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MTR3 (1849) HORACE















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THE WORKS

OF

QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS

ILLUSTRATED

CHIEFLY FROM THE REMAINS OF ANCIENT ART.

WITH A LIFE

BY THE REV. HENRY HART MILMAN,

CAMON OF ST. PETER'S,

RECTOR OF ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY.











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HENRY MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

DISTINGUISHED ALIKE FOR HIS LOVE OF LETTERS

AND OF THE FINE ARTS,

THIS ATTEMPT

TO ILLUSTRATE THE POET OF ROMAN MANNERS,

AND OF ROMAN SOCIAL LIFE,

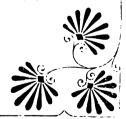
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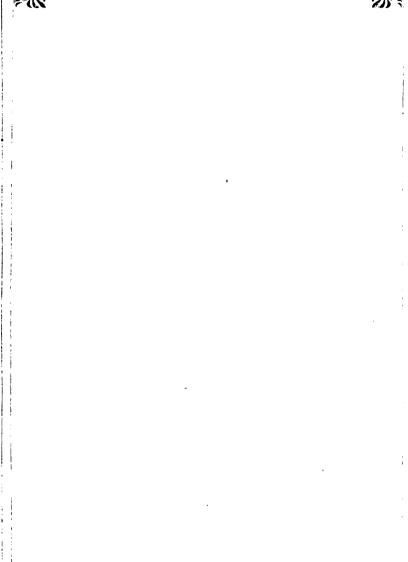
WITH SENTIMENTS OF HIGH ESTEEM, AND GRATEFUL REGARD,

BY THE EDITOR.



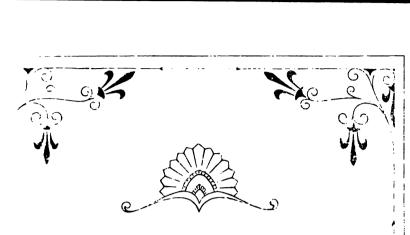












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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION—BIRTH, PARENTAGE, EDUCATION OF HORACE—
ATHENS—PHILIPPI—RETURN TO ROME.



HE POETRY of Horace is the history of Rome during the great change from a republic into a monarchy, during the sudden and almost complete revolution from centuries of war and civil faction to that peaceful

period, which is called the Augustan Age of Letters. His life is the image of his eventful times. In his youth he plunges into the fierce and sanguinary civil 9

war; and afterwards subsiding quietly into literary ease, the partisan of Brutus softens into the friend of Mæcenas, and the happy subject, if not the flatterer, of Augustus. Nor is his personal history merely illustrative of his times in its broader outline; every part of it, which is revealed to us in his poetry, is equally instructive. Even the parentage of the poet is connected with the difficult but important questions of the extent to which slavery in the Roman world was affected by manumission, and the formation of that middle class (the libertini), with their privileges, and the estimation in which they were held by society. His birthplace in the romantic scenery, and among the simple virtues of the old Italian yeomanry; his Roman education; his residence at Athens; his military services; the confiscation of his estate; his fortunes as a literary adventurer, cast upon the world in Rome; the state of Roman poetry when he commenced his career; the degree in which his compositions were Roman and original, or but the naturalization of new forms of Grecian poetry; the influence of the different sects of philosophy on the literature and manners of the age; even the state of religion, particularly as it affected the higher and more intellectual orders, at this momentous crisis when Christianity was about to be revealed to mankind-every circumstance in the life of the Poet is an incident in the history of man. The influences which formed his moral and poetical character, are the prevalent modes of feeling and thought among the people, who had achieved the conquest of the

world, and, weary of their own furious contentions, now began to slumber in the proud consciousness of In him as in an individual exuniversal empire. ample appears the change which took place in the fortunes, position, sentiments, occupations, estimation, character, mode of living, when the Roman, from the citizen of a free and turbulent republic, became the subject of a peaceful monarchy, disguised indeed, but not, therefore, the less arbitrary: while his acquaintance, and even his intimate friends, extending through almost every gradation of society, show the same influences, as they affect persons of different characters, talents, or station. Horace is exactly in that happy intermediate rank which connects both extremes. His poems are inscribed to Agrippa or Mæcenas, even to the Emperor himself, to his humbler private friend, or to his bailiff. He unites, in the same way, the literary with the social life; he shows the station assumed by or granted to mere men of letters, when the orator in the senate or in the forum ceded his place to the agreeable writer; the man who excited or composed at his will the strong passions of the Roman people, had lost his occupation and his power, which devolved, as far as the literary part of his fame, upon the popular The mingling intellectual elements blend together, even in more singular union, in the mind of the Poet. Grecian education and tastes have not polished off the old Roman independence; the imitator of Greek forms of verse writes the purest vernacular Latin; the Epicurean philosophy has not

poet's works to any connection of this kind. At all events, the freed-man has thrown a brighter and more lasting lustre around that celebrated name, than all

the virtues and exploits of the older patriots who bore it. We know no reason for his having the prænomen Quintus, nor the agnomen, by which he was familiarly known, Flaccus. The latter name was by no

neans uncommon; it is found in the Calpurnian, the Cornelian, the Pomponian, and the Valerian families.

Horace was of ingenuous birth, which implies that he was born after his father had received his manumis-

sion. The silence of the poet about his mother, leads to the supposition that she died in his early youth.

The father of Horace exercised the function of

The father of Horace exercised the function of collector of payments at auctions. (3) The collector was a public servant. This comparatively humble office was probably paid according to the number of sales, and the value of the property brought to market; and in those days of confiscation, and of rapid and frequent changes of property, through the inordinate ambition or luxury of some the forfeitures.

inordinate ambition or luxury of some, the forfeitures or ruin of opulent landholders, and the extinction of noble families in the civil wars, the amount and value of the property brought to sale (sub hastá) was likely to enable a prudent public officer to make a decent

This seems to have been the case with the

(3) Coactor exauctionum, Suet, in vit. Another reading, exactionum, would make him a collector of the indirect taxes, farmed by the publicans: the Roman municipalities in Italy being exempt from all direct taxation.

elder Horace, who invested his acquisitions in a house

and farm in the district of Venusia, on the banks of the river Aufidus, close upon the doubtful boundaries of Lucania and Apulia. There he settled down into a respectable small farmer. In this house the poet was born, and passed his infant years. The romantic adventure of his childhood is told with his peculiar grace. One incident cannot but remind the English reader of our own old ballad of the Children in the Wood, "and Robin Redbreast piously did cover them with leaves."—Carm. III. iv. 9-20.

"Me, vagrant infant, on Mount Vultur's side,
Beyond my childhood's nurse, Apulia's, bounds,
By play fatigued and sleep,
Did the poetic doves

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With young leaves cover. Spread the wondrous tale Where Acherontia's sons hang their tall nests,

Through Bante's groves, the low And rich Ferentine plain.

From the black viper safe, and prowling bear, Sweet slept I, strewn with sacred laurel leaves,

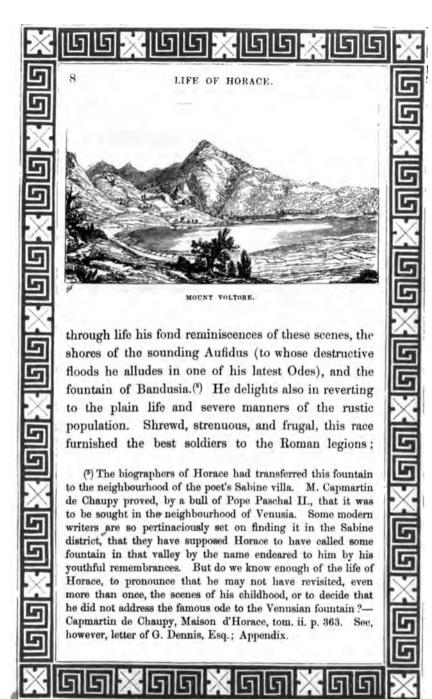
And myrtle twigs—bold child,

Not of the gods unwatched."

The names and situation of the towns in this romantic district (the Basilicata) still answer to the description of the poet, the high-hung chalets of Acerenza, the vast thickets of Banzi, and the picturesque peaks of Mount Voltore. There are no monuments to mark the site of Bante; bones, helmets, pieces of armour, and a few bad vases, have been picked up near Acerenza. (4) The poet cherished

(4) Keppel Craven's Tour in the Abruzzi. Lombardi, sopra la Basilicata, in Memorie dell' Instituto Archæologico.









THE RIVER AUFIDUS.

their sun-burned wives shared in their toils (Epod. ii. 41-2). They cultivated their small farms with their own labour and that of their sons (Sat. II. ii. 114). They worshipped their rustic deities, and believed in the superstitions of a religious and simple people, witcheraft and fortune-telling (Sat. I. ix. 29, 30). The hardy but contented Ofella (Sat. II. ii. 112 et seqq.) was a kind of type of the Sabine or Apulian peasant.

At about ten or twelve years old commenced the

more serious and important part of the Roman education. It does not appear how Horace acquired the first rudiments of learning; but as he grew to youth, the father, either discerning some promise in the boy, or from paternal fondness, determined to devote himself entirely to the education of his son. He was

by no means rich, his farm was unproductive, yet he declined to send his son to Venusia to the school of Flavius, to which resorted the children of the rural and municipal aristocracy—the consequential sons of

consequential fathers—with their satchels and tablets on their arms, and making their regular payments every month. (*) He took the bold step of removing him at once to Rome, to receive the liberal education of a knight's or senator's son; and, lest the youth should be depressed by the feeling of inferiority,

provided him with whatever was necessary to make a

respectable appearance, dress and slaves to attend him, as if he had been of an ancient family. But though the parent thus removed his son to the public schools of the metropolis, and preferred that he should associate with the genuine youthful nobility of the capital, rather than the no less haughty but more

of the provinces, he took great care that while he secured the advantages, he should be protected from the dangers of the voluptuous capital. Even if his son should rise no higher than his own humble

coarse and unpolished gentry (the retired centurions)

(6) "Causa fuit pater his; qui macro pauper agello, Noluit in Flavî ludum me mittere, magni Quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti, Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Ibant octonis referentes idibus æra."—Sat. 1. vi. 71.

Wieland and others interpret the last line, as if the boys were doing their sums by the way; those sums being calculations of the monthly interests upon loans, the ordinary occupation of young arithmeticians.

calling, as a public crier or collector, his good education would be invaluable; yet must it not be purchased by the sacrifice of sound morals. He attended him to the different schools; watched with severe but affectionate control over his character; so that the boy escaped not merely the taint but even the reproach

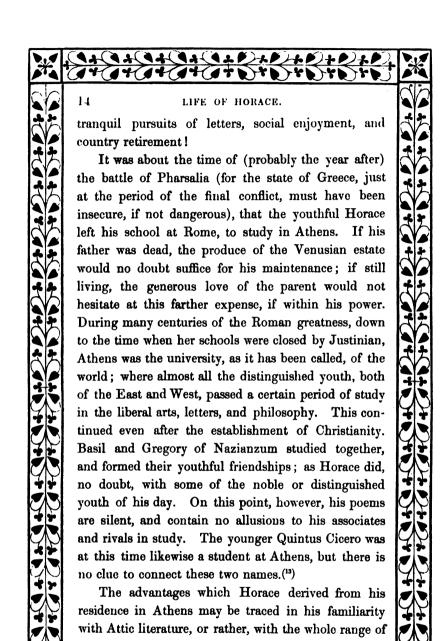
of immorality. (?) The poet always speaks of his father with grateful reverence, and with honest pride.

His first turn for satire was encouraged by his father's severe animadversions on the follies and vices of his compatriots, which he held up as warning examples to his son. (8) To one of his schoolmasters the poet has given imperishable fame. Orbilius, whose flogging propensities have grown into a proverb, had been an apparitor, and afterwards served in the army; an excellent training for a disciplinarian, if not for a teacher: but Orbilius got more reputation than profit from his occupation. (9) The two principal, if not the only, authors read in the school of Orbilius, were

(7) "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." Sat. 1. vi. 81-84.

Homer in Greek, in Latin Livius Andronicus. (10)

- (8) Sat. I. iv. 105 et scqq.
- (*) "Docuit majore fama quam emolumento."—Sueton. de Grammat. (16) Bentley doubted whether any patrician schoolmaster, at
- that time, would use the works of a poet so antiquated as Livius Andronicus. He proposed to read Lævius, the name of an obscure writer of love verses ('Ερωτοπαίγνια), to whom he ascribes many of the fragments usually assigned to Livius, and which bear no marks of obsolete antiquity. But with due respect to



(13) Weichert. de L. Vario, &c. p. 328.



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Greek poetry, Homeric, lyric, and dramatic. In the region of his birth Greek was spoken almost as commonly as Latin; (") and Horace had already, at Rome, been instructed in the poetry of Homer. In Athens he studied, particularly, the comic writers; the great

models of that kind of poetry which consists in shrewd and acute observation on actual human life, on society, manners, and morals, expressed in terse, perspicuous, and animated verse; which he was destined, in another form, to carry to such unrivalled perfection in his own

language. But he incurred a great danger,—that of sinking into a third or fourth rate Greek poet; if, in a foreign language, he could have obtained even that humble eminence. He represents the genius of his country under the form of Romulus, remonstrating against this misdirection of his talents. Romulus, or

reason for his advice. (15) The mine of Grecian poetry was exhausted; every place of honour was occupied; a new poet, particularly a stranger, could only be lost in the inglorious crowd. But this is not all. It is a law of human genius, without exception, that no man can be a great poet, except in his native speech. Inspiration seems impatient of the slower process of

rather the strong sense of Horace himself, gave good

(14) "Canusini more bilinguis."—Sat. r. x. 30.
 (15) "Atque ego cum Græcos facerem, natus mare citra,

translating our thoughts into a second language.

Versiculos; vetuit me tali voce Quirinus,
Post mediam noctem visus, cum somnia vera:
In silvam non ligna feras insanius, ac si
Magnas Gracorum malis implere catervas."

Sat. L. x. 31-35.



LIFE OF HORACE. expression must be as free and spontaneous as the conception; and however we may polish and refine our native style, and substitute a more tardy and elaborate, for an instantaneous and inartificial, mode of composition, there is a facility, a mastery, a complete harmony between "the thoughts that breathe, and the words that burn," which can never be attained except in our mother tongue. The death of Cæsar, and the arrival of Brutus at Athens, broke up the peaceful studies of Horace. It had been surprising if the whole Roman youth, at this ardent and generous period of life, breathing the air of Pericles, Aristides, and Demosthenes, imbibing the sentiments of republican liberty, from all which was the object of their study, had not thrown themselves at once into the ranks of Brutus, and rallied around the rescued, but still imperilled, freedom of Rome. Horace was at once advanced to the rank of military tribune, and the command of a legion. at such critical periods, when the ordinary course of military promotion was superseded by the exigencies of the times, when it was no doubt difficult for Brutus to find Roman officers for his newly-raised troops, the son of a freed-man, of no very robust frame, and altogether inexperienced in war, would not have acquired that rank. His appointment, as he acknowledges, on account of his ignoble birth, excited jealousy. (16) (16) "Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum, at olim, Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno."-

Yet he acquired the confidence of his commanders, and unless he has highly coloured his hard service, was engaged in some difficulties and perils.(17) It is probable that while in the army of Brutus he crossed over into Asia. Though it is not quite clear that he was present at Clazomenæ, when the quarrel took place between Persius and Rupilius Rex, which forms the subject of Sat. 1. vii.; and his local knowledge of Lebedos, which has been appealed to, is not absolutely certain; (18) yet some of his descriptive epithets appear too distinct and faithful for mere borrowed and conventional poetic language. He must have visited parts of Greece at some period of his life, as he speaks of not having been so much struck by the rich plain of Larissa, or the more rugged district of Lacedæmon, as by the headlong Anio, and the groves of Tibur.(19)

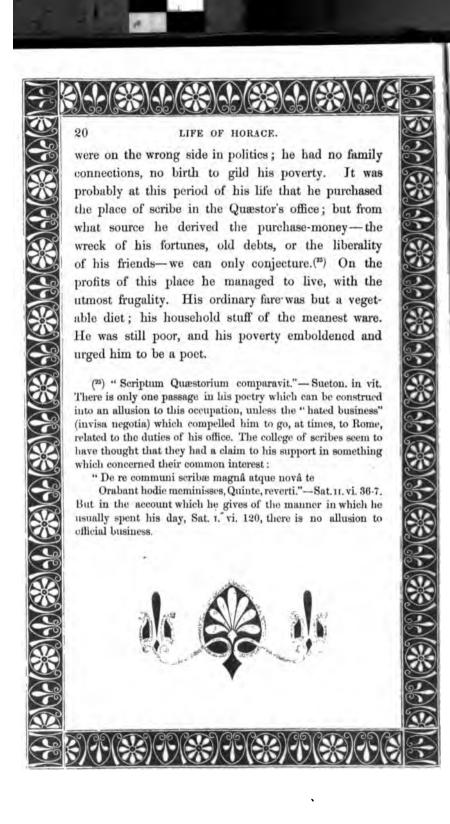
The battle of Philippi closed the military career of Horace. His conduct after the battle, his flight, and throwing away his shield, have been the subject of much grave animadversion, and as grave defence. Lessing wrote an ingenious essay to vindicate the morals and the courage of Horace. (26) Wieland goes

(17) "O sæpe mecum tempus in ultimum Deducte, Bruto militiæ duce."—Carm. 11. vii. 1.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Epist. 1. xi. 6.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Carm. 1. vii. 11.

⁽²⁹⁾ Werke ix. pp. 126, 173. Lessing is completely successful in repelling a more disgraceful imputation upon the memory of the poet. In a passage of Seneca some foolish commentator had substituted the name of Horatius for a certain L. Hostius, a man of peculiar profligacy.







FONS BANDUSIA.

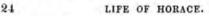
CHAPTER II.

STATE OF ROMAN POETRY—THEORY OF EARLY ROMAN POETRY
—CAUSES OF ITS TOTAL LOSS—ENNIUS—INTRODUCTION
OF HEXAMETER VERSE—GREEK INFLUENCES—DRAMA—
LUCRETIUS—CATULIUS—HORACE THE FRIEND OF VIRGIL
AND OF VARIUS—POVERTY MAKES HIM A POET—INTRODUCTION TO MECENAS—INTIMACY WITH MECENAS—
CIRCLE OF MEN OF LETTERS—FIRST BOOK OF SATIRES.



HE state of Roman poetry, and its history, up to the time when Horace began to devote himself to it, is indispensable to a just estimate of his place among the poets of Rome. Rome, according to the modern theory, had

her mythic and Homeric age: her early history is but



metres, and imitative of Greek poets), were from the Saturnian Poem of Nævius on the first Punic war.(**)

Yet how did this old poetic cycle so utterly perish that no vestige should survive? (28) Much, no doubt, is to be attributed to the ordinary causes of decay,change of manners, of tastes, the complete dominion of the Grecian over the Roman mind, the misfortune that no patriotic or poetic antiquarian rose in time, no Percy or Walter Scott, to search out and to record the fragments of old song, which were dying out upon the lips of the peasantry and the people. There are, however, peculiar to Rome, some causes for the total oblivion of this kind of national record which may also seem worthy of consideration. The Grecian ballad poetry, the Homeric (distinguished, from all other ballads, and, indeed, from almost all other human compositions, by transcendent merit), had an inestimable advantage besides its other inimitable excellencies. At the time of its earliest, undoubtedly its most complete, development in the Iliad and Odyssey, the wonderfully and naturally musical ear of the Greeks had perfected that most exquisite

(27) "Scripsere alii rem Versibu', quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Cum neque Musarum scopulos quisquam superârat, Nec dicti studiosus erat."

Quoted in the Brutus of Cicero, which refers them to the verses of Nævius.

(28) Mr. Macaulay has acutely observed that the words of Dionysius Halicar, ωs ἐν τοῖς πατρίοις ὑμνοῖς ὑπὸ Ρωμαίων ἔτι νῦν αδεται, are either translated, or at furthest paraphrased, from Fabius Pictor, one of the earliest of the Roman annalists.

vehicle of epic song, the hexameter verse. Homer to Nonnus this verse maintained its prescriptive and unquestioned right to be the measure of heroic and narrative poetry. None, indeed, could draw the bow like the old bard; but even in their conscious feebleness the later poets hardly ever ventured to innovate on this established law of epic song. The Saturnian verse was the native measure of Roman, or rather of Italian poetry. This Saturnian verse was unquestionably very rude, and if we are to trust the commentator on Virgil, only rhythmical. (29) When, therefore, Ennius naturalized the hexameter in Latin poetry, it is no wonder that all eyes were turned on the noble stranger, who at once received the honours of a citizen, and from that time was established in supremacy over Latin as well as Greek In this verse Ennius himself narrative poetry. embodied all the early history of Rome; and we have only to look back from the fragments of his work, which, though yet indulging in certain licences which were dropped by Virgil and the later writers, have some lines of very free flow and cadence, to the few Saturnian verses which survive from the Punic War of his rival Nævius, and we shall not wonder that the Roman ear became fastidious and distasteful of its old native melodies. The ballads, if they had still survived in common currency, were superseded by the new and more popular poetic

^{(29) &}quot;Carmina Saturnio metro compta ad rythmum solum componere vulgares consueverunt."-Servius in Georg. ii. 385.



history of Ennius.(30)

abandoned to farce and popular satire; though even satire soon began to set up for a gentleman, and, with Lucilius, to speak in hexameters. The Atellan farces (pantomimes in dialogue, according to our use of the word, not that of the classic writers) were still true to the Saturnian measure. But the Atellan farces were Italian, not properly Roman, entertainments: they were, perhaps, originally in the Oscan dialect; and whether or not they learned to speak Latin before they migrated to Rome, they were then taken up by popular poets, Pomponius and Novius, and became one of the regular amusements of the people.(41)

The Saturnian verse was

of the rapid extinction of the Roman popular poetry was the dissolution of the Roman people. The old plebeian families which survived had become a part of the aristocracy. As they had attained, either, like Cicero, having struggled upwards, the higher rank, or having reached it by less honourable courses, whichever side they might take in the great contest between the senate and the democracy, they assumed patrician manners, tastes, and habits. Except here and there

But probably the most extensively operative cause

(30) "Sic horridus ille Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus Munditiæ pepulere."—Epist. 11. i. 158.

(31) The Saturnian was the common measure, no doubt, of all the rude Italic verse in its various dialects. Grotefend professes to have found it in the Umbrian inscriptions of the tabulæ Eugubinæ. See a learned Treatise de Fabulis Atellanis by Dr. E. Munk. Lipsiæ. 1840. some sturdy "laudator temporis acti," some rough Cato, who affected the old republican manners, they belonged to that class which had surrendered itselfwhich prided itself on its surrender - to Greek influences. If family pride was still Roman in its reminiscences, if it delighted to recall its ancestral glories. it would disdain the rude old verse, and content itself with the chronicles which had now assumed the more authentic tone of history. It would appeal to more authoritative public records or private archives. man of rank would be ashamed or afraid, in a more prosaic age, of resting the fame of his ancestors, or the truth of his genealogy, on such suspicious testimonies. Cicero might have taste and wisdom enough to regret the loss of these ancient songs, both as poetry and as trustworthy records of former times; but in his day they had entirely, and, it should seem, long, vanished from the more refined banquets of the higher classes: they found no place amid the gorgeous magnificence of the Luculli, or the more enervating Inxuries of the Clodii.

If, then, they lingered anywhere, they would be on the lips and in the hearts of the Roman people. But where were the Roman people? where was that stern, and frugal, and strongly national plebeian race, which so long maintained the Roman character for order, virtue, freedom; and which, if factious and unruly, was factious for noble ends, and unruly in defence or assertion of its rights? In the city there was, and there always had been, a populace, which from the first, to a great extent, was not of Roman

descent, the mechanics and artisans, the clients of the wealthy-now swelled in numbers, and, though always held in low estimation, debased in character by the constant influx of strangers, not merely from Italy, but from remoter regions. This half-foreign population was maintained in a kind of insolent pauperism by largesses of corn and other provisions, and by the distributions of the wealthy with political views. hybrid and shifting race, largely formed of enfranchised slaves and men of servile descent, would be but precarious and treacherous guardians of national song, probably in an antiquated dialect; they would keep up the old Italic licence (so indelible, it should seem, in the Italian character) of poetic lampoon and pasquinade: any wild traditions which heightened the fun and the revel of the Saturnalia might live among them: they would welcome, as we have seen, the low and farcical dramatic entertainments; but their ears would be unmoved, and their hearts dead, to the old stirring legends of the feuds and factions, the wars of neighbouring tribes, and the heroic deeds of arms of the kings or of the early republic. The well-known anecdote of Scipio Æmilianus may illustrate the un-Roman character of this populace of Rome. When the mob raised a furious clamour at his bold assertion of the justice of the death of Tiberius Gracchus, "Silence, ye step-sons of Italy! What! shall I fear these fellows, now they are free, whom I myself have brought in chains to Rome?" These were the operatives (operæ) who flocked, not merely from the workshops of Rome, but from all the

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adjacent districts, to swell the turbulent rabble of Clodius.(**)

The territory of Rome, the demesne-lands formerly cultivated by Roman citizens, in which resided the strength of the Roman people, had been gradually drained of the free population. For several centuries it had filled the legions, and those legions had achieved the conquest of the world. But that conquest was not won without enormous loss. The best blood of the Roman people had fertilized the earth, almost from the Euphrates to the Western Ocean. The veterans who returned received apportionments of land; but more frequently in remote parts of Italy: the actual Roman territory therefore, that in which the old Roman language was the native dialect, and in which might survive that Roman pride which would cherish the poetic reminiscences of Roman glory, was now, for the most part, either occupied by the rising villas of the patricians, or by the large farms of the wealthy, and cultivated by slaves. homestead, from whence a Camillus issued to rescue his country from the Gauls, may now have become a workhouse, in which crouched the slaves of some Verres, enriched with provincial plunder, or some usurious knight; a gang of Africans or Asiatics may have tilled the field where Cincinnatus left his plough to assume the consular fasces. For centuries this

⁽³²⁾ Vell. Paterc. ii. 2; Valer. Max. vi. 2; Cicer. ad Q. Fratrem, ii. 3.

[&]quot; Mercedibus emptæ

Et viles operæ, quibus est mea Roma noverca."-Petron. v. 161.

30 LIFE OF HORACE. change had been gradually going on: the wars, and even the civil factions, were continually wasting away the Roman population; while the usurpation of wealth and pride was as constantly keeping up its slow aggression, and filling up the void with the slaves which poured in with every conquest. The story of Spartacus may tell how large a part of the rural population of Italy was servile; and, probably, the nearer to Rome, in the districts formerly inhabited by the genuine Roman people, the change (with some exceptions) was most complete: the Sabine valleys might retain some of the old rough hereditary virtues, the hardihood and frugality; but at a distance from the city it would be their own local or religious traditions which would live among the peasantry, rather than the songs which had been current in the streets among the primitive commons of Rome.

Thus, both in city and in country, had died away the genuine old Roman people; and with them, no doubt, died away the last echo of national song. The extension of the right of Roman citizenship, the diffusion of the pride of the Roman name through a wider sphere, tended still more to soften away the rigid and exclusive spirit of nationality; and it was this spirit alone which would cling pertinaciously to that which laboured under the unpopularity of rudeness and barbarism. The new Romans appropriated the glories of the old, but disregarded the only contemporary, or at least the earliest, witnesses to those glories. The reverse of the fate of the Grecian heroes

happened to those of Rome—the heroes lived, the sacred bards perished.

The Latin poetry, that which Rome has handed

down to posterity, was, like philosophy, a stranger and a foreigner.(*) She arrived, though late, before philosophy; at least she was more completely naturalized before philosophy was domiciled, except in a very few mansions of great statesmen, and among a very circumscribed intellectual aristocracy. It is remarkable that most of her early poets were from Magna Græcia. Nævius alone, the Saturnian or Italian poet, was from Campania, and even Campania was half Greek. Livius Andronicus was from Tarentum; (4) Ennius from Rudræ in Calabria; Accius was the son of a freed-man from the south of Italy; Pacuvius was a Brundusian; Plautus, of the comic writers, was an Umbrian; Terence an African; Cæcilius was from the north of Italy. In every respect the Romans condescended to be imitative, not directly of Nature. but of Grecian models. Ennius had confined her epic poetry to the hexameter, from whence it never attempted to emancipate itself. The drama of Rome, like all her arts, was Grecian; almost all the plays

(**) "Punico bello secundo Musa pinnato gradu, Intulit se bellicosam Romuli in gentem feram."
P. Licinius apud A. Gellium.

(24) Cicero, Brutus c. 18.—Livius was taken prisoner at the capture of Tarentum. It is supposed that he was a freedman of M. Livius Salinator. The Tarentines were great admirers of the theatre. Plaut. Menæchmi. Prolog. 29, et seqq. Heyne Opuscul. 2, 225, et seqq. Livius represented his own plays. Liv. vii. 2; Val. Max. ii. 4.

(excepting here and there a tragedia prætextata) of Livius Andronicus, Accius, Pacuvius, Plautus, Terence were on Grecian subjects. So completely was this admitted by the time of Horace, that his advice to the dramatic poet is to study Grecian models by night and day:—

" Vos exemplaria Græca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ."

But, on the other hand, the wonderful energies which were developed in the universal conquests of Rome, and in her civil factions, in which the great end of ambition was to be the first citizen in a state which ruled the world, could not but awaken intellectual powers of the highest order. The force and vigour of the Roman character is manifest in the fragments of However rude and inharmonious their early poetry. these translations (for, after all, they are translations), they are full of bold, animated, and sometimes picturesque expressions; and that which was the natural consequence of the domiciliation of a foreign literature among a people of strong and masculine minds invariably took place. Wherever their masters in the art had attained to consummate perfectionwherever the genius of the people had been reflected in their poetry with complete harmony-there, however noble might be the emulation of the disciple, it was impossible that he should approach to his model, especially where his own genius and national character were adverse both to the form and to the poetic conception.



33

Hence, in the genuine epic, in lyric, in dramatic try, the Greeks stood alone and unapproachable. ch of these successive forms of the art had, as it e, spontaneously adapted itself to the changes in cian society. The epic was that of the heroic age he warrior-kings and bards; the lyric, the religious, t of the temple and of the public games; the matic, that of the republican polity, the exquisite abination of the arts of poetry, music, gesture, and ctacle, before which the sovereign people of Athens t, which was presided over by the magistrate, and intained either at the public cost, or at that of ruling functionary—which, in short, was the great tival of the city.

But the heroic age of Rome had passed away, before observed, without leaving any mythic or epic g, unless already transmuted into history. ere religion had never kindled into poetry, except rude traditional verses, and short songs chanted ing the solemn ceremony. The more domestic pits of her austerer days had been less disposed public exhibitions; theatrical amusements were ced upon her, not freely developed by the national No doubt, from the close of the second Punic to the age of Augustus, dramatic entertainments re more or less frequent in Rome. The tragedies Nævius, Ennius, Pacuvius, and Accius, as well as comedies of Plautus, Cæcilius, Afranius, and cence, formed part of the great games which were ebrated during periods of public rejoicing. ne of Æsopus and Roscius as actors implies great



popular interest in the stage. Still, as has been said, almost all, if not all, the tragedies, and most of the comedies, were translations or adaptations from the Greek.(33) The ovation and the triumph were the great spectacles of Rome; and when these became more rare, her relaxation was the rude Atellan farce, or the coarse mime; but her passion was the mimic war, the amphitheatre with its wild beasts and gladiators, the proud spectacle of barbarian captives slaughtering each other for her amusement. Rome thus wanted the three great sources of poetic inspiration-an heroic period of history, religion, and scenic representation. She had never-at least there appears no vestige of their existence-a caste or order of bards; her sacerdotal offices, attached to her civil magistracies, disdained the aid of high-wrought music, or mythic and harmonious hymns. Foreign kings and heroes walked her stage; (36) and even her comedy represented, in (35) Lange in his "Vindiciæ Romanæ Tragædiæ," and Welcker ("Græcische Tragœdie") are indignant at the general, and, as they assert, unjust disparagement of Roman tragedy. (36) Nine names of tragædiæ prætextatæ, tragedies on Roman subjects, have survived; more than one of which is doubtful: four only claim to be of the earlier age. I. The Paulus of Pacuvius, which Neukirch ("De fabulâ togatâ") and Welcker ("Græcische Tragædie"), p. 1384, suppose to have represented not Paulus Æmilius Macedonicus, but his father, L. Æmilius Paulus, who, after the battle of Cannæ, refused to survive the defeat (Liv. xxii. 49). Yet, noble as was the conduct of Paulus, the

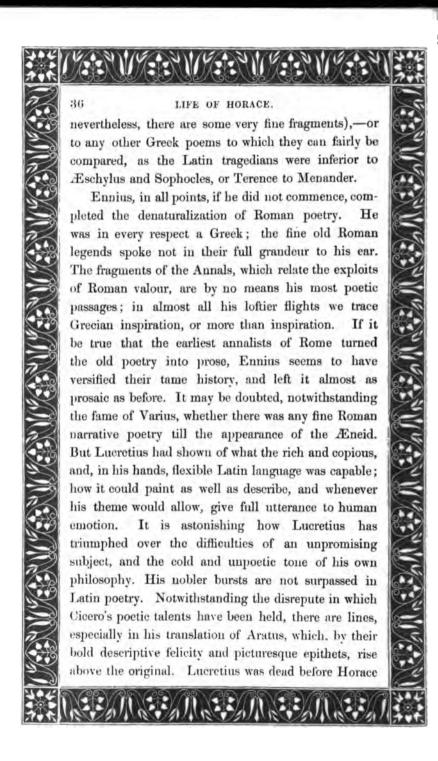
battle of Cannæ would have been a strange subject for Roman tragedy. II. The Brutus of Accius (Cic. ad Att. xvi. 2 and 5). Cassius Parmensis wrote also a Brutus (Welcker, p. 1403). See the Dream of Brutus in Cic. de Divinat. i. 22, and Bothe, Scenic, Latin., Fragm. i. 191. From this fragment Niebuhr, R. H. vol. i. note 1078, rather boldly concludes that these were not

general, the manners of Athens or of Asia Minor, rather than those of Italy.

Still, however, in those less poetic departments of poetry, if we may so speak, which the Greeks had cultivated only in the later and less creative periods of their literature, the Romans seized the unoccupied ground, and asserted a distinct superiority. Wherever poetry would not disdain to become an art-wherever lofty sentiment, majestic, if elaborate, verse, unrivalled vigour in condensing and expressing moral truth, dignity, strength, solidity, as it were, of thought and language, not without wonderful richness and variety, could compensate for the chastened fertility of invention, the life and distinctness of conception, and the pure and translucent language, in which the Greek stands alone—there the Latin surpasses all poetry. In what is commonly called didactic poetry, whether it would convey in verse philosophical opinions, the principles of art, descriptions of scenery, or observations on life and manners, the Latin poets are of unrivalled excellence. The poem of Lucretius, the Georgics of Virgil, the Satires and Epistles of Horace, and the works of Juvenal were, no doubt, as much superior even to the poem of Empedocles—(of which,

imitations of the Greek drama, but historical tragedies like those of Shakespeare. III. The Æneadæ, or Decius of Accius. IV. The Marcellus of Accius is doubtful. V. The Iter ad Lentulum, by Balbus, acted at Gades, represented a passage in the author's own life. (Cicero ad Fam. x. 32.) The later prætextatæ were, VI. The Cato; and, VII. The Domitius Nero of Maternus, in the reign of Vespasian. VIII. The Vescio of Persius; and, IX. The Octavia in the works of Seneca, probably of the time of Trajan.





settled at Rome, and so likewise was the only other great Roman poet who has survived (excluding the dramatists), Catullus. Notwithstanding their grace, sweetness, and passion, the lyric poems of Catullus do not seem to have been so pleasing as might have

been expected to the Roman ear. His fame and popularity rested chiefly on his satiric iambics. His lyrics are mentioned with disparagement by Horace,

and are not noticed by Quintilian; yet in his happier

moments what Latin poet equals Catullus? Even if more of his poems than we suppose are translations, some of them, which we know to be translations, have

all the fire and freedom of original poetry. If the Atys be but a feeble echo of a Greek dithyrambic, what

must the dithyrambics of Greece have been?

When Horace returned to Rome, Virgil and Varius,

with Asinius Pollio, the statesman and tragic writer, were the most celebrated names in Roman poetry. These two great poets soon admitted the young Horace to their intimacy. The fame of Varius, as an epic poet, does not appear to have been recognised even by his Roman posterity. Quintilian speaks of his Thyestes with the highest praise, as worthy to be compared with the noblest Greek tragedies; he does not mention his name among the epic writers. it should seem, wrote fine verses on the events and characters of the time; a poem on the death of Cæsar, and a panegyric on Augustus. That kind of poetry obtains high reputation in its own day, but loses its interest with the events which it celebrates. Yet of the few epic lines of Varius which survive.

all show vigour and felicity of expression, some great beauty. (**) The Eclogues of Virgil appeared in their collective form about the same time with the earliest publication of Horace, his first book of Satires. But Virgil had already acquired fame; some of his shorter poems had excited great admiration and greater hope; a few of his Eclogues must have been already known among his friends; he had the expectation, at least, of recovering his forfeited lands through the friendship of Asinius Pollio; (**) he was already honoured with the intimate acquaintance of Mæcenas.

The introduction of Horace to Mæcenas was the turning-point of his fortunes; but some time (at least two or three years) must have intervened between his return to Rome and even his first presentation to his future patron, during which he must have obtained some reputation for poetic talent, and so recommended himself to the friendship of kindred spirits like Varius and Virgil. Poverty, in his own words, was the inspiration of his verse.

"Paupertas impulit audax Ut versus facerem."—Epist. 11. ii. 51.

The interpretation of this line is the difficult problem in the early history of Horace. What was this poetry? Did the author expect to make money or friends by it? Or did he write merely to disburthen himself of his resentment and his indignation, at that crisis of desperation and destitution, when the world was not his friend, nor the world's law, and so to revenge

- (37) See in the Personse Horatianse: Poets: Varius.
- (38) Compare Personæ Horatianæ: Virgilius.

himself upon that world by a stern and unsparing exposure of its vices? Did the defeated partizan of Brutus and of liberty boldly hold up to scorn many of the followers and friends of the Triumvir; whose follies and vices might offer strong temptation to a youth ambitious of wielding the scourge of Lucilius? Did he even venture to ridicule the all-powerful Mecenas himself? This theory, probable in itself, is supported by many recent writers, and is perhaps not altogether without foundation.(**) In the second Satire, one unquestionably of his earliest compositions, most of the persons held up to ridicule belonged to the Cæsarian party. The old Scholiast asserts, that, under the name of Malchinus, the poet glanced at the effeminate habit of Mæcenas, of wearing his robes trailing on the ground; while more malicious scandal added, that this was a trick in order to conceal his bad legs and straddling gait. To judge of the probability of this, we must look forward to the minute account of his first interview with Mæcenas. If Horace was conscious of having libelled Mecenas, it must have been more than modesty, something rather of shame and confusion, which overpowered him, and made his words few and broken.(40)

The dry and rather abrupt manner of Mæcenas, though habitual to him, might perhaps be alleged as rather in favour of the notion, that he had been in-

Sat. t. vi. 54.



⁽³⁹⁾ Walkenaer, Histoire de la Vie d' Horace, i. p. 88.

^{(40) &}quot;Ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus. (Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profuri.")

beginning with an M, reminds us irresistibly of old Fluellin's Macedon and Monmouth.

The other circumstances of the interview seem to imply that Horace felt no peculiar embarrassment, such as he might have experienced if he was conscious of having libelled Mecænas. There was no awkward attempt at apology, but a plain independence in his manner; he told him merely that he was neither a man of family nor fortune, and explained who and what he was-

"Non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum Me Satureiano vectari rura caballo, Sed, quod eram, narro."—Sat. 1. vi. 58.

to which Horace was impelled by poverty? and how

The question then recurs, what were these verses

were they to relieve his poverty? Poetry cannot have been of itself a gainful occupation. The Sosii were not, like the opulent booksellers of our own day, ready to encourage, and to speculate in favour of, a young and promising author. In another passage, written late in life, the poet pleasantly describes himself as having grown rich and indolent, and as having lost that genial inspiration of want, which heretofore had so powerfully excited his poetic vein. Pope has imitated the humorous illustration of the old soldier with more than his usual felicity:—

"In Anna's wars, a soldier, poor and old.
Had dearly earned a little purse of gold.
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He slept (poor dog), and lost it to a doit.
This put the man in such a desperate mind,
Between revenge, and grief, and hunger joined,
Against himself, the foe, and all mankind,

He leaped the trenches, scaled a castle wall,
Tore down a standard, took the fort and all.
"'Prodigious well!' his great commander cried.
Gave him much praise, and some reward beside.
Next pleased his Excellence a town to batter
(Its name I know not, and 't is no great matter);
'Go on, my friend,' he cried, 'see yonder walls,
Advance and conquer! go where glory calls!
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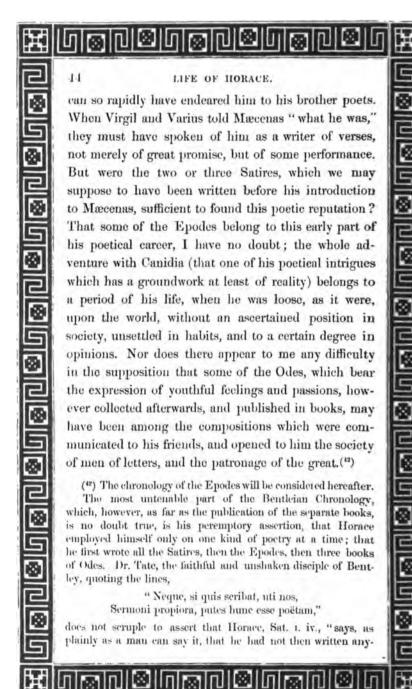
From these lines it appears that the influence of poverty was more than the independent desire of exhaling his indignation against the partisans of the Triumvirs, or of wreaking his revenge; it was the vulgar but prudential design, in some way or other, of bettering his condition, which was his avowed inspiration. In truth, literary distinction in those times might not unreasonably hope for reward. The most eminent of the earlier poets had not disdained the patronage and friendship of the great statesmen. Ennius had been domiciliated in the family of the Scipios, and his statue was admitted after his death into the family mausoleum. Lucilius had been connected with the same family. Lucretius lived in the house of the Memmii; Terence with Scipio Africanus and Lælius. Decimus Brutus was the admirer and patron of Accius; as Messala of Tibullus; Vulcatius, or Ælius, Gallus of Propertius. Varius was himself a man of rank and birth; but Virgil owed to his poetical fame the intimate friendship of Pollio, and

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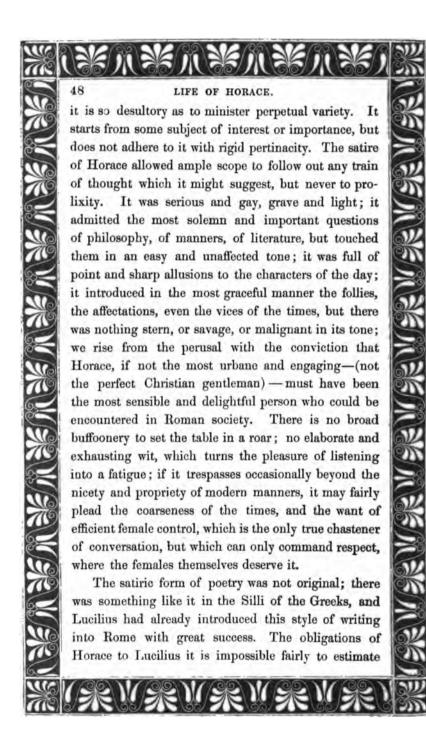
Nine months elapsed between the first cold reception of Horace by Mæcenas, and his advances to nearer friendship.

Mæcenas, though still engaged in public affairs, and though he had not yet built his splendid palace on the Esquiline, had nevertheless begun to collect around him all the men, either eminent, or who promised to become eminent, in arts and letters. The friendship with Horace grew up rapidly into close intimacy. In the following year Horace accompanied him on his journey to Brundusium; to which Mæcenas proceeded, though on a political negociation of the utmost importance (the reconciliation of Antony and Octavius), as on a party of pleasure, environed by the wits and poets who had begun to form his ordinary circle.

The mutual amity of all the great men of letters, in this period, gives a singularly pleasing picture of the society, which was harmonised and kept together by the example and influence of Mæcenas. Between Virgil, Plotius, Varius, and Horace, between Horace and Tibullus there was not merely no vulgar jealousy, no jarring rivalry, but the most frank mutual admiration. If an epigram of Martial be not a mere fancy of the poet, Virgil carried his delicacy so far, that he would not trespass on the poetic provinces which seemed to belong to his friends. Though he might have surpassed Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric thing which could entitle him to the name of a poet;" therefore, no single Ode. "But Horace," as has been well observed, "uses language much like this in his Epistles (Epist. 11. i. 250, &c.), written after all his Odes."-Dyer, in Classical Museum, No. v.



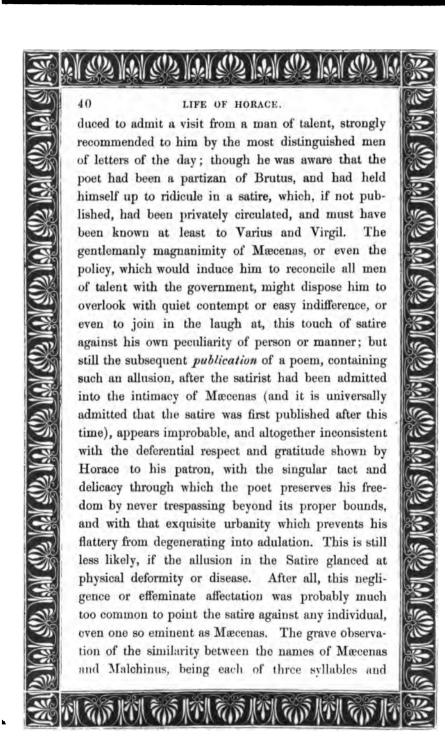
p. 215, &c.



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from the few and broken passages of that writer which have survived. Horace can hardly be suspected of unworthy jealousy in the character which he gives of his predecessor in the art. Notwithstanding Quintilian's statement that there were some even in his own day who still preferred the old satirist not merely to all poets of his class, but even to every other Roman poet, there can be no doubt that Lucilius was rude, harsh, and inharmonious; and it is exactly this style of poetry which requires ease, and that unstudied idiomatic perspicuity of language, that careless, as it may seem, but still skilful construction of verse which delights the ear, at the same time that it is widely different from the stately march of the Virgilian hexameter, or the smooth regularity of the elegiac poets. It is so near akin to prose, as to require great art to keep up the indispensable distinction from it.

