfort, and security.

1. **Arch.**, *made by Archias*, some workman of the day. 2. **Omne** — *qualecumque*. **Ol. om.**, i. e. "pot-luck." 4. **Tauro iterum (consule)**. 6. **Arcesse**, *send it me*. **Arcesso**, *ar (=ad) and cesso*, involving the same root (*ci*) as *ci-eo*. **Me.** **Imp. fer**, *submit to my authority* (as the master of the feast). 7. **Spl.** The hearth has been brightly polished.

9. Augustus's birthday fell on Sept. 23. 12. *Quo mihi fort.*, of what use to me is fortune, for what end (shall I deem) fortune (given) me? 21. *Imperator* as middle, I bid myself, *I undertake*. 27. *Prior*, to which he had a previous invitation. 28. *Umb.* Cf. Sat. II. viii. 22. 30. *Rebus*, thy business. 31. Elude the client waiting for thee in the *atrium*, by coming out at the back-door.

Epist. VI. — Ad Numicium. (729-736.)

Philosophical observations on the Stoic principle, *nihil admirari*: that is, to esteem nothing so highly that we must either obtain it or fly from the sight of it. A calm estimate of the value of other objects has its ground in the conviction that virtue is the only good.

1. *Nil ad.*, i. e. to regard nothing with passion (L.), to estimate nothing beyond its merits. 3. *Hunc*, "yon," δεικτικῶς. 4. *Temp.*, the seasons. *Mom.*, laws of motion. Cf. Cic. *Tusc.* I. xvii. 40. 5. *Mun. terrae*, gold, silver, marble, etc. 6. *Quid* (censes *munera*) *maris*, i. e. pearls, purple, etc. 7. *Ludicra*, the public games. *Dona*, i. e. offices of honor. *Quiritis*, sing. used collectively. 11. *Simul* = *pariter*. 12. *Quid* (*attinet*) *ad rem*, what matters it? 13. *Spe*, expectation. 17. *Arg.*, silver plate. *Artes*, works of art. 25. *Cum*, although. 26. The *portico of Agrippa* was much resorted to as a promenade. The wealthy Romans used the *via Appii* as a drive. 27. Among their kings, the names of *Numa* and *Ancus* were especially dear to the Romans. 31. *Hoc age*, make this thy earnest study (i. e. to pursue virtue alone). 32. *P. occupet*, gain the harbor before (thee). 36 sqq. An ironical enumeration of the advantages of wealth. 39. *Manc. loc.*, rich in slaves. 40. The *chlamys* was an upper garment worn by the Greeks, a light shawl or mantle, generally of a purple color. 45, 46. Said ironically. *Fallunt*, are unknown to. *Fur.*, especially the servants. 49. *Species*, state, pomp, show. *Gratia*, popularity. 50. The candidate for office, in order to ingratiate himself with the citizens, greets all he meets by their own names; to aid himself in this, he employs a slave as *nomenclator*. 51. *Trans pondera*, across the weights on the counter of the tradesman. (O.) *Across obstacles*, others. *Beyond his balance*, (stretching over so as to be in danger of falling). G., R., Kr. Cf. Lach. ad *Lucret.* 6, 574. 52. *Fabia* and *Velina*, sc. *tribu.* 53-4. *Curule ebur*, the curule chair, occupied by the higher officers of state. *Importunus*, obstinate, ill-natured. Mc. 55. *Facetus*, politely. 61. *Lav.*, (in order to excite appetite again.) 62. *C. cera digni*, deserving of being enrolled among the *Caerites*. *Caer. cera* = *Caeritibus tabulis*, the register of the inhab-

itants of Caere, who possessed Roman citizenship without the right of suffrage. The phrase was probably afterwards applied, as here, to those *deprived of the right of suffrage* as unworthy. 63. Rem., crew. 64. Int. volup., i. e. the slaughter of the cattle of the Sun-god. 67. Istis, than these precepts which *thou now readest*, or which I write *for thee*. 68. His refers to the rule laid down at the beginning, and taken up in verse 30, *Si virtus — deliciis*; for all that follows is only recommended ironically, and in such a way as to hold up to contempt every rule of life but that of virtue. Mc.

Epist. VII.—Ad Maecenatem. (731-736.)

An affectionate, but independent, letter to Maecenas, apologizing for the poet's lengthened absence in the country. He says that, on account of his health, he will not be able to return to Rome before the spring; that he is not as young and cheerful as he was once; that he is sure that Maecenas's liberality was bestowed upon him in a generous spirit, without meaning to compromise his independence; and that he would give up everything he had ever received rather than forfeit his liberty. He illustrates his position by fable and anecdote.

1. **Quinque dies**, a conventional phrase to express any short time. 2. **Sextilis**, or the "sixth month" of the old calendar, was first called *Augustus*, in honor of the emperor, B. C. 8. 6. The **design**, arranged the procession at the funeral of any important person; his attendants (*apparitores*) are here called *lictors*, as keeping order, making way for the procession. **Atris**, clad in black. **Lict.** is abl. of means; the *designator* feels honored by the large number of his "lictors" in a long procession. 7. **Pueris**, dat. of object of anxiety. 8. **Of sedul.**, assiduous attendance on the great. 12. **Contractus**, retired, in seclusion (Kr.); wrapt up, and drawn head and knees together; curled up snug. (O., Mc., Y.) Others, "in narrow quarters," (as one finds himself at some of our sea-side hotels), or "living in frugal style." 16. **Benigne**, (a polite way of declining,) *you are very kind*, *ich danke bestens*. 21. **Haec seges**, i. e. *a field sown thus*. 22. **Dignis**, masc., dative. He is ready to serve those who are worthy, and moreover he knows the difference between true money and counterfeit (i. e. between valuable gifts and worthless ones). **Paratus**, nom. after the inf., by a Greek construction, instead of acc. with inf. C. 241, 5; M. 401, 3. 24. **Pro l. (bene) merentis**, *in proportion to the merit of my benefactor*. 35. **Somn. pl.**, i. e. the sound sleep of the poor. 37. **Verec.**, *sc. me*. 38. **Audisti** = *appellatus es*. 40 sqq. In the Odyssæy (iv. 601-607) Tel. declines to receive the horses offered him by Menelaus (*Atride* 43), for the reasons here given. 48. **Carinae**, the name of a quarter (*vicus*) in the fourth *regio* of the city, on the Esquiline hill; seen from the

Palatine, it had the form of a ship's keel. Here Philippus dwelt. 51. The barber generally cleaned the nails of his customers. 52. *Non laeve* = *dextre, dexterrime*. 53. *Unde domo* = *a qua domo*. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* VIII. 114. *Domo* = *patria*. 54. If *free-born*, he would know his father; if a *freedman*, he would have a *patronus*. 56 sq. *Known both to* (i. e. of whom it was well known that he would) *be busy on proper occasion and take his ease*, etc. 59. *Ludis*, in the theatre. 64. *Negligit* = *negligit*. 65. Only poor people appeared in public in a simple tunic without the *toga*. 72. *Dic. tac.*, i. e. everything that came into his head. 79. *Req.* seems to be used here in the sense of recreation, pleasure. 85. *St., dat. Im. st.*, "he works himself to death." 93. *Verum, right*. 94. *Genium, sc. tuum*. See note *Epist. II. ii.* 187.

Epist. VIII. — Ad Gelsum Albinovanum. (734.)

To the secretary of Tiberius Claudius Nero. A self-reproaching description of the writer's own deficiencies, ending with an admonition against being elated by promotion and success.

1. The form of salutation here used is like the Greek *χαίρειν και εὖ πράττειν*. The infinitives are object-acc. of *refer*; or we may supply, with *O.*, *me eum jubere*. 2. *Rogata, a me*. 3. *M. et. p. m.*, *purposing many and honorable things*. 10. *Cur* = *propterea quod*. 12. *Vent.*, *inconstant, fickle*. 13, 14. *Ut, how*. 14. *Juv.*, Tiberius, who was then twenty-two years old. 15. *Gaudere, sc. jube eum*.

Epist. IX. — Ad Claudium Neronem. (734.)

A model of a letter of introduction addressed to a superior.

4. *Dignum, as one worthy. Domoque, and the family. Leg. hon., choosing what is noble* (and noble-minded men for his friends). 5 (Me) *fungi. Prop., nearer (thee), i. e. more familiar*. 8. *Mea, my (influence)*. 11. *Have descended to the privileges of a man-of-the-world's assurance*. 13. *Gregis. Partitive or (better) possessive gen.*

Epist. X. — Ad Aristium Fuscum. (734.)

In praise of rural life, moderation, and contentment.

1. *Salv. jub.* A common formula at the beginning of letters. 2. *R. amat., pl. for sing.* 3. *Cetera, acc. of specification*. 4. *Et alter (negat)*. 5. In like manner we nod assent (to each other), (like) old and well acquainted doves. 6. *Nidum, i. e. the city*. 8. *Quid quaeris, (why need you ask?) = in short*. 10. Horacé pictures a slave who runs

away from a priest, his master, because he gets more cake to eat than bread, and longs for simpler food. Sweet cakes being offered in sacrifice, the priest is always well supplied with them. 13. **Pon. domo**, dat., with gerundive, of end for which. **Domo** is the older form of the dat. 15. **Est** (locus). 16. **Mom.**, probably *the influence*; others, *the movements or the course*. 19. **Lib. lap.**, *Libyan mosaics*, the small pieces of Libyan (i. e. Numidian) marble with which the floors were laid in mosaic pictures and figures. Such pavements were often strown with flowers and sprinkled with perfumes. 20. **Pl.**, the leaden pipes leading from the aqueducts. 22 sq. **Nay**, you imitate the country in the city, by your groves and gardens in the *cavaedium* or *impluvium*, and by seeking a prospect of the country (such as Maecenas enjoyed). 24. Rustics used their pitch-forks to drive away wolves and bears. — “Put nature out at the door, she comes in through the window.” *Sir Roger L'Estrange*. 25. *And, victorious, will unawares break through your morbid disdain* (of the country). 26. **Cont.**, *to compare*. 31. **Pones**, *thou wilt lay it aside*. 33. **Vita**, *in your life*, in the true enjoyments of life. 40. **Impr.**, *insatiable*. 44. **Laetus**, (*if*) *contented*. 49. The imperf. is used by letter-writers, throwing themselves forward to the time when their letter is read. C. 200. 50. The clause **quod—esses** may be considered as a noun of the neut. gender, in the abl. absolute with **excepto**. C. 187, 5; H. 431, n. 1; A. 255, b; G. 438, R. 2; M. 429; Z. 647.

Epist. XI.—Ad Bullatium. (725-735.)

Addressed to a man wandering abroad, who, — like some Americans, — disgusted with his home and weary of himself, thought to dispel his *ennui* by travelling.

1. **Visa** (est). 9. “The world forgetting, by the world forgot.” *Pope*. 10. Cf. *Lucret.* II. 1 sqq. 13. **Frigus col.**, *has caught cold* or been chilled by the cold. 16. Across the sea, so that he could not return to his country. 17. **Incolumi**, *to a man in sound mind*. **Facit, quod, is just as** (little) *suitable, as*. 18. **Camp.**, a short apron or girdle, worn around the loins in gymnastic exercises and games. 26. **Arb.**, *which commands the sea, etc.*, i. e. commands (a prospect of) the sea. 28. **St. inertia**, a good instance of *oxymoron* and of Horace's *callida junctura*. 28-9 **Nav. atq. q.**, *with our yachts and chariots*, i. e. excursions by sea and land. 29, 30. **Hic**, *here* (in Rome.) **Ul.**, *ay, even at Ulubrae* (a little town in Campania) or any other obscure place. “Massachusetts, Connecticut River, and Boston Bay you think paltry places, and the ear loves names of foreign and classic topography. But here we are; and, if we tarry a little, we may come to learn that here is

best. See to it, only, that thyself is here; and art and nature, hope and fate, friends, angels, and the Supreme Being, shall not be absent from the chamber where thou sittest. . . . The Jerseys were handsome ground enough for Washington to tread, and London streets for the feet of Milton." *R. W. Emerson*, "Heroism." **30. Aequus**, calm, contented.

Epist. XII. — Ad Iccium. (734, 735.)

A letter of introduction for Grosphus to Iccius, who was managing Agrippa's estates in Sicily: beginning with some general remarks on the position and circumstances of Iccius, exhorting him to contentment, and commending his pursuit of philosophy in the midst of common employments. After recommending Grosphus, the letter ends with the last news of importance from the East, not neglecting to add a hint as to the grain market.

2. Non est, it is not possible. **4. Cui — usus**, i. e. who has as much at his command as he needs. **5.** If thou art in good health. **7. In. m. p. abst.**, abstaining from viands placed within thy reach. **8. Urt.** The nettle forms an ingredient in the broth of poor people in England and still more in Scotland. **Mc. Protinus**, lit. right on, always, in future. **Ut, even if.** **9. Confestim**, straightway, at once. **10. Naturam** (tuam). **11. Una = sola.** **13. Per. est**, is wandering, is abroad on its travels. **Z.** **14. Amidst so great an itching for and infection of gain**, i. e. surrounded by avaricious persons. **15. Adhuc**, still, nunc quoque. **Subl.**, τὰ μετέωρα, physics. **18. Premat, hides.** **Obsc.**, proleptic, so that it is obscured. **19. Rerum**, of the universe. **Conc. disc.**, the harmony in variety. **20.** Whether the Pythagorean or the Stoic philosophy is false. **St. acumen = Stertinius acutus.** **21.** H. speaks humorously of cutting up or butchering vegetables as well as fishes. **22. Utere**, i. e. give a kind reception to. **A.** **23. Verum = rectum.** **24.** The price of friends is cheap when good men want anything; the friendship of a good man is obtained by giving him aid involving trifling expenditure, for he will only ask what is reasonable. **25.** Observe the rhyme of the two hemistichs in this verse. In the middle ages, such verses were called Leonine. They occur in a few cases in Homer and Virgil. **28. Genibus minor**, prostrate at his knees; lit. lower than the knees (of Caesar). Phraates, however, did not come in person to Rome, but made his submission through ambassadors. **29. Italiae**, dative.

Epist. XIII. — Ad Vinium Asellam. (730-736.)

Instructions for the presentation of some poems to Augustus: hardly to be taken as actually written to the messenger, but designed for Augustus's own bading.

2. **Sig. vol.** Each book was rolled up around a long cylinder. Around each would be wrapped a piece of parchment, to which Horace's seal would be attached. 4. **S. nostri**, *in thy zeal for me*. 5. **Sed. minister**, *an over-busy servant*. 8. **Impingas**, (e. g. against a wall, like a donkey anxious to get rid of its burden.) 9. **Fabula**, *the town-talk*. 10. **Per c. f. l.** A common phrase, with no particular applicability to the road from Horace's farm to Rome. 14. **Glomus**, acc. sing. neut. 15. **Pileus**, a *skull-cap*, made of felt, and worn at night or in bad weather. (The man would wear it on his way home from the dinner-party.) **Solea**, the slipper worn in the house, (as **calceus** was the walking-shoe.) Having no slave to carry them for him, the poor guest comes with them under his arm. 18. **Oratus**, (*although*) *entreated*. 19. **Cavē**.

Epist. XIV. — Ad Vilicum suum. (732-735.)

A letter nominally addressed to his steward, in which Horace sets forth his own love for the country, and draws a moral from his slave's conduct as to the temper of the envious, discontented, and lazy, who never know what they want.

1. On his own farm, escaped from Rome, Horace felt that he belonged to himself and not to others. 2. **Focis**, i. e. *families*. 3. **Patres**, heads of families, who went up occasionally on business to the neighboring town. 4. **Certemus**, subj. in exhortation or *challenge*. 5. **An res**, *or his farm*. 6. Horace is detained at Rome by his sympathy with the *fraternal affection and grief (pietas et cura)* of (L. Aelius) *Lamia*, who was mourning for the death of his brother Quintus. 7. Cf. Epist. XII. 25, note. 8. **Istuc**, *to that place where thou art*, i. e. *my farm*. 9. **Et—claustra**, *and long to break through the barriers that oppose my course*. Race terms. 10. (Te) *viventem*, tu (me), etc. 13. **In culpa = culpandus**. 14. The steward had been one of the lowest slaves of all work in the city household. **Mediast.** appears in Italian form (*meschine*) in Dante, *Inf.* 9, 45. 26. **Terrae gravis**, *heavy (oppressive) to the earth*. T., dat. of disadvantage. **Et tamen**, *and yet*, (as thou complainest,) although thou must forego the pleasures of the city. 28. In the hot weather, cattle were fed with leaves cut from the trees, from want of pasturage. 29. (Tibi) *pigro*. **Rivus**, (the *Digentia*.) 32. **Tenuēs**, light, fine. The opposite is *toga crassa*. 33. **Immunem**, without giving money or gifts. 34. **Liq.**, *clear*. 35. Cf. *Carm.* i. i. 21, note. 38. **Obs.**, *secret*. **Morsu**, *back-biting*. 39. Good natured laughter at the citizen's awkwardness. 40. **Diaria = cibaria**. 42. **Argutus**, *sly, cunning*. 44. **Uterque**, i. e. *bos et caballus*. Cf. *Cic. Tusc.* I. xviii. 41: *Quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exercent*.

Epist. XV.—Ad Numonium Valam. (731-734.)

A rambling letter of inquiry, whether Velia or Salernum has the most attractions as a watering-place. By the character of Maenius the writer illustrates, in a somewhat coarse parallel, his own power of contenting himself with a frugal fare, while he relishes a sumptuous one.

1. **Quae sit, etc.** The governing clause is in verse 25. 2, 3. **Mihi Baias supervacuas** (facit) **Antonius** (**Musa**, the physician of Augustus, famous for his advocacy of cold water). **Facit supervacuas, represents as of no service.** 3. **Illis** (**Baiis** vel **Baianis**). The people of Baiæ are provoked at Horace's leaving them. 5. **Fr.**, i. e. *the winter*. **Murteta**, the myrtle groves near Baiæ in which houses were erected over the sulphur springs for vapor baths. 8. To take douche-baths. 12. The horse would turn to the right, as usual, to go to Cumæ; the horseman pulls by the *left-hand* rein to make him take the road to Salernum or Velia. 13. But the horse does not listen to words, so the reins must be used. 15. **Col. imb.**, in cisterns. 18. (**Vinum**) generosum. 19. **Manet** from *manære*. 29. **Civem hoste**, *friend from foe*. 33. Maenius generally lived upon either those who favored his dissipation, or those who were afraid of his tongue. 36 sq. *Like a reformed Bestius, he would say forsooth that the bellies of profligates ought to be branded with red-hot iron.* 39. *When he had turned it all into smoke and ashes*, a proverbial expression, = when he had consumed it all. 40. **Qui**, *some folks*. **Com. bona**, *eat up their estate*. 41. **Volva** (vulva). The udder and womb of a sow, especially after her first litter, were considered as great delicacies. 42. **Hic** = *talis*. 46. **Fundata**, *invested*.

Epist. XVI.—Ad Quintium. (733-737.)

The poet describes his Sabine farm, and discourses on the liability of men to be deceived in respect to their own goodness and that of others by the judgment of the multitude. *Be* good rather than seem.

5. **Continui** sc. *sunt*. "There is a range of hills, just dissevered by a valley." The farm stood upon the slope of a range of hills, intersected by the narrow valley of the Digentia, running due north and south. 6. The right and left sides of the valley are determined by the course of the stream. 7. **Vaporet**, *veils in mist*. 9. **Corna et pruna**, *cornels and sloes*. 15. **Dulces** expresses the poet's own liking, **amoenæ** the charm of the landscape in itself. 17. **Audis**, i. e. *thou art said to be*. 20. **Alius** followed by the abl.; *another than*. 24. **Pudor malus**, *false shame*. 28. **Servet**, subj. in a wish or prayer. 36. **Clamet** (me esse). 38. **Mordear, mutem**, subj. in a question of propriety. If any one

attacks me with false charges, *am I to be stung or blush?* 39 sq. **Falsus — mendacem**, *undeserved honor pleases and false opprobrium affrights whom but the faulty and the false* (i. e. the one who makes false pretences to virtue)? 43. *By whose surety property is retained, and by whose testimony causes are won.* A. 49. **Sabellus**, the Sabine farmer, frank and outspoken. 51. **Milvus** (trisyl.) = *milvus* (Lex.). It was probably a fish of the mackerel family. 54. **Miscebis sacra profanis**, i. e. will disregard all the distinctions of right and wrong. 56. **D. est, n. f., lenius**, *the loss is less, not the crime.* **Mihi**, *in my judgment.* 57. **Bonus** (in the popular estimation). 64. Boys used to fasten a small coin to the pavement, and watch the fruitless efforts of passers by to pick it up. 67. **Locum**, *the ranks.* 69 sqq. The captive and slave of his passions has no longer any value in and for *himself*; tolerate him as conducing to the advantage of society as a mere instrument. 73 sqq. A scene is introduced from the *Bacchae* of Euripides (489 sqq.), where Dionysos himself, under the form of a priest of Dionysos, is brought before Pentheus, king of Thebes. **Quid indignum**, *what outrage, τί τὸ δεινόν.* 78. The ancients approved of self-murder in extreme cases. **Linea**, i. e. *the goal*; in allusion to the chalk-line which was the goal as well as starting-point in the chariot-races. Cf. Cic. *Tusc.* I. viii. 15; *de Sen.* xxiii.

Epist. XVII. — Ad Scaevam. (734-737.)

On intimacy with the great.

2. **Majoribus uti**, *to associate with one's superiors* (in rank and power). 3. **Docendus** agrees with **amiculus**, which diminutive Horace uses to speak of himself modestly. 5. **Fecisse**. C. 246, 1, b; Z. 590.— 6. **Primam in horam**, i. e. till seven o'clock. 8. I shall bid thee go to some obscure place in the country. 10. **Fefellit**, *has been unobserved*, has escaped notice. Cf. Ov. *Trist.* 3, 4, 25. It was a maxim of Epicurus, *λάθε βιώσους*. 11. **Tuis**, *thy friends*. 12. **Siccus ad unctum** = a poor man to a wealthy. But tr. literally. 13 sqq. Horace illustrates his subject by abruptly introducing a dialogue between Diogenes the Cynic and Aristippus. 15. **Qui me notat**, *he who censures me*. 18. **Eludebat**, *parried, baffled*. 19. **Mihi** and **populo**, dat. of advantage. **Hoc** refers to the first-named, "I play the buffoon for my own advantage," because it means *this course of mine*. 21. **Officium facio**, *I pay my court*. 22. **Nullius, sc. hominis**. 23. **Color**, (external appearance,) condition of life. 24. **Fere** — **aequum**, *generally contented with the present*. It was Aristippus's motto, *τὰ μὲν παρόντα στέργειν, τὰ δὲ βέλτιω ζητεῖν*. 25. In-

stead of both an under and an over garment, (the *chitōn* and the *chlamys*), the Stoics wore a coarse woollen mantle (*abolla*) which they wrapped twice around the person. 27. **Alter**, i. e. Aristippus. 29. **Personam, character.** 30. The Milesian wool was very costly. 31 sq. Aeron relates that once when Diogenes and Aristippus were together in the bath, the latter contrived to steal away with the Cynic's tattered mantle, intending thus to oblige Diogenes to put on his purple cloak. Diogenes, however, would not do so, but waited till Aristippus returned him his own cloak. 32. **Sine** from *sino*. 33. While the original Greek had another sense, the proverb here means, it is impossible that all can be fortunate. 39. **Hic**, *here*, i. e. *in faciendo viriliter*, in acting like a man. 42. **Pretium**, *the reward.* **Experiens**, *who makes the trial*, qui subit onus. 43. **Rege**, patron, wealthy friend. 45. **Hoc, hic**, i. e. *plus ferre vel ferre aliquid.* 49. **Quadra**, a square (of a cake or loaf); hence, *a share.* 52. **Ductus**, (by his patron.) 55. **Refert**, *repeats*, acts over again. **Nota acumina**, *the hackneyed tricks.* **Catellam** (diminutive of *catena*), *a bracelet or necklace.* 56. **Periscolidem**, *an anklet.* 58. **Semel irrisus**, *he who has once been deceived* (a plano). 59. **Planum**, *a vagrant.* 62. **Peregrinum**, *qui te non novit.*

Epist. XVIII. — Ad Lollium Maximum. (734.)

How one may worthily win the friendship of the great.

2. **Professus**, *sc. te esse vel fore.* 7. **Tonsa cute**, *with a cropped head.* 9. Aristotle says "Virtue is a deliberate habit, lying in a mean, — a mean between two faults, one of excess, one of defect." 10. **Alter**, i. e. the *scurra.* **Imi lecti**, *gen. of place.* 11. **Derisor**, (*like a*) *jesting parasite.* 15. **De lana caprina**, *to quarrel about goats' wool* = to quarrel about nothing at all, or a thing of no value. Cf. "um des Kaiser's Bart," *περὶ δυνου σκιᾶς.* 16. **Nugis**, *for trifles.* **Scilicet**, *to think!* 17. **Et — sordet**, *and that I should not bark out boldly what I really think!* *A second life would be a poor return* (for such compulsory silence). 19. **C.** and **D.**, two gladiators. 21. **Damnosa**, *ruinous.* 22. **Gloria**, *vain-glory, vanity.* **Vires**, *his means.* 23. **Importuna**, *restless, immoderate.* 25. **Decem — instructor**, *furnished with ten times as many rices.* 26. **Regit**, *tutors him*, gives him rules for his conduct. 32. **Beatus**, *happy* (in his own eyes). 33–36. The effects of gratifying a taste for display in dress. **Nummos alienos** = *aes alienum, debt.* 37. **Illius**, i. e. of thy patron. 42. **Severo**, *sc. Zetho.* **Dat.** of the agent (so called). 46. **Aetolian toils** are toils fit for Meleager, the king of Aetolia, who

destroyed the Calydonian boar. Kr. adopts the conj. *Aeolis* (= Cumanis). 47. *Inhumanae, unsocial. Senium, the moroseness.* 53. *Coronae, of the ring* (of spectators). 54. *Campestris, i. e. in the Campus Martius.* 56. *Duce, i. e. Augustus.* 57. *Quid = qua terra. Italis armis* (dative) = *Romano imperio.* 59. *Ext. n. m. que, out of time and tune, i. e. unbecoming.* 64. *Velox V. Victoria is always represented as a young female, with wings, and with a palm-branch or wreath in her hand, or both.* 66. In the fights of gladiators, the people expressed their approbation by turning their thumbs down, and the reverse, (the sign for despatching a wounded gladiator,) by uplifting them. *Tuum ludum, metaphorical for tua studium.* 74. *Tradimus, we recommend, introduce.* 75. *Deceptus — tueri, etc., having been deceived (in thy opinion of him), cease to defend him, in order that thou mayst protect one thoroughly well known, if slanders assail him.* 78. *Dentes Th., i. e. with the tooth of calumny.* 87. *Falerni depends upon bibuli.* 89. *Tepores, heats.* So most good MSS., Bent., Kr., Ob., R. 91. *Obscuri, reserved: others, "designing."* 92. *Leges, sc. philosophorum scripta. Doctos, the wise.* 94. *Semper inops, never satisfied.* 95. *Mediocriter utilium, i. e. indifferently useful, indifferentia, τὰ ἀδιάφορα, e. g. riches and honors.* 96. It was a question with the ancients, whether virtue is capable of being taught. 99. *Fallentis, escaping notice, unobserved, obscure; the life of one "Along the cool, sequestered vale of life," who keeps "the noiseless tenor of his way."* 100. *Me, obj. of reficit, and to be repeated as subj. of sentire and precari.* 103. *Sit, and vivam, subj. of wish and prayer. Mihi, for myself, in my own way, not the slave of others.* 105. *In annum, for a year.*

Epist. XIX. — Ad Maecenatem. (736.)