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Horace to Lucilius it is impossible fairly to estimate

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and predominant aristocracy, or a court, which represents or leads the public taste. Rome was too populous to crowd into a theatre, where the legitimate drama could be effectively performed. The people required at least a Colosseum; and directly, as elsewhere, their theatres rivalled their amphitheatres, the art was gone. Society, too, in Rome was in its state of transition from the public spectacle to the private banquet or entertainment; and, as our own present mode of living requires the novel instead of the play, affords a hundred readers of a book to one spectator of a theatrical performance, so Roman comedy receded from the theatre, in which she had never been naturalized, and concentrated her art and her observation on human life and manners, in the poem, which was recited to the private circle of friends, or published for the general amusement of the whole society.

Lucilius, as Horace himself says, aspired to be in Rome what Eupolis, Cratinus, and Aristophanes had been in Athens (Sat. 1. v. 1 et seqq.); and more than Cæcilius, Plautus, and Terence, excellent as the two latter at least appear to us, were at Rome.

The tone of society of which Horace is the representative, was that into which Rome, weary and worn out with civil contests, was delighted to collapse. The peace of the capital was no more disturbed; though the foreign disturbances in Spain and on the other frontiers of the empire, the wars with the sons of Pompey, and finally with Antony in the East, distracted the remoter world, Rome quietly subsided into the pursuits of peace. It was the policy no less than

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the inclination of Augustus and his true friends, to soften, to amuse, to introduce all the arts, and tastes, and feelings which could induce forgetfulness of the more stirring excitements of the rostrum and the senate; to waken the song of the poet, that the agitating eloquence of the orator might cause less regret; to spread the couch of luxury, of elegant amusement, and of lettered ease, on which Rome might slumber away the remembrance of her departed Agrippa and Augustus himself may be conliberties. sidered as taking charge of the public amusements, erecting theatres, and adorning the city with magnificent buildings of every description, transmuting the Rome of brick into the Rome of marble; exhibiting the most gorgeous shows and spectacles; distributing sumptuous largesses; and compensating, by every kind of distraction and diversion, for the privation of those more serious political occupations in the forum, or at the comitia, which were either abolished by the new constitution, or had languished into regular and unexciting formalities.(45) Mæcenas in the mean time was winning, if not to the party, or to personal attachment towards Augustus, at least to contented acquiescence in his sovereignty, those who would yield to the silken charms of social enjoyment. Though in

(4) The pantomimes had begun to supersede the regular drama. Pylades was expelled by a faction, but recalled from exile by Augustus. In a dispute with Bathyllus, who was patronized by Mæcenas, Pylades cried out, "It is well for you, Cæsar, that the people trouble themselves so much about us, the less therefore about you."—Dion. Cass. Liv. 17. See on the pantomimes of the Romans an excellent dissertation by E. J. Gryser. Rheinisches Museum, 1834.

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and shady woods, and with abundance of the purest water; it was superintended by a bailiff (villicus),

and cultivated by five families of free coloni (Epist. 1. xiv. 3), and Horace employed about eight slaves

(Sat. 11. vii. 118).

To the munificence of Mæcenas we owe that peculiar charm of the Horatian poetry, that it represents both the town and country life of the Romans

in that age; the country life, not only in the rich and luxurious villa of the wealthy at Tivoli, or at Baiæ; but in the secluded retreat and among the simple manners of the peasantry. It might seem as

if the wholesome air which the poet breathed, during his retirement on his farm, re-invigorated his natural manliness of mind. There, notwithstanding his love of convivial enjoyment in the palace of Mæcenas and other wealthy friends, he delighted to revert to his own sober and frugal mode of living. Probably,

at a later period of life, he indulged himself in a villa at Tivoli, which he loved for its mild winter and long spring; (*6) and all the later years of his life were passed between these two country residences and Rome.

The second book of Satires followed the first. It is evident from the first lines of this book that the poet had made a strong impression on the public taste. No writer, with the keen good sense of Horace,

(46) For Tibur, see C. 1. vii. 10-14. C. 11. vi. 5-8; iv. 21-24. C. 1v. ii. 27-31; iii. 10-12. Epod. i. 29, 30. Epist. 1. vii. 44, 45. 1. viii. 12.

would have ventured on such expressions as the following, unless he had felt confident of his position:—

"Sunt quibus in Satirâ videor nimis acer, et ultra Legem tendere opus; sine nervis altera, quicquid Composui, pars esse putat, similesque meorum Mille die versus deduci posse."—Sat. 11, i. 1, (*7)

This is the language of a privileged egotist; of one who had acquired a right, by public suffrage, to talk of himself. The victim of his satire will be an object of ridicule to the whole city:

"Nec quisquam noceat cupido mihi pacis! et ille Qui me commôrit (melius non tangere! clamo) Flebit, et insignis totâ cantabitur urbe."—i. 45.(48)

The sixth Satire of this book is the most important in the chronology of the life and works of Horace.

"Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus, Ex quo Mæcenas me cœpit habere suorum In numero, duntaxat ad hoc, quem tollere rheda Vellet, iter faciens, et cui concredere nugas

(47) I subjoin the imitation of his best interpreter at least, if not commentator:—

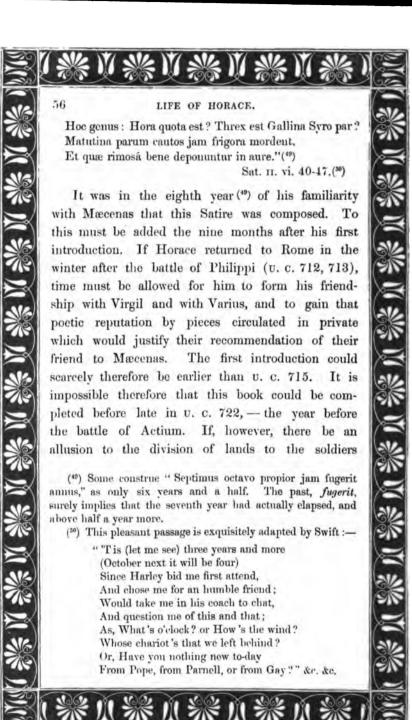
"There are (I scarce can think it, but am told),
There are to whom my satire seems too bold;
Scarce to wise Peter complaisant enough,
And something said of Chartres much too rough;
The lines are weak, another's pleased to say,
Lord Fanny spins a thousand such a day."—Pope.

(**) "Peace is my dear delight, not Fleury's more!

But touch me, and no minister so sore.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time,
Slides into verse, or hitches in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burden of a merry song."—Pope.





engaged in that war, the date cannot be before

The book of Epodes may be considered as in one sense the transition from satire to lyric poetry. Though not collected or completed till the present period of the poet's life, this book appears to contain some of the earliest compositions of Horace. In his sweet youth, his strong passions drove him to express himself in the sharp Iambic verse.— Carm. I. xvi., 22-24. Bentley's observation, which all would wish to be true, is perhaps more so than would appear from his own theory; that, as it proceeds, the stream of the Horatian poetry flows not only with greater elegance, but with greater purity. (22)

(31) This part of the Bentleian chronology is, it may almost be asserted, impossible. Bentley refers the partition of land alluded to in the celebrated line—

" Promissa Triquetrà

Prædia Cæsar an est Italâ tellure daturus."

to the division which followed the defeat of Sex. Pompeius. This defeat took place v. c. 718; the death of Pompeius v. c. 719. The eight years and a half alone would throw the presentation to Mæcenas above the date of the battle of Philippi, v. c. 712. The only way of escape is to suppose that the division was promised, not fulfilled, and took several years to carry out. But this is irreconcilable with the accounts of this division in the historians, and the allusion in Horace to its first enactment as to where the lands were to be assigned.

(**) "In cæteris autem singulis præcedentis ætatis gradus plenissimis signis indicat; idque tali ex hac serie jam a me demonstratå jucundum erit animadvertere; cum operibus juvenilibus multa obscæna et flagitiosa insint, quanto annis provectior erat, tanto eum et poetica virtute et argumentorum dignitate gravitateque meliorem semper castioremque evasisse."

—Bentleius in Præf.

But by Bentley's theory the worst of the Epodes were



The moral character of the poet rises in dignity and decency; he has cast off the coarseness and indelicacy which defile some of his earliest pieces; in his Odes he sings to maidens and to youths. The two or three of the Epodes which offend in this manner, I scruple not to assign to the first year after the return of the poet to Rome. But not merely has he risen above, and refined himself from, the grosser licentiousness, his bitter and truculent invective has gradually softened into more playful satire. Notwithstanding his protestation, some of his earlier Iambics have much of the spirit as well as the numbers of Archilochus.

The book of Epodes was manifestly completed not long after the last war between Octavius and Antony. The dominant feeling in the mind of Horace seems now to have been a horror of civil war. The war of Perugia, two years after Philippi, called forth his first indignant remonstrance against the wickedness of taking up arms, not for the de-

but to fulfil the vows of the Parthians, for the destruction of Rome by her own hands. (53) Both written when he was thirty-two or thirty-three years old; hardly "annis juvenilibus." The fourteenth bears date after the intimacy was formed with Mæcenas.

struction of Carthage, the subjugation of Britain,

(53) Read the seventh Epode:-

" Quo quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris Aptantur enses conditi? Non ut superbas invidæ Carthaginis Romanus arces ureret:

Romanus arces ureret : Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet Sacrà catenatus vià :

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at that time and several years later likewise, just before the war of Actium, the date of the first Epode, the most ardent lover of liberty might deprecate the guilt and evil of civil war. It was not for freedom. but for the choice of masters between the subtle Octavius and the profligate Antony, that the world was again to be deluged with blood. The strongest republican, even if he retained the utmost jealousy and aversion for Octavius, might prefer his cause to that of an Eastern despot, so Antony appeared, and so he was represented at Rome, supported by the arms of a Barbarian Queen.(34) It might seem that the fearful and disastrous times had broken up the careless social circle, for whose amusement and instruction the Satires were written, and that the poet was thrown back by force into a more grave and solemn strain. Mæcenas himself is summoned to

> Sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, suâ Urbs hæc periret dexterâ."

The tone of this poem agrees better with the entirely independent situation of Horace at the time of the war of Perugia, than later, when he was at least (although he was yet unfavoured by Octavius) the friend of the friend of Octavius. The seventeenth Ode, in which he poetically urges the migration of the Roman people to some happier and secluded land, seems likewise to belong to that period.

> (54) "Interque signa, turpe, militaria Sol aspicit conopium."—Epod. ix. 15.

So Virgil-

"Hinc ope barbarică, variisque Antonius armis,
Victor ab Auroræ populis et litore rubro
Ægyptum, viresque Orientis, et ultima secum
Bactra trabit, sequiturque (nefas) Ægyptia conjux."

Æneid vin de

Æneid, viii. 685.

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abandon his delicious villa, his intellectual friends, his easy luxury, and to mount the hard deck of the tall ship of war:

> "Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium, Amice, propugnacula."—Epod. i. 1.

Horace was in doubt whether he should accompany his patron. Macenas however remained in Italy; and, after a short absence, resumed the government of Rome. The first Epode expresses the poet's feelings on this trying occasion, and perhaps has never been surpassed by any composition of its kind. There is hardly any piece of the same length in which the delicacy of compliment is so blended with real feeling, or gratitude and attachment expressed with so much grace and dignity. The exquisite second Epode might naturally appear to have been written after the possession of the Sabine estate; the close, in which he seems to turn all his own rural sentiment into ridicule, is a touch of playfulness, quite in his own manner. The ninth Epode is, as it were, the poet's first song of triumph for the victory at Actium; the triumph not in a civil war, but over a foreign foe. In the fourteenth there is an apology for his tardiness in completing the book of Epodes, which he had promised to Mæcenas.(55) The whole book appeared most probably v. c. 725, the second year after the battle of Actium, in the thirty-sixth of the life of Horace.

> (*) "Inceptos olim promissum carmen, iambos Ad umbilieum ducere."





ROCCA GIOVANE.

CHAPTER IV.

HORACE A LYRIC WRITER—ORIGINALITY OF HIS ODES—DATE OF COMPOSITION—MERITS OF THE ODES—EPISTLES—GENERAL COMPOSITION — CHARACTER OF HORATIAN POETRY.



ORACE now became a lyric poet, or rather devoted himself entirely to the cultivation of that kind of poetry. The nine or ten years of his life after the battle of Actium (v. c. 724 to 734, v. h. 35 to 45) were em-

ployed in the composition, or the completion, of the three first books of Odes.



The Odes bear the character of the poet's life during this long period. He has reverted to his peaceful enjoyment of society. The sword of civil war is sheathed; one of his earliest and noblest bursts is the song of triumph for Actium, with the description of the death of Cleopetre. There is just

description of the death of Cleopatra. There is just excitement enough of foreign warfare on the remote frontiers in Spain, in Britain, in Arabia, to give an opportunity for asserting the Roman's proud consciousness of universal sovereignty. Parthia consents to restore the standards of Crassus; or at all events, has sent a submissive embassy to Rome; the only enemies are the remotest barbarians of the north

and east, with harsh sounding names:

"Urbi solicitus times Quid Seres, et regnata Cyro Bactra parent, Tanaisque discors."

С. пт. ххіх. 27.

Octavius has assumed the name of Augustus; the poet has acquiesced in his sole dominion; and introduces him for the first time into his poetry under this, his imperial title. Public affairs, and private friendships—the manners of the city—the delights of the country—all the incidents of an easy and honourable literary life—suggest the short poem,

which embodies the feelings and sentiments of Horace. His philosophical views, and his tender attachments,

enable him to transport into Rome such of the more pleasing and beautiful lyrics of Greece, as could appear with advantage in a Latin dress. Horace not only nationalizes the metres, but many of the poems of

Much ingenuity has been wasted the Greek lyrists. in forming a chronicle of the amours of Horace, almost as authentic, no doubt, as that in the graceful poem of our own Cowley. However fatal to the personality of the poet in many of his lighter pieces, I must profess my disbelief in the real existence of many of the Lalages, and Lydias, and Glyceras, and Lyces, and Chloes. Their names betray their origin; though many damsels of that class in Rome, may have been of Greek or servile birth, many of them, no doubt, occupy the same place in the imitation of the Greek poem, which they did in the original. (56) careful examination of each Ode, with a fine critical perception, and some kindred congeniality with a poetic mind, much might perhaps be done to separate the real from the imitative, the original from the translated or transfused. This would, at least, be a more hopeful and rational work of criticism, than the attempt to date every piece from some vague and uncertain allusion to a cotemporary event. indeed, but very few, bear their distinct and undeniable date; as the Ode on the death of Cleopatra. (C. 1. xxxvii.) (37)

(36) Compare an essay of Buttman in German, in the Berlin Transactions, and in his Mythologus, and translated in the Philological Museum, vol. i. p. 439 et seqq. Buttman carries out to the extreme his theory, that most of the love-lyrics are translations or imitations from the Greek, or poems altogether ideal, and without any real groundwork.

(57) Within a few years there have been five complete chronologies of the whole works of Horace, which pretend to assign the true year to the composition of every one of his poems; I. Kirschner, Quæstiones Horatianæ. Lips. 1831. II. Franke. 64 LIFE OF HORACE.

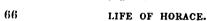
According to the rigid chronology of Bentley, this poem must have been the first, or nearly the first, attempt of Horace to write lyric poetry. But it is far more probable that the books of Odes contain poems written at very different periods in the life of Horace, finished up for publication on the separate or simultaneous appearance of the three first books. Even if written about the same time, they are by no means disposed in chronological order. The arrangement seems to have been arbitrary; or rather to have been made not without regard to variety of subject, and, in some respects, of metre. In the first book, the nine first and the eleventh might seem placed, in order to show the facility with which the poet could command every metrical variety, the skill with which, in his own words, he could adapt the Grecian lyric numbers to Latin poetry. The tenth, the Sapphic Ode to Mercury, is the first repetition. There is, likewise, a remarkable kind of moral order in the arrangement of these Odes. The first is a dedicatory address to his friend and patron Mecenas, the object of his earliest Fasti Horatiani. Berlin, 1839. III. Histoire de la vie et des

Poèsies de Horace, par M. le Baron Walckenaer. 2 vols. Paris, 1840; a pleasing romance on the life and times of Horace. IV. Quintus Horatius Flaccus, als Mensch und Dichter, von Dr. W. E. Weber. Jena, 1844. V. Grotefend. The article Horatius in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopædie. Besides these, there are, among later writers, the lives of Horace by Passow, and by Zumpt: the notes in the French translation of the Odes by M. Vanderbourg: the notes of Heindorf on the Satires: and of Schmid on the Epistles. The irreconcilable discrepancies among all these ingenious authors, show the futility of the attempt; almost every one begins by admitting the impossibility of success, and then proceeds to frame a new scheme.

and of his latest song. The second is addressed to the emperor, by his new title, Augustus. The third relates to his dear friend and brother poet, Virgil; then comes the solemn moral strain to Sestius, followed by perhaps the most finished of his love-songs, to Pyrrha. Throughout the whole book, or rather the whole collection of Odes, there seems this careful study of contrast and variety; the religious Hymn to the God of Mercurial men is succeeded by the serious advice to Leuconoe.

The just estimate of Horace, as a lyric poet, may be more closely connected, than appears at first, with these considerations. Neither was his the age, nor was Latin the language for the highest lyric song. The religious, and what we may call the national, the second inspiration of the genuine lyric, were both The religion in the Horatian Ode is, for the most part, the common-place machinery of the established creed, the conventional poetic mythology, of which the influence was effete. There is no deep and earnest devotion; even the Gods are rather those of Greek poetry, than of the old Roman faith. The allusions to passing events are those of a calın and self-possessed observer, ingeniously weaving them into his occasional pieces; not the impassioned overflow of the poetic spirit, seizing and pouring forth in one long and inexhausted stream, all the thoughts, and sentiments, and images, and incidental touches, which are transmuted, as it were, by the bard into part of his own moral being. As compared with the highest

lyric poetry, the Odes of Horace are greatly deficient;



but as occasional pieces inspired by friendship, by moral sentiment, or as graceful and finished love-verses, they are perfect; their ease, spirit, perspicuity, elegance, and harmony compensate, as far as may be, for the want of the nobler characteristics of daring conception, vehemence, sublimity, and passion.

The separate or simultaneous publication of the three first books of Odes, and the date of their publication, mainly depends on one question. If the voyage of Virgil to the East, on which the third Ode of the first book was written, be that mentioned in the life of Virgil by Donatus, that book cannot have appeared before the year u.c. 735, and in such case the three books must have been published together about that time.

The Epistles were the work of the mature man. The first book was written about B.C. 20, 19, U.C. 734, 735. No one doubts that these delightful compositions are the most perfect works of Horace; but it is singularly difficult to define, even to our own conception, still more in language, in what consists their felt and acknowledged charm. They possess every merit of the Satires in a higher degree, with a more exquisite urbanity, and a more calm and commanding good sense. In their somewhat more elevated tone, they stand, as it were, in the midway, between the Odes and the Satires. They are that, in short, which Pope, their best, if not their one, successful imitator, is to English poetry.

The Æsthetic Law, which would disfranchise Horace and Pope, and this whole class of writers,

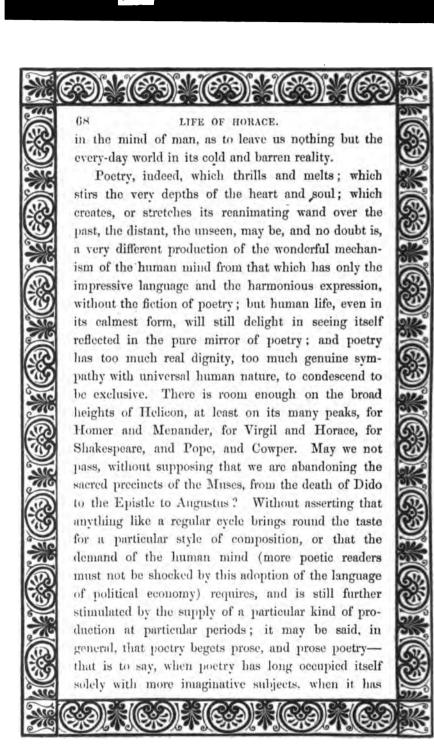
from the venerable guild of Poets, must depend upon what we mean by the word poetry. This question had already occurred to Horace himself. Some doubted whether comedy was a form of poetry; and whether Aristophanes and Menander were to be honoured with the name of poets.(sa) If poetry must necessarily be imaginative, creative, impassioned, dignified, it is also clear that it must become extinct in a certain state of society, or, instead of transcribing the actual emotions and sentiments of men, it must throw itself back into a more stirring and romantic period. make for itself a foreign realm in the past or in the At all events, it must have recourse to some remote or extraordinary excitement: the calm course of every-day events can afford no subject of inspiration; the decencies and conventional proprieties of civilised life lie upon it as a deadening spell; the assimilating and levelling tone of manners smoothes away all which is striking or sublime.

But may there not be a poetry of the most civilised and highly cultivated state of human society; something equable, tranquil, serene; affording delight by its wisdom and truth, by its grace and elegance? Human nature in all its forms is the domain of poetry, and though the imagination may have to perform a different office, and to exercise a more limited authority, yet it cannot be thought, or rather cannot be feared, that it will ever be so completely extinguished

(sa) "Idcirco quidam, comœdia, necne poëma, Esset, quæsivere."

Sat. 1. iv. 45.





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been exclusively fictitious and altogether remote from the ordinary affairs of life, there arises a desire for greater truth-for a more close copy of that which actually exists around us. Good sense, keen observation, terse expression, polished harmony, then command and delight, and possess, perhaps in their turn too exclusively, for some time, the public ear. directly this familiarity with common life has too closely approximated poetry to prose - when it is, undistinguished, or merely distinguished from prose by a conventional poetic language, or certain regular forms of verse-then the poetic spirit bursts away again into freedom; and, in general, in its first struggle for emancipation, breaks out into extravagance; the unfettered imagination runs riot, and altogether scorns the alliance of truth and nature to which it falsely attributes its long and ignoble thraldom; till some happy spirit weds again those which should never have been dissevered, and poetry becomes once more, in the language of one of its most enchanting

"Truth severe in facry fiction drest."

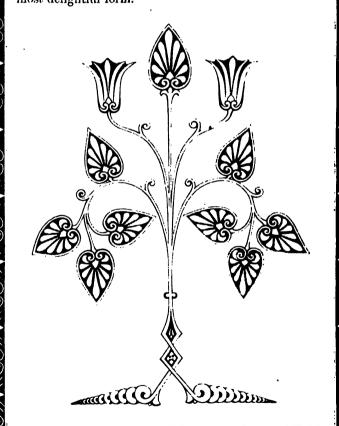
votaries-

Hence may, perhaps, be formed a just estimate of the poetical character of Horace. Of him it may be said, with regard to the most perfect form of his poetry, the Epistles, that there is a period in the literary taste of every accomplished individual, as well as of every country, not certainly in ardent youth, yet far from the decrepitude of old age, in which we become sensible of the extraordinary and undefinable charm of these won-

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derful compositions. It seems to require a certain maturity of mind; but that maturity by no means precludes the utmost enjoyment of the more imaginative poetry. It is, in fact, the knowledge of the world which alone completely qualifies us for judging the writings of a man of the world; our own practical wisdom enables us to appreciate that wisdom in its most delightful form.



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CHAPTER V.

POSITION OF HORACE DURING THE DECLINE OF LIFE—
FRIENDSHIP WITH AUGUSTUS—RELIGION OF HORACE—
PHILOSOPHY—CLOSE OF HIS LIFE—POETICAL CRITICISM—EPISTLES TO AUGUSTUS AND ART OF POETRY—
DEATH—HIS PERSON.



EVER was position more favourable than that of Horace for the development of this poetic character. The later years of his life were passed in an enviable state of literary leisure He has gradually risen

from the favourite of the emperor's friend, to the poet in whose compositions the shrewd and sagacious



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emperor is said himself to have desired to be enshrined for the admiration of posterity. advances to intimacy with the poet came from the Augustus had at first been his emperor himself. own secretary; he had written his own letters to his friends; he offered that honourable and confidential post to the poet. He requested Maccenas to transfer our Horace, as he condescended to call him, into his When the poet declines the offer, Augustus is not in the least offended, and does not grow cool in his friendship. He almost tempts him to ask favours, he assures him of his undiminished regard; "If you," he says, "are so proud as to disdain my friendship, I shall not become haughty in my turn." He writes of him in terms of familiar, and it may almost be said, coarse admiration.(59) The fourth book of Odes and the Secular Hymn were written at the express desire of the emperor, who was ambitious that the extraordinary virtues of his step-sons, Tiberius and Drusus, should be commemorated in the immortal strains of the poet.

There is no reason to reproach Horace either with insincerity or with servility in his praises of the emperor. It is remarkable how much his respect for Augustus seems to strengthen, and his affection to kindle into personal attachment, as we approach the

(30) "Ante ipse sufficiebam seribendis Epistolis Amicorum; nunc occupatissimus et infirmus, Horatium nostrum to cupio addicere. Veniat igitur ab ista parasitica mensa ad hanc regiam, et nos in Epistolis scribendis adjuvet."—See the fragments of the other letters of Augustus, in Suctonii Vit. Horat.—" neque enim si tu superbus amicitium nostram sprevisti, ideo nos quoque ἀντυπερηφανοῦμεν."

close of his poetical career. The Epistle to Augustus is almost, perhaps may have been quite, his latest poem. In the second book of Epistles (which no doubt comprehended the Epistle to Piso, vulgarly called the Art of Poetry), the one addressed to Augustus, whether prior or not in time of composition, would of course assume the place of honour. Nor is it difficult to account for the acquiescence of the republican in the existing state of things, and that with no degradation of his independence. With declining years increases the love of quiet; the spirit of adventure has burned out, and body and mind equally yearn after repose. Under the new order of things, as we have shown, Horace had found out the secret of a happy and an honourable life. His circumstances were independent; at least they satisfied his moderate desires. He enjoyed enough of the busy society of the capital to give a zest to the purer pleasures of his country He could repose in his cottage villa retirement. near Tivoli, amidst the most lovely scenery, by the dashing and headlong Anio, at the foot of the Apennines. Hither his distinguished friends in Rome delighted to resort, and to partake of his hospitable though modest entertainment. Should he desire more complete retirement, he might visit his Sabine farm, inspect the labours of his faithful steward, survey his agricultural improvements, and wander among seenes which might remind him of those in which he had spent his childhood. He could not but contrast the happy repose of this period of his life with

78 LIFE OF HORACE. during the disastrous period of the civil wars. Weary with faction, unwilling to lend themselves to the ambition of the leaders in either party, when the great and stirring strife between the patrician and the popular interests had degenerated into the contest for personal supremacy between aspiring and unprincipled individuals, some, from temperament and apathy of character, like Atticus, others from bitter disappointment or sober determination, took refuge in the philosophy of self-enjoyment. In hortulis quiescet suis, ubi recubans molliter et delicate nos avocat a rostris, a judiciis, a curià, fortasse sapienter, hâc præsertim republica: - Even Cicero, in these expressive words, betrays a kind of regret that he has not abandoned the barren, ungrateful, and hopeless labours of a public man, and joined the happy idlers in the peaceful villa, or shady garden. It is a remarkable observation of M. Constant, and shows, after all, the singular discrepancy which so frequently exists between the opinions and actions of men, that, instead of unnerving the Roman spirit of liberty, or inducing a contemptuous apathy towards the public interests, the Greeian philosophy might seem to have inspired the last champions of Roman freedom with their generous sentiments of self-sacrifice-the devotion of their lives to the sacred cause of their country. Brutus was a student of every branch of Grecian philosophy; the genius which appeared to him on the field of Philippi is almost in the spirit of the later Platonism. died reading the Phædo. Cicero, notwithstanding the occasional feebleness of his character, was unquestion

ably a victim to his own exertions in the cause of freedom. Cassius, the dark, and dangerous, and never-smiling Cassius, was an avowed disciple of Epicurus.

The doctrines of Epicurus became doubly acceptable to those who sought not merely an excuse for withdrawing from public offices, but a consolation for the loss of all share in the government. Epicureanism and Stoicism began to divide the Roman mind. Those of easier temper, and whose intellectual occupations were of a more graceful and amusing kind, forgot, either in the busy idleness of a gay town life, or in the sequestered ease of the beautiful villa, that the forum or the senate had ever been open to the generous ambition of their youth. Those of a sterner cast, who repudiated the carcless indolence of the Epicureans, retired within themselves, and endeavoured, by self-adoration, to compensate for the loss of self-respect. The Stoic, although he could not disguise from his own mind that he was outwardly a slave, boasted that within he was king of himself. The more discursive, and if we may so speak, tentative spirit of inquiry, which distinguished the earlier attempts of the Romans to naturalize Grecian philosophy - the calm and dispassionate investigation, which, with its exquisite perspicuity of exposition, is the unrivalled charm of Cicero's philosophic writings, seems to have gone out of vogue. Men embraced extreme opinions, either as votaries of pride or of pleasure, because they centered their whole energies upon the subject; and in the utter want of all other

noble or lofty excitement, threw themselves with desperate vehemence into philosophy. With Horace, however, that period was not arrived, nor does he seem to have embraced any system of opinions with that eager and exclusive earnestness. His mind was by no means speculative. His was the plain, practical philosophy of common sense. Though he could not clude those important questions in which the bounds of moral and religious inquiry meet; though he is never more true and striking than in his observations on the uncertainty of life, the dark and certain approaches of death—

"—— nec quidquam tibi prodest,
Aerias tentàsse domos, animoque rotundum
Percurrisse polum, morituro!"

though these sentences are more solemn, occurring as they do among the gayest Epicurean invitations to conviviality and enjoyment, yet the wisdom of Horace—it may be said without disparagement, for it was the only real attainable wisdom—was that of the world.

The best evidence indeed of the claims of the Poet as a moral philosopher, as a practical observer, and sure interpreter of human nature in its social state, are the countless quotations from his works, which are become universal moral axioms. Their triteness is the seal of their veracity: their peculiar terseness and felicity of expression, or illustration, may have commended them to general acceptance; yet nothing but their intuitive truth can have stamped them as

household words on the memory of educated men. Horace might seem to have thrown aside all the abstruser doctrines, the more remote speculations, the abstract theories, of all the different sects, and selected and condensed the practical wisdom in his pregnant poetical aphorisms.

So glided away the later years of the life of Horace: he was never married; he indulged that aristocratical aversion to legitimate wedlock, which Augustus vainly endeavoured to correct by civil privileges and civil immunities. In his various amours he does not appear to have had any children.

The three Epistles which occupy the last four or five years of his life, treat principally on the state of Roman poetry. Horace now has attained the high place, if not of dictator of the public taste, of one at least who has a right to be heard as an arbiter on such subjects.

The first of these, addressed to the Emperor, gains wonderfully in point and perspicuity, if we take the key which is furnished by a passage in the life of Augustus by Suetonius. Horace is throughout of a modern school of taste; he prefers the finer execution, the faultlessness, the purer harmony, the more careful expression, to the ruder vigour, the bolder but more irregular versification, the racy but antiquated language of the older writers. In this consisted much of his own conscious superiority over Lucilius. But Augustus himself was vulgar enough to admire the old comedy; he was constantly commanding in the theatre the coarse and somewhat indecent plays of Afranius

LIFE OF HORACE.

and Plautus. (62) The privileged poet does not scruple playfully to remonstrate against the imperial bad taste. His skill and address are throughout admirable. quiet irony is perfectly free, yet never offensive; the very flattery of the opening lines, which exalt to the utmost the power and wisdom of Augustus, which represent him as an object of divine power and worship to the vulgar, is chastened, as it were, and subdued, because the emperor himself, in critical judgment, is to appear but one of the vulgar. with which the Poet suggests, rather than unfolds, his argument, seems at one moment to abandon and the next to resume it, is inimitable. He first gracefully ridicules the fashion of admiring poetry because it is old, not because it is good; then turns to the prevailing madness of writing poetry, which had seized all ranks, and thus having cast aside the mass of bad modern poetry, he nobly asserts the dignity and independence of the poetic function. He then returns by a happy transition to the barbarous times, which had given birth to the old Roman poetry; contrasts the purity of the noble Greek models with their rude Roman imitators, first in tragedy, and then in comedy; and introduces without effort the emperor's favourite Plautus, and even Dosennus, to whose farces Augustus had probably listened with manifest amusement. does not, however, dwell on that delicate topic; he hastens away instantly to the general bad taste of the

(62) "Sed plane poematum non imperitus, delectabatur etiam comædiâ veteri, et sæpe cam exhibuit publicis spectaculis."—Sucton. Octavius C. 80.

Roman audience, who preferred pomp, spectacle, noise, and procession, to the loftiest dramatic poetry; and even this covert insinuation against the emperor's indifferent taste in theatrical amusement is balanced by the praise of his judgment in his patronage of Virgil and of Varius, and (though with skilful modesty he affects to depreciate his own humbler poetry) of Horace himself.

The Epistle to the Pisos was already, in the time of Quintilian, called the Art of Poetry; but it is rather an Epistle on Poetry, composed in a seemingly desultory manner, yet with the utmost felicity of transition from one subject to another, than a regular and systematic theory. It was addressed to Lucius Piso and his two sons. The elder Piso was a man of the highest character, obtained a triumph for victories in Thrace, but was chiefly distinguished for the dignity and moderation with which he afterwards exercised for a long period the high and dangerous office of Præfect of the city.

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The happy conjecture of Wieland had been anticipated by Colman, that this Epistle was chiefly addressed to the elder of the sons of Piso, who aspired to poetical fame without very great poetical genius. It was intended to be at once dissuasive and instructive; to show the difficulties of writing good poetry, especially in a refined and fastidious age; and, at the same time, to define some of the primary laws of good composition. It maintains throughout the superiority of the modern, and what we may call the Grecian, school of Roman poetry.

84 LIFE OF HORACE. After all, the admiration of Horace for the poetry of Greece was by no means servile: though he wished to introduce its forms, its simplicity of composition, and exquisite purity of style, he would have even tragedy attempt Roman subjects. And, with Horace, we must acknowledge that even if the poet had felt ambition, it was now, indeed, too late for Rome to aspire to originality in the very highest branches of She was conquered, and could only bear the voke with as much nobleness and independence as she might. To give her song a Roman character, if it still wore a Grecian form, was all which was now attainable. Literature was native, as it were, to Greece, at least the higher branches, Poetry and History. It principally flourished when the political institutions of Greece were in the highest state of developement and perfection; being a stranger and foreigner at Rome, it was only completely domiciliated when the national institutions, and with them the national character, had experienced a total change. It was not till the Roman constitution approached, or had arrived at, a monarchical form, that letters were generally or successfully cultivated. It was partly, indeed, her conquest of the world which brought Rome the literature and philosophy, as well as the other spoils of foreign nations.

The distinction, nevertheless, must not be lost sight of; the genuine Roman character, even under the Grecian forms, might and did appear in her literary language, and in all the works of her greater writers; and in the didactic, or common life poetry, she could

dare to be completely original.

In none was this more manifest than in Horace; he was, after all, in most respects, a true Roman poet. His idiom, in the first place, was more vernacular (in all the better parts of his poetry he departed less from common language, they were "sermoni propiora"). In the lyric poems we may sometimes detect the forms of Greek expression; he has imitated the turn of language, as well as the cast of thought and mechanism of verse. The Satires and Epistles have throughout the vigour and raciness of originality; they speak no doubt the language of the better orders of Rome, in all their strength and point. But these works are not merely Roman in their idiomatic expression, they are so throughout. masculine and practical common sense, the natural but not undignified urbanity, the stronger if not sounder moral tone, the greater solidity, in short, of the whole style of thought and observation, compensate for the more lively imagination, the greater quickness and fluency, and more easy elegance of the Greek. Of the later Grecian comedy, for which the poetry of Horace, as we have observed, was the substitute, we have less than of almost any other part of their literature; yet if we compare the fragments which we possess, we shall perceive the difference-on one side, the grace and lightness of touch, the exquisite and unstudied harmony, the translucent perspicuity, the truth and the simplicity; on the other, the ruder but more vigorous shrewdness, the more condensed

and emphatic justness of observation, the serious

thought, which is always at the bottom



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FASTI HORATIANI.

39	65		Birth of Horace, on his father's estate, near Venusia, Dec. 8; vi. Id. Dec.	Sueton. in Vit.
			L. Aurelius Cotta, L. Manlius Torquatus (Coss.)	Epod. xiii. 6.
			(Virgil was five years older, born u. c. 684.)	Carm. 1v. xi. 2.
90	64	1	L. Julius Cæsar, C. Marcius Figulus (Coss.)	
91	63	2	M.Tullius Cicero, C.Antonius (Coss.) Catilinarian conspiracy; birth of Augustus; Orbilius comes to Rome.	
92	62	3	D. Junius Silanus, L. Licinius Muræna (Coss.)	
93	61	4	M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus, M. Valerius Messala (Coss.)	
94	60	5	L. Afranius, Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer (Coss.) First Triumvirate of Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus. Adventure of Horace when a child (?).	Carm. 111.iv. 9 20.
5	59	6	C. Julius Cæsar, M. Calpurnius Bi- bulus (Coss.) Birth of Livy.	

I. Calpurnius Piso, Cæsoninus A.

P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, Q. Cæc. Metellus Nepos (Coss.)

Gabinius (Coss.)
Exile of Cicero.

FASTI HORATIANI.					
	TAGE HORATIANI.				
	of Cicero. Catullus thirty				
. м	rnelius Lentulus Marcellinus, f. Philippus (Coss.) in Gaul.				
us (rilis me allu	mpeius Magnus II., M. Lici- Crassus II. (Coss.) aged sixteen, assumes the toga s. Death of Lucretius the day aged forty-one. ss mentions Pompey's second sulate.	. Vir g i			
us l	nitius Ænobarbus, App. Clau- Pulcher (Coss.) Crassus against the Parthians.				
essa ace	omitius Calvinus, M. Valerius ala (Coss.) in Rome for his education. and death of Crassus.	71-6			
lleg th c	ompeius Magnus; Con. sine ga. of Clodius. Cicero's speech Milone.				
arc	ulpicius Rufus, M. Claudius cellus (Coss.) f Propertius (?).				
arc para nd C	milius Paullus, M. Claudius cellus (Coss.) ations for war between Pompey Cæsar. Sallust, the historian, lled from the Senate.				
lus	adius Marcellus, L. Corn. Len- c Crus. (Coss.) crosses the Rubicon.				
	ius Cæsar II., P. Servilius				

		91		
U. C.	в. с.	v. H.		
706	48	17	Battle of Pharsalia.	
			Horace takes the toga virilis.	
707	47	18	Q. Fulius Calenus, P. Vatinius (Coss.)	
			C. Julius Cæsar, Dict., M. Antonius,	
			Mag. Eq.	
			Horace goes to Athens.	Ер. 11. іі. 43.
	!		Catullus mentions the Consulate of	
	İ	'	Vatinius, C. LII.	
708	46	19	C. Julius Cæsar III., M. Æmilius	
	l		Lepidus (Coss.)	
	İ		Battle of Thapsus. Death of Cato. Cæsar's four triumphs. Reform in	Carm. 1. xii. 35-6.
	İ		the Calendar.	
709	45	20	C. Julius Cæsar; Con. sine collegâ.	
103	10	20	Death of Cicero's daughter, Tullia;	Ep. ad Att. xv. 15.
	1		Oratio pro Deiotaro. Q. Cicero at	Dp. au Att. xv. 10.
			Athens.	
			Asinius Pollio, legate in Spain.	
710	44	21	C. J. Cæsar V., M. Antonius (Coss.)	
•••	"		P. Cornelius Dolabella, Suff.	
			Death of Cæsar, aged fifty-six.	
	1	Ì	Some of Cicero's philosophical works.	De Div. ii. 1.
711	43	22	C. Vibius Pansa, A. Hirtius (Coss.)	Sat. 1. vi. 48.
	Ì	1	Brutus at Athens. Horace joins his	Ер. 11. іі. 46.
	1	1	army as military tribune; battle of	Carm. 111. xiv.
	1		Mutina, both Consuls slain; goes	27, 8.
	1		into Asia (?). Cicero's Philippics,	
			v. to 1x. Death of Cicero. Birth	
	1		of Ovid.	
712	42	23	M. Æmilius Lepidus II., L. Muna-	
		1	tius Plancus (Coss.)	

Battle of Philippi; flight of Horace.
P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus II., L.

Antonius Pietas (Coss.)
In the winter, 712-713, Horace may have returned to Rome; his estate near Venusia confiscated.

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713

	FASTI HORATIANI.			92
		v. H.	В. С.	u. c.
	Virgil had also lost his estate in the division of lands during the Triumvirate; so also Tibullus, E. I. i. 19, and Propertius 1v. i. 129.	24	41	713
Heyne Virg. Vi	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, C. Asinius Pollio (Coss.)	25	40	711
Epod. vii. (?) Epod. xvi. (?	War of Perugia; Virgil's estate restored.			
	Horace in Rome; his friendship with Virgil and Varius; purchases the place of Scriba in the Quæstor's office; affair with Canidia (?). Epod. v. (?) Epod. xvii. (?)			
	L. Marcius Censorinus, C. Calvisius Sabinus (Coss.) First presentation of Horace to Mæcenas by Virgil and Varius; he must already have written and imparted to his friends some of his poetry,	26	39	715
Sat. 11. vi. 40.	Satires and Epodes, perhaps Odes. App. Claudius Pulcher, C. Norbanus Flaccus (Coss.) Intimacy with Mæcenas, after nine	27	38	716
	months had elapsed from his first introduction.			
Sat. 1. v.	M. Agrippa, L. Caninius Gallus (Coss.) Journey to Brundusium.	28	37	717
Heyne in Vit.	Virgil's Eclogues published. The Georgies begun by advice of Mæcenas.			
	L. Gellius Poplicola, M. Cocceius Nerva (Coss.) Defeat of Sex. Pompeius—of Antony	29	36	718
	in Parthia. L. Cornificius, Sex. Pompcius (Coss.)	30	35	719
r e	Death of Sex. Pompeius. Division of lands, supposed by Bentley to be re-			
	ferred to Sat. 11. vi. 55, but see Life.			

the empire for ten years.

with Carm. 11. i.

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96			FASTI HORATIANI.			
υ. c.	В. С.	v. H.		1		
739	15	50	Horace completes his fiftieth year. The Fourteenth Ode of the Fourth Book written, fifteen years after the taking of Alexandria. Death of Orbilius, nearly one hundred years old.	Carm. Iv. ii [xiv Carm. Iv. i. (Carm. Iv. xiv		
740	14	51	M. Licin. Crassus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Augur (Coss.)			
741	13	52	Tib. Claudius Nero, P. Quintilius Varus (Coss.) Augustus returns from Gaul. Publication of the Fourth Book of Odes.			
742	12	53	M. Valerius Messala, P. Sulpicius Quirinus (Coss.) Drusus in Germany. Death of Agrippa.			
			During these later years of Horace, he writes the Second Book of Epis- tles, and that de A. P. to the Pisos.			
743.	11	54	Q. Ælius Tubero, Paullus Fabius Maximus (Coss.) Drusus in Germany.			
744	10	55	Jul. Antonius, Q. Fabius Maximus Africanus (Coss.) Augustus in Gaul.	Dion. Li		
745	9	56	Nero Claudius Drusus, T. Quinctius Crispinus Volcatius (Coss.) Death of Drusus. End of the History of Livy.			
740 741 742 743. 744 745	. 8	57	C. Martius Censorinus, C. Asinius Gallus (Coss.) Augustus assumes the Empire the third time.			
			Death of Mæcenas. Death of Horace, Nov. 27, having nearly completed his fifty-seventh	Dic		

year.



98 DE VILLA HORATII.

grimage to this spot, more holy to us both than Mecca, Loreto, or Compostella.

" Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri."

If you follow the banks of the Anio, eight miles above Tivoli you reach Vico Varo—the Varia mentioned by the poet as in the neighbourhood of his Farm, and probably at that time the nearest town. Its identity is determined by the Peutingerian Table, which places Varia eight miles from Tibur, on this, the Valerian Way. 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. You presently leave the Anio, and enter a valley which opens to the north. On a height which rises to the right stand two villages, Cantalupo and Bardela; the latter is supposed to be the Mandela, which the poet describes as rugosus frigore pagus; and, certes, it stands in an airy position, at the point of junction of the two valleys. (1) You

(1) In describing the site of his Farm, Horace says,-

"Continui montes, nisi dissocientur opacâ
Valle."

The meaning of this cannot be mistaken by him who comes from Tivoli. The mountains are evidently those which stretch thence in a "continuous" chain on this bank of the Anio, till they are "dissevered" or intersected by the valley of the Digentia; and this will be even more apparent when it is remembered that the road from Tivoli is also the direct road from Rome. The direction which the valley takes—due north and south—explains what follows—

"sed ut veniens dextrum latus adspiciat Sol Lævum decedens curru fugiente vaporet."





DE VILLA HORATII.

soon come to a small stream, of no remarkable character, but it is the Digentia, the gelidus rivus, at which the poet was wont to slake his thirst—me quoties reficit—and which flows away through the meadows to the foot of the said hill of Bardela—quem Mandela bibit. You are now in the Sabine valley, so fondly loved and highly prized.

"Cur valle permutem Sabinâ
Divitias operosiores?"

A long lofty ridge forms the left-hand barrier of the valley. It is Lucretilis. Sir John Hobhouse says it is now called Campanile—but every peasant will point you out "Lucretile." It has no striking features to attract the eye—with its easy swells, undulating outline, and slopes covered with wood, it well merits the title of amænus, though that was doubtless due to its grateful shade, rather than to its appearance. Ere long you espy, high up beneath the brow of the mountain, a village perched on a precipitous grey cliff. It is Rocca Giovane, now occupying the site of the ruined temple of Vacuna, of which more anon.

Five or six miles up this valley bring you to the foot of a conical height, on which stands the said town of Licenza; while still loftier heights tower behind, from which

The right and left sides of the valley are determined by the course of the stream. The term "shady" cannot be applied to the valley on account of its narrowness; for it is strictly a valley, not a glen; but it is more probably to be referred to the woods, which, from other passages, we are led to presume, clothed the hollow, in Horace's time, even more densely than at present.



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DE VILLA HORATII.

As I mean to extenuate nothing, but to tell a plain tale, I must mention a fact, which may either call Horace's truthfulness into question, or show him to have availed himself of his professional licence, for private purposes. But in love and war stratagem is fair, says the proverb. He tells Miss—Tyndaris that no serpents infest his lands:—

" Nec virides metuunt colubras, Nec martiales hæduleæ lupos."

Of wolves I say nought, they are not now in season. It may be that the reptile population of the spot has altered in the course of centuries, yet it is scarcely likely to have increased with the cultivation; and I therefore fear the poet was guilty of wilful misrepresentation in order to coax a visit from the coy fair; for more than one green snake have I beheld on the site, and this very morning I have had a combat with a monster—not such as sucked Cleopatra's bosom—no fig-basket affair—no tress of Medusa—but

"Horresco referens, immensis orbibus anguis!"-

six or seven feet long—black as death—rapid as thought. I would joyfully have despatched him, but he escaped my vengeance and found shelter among the debris of the villa. By-the-bye, there were five, or at least four, other houses anciently on this site, of Horace's slaves or dependents; for he tells us his little estate was

"habitatum quinque focis, et Quinque bonos solitum Variam dimittere patres."