Against Horace's incompetent imitators, and envious critics.

1. *Prisco, i. e. a poet of the old comedy (comœdia prisca).* 2. *Take diu with placere.* 3. *Potoribus, abl. of the means, rather than "dat. of the agent."* *Ut — poetas, ever since Liber enlisted mad poets in addition to his Satyrs and Fauns (in his train).* 6. See *Iliad*. VI. 261. 8. The business of *lawyers* was transacted in the Forum, that of bankers and brokers near the *Putéal Libonis.* 13. *Textore, instrumental abl., with the help of the weaver of a short, narrow toga.* Cf. *Epist.* i. i. 93: *curatus inaequali tonsore capillos.* Like *vultu* and *pede*, to be taken with *simulet.* 17. *Vitiis imitabile, easily imitated in its defects.* "The faults of great men are the first things in them which are imitated."

18. **Exsanguē**, which makes pale. 20. **Tumultus**, *frantic efforts*. 21. **Per vacuum**, i. e. where no Roman had preceded me. 23. **Examen**. The metaphor is taken from bees. 25. **Non** — **Lycamben**, *not his subjects, and his words which persecuted Lycambes*. 26. **Foliis** (*hederæ*). **Brevioribus** = *minoribus*. 27. **Modus** = *numeros*; **carminis artem**, *the structure of the verse*. 28. *The manly* (energetic, bold) *Sappho tempers her Muse with the measure of Archilochus, Alcæus tempers his*. 29. **Rebus**, *in his subjects*. 32. **Hunc**, sc. *Alcæum*. 33. **Juvat** (me). **Immemorata**. Cf. *Carm.* III. i. 2; IV. ix. 3. 34. “Fit audience find, though few.” 36. **Premat**, *cries down*. 39. **Utor**, *the vindicator, defender*. 40. **Tribus**, *the cliques of grammarians or critics*; **pulpita**, *their chairs*, (showing that they were rhetoricians and teachers.) 41. **Hinc illæ lacrimæ**. A proverbial expression. (Cf. *Terent. And. I. i. 99.*) This is the cause of their displeasure. **Theatris** = *auditoriis*. 42. (Mc) **puDET**. 43. **Ait** (*aliquis*). 43. **Jovis** = *Augusti*. 44. **Manare** is here used by poetical license as transitive. 45. **Naribus uti**, i. e. to show my contempt. 46. **Luctantis**, i. e. of my antagonist. 48. **Genuit**, perf. of a general truth, like the gnomic aorist.

Epist. XX. — Ad Librum suum. (733-736.)

With this epistle the poet closes his first book, and sends forth the volume into the world, addressing it as a young and wanton person, eager to escape from the retirement of home and rush into dangers it knows nothing of. Yet he prophesies for it a wide reception, and bids it finally take forth and publish, to many a gathering concourse, the outlines of his life and character.

1. There was a shrine and statue of Vertumnus near the Janus (or passage-way) in the *vicus Tuscus* or *turarius*, in the neighborhood of which books and other wares were sold cheap. 2. The parchment-rolls on the outer side were polished with pumice-stone, for the sake of ornament and of smoothness to the touch. 3. **Gr. pud.**, *which are acceptable to a modest book*. Sealing was often used in ancient times on *capsæ* (book-cases), chests, and boxes, and even chambers, in place of (or in addition to) locks. 4. **Com.**, *publicity*. 5. **Fuge**, *haste*. **Descendere**. The Forum was on lower ground than Horace's house. 8. **In b. c.**, i. e. to be rolled up into a small compass, (and put back in the *capsa*.) **Plenus**, *satiated*. 9. **Od. pec.**, *by aversion to the offender* (i. e. the book). **Augur**, i. e. Horace. 10. **Aetas**, *youth, novelty*. 12. **Inertes**. The original force of the composition remains here (*in-ars*): *unlettered*, without appreciation of art. 13. **Vinctus**, *tied up* (as a bundle of goods). Mc. 14. **Mon.**, i. e. Horace. 14 sqq. What's the use of trying to save such a wilful thing? as the driver said, when his ass

would go too near the edge of the precipice, and he drove him over in a passion. (The original of this fable is not known.) 18. That stammering old age come upon thee, teaching children the elements in the back streets: i. e. that thou shalt be used in thy old age as a school-book. Cf. Juv. VII. 226:

Quot stabant pueri, cum totus decolor esset
Flaccus, et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.

19. When people read thee in the evening, when the sun is (*tepidus*), mild. 21. *Nido* depends upon *majores*, greater than (could be expected from) the nest (in which I was born), and also upon *extendisse*. 23. *Belli*. Horace does not mind referring to his old generals, Brutus and Cassius. Mc. 24. *Sol. apt.* He liked warm weather. 26. *Te, aevum*. *Percontor* rarely takes two accusatives. 28. These were consuls A. U. C. 733, B. C. 21.

EPISTVLARVM LIBER II.

Epist. I.—Ad Augustum. (743, 744.)

Augustus had complained that none of Horace's epistles had been addressed to him; whereupon the poet wrote this noble letter. It contains graceful compliments to Augustus; a remonstrance about the patronage bestowed on the old poets; a description of the rapid growth of art in Greece after the Persian war; a complaint that everybody at Rome has taken to writing verses, whether they can or no; a commendation of poets as good and useful citizens and contributors to the national piety; a history of the growth of poetry in Italy; a comparison between tragedy and comedy; an account of the troubles of dramatic authors through the caprices and bad taste of their audiences, which at that time is stated to have been especially depraved; an appeal to Augustus on behalf of the poets of the day; and a reproof to such poets as are unreasonable or officious, and attempt themes too exalted for them.

2. *Res, empire*. 4. *Si moier tua tempora, were I to rob thee of thy time*. 7. *Colunt*, i. e. improve and civilize: hence used both of the earth and men. 10. *Qui*, i. e. Hercules. 11. *Fatali, destined*, imposed by fate. *Portenta, monsters*. 12. *Supremo fine, (only) by his death*. 13. *For that man scorches with his brightness, who overpowers capacities inferior to his own*. Mc. 14. *Idem, and yet he*. Adversative. 16. *Jurandas, on which to swear*. An altar was erected in Rome to Augustus on his return from the East (B. C. 19), with the inscription *Fortunae reduci*. 17. *Alias = alio tempore*. 23. *Veterum, of ancient (things)*. *Tabulas, the laws of the Twelve Tables*. 24. *Bis quinque viri, the Decemvirs*. 25. (Cum) *Gabiis*. *Aeq. = aequis condicionibus*

facta. 27. *Dictitet* (frequentative), *it persists in asserting*. 31. We may disbelieve our senses. 32. *Summum*, *the height*. 33. *Unctis* (for wrestling). 38. *Finis*, *some limit*, a fixed date. 45 sqq. See Plutarch, *Sertorius*, XVI. 47. *Dum* (is), *qui redit* — *sacravit, cadat*, etc., *falls to the ground, frustrated in the manner of the tumbling heap* (of corn). On the *argumentatio acervalis* or the *sorites*, see Hamilton's *Lectures on Logic*, p. 268 (Am. ed.). 52. *Promissa*, *his professions*. Ennius says in the beginning of his *Annals* that he dreamed that the soul of Homer had (according to the Pythagorean doctrine of transmigration) passed into him. 54. *Paene recens*, as if he were *almost modern*. 58. *Properare* is thought to express Plautus's rapidity in plot and liveliness of style. 61. Livius Andronicus first exhibited B. C. 240; Naevius flourished 235; Plautus flourished 220; Ennius was brought to Rome 204; Pacuvius and Caccilius flourished 200-170; Terence was born 195; Accius 170; Lucilius 148; Afranius flourished 100; Atta (*verse* 79) died 78. 68. *Jove aequo* (= *propitio*), i. e. *with sound judgment*. 75. *Ducit*, *brings to market*. 79. The stage was strown with flowers and sprinkled with the essence of the crocus. 85. (When) beardless, (when) old. 87. The hymns of the Salii were very obscure. 92. *Viritim*, of all the citizens. 94. *Vitium*, *effeminacy*. 100. *Mature plena*, *quickly satiated*. The subj. of *reliquit* is *Graecia*. 102. *Hoc*, *this* (love and pursuit of art). *Paces*, *times of peace*. *Vent. sec.*, i. e. *prosperous fortune*. 104. *Prom. j.* = *de jure respondere*. 105. *Caut.* — *rectis*, *guarded* (guaranteed) *by good securities*. 110. *Dictant*, *recite* (O.); *compose* (dictate to their amanuenses) *Dil.* 111. See Ep. i. i. 10. 112. The Parthians are called false from their deceitfulness in feigning flight. 120. *Temere*, *easily*. 123. *Secundo* = *secundario*, of second quality. 124. *Militiae*, *dative*. 126. *Os fig.*, *shapes the mouth* (in teaching elocution). 135. *Cael. aquas*, i. e. *rain*. 138. *Manes* = *dii inferi*. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* XII. 646. 145. *Fesc. licentia*, i. e. "the Fescennine musical dialogue." 152. A law in the XII. Tables made it a capital offence to libel or lampoon any one. 154. *Vertere modum*, *they changed their note*. 156. *Victorem*, i. e. *Romam*. 159. The *Saturnian metre*, an old Italian measure used by Naevius, corresponds with that of the nursery rhyme, "The queen is in the closet, eating bread and honey:" (e. g. *Dabúnt malám Metélli Naévió poétae.*) *Virus*, i. e. *rudeness* (of form). 160. *Ruris* = *rusticitatis*. 161. *Adm. ac.*, the Roman (*ferus victor*) *directed his acute intellect*. 163. *Utile*, *worthy of imitation*. 164. *Temp. rem*, *made the attempt*. *Vertere*, *to translate*. 166. *Tragicum*, *adverbial acc.*; or we may take it as cognate acc. 167. Y. quotes Pope's imitation:

"Even copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to blot."

168. *Ex medio*, from common life. 170. *Veniae minus*, less indulgence, everybody being able to criticize everyday characters. 176. *Sadat*, *ἐκπίπτη*, is unsuccessful. 177. If the dramatic poet is influenced by the love of fame. 181. *Reducit me (domum)*. 185. *Eques*, (representing the more cultivated.) 188. *Incertos*, roving, turned now hither and now thither in the diversified spectacle. 189. *The curtains are kept down*, where we should say, the *curtains are kept up*. In the ancient theatres, the curtain was raised from beneath, to close the scene. 191. *Trah. fort. regum* = *unfortunate kings are dragged along*. 193. *Ebur*, works of art in ivory, or unwrought ivory also. *Capt. Cor.*, the booty of all Corinth. 195. *A kind-of-animal quite different (from the common), a panther united to a camel (Z.)*, i. e. a camelopard or giraffe, first brought to Rome by Julius Caesar. *R. tr. Div. gen.*, a kind of animal of two opposite natures, (mild and savage.) 203. *Artes*, the works of art (which adorned the stage, or were carried in the processions). 204. *Div.*, rich dresses and ornaments. *Oblitus* from *oblino*. 207. "His beautiful violet-colored dress." *Veneno*, dye. 208. *Quae*, (poems.) 210. "To walk along a tight-rope," a proverbial expression for doing something difficult and dangerous, or marvellous and admirable, is here used with a sarcastic reference to the admiration in which rope-dancers were now held. 211. *Inaniter*, with no real cause. 213. Not simply shifts the scene, but makes me think myself now in Thebes, now in Athens. 214. *Et, also*. 216. The library in the temple of Apollo on the Palatine dedicated by Augustus, is the (*munus*) offering worthy of the god. *Curam redde brevem*, pay a passing attention. 220. The man who cuts down his own vines, hurts himself more than any one else; and this is the meaning of the proverb. 224. *Non apparere*, are not appreciated. 225. *T. d. f.*, fine-spun, elegant. 230. *Aedituos*, guardians of the temple; finely applied to poets. 233. *Ver-sibus*, dative. 234. *Rettulit*, ascribed to. Properly a book-keeping term. *Philippos*. Gold Philips, like gold Napoleons, or Louis d'or; a coin. 240. *Lysippo*. On the abl. cf. *Epist.* i. xvi. 20. 242. *Vid. art.*, dat. of end for which, after *subtile*; for estimating works of art. 244. (*Alexandrum*) *natum (esse)*. The Bæotians were thought stupid, (as compared with the people of Attica,) and this was charged to the heaviness of their atmosphere. 248. *Voltus* (*clarorum*). 249. Cf. *Martial: Ars utinam mores animumque effingere possit!* 250. *Sermones rep. per humum*. *H.* refers particularly to his Epistles. 255. The temple of Janus was shut (two or) three times in the reign of Augustus. (Cf. Dio

54, 36.) **258. Recipit**, admits of. **260. But officiousness in its foolishness annoys the one it loves.** **262. Discit**, (one) learns. **265.** Busts of literary and other distinguished men were set up in public libraries, and multiplied for sale. **267. Pinguī**, stupid. **Una**, etc. Horace's name would be associated with that of the poet who sung him, as is e. g. Aeneas's with Virgil. **268 sqq. Vicum**, sc. **Tuscum**. — Horace speaks of being stretched out in an open box as if he were a corpse being carried on a common bier to the common burial-ground, (i. e. to the grocer's shop.) In plain language, the poet says he might expect his panegyrist's verses to be carried to the grocer as waste-paper, and himself to be held up to ridicule with the author. *Mc.*

Epist. II. — Ad Julium Florum. (743, 744.)

Humorous excuses for not writing poetry, and moral reflections to show the superiority of philosophy. This epistle furnishes valuable materials for Horace's literary biography.

1. Neroni, Tiberio. **2. Si**, etc. The apodosis begins in verse 16. **Puerum**, a slave, verna. **5. Nummorum**, sesterces. **8. Argilla uda**, abl. absolute. **9. Indoctum**, etc., i. e. without being an artist, but yet so as to please thee while drinking. **12. Meo**, etc., I am poor, it is true, but have no debts. *Meo in aere* opposed to *in aere alieno*. **13.** No other dealer would sell the boy so cheap, and I should not give him so cheap to every purchaser. **Temere**, easily. **14. Semel cessavit**, he was a little behind the time once; a mild statement of the fact that he ran away. **15. In** — lat., hid on the stair-case. — A whip was kept hanging in a conspicuous place, *in terrorem*. **16. Excepta**, made an exception to his general character. Cf. Sat. II. iii. 286. **17. Poenae sec.**, "without fear of any action for false warranty." **18. Prudens**, knowingly. **21. Mea epistula**. Y. suggests that *mea* may be construed as a neut. pl. for *me*, after the Greek idiom. **23 sq. Mecum** — **attempts**, if, notwithstanding, thou assailest the conditions which are on my side. **24. Super hoc** = *praeterea*. **28.** (Velut) vehemens lupus. **30. Regale**, of the king (Mithridates). **36. Mentem**, spirit, daring. **40. Zonam** = his purse. The soldiers kept their money in their girdles. **41. Doceri**, etc., to read the Iliad. **43. Bonae**, dear. **44. Curvo**, from the wrong. (Cf. the etymology of the English word *wrong*.) So most commentators. But I am not averse to understanding *curvo* and *rectum* in their proper sense, "to distinguish a straight line from a curved," an extenuating allusion to his studies in geometry. Ethics, with philosophy in general, would be embraced under *verum*. **45. H.** heard teach-

ers of the Academic sect — the best school of philosophy — and also of the other schools. 47. *Civ. aestus.* — (Me) *rudem belli.* 48. *Responsura*, to be a match for. 52. *Quod* — *hab.* = *habentem (tantum) ut id non desit.* 53. Hemlock was used as a cooling medicine; here as an antidote to the feverish excitement of a poet. 59 sq. *Carmine*, lyrical compositions, odes; *iambis*, epodes; *sermonibus*, satires. 67. *Sponsum* and *auditum*, supines. 70. *Humane commoda*, very convenient! Ironical. (*Ein unmenschlich weiter Weg.*) 72. *Calidus*, in hot haste. *Mulis gerulisque.* Simple abl. without *cum*, as in military phrases *ingenti exercitu, omnibus copiis proficisci.* Kr. Gr. 397, A. 4. 80. *Contr. vest.*, i. e. the narrow (and hence difficult) path of true poetry. 81. *Ingenium, quod*, a man of genius, who. 83. *Exit*, comes out (at Rome). 84. *Hic*, here. 86. *Conectere* (the reading of the best MSS.) = *connectere.* *Digner*, can I (or ought I to) desire. 87 sq. *Ut* sq., such that one heard nothing but compliments in the conversation of the other. 90. *Arg.*, melodious. 91. *Mirabile* — *opus.* In these words one poet praises the poems of the other. 92. *Musis*, dat. of agent. 93. *Molimine*, importance. 94. *Vacuam* — *aedem*, the temple (of Apollo, =) the library, empty of Roman poets. We say, contemptuously, that none of those, whose books are there collected, are true poets; we ourselves only deserve the name. So R. 95. *Procul*, at no great distance, near at hand. 97. They carry on a contest of mutual flattery. 98. (*Like*) *gladiators*, in a protracted contest, till the first lamps (i. e. until evening). 99. *Puncto illius*, by his vote. 100. Horace probably refers here to Propertius. *Visus (est).* 105. *Can*, without disadvantage to myself (*impune*), close my ears against the reciters of verses. 114. *Et* — *Vestae*, and linger still within the sanctuary of *Vesta*, i. e. take refuge as suppliants in the author's heart. So R. Most comm. tr. "and are still in the poet's writing-desk." 115. *Populo*, dat. of advantage. *Bonus*, sc. *poeta.* 116. *Speciosa*, expressive, presenting a clear and lively image to the mind. 117. *Memorata*, used. 118. *Situs informis*, unsightly mould. 120. The good writer will be both (*vemens*) energetic and (*liquidus*) clear, perspicuous. 124 sq. *He will present the appearance of one in play, and yet will exert himself vigorously, as one who now dances the part of a Satyr, now of a rustic Cyclops.* 126. *Iners*, wanting in (or unacquainted with the rules of) art. 127. *Dum* = *illummodo.* *Denique*, at any rate. *Fallant*, escape my notice, are unknown to me. 128. *Ringi*, to chafe. 134. The broken seal would show that the wine-flask had been opened and drunk from. 141. *Nugis*, i. e. writing poetry. 148. *Faterier*, old form of the inf. = *fateri.* 149. *Monstrata*, prescribed. 151. *Curarier* = *curari.* *Audieras* (a vulgo). 153. *Ex*

quo (tempore). 154. *Plenior* = *ditior*. 155. *Possent reddere te prudentem*, etc. 156. *Minus cupidum timidumque*. **Nempe**, M. 435, Obs. 4; Z. 278. 158. There was a mode of sale which was called *per aes et libram*. A third person held a pair of scales (*libra*), which the purchaser touched with a piece of money, at the same time laying his hand on the thing purchased. According to a set form of words he claimed the thing as his own, and handed the money to the seller as a token of the sum agreed upon. This form of purchase was called *mancipatio*. 159. **Mancipat**, gives a title to. In law the right by length of possession (prescriptive title) is equal to that of purchase. Such acquisition of ownership is called *usucapio*. Horace uses *usus* here in a more general sense of use and enjoyment. 163. **Nempe**, surely. (Here used without irony.) 166. **Vivas**, etc., *whether thou livest on money laid out just now* (i. e. in buying the products), or *long ago* (in buying the whole farm). Y. has a valuable note here on the idiom (frequent in Greek) which makes the participle of superior importance to the verb; and compares *Sat. i. iv. 79*; *Ars Poet. 104*. 167. He who bought some time since a farm at Aricia or Veii. 170. *Still he calls it his own up to the limit where the planted poplar prevents* (gnomic perf.) *quarrels with his neighbor by a sure boundary*. 174. **Altera** = *alterius*. 177. **Vici** = *villae*. 180. **Sigilla**, small images of the gods, in bronze, of Etruscan workmanship. There are many still extant. 182. The change of the mood in this verse is interesting. **Est qui non curat**, *there is one* (i. e. Horace himself) *who certainly does not care to have them*. 183. **Ungui**, in preparation for a feast. 184. Herod the Great derived a large revenue from the woods of palm (especially the date-palm) in Judæa. They were most thickly planted about Jericho and on the banks of the Jordan. Mc. 187 sqq. It was supposed that each man has his Genius, or accompanying spirit, who governs his horoscope (187), averting the evil or promoting the good indicated by his natal star, is a god of human nature (188), inasmuch as every human being has such a Genius, mortal for every single head (i. e. dying with the same man with whom he was born), and, as the fortunes of the man vary, changeable in his aspect, now cheerful and now sad (189). 192. I. e., *because he finds that I have not left him more*. 197. Boys had holidays on the *Quinquatria*, a festival in honor of Minerva, 19-23 March. 199. **Domus**, gen. **Paup. domus** = *paupertas domestica*. The reading is very doubtful. Gessner's conjecture of *modo* for *domus* is an acceptable one. 203. Ablatives of specification. **Loco**, in station, rank. **Re** (familiari), *in fortune*. 204. Horace says that he belongs to the upper part of the middle class. 205. **Abi**, *go to*; well, this is so far good. 210. *Art thou happy when thou*

count'st up thy birth-days? i. e., Art thou rather grateful for the past, than discontented at the approach of old age and death? 213. *Decede peritis*, *make way for those that do*, lit. that are skilled in the art (of living rightly). 216. *Lasciva*—*aetas*, i. e. that age on which mirth and festivity sit with a better grace.

De Arte Poetica Liber. (743-746.)

With no pretence at scientific form and completeness, yet with the utmost felicity of transition from one subject to another, Horace defines in this epistle some of the primary laws of good composition. There are many verses in it which the careful student will always remember with gratitude as among his best instructions in rhetoric.

Already in Quintilian we find this poem spoken of as *liber de arte poetica*; but Horace, always modest, could never have given his letter so pretentious a title. This and the two preceding epistles may be classed together as kindred in style and character, and having a common subject.

1-23. *Unity and harmony essential in composition.* 2. *Varias, of various colors.* *Inducere*, to paint upon it (i. e. the horse's neck); lit. to lay on with the painter's pencil. 3. *Col. membris* (abl. absolute), *having collected the limbs from every animal.* *Ut, so that.*—With R., I take turpiter with desinat. It is generally explained as modifying *atrum*. 5. *Spectatum*, supine. 6. *Isti*. The pronoun is here used in contempt. 7. *Vanae*, unreal, fantastic. 8. *Fingentur*. The future is properly used after *fore*. 9. *Reddatur*, *should be assigned, or should correspond.* *Formae* alludes both to the ideal in the painter's mind, and the outward image which he makes. O. *Pictoribus*—*potestas*. The words of a supposed objector. Cf. *Lucian: 'Tis an old story that poets and painters are accountable to nobody.* *Aequa*, just, legitimate. 13. *Gementur*, *should pair.* 14. *Inceptis*—*initio*. 15. *Qui splendeat*. Rel. clause with subj. denoting purpose. 19 sqq. A story is told of a Greek artist who could paint nothing well but a cypress tree. Being asked to paint a picture of a shipwreck, to be hung up as a votive tablet, he inquired, "You would n't like something added to the scene in the cypress line, would you?" 22. *Rota*, the (potter's) wheel. 23. *In short, let every (poem) be at least simple and uniform.* 24-31. *The want of unity (29, 30) and other faults (25-28) often arise from undue straining after excellences.* 24 *Vatum*, of us poets. (taking the pronoun from the termination of *decipimur*.) *Pater et juvenes*. This epistle is said to have been addressed to *L. Piso*, cos. B. C. 15, who was a friend of good letters and had been praefect of the city, and to his two sons, the elder of whom was from seventeen to twenty years of age at the time Horace wrote it. 28. *Tutus*, (reflexive,) *cautious.* 29. *Pro-*

digialiter, in a marvellous way. Kr., adopting a suggestion of Schneidewin, places a comma after *rem*, and reads *prodigialiter una Delphinum silvis appingit*, etc.; a plausible conjecture. **32-37**. Excellence in single details does not compensate for deficiency in the general effect of the whole work. **32**. **Aem. ludum**, a gladiatorial school, near which were the shops of the workers in bronze. **Unus** (tr. with the verbs), shall alone, i. e. more skilfully than any other. **34**. **Ponere**, to form, to model. **36**. **Pravo**, crooked, awry. **38-72**. An author should choose a subject adapted to his capacity (38-40), to secure the advantages and graces of clear arrangement (42-44), and of eloquent and elegant expression (45 sqq.). Skilful unexpected combinations of words are very effective (47, 48). Within proper limits, new words may be coined, and old words revived (48-72). **40**. **Potenter**, in accordance with his powers. **45**. **Tenuis**, nice, subtle, elegant. **Serendis** = *componendis*, in construction. **47**. **Dixeris egregie**, i. e. thou wilt be distinguished in thy diction. What Horace means by *callida junctura*, (a cunning (i. e. skilful) combination,) may be seen by examples from his own works; e. g. *splendide mendax, insanientis sapientiae, animae magnae prodigus*, (cited by O.); *strenua inertia* (L.); *fulmine sustulerit caduco* (R.). **49**. **Indiciis**, i. e. *verbis*; words being the signs or tokens of things. **Abdita rerum** = *abditas res*, things unknown before, new discoveries, new ideas. **50**. **Cinctutis**, kilted, wearing the *cinctus*, a garment reaching from the waist to the knees, worn in early times instead of the tunic. Here used to denote the ancient Romans. **52**. **Fidem**, acceptance. **52-3**. **Si**, etc., if they flow from a Greek source, slightly (temperately) modified. This seems to apply to Greek words and idioms imitated by Latin words formed in a corresponding manner; e. g. *potenter* (*δυνατῶς*), *juvenentur* (*νεογιένωνται*), *venenat* (*φαρμακίει*), *inaudax* (*ἄτολμος*), *bimaris* (*διθάλασσος*). *Numerabilis* (*ἐναριθμητος*) is an example of a word *parce detortum*. **53-5**. Why shall not modern poets have the same privilege in this respect as the old? **56**. **Invideor** for the more usual *mihi invidetur*. **59**. **Signatum** — *nota*, marked with the stamp of the present day. **60**. **Foliis**, abl. of specification, in respect of their leaves. **62**. **Modo**, lately, just now. **63** sq. Horace alludes to the formation of the *Portus Julius*, B. C. 37, by connecting the *Lucrinus lacus* with the *Avernus*, and making a cut for ships through part of the seaward bank of the Lucrine, while the rest of the bar was strengthened. Cf. Verg. *Georg.* II. 161 sqq. **Aquilonibus**, abl. In prose we should have *aquilonones a classibus arcet*. Yet Cicero says (*Phil.* 5, 13) *hostem arcuit Gallia*. **Regis opus**, i. e. a work worthy of a king. **65** sq. **Sterilis** — *aratrum*. Said to refer to the drainage of the Pomptine marshes, a work begun by Julius Caesar.