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Francis translates this

"Five prudent sires to Varia's council went"-

But it seems to me to signify nothing more than that Varia was the nearest town, whither these, not patres conscripti but patresfamilias, went to market, for it is evident that the farm was quite secluded, among deserta et inhospita tesqua, with not even a village near, where the steward might regale himself a wine-shop. Eustace speaks of "the occasional pine" existing here as in the poet's time—imminens villæ pinus—to one could I perceive, though half a dozen poplars on the site of the farm, and a pair of cypresses on the baill slope, some distance above.

I have been seeking far and wide for the Fons Bandusiæ.

I not said by the poet to have been in the neighbourhood

I is farm; but we know there was a fountain hard by whose

Sisses he sings—

"Hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus,
Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis aquæ fons,
Et paulum silvæ super his foret. Auctius atque
Dii melius fecêre.—

Puræ rivus aquæ, silvaque jugerum Paucorum—

Fons etiam, rivo dare nomen idoneus, (ut nec Frigidior Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus) Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo."

strange to suppose that the Fons Bandusiæ, which he in similar terms, was in the vicinity of his Farm.



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DE VILLA HORATII.

Such indeed seems to have been, with few exceptions, th opinion of critics in all ages, from the old scholiasts dowr Those who place his Farm at Tivoli, point out wards. fountain on the banks of the Anio as the one in question; bu in nothing beyond the purity of the water does it answer the Eustace speaks of a spring on the slope Lucretilis, above the Farm, and commonly called "Form Bello," as the Fons Bandusiæ; but the very description gives proves it not to correspond. I have taken the troul to trace every streamlet for several miles round to its sourc and in one only can I perceive the requisite analogy; and the so perfectly answers to the description, that I have no hesitatiin asserting that, if the Fons Bandusiæ were in the neig bourhood of the Farm, the said spring is it. Moreover, is now commonly called the "Fonte Blandusia," but whetla the nomenclature be remotely traditional, or recently impose I cannot learn.

This spring rises at the head of a narrow glen, whi opens into the broader valley of the Digentia just beyond the Farm, and stretches up for two or three miles into the head of the mountains, dividing Lucretilis from Ustica. This evidently the reducta vallis, to which Tyndaris was invited and it is known by the peasants as the "Valle Rustica," that which no name could be more appropriate; though it probably was not conferred with reference to the scenery, but as a corruption of "Ustica." Hobbouse seems to mistal the long valley of the Digentia for the Valle Rustica. Whether

Ustica cubans were a mountain or a valley, or both, as hath been opined, I leave to the critics to determine; but the ntain on the right of the glen, which contrasts its recan bent form with the steep-browed Lucretilis, is still called "Ustica," and sometimes "Rustica," by the pea-The penultimate, however, is now pronounced short. The streamlet is called "Le Chiuse;" it is the same which beneath the villa, and threatens the "pratum apri-I ascended its course from the Farm, by the path which Horace must have taken to the Fountain. Ter a rocky bed, here overshadowed by dwarf-willows, there wide-spreading fig-trees, and is flanked by vineyards for Some distance. Then all cultivation ceases—the scenery becornes wilder—the path steeper—the valley contracts to a ravine—a bare grey and red rock rises on the right, schistose, rugged, and stern; another similar cliff rises opposite, crested with ilex, and overtopt by the dark wooded head of Lecretilis. As I approached the Fountain I came to an open g spot, where cattle and goats were feeding.

> "Tu frigus amabile Fessis vomere tauris Præbes, et pecori vago."

The spot is exquisitely Arcadian; no wonder it captivated the Poet's fancy. It is now just as it must have met his eye.

During the noontide heat, the vast Lucretilis throws his grateful shade across the glen,

" et igneam Defendit æstatem capellis."



DE VILLA HORATII.

Goats still wander among the underwood, cropping the arbitos et thyma which cover the ground in profusion, or frisking among the rocks as smooth-faced—levia saxa—as when they reëchoed the notes of the poet's pipe; but Tyndaris, if she listened to his prayer, she has left no shadow of herself behind—no Dryad or Naiad now haunts the spot. Nothing in female shape have I beheld in this vicinity which could stir the muse of the most delicately-strung poet.

Crossing the stream by the huge rocks which almost choke its bed, I climbed through brambles and sloes to the fountain. It is a most picturesque spot. Large masses of moss-clad rock lie piled up in the cleft between the hills, and among them the streamlet works its way, overshadowed by hanging woods of ilex, beech, hornbeam, maple, chesnut, nut, and walnut,—which throw so dense a shade, that scarcely a ray of the all-glaring sun can play on the turf below.

"Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculæ Nescit tangere: tu frigus amabile Præbes."

The water springs from three small holes at the top of a shelving rock (not seen in the sketch) of no great height, and glides down into a sandy basin, which it overflows, trickling in a slender thread over the rocks into a small pool, and thence sinking in a mimic cascade into the rugged channel which bears it down the glen. From the rocks which separate the upper from the lower basin of the fountain, springs a moss-grown walnut-tree, which stretches

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piant limbs over the whole. The water itself merits all that has been said or sung of it; it is verily splendidior vitro.

Nothing—not even the Thracian Hebrus—can exceed it in Purity, coolness, and sweetness.

" Hæ latebræ dulces, et jam (si credis) amænæ!"

Well might the poet choose this as a retreat from the fierce noontide heat. Here could he lie the live-long day on the soft turf, and sing

" ruris amœni

Rivos, et musco circumlita saxa, nemusque,

while his goats strayed around, cropping the pink and purple cyclamen, which decks the brink of the fountain, or the wild strawberries and sweet herbs which scent the air around. Here, while all nature below was fainting beneath the heat, might he enjoy the grateful shade of Lucretilis; whose echoes, with those of Ustica opposite, he might awaken with his "sweet pipe," as he sang the charms of the fair Tyndaris, and wooed her in imagination and immortal verse. Or here might he well sing the praises of the fountain itself, as he listened to its "babbling waters," and feasted his eye on the rich union of wood and rock around it.

"Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem Saxis; unde loquaces Lymphæ desiliunt tuæ."

Just as it was then, so is it now,—even to the very ilices overhanging the hollow rocks whence it springs. And so 108 DE VILLA HORATII.

exactly, in every particular, does this fountain answer to the celebrated Fons, that my faith in its identity is firm and steadfast.(2)

Licenza bears no traces of antiquity. No town could have existed here in Horace's time, or his villicus would have found at hand the delights he sighed after,—fornix et uncta popina, taberna, et meretrix tibicina. It is pretty evident that Varia was the nearest town to the farm. Licenza is but a corruption of Digentia—a name which is thus singularly preserved, as the vulgar appellation of the river is "Rio Vecchio," not Licenza, as Eustace asserts. The town is small, containing less than one thousand inhabitants, of whom my host is one of the chief. "En la casa de ciegos el tuerto es Rey-in the house of the blind, the one-eyed man is king"says the Spanish proverb. The accommodation he affords is the best to be had in the place, but it is so indifferenteven munda parco sub lare cana is here of questionable application—that I do not wonder most Horatian pilgrims make but a day's excursion from Tivoli to these localities. very few, of the travellers who visit the Eternal City, extend their wanderings as far as this; and of those few, the greater part are English. In fact, it is commonly believed by the peasantry, that Horace was our countryman, for they cannot

(2) I have allowed Mr. Dennis to plead his own cause in favour of the Sabine Bandusia. My own opinion is, however, unshaken, as to the evidence in favour of the neighbourhood of Venusia for the Bandusian fountain .- EDITOR.

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conceive of any other source of interest in one so long dead.

and unsainted, than that of co-patriotism or consanguinity.

I have not omitted to make an excursion to Rocca

Giovane, which is about four miles from Licenza. It stands on a precipitous, jagged rock of limestone, which juts out most boldly and picturesquely into the valley. The village does not occupy the site of the ancient temple — fanum Vacuna— which seems to have stood about a mile distant, towards the head of Lucretilis. Here some large masses of brick and stone, apparently part of a vaulted roof, stuccoed, are shown as the remains of the temple. Hard by is an ancient conduit which still conveys water towards the ruins from the higher part of the mountain. Vacuna was a

goddess of the Sabines, supposed to be identical with Victory, and that there was an ancient shrine to that deity in this neighbourhood, is proved by the following inscription, which I

copied from a tablet preserved at Rocca Giovane, and said by

the villagers to have been found among these ruins: -

IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIANVS.

P ONTIFEX. MAXIMVS. TRIB.

POTEST ATIS. CENSOR. AEDEM. VICTORIAE.

FETUST ATE. DILAPSAM. SVA. IMPENSA.

RESTITVIT.

Fragments of granite columns, and a small bas-relief, representing a female with a stag by her side, are also pointed out as having been found on the same site. It is most probable, then, that the ruins in question, are those of the "Fanum," which, though restored by Vespasian, is now more

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putre than ever. Most commentators explain, Hac tibi dictabam post fanum, &c. as meaning that the poet dictated that epistle from this very site. Doering. I remember, suggests that in his wanderings around his villa, Horace may have strolled up to this temple, and casting himself on the turf behind it, may have dictated the said epistle to his slave. It seems to me, however, quite unnecessary to suppose that he wrote from this spot; I would rather interpret it as signifying that he wrote from his own farm, which was actually behind the temple, as regards its position relatively to Rome, where Fuscus Aristius, to whom the epistle is addressed, was evidently staying—



Æsopus Claudius, or Clodius.—(Probably a freedman

ÆLIUS .- See " Lamia."

of the Claudian family.) Epist. 11. i. 82. The great, the solemn (gravis) or impressive tragic actor. Quintilian decribes the delivery of Roscius as more rapid (citatior); that of Æsopus, as more grave or solemn (gravior). Instit. Orat. xi. 3. 111. His consummate art was the effect of profound study; he attended public trials when great orators, such as Hortensius, pleaded, to catch the expression of the feelings and passions of mankind (Val Max. viii. 10. 2). Cicero speaks of the expression of his countenance and gesture: "In te sœpe vidi; et * * * in Æsopo, familiari tuo tantum ardorem vultuum atque mo tuum, ut eum vis quædam abstraxisse a sensu mentis videretur" (De Divin. 1. 37). Yet it is difficult to reconcile this with a passage in Fronto de Eloquentia. Æsopus is there said to have gazed intently for some time on his mask, in order to catch the expression of its character. understand the position, character, and influence of a great actor like Æsopus, the passage in Cicero's Oratio pro Sextio, must be read. This perfect artist always, Cicero asserts, chose the noblest parts both as an actor

and as a citizen. (The translation expresses but ill, "mehercule semper partium in republica, tanquam in scena, optimarum.") In the character of the Banished Telamon (in a tragedy of Accius), Æsopus pleaded the cause of the exiled Cicero more powerfully than could any orator with the most consummate eloquence. By marked emphasis he applied passage after passage to Cicero, till the vast audience was kindled with indignation, or melted into tears. The climax of all, was the line,—

"Exsulare sinitis, sivistis pelli, pulsum patimini."

On another occasion he boldly substituted the name of Tullius for that of Brutus,—"Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat." At the dedication of Pompey's Theatre, v. c. 699, the voice of Æsopus failed, probably from age. Cicero ad Fam. vii. 1. The time of his death is unknown. Horace could hardly have seen him act, as he did not come to Rome before v. c. 701.

ÆSOPI FILIUS, CLODIUS.—Sat. 11. iii. 239. The heir of the vast fortunes made by the great actor. He had anticipated the gorgeous prodigality of Cleopatra. His huge pearl, which he melted in vinegar and drank, though worth about £8072 3s. 4d., was not of the enormous value of the famous unique gem of Cleopatra. The latter, which was estimated at the sum, at least, of centies H.S. (£80,729 3s. 4d.), she actually did swallow, and was prevented from swallowing a second, to make up her wager of supping at the price of a whole taxation, six times that sum-sex centies. But the son of the player had laid no wager, and did it for the whim of knowing how pearls would taste; and not content with this, treated all his guests with the same kind of draught.—Plin. Hist. Nat., 1x. 35. Macrob. Sat. fi. xiii.

AGRIPPA, M. VIPSANIUS. — Carm. I. vi. 185. Epist. 1. xii. 26. His portico, Epist. 1. vi. 26. Sicilian estate, Epist. 1. xii. 2. Born v. c. 691, died v. c. Horace could not but look up to Agrippa with honour and admiration, on account of his splendid victories and his magnificence in public works and in popular spectacles; but there is no passage in his writings which implies personal intimacy. The sixth Ode is a tribute to the military glory of Agrippa. The allusion in the Satire is to the applause which Agrippa received in the theatre, for the lavish costliness of his exhibitions; but in both cases the poet's tone is distant and respectful, totally different from that in which he indulged towards Mæcenas, and even later in his life towards Augustus. The Life of Agrippa, therefore, does not bear much relation to the Horatian poetry.

Albinovanus.—See " Celsus."

ALBINI FILIUS.—Son of a famous usurer, A. P. 327.

ALBIUS.—Sat. J. iv. 28. An admirer of the fine arts, otherwise unknown. His son, Sat. J. iv. 109.

Albius.—See "Poets," "Tibullus."

ALBUTIUS.—Sat. II. i. 48. He was notorious for having poisoned, by one account, his wife, by another, his mother. The Albutius (Sat. II. ii. 67) seems a different person, accused of cruelty to his slaves.

ALCON.—The slave of Nasidienus. Sat. 11. viii. 15.

ALFENIUS VARUS.—Sat. 1. iii. 130. A lawyer, who was brought up as a shoemaker at Cremona; studied under Sulpicius Rufus, and became so eminent as to attain the consulship and a public funeral. Everard Otto, in his professional zeal, as well as Wieland, endeavoured to relieve this famous lawyer from the imputation of his base origin.

ALFIUS, the Usurer.-Epod. 11. 67. Unknown.

Alpinus.-See "Poets," "Furius Bibaculus."

Antonius Iulus.-See "Poets."

Antonius Musa.-See "Musa."

APELLA.—Sat. I. v. 100. The Jew. The Scholiasts interpret the name as "nomen fictum a defectu præputii;" but it was a common name among freed-men, of which class the Jews in Rome (who dwelt beyond the Tiber mostly were. Cicero mentions a freed-man named Apella.—Ad. Fam. vii. 25.

Arbuscula.—Sat. 1. x. 77. A celebrated dancer >= Pantomime, of whom Cicero writes to Atticus in the mids of graver matters. Ad Att. iv. 15. Quæris de Arbusculā: : valde placuit.

Arellius.—Sat. II. vi. 78. A miserly neighbour of Horace in the country.

Aristius Fuscus.—Carm. I. xxii. Sat. I. ix. 61, and x. 80. Epist. I. x. Aristius seems to have been among those dearest friends of Horace, with whom, as far as their habits would allow, he lived on the most intimate terms. Aristius was a man of wit, and a lover of the town life: we may suspect not disinclined to money making, one of the vices of the day, which Horace touches in his Epistle with even more than his usual delicacy.

ARRIUS, Q.—Sat. II. iii. 86, 243. A famous spendthrift, son of the Q. Arrius, whose costly funeral banquet is mentioned in Cic. in Vatin. 12.

ASELLA VINNIUS .- See "Vinnius."

Asinius Pollio.—See " Poets."

Aufidius Lurio who first took to fattening peacocks for food. Plin. H. N. x. 20. AUFIDIUS LUSCUS.—Sat. 1. v. 34. The Duumvir, or local magistrate, of Fundi, who gave himself the title and airs of a Prætor, met Mæcenas and his friends in official pomp, with a laticlave over his tunic, and with his pan of incense; and was laughed at for his pains.

Augustus, Cæsar Octavianus.—See "Life of Horace," for his general relation to the Poet. The chronology of the works of Horace may be traced in his allusions to the successive events in the reign of Augustus; and from the tone in which he speaks of him, rising from cold indifference to awe and poetic adulation, and at length into easy and almost familiar friendship. In the first book of Satires (Sat. 1. iii. 4), Augustus is the Cæsar " possessed of power, which a Tigellius would not venture to disobey." In the Epodes, some of which I believe to have been written before the second book of Satires, the danger of Augustus Cæsar is touched upon (i. 3), yet chiefly because Mæcenas, the patron of Horace, is about to share it. The ninth Epode, written later, is a hymn for the victory at Actium. Soon after, in the second book of Satires, the deeds of the unconquered Cæsar are spoken of as a high theme for poetry. Cæsar is now in possession of supreme power, and has begun to exercise it with moderation; he is just as well as valiant (11. 5, 16). The Odes rise to a higher kind of praise. Octavius is now (C. 1. xi.) the avenger of Cæsar; he is father and prince of his country; he is an earthly Jupiter (C. 1. xii. 52). In the second book of Odes he is become still morehe is Augustus (C. 11. ix.); in the third he is deified (C. 111. v. 3; III. iii. 11). In the magnificent ode on the death of Cleopatra, there are allusions to his projected and irresistible invasion of Britain (C. 1. xxxv. 29). In the earlier Epistles Augustus is no longer only the remote and awful ruler, he

PERSONÆ HORATIANÆ. 116 is the genial lover of the poetry of Horace. The Poet sends to him his works (Epist. 1. xiii. 2, 18). The fourth book of Odes is now written at the imperial command; the adulation is at the same time more open and undisguised, yet in some degree more familiar. At length, in the first Epistle of the second book, Horace addresses the Emperor himself. Though with courteous deference for the supreme authority of Augustus, he yet maintains the independence of his own taste in poetry; and reads the Emperor a lesson in criticism with inimitable skill and urbanity. This poem gives a singularly pleasing view of the frank and easy intercourse which had gradually grown up between the man of letters and the master of

Arres.-Sat. n. iii. 171 A common name, used for a fictitious person.

AULUS CASCELLIUS .- Art. Poet. 371. A lawyer of great erudition. A witticism of Cascellius is recorded by

Macrobius, Sat. ii. 6. A. Cascellius, a great property lawyer, is mentioned in Cicero pro Balbo, xx., and in Val. Max. viii. 12, 1. But as this A. Cascellius was an old man (See Val. Max. vi. 2, 12) in the time of the struggle

between Cæsar and Pompeius, he could not have been alive when the Art of Poetry was written. This Cascellius was reproved for speaking too freely against the party of Cæsar.

"Duze res quæ hominibus amarissimæ videntur, magnam sibi licentiam præbere respondit, scnectutem et orbitatem." If he be the Cascellius alluded to in Horace, his legal crudition must have become proverbial.

Avidienus.- Sat. 11. ii. 55. A miser; unknown.

Bacchius.—Sat. t. vii. 20. A celebrated gladiator. BALATRO. - See "Servilius."

the world.

Balbines, L. Celles.—Sat. I. iii. 40. Proscribed by



the Triumvirate, but escaped. He afterwards made his peace with the conqueror, and was Consul, U. c. 724. App. B.c. iv. 50.

BARINE.—Carm. 11. viii. 2.

Barbus .- Sat. 1. iv. 110; 1. vi. 30; 1. vii. 8. A spendthrift; unknown.

BAVIUS .- See " Poets," Art. " Mævius."

Bestics.-Epist. 1. xv. 37. An old miser very severe against gluttons.

BIBACULUS .- See " Poets."

BIBULUS.—Sat. I. x. 86. One of the intimate friends of Horace; perhaps son of the colleague of Cæsar in the Consulship.

Birrius.-Sat. 1. iv. 69. A prodigal youth, who had perhaps turned robber.

BITHIUS .- Sat. I. vii. 20. A celebrated gladiator Bolanus. - Sat. 1. ix. 11. A mad fellow, according to the Scholiast, who always spoke out what he thought of

every one.

Brutus, Marcus.—Carm. 11. vii. 2; Sat. 1. vii. 18-33. Horace commanded a legion in his army; perhaps was with him in Asia.

Bullatius.—Epist. 1. xi. A friend of Horace, to whom an Epistle is addressed; otherwise unknown.

BUTRO. - Epist. I. v. 26. An unknown person, probably a wit, considered good company enough to be invited by Horace to meet Torquatus.

CADMUS. - Sat. 1. vi. 39. The executioner, of notorious cruelty, adds the Scholiast.

CŒLIUS.-Sat. 1. iv. 69. The companion of Birrius in his prodigality; perhaps in his robberies.

CALAIS.—Probably an imaginary name. Carm. III. ix. 14. CALPURNIUS .- See " Bibulus."

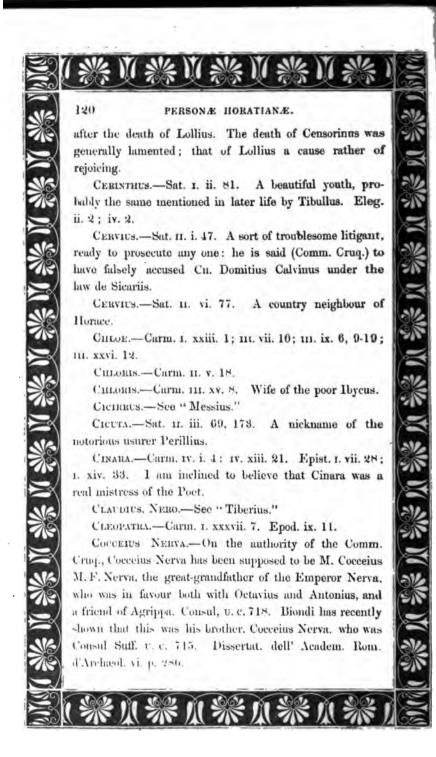


CALVUS .- See " Poets."

Canidia.—The Scholiasts agree that this mistress of Horace (and in her case I should have no doubt of the reality of the personage) was a Neapolitan named Gratidia, the more tender name, Gratidia, being changed by the angry poet into Canidia, an insulting allusion to her grey hairs. But it is difficult to make out any satisfactory notion, either of this person herself, or of her imputed witchcraft, from the exaggerations of poetry, and, it should seem likewise, of bitter hatred. At the time when these poems, at least the last Epode, was written, Canidia must have been an old woman; she drops her false teeth, when disturbed in her magical operations (Sat. 1. viii. 48). Horace, however, in another place, speaks of her youth and blooming colour as blighted by her enchantments (Epod. xvii. 21). I should have no doubt, therefore, that, if there was any intrigue between them, it was that of a woman of a certain age, with a young man, not unlikely on both sides to end in bitter hatred: he ashamed, or weary of the connection, and attributing it to the influence of witchcraft; she having recourse to any forbidden practices (and such practices were no doubt common) to regain or to revenge herself upon her faithless lover. I hesitate not to assign the adventure to the first years after the return of Horaco to Rome. But the whole is a singular illustration of the ubiquity and perpetuity, even in the minutest circumstances, of popular superstition.

Canis.—See "Avidienus."

Capito, Fonteius.—Sat. t. v. 38. He had a house or farm at or near Formiæ, from which the travellers to Brundusium were supplied with entertainment. According to the Scholiast Cruq., Fonteius Capito was the negociator on the part of Antonius in the treaty of Brundusium. A





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Coranus.—Sat. 1. v. 57. An usurer, a scribe, or notary.

Cotiso.—Carm. 111. viii. 18. A Dacian king: "Daci montibus inhærent. Cotisonis regis imperio, quoties concretus gelu Danubius junxerat ripas, decurrere solebant et vicina populari. Visum est Augusto, gentem aditu difficillimam summovere. Misso igitur Lentulo, ultra ulteriorem repulit ripam: citra præsidia constituit. Sic tunc Dacia non victa, sed summota atque deleta est." Florus IV. xii. 18. Cf. Suet. Octav. xxi. c. lxiii. Augustus is said to have betrothed his daughter Julia to Cotiso, King of the Getes, and to have sought the daughter of that king in marriage.

CRATERUS.—Sat. II. iii. 161. A celebrated physician of the times. Compare Cic. ad. Att. xii. 14.

CRISPINUS.—Sat. I. i. 121; I. iii. 139; I. iv. 13; II. vii.

45. The blear-eyed, lippus, a frequent object of the satire of Horace. Bentley is extremely indignant at the usual reading, which supposes that Horace would deride in another the malady under which he suffered himself. Compare Jacob's Lectiones Venusinæ, p. 305, who discusses the question like a man not only of sense but of taste.

Crispus Sallustius.—See "Sallustius."

CUPIENNIUS.—Sat. I. ii. 36. Libo. A friend of Augustus, notorious for his intrigues with Roman matrons. Schol.

Cybus.—Carm. I. xvii. 25; I. xxxiii. 6. Perhaps imaginary.

Dama.—Sat. 1. vi. 38; 11. v. 18, 101; 11. vii. 54. The common name of a slave.

Damalis.—Carm. 1. xxxvi. 13, 17, 18. Perhaps imaginary



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PERSONÆ HORATIANÆ.

Damasippus.—A bankrupt tradesman, who had put on a beard and mantle, and set up for a Stoic philosopher: he is the interlocutor with Horace, Sat. II. iii. In his wealthier days Damasippus had been a lover of the fine arts, and a man of expensive, at least, if not of good taste. Cicero's friend had bought him three Bacchanalians, a Mars, and another statue, at a much higher price than Cicero was disposed to give; he hoped that Damasippus, or, if he should fail, some pseudo-Damasippus, would take them off his hands (Ad Fam. vii. 23). Damasippus appears again as owner or purchaser of certain gardens (Cic. ad. Att. xiii. 29).

Davus. — Sat. 1. x. 40; m. ii. 5-92. Art. Poet. 119, 237. A conventional name.

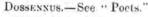
DAVUS .- Sat. 11. vii. 2, 46, 100. A slave of Horace.

Dellius.—Carm. II. iii. Dellius was notorious for the shameless manner in which he changed sides, during that period of almost universal political treachery. He was called by Messala, "desultor bellorum civilium." He betrayed Dolabella to Cassius, offering to purchase his own safety by the death of Dolabella. From Cassius he revolted to Antonius; from Antonius to Cæsar. Certain lascivious letters of Dellius to Cleopatra were well known (Senec. Suasor. et Vell. ii. 84). He served in the campaign of Antonius against the Parthians, and wrote a history of that war. At this time, no doubt, he belonged to the society of Cæsar and Mæcenas; and possessed a beautiful villa, in which he enjoyed the decline of life.

Demetrius .- See " Poets."

Demetrius.—Epist. 1. vii. 52. Slave of L. Marcius Philippus.

Dolichos,—Epist. 1. xviii. 19. A famous gladiator.



Finnes. - See " Poets."

EUTRAPELUS.-Epist. 1, xviii. 31. P. Volumnius, of

Lase elegance (εὐτραπελία) Cicero writes (Epist. ad Fam.

■ 1 = 32-33), seems to have acquired the name of Eutrapelus

- acro appears to have appointed Eutrapelus as a sort of Train over his reputation as a wit; as bound to take

strain of laboured pleasantry, which implies that ■ I * Immius must have had a difficult office. Yet Voluminius

that had jokes were not imputed to him; and this

- . * * is to have been a man of solid and masculine character. C = cro, in his Orations, shows confidence in his judgment.

consults him on the affairs of the republic. FABIUS .- Sat. 1. i. 14. If the same alluded to Sat.

F - 134, a Roman knight, born at Narbonne, who wrote books on the Stoic philosophy. He was a partisan of

Peius (so Acron). Certainly not the Fabius Maximus Zationed by Quintilian (I. O. 1, iv. 3); but he may have

ANNIUS.—See " Poets."

ienus.

LAVIUS.—The schoolmaster at Venusia. Sat. 1, vi. 72.

Lores, Julius. - See " Poets."

"ONTEIUS CAPITO. -- See " Capito."

a more obscure man than either.

Perious.—Sat. 1. ii. 12. An usurer: possibly a Roman

tht, mentioned by Cicero in Pison. ANVIII. Frenes.-Sat. n. iii. 60. An actor, who fell asleep

he part of Hione, in a tragedy of Pacuvins, and could be awakened by the ghost of Deiphobus, who adssed her. The ghost was played by the stentorion See " Catienus."

"Mater te appello, quæ curam somno suspensam levas.

Neque te mei miseret; surge et sepeli natum."

Cie, Tuscul i. 11; Welcker die Greechesche Franche, p. 1150.

FULVICS .- Sat. 11. vii. 96. A gladiator.

FUNDANIUS.—See " Poets."

FURIUS BIBACULUS .- See " Poets."

FURNIUS.—Sat. I. x. 86. The Comment. Cruq. describes him as an historian of credit and elegance. He is named in Senec. de Benef. i. 25.

Fuscus Aristius.—See "Aristius."

GABINIUS.—The Codex. Turic. has an inscription of Carm. 11. v. Ad Gabinium. This might be a sou or

grandson of A. Gabinius, the enemy of Cicero.—Orelli.

GALBA.—Sat. 1. ii. 46. Probably A. Galba, a noted wit, and parasite of Augustus, whose jests were not the

most decent (Quintil. I. O. vi. 9). Juvenal calls him vilis (Sat. v. 5). See Martial. i. 42; x. 101. Plutarch. Erotic.

Edit. Reiske, ix. p. 46.
Gallina.—Sat. 11. vi. 45. A famous Thracian glad

Gallina.—Sat. 11. vi. 45. A famous Thracian gladiator. Gallionius.—Sat. 11. ii. 47. The crier (prace) who first served up a whole sturgeon, and became the object of satire to Lucilius:

> "O Publi! O gurges! Galloni: es homo miser, inquit; Cœnâsti in vitâ nunquam bene, cum omnia in istâ Consumes squillâ atque acipensere cum decumano."

Gangitaus.—Epist. 1. vi. 59. Unknown: a man who affected the character of an indefatigable hunter.

GARGONIUS.—Sat. 1, ii. 27; iv. 92. Unknown: a man of filthy habits.

GLYCFRA.—Carm. t. xix. 5; xxx, 3; Ht. xix. 28. A common name for a Greek slave.

GLYCERA.—Mistress of Tibullus. Carm. 1. xxxiii. 2.

GROSPHUS POMPEIUS.—Carm. 11. xvi. 8. Epist. 1. xii. 22. A Roman knight: his connection with the Pompeii is

to be traced; he is mentioned as resident in Sicily.

HAGNA.—Sat. 1. iii. 40. A freed-woman, mistress of

HEBRUS.—Carm. III. xii. 6. A beautiful youth.

HELIODORUS.—Sat. 1. v. 2. The most learned teacher rhetoric at Rome; not certainly known from any other thority.

HELLAS .- Sat. 1. iii. 277. The mistress of Marius.

HERMOGENES.—See "Tigellius."

HIRPINUS.—See "Quinctus."

Hypscea.—Sat. 1. ii. 91. A woman of rank; blind.

IARBITA.—Epist. I. xix. 15. A certain Cordus (or Codrus), if the same mentioned in Virgil, "invidiâ rumpantur ut ilia Codro" (Ecl. vii. 26). He was a man of Moorish birth, who aspired to the fame of letters, and endeavouring 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 Iarbita to affect a descent from the ancient Mauritanian kings; or the wits of Rome had given

him that name.—Weichert, Poet. Lat. p. 391. IBYCUS.—Carm. III. xv. 1.

Iccius.—Unknown, except from the Ode (i. xxix.) and the Epistle (i. xii.) addressed to him by Horace. From the Ode, it appears that Iccius had devoted himself to philosophy; he had bought a library, and seemed determined to lead a life of tranquil and secluded meditation. But when the invasion of Arabia under Ælius Gallus took place,

the philosopher became a soldier. Arabia seem to have been a kind of El Dorado to Roman avarice and ambition.

In all their Eastern campaigns, the Romans, notwith

PERSONÆ HORATIANÆ. standing the fate of Crassus and of Antonius, dreamed of inexhaustible plunder, of gold and precious stones, of beautiful and royal captives. Arabia was supposed to be the happy country of gold and of rich spices; and if once reached, would fall an easy prey to Roman valour. Horace, with friendly playfulness, bordering on satire, touches on the sudden change of his friend from an unwarlike philosopher The fatal issue of the campaign to an armed adventurer. left Iceius poorer than before. In the Epistle he appears as the manager of Agrippa's Sicilian estates. Horace gently consoles him for his poverty. He leads him back, as it were, to his philosophy, to that practical philosophy which Horace himself professed and cultivated, through which contented poverty and honourable frugality might supply the place of wealth. In the midst of the sordid business and struggle after gain, which belonged to his present station, Iccius might altogether abstract his mind to nobler cares, and soar to the utmost heights of speculative philo-The whole realm of natural science is open to him, as well as the whole domain of moral inquiry. poet commends to him the society of his honoured friend Pompeius Grosphus, who would willingly share his humblest fare, and expect nothing beyond the scanty vegetable diet to which Iceius might find it convenient to confine himself. He concludes with sending him some news from Rome to console him in his banishment. Wieland was certainly unjust to the character of Iccius; and Wieland has been followed by other commentators. Wieland represents him as the subject, rather of sly and bitter satire, than of gentle and friendly reproof, to the poet; as a vain man, whose pretensions to philosophy Horace intended to ridicule; as

a man of insatiable avarice, whom he would hold up to

contempt. Fr. Jacobs, in his Lectiones Venusine, has pointed out that this, which Wieland treats as amiable raillery, would rather have been cruel insult and treachery to a man towards whom he professed friendship. observes, that the Epistle is a commendatory one. Horace would hardly have introduced and associated Iccius in his poetry, with a man of the high station and character of Pompeius Grosphus, unless he had esteemed him for his virtues, though he might not be blind to his faults. It was the Poet's further object to reconcile Iccius with his situation in Sicily, with which he might be reasonably discontented, and might have complained to his friend. It was a banishment from Rome, and from good society; he was overpowered with business probably uncongenial to his tastes; and this, not the least bitter recollection, by his own folly in abandoning that philosophical quiet, which, like Horace, he might have continued to enjoy, had he not rashly joined in the disastrous expedition of Ælius Gallus. The easy and almost familiar manner in which Horace endeavours to persuade Iccius that happiness is yet in his power, since he had at least a sufficient maintenance, that he may find it in his own mind and in his philosophical pursuits, show rather the good sense and friendliness of the Poet, than the graceful cleverness which would conceal sarcasm and contempt under

Inachia.—Epod. xi. 6; xii. 14, 15.

Julius.—Sat. I. viii. 39.

grave advice.

Julius Florus .- See " Poets."

Julus Antonius.—See " Poets."

Labeo.—Sat. I. iii. 82. A man notorious for some act of mad cruelty to a slave. The Scholiast interprets this of M. Antistius Labeo, son of the Labeo, who, after the defeat at Philippi, followed the example of Brutus and Cassius

and slew himself. This might seem a strong reason against Horace, at the early period at which this Satire was written, thus contemptuously exposing the son. tistius Labeo became a celebrated Jurisconsult, maintained his hereditary principles of liberty even in the court of Augustus, and attained the honours of the Prætorship-At this time Labeo was young, and might have been guilty of some rash act. But the whole story of the Scholiast is more than suspicious; he adds, that Horace thus satirized Labeo in order to flatter Augustus, with whom, when this Satire was written, he had no connec-I do not scruple, with Bentley and Wieland, to refer this to some other Labeo. The name was by no See Wieland's observations on the means uncommon. passage.

Laberius.—See " Poets."

LALAGE.—Carm. I. xx.

Lamia, L. Ælius.—Carm. 1. xxvi.; 111. xvii. Epist. r. xiv. 6. Of noble family: among the most intimate friends of Horace. Horace speaks of his royal descent (Carm. 111.xvii.); and the nobility of the Lamiæ, to the time of Juvenal, was almost proverbial: "Quædam de numero Lamiarum ac nominis alti" (Sat. vi. 154). He was the son of L. Ælius Lamia (Prætor, u. c. 711), whom Cicero frequently mentions with praise. This first Ode to Lamia was written when the affairs of the East began to excite great interest at Rome. Phraates, grown insolent from his victory over Antonius, became so intolerable a tyrant, as to be driven into exile by his subjects. Tiridates, also of the family of the Arsacidæ, was placed upon the throne. Phraates had fled to the Scythians, and threatened, with a great horde of this nation, to overrun Parthia, and reconquer

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his throne. (Justin. xliv. 5.) Virgil alludes to these rumours in his Georgics:—

"------- non purpura regum
Flexit, et infidos agitans discordia fratres." (11. 495.)

Lamia was Consul, v. c. 756: his death, in good old age, and his honourable funeral, are described by Tacitus, Ann. vi. 27, v. c. 786.

Lepos.—Sat. I. vi. 72. A dancer.

LEUCONDE.—Carm. 1. xi. From the serious character of this poem, Leuconoe might seem a real person; if the whole, name and all, be not a translation.

LICINIUS.—Carm. II. x. A. TERENTIUS VARRO MURÆNA

LICINIUS CALVUS .- See "Calvus," "Poets."

was of the Licinian family, the son of that Muræna who was defended by Cicero, and adopted by Terentius Varro. lost all his property in the civil wars, which was replaced by the generosity of Proculeius, who was called his brother. Licinius was the brother of Terentia, the wife of Mæcenas, and thence, no doubt, arose his intimacy with Horace. Licinius was employed by Augustus in a war against the Salassii, in the Alps, v. c. 729. The tribe was totally defeated, the men sold into slavery, and their lands assigned to the Prætorian soldiers. Augusta Prætoria is now Aosta. This success recommended Licinius to the Consulship, which he attained as Suffectus, v.c. 731. In the following year he was implicated, either through his bold and careless language, or more deeply, in the conspiracy of Fannius Cæpio against the life of Augustus. He was accused by Tiberius, and, notwithstanding the influence of Proculeius, who was a favourite of Augustus, and that of his sister Terentia, he suffered death. The Odes of Horace must have been written before the conspiracy and death of 130

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Licinius, which took place in v.c. 731, according to some or in the year after, according to Drumann. The publication of such a poem if later—though the grave warnings of Horace against ambition might gain the Poet credit for

his sugacity, and might read almost as a prophecy of the fate of Licinius—could scarcely be very acceptable, either to Proculcius or to Terentia, as reawakening the memory of their brother, a condemned conspirator. I cannot, with Orelli, think that either would have so entirely forgotten

LICINUS.—Art. Poet. 301. A barber, advanced to a senator by Julius Cæsar: on him was written the celebrated Epitaph:

him as to be indifferent to the mention of his name.

"Marmoreo Licinus tumulo jacet, at Cato parvo, Pompeius nullo; credimus esse Deos?"

Licymnia — Carm. 11. xii. 13-23.

LIGURINUS .- Carm. IV. i. 33; IV. x.

Livian "dilexit et probavit unice ac perseveranter." Suet Octav. lxii.

"Te quoque magnifica, Concordia, dedicat æde, Livia, quam caro præstitit illa viro."—Ovid. Fasti, vi. 687.

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS. — See "Poets," and "Life of Horace."

Lollius, M.—Carm. iv. ix. (Palicanus, or more pro-

bably Paullinus, for his daughter was named Lollia Paul lina.) The name of Lollius was yet unsullied either by defeat or infamy, when Horace addressed to him the Ode IV. ix. He had served with distinction as Proprietor in Gaul; and was Consul with Lepidus, v. c. 783. Horace

takes his Consulship as the date of his own 44th year (Epist. 1. xx. 28). Horace did not live to hear of the total defeat of Lollius in Germany, v. c. 738; a calamity, which is called after his name, and coupled with that of Varus both by Suetonius and Tacitus ("clades-Lollianam ac Varianam," Suet. Oct. xxvii. Tac. Ann. 1. 10, Cf. Dion. liv. 20). That of Lollius, though less disastrous, was not less disgraceful. The eagle of the fifth legion was captured by the Barbarians. Yet Lollius found means to regain the confidence of Augustus; and was intrusted by him (v. c. 752) with a kind of military tutorship ("moderator juventae, bellicus comes rectorque" Suet. Tib. xii.) of the young Caius Cæsar, the grandson and presumptive heir of Augustus, in the East, during the war of Armenia. his rapacity, which even in his own day was thought inordinate and shameful, induced him to take bribes of the Parthians. His guilt was betrayed to Augustus; he escaped only by a sudden death, ascribed to his own hand, the disgrace of a public exposure. There was another charge against him, that by his arts he had perverted the mind of the young Caius, and estranged him from Tiberius, who was then in the East, and humbly sought an interview with Caius. It is singular that Horace should have chosen to celebrate the contempt of wealth as one of the virtues of Lollius:

> "est animus tibi, Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ."

The bitter expressions of Velleius, "homine in omnia pecuniæ, quam recte faciendi cupidiore," may perhaps be suspected as those of a partizan of Tiberius; but an anecdote in Pliny, concerning his granddaughter Lollia Paul-

lina, too forcibly illustrates his vast and ill-gotten wealth. Lollia Paullina was married to C. Memmius. Caligula having heard the fame of her beauty from her grandmother, determined to marry her, summoned her from the province in which her husband was governor, married her, divorced her, and condemned her to perpetual chastity. Paullina once appeared, not on any great public ceremony, or banquet, but at an ordinary marriage, with her whole person, head, neck, hands, covered with the most costly emeralds and pearls: the value of which amounted to 40,000,000 H.S. (£322,916 13s. 4d.) Nor were these the gifts of a prodigal sovereign; they were the family wealth, from the spoil of plundered provinces ("provinciarum spoliis partæ"); the bribes received by M. Lollius from the princes of the East ("M. Lollius infamatus regum muneribus in toto Oriente"). Pliny confirms the report, that Lollius died of poison, administered by his own hand, Plin. H. N. ix. 35.

Lollius. M.—To whom the second Epistle is inscribed, was probably the son of the former. Wieland has conjectured that he is the person at whose request Pedo wrote his Elegy on the death of Mæcenas. Lollius is named Maximus as the eldest of his family. Horace seems to have taken the privilege of an intimate friend of the family to address Lollius, who was employed in studying oratory at Rome, and composing declamations. Throughout this graceful Epistle, he moralises 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.

Longarenus.—Sat. 1. ii. 67. A paramour of Fausta, the daughter of Sylla, and the wife of Milo: the rival of



Tillius, and, according to a jest preserved in Macrob. aturn. ii. 2, of many others; but see Weichert, Poet. p. 414.

Lucilius-See "Poets."

Lupus.—(Sat. 11. i. 68.) Though Consul and Princeps satus, yet an object of fierce satire to Lucilius—"Tubu-

si Lucius unquam si Lupus aut Carbo, aut Neptuni us, ut ait Lucilius, putâsset esse Deos, tam perjurus, ut tam impurus fuisset?" Cic. de N. D. i. 23.

Luscus. - See "Aufidius."

Lyce.—Carm. III. x. 1; IV. xiii.

Lycidas.—Carm. 1. iv. 20. Lyciscus.—Epod. xi. 10.

Lycoris.—Carm. I. xxxiii. 5.

Lycus.—Carm. 1. xxxii. 11. Probably another Lycus, if not an imaginary person. Carm. 111. xix. 23.

Lyde.—Carm. 1. xi. 22; 111. xi. 7; 111. xxviii. 3.

Lydia.— Carm. 1. viii. 1; 1. xiii. 1; 1. xxv.; 111. ix. 7-20.

Mæcenas.—C. Cilnius. Passim, especially Carm. t. i. 1; II. xii.; III. viii.; III. xxix. Epod. I.; III.; IX.;

xiv. Sat. i. i.; i. v.; i.vi.; i. iv. 43; ix. 81; ii. iii. 312;

11. vi. 31, &c.; 11. viii. Epist. 1. i.; vii. 1, 19.

"Mæcenas, although he deduced his family from the ancient Etrurian kings, had neither to maintain a high reputation inherited from his ancestors, nor does he appear to have been gifted by nature with those which belong to

fortune for having placed him precisely in those circumstances which would raise him to the greatest importance, and his principal merit seems to have been that he knew how to derive the greatest advantage from those favourable

what is called a great man. He had rather to thank

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Without strong passions, or ambition, but with shrewd sense and a clear head; with sufficient energy to be active in all decisive exigencies; prudent and coldblooded enough to carry through all that he undertook; so sanguine as always to promise himself success, and not easily daunted with difficulties; but too easy and too fond of pleasure to love or to seek business when there was no strong impulse of necessity; agreeable in his person, cheerful in his address, with a considerable share of urbanity and good humour; as ready to bear a jest against himself as to make one upon others; pleasantly peculiar, even to singularity, in little things, but therefore more solid in affairs of importance; acute and supple in employing others for his own views; dexterous in deriving advantage from all sorts of men, but cautious in the choice of his more intimate friends; true and steady, when he had made his choice, and capable of any sacrifice in an emergency; with all these qualities Macenas appears to have been expressly formed to be the confidential friend of Augustus, and the very man who was absolutely necessary to that vain, ambitious, but weak, timid, irresolute, yet nevertheless sometimes hasty and precipitate, child of fortune. With these qualities he was able, from the beginning of their connection, to inspire him with a confidence which (excepting one passing coolness) continued unaltered to his death. Augustus was always at his case with his friend Mæcenas, for with him he found precisely that which he wanted, advice, resources, decision, courage, and happy temper, and, that which is by no means the most immaterial, always some points on which he felt himself stronger and wiser, and on which he could play off his friend, without that friend losing in the least in his estimation.

Augustus delighted in jesting on the effeminacy of Mæcenas, his love for curiosities, precious stones, and gems, upon his affectation of mingling Etrurian words with Latin, or of coining new ones; and therefore Mæcenas could venture the well-known 'Surge tandem, carnifex,' without fear that the Emperor would take ill a sentence so sternly laconic.*

"Mæcenas, under other circumstances, would have been nothing more than what an Englishman in the time of Queen Anne and George the First would have called a man of wit and pleasure. When from circumstances he became the confidential adviser of a young man, who had perhaps to play the most difficult game that was ever committed to a statesman, Mæcenas was not a person (wit and the love of pleasure, after all, being the chief features of his character) to set up Epaminondas or Cato as his example in political life. In his advice to Augustus he regarded the safe and the useful, rather than the noble and heroic.

"The modesty with which the favourite of Augustus declined the highest honours of the state, and passed that life, which he might have rendered illustrious by consulates and triumphs, as a mere Roman knight in the obscurity of a private station, has been considered a great effort of virtue. I doubt whether this virtue sprang from any source but his natural temperament, his love for idleness and pleasure, and perhaps his prudence. He possessed the substance of power; the ear, and the heart of Augustus, the love of the people, immeasurable wealth, and all that could make private life agreeable to a man of his way of thinking. What did he care whether his toga

One day, when Octavius was sitting in judgment as Triumvir, and condemning a multitude of persons to death, Maccenas handed up to him a tablet inscribed with those significant words.

PERSON.E HORATIANÆ. 136 had a broad or narrow stripe of purple? For himself there was no way so secure to maintain himself at once in favour with the Emperor and the people, as by this moderation, which kept him aloof from all dangerous collisions, all responsibility, all opportunities of incurring displeasure. · He built upon the Esquiline hill a palace, a kind of Colosseum ("molem vicinam nubibus," as Horace calls it), which, probably on account of its height, was usually named the Tower of Maccenas. From thence he had a prospect over the whole city and neighbourhood of Rome, as far as Forli, Tusculum, Palæstrina, &c., 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, in the 727th year of Rome (which was about the fortieth of his life), and saw Augustus in quiet possession of a power and dignity which he was conscious was his work-here he altogether 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."-Extracted from Wieland. M.Ec. 108.—See " Tarpa." M tixti s. -- Sat. 1, i. 101; 1, iii, 21. Epist. 1, xv. 26.

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 H. S.!" Some one asked the meaning of this extraordinary prayer. "I should gain 100 per cent.; I

Mæcius.—See " Poets."

owe 80,000."

Malchinus, or Maltinus.—Sat. 1. ii. 25. See "Life." Mamurra.—Sat. 1. v. 37. A man of low birth, employed

by Julius Cæsar, as Præfectus fabrorum, in Gaul. There he accumulated enormous wealth. He was a native of Formiæ (Mola di Gaeta), which Horace calls his city. Though living in pomp and luxury, he was an object of

hatred and contempt, and the butt of poetic satire. Compare two coarse epigrams of Catullus, xxix. and xciv.; in the latter he is called "decoctor Formianus."

Marcus.—Sat. II. iii. 277. A person unknown, who stabbed his mistress and then killed himself.

stabbed his mistress and then killed himse Marcellus.—Carm, 1. xii. 138.

MARSÆUS.—Sat. 1. ii. 55. A person unknown; the lover of the Mime Origo.

Maximus, Paullus Fabius.—Carm. iv. i. 11. Probably the son of P. Fabius Maximus, a favourite of Augustus (Senec. de Controv., 11, 12). Consul, v. c. 743.

MEGILLA.-Carm. 1. xxvii. 11.

Mena, Vulteius. — Epist. 1. vii. 55. An imaginary name of a freed-man.

Menas.—Epod. IV. Sext. Pompeius Menas, or Menodorus? To him, according to several old MSS., this Epode is inscribed. Menas was an enterprising and successful naval commander, but noted for his perfidy.

He commanded part of the fleet of Sex. Pompeius, wasted the

138 PERSONÆ HORATIANÆ. coast of Etruria, and, after a hard contest, became master There, as Dion suggests, to leave an opening of Sardinia. for the favour of Octavius, he liberated some of his prisoners without ransom, particularly Helenus. a favourite freed-man of Caesar (Dion. xlviii. 30). At the interview between Antonius and Cæsar and Sex. Pompeius, Menas advised Pompeius to murder his rivals (Dion. xlviii. 38) Afterwards (Appian. B. c. v. 73), while still Prætor in Sardinia, being suspected of secret intelligence with Cæsar. or falsely accused by those who were jealous of his power (Appinn. B. c. v. 71-78), he was summoned to the camp of Pompeius, to give an account of his administration. Instend of obeying this mandate, he put the messengers to death, and surrendered the island to Cæsar. Octavius not only refused to deliver him up to Pompeius, but treated him with great distinction, and, though a freed-man, promoted him to the equestrian rank ("sedilibusque magnus in primis eques Othone contempto sedet"). These lines singularly agree with the rise of Menas. In the naval service of Octavius, Menas defeated and slew Menecrates, his successor and rival in the favour of Sext. Pompeius. saved part of Casar's fleet by his maritime skill, while the rest suffered shipwreck, and kept in check Apollophanes, the rear-admiral of Pompeius. In 718, from some disgust, or from the declared hostility of Antonius, or supposing that the affairs of Pompeius looked more hopeful, he revolted to him again (Dion. xlviii. 54. Appian. B. c. v. 96. And the next year, back again to Cæsar (Appian. B. c. v. 100), who once more, such no doubt was his value as a seaman, received him with undiminished confidence. He was slain afterwards at the siege of Siscia in Pannonia. singular how two at least of the allusions in this Epode

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tally with the character and adventures of Menas,—his knighthood, and the first lines, which seem to refer to the fleet of Pompeius, manned by robbers and fugitive Yet, on the other hand, the personal vanity, the parading along the Sacred Way in a trailing toga, and on the Appian in his chariot, to visit his large farm, seem unlike the rude and adventurous life of so bold and skilful Nor is the satire consistent with the weight and importance of Menas. - The chronology of the Epode is so utterly uncertain, that it might be adapted without violence to either period in the life of Menas, when he was Vidius Rufus is likewise mentioned by some old Scholiast, as the name of this object of our Poet's invective. To this opinion Orelli inclines, rather, it should seem, from his dissatisfaction with the theory about Menas, than from any positive conviction.

Messala, M. Valerius Corvinus.—Carm. 111. xxi. 7. The patron and friend of Tibullus. He was sidered almost the last of the great Roman orators. In the civil wars he embraced the party of Brutus and After the defeat of Philippi, Messala was the leader who was expected to rally the broken forces of the republican party. But Messala declined the perilous distinction, judging, no doubt prudently, that the cause was desperate. He sided at first with Antonius; but after the treaty of Brundusium, embraced the party of Octavius. He was Consul, v. c. 723. He was employed with distinction in Aquitain, and in the East. Tibullus served in his Aquitanian campaign. He triumphed over the Aquitanians, v.c. 727. The rest of his life was passed in dignified retirement, and in the patronage and enjoyment of letters.



MESSIUS.—Sat. 1. v. 52. With the nickname, Cicirrhus, the cock—a buffoon.

METELLA.—Sat. 11. iii. 259. The wife of Lentulus Spinther, from whose ear the son of Æsopus drew the pearl which he melted and drank. (See "Æsopi filius.") She was divorced by Spinther, on account of an intrigue with Dolabella (Cic. ad Att. xi. 23; xii. 52; xiii. 7). Mævius, the poet, wrote about her (Schol). See Bayle's Dictionary, "Metella."

METELLUS (Macedonicus) .- Con. v. c. 611.

METELLUS, CELER.—Carm. II. i. 1. From his Consulate, v. c. 694, dated the first Triumvirate.

MILONIUS .- Sat. II. i. 24. A buffoon (" See Porphyrion").

MONESES.—Carm. 111. vi. 9. Probably the Surena, or General, of the Parthian army; distinguished, first, by the defeat of Crassus, secondly, by that of Marcus Antonius.

Moschus,—Epist, t. v. 9. A celebrated rhetorician of Pergamus; accused of poisoning. The cause seems to have been a famous one, in which Asimus Pollio, as well as Torquatus, was engaged (Schol.)

Mucius, Schwola.—Epist, II. ii. 89. The great orator of that name. Cic. de Orat, i. 48.

MCLVICS.—Sat. 11. vii. 36. A parasite of Horace.

MUNATIUS, PLANCUS.—Carm. 1, vii. Throughout the turbulent period of the civil wars, Plancus had been engaged in almost every contest and on every side. In his early youth, he had acquired the name of "the Orator," to distinguish him from others of his family. He first appears in active life as one of the legates in the Gallic war of Caesar (B. c. 54, 55), of whose friendship he boasts. He

held commands in Spain and in Africa. At the end of the year n. c. 46 he was, with Lepidus, præfect of the city:

141 PERSONÆ HORATIANÆ. the next year celebrated the Apollinarian games. Ciesar entrusted him with the command of Transpadane Gaul: in 42 he was Consul with M. Lepidus. death of Cæsar he declared for an amnesty, returned to his province, and took up a position in Cisalpine Gaul, which might enable him to watch the issue of events. He engaged in an active correspondence with Cicero, which fills considerable part of the tenth book of his Cicero in vain attempted, by artful flatteries, by Letters. professions of attachment to his family and to himself from his earliest infancy, and even by insinuations that he was already thought a time-server, to persuade him to throw off his cold neutrality and the superiority to party which he affected, and to declare against Antonius. Plancus, in his turn, protested the most profound respect and love for Cicero, declared that he would be entirely guided by his counsels, but still maintained his prudent reserve. Cicero becomes more urgent, Plancus becomes more cold, more embarrassed with difficulties, more unambitious. evidently wants to retain the support of Cicero in his election to the Consulship, as well as his advocacy in some private cause, but has no intention of declaring himself against Antonius, and even suggests to the Senate the prudence of making peace with him. After the defeat of Antonius, he took the opportunity of settling a colony at Lugdunum. At length, however, he was forced out of his ambiguous neutrality. D. Brutus, after the battle of Mutina. fell back upon him, and compelled the junction of their forces. Together they awaited the declaration of Octavius; but when Asinius Pollio fell off to Antonius, Plancus followed the example, and Brutus, abandoned by their support, was During the proscriptions, Plancus slain in the Alps.

consented to the death of his brother. He was allowed a triumph over the Gauls, during which the bitter sarcasm was made, that he triumphed not "in Gallos" sed "in Germanos." In the war of Perugia he commanded for Antonius; on the surrender of Perugia, he fled with Fulvia to Athens. He received from Antonius, first, the province of Asia, afterwards that of Syria. It was supposed that the execution of Sex. Pompeius in Asia took place by his command, though he used the seal of Antonius. He was first coldly received at Alexandria, on account of his rapacious extortions in the province; but he threw himself into all the inordinate voluptuousness of the Egyptian court. Plancus was the judge in the celebrated wager, won by Cleopatra, by her swallowing pearls worth 10,000,000 H. S. said to have danced in public, at a pantomime. But he foresaw the fall of the soft Triumvir, and conspired with others at Ephesus (before Actium) to abandon his cause. Afterwards he betrayed the Will of Antonius, to which he had been witness, to Octavius, who ordered it to be read in public; for Antonius had been guilty of the un-Roman act of declaring the children of Cleopatra in part his heirs; and in the senate he inveighed so bitterly against Antonius, that he was reproved by Coponius. To Octavius, when Emperor, he was always ready to render flattering service. At his proposition Octavius was saluted by the name Augustus, and Plancus received his reward in honours. In B. c. 22 he was Censor; but his bitter enemy, Velleius, says that his character was so low, that he dared not venture any reproof against the young, from his consciousness, that they would retaliate upon the old The advice of Horace to Plancus, that he should surrender himself to pleasure, was congenial to his habits.

He was accused of adultery with Mævia Galla, and laughed off the charge with a jest. The Ode of Horace may imply that Plancus was not universally held in such disrespect and contempt, as appears from more hostile writers. first lines of the Ode are addressed with great propriety to a former Præfect of the province of Asia, and who must have known Greece well. The villa of Plancus at Tibur was no doubt familiar to Horace, he and the poet felt a congenial admiration for that fine scenery; and the restless and adventurous life of Plancus might, according to the practical Epicureanism of Horace, wisely close in the enjoyment of repose and quiet conviviality in that beautiful neighbourhood. Compare Drumann, Geschichte Roms. iv. p. 207. An inscription on the tomb of Munatius, found at Gaeta, rehearses his titles. From this it should appear, that his triumph was over the Rhæti. a temple of Saturn, perhaps a flattering contribution to the great design of Augustus for the embellishment of Rome. To his titles it adds Imp. twice, Septemvir and

L. MUNAT. L. F. L. N. L. PRON.
, PLANCVS. COS. CENS. IMP. ITER VII. VIR.
EPUL. TRIVMPH. EX. RAETIS. AEDEM. SATVRNI.
FECIT. DE MANUB. AGROS. DIVISIT. IN. ITALIA.
BENENTI. IN. GALLIA. COLONIAS. DEDVXIT
LVGDVNVM ET RAURICAM.

Epulo:-

Munatius.—Epist. r. iii. 31. Unknown; possibly son of the above.

Murena, L. Licinius.—Carm. 11. x.; 111. xix. 11. Sat. 1. v. 38. The brother of Terentia, the wife of Maccinas. He appears to have had a villa at Formiae.



MUSA, ANTONIUS.—Epist. 1. xv. 3. Antonius Musa immortalized his name by the famous cure which he wrought on Augustus, whose freed-man he was; for the physicians of the great were, at that time, chiefly slaves, and learned medicine for the benefit of their masters' family. The malady of the Emperor was an obstinate attack of gout, attended with constipation and weakness, so as to threaten total exhaustion. His ordinary physician, Æmilius, had pledged himself to drive out the disease, by warm and vapour baths. He went so far as to cover the ceiling of the patient's chamber with furs; but the malady grew worse. Augustus was so reduced that he set his house in order, when the lucky thought occurred to Musa, since warm water had done no good, to try cold. The general opinion was strongly against him; but the state of the patient seemed to justify a desperate experiment. Musa set to work in the opposite way to his predecessor; ordered a cooling diet; let the Emperor eat hardly anything but lettuces, and drink cold water; and constantly poured cold water over him. He succeeded so well that Augustus recovered in a short time, and, notwithstanding his feeble constitution, lived thirty-six years after. (Sueton. in Oct. c. 59, 81. Plin. Hist. Nat. xxix. 1. Dion. lii. p. 517.) Musa received, besides a large sum of money from Augustus and the Senate, a statue, with the privilege of wearing a gold ring, which gave him the rights of the equestrian order: and cold water came so much into vogue, that the warm baths of Baiæ were less resorted to. Horace, who, at the time he wrote this Epistle, was about forty-six or fortyseven, began to suffer from defluxions, particularly in his eyes; and since the baths at Baiæ did him no good, was persuaded by Musa to try the cold baths at Clusium and Gabii; and this plan was so successful (as we may conclude

from the cheerful tone of this whole Epistle), that, to secure himself from a relapse, he thought of nothing but providing himself with warm winter-quarters. Wieland, Horazens Briefe, i. 230.

Mutus.—Epist. 1. xv. 3. A rich man; unknown.

Myrtale.—Carm. I. xxxiii. 14.

Mystes.—Carm. 11. ix. 9. See "Valgius," "Poets."

Nævius.-See "Life."

NEVIUS.—Sat. II. ii. 68. A simple man, who let his slaves have their own way, and serve dirty water to his guests.

Nasica.—Sat. 11. v. 5. Unknown, but from this passage.

NASIDIENUS.—Sat. II. viii. No doubt an imaginary person, though there may be a covert allusion to some real character. He is the impersonation of a vulgar rich man, at the same time ostentatious and mean, prodigal and avaricious, aspiring to live with the great and the cultivated, with Mæcenas, and the distinguished poets of the day, but so dull as to be unconscious that he is the object of their contempt, and the butt of the coarser wit of their followers. He has, however, his parasites, his Nomentanus and his Porcius, to admire his magnificence. Nasidienus is a character of all times.

NATTA.—Sat. 1. vi. 124. A dirty fellow, who robbed the lamps of oil to drink.

NEERA. - Carm. III. xiv. 21. Epod. xv.

Nearchus.—Carm. III. xx. 6.

NEOBULE.—Carm. III. xii.

NERIUS.-Sat. II. iii. 69. A well-known usurer.

NERO, CLAUDIUS. See "Tiberius."

NERONES.—C. IV. iv. 28. Tiberius and Drusus, the step-sons of Augustus.



Nomentanus. - Sat. 1. i. 102; 1. viii. 111; 11. i. 22; tt. iii. 175, 224; tt. viii. 23, &c. A prodigal who had wasted an inconceivable sum on gluttony and lust. Sallust,

NOTHES. - Carm. III. xv. 11. Novies .- Sat. 1. iii. 21; 1. vi. 40, Unknown.

the historian, is said to have bought his cook for 100,000,000 II.S. He is one of the guests in the supper of Nasidienus.

early at business near the statue of Marsyas. Numerus.-Epist. r. vi. A youth, of what family or of what rank is entirely unknown. There was a family

Novics Mixor.-Sat. 1. vi. 121. An ugly usurer, always

of Numicii, of whom two persons only are named in history: 1. Numicius Priscus, Consul, v. c. 285; and 2. Numicius Thermus, Prætor, under Claudius, or Nero, a victim to the hatred of Tigellinus (Tac. Ann. xvi. 20). Wieland has drawn a fanciful character of this Numicius, by impersonating all the weaknesses and follies on which the Poet dwells, and supposing that the whole was intended as a moral lesson to Numicius.

once affected philosophy, love of the fine arts, pleasure, wealth, birth. But all this turns the gentle urbanity of Horace in his Epistle to bitter satire. Of Numicius we know nothing more than that he stood so high in the poet's regard and esteem, as to have his name inscribed in this pleasing poem.

Numicius at

NUMIDA PLOTIUS .- Carm. I. XXXVI. This Ode celebrates the return of Plotius, after ten years' absence, from the Cantabrian wars, in which he had been engaged with Augustus. The friendship of Horace for Plotius has alone preserved his memory. He is not the Plotius (Tucca) of the Satires.

NUMERIUS VALA .- Epist. 1. xv. There are coins with

his name spelt Vaala, in Eckhel, p. n. 5, p. 263. Akerman, i. 20. He is called Vaala by the Comment. Cruq. This was the name of the unfortunate lieutenant of Varus, who had all the shame of flight, without the security. "Vala Numenius, legatus Vari, cetera quictus et probus, diri auctor exempli, spoliatum equite peditem relinquens, fuga cum alis Rhenum petere ingressus est. Quod factum ejus

fortuna ulta est; non enim desertis superfuit, sed desertor occidit" (Velleius, 11. 219). The defeat of Varus took place v. c. 762; the peaceful and upright character of the friend

of Horace might suit this description; but he must have been at that time too far advanced in years to leave his quiet villa between Velia and Salerno, to take a high military command. Most probably the lieutenant of Varus was his son.

Остаvia (sister of Octavius).—Сагт. 111. xiv. 6.

OFELLA. - Sat. 11. xi. 2, 53, 112, 133.

Octavius.—See " Poets."

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sonation, as it were, of the old Roman frugality, strong sense, and contentment; the practical philosopher of his day. The Scholiast makes him out to have been a man engaged in the civil wars, probably, as Wieland observes, because he had lost his estate. But the estates of many cultivators, who were not engaged in the adverse faction, were shared in the partitions among the soldiery. Ofella

against the luxury and prodigality of the city.

Opimius.—Sat. 11, iii. 142. A miser, unknown whether a real person.

was no doubt a neighbour of Horace, when the poet lived in his Sabine farm. Ofella speaks almost throughout

Oppidius Aulus.—Sat. rt. iii. 171. Son of the Oppidius below.



Oppidits Servius. - Sat. 11. iii. 168. A Roman knight unknown but from this passage.

Oppidius Tiberius.—Sat. 11. iii. 173. Son of above.

Orbilius.—Sat. 11. i. 71. The schoolmaster of Horasse "Life," and among "Poets," "Domitius Marsus." Is was of Beneventum, deprived of both his parents, who we killed in one day. He was first an apparitor; then serve in the army in Macedonia, first as a trumpeter, then as horse soldier; he then retired to the peaceful profession of rhetoric, in his native town. At the age of 50 he wented Home (v. c. 691), during the consulship of Cicero, and taught with more credit than profit. He lived to be 10 years old, and before he died lost his memory, according to a verse of Bibaculus: "Orbilius ubinam est, literarun oblivio?" (Sueton. de Gram.) He left a son who followe his profession.

Orbits.—Epist. 11. ii. 160. A great landed proprietor unknown.

Origo.—Sat. I. ii. 55. An actress (mima), on whole one Marsæus wasted his patrimony.

ORNYTUS .- Carm. III. ix. 14.

Otho, L. Roscius.—Epod. iv. 16. By a law proposed by him when tribune of the people, the fourteen rows of seats in the orchestra of the theatres, next above the senators, were set apart for the equestrian order.

Pacideianus.—Sat. 11. vii. 97. A gladiator.

Paconus.—Carm. III. vi. 9. Son of Orodes, the Parthian King. See Dion Cassius, xxviii. 24, 26.

PACTUMEIUS .- The offspring of Canidia. Epod. xvii. 50.

Pactvit's .- See " Poets."

PANTILIUS .- See " Poets."



ANTOLABUS. — Sat. 1. viii. 11; 11. i. 22. The buf-According to the Scholiast, his real name was

ARMENSIS. - See " Cassius," "Poets."

PAULUS. - See "Maximus."

PEDIATIA.—Sat. 1. viii. 39. Pediatius, an effeminate ch who had wasted his patrimony.

PEDIUS.—Sat. 1. x. 28, 85. A celebrated orator, called

PERILLIUS .- See " Cicuta."

Persius.—Sat. I. vii. 2. A rich merchant of Clazomenæ.

Petillius Capitolinus.—Sat. I. iv. 94; I. x. 26.

tried for stealing a crown from the Jupiter of the itol, and only escaped condemnation because he was

riend of Cæsar Octavianus. Hence some derived his

ily, the Petillii.

Pettius.—Epode xi. Unknown, but from this poem.
Phydele.—Carm. III. xxiii. 2. A rustic.

Philippus.—Epist. 1. vii. 46. The celebrated orator.

usul, v. c. 697. His wit is celebrated. Cic. Brutus,

PHILODEMUS. — Sat. I. ii. 121. An Epicurean philober. Some of his epigrams, and his treatises on Music d on Rhetoric, have been decyphered among the Hercunean MSS.

PHOLOE.—Carm. I. XXXIII. 7; II. v. 17; III. XV. 7.

Phraates.—Carm. II. ii. 17. Epist. I. xii. 27. Phraates the IVth. Expelled for cruelty from the throne of Parthia, v. c. 724. He was restored to his throne by the Seythians (Justin. xlii. 5). The Epistle alludes to his submission to Augustus.



Phryne.-Epod. xiv. 16.

PHYLLIS.-Carm. II. iv. 4; IV. xi. PISONES.-L. CALPURNIUS PISO WAS Consul, U. C. 739, with M. Lucius Drusus, afterwards Præfect of Pamphylia. In 743, he was employed to put down Vologeses, a fanatic priest of Bacchus, who was raising disturbances in Thrace. In advanced years he held the office of Præfect of Rome, under Tiberius; his character is highly drawn by Paterculus, who praises his happy union of vigour and subtleness (L. ii. c. 98). Even Seneca, though he accuses him of drinking all night and sleeping in the morning, praises his administration as Præfect of Rome (Epist. lxxiii.) In his debauchery, he was a boon companion of Tiberius himself (Suet. Tib. xlii. Plin. H. N. xiv. 22). He must have possessed some qualities well suited to his time, to have commanded the favour both of Augustus and Tiberius; and so he is described in the weighty words of Tacitus: "L. Piso, pontifex, rarum in tantà claritudine, fato obiit: nullius servilis sententiæ sponte auctor, et, quotiens necessitas ingrueret, sapienter moderans. Patrem ei censorium fuisse memoravi. Ætas ad octogesimum annum processit: decus triumphale in Thracia meruerat: sed præcipua ex eo gloria, quod Præfectus Urbi recens, continuam potestatem, et insolentia parendi graviorem, mirè temperavit" (Ann. vi. 10). Nine Epigrams addressed to Piso by Antipater of Thessalonica, may illustrate his taste for letters. Jacobs, Anthol. Gree, t. p. 97, 99. There is some difficulty about the date of the A. P. L. Piso was born 705. If the Art of Poetry was written between 743 and 746, Piso would have been from thirty-eight to forty-one years old. If he married at twenty, he might have a son from seventeen to twenty -a period in which youths not rarely suppose



Inselves gifted with poetic talent. Of the lives of these is nothing certain is known. One of them may have in the L. Piso, whose noble character and well-timed the is related by Tacitus (Ann. II. 24; IV. 21). Combined Wieland, or Orelli's Introduction to the Ars Poetica. It it is to me highly improbable that even the brevity Tacitus, if this had been the case, would not have noted

Pitholeon.—See "Poets."

Plancus .- See " Munatius."

PLAUTUS .- See " Poets."

PLOTIUS NUMIDA.—See " Numida."

PLOTIUS TUCCA.—See " Poets."

Pollio.-See Asinius among the "Poets."

Pompeius, Sextus.-Epod. ix. 7.

Pompeius, Grosphus.—See "Grosphus."

Pompeius, Varus. -- See "Varus."

Pomponius.—Sat. 1. iv. 52. A youth of prodigal habits, unknown.

Poplicola.—See "Messala."

Porcius.-Sat. 11. viii. 23. A parasite of Nasidienus.

Postumus.—Carm. 11. xiv. 1. Unknown, unless the same Postumus to whom a beautiful Elegy of Propertius (111. 12) is addressed. Propertius reproves Postumus for wishing to leave his chaste and beautiful wife, Ælia Galla, in order to follow the banner of Augustus into the East. The "placens uxor" of Horace may be but a commonplace, but it is a slight touch of resemblance, which may make the identity of the Postumi in the two poems more probable

Priscus.—Sat. 11. vii. 9. Of senatorial rank; unknown. Proculeius.—C. Proculeius Varro Muræna, a Roman knight, brother of Licinius (Carm. 11. x. 1), and of Terentia, the wife of Mæcenas. Proculeius is mentioned by Plutarch (vit. Anton.) as having endeavoured to persuade Cleopatra, by the offer of leaving Egypt as a succession to her sons, to surrender to Octavius. After the civil wars, Proculeius nobly shared his fortune with his brothers, whose estates had been confiscated. C. Proculeius was one of the Roman knights, whom Augustus thought of as husband for his daughter Julia, being a man of high character, who lived

in tranquil retirement, aloof from public affairs (Tac.

Ann. rv. 48). Pupius .- See " Poets."

Pyrrha.-Carm. T. Pyrriiia.-Epist, 1. xiii. 14. The character of a pil-

fering and tipsy maid-servant, in a comedy of Titinius. Schol.

QUINTILIUS .- See "Varus."

further is known about him.

QUINCTIUS HIRPINUS .- Carm. II. xi. Not improbably the Quinctius to whom is inscribed Epist. I. xvi. Nothing

Rhodius.-See "Pitholeon," "Poets."

Roscius Q.-Epist. II. i. 82. The Tragedian, sufficiently known by the Oration of Cicero.

Roscius.-Sat. it. vi. 35. A friend of Horace.

RUFILLUS. - Sat. I. ii. 27; I. iv. 92. A perfumed

coxcomb.

RUPILIUS REX .- Sat. 1. vii. A soldier of the army of Brutus, of Præneste by birth.

Ruso.—Sat. 1. iii. 86. A harsh usurer and bad writer of history, which he used to read to his unhappy debtors.

RUTUBA.—Sat. 11. vii. 96. A gladiator.

Sabinus .- Epist. 1. v. 27. Several Sabini are men

tioned in history, any one of whom might have been the friend of Horace, but which of them is mere conjecture. The reason assigned for the uncertainty, as to his joining the poet's feast, might point to A. Sabinus, a friend of Ovid (named de Amor. 11. xviii. 27), who wrote answers to some of his heroic epistles. Sabinus Tiro wrote a book on Gardening (Cepurica) dedicated to Mæcenas (Plin. H. N. xix. 40). Others have suggested, T. Flavius Petro (the ancestor of the Flavian family), who took the name of Sabinus from his mother. This Sabinus filled the office of publican (farmer of the revenues in Asia) with great success.

SAGANA.—Epod. v. 25. Sat. 1. ii. 25, 48. A witch, the assistant of Canidia.

Sallustius, C. Crispus.—Carm. II. ii. Sat. I. ii. 84. Grandson of the sister of Sallust, the historian; satirized for his profligate habits. As he died at an advanced age, U. c. 773, he must have been a young man at the date of Horace's satire, about v. c. 714. To him Horace afterwards addressed the second Ode of the second book. Sallust succeeded Mæcenas as the confidential counsellor of Augustus, and though not guiltless of some of the crimes of the age, died in peace and, at least, with the appearance of favour, under Tiberius. His character is nobly drawn by Tacitus: "Fine anni (v. c. 773), concessit vitâ Sallustius Crispus. Crispum equestri ortum loco, C. Sallustius, rerum Romanarum florentissimus auctor, sororis nepotem in nomen adscivit. Atque ille quanquam prompto ad capessendos honores aditu, Mæcenatem æmulatus sine dignitate senatorià multos triumphalium consulariumque potentià anteiit; diversus a veterum instituto per cultum et munditias, copiâque et affluentiâ, luxu propior; suberat tamen



vigor animi ingentibus negotiis par, eo acrior, quo somnum et inertiam magis ostentabat. Igitur incolumi Mæcenate proximus, mox præcipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur; et interficiendi Posthumi Agrippæ consciusætate provectå, speciem magis in amicitià principis, quam vim tenuit. Idque et Mæcenati acciderat; fato potentia raro sempiternæ; ceu satias capit, aut illos, cum omnis tribuerunt, aut hos, cum jam nihil reliquum est quoc cupiant?" (Tac. Ann. iii. 30.) Wieland triumphantly refuted the old notion that the satire was aimed at Sallus the historian. Horazens Satiren, in loco.

SARMENTUS.—Sat. I. v. 52. A buffoon of some note if the same mentioned as a parasite of Augustus in Juvenal Sat. v. 3 (Quintilian. I. O. vi. 3, 58). Most likely not the one named in Plutarch. Vit. Anton. 59; though this may be reckoning too much on the accuracy of Plutarch See Weichert, Poetse Latini, p. 224.

Sc.Eva.—Sat. 11. i. 53. A debauched youth, who poi soned his mother in honey.

Sceva.—Epist. 1. xvii. Not Sceva Lollius, as the Scholiasts have made out, confounding him with the Lollius of the next Epistle. It has been suggested that he may have been a son of Cæsar's brave centurion. Bell. Gall iii. 53. Cic. ad Att. xiv. 10. Plutarch. in Cæsar.; but

SECTANIUS.—Sat. 1. iv. 112. A profligate youth.

the name occurs in other families.

SEPTICIUS.—Epist. 1. v. 26. The reading of some MSS. for Septimius—otherwise unknown.

SEPTIMIUS.—Carm. 11. vi. 1. Epist. 1. ix. One of the most honoured of the friends of Horace. Augustus, in his letter to Horace, calls him Noster Septimius. But compare "Titius," "Poets."



Servilius, Balatro.—Sat. 11. viii. 21. A buffoon. Compare Sat. 1. ii. 2.

Servius, Sulpicius.—Sat. 1. x. 81. A friend of Horace; perhaps, as Orelli conjectures, son of Servius Sulpicius, a famous Jurisconsult: a man devoted to philosophy and the liberal arts.

Sestius, L.—Carm. 1. iv. 19. Augustus, after his unexpected recovery from his illness (u.c. 731), appointed L. Sestius as Consul in his own place. L. Sestius had been a faithful adherent of Brutus (his Quæstor, according to Appian), had served in his wars, cherished a deep attachment to his memory, and preserved his statues in his house (Dion. Cass. liii. 32). This and other such acts of liberality to the republican party, by Augustus, were celebrated by Ovid (Trist. i. 5, 39, and i. 2, 43). Horace, no doubt, had formed his friendship with L. Sestius during his campaign with Brutus. The date of the Ode inscribed to Sestius by Horace is uncertain, whether before or after the Consulate of Sestius.

Sisenna.—Sat. I. vii. 8. Proverbial for bitter jests.

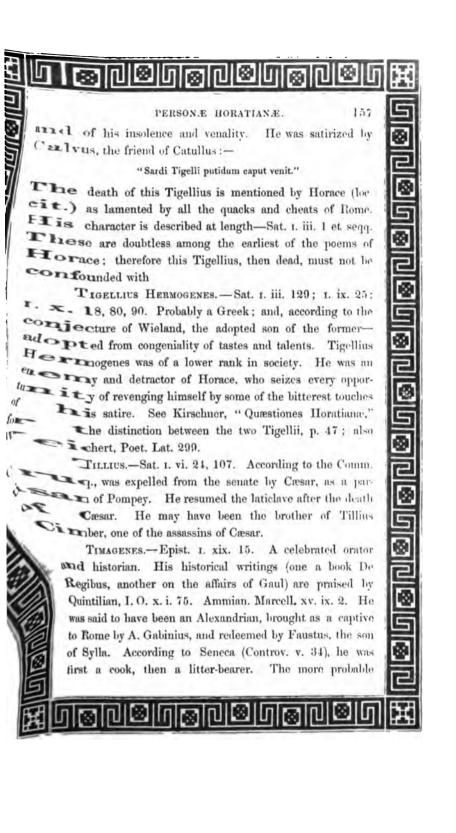
A bold speech of L. Sisenna in the senate is related in Dion. liv. 27; but on a subject rather serious for a jest.

SISYPHUS.—Sat. I. iii. 47. A favourite dwarf of Antonius, not more than two feet high, but called Sisyphus from his clever tricks (Comment. Cruq.) The fashion of keeping dwarfs was so common, that Augustus was remarked for his dislike of them (Suet. Oct. 83).

Sosii.—Epist. i. xx, 2. Art. Poet. 345. The famous booksellers of Rome.

STABERIUS.—Sat. II. iii. 84, 89. Even the Scholiasts are silent about this man.





account is, that it was as a teacher of rhetoric that he was admitted into the intimacy of the great. He had been high in favour with Antonius (Plutarch. in Anton.), and was so also with Octavius Cæsar, till he forfeited it by his boldness and freedom of speech. When Cæsar banished him from his house, he revenged himself by burning a history which he had written of Cæsar's acts, as though to banish him in return from history: hence he was called παββησιαστής. Even after he was discarded by Augustus, his wit recommended him to Asinius Pollio. Augustus warned Pollio that he was keeping a wild beast, θηριστροφείς. Pollio began to make his excuse. "Make the most of him," retorted the Emperor; "et fruere, mi Pollio, fruere!"

The malignity of the wit of Timagenes equalled its cleverness and causticity. One of his bitter jests is given in Seneca, Rhet. Epist. xci. See Weichert, Poet. Lat. p. 393.

Tiridates.—Carm. 1. xxvi. 5. Raised to the throne

of Parthia, during the banishment of Phraates, the conqueror of Antonius (Justin. xlii. 5. Dion. Cass. Lt. 18; Ltt. 33). This was about u.c. 730, 731.

Titius .- See " Poets."

Torquatus.—Carm. IV. vii. Epist. I. 5. If of the ancient family of the Torquati, the grandson of that L. Manlius Torquatus during whose Consulship Horace was born. The son of that L. M. Torquatus was an orator of high distinction and promise (Cic. Brut. 76). He died in Spain (Hist. Bell. Afric. 96); and the Torquatus of Horace may have been his son. Weichert, however, has conjectured that the friend of Horace was C. Nonius Asprenas, who, in a representation of the siege of Troy, at the command of Angustus, with other youths of noble birth, was hurt by an accidental fall. Augustus bestowed on him a golden chain,



or the love of ease, induced Trebatius to refuse likewise to accompany Cæsar into Britain, where Cicero exhorts

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him to be on his guard against the British charioteers. Perhaps the discovery, which was soon made, that the

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hopes of finding gold and silver in Britain were vain, may have had some influence. Cicero congratulates his friend on his preference for quiet winter-quarters at Samarobriva (Amiens), where he jestingly says, that he must undoubtedly be the best lawyer in the city. It is difficult for us not to regret that which delights Cicero, the absence of Trebatius from this campaign. Any information on the subject of Cæsar's expedition to Britain, from a man like Trebatius, would have been of singular interest. Cicero says, that an account of the Gallic war would have been more trustworthy, coming from a man who took so little part in it as Trebatius. "Tu me velim de ratione Gallici belli certiorem facias. Ego enim ignavissimo cuique maximam fidem habeo" (Ad Fam. vii. 18). So may we say of the conquest of Britain. Trebatius, however, grew reconciled to his situation; he was consulted by Cæsar, and began to share in the spoils. After his return to Rome, unfortunately, with his early friend Cicero, he espoused the party of Pompeius, and was obliged to throw himself on the clemency of his patron Cæsar, whom he had deserted in the great contest for supremacy. Cæsar not merely forgave him, but admitted him into his confidence. the occasion when Cæsar gave the deepest offence to the pride of the Senate, by refusing to rise when they appeared before him, Trebatius had the prudence and the courage to suggest that he should pay this usual mark of respect (Sueton. Cæs. 78). But Trebatius, from the time of his pardon by Cæsar, appears to have withdrawn from public affairs, and devoted himself entirely to his profession. was tribune indeed in 707. From the playful tone of

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Cicero's Letters, he must have been a man who loved wit, as well as learning; he belonged, no doubt, to the intimate society in which Horace passed his life; and though now of advanced age, would be flattered rather than displeased at the quiet comic humour with which Horace impersonates the great Lawyer, as regularly consulted on the important questions of taste and poetry, and giving his opinion with legal precision and sententious gravity. advice to the Poet how to make his fortune, "multa laborum præmia laturus," might almost seem like a sly allusion to the manner in which Trebatius first made his own in Gaul. At all events the prudence of the old lawyer is admirably There is another curious slight coincidence. Trebatius advises Horace to try swimming in the Tiber for his diversion. Cicero jokes with Trebatius upon his love of swimming-"Studiosissimus homo natandi" (Ad Fam. vii. 10).

TREBONIUS.—Sat. 1. iv. 114. A man of intrigue.

Turbo.—Sat. II. iii. 310. A gladiator of small stature but great courage.

TURIUS, C. MARCUS.—Sat. II. i. 49. A corrupt judge.

Tyndaris.-Carm. 1. xvi, 1.

Umbrenus.—Sat. II. ii. 133. Perhaps an imaginary name, or that of a man to whom had been awarded the confiscated estate of Ofella.

Ummidius.—Sat. 1. i. 95. A person unknown, but from this passage. The name is not uncommon.

VALA NUMONIUS.—See "Numonius."

Valgius.—See " Poets."

Varius. - See " Poets."

VARRO ATACINUS.—See "Poets."

VARUS .- Carm. I. xvii. The Scholiasts add to this name

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that of Quintilius. He was probably the Quintilius Varus, the friend of Virgil and of Horace, whose death, u. c. 730. Horace laments in his twenty-fourth Ode. He is, no doubt, the same Quintilius to whom Horace alludes (A. P. 438) as a consummate critic; and with this the passages of Virgil seem to agree; as well as with the fond attach-

his death: "te nostræ, Vare, myricæ,

Te nemus omne canet: nec Phœbo gratior ulla est, Quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen."—Ecl. v. 10.

ment to his memory, expressed in the mournful Ode on

Compare vi. 6, 7; ix. 27, 35. Of the other Vari of this period none agrees so well with the language of the two Poets, and the authority of the Scholiast may perhaps be admitted, who joins the names of Quintilius and Varus. The other Vari are, 1. Quintilius Varus, Consul, v. c. 760, whose disastrous fate in Germany (v. c. 763) gave a sad celebrity to the name. 2. P. Alfenius Varus, a distinguished jurisconsult, Consul (Suffectus), u. c. 715. 3. His son, Consul (Suffect.), v. c. 755. 4. Q. Atius Varus. Commander of the Horse under Cn. Domitius Calvinus. Cas. B. Civ. iii. 37, and Hirtius B. Gall. viii. 28. was probably the Varus who presided over the division of the confiscated estates in Cisalpine Gaul, and the Q. Varus sent by Augustus to put to death Cassius Parmensis at Athens. 5. L. Varus, an Epicurean, a friend of Casar. Quintil. I. O. vi. 378. 6. Pompeius Varus, the old fellowsoldier of Horace, whose return to Italy he celebrates, Carm. II. vii. Varus, it appears, with less prudence than Horace, plunged again into the civil wars. The time of his return to Rome is uncertain, as is the date of the Ode.

Varus.-Epod. v. 73. The faithless lover of Canidia

—Quintilius Varus? I should doubt their identity. Compare rather a perplexed Dissertation of Weichert, De diversis, qui Cæs. August. ætate vixerunt, Varis. p. 121.

Veianius.—Epist. 1. i. 4. A gladiator, who, having fought many battles, obtained leave to retire from the arena, and consecrated his arms to Hercules.

VIBIDIUS.—Sat. 11. viii. 22, et seqq. The second umbra of Mæcenas at the feast of Nasidienus.

VILLIUS, SEXT.—Sat. I. ii. 64. An intimate associate of Milo, with whose wife, Fausta, the daughter of Sylla, his intrigue was so notorious, that he was called his son in-law. Cic. ad Fam. xi. 6.

VINNIUS (ASELLA, OR ASINA).—Epist. I. xiii. Horace confided to his care a volume of his works, which, on a favourable opportunity, was to be presented to Augustus, then perhaps in Spain.

VIRGILIUS.—See " Poets."

VISCUS, VIBIUS .- See " Poets."

Viscus, Thurinus.—Sat. 11. viii. 20. A guest of Nasidienus.

Visellius.—Sat. i. i. 105. Visellii socer; herniosus.

Volanerius.-Sat. 11. vii. 15. A buffoon, unknown.

Volteius, Mena.—Epist. 1. vii. 55. Probably imagiuary.

VOLUMNIUS, EUTRAPELUS.—See " Eutrapelus."

VORANUS.—Sat. 1. viii. 35. A thief: a story is told of his thievery in the Comm. Cruq.

Xanthias, Phoceus.—C. II. iv. A youth unknown, if not imaginary, or the Poem may be a translation from the Greek.



as an Orator, in an accusation against C. Cato. In the civil war he took the side of Cæsar, and crossed the Rubicon He served under Cicero in the reduction of Sicily and Africa, was present at Pharsalia, and was with Cæsar a second time in Africa. He was one of the fourteen Proprætors, and took the command in the further Spain. He was there defeated by Sex. Pompeius, and supposed to be slain; but peace was made with S. Pompeius by the intervention of Lepidus. From Spain Pollio wrote three letters to Cicero (Ad Fam. x. 31, 2, 3), in which he described himself as more inclined to peaceful pursuits than to war, as abhorring the dominion of one, and as ready to obey the Senate; but that he was unable to move, because Lepidus lay, with his forces, between him and the Alps. He afterwards joined Antonius and Octavius, and was Consul, v. c. 714; he was the Lieutenant of Antonius in Cisalpine Gaul, and there took Virgil under his protection. He was one of the Mediators in the treaty of Brundusium. He afterwards commanded in Illyria, where he defeated the Parthini, a Dalmatian people, over whom he obtained a triumph (Oct. 25, U. c. 715). He refused to accompany Octavius to Actium, and passed the rest of his life in literary ease and quiet. He died at his villa in Tusculum, v. c. 719.

Pollio was distinguished as an Orator, a Poet, and a Historian. Though highly praised by his contemporaries, the fame of his Tragedies does not appear to have been lasting. He is not named by Quintilian. Of his poetry not a line survives: he lives in his Epistles, contained among those of Cicero, and in the grateful praises of Virgil and of Horace. Weichert insists that the Tragedies of Asinius Pollio were not performed in public; that a man of his rank would not have submitted to the tumultuous

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hard and inharmonious. It is the great praise of Pompeius Saturninus to have written verses, "quales Catullus, aut Calvus, quantum illis leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, amoris. Inserit sane, sed data opera, mollibus levibusque duriusculos quosdam; et hoc quasi Catullus aut Calvus" (Plin. Epist. 1. xvi.) A few Poems of Catullus and Calvus only, among the Roman Poets (according to Aulus Gellius, xix. 9), could compete with the flowing sweetness of Anacreon. Like Catullus, Calvus wrote elegiac verses on his mistress, Quintilia (Catull. xcvi. Propert. 11. xxv. 89); short amatory Poems, probably in hendecasyllabic metres; and bitter pieces, even against the highest persons in the state; against both Pompeius and Cæsar. Suctonius mentions his opprobrious epigrams ("famosa epigrammata") against Julius Cæsar (Jul. Cæs. c. 73). This is the meaning of the haughty spirit ("ingens animus") ascribed to Calvus by Pliny. One or two fragments, sufficiently bold and coarse, of his epigrams against Pompeius and Cæsar survive. Weichert, Poetæ Latini, p. 89 et segg.

Cassius Etruscus.—Sat. I. x. 64. 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.—Epist. I. iv. 3. A writer of some short but highly-finished works—Elegies and Epigrams. He was one of the assassins of Cæsar; a Military Tribune in the army of Brutus and Cassius, at the time of the battle of Philippi, on the coast of Asia. After Philippi, he joined Sext. Pompeius, and, afterwards, Antonius. Some time after the battle of Actium he went to Athens: he was there killed by Q. Varus, at the command of Octavius. Cassius was likewise a writer of Tragedies, one of which was called



sets. From a confusion between Q. Varus, the assin of Cassius Parmensis, and L. Varus, the Poet, the reward was idly said to have taken the Thyestes of Cassius his writing-desk, and published it as his own. A set to Cicero (Ad Fam. xii. 13) is ascribed to him Drumann: with Weichert, I more than doubt this. Not

Drumann; with Weichert, I more than doubt this. Not ingle line of Cassius is known to be extant, though their attributes to him an epigram against Octavius, eserved by Suetonius (Octavius, c. 70), and more doubtly, a line in Quintilian, Instit. Orat. v. ii. 24. See

aichert, De Cassio Parmensi. Drumann, Geschichte

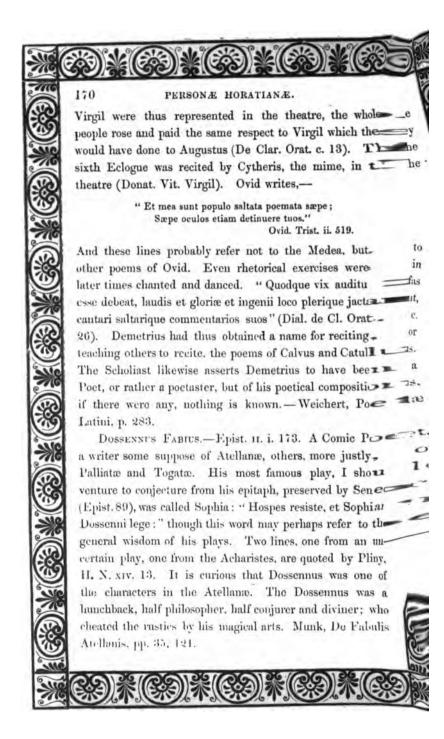
as. in Cassio.

CATULLUS.—Sat. I. x. 19. On his poetry, see observain Life of Horace, p. 37. He was born at Verona, rding to Hieronymus in the Eusebian Chronicle, B. c.

U. c. 667), but the same authority states that he died is thirtieth year. It is clear that he was alive during Consulship of Vatinius, B. c. 47 (v. c. 707), the year Horace probably went to Athens. How long he

ed after that time is uncertain.

DEMETRIUS.—Sat. I. x. 18, 79, 90. He was called the so, on account of his short stature and deformity, say the choliasts (Acron, Porphyrion, and more fully Scholiastes Cruq.) He was a modulator, or phonascus, a musician who gave the tone to the actor, and also to the orator (Cic. de Orat. 111. 60. Quintilian. I. O. 1. 10, 27). Part of this office was the instruction of the female mimes (the discipulae of v. 90). The mimes, of both sexes, recited poems, accompanying their recitations with attitude and gesture (they danced them, saltabant), both in private and in the theatre. And these poems, so recited, were of all kinds, by no means necessarily dramatic. When the verses of





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Ennus.—See "Life of Horace."