Pālūs. The shortening of the last syl. is a singular license. See *Ser-
vius* ad *Verg. Aen.* 2, 69; 6. 107. 67 sq. Augustus had made improve-
ments in the course of the Tiber. 69. **Nedum**, much less. **Sermo-
num** = *verborum*, loquendi consuetudinis. Connect *stet rivax*. 73-85.
*The kind of verse should be adapted to the subject. A brief history of
different measures: the heroic hexameter (73, 74), the elegiac (75-78), the
iambic (79-82), and lyric (83-85).* **Impariter**, i. e. one longer than the
other; the hexameter followed by the pentameter. The old gramma-
rians coincide with this view that the elegiac metre was first used only
in lamentation, and derive its name from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota\nu$. 76. **Voti sententia
compos**, lit. the feeling possessing its desire, i. e. the feeling of satisfied
desire, *the sentiment of successful love*. 77. The invention of the elegy
was ascribed to various authors; among others to Archilochus, Mimner-
mus, and Callinus. **Exiguos**, humble, unpretending, (in subject and
metre, as compared with epic poetry.) 79. **Proprio**, *his own* (as he in-
vented it). 80. **Socci**, i. e. comedy; **cothurni**, i. e. tragedy. 81. **Alter-
nis sermonibus**, *for dialogues*. Aristotle says that the iambic is the
measure used in conversation, and best adapted for the business of life.
Pop. strepitus. By its regular rise and fall, the iambic makes itself
heard above the noise of the people in a crowded assembly. 83 sqq.
Lyric poetry embraces hymns, dithyrambs, and paeans, songs of vic-
tory, love songs, and drinking-songs. 85. **Libera**, actively, *that frees
from cares*. 86-98. *The appropriate style and tone of each kind of
poetry must be maintained.* 86. **Descriptas vices operumque colores**,
the prescribed character and tone of (different classes of) composition.
92. *Let each particular (subject), having been assigned its place becom-
ingly, maintain it.* 99-118. *Poems should be attractive as well as fault-
less. The poet should himself feel the passion he wishes to excite. The
words spoken should correspond with the characters and circumstances
of the speakers.* 104. **Male mandata**, *unsuitably assigned (to thy part
by the poet).* 108 sq. **Ad — habitum**, *in accordance with every shape
(condition) of our fortunes.* 113. **Equites peditesque**, i. e. every order
of the Roman people; implying also the difference between the culti-
vated and the uncultivated. 116. **Sedula**, *hustling, drough.* 119-130.
*If an old character be taken, let it be treated in accordance with the tra-
ditions; if a new one be invented, let it be consistent with itself.* 119.
Famam, *the tradition.* **Convenientia**, *consistent.* 120. **Reponis**, *re-
presentest anew.* 121. **Acer**, *impetuous.* 122. **Nihil**, etc., *let him arro-
gantly claim everything for his arms.* 128. **Proprie communita dicere**,
*to individualize abstractions (or general ideas); i. e. from general ideas
to invent well-marked individual characters.* 129. When one makes a

tragedy taking his plot from the Iliad, he finds the characters ready made to his hands, and has only to develop them consistently with the original. 131-135. *In using old material, however, the poet should avoid common-places, servile imitation of words, and servile imitation of sentiments.* 132. **Vilem p. orbem**, the trivial and trodden round. 134. **Interpres**. (Translating Greek dramas.) **In artum**, into a strait; as into a pit. The imitator is confined and hampered; his diffidence and respect for the original author (**pudor**), and the *plan of the work* (**operis lex**) already marked out, forbid him to allow his genius independent excursions. 136-152. *Let the beginning be modest. Let the interest of the reader constantly increase, as in Homer. Avoid long preambles; plunge into the midst of the action. Leave out uninteresting details. Let fact and fancy combine in a consistent whole.* 136. **The cyclic poet**; a name given by the Alexandrian critics to the writers of epic poems on scenes connected with the legends of the Trojan war prior or posterior to those treated of in the Homeric poems. What author is here referred to is unknown. 139. The monosyllabic ending of the verse produces a surprise corresponding to the sense. As the Greeks told the story: "The mountain was in labor, and Zeus was frightened; and it brought forth a mouse." 140. **Hic**, Homer. The opening of the Odyssey is imitated in the next two verses. 141. **Captae post moenia T.** = *post capta Trojae moenia*. 147. *With the two eggs* (of Leda; from one of which Helen was born, from the other Castor and Pollux). 148. **Eventum**, the catastrophe. 151. **Mentitur**, invents. 153-178. *The characteristics of the several ages of human life must be rightly represented.* (Here Horace follows Aristotle, *Rhet.* ii. 12.) 154. *Who waits for the curtain*, i. e. for the end of the play. 155. **Cantor**, the actor. It was usual for the last actor to conclude with calling upon the people to applaud. 157. **Decor**, their befitting character, the quality that becomes them or is adapted to them. 159. **Paribus**, his equals in age. 161. The **custos** is the *paedagōgus*. 162. **Campi**, the Campus Martius, as the scene of manly exercises. 165. **Sublimis**, soaring, high-spirited. **Cupidus**, passionate. 172. **Spe longus**, i. e. indulging in distant expectations. Some tr. *slow to hope*. 175. The years before the highest bloom of manhood, or the age of 46-48, were called *the coming years*, those afterwards *the departing*: (*un homme sur son retour.*) 179-188. *Some things should be actually represented on the stage, others only related.* 184. **Facundia praesens**, the eloquence of an eyewitness; **praesens** = *of one present*. 189 sq. *The proper length of a play.* 191. *Do not unnecessarily introduce a deus ex machina.* **Dignus — nodus**, i. e. "a difficulty worthy of a god's unravelling." 192. *Do not unduly multiply the personages in*

any single scene. In the ancient drama, only three persons used to be on the stage speaking. A fourth might appear, but only to receive commands in silence, or to perform some act. Z. 193-201. *The proper functions of the chorus.* 193. *Let the chorus supply the place of an actor and (sustain) a strenuous part.* 195. *Proposito, the plot.* 198. *Ille (laudet) salubrem, etc.* 200. *Tegat commissa, i. e. let it keep concealed whatever secrets are entrusted to it. As present throughout the representation, the chorus was witness of the most secret thoughts and purposes of the characters.* 202-219. *Modifications introduced in the course of time in the music of the flute and the lyre accompanying the chorus.* (The lyre was used especially as an accompaniment to the choral songs; the flute as an accompaniment also of the dialogue) 202. The flute in the most ancient times was simple, and had but three finger-holes. In time, however, a mouthpiece of brass (*orichalcum*) was put upon it, which made its tones as loud as those of a trumpet, and the number of holes was increased, so that it could bring forth more notes, and execute pieces alone, for formerly it had been used merely as an accompaniment to the choral singing (*adspirare et adesse*). Z. 208. **Postquam — victor.** After the Punic wars, if we take the Romans, after the Persian if we take the Greeks. 209. **Diurno,** *in the daytime; a holiday indulgence.* 210. **Placari Genius.** Offerings of wine, etc., were said to be presented to the Genius when a man was indulging in that way himself. See note on Epist. II. ii. 187. 212 **Quid saperet,** *what correct-taste could (the untaught rustic, etc.) have.* **Turpis honesto,** *the base with the honorable (in the old sense of social position, not of moral character): the base-born with the noble.* 214. **Arti,** *to his art.* 215. The flute-player himself marched up and down on the stage in a handsome robe with a train. 217. *And the bold eloquence (of the poet) gave birth to an uncounted style (of expression).* 219 **Sententia,** *i. e. the lessons of the chorus.* 220-250. *In the Satyric drama, the diction of the characters should be neither vulgar nor bombastic. The writer of such plays should not avoid figurative language, but should choose a style between tragedy and comedy, adding dignity to common words by skilful arrangement and combinations.* The satyric drama was peculiar to the Greeks, among whom it was exhibited in connection with tragedies as a comic after-piece. 220. It was said that in old times the prize for tragic composition was a goat. (See *Dict. Antiq.* "Tragedia") 221. **Nudavit,** *introduced . . . naked.* 222 **Inc. gravitate,** *without impairing the dignity (of his characters, gods and heroes).* 224 The plays were exhibited after the sacrifices. 227 sqq. The same gods and heroes who had appeared in the tragic trilogy, were often introduced in the

satyric after-piece. 231. *Indigna, disdainingly.* 232. *Moveri, to dance.* 234. *Dominantia* (κέρμα), *proper* (in the rhetorical sense); used in their literal meaning, not figuratively. 235. *Scriptor*, i. e. in case I should write. 238. *Emuncto, cheated.* 240. *Ex noto, from well-known* (familiar) words. 240 sqq. O. cites Pascal, *Pensées*, 1, 3: *Les meilleurs livres sont ceux que chaque lecteur croit qu'il aurait pu faire.* 244. The Italian *Fauns* are here placed for the Greek *Satyrs* as being similar to them. 246. *Teneris, elegant, refined.* *Juvenentur*, trifle, or talk affectedly. 248. *Quibus — res*, i. e. men of rank, birth, and fortune, and therefore of education and refinement. — Slaves and freedmen were said to be *nullo patre nati*. 249. *Fricti cic. et nucis, of roasted pulse and chestnuts* (or filberts), — pop-corn and pea-nuts. 251–274. *The iambic trimeter, as the ordinary verse of the drama, is described. The careless and defective metre of the Roman dramatists is censured. The great Greek models should be carefully studied.* 252. The subject of *jussit* is *iambus*, as a *pes citus*. It is the rapidity of the iambus which made the Greeks call a verse of six iambs a trimeter. It bade the name of trimeter to be added to iambics. *Cum, although.* 254. *Ita, so very.* 256. *In — paterna, into its hereditary rights.* 258. *Socialiter*, like an obliging comrade or partner. *Hic, here*, in the second and fourth place. 259. *Ap. rarus, it* (the iambus) *appears seldom.* 262. The subject of *premit* is still strictly *iambus*, but with the added idea *rarus apparens*: *its infrequent appearance.* 263. *Videt, observes, detects.* 267. *Denique, in short.* 274. *Digitis, i. e. by beating time.* 275–294. *The history of the drama in Greece and Rome. The great obstacle to the success of the Latin poets is their impatience of the labor of correction.* 277. Subjunctives in indirect narration (after *dicitur*). 278. The *palla* was a robe with a train, worn by tragic actors. 281. See Sat. i. iv. 2, note. 288. (Fabulae) *praetextae* were tragedies, introducing men in high life wearing the *toga praetexta*; (fabulae) *togatæ* were comedies, introducing characters in the *toga*, the dress of common life. *Docuere, wrote or exhibited*; lit. *taught*, inasmuch as the authors instructed the actors in their parts. 289, 290. Three ablatives of specification. 294. *Perfectum = ita ut perfectum sit.* 295–308. *The affectations of would-be men of genius. Horace makes no such claim; but will confine himself to giving the rules of poetic composition.* 301. *Laevus, stupid.* — If I did not purge my bile, I might be as mad and as great a poet as they. 302. *Bilem, acc. of specification*; or we may take *purgor* as Greek middle, *purge my.* 304. *Nil tanti est, sc. quanti sanum fieri.* 306. *Officium, sc. poetæ.* 307. *Opes, his resources or materials* (Gedankenreichthum). 309–322. *Good sense is the first requisite of the poet. Add*

knowledge of human nature and sound ethical philosophy. 309. *Sapere, good sense.* 310. *Rem, thy materials.* *Soc. chartae, the writings of philosophers of the Socratic school.* 311. *Rem, a subject.* — “*Es trägt Verstand und rechter Sinn mit wenig Kunst sich selber vor.*” 314. *Conscripti = senatoris.* 317. *Exemplar v. m., the ideal of life and character.* *Kr. Others: a model of life and character (i. e. some living example).* 319. *Speciosa — recte, beautiful in its thoughts (sentiments, common-places), and rightly depicting character.* 323-332. *The literary inferiority of the Romans to the Greeks arises partly from the differences in their education. The Greeks are taught to love literary fame, the Romans to love money.* 323. *Ore rotundo* denotes fulness, roundness, and elegance of style and diction. 326 sqq. *Dicat — semis.* Questions and answers in a Roman school. 328. The boy hesitating, the master encourages him by saying, “*Why, you could have answered.*” 332. Oil of cedar was a preservative against moths and book-worms, as was also keeping books in cypress-wood chests. 333-346. *The object of poetry is to instruct, or to please, or (what is most acceptable) to do both at once. In didactic poetry be concise; in imaginative poetry avoid improbabilities.* 335. *Cito percipiant.* 337. *Everything superfluous flows away from the breast (of the reader, already) full.* 338. *Ficta, things invented.* 340. *Pransae, after dinner.* 341. *The centuries of the old men (a term taken from the classes or centuries of Servius Tullius), i. e. the grave seniors.* *Agitant = exagitant (poemata) expertia frugis.* 342. *Celsi, the lofty, i. e. proud.* The *Ramnes* were the eldest of the three centuries of knights; here representatives of the young men. *Celsi R., the proud young patricians.* 343. *Punctum, vote;* so called because at elections the *custodes* who took the votes pricked off the number given for each candidate. 345. *Hic = talis.* 347-360. *How far imperfections may be pardoned.* 354. *Scriptor librarius, a copyist, an amanuensis.* 357. *Cessat = precat.* 359. *Quandoque = quandocumque.* 361-365. *A poem is analogous to a painting.* 366-384. *There is room for mediocrity in the practical arts, but no toleration for it in poetry. Yet men will write verses who have no genius for their work.* 368. *Major (natus), elder.* 368. *Certis = quibusdam M. et t., middling and tolerable excellence.* 373. *Columnae, i. e. booksellers' shops.* See *Sat. i. iv. 71, note.* 375. The honey of Sardinia (and Corsica) was bitter. Roasted seeds of the white poppy were served in honey at the dessert. 376. *Duci, be prolonged, go on.* 378. “*Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas.*” 379. *Camp. armis, the weapons of the Campus Martius, i. e. all the implements used there in games and sports.* 383. *Census, (lit. returning for assessment,) takes*

an acc. like a Greek middle part. Cf. M. 237, a, Obs. 385-390. *Subject thy writings to judicious criticism, and withhold them from early publication.* **Invita Minerva** = *adversante et repugnante natura* (Cic. *de Off.* I. 31, 110), i. e. against the bent of thy nature. **388. Nostras** (= *meus.*) **391-407.** *Be not ashamed of the office of a poet; poetry has been the great civilizer of mankind.* **394. Dictus est.** **396. Fuit,** etc., "for this, of old, was accounted wisdom." **399.** The laws of Solon were inscribed on wooden tablets. **403. Sortes, oracles.** **404. Vitae,** etc. H. alludes to the didactic and gnomie poetry of Hesiod, Solon, Theognis, Phocylides, and others. **Gratia regum.** Arion, Simonides, Anacreon, Pindar, and other lyric poets, enjoyed the favor of monarchs. **405. Ludus,** plays, *dramatic poetry.* Dramatic pieces were first performed at the rural Dionysia, at the end of the labors of the year. **408-418.** *Good poetry demands a union of genius and laborious art.* **409 sqq.** Cf. Cic. *pro Arch.* VII. 15. **413. Puer** (when) young. **417. Plague take the hindmost!** Probably an exclamation of boys in their games. **419-437.** *Beware of critics who flatter.* **422. Unctum — possit,** who is disposed to set before thee something dainty (or a dainty banquet) in good style. **426. Cui,** to any one. **430. Saliat — terram,** he will leap and dance for joy, when the hero is successful; as he had before wept at his misfortunes. **438-452.** *The honest critic will advise the author to correct, and sometimes to rewrite his whole piece. Some of the faults are specified which call for criticism.* **439. Negares.** The conjunction *si* in the protasis is often omitted. **442. Vertere,** to change and correct. **453-476.** Horace is fond of a humorous ending after his graver moods; and he here concludes with a ludicrous picture of a mad poet. **453. Morbus regius,** the jaundice. **457. Sublimis,** with his head in the air. **458.** Composition of *auceps*? **460. Non sit.** Subj. as imperative. On *non* instead of *ne*, see C. 247, 5, n. 2; M. 456, Obs. 2; Z. 529, note, *end.* **462. An,** but that. **Prudens,** on purpose. **463. Siculi poetae,** i. e. Empedocles of Agrigentum. **465. Frigidus,** in cold blood. Antithetical with *ardentem.* **467.** "The construction of *idem* with the dat. is pure Greek, and occurs only in poetry, and even there very rarely." C. 162, 7; M. 247, b, Obs. 8. — One of the few spondaic lines in Horace. **472. Moverit,** touched and profaned. **476. Hirudo,** (like) a leech.



INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

* * * This Index is intended to supply the deficiencies of the Lexicons in ordinary use, by presenting such facts or legends with regard to the different characters as are requisite to the understanding of Horace's allusions to them. It has not been thought necessary to insert names which can only be defined as belonging to "an unknown person."

Achilles, son of Peleus, king of the Myrmidōnes in Phthiōtis in Thessaly, and of Thetis, daughter of Nereus, — the well-known hero of the Greeks in the Trojan war. According to legends which Horace follows, he was instructed by Chiron the Centaur. When he was nine years old, Calchas having declared that Troy could not be taken without his aid, his mother, who knew that the war would be fatal to him, disguised him as a maiden, and concealed him among the daughters of Lycomēdes, king of Seyros. Ulysses discovered him by the following stratagem. Disguising himself as a pedlar, he visited the court laden with costly garments and ornaments, among which was a suit of armor and weapons. While the maidens were engrossed with the beautiful dresses and jewels, the young Achilles at once sprung to seize the arms and equipped himself with them. His sex thus betrayed, Ulysses carried him off to the war. For the details of his deeds at Troy, the student should be content with no authority short of the Iliad. Horace alludes to his love for the captive Brisēis and his anger at Agamemnon for taking her from him, — a wrath which is the theme of the Iliad, and which, by causing Achilles to withdraw from battle, postponed the fall of Troy and caused countless woes to the Greeks: to his untiring activity, his fierce courage, his hot temper and implacability: to his slaying Hector, and giving up his body to the prayers of Priam: to his healing Telephus, whom he had himself wounded (*Propert.* II. i. 63; *Ov. Trist.* I. i. 99 sq.): and to his being himself slain by Apollo, or by Paris with Apollo's aid.

Aeacus, son of Jupiter and Aegina, king of Aegina, and famed for his justice, on account of which he was after his death made judge of the lower world. *Aeaci genus* (*C.* III. 19, 3), Peleus and Telamon (sons of Aeacus), Achilles (son of Peleus), Teucer and Ajax (sons of Telamon), and Neoptolemus (or Pyrrhus), son of Achilles.

Aesōpus Claudius, or **Clodius**, the great, impressive tragic actor, admired by Cicero. His *son* (Sat. II. iii. 239), the heir of his vast fortunes, melted in vinegar a pearl worth \$40,000 and drank it for the whim of knowing how pearls would taste, and treated all his guests with the same kind of draught.

Afranius, a poet who flourished A. U. C. 660, who in his Latin comedies or *fabulae togatae* imitated Menander.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, the well-known general, friend and son-in-law of Augustus. After he had been praetor and consul, he undertook the aedileship, the lowest of the curule offices, B. C. 33, to gratify the emperor. His munificence was extremely great in the erection and adornment of public buildings and the celebration of games on a splendid scale, and in large donations to the people. He was applauded in the theatre for the lavish costliness of his exhibitions. He built the Pantheon (so called), to which a *porticus* is attached, and also a portico in commemoration of the naval victories of Augustus, to which he gave the name *Porticus Argonautarum*: the latter is perhaps the one referred to Epp. I. vi. 26. He had large estates in Sicily, probably given him by Augustus after his successes against Sextus Pompeius. Among other exploits, he reduced the Cantabrians B. C. 19.

Ajax, son of Telamon, after he was defeated by Ulysses in the contest for the armor of Achilles, was stricken with madness, in which he rushed from his tent and slaughtered the sheep of the Greek army, fancying they were his enemies, and at length put an end to his own life. Agamemnon refused him sepulture. He loved the Phrygian captive Tecmessa, who was given him as his prize.

Ajax, son of Oileus, was swift in pursuit (*Iliad* II. 527). He was destroyed by Athēne on his return from Troy for having dragged Cassandra from her altar and violated her. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* I. 41, (Hom. *Odyss.* IV. 499 sqq.)

Albinovānus, Celsus, (Epp. I. iii. 15, viii.,) a companion and secretary of Tiberius Nero.

Albinus, a rich usurer, whose son is called up to recite *A. P.* 327.

Albius Tibullus, the celebrated elegiac poet (*Carm.* I. 33, Epp. I. iv.).

Albutius, an unknown person, who poisoned his wife, and who (or another of the same name) was cruel to his slaves.

Alfenius Varus, a lawyer who was brought up as a shoemaker at Cremona, but became so eminent as to attain the consulship and a public funeral.

Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome, especially dear to the people (*bonus Ancus*, Lucretius after Ennius).

Antonius Musa, a celebrated physician, who restored Augustus to health by cold bathing and cooling drinks, but failed when he applied the same treatment to the young Marcellus.

Antonius Iūlus, son of the Triumvir and Fulvia, grew up in wealth and distinction in the court of Augustus. He wrote an epic poem in twelve books called *Diomedea*.

Aristius Fuscus, a man of wit, and a lover of the town-life; perhaps not disinclined to money-making, one of the vices of the day. He seems to have been among the dearest and most intimate friends of Horace.

Arrius, Quintus, a great spendthrift, whose two sons were notorious in the same way. They ate nightingales costing 600,000 sesterces a plate.

Asteria, a fictitious name meaning "Star-maid," bright and fair as a star.

Atreus killed the two sons of Thyestes and placed their flesh before their father at a banquet, who unwittingly partook of the horrid meal. The gods cursed Atreus and his house.

Aulon, a valley (*αὐλών*) in Calabria.

Bacchius and **Bithus**, famous gladiators, equal in age and daring, whose names were proverbial as a well-matched pair.

Bandusia, a fountain about six miles from Venusia, whose name Horace probably applies (*Carin.* iii. xiii.) to a fountain of the river Digentia near his Sabine farm.

Bibacūlus, C. Furius, a bombastic poet, who opened a poem on the Gallic war with the line

"Jupiter hibernas cana nive conspuat Alpes,"

whence the wits of Rome, or Horace himself, gave him "the fatal name of *Alpīnus*." He wrote also, it is probable, an *Aethiopia*, containing the death of Memnon. He was very successful (but bitter) as an epigrammatist; perhaps Horace had been attacked by him.

Bithus. See **Bacchius**.

Bolānus, a quick-tempered fellow, who always spoke out what he thought of every one.

Cadmus and **Harmonia** were at last changed by Zeus into serpents and removed to Elysium.

Calvus, C. Licinius, an orator and poet, the friend of Catullus, with whose name his own is always associated. They were proverbial as the models of grace, sweetness, plaintiveness, and tenderness, though with lines occasionally hard and inharmonious.

Canidia, a name applied by Horace to his former mistress *Gratidia*, a Neapolitan, in insulting reference to her gray hairs (*canities capitis*).

Capitolinus, Petillius, was tried for stealing a crown from the Jupiter of the Capitol, and only escaped condemnation because he was a friend of Caesar Octavianus.

Caprius, a low lawyer.

Cascellius, Aulus, a lawyer of great erudition.

Cassius Etruscus, a bad poet who wrote with great rapidity. Horace supposes him, in jest, to have written books enough to serve, with their cases, for his funeral pile.

Cassius Parmensis, (one of the assassins of Caesar,) a writer of some short but highly-finished elegies and epigrams, and of some tragedies, one of which was called *Thyestes*.

Catiōnus, an actor accustomed to perform the part of Deiphilus in the *Iliona* of Pacuvius. See *Iliona*.

Cervius. I. A slanderous prosecutor (*Sat. II. i. 47*). II. An honest neighbor of Horace at his Sabine farm (*Sat. II. vi. 77*).

Chloe, a fictitious name (from *χλόη*, the first light-green shoot of plants in spring), denoting tender youth.

Chloris, a fictitious name from *χλωρός*, also denoting the freshness of youth.

Chremes, a character in Terence, a rich and avaricious old man, cheated by his slaves. The name is derived from (*χρέμω*) *χρέμπτομαι*, to clear one's throat.

Cicirrhus, a nickname from *Κικίρρος* = *ἀλεκτρυών*, a crowing cock.

Cināra, probably the true name of a freedwoman loved by Horace.

Claudius Nero, Tiberius, the step-son of Augustus, carefully educated, and not without military courage. He succeeded Augustus as emperor. In the latter years of his life he manifested great depravity.

Cocceius Nerva, L., a friend of Antonius, and afterwards of Augustus.

Corānus, a usurer, a scribe, or notary.

Crassus, M. Licinius, the triumvir, defeated and slain by the Parthians A. U. C. 700, with 20,000 men killed and 10,000 prisoners.

Crispīnus, a loquacious, blear-eyed person, said to have written bad verses on the Stoic philosophy, and called *ἀμεταλόγος*.

Damālis, the name of an imaginary personage, from the Greek *δάμαλις*, "a heifer," and by metonymy "a young maiden."

Damōcles, a Syracusan, having extolled the great felicity of the older Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, on account of his wealth and power, the monarch invited him to try what his happiness really was, and placed him at a magnificent banquet, in the midst of which Damo-

cles saw a naked sword suspended over his head by a single horse-hair — a sight which quickly dispelled all his visions of happiness. (Carm. III. i. 17.)

Dellius, Q., a man of no steady character, *desultor bellorum civilium*, notorious for the shameless manner in which he changed sides in politics. He wrote a history of the campaign of Antonius against the Parthians, in which he had served. He had a beautiful villa, and enjoyed the society of Caesar and Mæcenas.

Demetrius, a *modulator* or *phonascus*, a musician who gave the tone to the actor and also to the orator; part of his office was to instruct the female mimes, who recited poems, accompanying them with attitude and gesture, both in private and in the theatre. Demetrius recited, or taught others to recite, the poems of Calvus and Catullus. He was called the ape, on account of his short stature and deformity.