Fannius.—Sat. 1. iv. 21. A bad poet, who wrote with great rapidity. He was a parasite of Hermogenes Tigellius (Sat. 1. x. 80). The Scholiast says, that he presented his Poems in their cases, as well as his statue, to the Public Library:

" Ultro Delatis capsis et imagine."

founded v. c. 715 or 716, existed at this time; and Varro was the only author whose statue was placed in the library of Pollio. The library of the Palatine Apollo was opened still later. Recent interpreters, after Lambinus, suppose that the admirers of Fannius had presented him with a case for his books, and a statue of himself.

But it is doubtful, whether the library of Asinius Pollio,

FLORUS JULIUS.—Epist. I. iii.; II. ii. The Scholiast
Porphyrion speaks of Florus as a writer of Satires.

"Hie Florus fuit Satirarum scriptor, cujus sunt Electae
ex Ennio, Lucilio, Varrone." Weichert supposes that Florus
only republished the best passages from these poems;
very likely he modernised them, as Pope did those of Dr.
Donne: his title therefore to be called a writer of Satires
may be questionable. But Horace, by the words "amabile
carmen" applied to Florus (Epist. II. ii. 24), can hardly mean

satire. Casaubon, followed by Wieland, F. ii. 129, construes the word as signifying love verses ('Epwrund'), but it

may mean no more than graceful and pleasing verses.
On the birth and family of Julius Florus, all is purely
conjectural. He went into the East with Tiberius, among
the younger men attached to his person (contubernales).
Horace seems to suggest that the wars and treaties of



Augustus (to whom the fame of all the oriental successes of Tiberius would of course be attributed), might be a fit subject to be immortalised in a panegyrical poem by Florus, or by some of his young noble and studious companions. Weichert has adopted and expanded the conjecture that Julius Florus, later in life, retired to Gaul, to avoid the tyranny of Tiberius, and was the Julius Florus mentioned by the elder Seneca as in his earlier life a hearer of Portius Latro (Controvers. iv. 25), and by Quintilian, as famous throughout Gaul, as an eloquent pleader (Instit. Orat, x. 3, 13): and who finally became the leader in the great insurrection in Gaul, in the eighth year of Tiberius. " Eodem anno Galliarum civitates ob magnitudinem æris alieni rebellionem cœptavere: cujus exstimulator acerrimus inter Treveros Julius Florus, apud Æduos Julius Sacrovir" (Tacit. Ann. iii. 40). Orelli well observes, that Julius Florus must by this time have been sixty-five years old; a time of life in which men are rarely disposed to engage in desperate rebellion. Weichert, Poetae Latini, p. 366. Orelli, Note in Epist. I. iii.

Fundanius—Caius.—Sat. i. x. 42; ii. viii. 19. A Comic Poet, greatly admired in his day, whose poetry has entirely perished; and whose fame did not reach Quintilian. He was a friend of Mæcenas, and the guest at the banquet of Nasidienus, in whose mouth, as a comic poet, the account of the entertainment is fitly placed.

Furius—Caus Bibaculus, under his nickname Al-PINUS.—Sat. I. x. 36; II. v. 41. Furius Bibaculus must be distinguished from Furius Antias, a poet from whom Virgil did not disdain to adopt several verses, of which the originals have been preserved by Macrobius (Saturn. vi. 1, 3, 4). Aulus Furius Antias was the intimate friend of L. Lutatius Catalus, Consul, v. c. 652. Furius Bibaculus was a native of Cremona. His name Alpinus, under which he is satirized in the first passage Horace, is explained by the second. "Furius hibernas a nive conspuit Alpes." The three Scholiasts, Acron, Phyrion, and Comment. Cruq., agree that the poem of Furius on the Gallic war opened with the line

"Jupiter hibernas canâ nive conspuit Alpes."

From this, or perhaps from the whole turgid descripof the Alps (the Poem, as Weichert conjectures, may have brated the campaigns of Cæsar), either the wits of Rome, Horace himself, had given Furius the fatal name of

Dinus. This name, at least, was so familiar to the Dular ear, that it is used alone in the first passage in which Furius appears:—

"Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, dumque Defingit Rheni luteum caput."

It is clear from these lines that Bibaculus had written two Epic Poems, one, it is probable, an Æthiopis, a cyclic subject, imitated from Arctinus, and containing the death of Memnon; the other was probably the Poem which commenced with the unlucky passage about the Alps. The fountain of the Rhine, made muddy in his verse, might naturally occur in a Poem descriptive of the Alps; or if, as Weichert insists, and shows, by many incontestable authorities, the "luteum caput" is used for the mouth of the Rhine (in which case "the muddy" would be a true and happy epithet), it might well be found in a Poem on the campaigns of Cæsar, which extended to Belgium. Six indifferent lines are quoted in Aulus Gellius (Noct. Att. xviii. 2), which are assigned (if the "Lemma" to this

chapter be authentic) by Gellius himself to Furius Antias but appear so much more in what we may suppose to hav been the style of Bibaculus, that doubts may be entertaine of the accuracy of Gellius.

But though thus turgid and ridiculous as an Epic Poe Bibaculus was so successful as an Epigrammatist, as t rank among the most celebrated writers of that clas-We are surprised to find his name in Quintilian betwee those of Catullus and Horace. It is true that the prais is of the bitterness of his Iambics: "Cujus acerbitas i Catullo, Bibaculo, Horatio: quanquam illi epodos inte venire reperiatur" (Quint. Orat. Inst. x. i. 96). Diomede likewise, the Grammarian, recounts the chief writers lambics, among the Greeks, Archilochus, Hipponas among the Romans, Lucilius and Catullus, Bibaculus ar Horace (Lib. iii. c. 6). The suspicion naturally aristhat Bibaculus, who, when Horace began to write, w already advanced in years, had offended the young Po by some bitter Epigram; for Bibaculus was as bold : he was bitter in his Iambic satire. He, who had neith spared Julius Casar, nor even Augustus, would hard respect a young rival poet, who had launched fearlessly in satire, and lashed about him on all sides. Bibaculus ma indeed, have found that it was safer to attack those in powe than the irritable race of his brother Poets. Casar at Augustus bore in silence, perhaps smiled at, his idle malice " Carmina Bibaculi et Catulli, referta contumeliis Caesaru leguntur; sed ipse divus Julius, ipse divus Augustus et tule ista et reliquere; haud facile dixerim, moderatione mag an sapientia" (Tac. Ann. iv. 34). Horace took a cru revenge in his own undying verses.

Compare Weichert, De Poetis Latinis, p. 331.

Decimus Laberius, the author of some celebrated Mimes. These Mimes, with the ordinary and coarser writers, were a kind of scurrilous or obscene farce, in comparison with which Ovid asserts, that his own verses were chaste and modest; yet they were beheld with delight by the unmarried virgin, by the matron, by the youth, and sanctioned by the presence of the Senate, and even of the Emperor himself (Ovid. Trist. II. 497, 516). With Laberius and his rival Publius Syrus, the Mimes rose to moral sublimity: their Apothegms contained the concentrated wisdom of the times. They were held in the same rank with the Mimes of Sophron the Syracusan, which Plato is said never to have been weary of reading.

Laberius, a Roman knight, a man of "the old rugged liberty," had devoted himself to the composition of these Mimes, which were, no doubt, performed by the ordinary players. Either with the deliberate design of breaking the spirit of the stubborn republican; or from vanity that the Spectacles which, after the defeat of Pompeius, he celebrated in every part of Rome with unparalleled magnificence should have everything extraordinary and out of the common course; or in the wanton pride of power, Cæsar supplicated Laberius himself (and the supplication of Cæsar was a command) to appear upon the stage. The old man (for he had lived sixty years in unblemished honour) must submit to this most degrading indignity; for the Roman feeling, notwithstanding the fame of Roscius, held the actor in supreme contempt, and the profession as that of a slave. The verses which Laberius recited might almost have retrieved his dignity, and avenged his insulted order :-

> " Necessitas, cujus cursus transversi impetum Voluerunt multi effogere, pauci potuerunt,



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Quo me detrusit pæne extremis sensibus? Quem nulla ambitio, nulla unquam largitio, Nullus timor, vis nulla, nulla auctoritas Movere potuit in juventa de statu, Ecce in senecta ut facile labescit loco, Viri excellentis mente clemente edita, Submissa placide, blandiloquens oratio. Etenim ipsi Dii negare cui nihil potuerunt, Hominem me denegare quis posset pati? Ergo, annis bis tricenis actis sine nota, Eques Romanus ex Lare egressus meo, Domum revertar Mimus. Nimirum hoc die Uno plus vixi mihi quam vivendum fuit. Fortuna, immoderata in bono æque atque in malo, Si tibi erat libitum literarum laudibus Florens cacumen nostræ famæ frangere, Cur, cum vigebam membris præviridantibus, Satisfacere populo et tali cum poteram viro, Non flexibilem me concurvasti ut carperes? Nunc me quo dejicis? Quid ad scenam affero; Decorem formæ, an dignitatem corporis? Animi virtutem, an vocis jucundæ sonum? Ut Hedera serpens vires arboreas necat, Ita me vetustas amplexu annorum enecat;

Nor was this the only remonstrance of indignant liberty. Laberius chose for representation one of his Mimes, in which a Syrian slave, under the scourge, cried out,—

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"Porro Quinites, libertatem perdimus."
"Marry, O Romans! but we lose our freedom!"

Sepulchri similis nil nisi nomen retineo."

It was followed by a sentence, equal to the most pregnant of Tacitus:—

" Necesse est multos timeat, quem multi timent."

" He must fear many, whom so many fear."

All eyes were fixed on Cæsar, who does not seem to have had magnanimity enough to refrain from a bitter and ungracious revenge. He awarded the prize to the rival of

Laberius, Publius Syrus: "Though I favoured you, Laberius, Syrus has won the victory." To Laberius, however, he showed his prodigal magnificence; he gave him the equestrian ring of gold, and 500,000 sesterces (about £4,036); and from the orchestra Laberius was ordered to take his seat on the highest bench among the knights. As he passed, his rival addressed him in courteous and respectful language:—

" Quicum contendisti scriptor, hunc spectator subleva."

Laberius was ready with his answer, which struck again obliquely at Cæsar himself:—

- "Non possunt primi esse omnes omni in tempore, Summum ad gradum cum claritatis veneris, Consistes ægre, et citius, quam ascendas, cades; Cecidi ego, cadet qui sequitur; laus est publica."
- "All cannot be at all times first; 't is hard
 To reach the topmost step of glory, to stand there
 More hard; even swifter than we mount, we fall;
 I've fallen, and he that follows me, shall fall."

But the equestrian order would not submit to the insult of receiving, at the will of Cæsar, a man dishonoured by his appearance as a Mime; they spread themselves over the fourteen benches assigned to them; and Laberius could find no seat. Cicero, whose wit was not always the happiest, attempted a jest, at the expense of Laberius and of Cæsar, who had filled the Senate with so many new men, his partisans. "I would willingly make room for you, if we were not already so much crowded." "It is extraordinary," retorted Laberius, "that you have not room enough, who always sit on two stools."

Even that noble Prologue of Laberius may want some of the perfect finish of language, required by the fastidious

taste of Horace; but this was no doubt a very favourable example of his style. Aulus Gellius has almost a whole chapter of strange compound words, in which Laberius appears to have allowed himself boundless licence; and which are exactly the words, which disappear among, and seem to have been proscribed by, the Augustan Poets. Macrob. Saturn. 11. vii. 4. Aulus Gellius, xvi. 7.

C. Luchius.—Sat. 1. iv. 6; 1. x.; 11. i. 17. Was born, according to S. Hieronymus, v. c. 605, and died aged fortysix, v. c. 651. Notwithstanding the distinctness of this statement, and the ingenuity with which many writers have attempted to explain it, it appears to me utterly irreconcilable with facts. Lucilius accompanied his patron, L. Scipio Africanus Æmilianus, to the war of Numantia, A. v. 620, then only fifteen years old. Precedents are alleged for this abuse, as to the ordinary service, but Lucilius is said to have served as eques at that premature age.

He is also said to have been distinguished as forming part of the familiar society of Scipio and Lælius, and as having acquired fame as a satirist; yet Scipio died in the year 625, when, by the date in Hieronymus, Lucilius was but twenty. The expression of Horace, who calls him Senex, may refer to the legal distinction of old age, which was allowed at 46, or to his antiquity as a Poet; or may be got rid of by subterfuges, more or less satisfactory: but I cannot help suspecting that the whole statement is erroneous; that Lucilius was born earlier than 605, and lived more than forty-six years.

Lucilius, I conceive, was the first writer of Hexameter Satire. The Satires of Ennius and Pacuvius seem to have been in irregular metres. I can discover nothing peculiar, or unfairly disparaging, in the language of Horace,





erning his great master in the art. Even the few en fragments of Lucilius, show great force, vehemence, even picturesqueness of expression, but his verses are and harsh; his language, though at times strongly acular, strains after Greek compounds: and we can now, I think, if we compare the idiomatic pellucidity Horace, understand the sense of the word, muddy lentus), as applied to the flow of the verse of Lucilius. See on the Chronology: Fynes Clinton, F. H.; Bayle, Lucile; Van Heusde, Stud. Crit. in Lucil.; and a very

Mævius.-Epod. x.

" Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi."

he fragments, by E. F. Corpet, Paris, 1845.

These two unhappy names have thus descended to posterity as proverbial for bad poetry. Martial, when he would fill up a verse with a notorious name, uses that of Mævius (Epigram x. 76). The Gloss (Cod. A. of M. Vanderbourg) says, that Mævius described very wretchedly the triumphs of Another Commentator (Cruquianus) describes him as envious of all good writers, and as affecting antique Of the personal history of these worthies little is known. Hieronymus in Eusebii Chronicon places the death of Bavius in Cappadocia, Olymp. CLXXXVI. 3. "Bavius Poeta, quem Virgilius in Bucolicis notat, moritur in Cappadocia." It appears that Bavius was a Roman by birth; and exercised the office of Curator, but what that office was is doubtful. There is an Epigram upon him by Domitius Marsus. origin and condition of Mævius, is even more obscure; all that we can conclude from the Epode of Horace is, the immoderate hatred and contempt of the Poet for the man.



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Marsus.—Domitius Marsus, and Propertius, are the only famous Poets of that age, of whose names Horace is silent. I venture, for this reason, to notice them here. Weichert has suggested that Domitius Marsus as a bitter Epigrammatist, and Horace as a Satirist (as he before conjectured in the case of Bibaculus), may have had some hostile encounters. Marsus, as we infer from an Epigram of Martial, was not excluded from the society, at least not from the admiration of Mæcenas:

"Et Mæcenati Maro quum cantaret Alexin, Nota tamen Marsi fusca Melænis erat." Lib. xiv. 187.

This Melænis may have been either an Eclogue, or an Elegy; it is cited by the Grammarian Apuleius in Mai. Nov. Collect. But it is as an Epigrammatist that Marsus is quoted by Martial with such constant praise as, with Catullus, the great master in that style of poetry:

> "Protinus aut Marsi recitas, aut scripta Catulli, Hæc mihi das, tanquam deteriora legam, Ut collata magis placeant mea? credimus illud: Malo tamen recites, Cæciliane, tua."

> > II. 71.

He alleges the length of the Epigrams of Marsus as an excuse for his own:

" Marsi, doctique Pedonis Sæpe duplex unum pagina tractat opus."

ii. 77.

He adduces Marsus as a precedent for a graver fault, the licence of his poetry:

"Sic scribit Catullus, sic Marsus, sic Pedo, sic Gætulicus."

Epist. ad. Lect. lib. i.



He requests the keeper of the Palatine Library to find a place for his works:

"Qua Pedo, qua Marsus, quaque Catullus erat."

And in an adulatory Poem to Crispinus (the Crispinus of Juvenal's fierce Satire), he entreats him to recommend his Poems to the Emperor, as not much inferior to those of Marsus and Catullus:

> "Nec Marso nimium minor est, doctoque Catullo, Hoc satis est : ipsi cætera mando Deo."

vii. 99.

Marsus was likewise an Epic Poet; but his great admirer, Martial, is by no means flattering in his allusion to one of the works of Marsus of this class. The single book of Persius is more often remembered than the whole Amazonis of Marsus.

> " Sæpius in libro memoratur Persius uno, Quam levis in tota Marsus Amazonide.

iv. 28.

But in another Poem he re-establishes the fame of Marsus, by ranking him with Varius, and all the gifted names of the older Poets, and as only inferior to Virgil.

> "Quid Varios, Marsosque loquor ditataque vatum Nomina, magnus erit quos numerare labor ? Ergo ero Virgilius, si munera Mæcenatis Des mihi? Virgilius non ero, Marsus ero."

In the age immediately following his own, the name of Marsus stood high as an Epic Poet. Ovid names him with Rabirius.

> "Cum foret et Marsus, magnique Rabirius oris." De Ponto IV. xvi. 5.





But while Rabirius is slightly mentioned, Marsus is noticed by Quintilian. The most singular coincide however, between the life of Horace and that of Marsus that a fragment of Marsus mentions, apparently from Poet's personal reminiscence as a fellow-student and fel sufferer, the proverbial cane and rod of the Schoolma

Orbilius.

"Si quos Orbilius ferula scuticaque cecidit :"

Marsus also mentions another schoolmaster, Q. Cæc Æpirota, a freed-man of Atticus, who lived on the r friendly terms with Cornelius Gallus, and after his demnation and death set up a school.

"Epirota, tenellorum nutricula vatum." Sueton. de. Illus. Gramm. c. 16.

In this line, Weichert imagines that he has discovered cause of the animosity (an animosity, which he has alr as fancifully assumed) between Marsus and Horace. C lius, he supposes, had introduced the modern Poets, V and Horace, into his school, instead of the older writ against the pedantic worship of which Horace is continu protesting, especially in his Epistle to Augustus, and in Art of Poetry. But this line is part, Weichert fur conjectures, of a bitter Epigram of Marsus, against Grammarian, for this tasteless innovation.

Of the Poetry of Marsus remains, 1. The Epitaph Tibullus, which, as on the friend of Horace, may fix place here.

> "Te quoque Virgilio comitem non æqua, Tibulle, Mors juvenem campos misit in Elysios: Ne foret, aut elegis molles qui ficret amores, Aut caneret forti regia bella pede."

2. An Epigram, expressive of strong contempt for those s.

small Poets, who were hostile to Virgil and Horace. It is rather, indeed, against the character, than the poetry of Bavius.

"Omnia cum Bavio communia frater habebat, Unanimi fratres sicut habere solent.

Rura, domum, nummos, atque omnia, denique, ut aiunt, Corporibus geminis spiritus unus erat.

Sed postquam alterius mulier communis utrique Nupsit, deposuit alter amicitiam."

It is rather a strange fancy of some, that Mævius was this brother of Bavius. See Weichert, Poetæ Latini, p. 243.

Octavius.—Sat. 1. x. 82. An Historian as well as a Poet. There is an Epitaph in the Catalecta of Virgil which may apply to this Octavius. These lines form part of it:—

"Scripta quidem tua nos multum mirabimur, et te Raptum, et Romanam flebimus historiam."

Pantilius, the Bug.—Sat. I. x. 78. One of the wretched Poets, who belong to the Dunciad of Horace. Weichert thinks this an opprobrious name given to some obscure person πορὰ τοῦ πᾶν τίλλειν—quævis vellicando—a sort of synonym of the pestering cimex.

PITHOLEON, THE RHODIAN.—Sat. I. x. 22. A freed-man of M. Otacilius, whose name he bore, prefixed to that of Pitholeon (or Pitholaus, as it is written in Macrobius, Saturn. ii. 2, where a witticism of his is related). He is, no doubt, the same person whose opprobrious satire Cæsar is said to have borne with such dignified forbearance. "Pitholai carminibus maledicentissimis laceratam existimationem suam civili animo tulit" (Suet. Cæs. c. 75).

PLOTIUS.—Sat. 1. v. 40; 1. x. 81. A Poet named, with Varius and Virgil, as among the dearest friends of Horace. He is one of those to whom Augustus

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guished station.

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entrusted the publication of the Æneid. Not a lipoetry is known to exist.

PROPERTIUS (with Marsus, one of the two cont Poets, whose name we are surprised to find unn Horace).—Propertius, like Horace, enjoyed the j if not the friendship of Mæcenas, and of Augustu

Horace, he seems to have been at times urged himself to panegyric on the exploits of the Emperho delicately reminds Maccenas that in declining subjects he is but following the example of his particular.

preferred humble retirement to more public an

"Mæcenas, eques Etrusco de sanguine regum.
Infra fortunam qui cupis esse tuam."—Eleg. 111.

"Parcis, et in tenues humilem te colligis umbras, Velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus."

23.—Compare Eleg.

The more quiet or less social habits of Proper have kept him aloof from the genial circle, which a in the palace or villa of Mæcenas. His praises of may likewise be compared with those of Horace.

Hertzberg, Quæstiones Propertianæ, 1. p. 27.

Pupplus.—Epist. 1. i. 67. Of this writer of tragedies nothing is known but an Epitaph, said Scholiast to have been written by himself; but mu probably by some wit in his person.

"Flebunt amici et bene noti mortem meam, Nam populus in me vivo lachrymavit satis."

Compare Welcker, Griechische Tragödie, p. 1434. Tibullus—Albus.—Carm. 1. xxxiii. Epis

(His prænomen is unknown.) Was of equestria



date of his birth is uncertain: it is assigned by Voss, P ow, and Dissen to v.c. 695, by Lachman and Paldanus to . c. 700; but as he died young (see Epigram in Marsus), after Virgil, whose death took place v. c. 735, the la ter date is more probable. He would then be about el even years younger than Horace. There is a singular connicidence in the lives of the two friends. Each served least in one military campaign. Each lost his estate in partitions during the civil wars; each found a powerful Patron with whom he lived in the most familiar friendship. Messala was the Mæcenas of Tibullus. The patrimonial estate of Tibullus was at Pedum, between Tibur and Pra-Deste. It was either entirely or partially confiscated; yet retained or recovered part of it, and spent there the Steep portion of his short and latterly peaceful and by life. His household gods, indeed, had once been guardians of a flourishing, now they were those only poor patrimony. He no longer gathered in the plenharvests of his grandsire (Eleg. 1. i. 41-4). A single b was now the sacrifice of a family, which used to offer a out of countless heifers. On this estate he had been ught up as a child: he had played before the simple oden images of the same household gods. The gentle mind of Tibullus does not seem, like that of Horace, at the later period of his life, to have recoiled in horror from the crimes only of civil war. His poetry, in one passage, betrays a natural yet un-Roman aversion to war altogether. Yet Dissen, his recent biographer and editor, has condemned him to ten years' hard and compulsory service before the only campaign in which he is known to have been engaged, that of Messala, in Aquitain. The tenth Elegy of the first book is thought to express the

which broke the Aquitanian rebellion. Messala, it is probable, then received the submission of all the Gaulish tribes in that province, and was accompanied on his triumphant journey by Tibullus. The Poet invokes as witnesses of his fame the Pyrenean Mountains, the shores of the sea in Xaintonge, the Saone, the Garonne, and the Loire, in the country of the Carnuti (near Orleans). In the autumn of the following year (v. c. 724), Messala having pacified Gaul, was sent into the East, to organize that part of the empire under the sole dominion of Cæsar. Tibullus set

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obtained a triumph, and which Tibullus celebrated in language of unwonted loftiness, redounds to his own fame. He was present at the battle of Atax (Aude, in Languedoc), out in his company, but was taken ill and obliged to remain at Corcyra (Eleg. i. 3), from whence he returned to Rome. So ended the active life of Tibullus. He retired to the Peace for which he had longed. His Poems are now the chronicle of his life, and of those tender passions which inspired his verse. The Epistle of Horace gives the most Pleasing view of the quiet retreat of Tibullus, written by a kindred spirit. He does homage to that perfect purity of taste which is the characteristic of Tibullus's own Poems, and takes pride in the candid judgment of his friend as to his own Satires. The time of Tibullus he supposes to be shared between the finishing of his exquisite small Poems, which were to surpass even those of Cassius of Parma, and the enjoyment of the country. The personal beauty of Tibullus, as described by the old biographer, is confirmed by Horace; and Tibullus seems to have died in the midst of what Horace thought true happiness. He had all the blessings of life -a competent fortune, fame, health; and knew how to enjoy those blessings.

should be observed that the first two books only of Elegies of Tibullus are authentic. The third is the of a very inferior Poet, and a younger one, for he born in the year of the Battle of Mutina (v. c. 711), ss these lines (111. v. 17, 18) are an interpolation. The e of Lygdamus may be real or fictitious. The hexameter m on Messala, which opens the fourth book, is so bad, that, ough an Elegiac Poet might have failed when he atpted epic verse, yet it cannot be ascribed to a writer of fine taste as Tibullus. The shorter Elegies of the th book, on the other hand, have all his inimitable and simplicity. With the exception of the thirteenth, relate to the love of Sulpicia, a woman of noble birth,



for Cerinthus, the real or fictitious name of a beautiful youth. Sulpicia seems to have belonged to the intimate society of Messala (Eleg. iv. 8). Tibullus may therefore have written these verses in the name of Sulpicia. But if Sulpicia was herself the Poetess, she approaches nearer to Tibullus than any other elegiac writer. The first book of Elegies alone was published during the lifetime of Tibullus, probably soon after the triumph of Messala. The birthday of the great General gives the Poet an opportunity of describing all his victories in Gaul and in the East. The second book celebrates the cooptation of Messalinus, son of Messala, into the College of the Quinquennii. The second book was published after the Poet's death.

Tities. — Epist. 1. iii. 9. Probably the same Titius addressed by Tibullus (Eleg. 1. iv. 7.3)—

" Hæc mihi, quæ canerem Titio, Deus edidit ore."

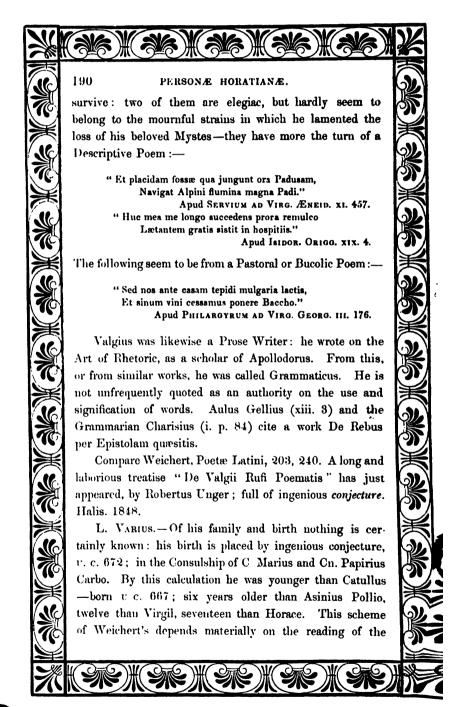
The Scholiast (Cruq.) gives him the name of Septimius; and, on this ground, he has been identified by Broukhusius, and several of the older commentators, whom Weichert follows, with the Septimius to whom is inscribed Carm. II. Ode vi. (see "Septimius"). I am inclined to reject the authority of the Scholiast, with Masson, Vanderbourg, Orelli, and others. It seems clear to me that this Titius was one of the young companions or attendants on Tiberius: but Septimius was about the same age as Horace. Titius was a Poet of high aspirations; he had attempted either to translate or to imitate Pindar, and also to write Tragedies, but his works were yet unpublished, "Romana brevi venturus in ora." It has been concluded, chiefly from the contemptuous manner in which the Scholiasts speak of Titius (his works were thought by Acron of no value), and they were

lost in the time of the later commentator (Cruq.), that the is a covert irony in the language of Horace. osite opinion is very gracefully maintained by Jacobs, Ctiones Venusinæ xv., art. Titius. I cannot help ceiving some secret struggle in the mind of Horace mself, between his kindly feeling towards Titius, and the scepticism of his taste, as to Titius being really equal to his own lofty designs.

Valgius: Caius Valgius Rufus.—Sat. I. x. 81. Carni. The family of Valgius is so obscure, that it is unknown whether he was of Plebeian or Patrician descent. One or two persons of the name are mentioned by Cicero; but it owes its first distinction to the Poet, the friend of Horace. There seems no good ground for rejecting the tradition of the Scholiast, that he is the same Valgius Rufus who was Consul (Suffectus) with C. Caninius Rutilius, on the demission of the Consulate by M. Valerius Messala Barbatus, and P. Sulpicius Quirinus, v. c. 742. Valgius has been ranked among the Epic Poets, on the authority of two lines in the Panegyric of Messala, among the works of Tibullus :-

> " Est tibi, qui possit magnis se accingere rebus Valgius, æterno proprior non alter Homero."

But this passage stands alone; neither does any contemporary writer, nor does Quintilian mention this second Homer among the Epic Poets. No Epic line of Valgius survives; and this wretched Poem concerning Messala is certainly not by Tibullus, and, therefore, of very doubtful date. when Horace urges Valgius to cast aside his elegiac strains, and sing the eastern triumphs of Augustus, he must have thought that he had aspired, or was capable of aspiring, to a loftier style. Of the poetry of Valgius a few couplets



PERSONÆ HORATIANÆ.

name of Varius in Catull. x. 1; which, if correct, shows the intimacy of Varius with that Poet (Weichert, De Lucio Vario, p. 15). The respectful tone in which Virgil speaks of Varius (Ecl. ix. 35) confirms this view: At the date of that Eclogue, Varius, with Cinna, was already a Poet of established fame. In his earlier Poems (Sat. 1. x. 44) Horace only mentions the Epic Poetry of Varius; in Carm. 1. vi. he alludes to the Thyestes. Varius, therefore, wrote that famous Tragedy between the Satires and Odes of Varius survived Virgil, who died u. c. 735: he was one of those friends who saved the Æneid from the flames, and assisted in correcting it. He died before u.c. 744-5—the date of Epist. 11. i. 247. Weichert's conjectural dates for the Poems of Varius, are for the De Morte (Julii Cæsaris), after Philippi, v. c. 713 or 714; the Panegyric on Octavius, before v. c. 727; the Thyestes, v. c. 727. Of the Poem De Morte some lines survive, all pure and spirited; some of masculine beauty; and, it is remarkable, almost all imitated by Virgil: to this, indeed, we owe their preservation by Macrobius.

"Vendidit hic Latium populis, agrosque Quiritum
Eripuit, fixit leges pretio, atque refixit."

Apud Macrob. Saturn. vi. 1. confer. Viro.

Æneid vi. 621.

"Incubat et Tyriis, atque ex solido bibit auro.

Quem non ille sinit lentæ moderator habenæ, Qua velit, ire: sed angusto prius orbe coercens Insultare docet campis, fingitque morando."

"Ceu canis umbrosam lustrans Gortynia vallem, Si celeris potuit cervæ compendere lustra, Sævit in absentem; et circum vestigia lustrans Æthera per nitidum tenues sectatur odores.



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J. MURRAY.

MDCCCXLIX.

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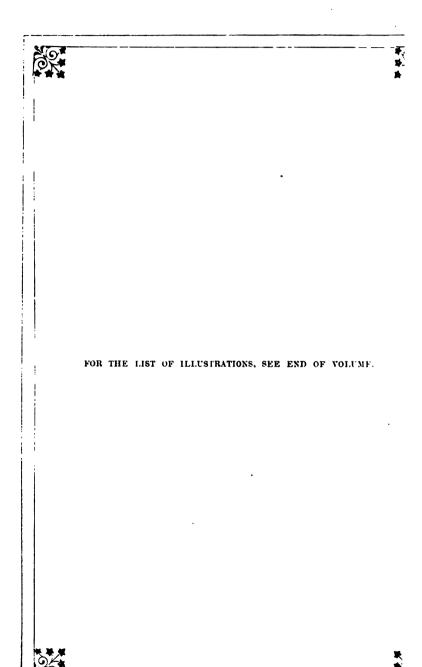
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QUINTI HORATII FLACCI

OPERA.

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CARMEN I.

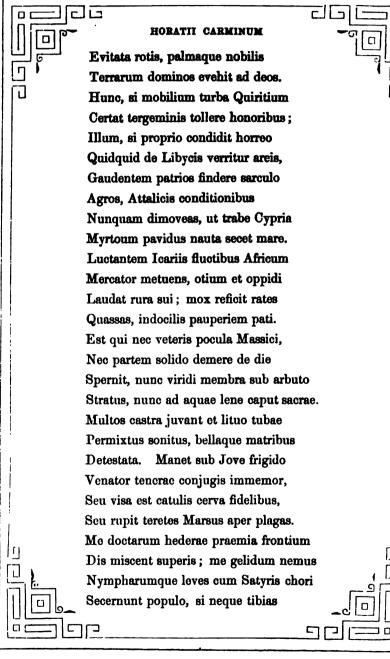
AD MAECENATEM.

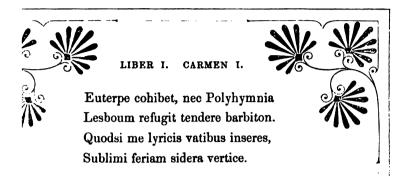
MAECENAS atavis edite regibus,

O et praesidium et dulce decus meum :

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum

Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis











CARMEN II.

AD AUGUSTUM CAESAREM.

Jam satis terris nivis atque dirae Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente Dextera sacras jaculatus arces Terruit Urbem,

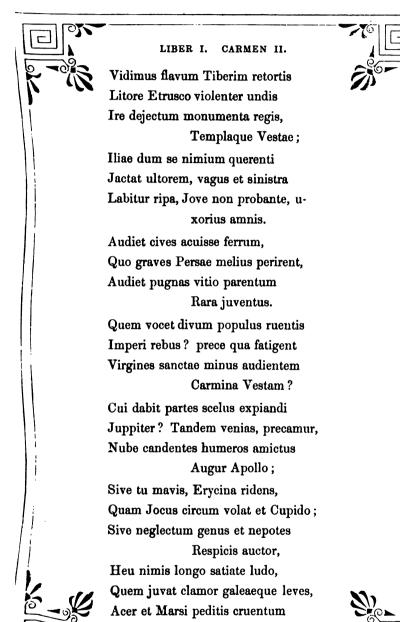
Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret
Seculum Pyrrhae nova monstra questæ,
Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos
Visere montes,

Piscium et summa genus haesit ulmo, Nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Et superjecto pavidae natarunt Aequore damae.

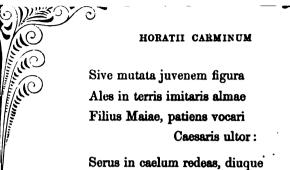




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Vultus in hostem:



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

Tollat. Hie magnos potius triumphos, Hie ames dici Pater atque Princeps, Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Te duce, Caesar.



 \Box





CARMEN III.

AD VIRGILIUM.

Sic te diva potens Cypri, Sie fratres Helenae, lucida sidera,



Ventorumque regat pater, Obstrictis aliis praeter Iäpyga,



HORATII CARMINUM





Navis, quae tibi creditum

Debes Virgilium, finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumem, precor,

Et serves animae dimidium meae.

Illi robur et aes triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
Commisit pelago ratem
Primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum

Decertantem Aquilonibus, ·
Nec tristes Hyadas nec rabiem Noti,
Quo non arbiter Hadriae
Major, tollere seu ponere volt freta.

Quem mortis timuit gradum, Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia, Qui vidit mare turgidum et Infames scopulos Acroceraunia?

Nequicquam Deus abscidit Prudens Oceano dissociabili Terras, si tamen impiae Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.





LIBER I. CARMEN III.

Audax omnia perpeti Gens humana ruit per vetitum et nefas. Audax Iäpeti genus

Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit.

Post ignem aetheria domo Subductum macies et nova febrium Terris incubuit cohors, Semotique prius tarda necessitas

Leti corripuit gradum.

Expertus vacuum Dædalus aëra

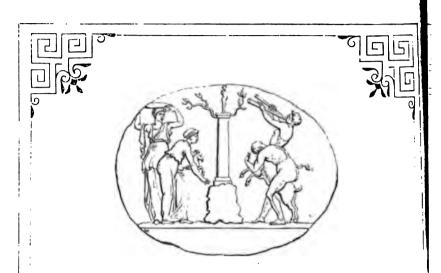
Pennis non homini datis;



Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.

Nil mortalibus ardui est;
Caclum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.





CARMEN IV.

AD L. SESTIUM.

Solvitur acris hiems 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,
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.

Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,

Seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.



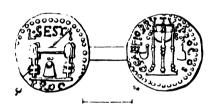
LIBER I. CARMEN IV.

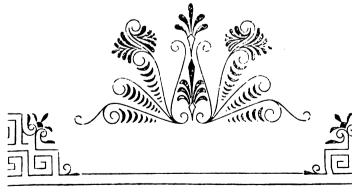
Pallida Mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres. O beate Sesti,

Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. Jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes

Et domus exilis Plutonia; quo simul mearis, Nec regna vini sortiere talis,

Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet juventus Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt.







AD PYRRHAM.

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus, Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?

Cui flavam religas comam,

Simplex munditiis? Heu quoties fidem

Mutatosque deos flebit et aspera

Nigris aequora ventis Emirabitur insolens,

Qui nunc te fruitur eredulus aurea :

Qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem

Sperat, nescius aurae

Fallacis. Miseri, quibus

Intentata nites! Me tabula sacer

Votiva paries indicat uvida

Suspendisse potenti

Vestimenta maris deo.



CARMEN VI.

AD AGRIPPAM.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Maeonii carminis alite,
Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis
Miles, te duce, gesserit.

Nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii, Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei, Nec saevam Pelopis domum,

Conamur tenues grandia, dum pudor Imbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat Laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas Culpa deterere ingeni.



HORATII CARMINUM

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina Digne scripserit? aut pulvere Troico Nigrum Merionen? aut ope Palladis Tydiden superis parem?

Nos convivia, nos proelia virginum Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium Cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Non praeter solitum leves.





CARMEN VII.

AD MUNATIUM PLANCUM.

LAUDABUNT alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenen, Aut Epheson, bimarisve Corinthi Moenia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delphos Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.

Sunt, quibus unum opus est intactae Palladis urbem Carmine perpetuo celebrare, et Undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam. Plurimus in Junonis honorem

Aptum dicet equis Argos ditesque Mycenas.

Me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon

Nec tam Larissae percussit campus opimae,

Quam domus Albuneae resonantis

Et praeceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda Mobilibus pomaria rivis.

Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila caelo Saepe Notus, neque parturit imbres

HORATII CARMINUM

Perpetuos, sic tu sapiens finire memento Tristitiam vitaeque labores Molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis

Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit

Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamína patremque Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyaeo Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,

Sic tristes affatus amicos:

Quo nos cunque feret melior fortuna parente Ibimus, o socii comitesque!

Nil desperandum Teuero duce, et auspice Teuero; Certus enim promisit Apollo

Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
O fortes pejoraque passi
Mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas;
Cras ingens iterabimus aequor.







CARMEN VIII.

AD LYDIAM.

Lydia, die, per omnes

Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
Perdere? cur apricum

Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis?

Cur neque militaris

Inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis Temperat ora frenis?

Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? Cur olivum



HORATII CARMINUM

Sanguine viperino

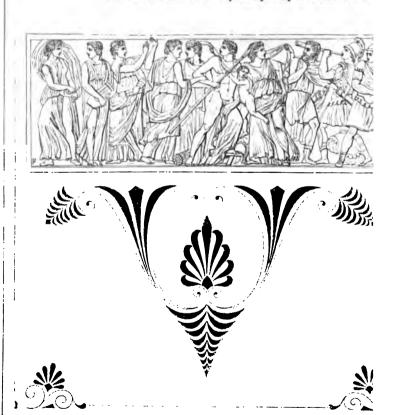
Cantius vitat? neque jam livida gestat armis Brachia, saepe disco,

Saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito?

Quid latet, ut marinae

Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Trojae Funcra, ne virilis

Cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas?





CARMEN IX.

AD THALIARCHUM.

VIDES, ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, nec jam sustineant onus Silvae laborantes, geluque Flumina constiterint acuto.

Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco Large reponens; atque benignius Deprome quadrimum Sabina, O Thaliarche, merum diota.

Permitte divis cetera; qui simul Stravere ventos aequore fervido Deproeliantes, nec cupressi, Nec veteres agitantur orni.

HORATII CARMINUM

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et Quem Fors dierum cunque dabit, lucro Appone; nec dulces amores Sperne puer, neque tu choreas,

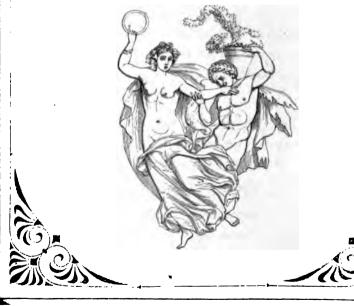
Donec virenti canities abest

Morosa. Nunc et Campus, et areae,

Lenesque sub noctem susurri

Composita repetantur hora:

Nunc et latentis proditor intimo Gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Pignusque dereptum lacertis Aut digito male pertinaci.





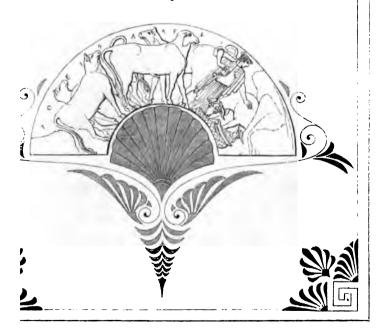
CARMEN X.

AD MERCURIUM.

MERCURI, facunde nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus, et decorae
More palaestrae:

Te canam, magni Jovis et deorum Nuntium, curvaeque lyrae parentem, Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocoso Condere furto.

Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci





HORATII CARMINUM

Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra Risit Apollo.

Quin et Atridas, duce te, superbos, Ilio dives Priamus relicto, Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae Castra fefellit.

Tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus, virgaque levem coërces Aurea turbam, superis deorum Gratus et imis.











CARMEN XI.

AD LEUCONOEN.

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi Finem Di dederint, Leuconoë, nec Babylonios Tentaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati! Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam,

Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi
Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
Aetas; carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.







CARMEN XII.

AD AUGUSTUM.

QUEM virum aut heroa lyra, vel acri Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Quem deum? cujus recinct jocosa Nomen imago,

Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris
Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Haemo?
Unde vocalem temere insecutae
Orphea silvae,





LIBER I. CARMEN XII.



Arte materna rapidos morantem

Fluminum lapsus, celeresque ventos;

Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris

Ducere quercus.

Quid prius dicam solitis parentis

Laudibus? qui res hominum ac deorum,

Qui mare ac terras, variisque mundum

Temperat horis.

Unde nil majus generatur ipso,
Nec viget quidquam simile, aut secundum:
Proximos illi tamen occupavit
Pallas honores.

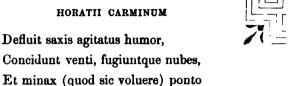
Proeliis audax neque te silebo Liber; et saevis inimica virgo Beluis; nec te, metuende certa Phoebe sagitta.



Dicam et Alciden, puerosque Ledae, Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis Nobilem; quorum simul alba nautis Stella refulsit,







Romulum post hos prius, an quietum Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis Nobile letum.

Unda recumbit.

Regulum, et Scauros, animaeque magnae Prodigum Poeno superante Paullum, Gratus insigni referam Camena, Fabriciumque.

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

Crescit, occulto velut arbor aevo, Fama Marcelli: micat inter omnes



Julium sidus, velut inter ignes Luna minores.



LIBER I. CARMEN XII.

Gentis humanae pater atque custos, Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data: tu secundo Caesare regnes.

Ille, seu Parthos Latio imminentes Egerit justo domitos triumpho, Sive subjectos Orientis orae Seras et Indos:

Te minor latum reget aequus orbem :
Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum ;
Tu parum castis inimica mittes
Fulmina lucis.









AD LYDIAM.

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi
Cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi
Laudas brachia, vac! meum
Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.

Tum nec mens mihi, nec color

Certa sede manent, humor et in genas
Furtim labitur, arguens

Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.

Uror, seu tibi candidos
Turparunt humeros immodicae mero
Rixae, sive puer furens
Impressit memorem dente labris notam.

Non, si me satis audias,
Speres perpetuum, dulcia barbare
Laedentem oscula, quae Venus
Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.

Felices ter et amplius,

Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis

Divolsus querimoniis

Suprema citius solvet amor dic.







CARMEN XIV.

AD REMPUBLICAM.

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,
Antennaeque gemant? ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinae
Possint imperiosius

Aequor? non tibi sunt integra lintea,
Non Di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.
Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Silvae filia nobilis,





Jactes et genus et nomen inutile;
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.

Nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium, Nunc desiderium curaque non levis, Interfusa nitentes Vites aequora Cycladas.





CARMEN XV.

NEREI VATICINIUM DE EXCIDIO TROJAE.

Pastor cum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen perfidus hospitam, Ingrato celeres obruit otio Ventos, ut caneret fera

Nereus fata. Mala ducis avi domum, Quam multo repetet Graecia milite, Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Et regnum Priami vetus.



HORATII CARMINUM

Heu heu! quantus equis, quantus adest viris Sudor! quanta moves funera Dardanae Genti! Jam galeam Pallas et aegida Currusque et rabiem parat.

Nequicquam, Veneris praesidio ferox, Pectes caesariem, grataque feminis Imbelli cithara carmina divides; Nequicquam thalamo graves

Hastas, et calami spicula Cnosii Vitabis, strepitumque, et celerem sequi Ajacem. Tamen, heu! serus adulteros Crines pulvere collines.

Non Laërtiaden, exitium tuac Genti, non Pylium Nestora respicis? Urgent impavidi te Salaminius Teucer et Sthenelus sciens

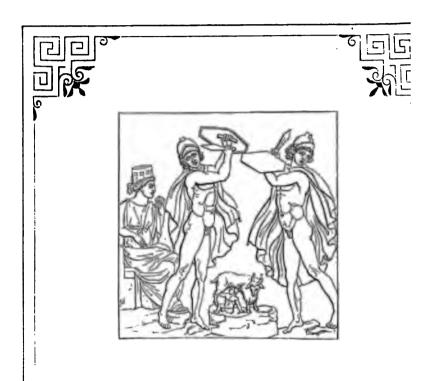
Pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis Non auriga piger. Merionen quoque Nosces. Ecce, furit te reperire atrox Tydides, melior patre;

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera Visum parte lupum graminis immemor, Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu; Non hoc pollicitus tuae.

LIBER I. CARMEN XV.

Iracunda diem proferet Ilio Matronisque Phrygum classis Achilleï: Post certas hiemes uret Achaïcus Ignis Iliacas domos.





CARMEN XVI.

PALINODIA.

O MATRE pulchra filia pulchrior, Quem criminosis cunque voles modum Pones ïambis; sive flamma Sive mari libet Hadriano.

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius, Non Liber aeque, non acuta Sic geminant Corybantes aera,



LIBER I. CARMEN XVI.

Tristes ut irae; quas neque Noricus

Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum,

Nec saevus ignis, nec tremendo

Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu.

Fertur Prometheus addere principi Limo coactus particulam undique Desectam, et insani leonis Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.

Irae Thyesten exitio gravi
Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimae
Stetere causae, cur perirent
Funditus, imprimeretque muris

Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.

Compesce mentem. Me quoque pectoris

Tentavit in dulci juventa

Fervor, et in celeres iambos

Misit furentem: nunc ego mitibus

Mutare quaero tristia; dum mihi

Fias recantatis amica

Opprobriis, animumque reddus.









CARMEN XVII.

AD TYNDARIDEM.

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

Impune tutum per nemus arbutos Quaerunt latentes et thyma deviae Olentis uxores mariti, Nec virides metuunt colubras,

Nec martiales Haediliae lupos;
Utcunque dulci, Tyndari, fistula
Valles, et Usticae cubantis
Levia personuere saxa.



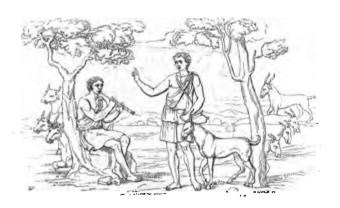




LIBER I. CARMEN XVII.

Di me tuentur; Dis pietas mea
Et Musa cordi est. Hic tibi copia
Manabit ad plenum benigno
Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

Hic in reducta valle Caniculae
Vitabis aestus, et fide Teïa
Dices laborantes in uno
Penelopen vitreamque Circen.



Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii

Duces sub umbra; nec Semeleïus

Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus

Proelia; nec metues protervum

Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari Incontinentes injiciat manus, Et scindat haerentem coronam Crinibus, immeritamque vestem.



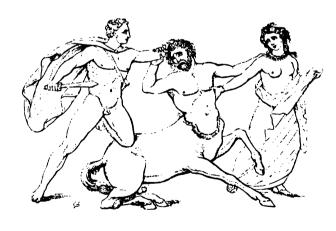


CARMEN XVIII

AD VARUM.

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

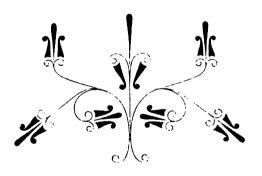


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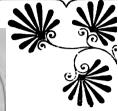
Debellata; monet Sithoniis non levis Euius, Cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi. Non ego te, candide Bassareu, Invitum quatiam, nec variis obsita frondibus

Sub divum rapiam. Saeva tene cum Berecyntio Cornu tympana, quae subsequitur caecus Amor sui, Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, Arcanique Fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.









CARMEN XIX.

DE GLYCERAM.

MATER saeva Cupidinum,

Thebanaeque jubet me Semeles puer,

Et lasciva Licentia

Finitis animum reddere amoribus.

Urit me Glycerae nitor

Splendentis Pario marmore purius;

Urit grata protervitas,

Et voltus nimium lubricus adspici.

In me tota ruens Venus

Cyprum deseruit; nec patitur Scythas,

Et versis animosum equis

Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent.

Hic vivum mihi caespitem, hic

Verbenas, pueri, ponite, thuraque

Bimi cum patera meri:

Mactata veniet lenior hostia.



CARMEN XX.

AD MAECENATEM.

VILE potabis modicis Sabinum

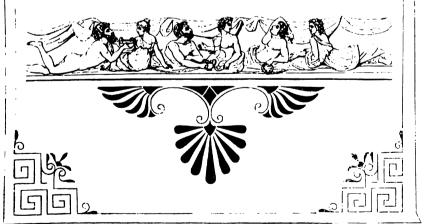
Cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa

Conditum levi, datus in theatro

Cum tibi plausus,

Care Maecenas eques; ut paterni Fluminis ripae, simul et jocosa Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani Montis imago.

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





CARMEN XXI.

IN DIANAM ET APOLLINEM.

DIANAM tenerae dicite virgines,
Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium,
Latonamque supremo
Dilectam penitus Jovi.

Vos laetam fluviis et nemorum coma, Quaecunque aut gelido prominet Algido,

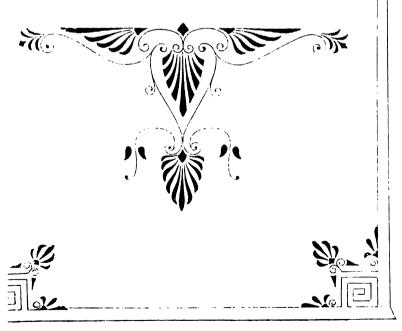
Nigris aut Erymanthi Silvis, aut viridis Cragi:





Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus, Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis, Insignemque pharetra Fraternaque humerum lyra.

Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem Pestemque, a populo et principe Caesare, in Persas atque Britannos Vestra motus aget prece.





CARMEN XXII.

AD ARISTIUM FUSCUM.

Integer vitae scelerisque purus

Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu,

Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,

Fusce, pharetra;

Sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas, Sive facturus per inhospitalem Caucasum, vel quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina, Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra Terminum curis vagor expeditis, Fugit inermem,

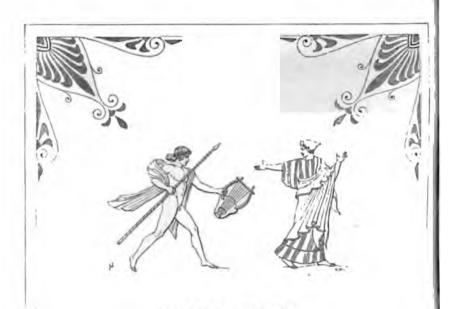
LIBER I. CARMEN XXII.

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

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

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





CARMEN XXIII.

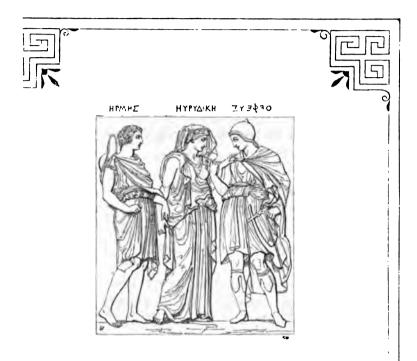
AD CHLOEN.

VITAS hinnuleo me similis, Chloë, Quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis Matrem, non sine vano Aurarum et silüae metu.

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit Adventus foliis, seu virides rubum Dimovere lacertae,

Et corde et genibus tremit.

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



CARMEN XXIV.

AD VIRGILIUM.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus

Tam cari capitis? Praecipe lugubres

Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater

Vocem cum cithara dedit.

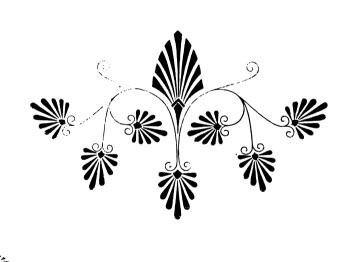
Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor Urget! cui Pudor, et Justitiae soror Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas Quando ullum inveniet parem?

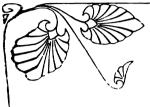
HORATH CARMINUM

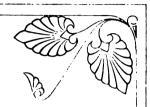
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili.
Tu frustra pius, heu! non ita creditum
Poscis Quintilium deos.

Quodsi Threïcio blandius Orpheo Auditam moderere arboribus fidem; Non vanse redeat sanguis imagini, Quam virga semel horrida,

Non lenis precibus fata recludere, Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi. Durum! sed levius fit patientia Quidquid corrigere est nefas.







CARMEN XXV.

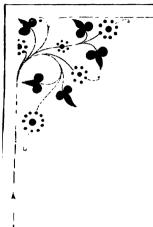
AD LYDIAM.

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?"









CARMEN XXVI.

DE AELIO LAMIA.

Musis amicus tristitiam et metus Tradam protervis in mare Creticum Portare ventis; quis sub Arcto Rex gelidae metuatur orae,

Quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
Securus. O, quae fontibus integris
Gaudes, apricos necte flores,
Necte meo Lamiae coronam,

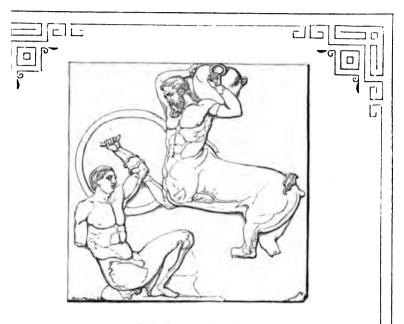


HORATII CARMINUM

Pimplea dulcis! Nil sine te mei
Prosunt honores. Hunc fidibus novis,
Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
Teque tuasque decet sorores.







CARMEN XXVII.

AD SODALES.

NATIS in usum laetitiae scyphis

Pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum

Morem, verecundumque Bacchum

Sanguineis prohibete rixis.

Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
Immane quantum discrepat! Impium
Lenite clamorem, sodales,
Et cubito remanete presso.

Voltis severi me quoque sumere Partem Falerni? dicat Opuntiac Frater Megillac, quo beatus Volnere, qua pereat sagitta.

را لے



HORATII CARMINUM



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, quodcunque minabitur Eurus Fluctibus Hesperiis, Venusinae Plectantur silvae, te sospite; multaque merces, Unde potest, tibi defluat aequo

Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.

Negligis immeritis nocituram

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 Injecto ter pulvere curras.













CARMEN XXIX.

AD ICCIUM.

Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides Gazis, et acrem militiam paras Non ante devictis Sabaeac Regibus, horribilique Medo

Nectis catenas. Quae tibi virginum, Sponso necato, barbara serviet? Puer quis ex aula capillis Ad cyathum statuetur unctis,



HORATII CARMINUM

Doctus sagittas tendere Sericas

Arcu paterno? quis neget arduis

Pronos relabi posse rivos

Montibus, et Tiberim reverti:

Cum tu coëmptos undique nobilis Libros Panaeti, Socraticam et domum. Mutare loricis Hiberis, Pollicitus meliora, tendis?





AD VENEREM.

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique, Sperne dilectam Cypron, et vocantis Thure te multo Glycerae decoram Transfer in aedem.



Fervidus tecum Puer, et solutis
Gratiae zonis, properentque Nymphae,
Et parum comis sine te Juventas,
Mercuriusque.





CARMEN XXXI.

AD APOLLINEM.

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.

Premant Calena falce, quibus dedit Fortuna, vitem; dives et aureis Mercator exsiccet culullis Vina Syra reparata merce,

LIBER I. CARMEN XXXI.

Dis carus ipsis; quippe ter et quater Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum Impune. Me pascunt olivae, Me cichorea levesque malvae.

Frui paratis et valido mihi,

Latoë, dones, et, precor, integra

Cum mente; nec turpem senectam

Degere, nec cithara carentem.











CARMEN XXXII.

AD LYRAM.

Poscimur. Si quid vacui sub umbra Lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum Vivat et plures: age, dic 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 Lycum nigris oculis nigroque Crine decorum.







LIBER I. CARMEN XXXII.

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















CARMEN XXXIII.

AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

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.





LIBER I. CARMEN XXXIII.

Ipsum me melior cum peteret Venus, Grata detinuit compede Myrtale Libertina, fretis acrior Hadriae Curvantis Calabros sinus.











CARMEN 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 Sedes, Atlanteusque finis Concutitur. Valet ima summis

Mutare, et insignem attenuat deus Obscura promens: hinc apicem rapax Fortuna cum stridore acuto Sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.





CARMEN XXXV.

AD FORTUNAM.

O Diva, gratum quae regis Antium, Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, vel superbos Vertere funeribus triumphos:

Te pauper ambit sollicita prece Ruris colonus; te dominam aequoris, Quicunque Bithyna lacessit Carpathium pelagus carina.

Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae, Urbesque, gentesque, et Latium ferox, Regumque matres barbarorum, et Purpurei metuunt tyranni,

Injurioso ne pede proruas

Stantem columnam, neu populus frequens

Ad arma cessantes, ad arma

Concitet, imperiumque frangat.



HORATII CARMINUM



Te semper anteit saeva Necessitas,
Clavos trabales et cuneos manu
Gestans aëna; nec severus
Uncus abest liquidumque plumbum.

Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat, Utcunque mutata potentes Veste domos inimica linquis.

At volgus infidum et meretrix retro Perjura cedit: diffugiunt cadis Cum faece siccatis amici, Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

Serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens Examen Eois timendum Partibus, Oceanoque rubro.

Eheu! cicatricum et sceleris pudet
Fratrumque. Quid nos dura refugimus
Actas? quid intactum nefasti
Liquimus? unde manum juventus

Metu deorum continuit? quibus
Pepercit aris? O utinam nova
Incude diffingas retusum in
Massagetas Arabasque ferrum.







CARMEN XXXVI.

AD PLOTIUM NUMIDAM.

ET ture et fidibus juvat
Placare, et vituli sanguine debito
Custodes Numidae deos;
Qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima

Caris multa sodalibus,

Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula,

Quam dulci Lamiae, memor

Actae non alio rege puertiae,

Mutataeque simul togae.

Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota;

Neu promptae modus amphorae,
Neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum;





HORATII CARMINUM

Neu multi Damalis meri Bassum Threïcia vincat amystide;

Neu desint epulis rosae,

Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.

Omnes in Damalin putres
Deponent oculos; nec Damalis novo
Divelletur adultero,
Lascivis hederis ambitiosior.







CARMEN XXXVII.

AD SODALES.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero Pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

Antehac nefas depromere Caecubum Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio Regina dementes ruinas, Funus et imperio parabat,

Contaminato cum grege turpium

Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens

Sperare, fortunaque dulci

Ebria. Sed minuit furorem

Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus; Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico Redegit in veros timores Caesar, ab Italia volantem







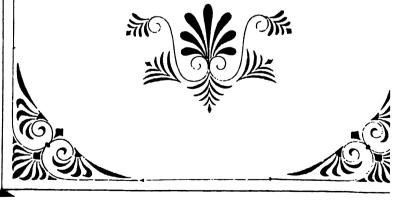
HORATII ÇARMINUM

Remis adurgens, (accipiter velut Molles columbas, aut leporem citus Venator in campis nivalis Haemoniae,) daret ut catenis

Fatale monstrum: quae generosius Perire quaerens, nec muliebriter Expavit ensem, nec latentes Classe cita reparavit oras.

Ausa et jacentem visere regiam Voltu sereno, fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum,

Deliberata morte ferocior:
Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens,
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.



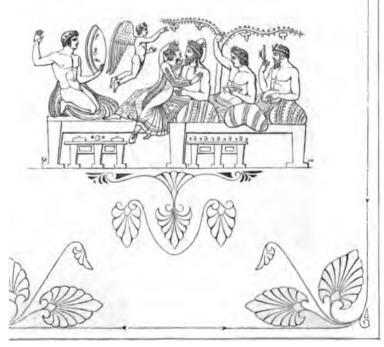


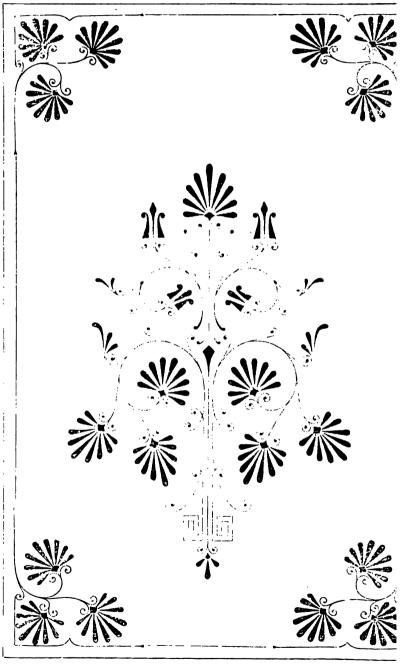
CARMEN XXXVIII.

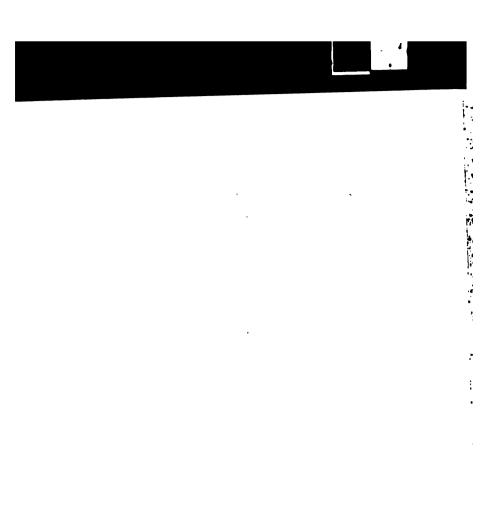
AD PUERUM.

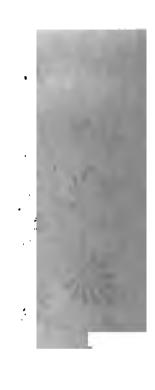
Persicos odi, puer, apparatus; Displicent nexae philyra coronae: Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum Sera moretur.

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

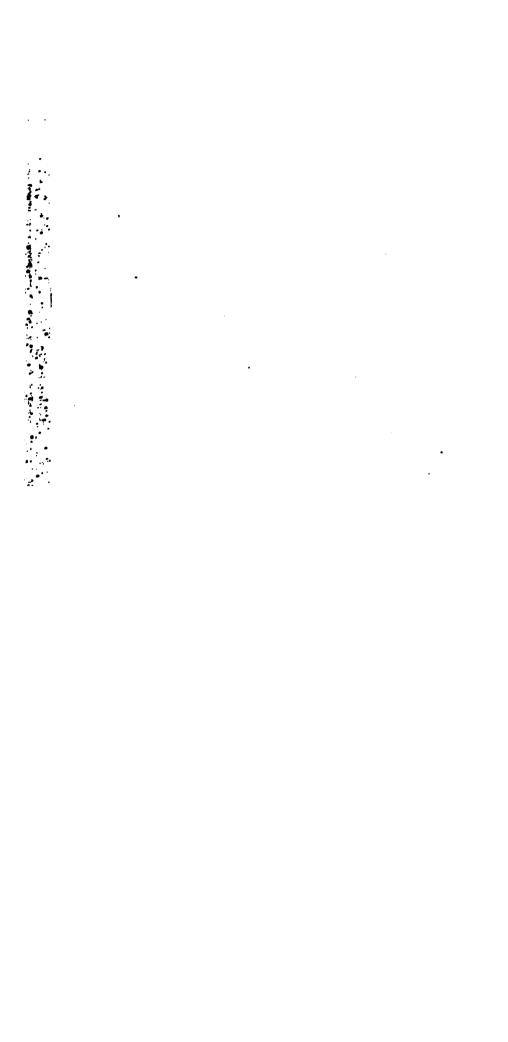
















Q. HORATII FLACCI

CARMINUM

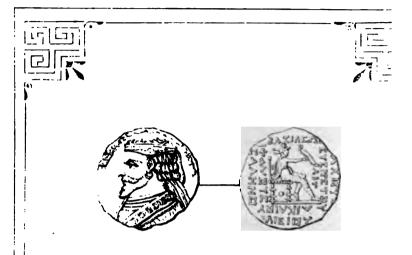
LIBER SECUNDUS.



CARMEN I.

AD ASINIUM POLLIONEM.

Motum ex Metello consule civicum, Bellique causas, et vitia, et modos, Ludumque Fortunae, gravesque Principum amicitias, et arma



CARMEN II.

AD CRISPUM SALLUSTIUM.

Nullus argento color est avaris Abdito terris, inimice lamnae Crispe Salusti, nisi temperato Splendeat usu.

Vivet extento Proculeius acvo Notus in fratres animi paterni : Illum aget penna metuente solvi Fama superstes.

Latius regnes avidum domando Spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas, et uterque Poenus Serviat uni.





LIBER II. CARMEN II.

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo Corpore languor.

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten,
Dissidens plebi, numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
Dedocet uti

Vocibus; regnum et diadema tutum Deferens uni propriamque laurum, Quisquis ingentes oculo inretorto Spectat acervos.









CARMEN III.

AD DELLIUM,

AEQUAM memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non secus in bonis Ab insolenti temperatam Lactitia, moriture Delli,

Seu maestus omni tempore vixeris, Seu te in remoto gramine per dies Festos reclinatum bearis Interiore nota Falerni;

Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
Ramis? Quid obliquo laborat
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo?

LIBER II. CARMEN III.

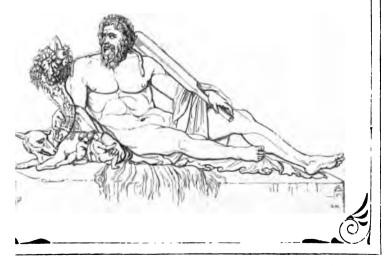
(i)

Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae, Dum res et aetas et Sororum Fila trium patiuntur atra.

Cedes coëmptis, saltibus et domo, Villaque flavus quam Tiberis lavit; Cedes; et exstructis in altum Divitiis potietur heres.

Divesne, prisco natus ab Inacho, Nil interest, an pauper, et infima De gente sub divo moreris, Victima nil miserantis Orci.

Omnes eodem cogimur: omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, et nos in aeternum Exilium impositura cumbae.





CARMEN III.

AD DELLIUM.

AEQUAM memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Laetitia, moriture Delli,

Seu maestus omni tempore vixeris,

Seu te in remoto gramine per dies Festos reclinatum bearis

Interiore nota Falerni;

Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
Ramis? Quid obliquo laborat
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo?

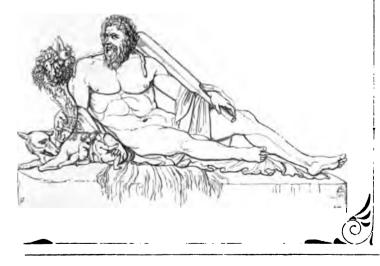


Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae, Dum res et aetas et Sororum Fila trium patiuntur atra.

Cedes coëmptis, saltibus et domo, Villaque flavus quam Tiberis lavit; Cedes; et exstructis in altum Divitiis potietur heres.

Divesne, prisco natus ab Inacho, Nil interest, an pauper, et infima De gente sub divo moreris, Victima nil miserantis Orci.

Omnes eodem cogimur: omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, et nos in aeternum Exilium impositura cumbae.





CARMEN IV.

AD XANTHIAM PHOCEUM.

NE sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Xanthia Phoceu! prius insolentem Serva Briseis niveo colore

Movit Achillem:

Movit Ajacem Telamone natum Forma captivae dominum Tecmessae: Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho Virgine rapta,

LIBER II. CARMEN IV.

Barbarae postquam cecidere turmae Thessalo victore, et ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis.

Nescias an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes:
Regium certe genus et penates
Maeret iniquos.

Crede non illam tibi de scelesta Plebe dilectam, neque sic fidelem, Sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci Matre pudenda.

Brachia et voltum teretesque suras Integer laudo: fuge suspicari, Cujus octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum.







CARMEN V.

Nondum subacta ferre jugum valet Cervice, nondum munia comparis Aequare, nec tauri ruentis In Venerem tolerare pondus.

Circa virentes est animus tuae
Campos juvencae, nunc fluviis gravem
Solantis aestum, nunc in udo
Ludere cum vitulis salicto

Praegestientis. Tolle cupidinem Immitis uvae; jam tibi lividos Distinguet Auctumnus racemos Purpureo varius colore.

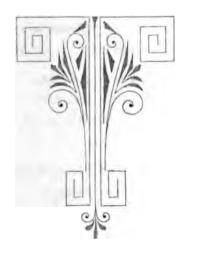


LIBER II. CARMEN V.

Jam te sequetur: currit enim ferox Aetas, et illi, quos tibi dempserit, Apponet annos; jam proterva Fronte petet Lalage maritum;

Dilecta quantum non Pholoë fugax,
Non Chloris: albo sic humero nitens,
Ut pura nocturno renidet
Luna mari, Cnidiusve Gyges;

Quem si puellarum insereres choro, Mire sagaces falleret hospites Discrimen obscurum, solutis Crinibus, ambiguoque voltu.





CARMEN VI.

AD SEPTIMIUM.

SEPTIMI, Gades aditure mecum, et Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper Aestuat unda;

Tibur Argeo positum colono Sit meae sedes utinam senectae; Sit modus lasso maris et viarum Militiaeque!

Unde si Parcae prohibent iniquae, Dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi Flumen et regnata petam Laconi Rura Phalanto.

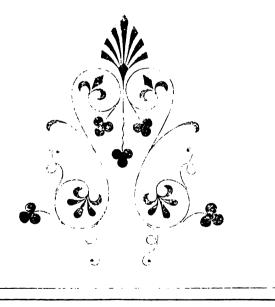


LIBER II. CARMEN VI.

Ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, viridique certat Baca Venafro:

Ver ubi longum tepidasque praebet Juppiter brumas, et amicus Aulon •Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis Invidet uvis.

Ille te mecum locus et beatae Postulant arces; ibi tu calentem Debita sparges lacrima favillam Vatis amici.



CARMEN VII.

AD POMPEIUM.

O SAEPE mecum tempus in ultimum Deducte, Bruto militiae duce, Quis te redonavit Quiritem Dis patriis, Italoque caelo,

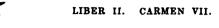
Pompei, meorum prime sodalium, Cum quo morantem saepe diem mero Fregi, coronatus nitentes Malobathro Syrio capillos?

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam Sensi, relicta non bene parmula; Cum fracta virtus, et minaces Turpe solum tetigere mento.

Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer Denso paventem sustulit aëre: Te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit aestuosis.

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Longaque fessum militia latus Depone sub lauru mea; nec Parce cadis tibi destinatis.





Oblivioso levia Massico
Ciboria exple; funde capacibus
Unguenta de conchis, Quis udo
Deproperare apio coronas

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





CARMEN VIII.

AD BARINEM.

ULLA si juris tibi pejerati
Poena, Barine, nocuisset unquam,
Deute si nigro fieres, vel uno
Turpior ungui,

Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti Perfidum votis caput, enitescis Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis Publica cura.

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



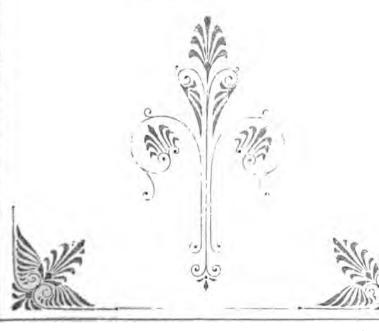


LIBER II. CARMEN VIII.

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

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

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







CARMEN IX.

AD VALGIUM.

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos Manant in agros; aut mare Caspium Vexant inacquales procellae Usque; nec Armeniis in oris,

Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners

Menses per omnes; aut Aquilonibus

Querceta Gargani laborant,

Et foliis viduantur orni.

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
Mysten ademptum; nec tibi Vespero
Surgente decedunt amores,
Nec rapidum fugiente Solem.





LIBER II. CARMEN IX.



At non ter aevo functus amabilem Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex Annos; nec impubem parentes Troïlon aut Phrygiae sorores

Flevere semper. Desine mollium

Tandem querelarum; et potius nova

Cantemus Augusti tropaea

Caesaris, et rigidum Niphaten.

Medumque flumen gentibus additum Victis minores volvere vertices, Intraque praescriptum Gelonos Exiguis equitare campis.













CARMEN X.

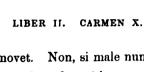
AD LICINIUM.

RECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum Semper urgendo; neque, dum procellas Cautus horrescis, nimium premendo Litus iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda Sobrius aula.

Saepius ventis agitatur ingens Pinus, et celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos Fulgura montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene praeparatum
Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit
Juppiter, idem



Summovet. Non, si male nunc, et olim Sic erit. Quondam cithara tacentem Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum Tendit Apollo.

Rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare; sapienter idem Contrahes vento nimium secundo Turgida vela.



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CARMEN XI.

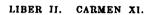
AD QUINCTIUM.

Quip bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes, Hirpine Quinti, cogitet, Hadria Divisus objecto, remittas Quaerere, nec trepides in usum

Poscentis aevi pauca. Fugit retro Levis juventas et decor, arida Pellente lascivos amores

Canitie facilemque somnum.

Non semper idem floribus est honor Vernis, neque uno Luna rubens nitet Voltu. Quid aeternis minorem Consiliis animum fatigas?



Cur non sub alta vel platano vel hac Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa Canos odorati capillos, Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo

Potamus uncti? dissipat Euius Curas edaces. Quis puer ocius Restinguet ardentis Falerni Pocula praetereunte lympha?

Quis devium scortum eliciet domo Lyden? eburna, dic age, cum lyra Maturet, in comptum Lacaenae More comas religata nodum.







CARMEN XII.

AD MAECENATEM.

Nous longa ferae bella Numantiae,
Nec dirum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare
Poeno purpureum sanguine, mollibus
Aptari citharae modis;

Nec saevos Lapithas, et nimium mero Hylaeum, domitosque Herculea manu Telluris juvenes, unde periculum Fulgens contremuit domus

Saturni veteris: tuque pedestribus Dices historiis proelia Caesaris, Maecenas, melius, ductaque per vias Regum colla minacium.

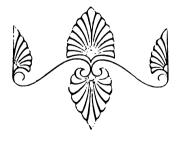


Me dulces dominae Musa Licymniae Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum Fulgentes oculos, et bene mutuis Fidum pectus amoribus;

Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris, Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro Dianae celebris die.

Num tu, quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Aut pinguis Phrygiae Mygdonias opes, Permutare velis crine Licymniae, Plenas aut Arabum domos?

Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula Cervicem, aut facili saevitia negat, Quae poscente magis gaudeat eripi, Interdum rapere occupat.







CARMEN XIII.

AD ARBOREM.

ILLE et nesasto te posuit die, Quicunque primum, et sacrilega manu Produxit, arbos, in nepotum Perniciem opprobriumque pagi:

Illum et parentis crediderim sui Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia Sparsisse nocturno cruore Hospitis: ille venena Colcha

Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas,
Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo
Te, triste lignum, te caducum
In domini caput immerentis.

Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis
Cautum est in horas. Navita Bosporum
Poenus perhorreseit, neque ultra
Caeca timet aliunde fata;





LIBER II. CARMEN XIII.

Miles sagittas et celerem fugam Parthi; catenas Parthus et Italum Robur: sed improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes.



Quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae, Et judicantem vidimus Aeacum, Sedesque discretas piorum, et Aeoliis fidibus querentem

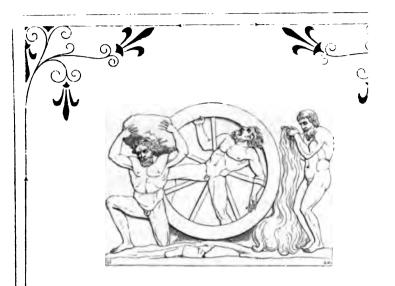
Sappho puellis de popularibus, Et te sonantem plenius aureo, Alcaee, plectro dura navis, Dura fugae mala, dura belli!

Utrumque sacro digna silentio
Mirantur Umbrae dicere: sed magis
Pugnas et exactos tyrannos
Densum humeris bibit aure volgus.

Quid mirum, ubi illis carminibus stupens
Demittit atras belua centiceps
Aures, et intorti capillis
Eumenidum recreantur angues?

Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens Dulci laborum decipitur sono; Nec curat Orion leones, Aut timidos agitare lyncas.





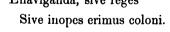
CARMEN XIV.

AD POSTUMUM.

Eheu! fugaces, Postume, Postume, Labuntur anni; nec pietas moram Rugis et instanti senectae Afferet, indomitaeque morti.

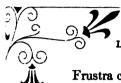
Non, si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, Amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, qui ter amplum Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus, Quicunque terrae munere vescimur, Enaviganda, sive reges









LIBER II. CARMEN XIV.

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus,
Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriae;
Frustra per auctumnos nocentem
Corporibus metuemus Austrum:

Visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, et Danai genus Infame, damnatusque longi Sisyphus Aeolides laboris.

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor: neque harum, quas colis, arborum
Te, praeter invisas cupressos,
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Caecuba dignior Servata centum clavibus, et mero Tinget pavimentum superbo, Pontificum potiore coenis.









CARMEN 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;



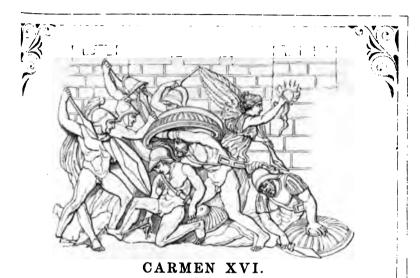
Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli Praescriptum et intonsi Catonis Auspiciis, veterumque norma.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum: nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton;

Nec fortuitum spernere caespitem Leges sinebant, oppida publico Sumptu jubentes et deorum Templa novo decorare saxo.







AD GROSPHUM.

OTIUM divos rogat in patenti
Prensus Aegaeo, simul atra nubes
Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
Sidera nautis;

Otium bello furiosa Thrace,
Otium Medi pharetra decori,
Grosphe, non gemmis neque purpura venale neque auro.

Non enim gazae neque consularis Summovet lictor miseros tumultus Mentis, et curas laqueata circum Tecta volantes.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum Splendet in mensa tenui salinum; Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido Sordidus aufert.





HORATII CARMINUM



Quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo Multa? quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus? patriae quis exsul Se quoque fugit?

Scandit aeratas vitiosa naves
Cura, nec turmas equitum relinquit,
Ocior cervis, et agente nimbos
Ocior Euro.

Laetus in praesens animus, quod ultra est, Oderit curare, et amara lento Temperet risu. Nihil est ab omni Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem; Longa Tithonum minuit senectus; Et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora.

Te greges centum Siculaeque circum Mugiunt vaccae; tibi tollit hinnitum Apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro Murice tinctae

Vestiunt lanae: mihi parva rura et Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum Spernere volgus.





CARMEN XVII.

AD MAECENATEM.

Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?

Nec Dis amicum est, nec mihi, te prius

Obire, Maecenas, mearum

Grande decus columenque rerum.

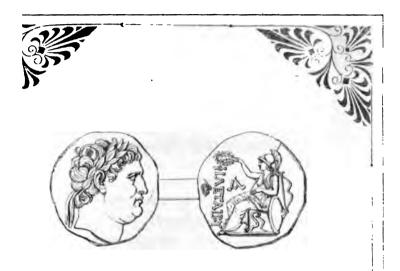
Ah! te meae si partem animae rapit
Maturior vis, quid moror altera,
Nec carus aeque, nec superstes
Integer? Ille dies utramque

Ducet ruinam: non ego perfidum
Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus,
Utcunque praecedes, supremum
Carpere iter comites parati.

Me nec Chimaerae spiritus igneae, Nec, si resurgat centimanus Gyas, Divellet unquam: sic potenti Justitiae placitumque Parcis.







CARMEN XVIII.

Non ebur neque aureum

Mea renidet in domo lacunar,

Non trabes Hymettiae

Premunt columnas ultima recisas

Africa, neque Attalí
Ignotus heres regiam occupavi,
Nec Laconicas mihi
Trahunt honestae purpuras clientae.

At fides et ingeni
Benigna vena est; pauperemque dives
Me petit. Nihil supra
Deos lacesso; nec potentem amicum

HORATII CARMINUM

Largiora flagito,

Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.

Truditur dies die.

Novaeque pergunt interire Lunae;

Tu secanda marmora

Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulchri

Immemor, struis domos; Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges

Summovere litora,

Parum locuples continente ripa. Quid? quod usque proximos

Revellis agri terminos, et ultra

Limites clientium

Salis avarus? Pellitur paternos

In sinu ferens deos

Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natos.

Nulla certior tamen

Rapacis Orci fine destinata

Aula divitem manet

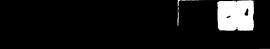
Herum. Quid ultra tendis? Aequa tellus

Pauperi recluditur

Regumque pueris; nec satelles Orci

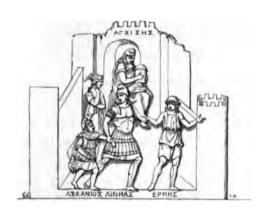
Callidum Promethea

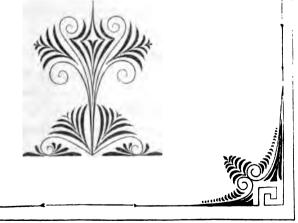
Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum



LIBER II. CARMEN XVIII.

Tantalum, atque Tantali
Genus coërcet: hic levare functum
Pauperem laboribus
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.







XIX.

AD BACCHUM.

BACCHUM in remotis carmina rupibus Vidi docentem (credite posteri) Nymphasque discentes, et aures Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.



Euoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum Laetatur. Euoe! parce Liber, Parce, gravi metuende thyrso!

Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas, Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes Cantare rivos, atque truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella,



LIBER II. CARMEN XIX.

Fas et beatae conjugis additum
Stellis honorem, tectaque Penthei
Disjecta non leni ruina,
Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.



Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Tu separatis uvidus in jugis Nodo coërces viperino Bistonidum sine fraude crines.



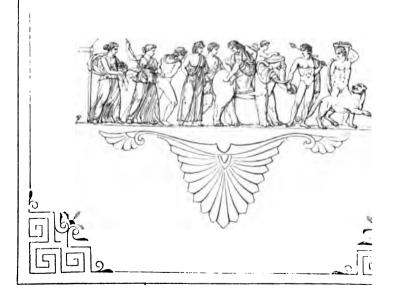


Tu, cum parentis regna per arduum Cohors gigantum scanderet impia,

Rhoetum retorsisti leonis Unguibus horribilique mala.

Quamquam choreis aptior et jocis Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris; sed idem Pacis eras mediusque belli.

Te vidit insons Cerberus aureo Cornu decorum, leniter atterens Caudam, et recedentis trilingui Ore pedes tetigitque crura.





CARMEN XX.

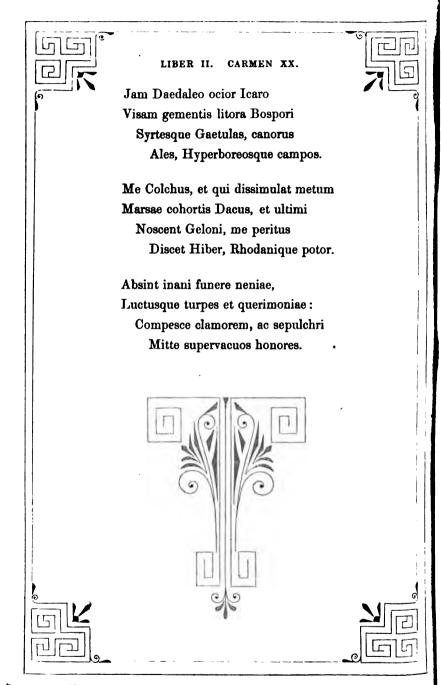
AD MAECENATEM.

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

Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas, "Dilecte," Maecenas, obibo, Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.

Jam jam residunt cruribus asperac Pelles, et album mutor in alitem Superne, nascunturque leves Per digitos humerosque plumae.

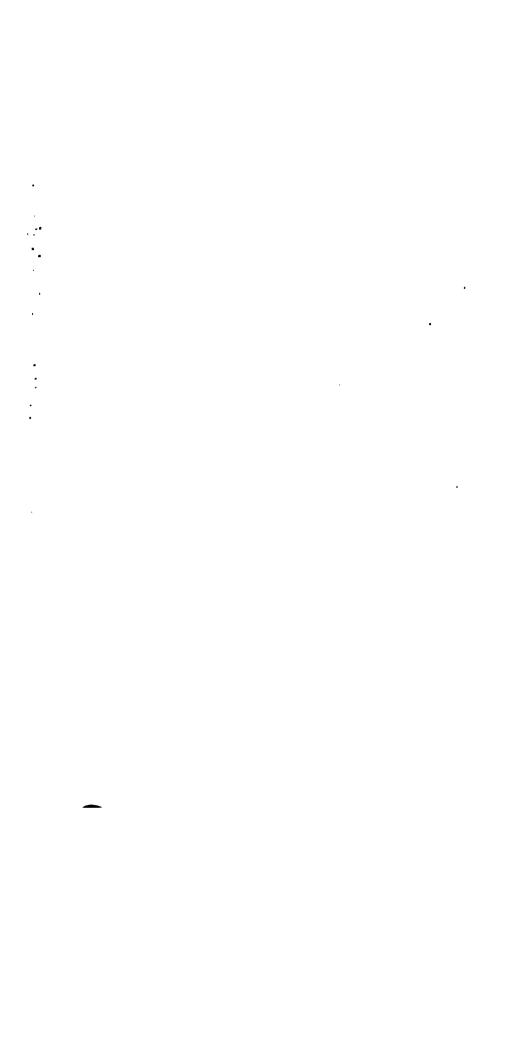






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Q. HORATII FLACCI

CARMINUM

LIBER TERTIUS.



CARMEN I.

Odi profanum volgus, et arceo:
Favete linguis: carmina non prius
Audita, Musarum sacerdos,
Virginibus puerisque canto.

HORATII CARMINUM

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:

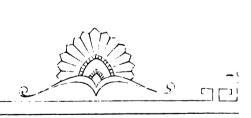
Mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Nec parcit imbellis juventae Poplitibus timidoque tergo.

Virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, Intaminatis fulget honoribus; Nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis aurae.

Virtus, recludens immeritis mori Caelum, negata tentat iter via; Coetusque volgares et udam Spernit humum fugiente penna.

Est et fideli tuta silentio Vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Merces. Volgarit arcanae, sub isdem Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum

Solvat phaselon. Saepe Diespiter Neglectus incesto addidit integrum: Raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit pede Poena claudo.





CARMEN III.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum

Non civium ardor prava jubentium,

Non voltus instantis tyranni

Mente quatit solida, neque Auster

Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae, Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis : Si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae.

Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules Enisus arces attigit igneus; Quos inter Augustus recumbens Purpureo bibit ore nectar.





HORATII CARMINUM

Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuac Vexere tigres, indocili jugum Collo trahentes; hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit;

Gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone Divis: Ilion, Ilion Fatalis incestusque judex, Et mulier peregrina vertit

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;

Nostrisque ductum seditionibus Bellum resedit. Protinus et graves Iras, et invisum nepotem,

Troica quem peperit sacerdos,

Marti redonabo. Illum ego lucidas Inire sedes, ducere nectaris

Succos, et adscribi quietis

Ordinibus patiar deorum.







LIBER III. CARMEN III.

Dum longus inter saeviat Ilion Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules In parte regnanto beati; Dum Priami Paridisque busto

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:

Aurum irrepertum, et sic melius situm Cum terra celat, spernere fortior Quam cogere humanos in usus Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.

Quicunque mundo terminus obstitit, Hunc tanget armis, visere gestiens Qua parte debacchentur ignes, Qua nebulae pluviique rores.

Sed bellicosis fata Quiritibus
Hac lege dico, ne nimium pii,
Rebusque fidentes, avitae
Tecta velint reparare Trojae.





HORATII CARMINUM

Trojae renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Ducente victrices catervas Conjuge me Jovis et sorore.

Ter si resurgat murus aëneus Auctore Phoebo, ter pereat meis Excisus Argivis, ter uxor Capta virum puerosque ploret.

Non hoc jocosae conveniet lyrae:
Quo, Musa, tendis? Desine pervicax
Referre sermones Deorum, et
Magna modis tenuare parvis.









Descende caelo, et dic age tibia Regina longum Calliope melos, Seu voce nunc mavis acuta, Seu fidibus citharaque Phoebi.

Auditis? an me ludit amabilis
Insania? audire et videor pios
Errare per lucos, amoenae
Quos et aquae subeunt et aurae.

Me fabulosae Volture in Apulo,
Altricis extra limen Apuliae,
Ludo fatigatumque somno
Fronde nova puerum palumbes

Texere; mirum quod foret omnibus, Quicunque celsae nidum Acherontiae, Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum Pingue tenent humilis Ferenti,





HORATII CARMINUM

Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis

Dormirem et ursis; ut premerer sacra

Lauroque collataque myrto,

Non sine Dis animosus infans.

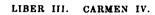
Vester, Camenae, vester in arduos Tollor Sabinos, seu mihi frigidum Praeneste, seu Tibur supinum, Seu liquidae placuere Baiae.

Vestris amicum fontibus et choris, Non me Philippis versa acies retro, Devota non exstinxit arbos, Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.

Utcunque mecum vos eritis, libens Insanientem navita Bosporum Tentabo, et urentes arenas Litoris Assyrii viator:

Visam Britannos hospitibus feros, Et laetum equino sanguine Concanum: Visam pharetratos Gelonos Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

Vos Caesarem altum, militia simul Fessas cohortes addidit oppidis, Finire quaerentem labores Pierio recreatis antro.



Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato
Gaudetis, almae. Scimus, ut impios
Titanas immanemque turmam
Fulmine sustulerit caduco,

Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat Ventosum, et urbes regnaque tristia Divosque mortalesque turbas Imperio regit unus aequo.

Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi Fidens juventus horrida brachiis, Fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo.

Sed quid Typhoeus, et validus Mimas, Aut quid minaci Porphyrion statu, Quid Rhoetus, evolsisque truncis Enceladus jaculator audax,

Contra sonantem Palladis aegida

Possent ruentes? Hinc avidus stetit

Volcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et

Nunquam humeris positurus arcum,

Qui rore puro Castaliae lavit Crines solutos, qui Lyciae tenet Dumeta natalemque silvam, Delius et Patareus Apollo.

Vis consili expers mole ruit sua;
Vim temperatam Di quoque provehunt
In majus; idem odere vires
Omne nefas animo moventes.

Testis mearum centimanus Gyas Sententiarum, notus et integrae Tentator Orion Dianae, Virginea domitus sagitta.

Injecta monstris Terra dolet suis,

Macretque partus fulmine luridum

Missos ad Orcum; nec peredit

Impositam celer ignis Aetnam;

Incontinentis nee Tityi jecur Reliquit ales, nequitiae additus Custos; amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae.







CARMEN V.

Caelo tonantem credidimus Jovem Regnare: praesens divus habebitur Augustus, adjectis Britannis Imperio, gravibusque Persis.

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 Oblitus, aeternaeque Vestac, Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma?

Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli Dissentientis conditionibus Foedis, et exemplo trahentis Perniciem veniens in aevum,





Si non periret immiserabilis

Captiva pubes. Signa ego Punicis

Adfixa delubris, et arma

Militibus sine caede, dixit,

Derepta vidi; vidi ego civium Retorta tergo brachia libero, Portasque non clausas, et arva Marte coli populata nostro.

Auro repensus scilicet acrior

Miles redibit. Flagitio additis

Damnum. Neque amissos colores

Lana refert medicata fuco;

Nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, Curat reponi deterioribus. Si pugnat extricata densis Cerva plagis, crit ille fortis,

Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus; Et Marte Poenos proteret altero, Qui lora restrictis lacertis Sensit iners, timuitque mortem.

Hic, unde vitam sumeret, inscius, Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor! O magna Karthago, probrosis Altior Italiae ruinis!









LIBER III. CARMEN V.



Fertur pudicae conjugis osculum,

Parvosque natos, ut capitis minor,

Ab se removisse, et virilem

Torvus humi posuisse voltum;

Donec labantes consilio Patres
Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,
Interque maerentes amicos
Egregius properaret exsul.

Atqui sciebat quae sibi barbarus
Tortor pararet: non aliter tamen
Dimovit obstantes propinquos,
Et populum reditus morantem,

Quam si clientum longa negotia
Dijudicata lite relinqueret,
Tendens Venafranos in agros,
Aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.









CARMEN VI.

AD ROMANOS.

Delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, donec templa refeceris, Aedesque labentes deorum, et

Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas:

Foeda nigro simulacra fumo.

Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.

Di multa neglecti dederunt Hesperiae mala luctuosae.