Dossennus Fabius, a comic poet, a writer some suppose of *Atellanae*, others, more justly, of *palliatae* and *togatae*. It is curious that one of the characters in the *Atellanae* was called Dossennus — a hunchback, half philosopher, half conjurer and diviner.

Drusus Nero, Claudius, son of Tib. Claudius Nero and Livia, and younger brother of the emperor Tiberius; adopted and greatly trusted by Augustus. He gained splendid victories in Germany.

Empedöcles, the famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum, wrote all his works in verse. The story that he threw himself down the crater of Ætna, that by his sudden disappearance he might be deemed a god, but was betrayed by the volcano's throwing up one of his sandals, is probably fictitious.

Enipeus, a fictitious name, coined from *ἐνίπρω*, *to upbraid*.

Eutrápēlus, P. Volumnius, a Roman knight, and a boon companion of Antonius, who received his cognomen from his wit and *εὐτραπέλεια*; (*ἡ γὰρ εὐτραπέλεια πεπαιδευμένη ὑβρις ἐστίν*. Aristot. *Rhet.* 2, 12.)

Fannius, a bad poet, who wrote with great rapidity. He was a parasite of Hermogenes Tigellius.

Fescennina carmina. There was a sort of rude jesting dialogue carried on in extempore verse at the early Latin rustic festivals, full of good-tempered raillery and coarse humor. These were called Fescennine songs, as is generally supposed from the town of Fescennia or Fescennium, belonging to the Falisci. From these verses others, more licentious and scurrilous, took their name, and satires got the same name, but the sort of poetry with which it originated was harmless, as Horace says.

Flavius, the schoolmaster of Venusia.

Florus, Julius, a writer of graceful and pleasing verses, who went into the East with Tiberius, among the younger men attached to his person.

Fonteius Capito, the negotiator on the part of Antonius in the treaty of Brundisium. He had a house or farm at or near Formiæ.

Fufidius, an avaricious usurer.

Fufius, an actor who fell asleep in the part of Iliona. See **Catienus**.

Fundanius, a comic poet, greatly admired in his day. He was a friend of Maecenas.

Furius. See **Bibaculus**.

Furnius, a faithful and elegant historian.

Fuscus. See **Aristius**.

Galatæa = *Lactea*, implying milky-whiteness of complexion.

Gigantes, sons of Terra, of monstrous size, with fearful countenances and the tails of dragons. They made an attack upon heaven, armed with huge rocks and trunks of trees; but were killed by Jupiter and the other gods, and buried under Ætna. Horace, like Virgil, seems to mix the legends of the Gigantes and the Titans.

Glaucus, the Lycian, exchanged his golden armor with Diomedes' armor of bronze. (*Iliad*, vi. 230 sqq.)

Glycœra, (*γλυκερά*), means *sweet*, "Dulcinea."

Gnatia (Egnatia), a town in Apulia, on the coast.

Gracchus (*Epist.* ii. ii. 89), tr. a *Gracchus*. Both Caius and Tiberius were famous as orators.

Grosphus, Pompeius, a Roman knight, resident in Sicily, of whom Horace held a high opinion.

Gyas, the name of a hundred-handed giant, son of Gæa and Ouranos, (Earth and Heaven,) with two brothers, Kottos and Obriareos. *Hesiod. Theog.* 149. (Others read *Gyges*.)

Haedilia, according to a marginal note in cod. Bernensis 363 (of the ninth century), a mountain and forest near Lucretilis and Ustica, in the neighborhood of Horace's farm.

Hagna, a freedwoman beloved by Balbinus.

Hermogènes Tigellius, a teacher of music, probably a Greek, and perhaps an adopted son of L. Tigellius. He was an enemy and detractor of Horace, who repays him with some of the bitterest touches of his satire.

Hippolyte having falsely accused Peleus to her husband Acastus of an attempt upon her virtue, Acastus took him to Mount Pelion, where they hunted wild beasts; and when Peleus, overcome with fatigue, had fallen asleep, Acastus left him alone and concealed his sword, that he

might be destroyed by wild beasts. Pelcus was saved, however, by the intervention of Chiron or Hermes.

Iarbīta, a certain *Cordus* (or Codrus, Verg. *Ecl.* VII. 26), a man of Moorish birth, who aspired to the fame of letters, and endeavoring to equal Timagenes in the force of his declamation, burst some of the vessels of his diaphragm, and died. He perhaps had taken the name of Iarbīta to affect a descent from the Mauretanian kings; or the wits of Rome had given him that name.

Iccius (unknown except from Carm. i. xxix. and Epist. i. xii.) had devoted himself to philosophy and letters, but when the invasion of Arabia under Aelius Gallus took place, was seized with a sudden access of military ardor and the hope of enriching himself with the spoils of the East. The fatal issue of the campaign left him poorer than before; but he found employment as the manager of Agrippa's Sicilian estates. Horace consoles him for his poverty, and persuades him that happiness is yet in his power.

Ilia, or Rea Silvia, a Vestal virgin, mother by Mars of Romulus and Remus. Amulius caused her to be drowned in the Anio, in which river (according to the general story) she exchanged her earthly life for that of a goddess, and became the wife of the river-god. Another story, which Horace follows, represents her as thrown into the Tiber, and marrying the god of that river.

Iliōna, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was the wife of the Thracian king Polymestor (or Polymnestor), to whom she bore a son Deiphilus. With him she exchanged her brother Polydorus, who was intrusted to her care at the beginning of the Trojan war, and whom she brought up in such a way that her husband himself regarded him as his own son. The Greeks having bribed Polymestor to murder Polydorus, in his error he slew his own son instead. In the *Iliou*, a tragedy of Pacuvius, the shade of Deiphilus appears to his mother in her sleep, and beseeches her to bury him.

Iulus Antonius. See **Antonius.**

Labeo, a man notorious for some act of mad cruelty to a slave.

Laberius, Decimus, a Roman knight, and a distinguished writer of mimes. When he was sixty years old, Julius Caesar in effect compelled him to appear upon the stage, although the occupation of an actor was considered as disgraceful to a gentleman. He took, however, his revenge. His prologue (which has been preserved for us by Macrobius) awakened compassion, and during the performance he adroitly availed himself of his various characters to point his wit at Caesar. In the person of a beaten Syrian slave he cried out, "Marry! Quirites, but

we lose our freedom," and all eyes were turned upon the dictator; it was followed by a sentence, "equal to the most pregnant of Tacitus:" "He must fear many, whom so many fear."

Lalāge, (*λαλαγή*), i. e. *the prattler*.

Lamia, L. Aelius, of a very noble family; a warm friend of Horace; cos. A. U. C. 756. Horace speaks of him (Epist. i. xiv.) as mourning the death of his brother Quintus.

Laomēdon, king of Troy, whom Neptune and Apollo, having displeased Jupiter, were condemned to serve for wages. When they had built for him the walls of Troy, he refused to give them the reward he had promised.

Leuconōe, perhaps a fictitious person, or perhaps the whole ode addressed to her (i. xi.) is a translation from the Greek.

Licinius Murēna, L., called by adoption **A. Terentius Varro Murēna**, brother of Terentia the wife of Maecenas, and (by adoption) of Proculeius. He was of the college of augurs, and had a house at Formiae. After Horace had written to him the tenth ode of the second book, recommending an unambitious life, he engaged or was implicated in the conspiracy of Fannius Caepio against the life of Augustus, for which he suffered death.

Licinus, a barber, advanced to a senator by Julius Caesar: on him was written the celebrated epitaph:

"Marmoreo Licinus tumulo jacet, at Cato parvo,
Pompeius nullo; credimus esse deos?"

Licymnia, generally supposed to indicate *Terentia*, the wife of Maecenas. The quantity of the syllables in the two names is the same. So Catullus substitutes Lesbia for Clodia, Tibullus Delia for Plania and Flavia for Plautia, Propertius Cynthia for Hostia. The name = *Ligy-hymnia*, *Ligymnia*, i. e. *voce canens acuta*, and seems to have been selected with reference to her *dulces cantus*. (Carm. ii. xii.)

Ligurinus, an imaginary youth.

Lollius, M., Palicanus (or **Paullinus**). It may be that Horace knew Lollius's better qualities only, and that it was partly to console him after his defeat in Germany A. U. C. 738 that the Ode iv. ix. was written. He had served with distinction as Proprætor in Gaul, and was consul with Lepidus A. U. C. 733. Horace did not live to hear of his rapacity in the East, which induced him to take bribes of the Parthians. His guilt was betrayed to Augustus, and he slew himself to escape public disgrace. It is singular that Horace should have chosen to celebrate the contempt of wealth as one of the virtues of Lollius.

Lollius Maximus, (perhaps son of the preceding,) addressed in two

epistles. In Epist. i. ii. Horace seems to have taken the privilege of an intimate friend of the family to write to Lollius, who was employed in studying oratory at Rome and composing declamations. Throughout this graceful letter, he moralizes to the young student out of Homer, as an Englishman might out of Shakespeare, as the great storehouse for examples of vice and virtue to which he might perpetually recur.

Lucilius, C. The first writer of hexameter satire. The few broken fragments of his writings which remain show great force, vehemence, and even picturesqueness of expression, but his verses are hard and harsh; his language, though at times strongly vernacular, strains after Greek compounds; and we can even now, (says Milman,) if we compare the idiomatic pellucidity of Horace, understand the sense of the word muddy (*lutulentus*) as applied to the flow of the verse of Lucilius.

Lupus, C. Cornelius Lentulus, consul 156 B. C. An object of fierce satire to Lucilius.

Lyce, a fictitious name from *λύκος*, a wolf.

Mæcēnas, C. Cilnius, traced his descent from the *Lucumones* of Etruria. His paternal ancestors were the Cilnii, mentioned by Livy (x. 3, 5); his maternal ancestors were also of Etruscan origin, and it was from them that the name of Mæcenas was derived. Well educated, and versed both in Greek and Latin literature, he was not only a patron of the most eminent poets of his time, but was himself a writer both in verse and prose. The favored confidant of Augustus, he aided him in the administration, and wisely counselled mild and prudent measures. His enormous wealth, his culture, and his intimacy with the sovereign, gave him the highest social position in the capital. Content with this, and especially fond of his ease, he declined the highest honors of the state, and preferred to remain a simple knight. "What did he care, whether his toga had a broad or narrow stripe of purple?"

He built upon the Esquiline hill a palace, whence he had a prospect over the whole city and neighborhood of Rome, as far as Forli, Tusculum, Palaestrina, etc., one of the most splendid which can be conceived; and here, in the midst of the voluptuous garden into which he had converted the heretofore unwholesome Esquiline hill, he was enabled to enjoy the pleasures of the most beautiful villa. Here, after the toils and disquiets of the civil wars, and after he had at length attained the end of all his exertions, A. U. C. 727 (about the fortieth year of his life), while he saw Augustus in quiet possession of a power and dignity which he was conscious was his work, he abandoned himself to his natural inclinations for quiet, pleasure, and those arts which are the offspring and the parents of contentment. His house, his table,

his gardens, were the resort of all the wits, virtuosi, actors, joyous spirits, and agreeable idlers in Rome. Everything breathed enjoyment, mirth, and pleasure. It was a kind of court of Alcinous, where every one was welcome who could contribute anything to the amusement of the master and his company. (Wieland, quoted by Milman.)

In the latter part of his life, he suffered greatly from ill-health, accompanied with an unmanly fear of death.

Maenius, a notorious prodigal and miserable jester on his own prodigality and enormous debts. On the first day of the year he was heard to pray aloud, "O, Jupiter, that I owed 40,000 sestertia!" Some one asking the meaning of this extraordinary prayer "I should gain 100 per cent.; I owe 80,000."

Malthinus, probably a fictitious name, said by the old scholiasts to indicate Maecenas; but this is doubtful.

Megilla. *Μέγίλλα* perhaps from *μέγας*, as *Μικύλλος* from *μικρός*.

Messāla, M. Valerius Corvinus, the patron and friend of Tibullus. He was considered as almost the last of the great Roman orators. After important military service, the latter part of his life was passed in dignified retirement, and in the patronage and enjoyment of letters.

Metella, wife of Lentulus Spinther. From her ear the son of Aesopus drew the pearl which he melted and drank.

Metellus, Q. Caecilius, Macedonicus, cos. 143 B. C. (Sat. II. i. 67.)

Metellus, Q. Caecilius, Celer. His consulship, A. U. C. 694, is the date of the first triumvirate, which Horace regards as the beginning of the civil war.

Mucius Scaevōla, P., a great lawyer.

Munatius, a youth in the retinue of Tiberius, A. U. C. 733.

Murēna. See **Licinius**.

Musa. See **Antonius**.

Mystes, a slave of the poet Valgius.

Nerius, a well-known usurer.

Nerones, Tiberius (*see Claudius*) and **Drusus**, the step-sons of Augustus.

Novius, (Sat. I. vi. 40,) a *homo novus*, tribune of the people. An upstart.

Novius minor, an ugly usurer, always early at business near the statue of Marsyas.

Numicius, a young man of whom we know nothing more than that he stood so high in Horace's regard and esteem, as to have his name inscribed in that pleasing poem, the sixth epistle of the first book.

Numīda Plotius returns, after ten years' absence, from the Canta-

brian wars, in which he had been engaged with Augustus. We know nothing more about him.

Numonius Vala, perhaps the father of the unfortunate lieutenant of Varus in the defeat A. U. C. 762.

Octavius, (Sat. I. x. 82,) an historian and poet.

Ofellus, an impersonation of the old Roman frugality, strong sense, and contentment.

Orbilius, the school-master of Horace and the eminent poet Domitius Marsus, born at Beneventum. After serving in the army, he retired to the peaceful profession of rhetoric in his native town, whence at the age of fifty he removed to Rome. He lived to be one hundred years old. His marble statue is shown in the capitol at Beneventum.

Panthöides, (the son of Panthöus,) *Euphorbus*, one of the bravest of the Trojans, was slain by Menelaus, who subsequently dedicated his shield in the temple of Hera near Mycenae. Pythagoras asserted that he had once been the Trojan Euphorbus, and in proof of the assertion took down at first sight a shield from a number of others in the temple, as having been borne by him at that time, in the inside of which was found an inscription proving that it had been the shield of Euphorbus.

Pantilius, a wretched calumnious poet, called the Bug from his pestering attacks.

Paulus Fabius Maximus, perhaps the son of the consul of the same name who was a favorite of Augustus.

Paulus (Carm. I. xii. 38), **L. Aemilius**, who gave up his life at Cannae, refusing to fly from the field.

Pedius, a celebrated orator, called *Poplicöla* or *Publicöla*.

Pelops, son of Tantalus, etc. "Pelops' line," *sæva Pelopis domus*, furnished copious material for tragedy; e. g. in the murder by Pelops of his father-in-law Oenomaus; in the horrid banquet of Thyestes, son of Pelops, whose brother Atreus slew his two sons and served them as meat to their father; in the murder of Agamemnon, grandson of Pelops, by his wife Clytemnestra; in Clytemnestra's murder, with her paramour Aegisthus, by her son Orestes; and in Orestes driven to madness by the Furies. Pelops himself had been served up by his father, Tantalus, at a feast of the gods, but was afterwards restored to life. Atreus was killed by Aegisthus, his nephew and supposed son.

Perellius, a usurer, who had the nickname *Cicuta*.

Petillius. See **Capitolinus**.

Phidyle = *φιδύλη*, *Parcula*, a frugal woman.

Philippus, **L. Marcius**, cos. 91 B. C., distinguished as an orator and a wit.

Philodēmus. An Epicurean philosopher. Some of his epigrams, and his treatises on music and on rhetoric, have been deciphered among the Herculanean MSS.

Phraātes. Phraātes the IV., expelled for cruelty from the throne of Parthia, but restored to his throne by the Scythians. He submitted to Augustus.

Pisōnes. See note *A. P.* 24.

Pitholeon, (or Pitholaus,) a freedman of M. Otacilius, who wrote calumnious poems, and epigrams in which Greek words were mixed with Latin.

Plancus, L. Munatius, a man engaged in almost every contest in the civil wars, and on every side. At his proposition Octavius was saluted by the name of Augustus. The advice of Horace to Plancus (*Carm.* i. vii.), that he should surrender himself to pleasure, was congenial to his habits. The first lines of the ode are addressed with great propriety to a former Praefect of the province of Asia, who must have known Greece well. The villa of Plancus at Tibur was no doubt familiar to the poet, and the restless life of the adventurer might wisely close in the enjoyment of repose and quiet conviviality in that beautiful neighborhood.

Plotius, a poet named, with Varius and Virgil, as among the dearest friends of Horace. He is one of those to whom Augustus intrusted the publication of the *Æneid*. Not a line of his poetry is known to exist.

Pōlēmōn, a Platonic philosopher, was extremely profligate in his youth; but one day, when he was about thirty, on his bursting, intoxicated, into the school of Xenocrates, at the head of a band of revellers, his attention was so arrested by the discourse, which chanced to be upon temperance, that he tore off his garland and remained an attentive listener, and from that day adopted an abstemious course of life. He continued to frequent the school, and, on the death of Xenocrates, (B. C. 315), became its head.

Pollio, C. Asinius, a distinguished orator, poet, and historian of the Augustan age. He fought in the civil war on the side of Julius Caesar. Antonius appointed him governor of Gallia Transpadana, where he had the difficult task of settling the veterans in the lands assigned them, and saved the property of the poet Virgil, at Mantua, from confiscation. In B. C. 40 Pollio took an active part in effecting the reconciliation of Octavianus and Antonius at Brundisium. In B. C. 39 he was sent by Antonius, with an army, against the Parthini, an Illyrian people; having defeated them, and also having taken the Dalmatian town of Salouae, he obtained the honor of a triumph. He devoted

himself afterwards to literature, and to the exercise of his oratorical powers both in the senate and the courts of justice. A patron of Horace, Virgil, and other men of letters, and the first person to establish a public library at Rome, he also wrote tragedies, and a history of the civil wars in seventeen books, and enjoyed great fame and success as an orator.

Pomponius, a youth of prodigal habits.

Postūmus. Unknown, unless the same Postumus to whom a beautiful elegy of Propertius (III. 12) is addressed.

Proculeius. C. Proculeius Varro Murēna, brother of Licinius (Carm. II. x.) and of Terentia, the wife of Maecenas, was a Roman knight of high character, who, after the civil wars, nobly shared his fortune with his brothers, whose estates had been confiscated.

Pyrrha (Carm. I. v.), *πυρρῆά*, with red hair.

Pyrrhia, a pilfering and tipsy maid-servant, in a comedy of Titinius.

Pythias, a brazen-faced maid-servant in a play of Lucilius, who defrauds her master.

Quintilius Varus, of Cremona, a common friend of Virgil and Horace, a good critic (*A. P.* 438), and perhaps himself a poet, died B. C. 24.

Rhōdō, (*ῥόδον, ῥοδῆ*), Rose, Rosa.

Rufa, and **Rufus**, "red-head;" **Ruffilus**, "little red-head."

Sallustius, C. Crispus, grandson of the sister of Sallust the historian.

Sarmentus, a buffoon probably in the retinue of Maecenas.

Scaeva, (*Epist.* I. xvii.), a young friend of Horace.

Scaeva, (*Sat.* II. i. 53), a debauched and cowardly matricide.

Septimius, one of the most honored of the friends of Horace.

Sestius, L., a faithful adherent of Brutus, whose friendship Horace probably formed during the campaign. Augustus, after his unexpected recovery from his illness, appointed Sestius as consul in his own place.

Sisenna. Proverbial for bitter jests; the slave of his tongue.

Sisŷphus, a favorite dwarf of Antonius, not more than two feet high, called Sisyphus from his clever tricks. It was the fashion to keep dwarfs.

Sybāris, the name of a luxurious city, applied to an effeminate young man. The name **Lydia** (lit. a Lydian) in the same ode denotes luxury.

Tanāis, a eunuch, a freedman of Maecenas.

Tarpa, Spurius Maecius, a distinguished critic.

Taurus, T. Statilius, *cos.* a second time with Augustus A. V. C. 728.

Theon (adjective *Theoninus*), a freedman whose name was a byword for malicious slander.

Tiberius. See **Claudius.**

Tibullus, Albius, the gentle poet, about eleven years younger than his friend Horace, between whose fortunes and his own there is a singular coincidence.

Tigellius, L. A Sardinian, celebrated for his musical talents and his wit, which recommended him to the society of the great, in which, however, he became notorious for his insolence, fastidiousness, and affectation.

Tigellius Hermogēnes. See **Hermogenes.**

Tillius, having been expelled from the senate by Caesar as a partisan of Pompey, resumed the laticlave after Caesar's death.

Timagēnes, an orator and historian, over-free with his jests.

Tiridātes, raised to the throne of Parthia during the banishment of Phraātes, about A. U. C. 730, 731.

Titius, one of the young companions of Tiberius, of high aspirations as a poet.

Torquātus, Manlius. Evidently a man of high rank, eloquence, and piety.

Trebatius Testa, C., an eminent lawyer and wit, in his earlier years a friend of Cicero. He belonged, no doubt, to the circle in which Horace was intimate, and, in his old age, would not be displeased at the quiet humor with which Horace impersonates the great lawyer as regularly consulted on questions of taste and poetry, and giving his opinion with legal precision and sententious gravity.

Tullus, L. Volcatius, cos. A. U. C. 688.

Turbo, a gladiator of small stature but great courage.

Turius, C. Marcus, a corrupt judge.

Tyndāris, a fictitious name, perhaps indicating beauty like Helen's.

Ustīca, the name of a gently-sloping mountain near Horace's Sabine farm, opposite Lucretīlis, and of the valley between the two mountains.

Vacūna, a Sabine goddess of the field and the wood, of the chase and of war, and especially of victory. (*Preller.*) Her temple, near the farm of Horace, was restored by Vespasian as an "aedes Victoriae."

Vala. See **Numonius.**

Valgius. C. Valgius Rufus, a poet, a prose writer on the art of rhetoric, and a friend of Horace.

Varia, now **Vico Varo,** a town of the *Aequi* and the nearest town to Horace's farm, is on the Anio, eight miles above Tibur (*Tivoli*). It is now a small place, standing on a steep rock overhanging the road, and still preserving fragments of its ancient walls of rectangular masonry.

Varius, L., one of the most distinguished poets of the Augustan age:

born probably A. U. C. 672, five years after Catullus, six years before Asinius Pollio, twelve before Virgil, and seventeen before Horace: of all these poets the intimate friend. He was one of those who saved the *Aeneid* from the flames and assisted in correcting it. Of his poem on the death of Julius Caesar some lines survive, all pure and spirited, some of masculine beauty; of his panegyric on Augustus two lines are supposed to be quoted by Horace, *Epist.* i. xvi. 27, 28. Quintilian declared that his tragedy of Thyestes might stand a comparison with any production of the Grecian stage.

Varro, P. Terentius Atacinus, so called from the river Atax in Gallia Narbonensis, his native province; a translator of respectable talents, and a not very successful writer of satires and other poems.

Varus. See **Quintilius**. Horace speaks of another *Varus* as the faithless lover of Canidia.

Veianius, a famous gladiator, who, after many battles, obtained leave to retire from the arena, and consecrated his arms to Hercules.

Viscus, one of the two sons of Vibius Viscus, of the equestrian order, both of whom are said to have been poets.

Voltur (Vultur), the modern *Voltore*, a picturesque mountain between Lucania and Apulia, near Horace's birth-place.

Xanthias Phocæus, (*Phocæus dissyllable*,) i. e. youth with auburn locks (*ξανθός*) from Phocis, — the addition of his birth-place giving a certain formality and dignity to the address. The name is either invented by Horace, or adopted from a Greek ode. Many of Horace's love-poems are "merely a Roman artist's translations or paraphrases from the Greek originals."

Zethus and **Amphion**, twin-sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and Antiöpe, mythic founders of Thebes. To reconcile conflicting pretensions, Pausanias supposes that Cadmus was the original settler of the hill of the Cadmeia, while Amphion and Zethus extended the settlement to the lower city. Zethus despised music, holding it in suspicion as conducing to effeminacy and vicious sloth, and bade Amphion throw his lyre away. There is a fine contrast in the legendary characters of the two brothers, "the rude and unpolished, but energetic, Zethus, and the refined and amiable, but dreamy, Amphion." (See Grote, *Hist. of Greece*, I. xiv.)





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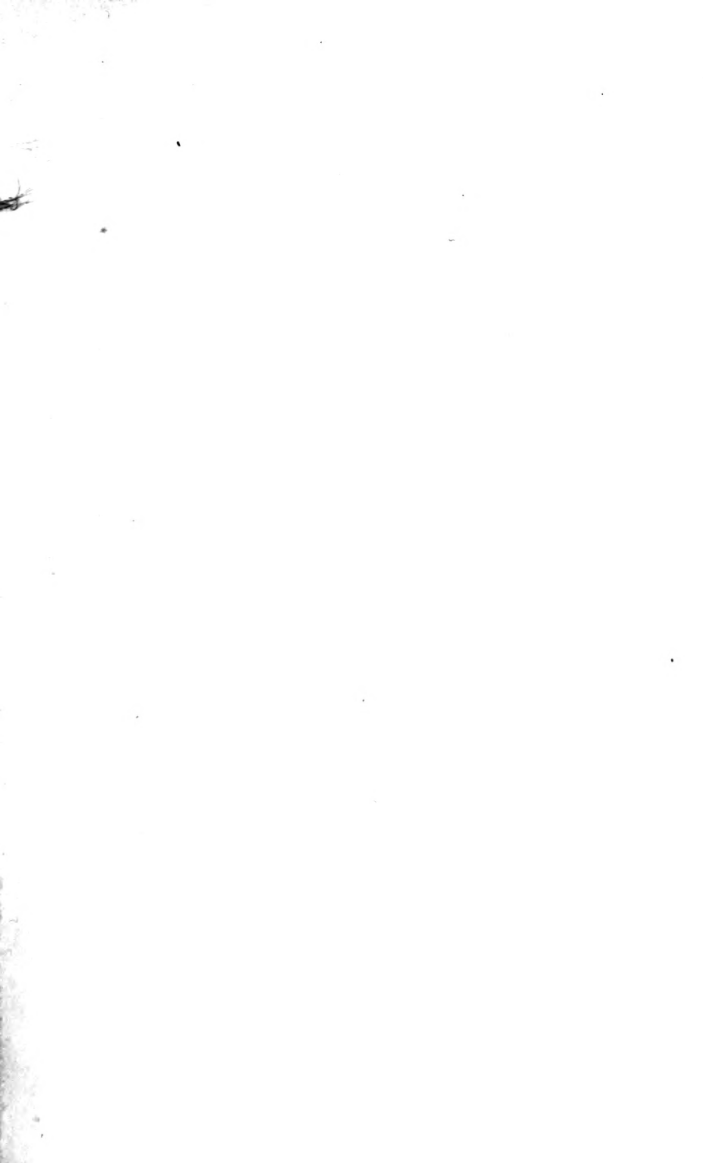
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