Jam bis Monaeses et Pacori manus

Non auspicatos contudit impetus

Nostros, et adjecisse praedam

Torquibus exiguis renidet.



LIBER III. CARMEN VI.

Paene occupatam seditionibus

Delevit urbem Dacus et Aethiops;

Hic classe formidatus, ille

Missilibus melior sagittis.

Fecunda culpae secula nuptias
Primum inquinavere, et genus, et domos;
Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumque fluxit.

Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos

Matura virgo, et fingitur artibus:

Jam nunc et incestos amores

De tenero meditatur ungui;

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.

Non his juventus orta parentibus
Infecit aequor sanguine Punico,
Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit
Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum:



Sed rusticorum mascula militum Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus Versare glebas, et severae Matris ad arbitrium recisos

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 vitiosiorem.







CARMEN VII.

AD ASTERIEN.

Quid fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi Primo restituent vere Favonii, Thyna merce beatum, Constantis juvenem fide

Gygen? Ille Notis actus ad Oricum Post insana Caprae sidera, frigidas Noctes non sine multis Insomnis lacrimis agit.

Atqui sollicitae nuntius hospitae, Suspirare Chloën, et miseram tuis Dicens ignibus uri, Tentat mille vafer modis.

Ut Proctum mulier perfida credulum

Falsis impulerit criminibus nimis Casto Bellerophonti

Maturare necem refert.

Narrat paene datum Pelea Tartaro, Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens;

Et peccare docentes

Fallax historias movet,

Frustra: nam scopulis surdior Icari

Voces audit adhuc integer. At, tib

Ne vicinus Enipeus

Plus justo placeat, cave;

Quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens

Aeque conspicitur gramine Martio,

Nec quisquam citus aeque

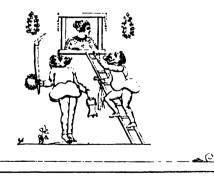
Tusco denatat alveo.

Prima nocte domum claude, neque in vias

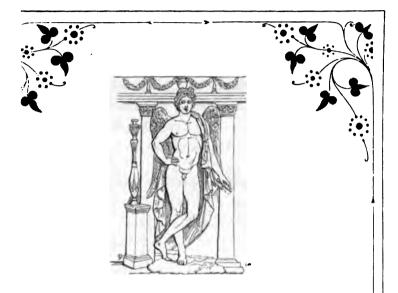
Sub cantu querulae despice tibiae;

Et te saepe vocanti

Duram difficilis mane.







CARMEN VIII.

AD MAECENATEM.

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis, Quid velint flores et acerra thuris Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in Caespite vivo,

Docte sermones utriusque linguae. Voveram dulces epulas et album Libero caprum, prope funeratus Arboris ictu.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit Amphorae fumum bibere institutae Consule Tullo.





Sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici
Sospitis centum, et vigiles lucernas
Perfer in lucem: procul omnis esto
Clamor et ira.

Mitte civiles super Urbe curas : Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen : Medus infestus sibi luctuosis Dissidet armis :

Servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae Cantaber, sera domitus catena: Jam Soythae laxo meditantur arcu Cedere campis.

Negligens, ne qua populus laboret, Parce privatus nimium cavere; Dona praesentis cape laetus horae, et Linque severa.







CARMEN IX.

CARMEN AMOEBAEUM.

Donec gratus eram tibi,

Nec quisquam potior brachia candidac
Cervici juvenis dabat,

Persarum vigui rege beatior.

Donec non alia magis
Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloën,
Multi Lydia nominis
Romana vigui clarior Ilia.

Me nunc Thressa Chloë regit,

Dulces docta modos, et citharac sciens,
Pro qua non metuam mori,

Si parcent animae fata superstiti.





Me torret face mutua

Thurini Calaïs filius Ornyti,

Pro quo bis patiar mori,

Si parcent puero fata superstiti.

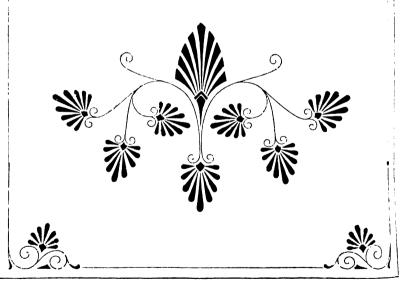
Quid? si prisca redit Venus, Diductosque jugo cogit aëneo? Si flava excutitur Chloë, Rejectaeque patet janua Lydiae?

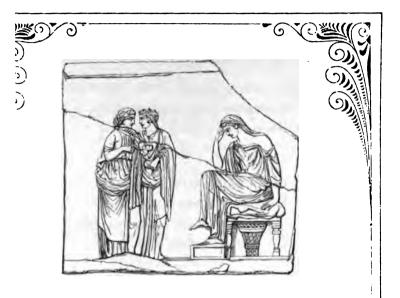
Quamquam sidere pulchrior

Ille est, tu levior cortice, et improbo

Iracundior Hadria;

Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.





CARMEN X.

AD LYCEN.

Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce, Saevo nupta viro, me tamen asperas Porrectum ante fores objicere incolis Plorares Aquilonibus.

Audis, quo strepitu janua, quo nemus Inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat Ventis, et positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter?

Ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,Ne currente retro funis eat rota.Non te Penelopen difficilem procisTyrrhenus genuit parens.

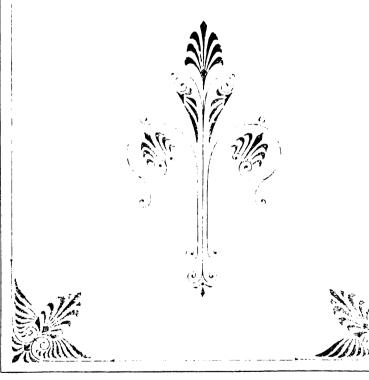




O, quamvis neque te munera, nec preces, Nec tinctus viola pallor amantium,

Nec vir Pieria pellice saucius
Curvat, supplicibus tuis

Parcas, nec rigida mollior aesculo, Nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus. Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquae Caelestis patiens latus.





Ç





CARMEN XI.

AD MERCURIUM.

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:

Quae, velut latis equa trima campis, Ludit exsultim, metuitque tangi, Nuptiarum expers, et adhuc protervo Cruda marito.

Tu potes tigres comitesque silvas Ducere, et rivos celeres morari : Cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulae





Cerberus, quamvis furiale centum Muniant angues caput ejus, atque Spiritus teter saniesque manet Ore trilingui.

Quin et Ixion Tityosque voltu Risit invito; stetit urna paullum Sicca, dum grato Danai puellas Carmine mulces.

Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas
Virginum poenas, et inane lymphae
Dolium fundo pereuntis imo,
Seraque fata,

Quae manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
Impiae (nam quid potuere majus?)
Impiae sponsos potuere duro
Perdere ferro.

Una de multis, face nuptiali
Digna, perjurum fuit in parentem
Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo
Nobilis aevum:

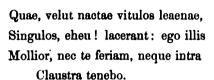


Surge, quae dixit juveni marito,
Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde
Non times, detur; socerum et scelestas
Falle sorores;





LIBER III. CARMEN XI.



Me pater saevis oneret catenis, 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
Omine, et nostri memorem sepulchro
Scalpe querelam.











CARMEN XII.

AD NEOBULEN.

MISERARUM est neque Amori dare ludum, neque dulc Mala vino lavere, aut exanimari, metuentes Patruae verbera linguae.

Tibi qualum Cythereae puer ales, tibi telas.

Operosaeque Minervae studium aufert, Neobule,

Liparaei nitor Hebri;

Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis, Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno Neque segni pede victus;





LIBER III. CARMEN XII.



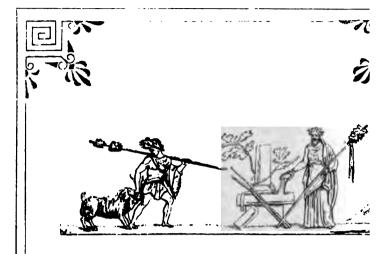
Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato Grege cervos jaculari, et celer alto latitantem Fruticeto excipere aprum.











CARMEN XIII.

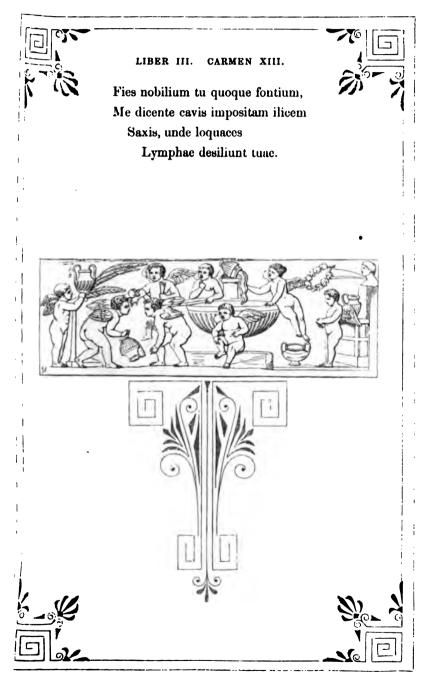
AD FONTEM BANDUSIUM.

O FONS Bandusiae, splendidior vitro, Dulci digne mero, non sine floribus, Cras donaberis haedo, Cui frons turgida cornibus

Primis et Venerem et proelia destinat. Frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi Rubro sanguine rivos Lascivi suboles gregis.

Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae Nescit tangere; tu frigus amabile Fessis vomere tauris Praebes, et pecori vago.







IN AUGUSTI EX HISPANIA REDITUM.

Herculis ritu, modo dictus, o plebs,

Morte venalem petiisse laurum,

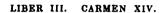
Caesar Hispana repetit penates

Victor ab ora.



Unico gaudens mulier marito Prodeat, justis operata sacris, Et soror clari ducis et decorae Supplice vitta

Virginum matres juvenumque nuper Sospitum. Vos o pueri, et puellae Non virum expertae, male ominatis Parcite verbis.



Hic dies vere mihi festus atras

Eximet curas: ego nec tumultum,

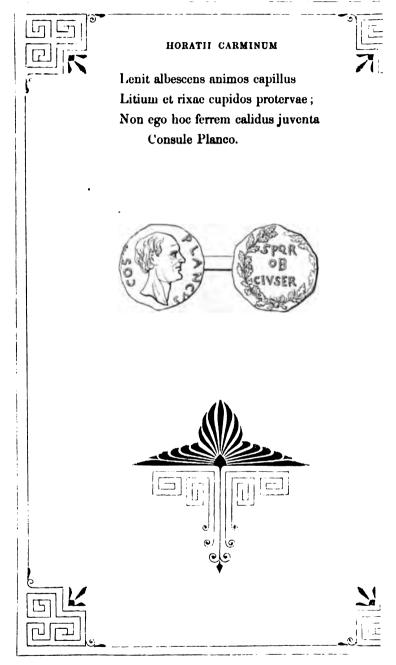
Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente

Caesare terras.

I, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,
 Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
 Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
 Fallere testa.



Dic et argutae properet Neacrae Murreum nodo cohibere crinem: Si per invisum mora janitorem Fiet, abito.







CARMEN XV.

AD CHLORIN.

Uxor pauperis Ibyci,

Tandem nequitiae fige modum tuac
Famosisque laboribus:

Maturo propior desine funeri

Inter ludere virgines,

Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.

Non, si quid Pholoën satis

Et te, Chlori, 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,

Nec poti, vetulam, faece tenus cadi.



CARMEN XVI.

AD MARCENATEM.

Inclusam Danaën turris aënea, Robustaeque fores, et vigilum canum Tristes excubiae munierant satis

Nocturnis ab adulteris;
Si non Acrisium, virginis abditae

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 Ictu fulmineo. Concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum

Demersa exitio. Diffidit urbium

Portas vir Macedo, et subruit aemulos

Reges muneribus. Munera navium

Saevos illaqueant duces.

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,
Majorumque fames. Jure perhorrui
Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
Maecenas, equitum decus.

Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
Ab Dis plura feret. Nil cupientium
Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
Partes linquere gestio,

Contemptae dominus splendidior reï,

Quam si quidquid arat impiger Apulus

Occultare meis dicerer horreis,

Magnes inter ones inons

Magnas inter opes inops.

Purae rivus aquae silvaque jugerum Paucorum et segetis certa fides meae Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africae Fallit sorte beatior.





Quamquam nec Calabrae mella ferunt apes, Nec Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora Languescit mihi, nec pinguia Gallicis Crescunt vellera pascuis;

Importuna tamen pauperies abest;
Nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.
Contracto melius parva cupidine
Vectigalia porrigam,

Quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei
Campis continuem. Multa petentibus
Desunt multa. Bene est, cui Deus obtulit
Parca, quod satis est, manu.





CARMEN XVII.

AD AELIUM LAMIAM.

AELI, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,
(Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt
Denominatos, et nepotum
Per memores genus omne fastos

Auctore ab illo ducit originem, Qui Formiarum moenia dicitur Princeps, et innantem Maricae Litoribus tenuisse Lirim,

Late tyrannus) cras foliis nemus Multis et alga litus inutili Demissa tempestas ab Euro Sternet, aquae nisi fallit augur





CARMEN XVIII.

AD FAUNUM.

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

Si tener pleno cadit haedus anno, Larga nec desunt Veneris sodali Vina craterae, vetus ara multo Fumat odore.

Ludit herboso pecus omne campo, Cum tibi Nonae redeunt Decembres: Festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus:

Inter audaces lupus errat agnos; Spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes; Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor Ter pede terram.





CARMEN XIX.

AD TELEPHUM.

QUANTUM distet ab Inacho
Codrus pro patria non timidus mori.
Narras, et genus Aeaci,
Et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio:

Quo Chium pretio cadum

Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
Quo praebente domum, et quota

Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.

Da lunae propere novae,

Da noctis mediae, da, puer, auguris

Murenae: tribus aut novem

Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.

LIBER III. CARMEN XIX.

Qui Musas amat impares,
Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
Vates: tres prohibet supra
Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia

Nudis juncta sororibus.

Insanire juvat: cur Berecyntiae
Cessant flamina tibiae?

Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra?

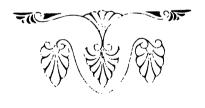
Parcentes ego dexteras
Odi: sparge rosas: audiat invidus
Dementem strepitum Lycus,
Et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.

Spissa te nitidum coma,

Puro te similem, Telephe, Vespero

Tempestiva petit Rhode:

Me lentus Glycerae torret amor meae.





CARMEN XX.

AD PYRRHUM.

Non vides quanto moveas periclo. Pyrrhe, Gaetulae catulos leaenae? Dura post paullo fugies inaudax Proelia raptor;

Cum per obstantes juvenum catervas Ibit insignem repetens Nearchum: Grande certamen, tibi praeda cedat, Major an illa.

Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas Promis, haec dentes acuit timendos, Arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo Sub pede palmam

Fertur, et leni recreare vento Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis, Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa

Raptus ab Ida.



CARMEN XXI.

AD AMPHORAM.

O NATA mecum consule Manlio, Seu tu querelas, sive geris jocos, Seu rixam et insanos amores, Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum;

Quocunque lectum nomine Massicum Servas, moveri digna bono die, Descende, Corvino jubente, Promere languidiora vina.

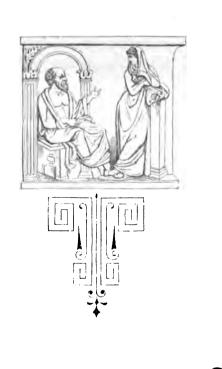
Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, te negleget horridus: Narratur et prisci Catonis Saepe mero caluisse virtus.

Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves
Plerumque duro; tu sapientium
Curas et arcanum jocoso
Consilium retegis Lyaeo;



Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis
Viresque; et addis cornua pauperi,
Post te neque iratos trementi
Regum apices, neque militum arma.

Te Liber, et, si laeta aderit, Venus,
Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae,
Vivaeque producent lucernae,
Dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus.





CARMEN XXII.

AD DIANAM.

Montium custos nemorumque, Virgo, Quae laborantes utero puellas Ter vocata audis adimisque leto, Diva triformis;

Imminens villae tua pinus esto, Quam per exactos ego laetus annos Verris obliquum meditantis ictum Sanguine doncin.



CARMEN XXIII.

AD PHIDYLEN.

Caelo supinas si tuleris manus Nascente Luna, rustica Phidyle, Si thure placaris et horna Fruge Lares avidaque porca,



Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum Fecunda vitis, nec sterilem seges Robiginem, aut dulces alumni Pomifero grave tempus anno.

Nam quae nivali pascitur Algido Devota quercus inter et ilices, Aut crescit Albanis in herbis Victima, pontificum secures



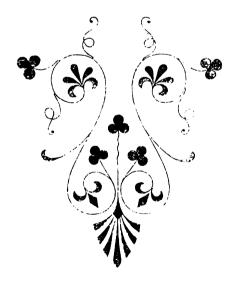


LIBER III. CARMEN XXIII.



Cervice tinget: te nihil attinet
Tentare multa caede bidentium
Parvos coronantem marino
Rore deos fragilique myrto.

Immunis aram si tetigit manus, Non sumptuosa blandior hostia Mollivit aversos Penates Farre pio et saliente mica.









CARMEN XXIV.

IN AVAROS.

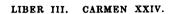
Intactis opulentior

Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae,
Caementis licet occupes

Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum,

Si figit adamantinos
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
Clavos, non animum metu,
Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.





Campestres melius Scythae,

Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,
Vivunt, et rigidi Getae,

Immetata quibus jugera liberas

Fruges et Cererem ferunt,
Nec cultura placet longior annua,
Defunctumque laboribus
Aequali recreat sorte vicarius.

Illic matre carentibus
Privignis mulier temperat innocens;
Nec dotata regit virum
Conjux, nec nitido fidit adultero.

Dos est magna parentium
Virtus et metuens alterius viri
Certo foedere castitas,
Et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori.

O quisquis volet impias

Caedes et rabiem tollere civicam,

Si quaeret Pater urbium

Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat

Refrenare licentiam,
Clarus postgenitis: quatenus (heu nefas!)
Virtutem incolumem odimus,
Sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi.

Quid tristes querimoniae,

Si non supplicio culpa reciditur? Quid leges sine moribus

Vanae proficiunt, si neque fervidis

Pars inclusa caloribus

Mundi, nec Boreae finitimum latus Durataeque solo nives

Mercatorem abigunt? horrida callidi

Vincunt aequora navitae;

Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet Quidvis et facere et pati,

Virtutisque viam deserit arduae.

Vel nos in Capitolium,

Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,

Vel nos in mare proximum Gemmas et lapides aurum et inutile.

Summi materiem mali,

Mittamus, scelerum si bene poenitet.

Eradenda cupidinis

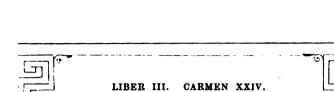
Pravi sunt elementa, et tenerae nimis

Mentes asperioribus

Formandae studiis. Nescit equo rudis

Haerere ingenuus puer,

Venarique timet; ludere doctior



Seu Graeco jubeas trocho, Seu malis vetita legibus alea: Cum perjura patris fides

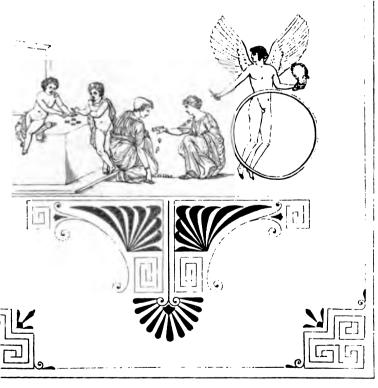
Consortem socium fallat et hospitem,

Indignoque pecuniam

Heredi properet. Scilicet improbae

Crescunt divitiae; tamen

Curtae nescio quid semper abest rei.





CARMEN XXV.

AD BACCHUM.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
Plenum! quae nemora aut quos agor in specus.
Velox mente nova! quibus
Antris egregii Caesaris audiar

Aeternum meditans decus
Stellis inscrere et consilio Jovis!
Dicam insigne, recens, adhue

Indictum ore alio. Non secus in jugis



Exsomnis stupet Euias

Hebrum prospiciens et nive candidam

Thracen ac pede barbaro

Lustratam Rhodopen, ut mihi devio

Ripas et vacuum nemus
Mirari libet. O Naïadum potens
Baccharumque valentium
Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos,

Nil parvum aut humili modo,Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est,O Lenace! sequi deumCingentem viridi tempora pampino.









CARMEN XXVI.

AD VENEREM.

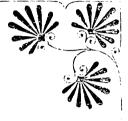
VIXI puellis nuper idoneus,
Et militavi non sine gloria;
Nunc arma defunctumque bello
Barbiton hic paries habebit,

Laevum marinae qui Veneris latus
Custodit. Hic, hic ponite lucida
Funalia et vectes et arcus
Oppositis foribus minaces.

O quae beatam, diva, tenes Cyprum et Memphin carentem Sithonia nive, Regina, sublimi flagello Tange Chloën semel arrogantem.







CARMEN XXVII.

AD GALATEAM.

Impios parrae recinentis omen

Ducat et praegnans canis, aut ab agro

Rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino

Fetaque volpes;

Rumpat et serpens iter institutum, Si per obliquum similis sagittae Terruit mannos. Ego cui timebo Providus auspex?

Antequam stantes repetat paludes Imbrium divina avis imminentum, Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo Solis ab ortu.





Sis licet felix ubicunque mavis, Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas: Teque nec laevus vetet ire picus, Nec vaga cornix.

Sed vides, quanto trepidet tumultu Pronus Orion. Ego quid sit ater Hadriae, novi, sinus, et quid albus Peccet Iapyx.

Hostium uxores puerique caecos Sentiant motus orientis Austri et Aequoris nigri fremitum et trementes Verbere ripas.

Sie et Europe niveum doloso Credidit tauro latus, et scatentem Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes Palluit audax.

Nuper in pratis studiosa florum, et Debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, Nocte sublustri nihil astra praeter Vidit et undas.

Quae simul centum tetigit potentem Oppidis Creten: Pater, o relictum Filiae nomen pictasque, dixit,

Victa furore!





LIBER III. CARMEN XXVII.

Unde? quo veni? Levis una mors est Virginum culpae. Vigilansne ploro Turpe commissum? an vitiis carentem Ludit imago

Vana, quae porta fugiens eburna Somnium ducit? meliusne fluctus Ire per longos fuit, an recentes Carpere flores?

Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum Dedat iratae! lacerare ferro et Frangere enitar modo multum amati Cornua monstri.

Impudens liqui patrios Penates;
Impudens Orcum moror. O deorum
Si quis haec audis, utinam inter errem
Nuda leones!

Antequam turpis macies decentes Occupet malas, teneraeque sucus Defluat praedae, speciosa quaero Pascere tigres.

Vilis Europe, pater urget absens:
Quid mori cessas? potes hac ab orno
Pendulum zona bene te secuta
Laedere collum.



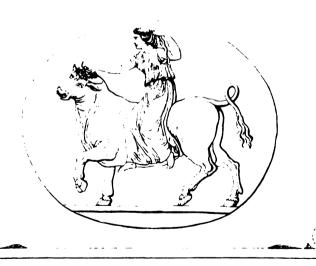
Sive te rupes et acuta leto
Saxa delectant, age te procellae
Crede veloci, nisi herile mavis
Carpere pensum,

Regius sanguis, dominaeque tradi Barbarae pellex. Aderat querenti Perfidum ridens Venus et remisso Filius arcu.

Mox, ubi lusit satis: Abstineto,
Dixit, irarum calidaeque rixae,
Cum tibi invisus laceranda reddet
Cornua taurus.

Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis.

Mitte singultus; bene ferre magnam
Disce fortunam: tua sectus orbis
Nomina ducet.





CARMEN XXVIII.

AD LYDEN.

Festo quid potius die
Neptuni faciam? Prome reconditum,
Lyde strenua, Caecubum,

Munitaeque adhibe vim sapientiae.

Inclinare meridiem

Sentis, ac, veluti stet volucris dies,

Parcis deripere horreo

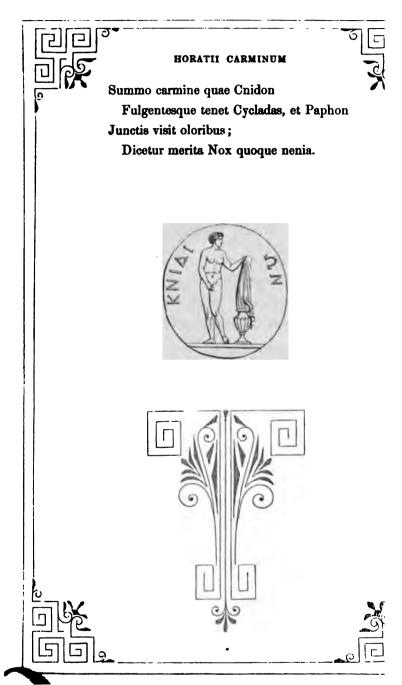
Cessantem Bibuli consulis amphoram.

Nos cantabimus invicem

Neptunum et virides Nereïdum comas:

Tu curva recines lyra

Latonam et celeris spicula Cynthiae:









CARMEN XXIX.

AD MAECENATEM.

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;
Ne semper udum Tibur et Aesulae
Declive contempleris arvum et
Telegoni juga parricidae.







Fastidiosam desere copiam et

Molem propinquam nubibus arduis:

Omitte mirari beatae

Fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.

Plerumque gratae divitibus vices, Mundaeque parvo sub lare pauperum Coenae sine aulaeis et ostro Sollicitam explicuere frontem.

Jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater Ostendit ignem, jam Procyon furit Et stella vesani Leonis, Sole dies referente siccos.

Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido Rivumque fessus quaerit et horridi Dumeta Silvani; caretque Ripa vagis taciturna ventis.

Tu, civitatem quis deceat status.

Curas, et Urbi sollicitus times,

Quid Seres et regnata Cyro

Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.

Prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosa nocte premit deus, Ridetque, si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento







LIBER III. CARMEN XXIX.



Componere aequus: cetera fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio aequore Cum pace delabentis Etruscum In mare, nunc lapides adesos

Stirpesque raptas, et pecus, et domos, Volventis una, non sine montium Clamore vicinaeque silvae, Cum fera diluvies quietos

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 Quodcunque retro est efficiet; neque Diffinget infectumque reddet, Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.

Fortuna saevo laeta negotio, et Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Transmutat incertos honores, Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.

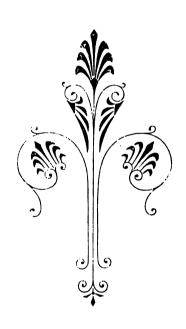
Laudo manentem: si celeres quatit Pennas, resigno quae dedit, et mea Virtute me involvo, probamque Pauperiem sine dote quaero.





Non est meum, si mugiat Africis Malus procellis, ad miseras preces Decurrere et votis pacisci, Ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces

Addant avaro divitias mari:
Tunc me biremis praesidio scaphae
Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus
Aura feret geminusque Pollux.









CARMEN XXX.

AD MELPOMENEN.

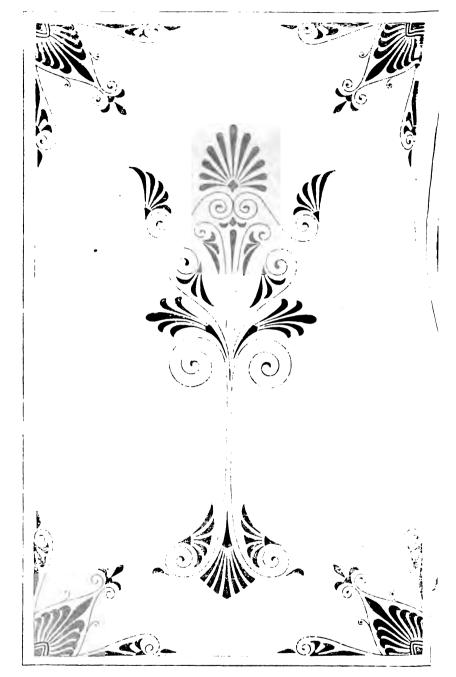
Execi monumentum aere perennius
Regalique situ pyramidum altius,
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere aut innumerabilis

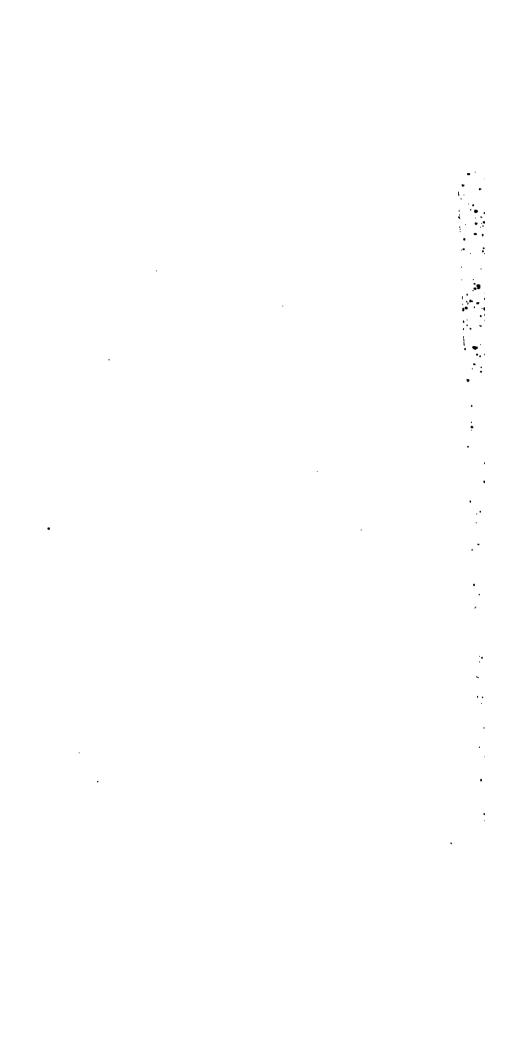
Annorum series et fuga temporum. Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium

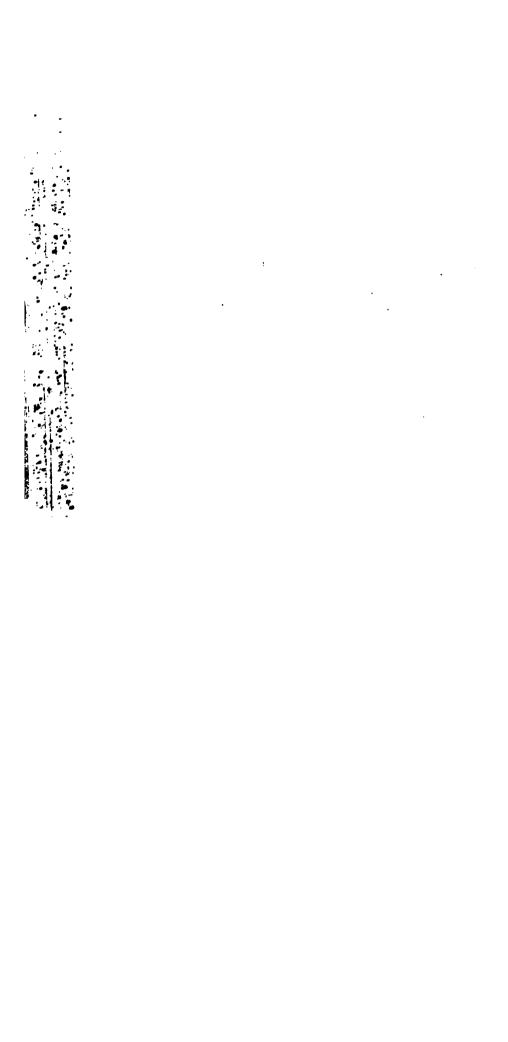
Scandet cum tacita Virgine pontifex.
Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus,
Et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium
Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens

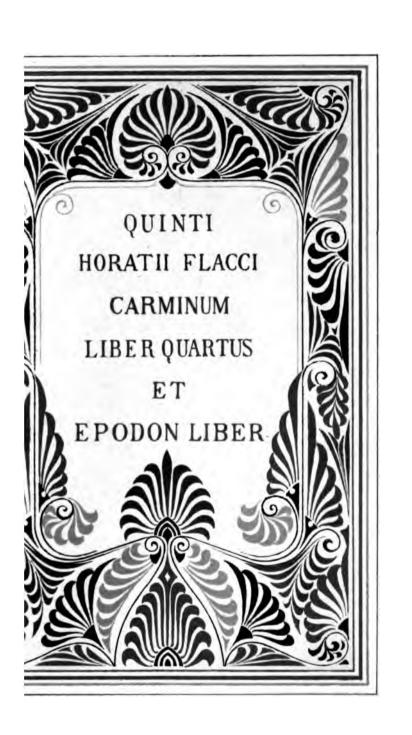
Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
Quaesitam meritis, et mihi Delphica
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

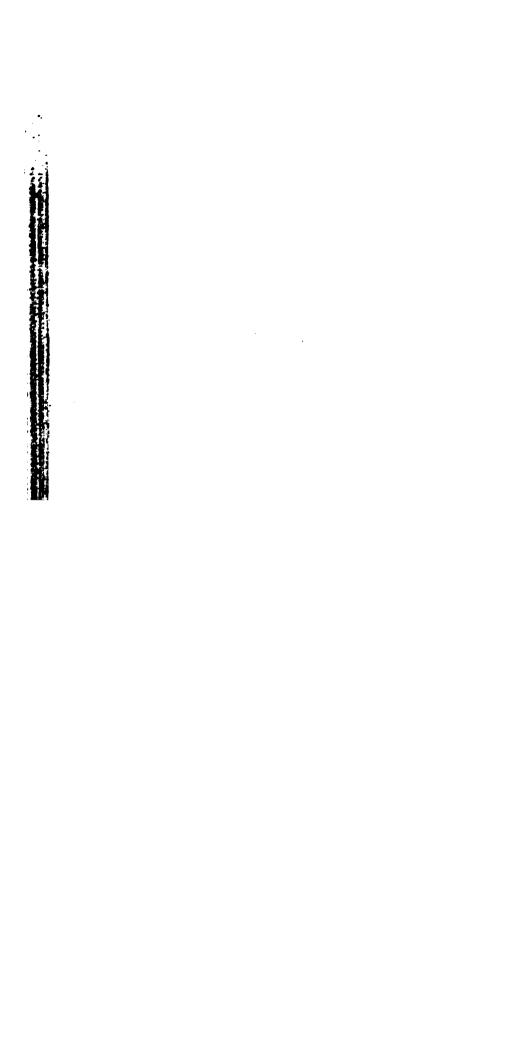














CARMINUM

LIBER QUARTUS.



CARMEN I.

AD VENEREM.

Intermissa, Venus, diu,
Rursus bella moves? Parce, precor. precor.
Non sum qualis eram bonae
Sub regno Cinarae. Desine, dulcium



Mater saeva Cupidinum,
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis. Abi
Quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces.

Tempestivius in domum
Paulli, purpureis ales oloribus,
Comissabere Maximi,
Si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum:

Namque et nobilis et decens

Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis,

Et centum puer artium

Late signa feret militiae tuae.

Et, quandoque potentior

Largis muneribus riscrit aemuli,

Albanos prope te lacus

Ponet marmoream sub trabe citrea.

Illic plurima naribus

Duces thura, lyraeque et Berecyntiae

Delectabere tibiae

Mixtis carminibus non sine fistula:

Mixtis carminibus non sine fistula:

Illic bis pueri dieNumen cum teneris virginibus tuumLaudantes, pede candidoIn morem Salium ter quatient humum.



LIBER IV. CARMEN I.

Me nec femina, nec puer
Jam, nec spes animi credula mutui,
Nec certare juvat mero,
Nec vincire novis tempora floribus.

Sed cur, heu, Ligurine, cur

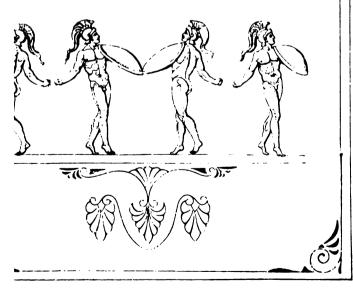
Manat rara meas lacrima per genas?

Cur facunda parum decoro

Inter verba cadit lingua silentio?

Nocturnis ego somniis

Jam captum teneo; jam volucrem sequor
Te per gramina Martii
Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.





CARMEN II.

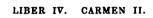
AD IULUM ANTONIUM.

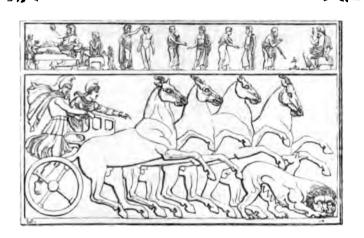
PINDARUM quisquis studet aemulari, Iule, ceratis ope Daedalea Nititur pennis vitreo daturus Nomina ponto.

Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas, Fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore,

Laurea donandus Apollinari, Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos Verba devolvit, numerisque fertur Lege solutis:

Seu deos, regesve canit, deorum Sanguinem, per quos cecidere justa Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae Flamma Chimaerae;





Sive, quos Elea domum reducit

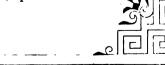
Palma caelestes, pugilemve equumve

Dicit, et centum potiore signis

Munere donat:

Flebili sponsae juvenemve raptum Plorat, et vires animumque moresque Aureos educit in astra, nigroque Invidet Orco.

Multa Dircaeum levat aura cycnum, Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos Nubium tractus. Ego, apis Matinae More modoque





Grata carpentis thyma per laborem Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique Tiburis ripas operosa parvus Carmina fingo.

Concines majore poëta plectro

Caesarem, quandoque trahet feroces

Per sacrum clivum merita decorus

Fronde Sugambros;

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere bonique divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.

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.





LIBER IV. CARMEN II.

Teque, dum procedit, io Triumphe!
Non semel dicemus, io Triumphe!
Civitas omnis; dabimusque divis
Thura benignis.

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccae, Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis In mea vota,

Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
Tertium Lunae referentis ortum,
Qua notam duxit niveus videri,
Cetera fulvus.









CARMEN III.

AD MELPOMENEN.

QUEM tu, Melpomene, semel

Nascentem placido lumine videris, Illum non labor Isthmius

Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger

Curru ducet Achaico

Victorem; neque res bellica Deliis Ornatum foliis ducem,

Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,

Ostendet Capitolio:

Sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt,

Et spissae nemorum comae

Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem.



LIBER IV. CARMEN III.

Romae principis urbium
Dignatur soboles inter amabiles
Vatum ponere me choros,
Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.

O testudinis aureae Dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas,

O mutis quoque piscibus Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum,

Totum muneris hoc tui est,

Quod monstror digito praetereuntium

Romanae fidicen lyrae:

Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.





CARMEN IV.

DRUSI LAUDES.

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem
(Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas
Permisit expertus fidelem
Juppiter in Ganymede flavo)

Olim juventas et patrius vigor Nido laborum propulit inscium Vernique, jam nimbis remotis, Insolitos docuere nisus

Venti paventem, mox in ovilia

Demisit hostem vividus impetus,

Nunc in reluctantes dracones

Egit amor dapis atque pugnae;

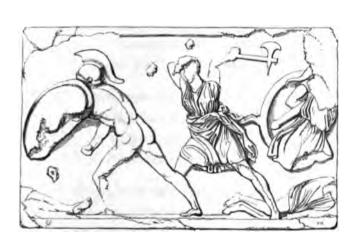




LIBER IV. CARMEN IV.

Qualemve laetis caprea pascuis Intenta, fulvae matris ab ubere Jam lacte depulsum leonem, Dente novo peritura, vidit:

Videre Raetis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici; quibus
Mos unde deductus per omne
Tempus Amazonia securi



Dextras obarmet, quaerere distuli;
Nec scire fas est omnia: sed diu
Lateque victrices catervae,
Consiliis juvenis revictae,



Sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus Posset, quid Augusti paternus In pueros animus Nerones.

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis;
Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum
Virtus, neque imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilae columbam.

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant:
Utcunque defecere mores,
Indecorant bene nata culpae.

Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus, Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal Devictus, et pulcher fugatis

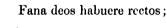
Ille dies Latio tenebris.

Qui primus alma risit adorea, Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,

Ceu flamma per taedas, vel Eurus Per Siculas equitavit undas.

Post hoc secundis usque laboribus Romana pubes crevit, et impio Vastata Poenorum tumultu

Vastata Poenorum tumultu
Fana deos habuere rectos









LIBER IV. CARMEN IV.

Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal:
Cervi, luporum praeda rapacium,
Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.

Gens, quae cremato fortis ab Ilio Jactata Tuscis aequoribus, sacra Natosque maturosque patres, Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,

Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus Nigrae feraci frondis in Algido, Per damna, per caedes, ab ipso Ducit opes animumque ferro.

Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem,
Monstrumve submisere Colchi
Majus, Echioniaeve Thebae.

Merses profundo, pulchrior exiet:
Luctere, multa proruet integrum
Cum laude victorem, geretque
Proelia conjugibus loquenda.

Karthagini jam non ego nuntios Mittam superbos. Occidit, occidit Spes omnis, et fortuna nostri Nominis, Hasdrubale interempto.

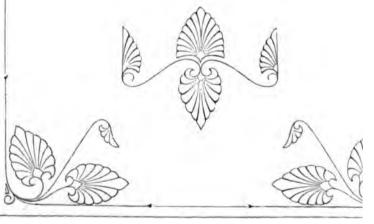






Nil Claudiae non perficient manus,
Quas et benigno numine Juppiter
Defendit, et curae sagaces
Expediunt per acuta belli.







CARMEN V.

AD AUGUSTUM.

Divis orte bonis, optime Romulae Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu; Maturum reditum pollicitus patrum Sancto concilio redi.

Lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae; Instar veris enim voltus ubi tuus Affulsit populo, gratior it dies, Et soles melius nitent.

HORATII CARMINUM Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus invido Flatu Carpathii trans maris aequora Cunctantem spatio longius annuo Dulci distinet a domo. Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat, Curvo nec faciem litore dimovet : Sic desideriis icta fidelibus Quaerit patria Caesarem. Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat; Nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas; Pacatum volitant per mare navitae; Culpari metuit Fides; 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? 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: Hinc ad vina redit lactus, et alteris

Te mensis adhibet deum:

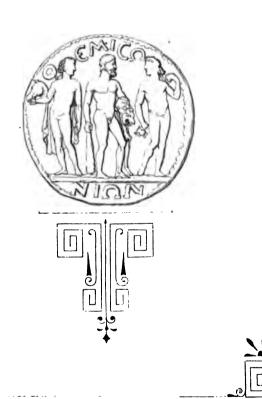




LIBER IV. CARMEN V.

Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero Defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum Miscet numen, uti Graecia Castoris Et magni memor Herculis.

Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias Praestes Hesperiae! dicimus integro Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, Cum Sol Oceano subest.









CARMEN VI.

AD APOLLINEM.

DIVE, quem proles Niobea magnae Vindicem linguae, Tityosque raptor Sensit, et Trojae prope victor altae Phthius Achilles,

Ceteris major, tibi miles impar;
Filius quamvis Thetidis marinae
Dardanas turres quateret tremenda
Cuspide pugnax.

Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
Pinus aut impulsa cupressus Euro,
Procidit late, posuitque collum in
Pulvere Teucro.



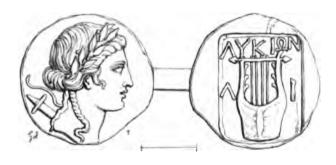


LIBER IV. CARMEN VI.

Ille non inclusus equo Minervae Sacra mentito, male feriatos Troas et laetam Priami choreis Falleret aulam:

Sed palam captis gravis (heu nefas! heu!)
Nescios fari pueros Achivis
Ureret flammis, etiam latentem
Matris in alvo:

Ni tuis victus Venerisque gratae Vocibus, divom pater annuisset Rebus Aeneae potiore ductos Alite muros.



Doctor argutae fidicen Thaliae,
Phoebe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
Dauniae defende decus Camenae,
Levis Agyieu.





Spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem Carminis nomenque dedit poëtae. Virginum primae, puerique claris

Patribus orti,

Deliae tutela deae, fugaces Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,

Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu Lesbium servate pedem meique Pollicis ictum,

Rite Latonae puerum canentes, Rite crescentem face Noctilucam,

Prosperam frugum celeremque pronos Volvere menses.

volvele menses.

Nupta jam dices: Ego dis amicum, Seculo festas referente luces,

Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum

Vatis Horati.







CARMEN VII.

AD TORQUATUM.

DIFFUGERE nives, redeunt jam gramina campis
Arboribusque comae;

Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas Flumina praetereunt;

Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet Ducere nuda choros.

Immortalia ne speres, monet annus et almum Quae rapit hora diem.

Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, Ver proterit Aestas Interitura, simul

Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox Bruma recurrit iners.





Damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae:
Nos, ubi decidimus,

Quo pater Aeneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, Pulvis et umbra sumus.

Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi?

Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico Quae dederis animo.

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 Liberat Hippolytum,

Nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro Vincula Pirithoo.







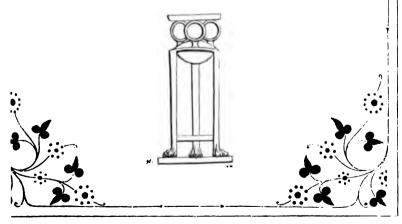




CARMEN VIII.

AD CENSORINUM.

Donarem pateras grataque commodus, Censorine, meis aera sodalibus; Donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum; neque tu pessima munerum



3//



Ferres, divite me scilicet artium,

Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas,

Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus

Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.

Sed non hace mihi vis, non tibi talium Res est aut animus deliciarum egens. 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, Rejectaeque retrorsum Hannibalis minae;

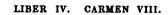
Non incendia Karthaginis impiae,

Ejus qui domita nomen ab Africa

Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
Laudes, quam Calabrae Pierides: neque,
Si chartae sileant quod bene feceris,
Mercedem tuleris Quid foret Iliae

Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
Obstaret meritis invida Romuli?
Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Aeacum
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:

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







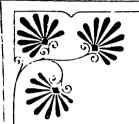


CARMEN IX.

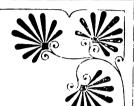
AD LOLLIUM.

NE forte credas interitura, quae Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum, Non ante volgatas per artes Verba loquor socianda chordis;

Non, si priores Maconius tenet Sedes Homerus, Pindaricae latent, Ceaeque et Alcaei minaces, Stesichorique graves Camenae;



LIBER IV. CARMEN IX.





Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
Delevit aetas; spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commissi calores
Aeoliae fidibus puellae.

Non sola comptos arsit adulteri Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum Mirata regalesque cultus Et comites, Helene Lacaena;

Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
Direxit arcu; non semel Ilios
Vexata; non pugnavit ingens
Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus

Dicenda Musis proelia; non ferox Hector, vel acer Deiphobus graves Excepit ictus pro pudicis Conjugibus puerisque primus.







Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi; sed omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, carent quia vate sacro-

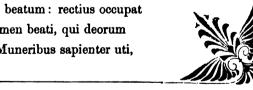
Paullum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus. Non ego te meis Chartis inornatum silebo, Totve tuos patiar labores

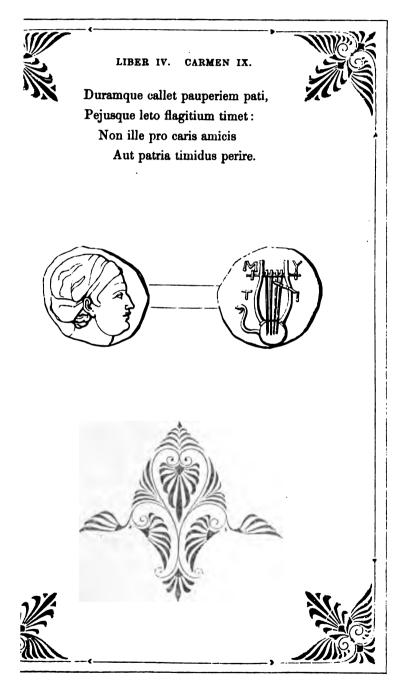
Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas Obliviones. Est animus tibi Rerumque prudens, et secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus;

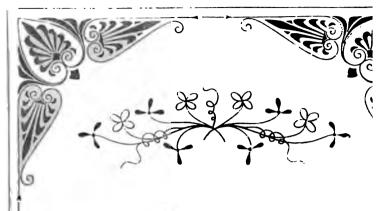
Vindex avarae fraudis, et abstinens Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae, Consulque non unius anni, Sed quoties bonus atque fidus

Judex honestum praetulit utili, Rejecit alto dona nocentium Voltu, per obstantes catervas Explicuit sua victor arma.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum: rectius occupat Nomen beati, qui deorum Muneribus sapienter uti,



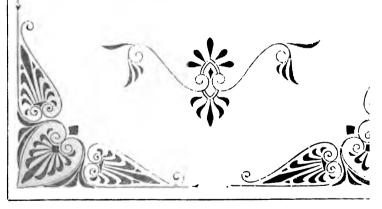




CARMEN X.

AD LIGURINUM.

O CRUDELIS adhuc et Veneris muneribus potens,
Insperata tuae cum veniet pluma superbiae,
Et, quae nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comae
Nunc et qui color est puniceae flore prior rosae,
Mutatus Ligurinum in faciem verterit hispidam.
Dices, heu! quoties te speculo videris alterum:
Quae mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit?
Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genae?











CARMEN XI.

AD PHYLLIDEM.

Est mihi nonum superantis annum Plenus Albani cadus; est in horto, Phylli, nectendis apium coronis; Est hederae vis

Multa, qua crines religata fulges: Ridet argento domus; ara castis Vincta verbenis avet immolato Spargier agno:

Cuncta festinat manus; huc et illuc Cursitant mixtae pueris puellae: Sordidum flammae trepidant rotantes Vertice fumum.

Ut tamen noris quibus advoceris Gaudiis, Idus tibi sunt agendac, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinac Findit Aprilem,







Jure sollemnis mihi, sanctiorque Paene natali proprio; quod ex hac Luce Maecenas meus adfluentes Ordinat annos.

Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit Non tuae sortis juvenem puella Dives et lasciva, tenetque grata Compede vinctum.

Terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras

Spes; et exemplum grave praebet ales

Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus

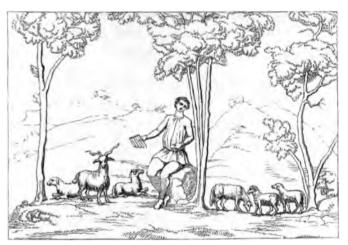
Bellerophontem,

Semper ut te digna sequare, et, ultra Quam licet sperare nefas putando, Disparem vites. Age jam, meorum Finis amorum,

(Non enim posthac alia calebo Femina) condisce modos, amanda Voce quos reddas: minuentur atrae Carmine curae.







CARMEN XII.

AD VIRGILIUM.

Jam Veris comites, quae mare temperant, Impellunt animae lintea Thraciae: Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt Hiberna nive turgidi.

Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, Infelix avis, et Cecropiae domus Aeternum opprobium, quod male barbaras Regum est ulta libidines.





Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium Custodes ovium carmina fistula, Delectantque deum, cui pecus et nic

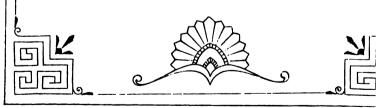
Delectantque deum, cui pecus et nigri Colles Arcadiae placent.

Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili:
Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens,
Nardo vina merebere.

Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum, Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis, Spes donare novas largus, amaraque Curarum eluere efficax.

Ad quae si properas gaudia, cum tua Velox merce veni: non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis, Plena dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras, et studium lucri;
Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem:
Dulce est desipere in loco.







CARMEN XIII.

AD LYCEN.

Audivere, Lyce, di mea vota, di Audivere, Lyce: fis anus, et tamen Vis formosa videri, Ludisque, et bibis impudens,

Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem
Lentum sollicitas. Ille virentis et
Doctae psallere Chiae
Pulchris excubat in genis.

Importunus enim transvolat aridas Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi Dentes te, quia rugae Turpant et capitis nives.







Nec Coae referent jam tibi purpurae Nec clari lapides tempora, quae semel Notis condita fastis

Inclusit volucris dies.

Quo fugit venus? heu! quove color? decens Quo motus? quid habes illius, illius, Quae spirabat amores,

Quae me surpuerat mihi?

Felix post Cinaram, notaque et artium Gratarum facies: sed Cinarae breves Annos fata dederunt, Servatura diu parem

Cornicis vetulae temporibus Lycen; Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,

Multo non sine risu, Dilapsam in cineres facem.





CARMEN XIV.

AD AUGUSTUM.

QUAE cura patrum quaeve Quiritium Plenis honorum muneribus tuas, Auguste, virtutes in aevum Per titulos memoresque fastos

Acternet? O, qua sol habitabiles
Illustrat oras, maxime principum!
Quem legis expertes Latinae
Vindelici didicere nuper,

Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus, Breunosque veloces, et arces Alpibus impositas tremendis



Dejecit acer plus vice simplici.

Major Neronum mox grave proelium

Commisit, immanesque Raetos

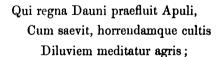
Auspiciis pepulit secundis,



Spectandus in certamine Martio,
Devota morti pectora liberae
Quantis fatigaret ruinis;
Indomitas prope qualis undas

Exercet Auster, Pleïadum choro
Scindente nubes, impiger hostium
Vexare turmas, et frementem
Mittere equum medios per ignes.

Mittere equum medios per ignes.
Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,









LIBER IV. CARMEN XIV.

Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
Ferrata vasto diruit impetu,
Primosque et extremos metendo
Stravit humum, sine clade victor,

Te copias, te consilium et tuos
Praebente divos. Nam tibi, quo die
Portus Alexandrea supplex
Et vacuam patefecit aulam,



Fortuna lustro prospera tertio
Belli secundos reddidit exitus,

Laudemque et optatum peractis
Imperiis decus arrogavit.







Te Cantaber non ante domabilis, Medusque et Indus, te profugus Scythes Miratur, o tutela praesens Italiae dominaeque Romae!

Te, fontium qui celat origines
Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris,
Te beluosus qui remotis
Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis,

Te non paventis funera Galliae
Duraeque tellus audit Hiberiae;
Te caede gaudentes Sugambri
Compositis venerantur armis.











CARMEN XV.

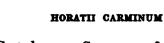
AUGUSTI LAUDES.

Pноевиз volentem proelia me loqui Victas et urbes increpuit lyra, Ne parva Tyrrhenum per aequor Vela darem. Tua, Caesar, aetas

Fruges et agris rettulit uberes, Et signa nostro restituit Jovi Derepta Parthorum superbis Postibus, et vacuum duellis

Janum Quirini clausit, et ordinem
Rectum evaganti frena licentiae
Injecit, emovitque culpas,
Et veteres revocavit artes:

Per quas Latinum nomen et Italac Crevere vires, famaque et imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili.





Custode rerum Caesare non furor Civilis ant vis exiget otium, Non ira, quae procudit enses, Et miseras inimicat urbes.

Non, qui profundum Danubium bibunt, Edicta rumpent Julia, non Getae, Non Seres, infidive Persae, Non Tanaïn prope flumen orti.

Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris, Inter jocosi munera Liberi, Cum prole matronisque nostris, Rite deos prius apprecati,

Virtute functos, more patrum, duces, Lydis remixto carmine tibiis, Trojamque et Anchisen et almae Progeniem Veneris canemus.







Q. HORATII FLACCI CARMEN SECULARE.



PHOEBE silvarumque potens Diana,
Lucidum caeli decus, o colendi
Semper et culti, date quae precamur
Tempore sacro;





Quo Sibyllini monuere versus
Virgines lectas puerosque castos
Dis, quibus septem placuere colles,
Dicere carmen.

Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui Promis et celas, aliusque et idem Nasceris, possis nihil urbe Roma Visere majus.

Rite maturos aperire partus Lenis Ilithyia, tuere matres; Sive tu Lucina probas vocari, Seu Genitalis.





CARMEN SECULARE.

Diva, producas sobolem, patrumque Prosperes decreta super jugandis Feminis prolisque novae feraci Lege marita:

Certus undenos decies per annos Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos, Ter die claro, totiesque grata Nocte frequentes.

Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcae,
Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum
Terminus servat, bona jam peractis
Jungite fata.

Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus Spicea donet Cererem corona; Nutriant fetus et aquae salubres Et Jovis aurae.

Condito mitis placidusque telo Supplices audi pueros, Apollo; Siderum regina bicornis audi, Luna, puellas:

Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliaeque Litus Etruscum tenuere turmae, Jussa pars mutare lares et urbem Sospite cursu;



HORATII

Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam Castus Aeneas patriae superstes Liberum munivit iter, daturus Plura relictis:

Di probos mores docili juventae,
Di senectuti placidae quietem,
Romulae genti date remque prolemque
Et decus omne.

Quaeque vos bobus veneratur albis Clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis, Impetret, bellante prior, jacentem Lenis in hostem.

Jam mari terraque manus potentes Medus Albanasque timet secures; Jam Scythae responsa petunt superbi Nuper, et Indi.

Jam Fides et Pax et Honos Pudorque Priscus et neglecta redire Virtus Audet, apparetque beata pleno Copia cornu.

Augur et fulgente decorus arcu Phoebus, acceptusque novem Camenis, Qui salutari levat arte fessos Corporis artus,







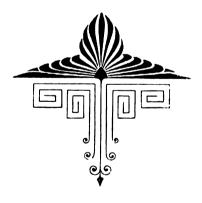
CARMEN SECULARE.



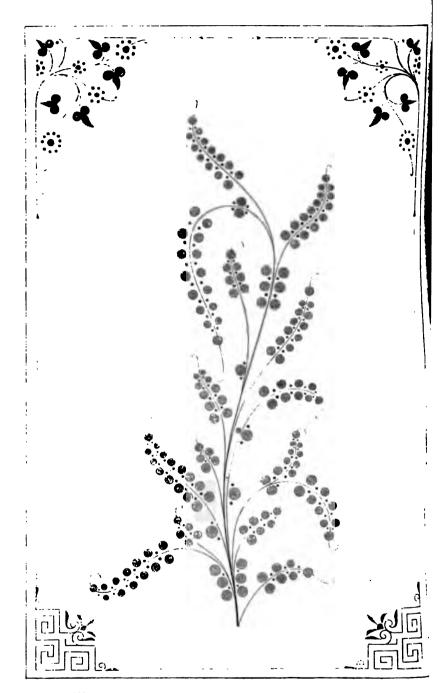
Si Palatinas videt aequus arces, Remque Romanam Latiumque felix, Alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper, Proroget aevum.

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

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











Q. HORATII FLACCI

E P O D O N

LIBER.



CARMEN I.

AD MAECENATEM.

IBIS Liburnis inter alta navium,Amice, propugnacula,Paratus omne Caesaris periculumSubire, Maecenas, tuo.





HORATII EPODON



Quid nos, quibus te vita si superstite Jucunda, si contra, gravis? Utrumne jussi persequemur otium, Non dulce, ni tecum simul? An hunc laborem mente laturi, decet Qua ferre non molles viros? 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? Comes minore sum futurus in metu, Qui major absentes habet; Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis Serpentium allapsus timet, Magis relictis; non, ut adsit, auxili

Latura plus praesentibus.



LIBER. CARMEN I.

Libenter hoc et omne militabitur

Bellum in tuae spem gratiae;

Non ut juvencis illigata pluribus

Aratra nitantur mea,

Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum

Lucana mutet pascuis,

Neque ut superni villa candens Tusculi

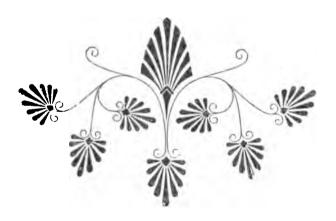
Circaea tangat moenia.

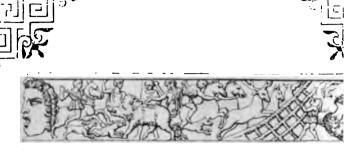
Satis superque me benignitas tua

Ditavit. Haud paravero,

Quod aut, avarus ut Chremes, terra premam,

Discinctus aut perdam nepos.





CARMEN II.

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
Solutus omni fenore;
Neque excitatur classico miles truci,
Neque horret iratum mare;
Forumque vitat, et superba civium
Potentiorum limina.

Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine
Altas maritat populos,
Aut in reducta valle mugientium
Prospectat errantes greges;
Inutilesque falce ramos amputans,

Feliciores inserit;
Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris,

Aut tondet infirmas oves;
Vel, cum decorum mitibus pomis caput
Auctumnus agris extulit,
Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pyra,

Certantem et uvam purpurae,



CARMEN II.

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,

Queruntur in silvis aves,

Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Somnos quod invitet leves.

At cum tonantis annus hibernus Jovis Imbres nivesque comparat,

Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane

Apros in obstantes plagas;

Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,

Turdis edacibus dolos;

Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem,

Jucunda captat praemia.

Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,

Haec inter obliviscitur?

Quod si pudica mulier in partem juvet

Domum atque dulces liberos,

(Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus

Pernicis uxor Apuli)

Sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum

Lassi sub adventum viri:

Claudensque textis cratibus laetum pecus,

Distenta siccet ubera;

Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,

Dapes inemptas apparet :





HORATII EPODON

Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia, Magisve rhombus, aut scari, Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus

Hiems ad hoc vertat mare:

Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum, Non attagen Ionicus

Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis Oliva ramis arborum,

Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi Malvae salubres corpori,

Vel agna festis caesa Terminalibus, Vel haedus ereptus lupo.

Has inter epulas ut juvat pastas oves Videre properantes domum!

Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves

Collo trahentes languido!

Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus, Circum renidentes Lares!

Hacc ubi locutus fenerator Alfius,

Jam jam futurus rusticus,

Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam;

Quaerit Kalendis ponere.









CARMEN III.

AD MAECENATEM.

PARENTIS olim si quis impia manu
Senile guttur fregerit,
Edit cicutis allium nocentius.
O dura messorum ilia!
Quid hoc veneni saevit in praecordiis?
Num viperinus his cruor
Incoctus herbis me fefellit? an malas
Canidia tractavit dapes?
Ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum
Medea mirata est ducem,
Ignota tauris illigaturum juga,
Perunxit hoc Jasonem:





HORATII EPODON

Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem,

Serpente fugit alite.

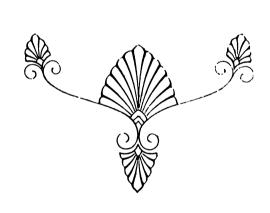
Nec tantus unquam siderum insedit vapor

Siticulosae Apuliae;

Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis
Inarsit aestuosius.

At, si quid unquam tale concupiveris,
Jocose Maecenas, precor

Manum puella savio opponat tuo, Extrema et in sponda cubet.





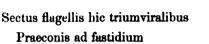
CARMEN IV.

IN MENAM.

Luris 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.
Videsne, Sacram metiente te viam
Cum bis trium ulnarum toga,
Ut ora vertat huc et huc cuntium
Liberrima indignatio?



HORATII EPODON



Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera,

Et Appiam mannis terit!

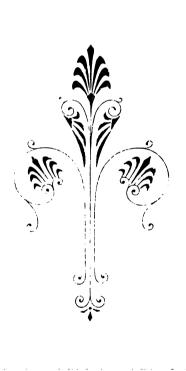
Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques,

Othone contempto, sedet!

Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi Rostrata duei pondere

Contra latrones atque servilem manum,

Hoc, hoc tribuno militum?







CARMEN V.

IN CANDIDIAM VENEFICAM.

At, o deorum quidquid in caelo regit
Terras et humanum genus,
Quid iste fert tumultus? aut quid omnium
Voltus in unum me truces?
Per liberos te, si vocata partubus
Lucina veris affuit,
Per hoc inane purpurae decus precor,

Per improbaturum haec Jovem, Quid ut noverca me intueris aut uti Petita ferro belua?



Ut hace 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,
Et uncta turpis ova ranae sanguine,
Plumamque nocturnae strigis,
Herbasque, quas Iolcus atque Hiberia
Mittit venenorum ferax,

Et ossa ab ore rapta jejunae canis, Flammis aduri Colchicis.

At expedita Sagana per totam domum Spargens Avernales aquas,

Horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus aut currens aper.

Abacta nulla Veia conscientia,

Ligonibus duris humum

Exhauriebat, ingemens laboribus; Quo posset infossus puer

Longo die bis terque mutatae dapis

Inemori spectaculo;

Cum promineret ore, quantum exstant aqua

Suspensa mento corpora:

Exsucta uti medulla, et aridum jecur

Amoris esset poculum;

LIBER. CARMEN V.

Interminato cum semel fixae cibo Intabuissent pupulae.

Non defuisse masculae libidinis

Ariminensem Foliam

Et otiosa credidit Neapolis,

Et omne vicinum oppidum;

Quae sidera excantata voce Thessala

Lunamque caelo deripit.

Hic irresectum saeva dente livido

Canidia rodens pollicem,

Quid dixit? aut quid tacuit? O rebus meis

Non infideles arbitrae.

Nox, et Diana quae silentium regis,

Arcana cum fiunt sacra.

Nunc, nunc adeste! nunc in hostiles domos

Iram atque numen vertite!

Formidolosis dum latent silvis ferae,

Dulci sopore languidae,

Senem (quod omnes rideant) adulterum

Latrent Suburanae canes

Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius

Meae luborarint manus.

Quid accidit? cur dira barbarae minus

Venena Medeae valent,

Quibus superbam fugit ulta pellicem,

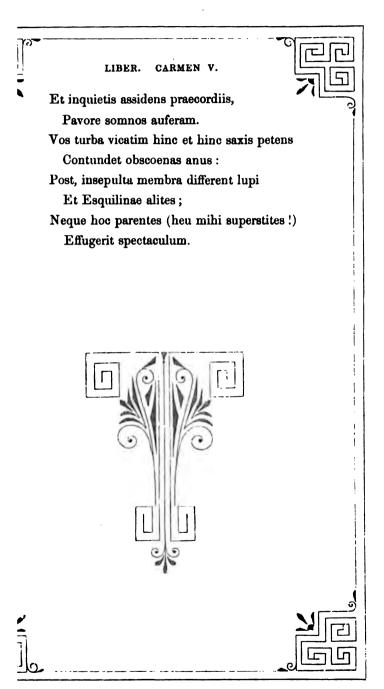
Magni Creontis filiam,

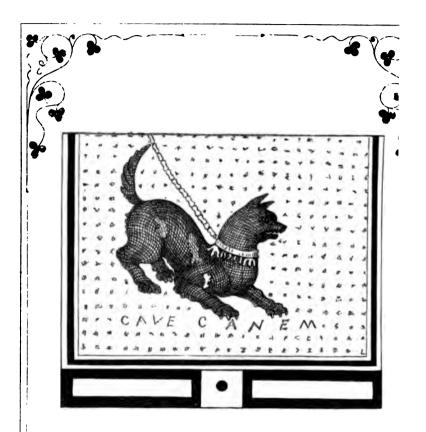
Cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam

Incendio nuptam abstulit?

HORATII EPODON Atqui nec herba nec latens in asperis Radix fefellit me locis. Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus Oblivione pellicum. Ah! ah! solutus ambulat veneficae Scientioris carmine. Non usitatis, Vare, potionibus, (O multa fleturum caput!) Ad me recurres; nec vocata mens tua Marsis redibit vocibus. Majus parabo, majus infundam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Priusque caelum sidet inferius mari, Tellure porrecta super, 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, Misit Thyesteas preces: Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent Convertere humanam vicem: Diris agam vos; dira detestatio Nulla expiatur victima. Quin, ubi perire jussus exspiravero, Nocturnus occurram furor, Petamque voltus umbra curvis unguibus,

(Quae vis deorum est manium)





CARMEN VI.

IN CASSIUM SEVERUM.

Quin hue inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
Et me remorsurum petis.

Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon.

Amica vis pastoribus,

رتا

CARMEN VI.

Agam per altas aure sublata nives,

Quaecunque praecedet fera:

Tu cum timenda voce complesti nemus,

Projectum odoraris cibum.

Cave, cave; namque in malos asperrimus

Parata tollo cornua;

Qualis Lycambae spretus infido gener,

Aut acer hostis Bupalo.

An, si quis atro dente me petiverit,
Inultus ut flebo puer?





CARMEN VII.

AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

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

Parumne campis atque Neptuno super

Fusum est Latini sanguinis?
Non, ut superbas invidae Karthaginis

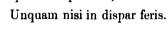
Romanus arces ureret;

Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet Sacra catenatus via ;

Sed ut, secundum vota Parthorum, sua

Urbs haec periret dextera.

Neque hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus, Unquam nisi in dispar feris.









CARMEN VII.

Furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior?

An culpa? Responsum date.

Tracente et albus are pelles infeit.

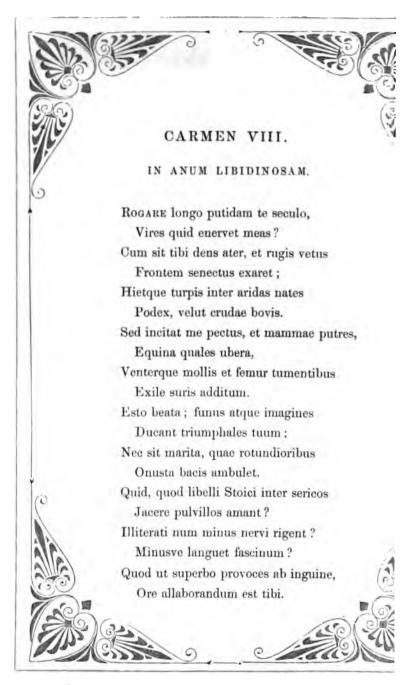
Tacent: et albus ora pallor inficit, Mentesque perculsae stupent.

Sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt Scelusque fraternae necis, Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor.











CARMEN IX.

AD MAECENATEM.

QUANDO repostum Caecubum ad festas dapes, Victore laetus Caesare,

Tecum sub alta (sic Jovi gratum) domo, Beate Maecenas, biham,

Sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra,

Hac Dorium, illis barbarum?

Ut nuper, actus cum freto Neptunius

Dux fugit, ustis navibus,

Minatus Urbi vincla, quae detraxerat

Servis amicus perfidis.

Romanus, eheu! (posteri negabitis)

Emancipatus feminae,

Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus

Servire rugosis potest;



HORATII EPODON



Interque signa turpe militaria
Sol adspicit conopium.
At hoe frementes verterunt bis mille equos
Galli, canentes Caesarem;
Hostiliumque navium portu latent
Puppes sinistrorsum citae.
Io Triumphe, tu moraris aureos
Currus, et intactas boves?
Io Triumphe, nec Jugurthino parem
Bello reportasti ducem,
Neque Africanum, cui super Karthaginem



Virtus sepulchrum condidit.

Terra marique victus hostis punico
Lugubre mutavit sagum.
Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus,
Ventis iturus non suis,
Exercitatas aut petit Syrtes Noto,
Aut fertur incerto mari.







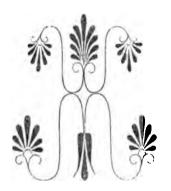


LIBER. CARMEN IX.



Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos,
Et Chia vina, aut Lesbia,
Vel, quod fluentem nauseam coërceat,
Metire nobis Caecubum.
Curam metumque Caesaris rerum juvat
Dulci Lyaeo solvere.











CARMEN X.

IN MAEVIUM POETAM.

Mala soluta navis exit alite, Ferens olentem Maevium.

Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus,

Auster, memento fluctibus; Niger rudentes Eurus, inverso mari,

Fractosque remos differat;

Insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus

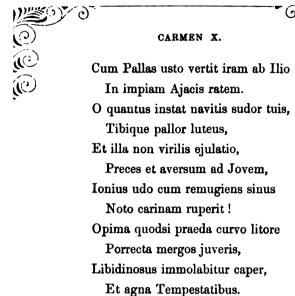
Frangit trementes ilices;

Nec sidus atra nocte amicum appareat,

Qua tristis Orion cadit:

Quietiore nec feratur aequore, Quam Graia victorum manus,











CARMEN XI.

AD PETTIUM.

PETTI, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat

Scribere versiculos amore percussum gravi;
Amore, qui me practer omnes expetit
Mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere.
Hic tertius December, ex quo destiti
Inachia furere, silvis honorem decutit.
Heu! me, per urbem (nam pudet tanti mali)
Fabula quanta fui! conviviorum et poenitet,
In quis amantem languor et silentium
Arguit, et latere petitus imo spiritus.
Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum

Pauperis ingenium! querebar applorans tibi;







CARMEN XI.



Simul calentis inverecundus deus Fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco. Quodsi meis inaestuet praecordiis Libera bilis, ut haec ingrata ventis dividat Fomenta, volnus nil malum levantia; Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor. Ubi haec severus te palam laudaveram, Jussus abire domum, ferebar incerto pede Ad non amicos heu! mihi postes, et heu! Limina dura, quibus lumbos et infregi latus. Nunc gloriantis quamlibet mulierculam Vincere mollitie, amor Lycisci me tenet; Unde expedire non amicorum queant Libera consilia, nec contumeliae graves; Sed alius ardor aut puellae candidae, Aut teretis pueri, longam renodantis comam.





CARMEN XII.

Quid tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris?

Munera quid mihi, quidve tabellas

Mittis, nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesae?

Namque sagacius unus odoror,

Polypus an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis,

Quam canis acer, ubi lateat sus.

Quis sudor vietis, et quam malus undique membris

Crescit odor! cum pene soluto

Indomitam properat rabiem sedare; neque illi

Jam manet humida creta, colorque Stercore fucatus crocodili; jamque subando

Tenta cubilia, tectaque rumpit; Vel mea cum saevis agitat fastidia verbis:

Inachia langues minus, ac me:

Inachiam ter nocte potes; mihi semper ad unum

Mollis opus. Pereat male, quae te

Lesbia, quaerenti taurum, monstravit inertem,

Cum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas,

Cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus,

Quam nova collibus arbor inhaeret.

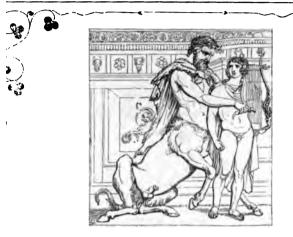
Muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanae Cui properabantur? Tibi nempe

Ne foret aequales inter conviva, magis quem Diligeret mulier sua quam te.

O ego non felix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acres

Agna lupos, capreaeque leones!





CARMEN XIII.

AD AMICOS.

HORRIDA tempestas caelum contraxit, et imbres

Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc siluae

Throïcio Acuilone conent. Regionale amici

Threïcio Aquilone sonant. Rapiamus, amici,

Occasionem de die; dumque virent genua,

Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus.

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:

Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno:

Invicte mortalis, dea nate puer Thetide,

Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi

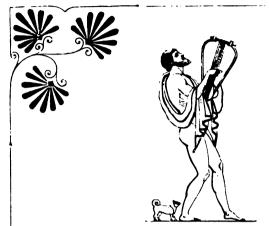
Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simoïs;

Unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae

Rupere; nec mater domum caerula te revehet.

Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,

Deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis.



CARMEN XIV.

AD MAECENATEM.

Mollis inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis Oblivionem sensibus.

Pocula Lethaeos ut si ducentia somnos Arente fauce traxerim,

Candide Maecenas, occidis saepe rogando:

Deus, deus nam me vetat

Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, jambos Ad umbilicum adducere.

Non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo Anacreonta Teïum;

Qui persaepe cava testudine flevit amorem

Non elaboratum ad pedem.

Accendit obsessam Ilion, Gaude sorte tua; me libertina, neque uno

Contenta, Phryne macerat.

Ureris ipse miser; quodsi non pulchrior ignis



CARMEN XV.

AD NEAERAM.

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 ilex,

Lentis adhaerens brachiis: Dum pecori lupus, et nautis infestus Orion

Turbaret hibernum mare, Intonsosque agitaret Apollinis aura capillos,

Fore hunc amorem mutuum.

O dolitura mea multum virtute, Neaera;

Nam si quid in Flacco viri est,

Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, Et quaeret iratus parem;



HORATII EPODON



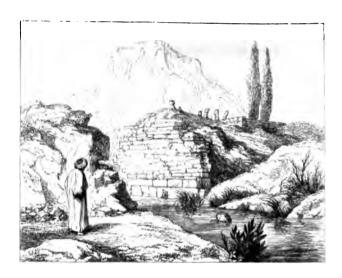
Nec semel offensae cedet constantia formae, Si certus intrarit dolor.

Et tu, quicunque es felicior, atque meo nunc Superbus incedis malo,

Sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit, Tibique Pactolus fluat,

Nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, Formaque vincas Nirea;

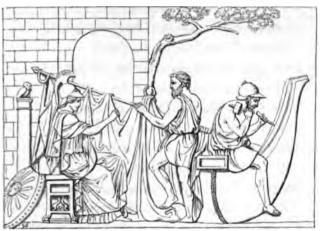
Eheu! translatos alio maerebis amores:
Ast ego vicissim risero.











CARMEN XVI.

AD POPULUM ROMANUM.

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,
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox;
Nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube,
Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal:
Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas,
Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.

HORATII EPODON

Barbarus, heu! cineres insistet victor, et Urbem Eques sonante verberabit ungula; Quaeque carent ventis et solibus, cesa Quirini

(Nefas videre) dissipabit insolens!

Forte quid expediat, communiter, aut melior pars, 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;

Ire, pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africus.

Sic placet? an melius quis habet suadere? secunda
Ratem occupare quid moramur alite?

Sed juremus in hace: Simul imis saxa renarint

Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas, Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando

Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando Padus Matina laverit cacumina,

In mare seu celsus procurrerit Apenninus, Novaque monstra junxerit libidine

Mirus amor; juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,

Adulteretur et columba miluo,

Credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones,

Ametque salsa levis hircus aequora.

Haec, et quae poterunt reditus abscindere dulces,

Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,

Aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et exspes Inominata perprimat cubilia.

- 1

LIBER. CARMEN XVI.

Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum, Etrusca praeter et volate litora.

Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata Petamus arva, divites et insulas,

Reddit ubi cererem tellus inarata quotannis,

Et imputata floret usque vinea,

Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivae, Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem.

Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis

Levis crepante lympha desilit pede.

Illic injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae,

Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera;

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,

Utrumque rege temperante caelitum.

Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus,

Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem,

Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautae, Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixei.

Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri

 ${\bf Gregem\ aestuosa\ torret\ impotentia}.$

Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti, Ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum:

A ora dahina farra duranit sasula: quaru

Aere, dehinc ferro duravit secula; quorum Piis secunda, vate me, datur fuga.





CARMEN XVII.

AD CANIDIAM.

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, Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris, Citumque retro solve, solve, turbinem. Movit nepotem Telephus Nereïum, In quem superbus ordinarat agmina Mysorum, et in quem tela acuta torserat. Unxere matres Iliae addictum feris Alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem, Postquam relictis moenibus rex procidit Heu pervicacis! ad pedes Achillei. Setosa duris exuere pellibus Laboriosi remiges Ulixei,



CARMEN XVII.

Volente Circe, membra; tunc mens et sonus Relapsus atque notus in voltus honor. Dedi satis superque poenarum tibi, Amata nautis multum et institoribus. 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 Levare tenta spiritu praecordia. Ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser, Sabella pectus increpare carmina, Caputque Marsa dissilire nenia. Quid amplius vis? O mare! o terra! ardeo, Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervida Tu. donec cinis Furens in Aetna flamma. Injuriosis aridus ventis ferar, Cales venenis officina Colchicis. 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, Perambulabis astra sidus aureum. Infamis Helenae Castor offensus vicem, Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece, Adempta vati reddidere lumina.



Et tu (potes nam) solve me dementia,
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
Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,
Utcunque fortis exsilis puerpera.



RESPONSIO.

Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?

Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis

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,

Velociusve miscuisse toxicum?

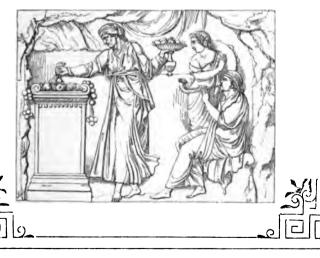
Sed tardiora fata te votis manent.

Ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc,

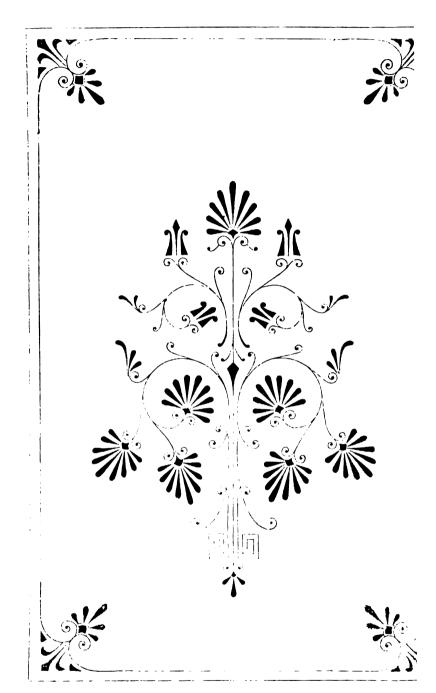
Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.

LIBER, CARMEN XVII.

Optat quietum Pelopis infidi pater, 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, Mode ense pectus Norico recludere; Frustraque vincla gutturi nectes tuo, Fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia. Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques, Meaeque terra cedet insolentiae. An, quae movere cereas imagines, Ut ipse nosti curiosus, et polo Deripere Lunam vocibus possim meis, Possim crematos excitare mortuos, Desiderique temperare pocula;



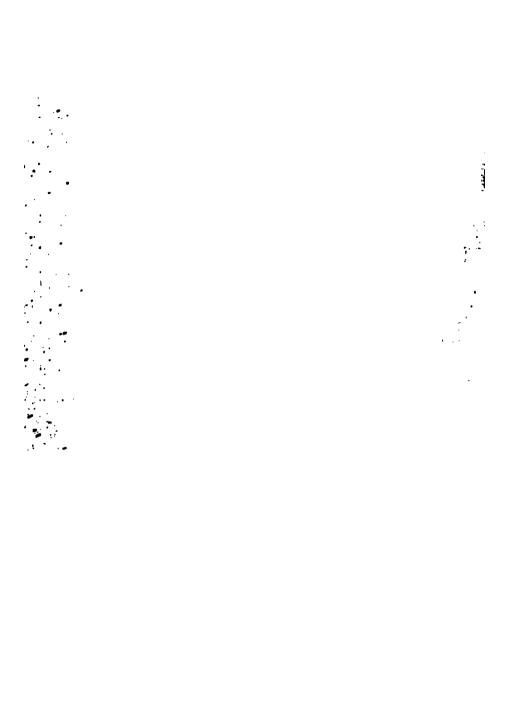
Plorem artis in te nil agentis exitum?



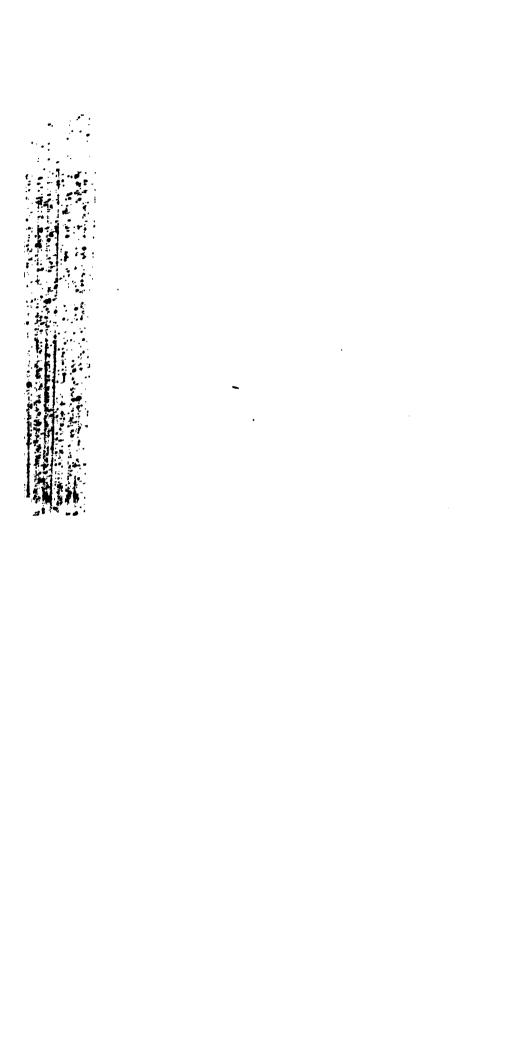
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Q. HORATII FLACCI

SATIRARUM

LIBER PRIMUS.



SATIRA 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. 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. 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, Jam faciam quod voltis: eris tu, qui modo miles, Mercator: tu, consultus modo, rusticus: hinc vos, Vos hine mutatis discedite partibus. Quid statis? Nolint. Atqui licet esse beatis. Quid causae est, merito quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet? neque se fore posthac Tam facilem dicat, votis ut praebeat aurem? Praeterea, ne sic, ut qui jocularia, ridens Percurram: (quamquam ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat? ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi 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 Sese ferre, senes ut in otia tuta recedant, Aiunt, cum sibi sint congesta cibaria: sicut 99









LIBER I. SATIRA I.

Parvula (nam exemplo est) magni formica laboris
Ore trahit quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo
Quem struit, haud ignara ac non incauta futuri.
Quae, simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum,
Non usquam prorepit, et illis utitur ante
Quaesitis sapiens; cum te neque fervidus aestus
Demoveat lucro, neque hiems, ignis, mare, ferrum,
Nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter.
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?
Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum,
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 Mille aret? At suave est ex magno tollere acervo. Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas,









Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris? Ut, tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna Vel cyatho, et dicas: Magno de flumine mallem, 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. 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 Sic solitus: Populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca. Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat



Quid rides? mutato nomine, de te Fabula narratur. Congestis undique saccis 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, 74





湯

LIBER I. SATIRA I.

Quis humana sibi doleat natura negatis. 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 tentatum frigore corpus, Aut alius casus lecto te adfixit, habes qui Adsideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget, ut te Suscitet, ac gnatis reddat carisque propinquis? Non uxor salvum te volt, non filius; omnes Vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellae. Miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas, Si nemo praestet quem non merearis amorem? An, si cognatos, nullo natura labore Quos tibi dat, retinere velis servareque amicos, 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 Ut metiretur nummos; ita sordidus, ut se Non unquam servo melius vestiret; adusque Supremum tempus, ne se penuria victus Opprimeret, metuebat. At hunc liberta securi Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum. Quid mi igitur suades? ut vivam Maenius? aut sic Ut Nomentanus? Pergis pugnantia secum 102





Frontibus adversis componere? non ego, avarum Cum veto te fieri, vappam jubeo ac nebulonem. Est inter Tanain quiddam socerumque Viselli. Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. Illuc, unde abii, redeo; nemon' ut avarus Se probet, ac potius laudet diversa sequentes, Quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, Tabescat, neque se majori pauperioram 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 Praeteritum temnens extremos inter enntem. Inde fit, ut raro, qui se vixisse beatam Dicat, et exacto contentus tempore vita Cedat, uti conviva satur, reperire queamus. Jam satis est: ne me Crispini scrinia lippi



Compilasse putes, verbum non amplius addam.











SATIRA II.

Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolae, Mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne Maestum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli: Contra hic, ne prodigus esse Quippe benignus erat. Dicatur, metuens, inopi dare nolit amico, 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, Respondet. Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis. Fufidius vappae famam timet ac nebulonis, 12





LIBER I. SATIRA II.



Hic se praecipitem tecto dedit; ille flagellis Ad mortem caesus; fugiens hic decidit acrem Praedonum in turbam; dedit hic pro corpore nummos; Hunc perminxerunt calones: quin etiam illud Accidit, ut quidam testes caudamque salacem Demeteret ferro. Jure, omnes: Galba negabat. Tutior at quanto merx est in classe secunda, Libertinarum dico, Sallustius in quas Non minus insanit, quam qui moechatur: at hic si, Qua res, qua ratio suaderet, quaque modeste Munifico esse licet, vellet bonus atque benignus Esse, daret quantum satis esset, nec sibi damno Dedecorique foret. Verum hoe se amplectitur uno; Hoc amat, et laudat; Matronam nullam ego tango. Ut quondam Marsaeus, amator Originis ille, Qui patrium mimae donat fundumque laremque, Nil fuerit mi, inquit, cum uxoribus unquam alienis. Verum est cum mimis, est cum meretricibus; unde Fama malum gravius, quam res, trahit. An tibi abunde Personam satis est, non illud, quidquid ubique Officit, evitare? Bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicunque. Quid inter-Est in matrona, ancilla, peccesne togata? Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, hoc miser uno Nomine deceptus, poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, pugnis caesus, ferroque petitus; Exclusus fore, cum Longarenus foret intus. Huic si mutonis verbis mala tanta videntis ß





Diceret haec animus; Quid vis tibi? nunquid ego a te Magno prognatum deposco consule cunnum,

Velatumque stola, mea cum conferbuit ira?

Quid responderet? Magno patre nata puella est.

At quanto meliora monet pugnantiaque istis Dives opis natura suae, tu si modo recte

Dispensare velis, ac non fugienda petendis Immiscere! Tuo vitio rerumne labores,

Nil referre putas? Quare, ne poeniteat te,

Desine matronas sectarier, unde laboris Plus haurire mali est, quam ex re decerpere fructus.

Nec magis huic niveos inter viridesque lapillos,

(Sit licet, hoc, Cerinthe, tuum) tenerum est femur, aut cru Rectius; atque etiam melius persaepe togatae est.

Adde huc, quod mercem sine fucis gestat; aperte Quod venale habet, ostendit; nec, si quid honesti est,

Jactat habetque palam, quaerit quo turpia celet.

Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, opertos

Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, opertos Inspiciunt; ne si facies (ut saepe) decora

Molli fulta pede est, emptorem inducat hiantem, Quod pulchrae clunes, breve quod caput, ardua cervix.

Hoc illi recte? ne corporis optima Lyncei

Contemplere oculis, Hypsaea caecior illa, Quae mala sunt spectes. O crus! o brachia! verum

Depugis, nasuta, brevi latere ac pede longo est.

Matronae, praeter faciem, nil cernere possis, Cetera, ni Catia est, demissa veste tegentis.

Si interdicta petes, vallo circumdata (nam te







LIBER I. SATIRA II.



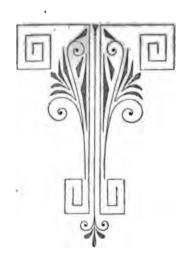
Hoc facit insanum) multae tibi tum officient res, Custodes, lectica, ciniflones, parasitae, Ad talos stola demissa, et circumdata palla, Plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem. Altera, nil obstat: Cois tibi paene videre est Ut nudam, ne crure malo, ne sit pede turpi; Metiri possis oculo latus. An tibi mavis Insidias fieri, pretiumque avellier, ante Quam mercem ostendi? "Leporem venator ut alta In nive sectetur, positum sic tangere nolit:" Cantat, et apponit, "Meus est amor huic similis; nam Transvolat in medio posita, et fugientia captat." Hiscine versiculis speras tibi posse dolores Atque aestus curasque graves e pectore pelli? Nonne, cupidinibus statuat natura modum quem, Quid latura, sibi quid sit dolitura negatum, Quaerere plus prodest, et inane abscindere soldo? Num, tibi cum fauces urit sitis, aurea quaeris Pocula? num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter Pavonem rhombumque? Tument tibi cum inguina, num, si Ancilla aut verna est praesto puer, impetus in quem Continuo fiat, malis tentigine rumpi? Non ego; namque parabilem amo venerem, facilemque. Illam, "Post paullo;" "Sed pluris:" "Si exierit vir;" Gallis, hanc, Philodemus ait, sibi, quae neque magno Stet pretio, neque cunctetur, cum est jussa, venire. Candida rectaque sit; munda hactenus, ut neque longa Nec magis alba velit, quam dat natura, videri.







Haec, ubi supposuit dextro corpus mihi laevum,
Ilia et Egeria est: do nomen quodlibet illi.
Nec vereor ne, dum futuo, vir rure recurrat,
Janua frangatur, latret canis, undique magno
Pulsa domus strepitu resonet, vepallida lecto
Desiliat mulier, miseram se conscia clamet;
Cruribus haec metuat, doti deprensa, egomet mî.
Discincta tunica fugiendum est, ac pede nudo,
Ne nummi pereant, aut puga, aut denique fama.
Deprendi miserum est: Fabio vel judice vincam.











SATIRA III.

Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter amicos Ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, Injussi nunquam desistant. Sardus habebat Ille Tigellius hoc. Caesar, qui cogere posset, Si peteret per amicitiam patris atque suam, non Quidquam proficeret; si collibuisset, ab ovo Usque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche! modo summa Voce, modo hac, resonat quae chordis quattuor ima. Nil aequale homini fuit illi: saepe velut qui Currebat fugiens hostem; persaepe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret: habebat saepe ducentos, Saepe decem servos; modo reges atque tetrarchas, Omnia magna, loquens; modo, Sit mihi mensa tripes, et Concha salis puri, et toga quae defendere frigus, Quamvis crassa, queat. Decies centena dedisses Huic parco paucis contento, quinque diebus Nil erat in loculis. Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum Mane, diem totum stertebat; nil fuit unquam



Sic imper sibi. Nunc aliquis dicat mihi: Quid tu?
Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia, et fortasse minora.
Maenius absentem Novium cum carperet: Heus tu,
Quidam ait, ignoras te? an ut ignotum dare nobis
Verba putas? Egomet mi ignosco, Maenius inquit.
Stultus et improbus hic amor est, dignusque notari.
Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis,
Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum,
Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? At tibi contre



Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi.

Iracundior est paullo, minus aptus acutis
Naribus horum hominum? rideri possit, eo quod
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 ingen
Inculto latet hoc sub corpore. Denique te ipsum
Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim
Natura, aut etiam consuetudo mala; namque
Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris.
Illuc praevertamur, amatorem quod amicae
Turpia decipiunt caecum vitia, aut etiam ipsa haec se





LIBER I. SATIRA III.

Delectant, veluti Balbinum polypus Hagnae. 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 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. Et jactantior hic paullo est: concinnus amicis Postulat ut videatur. At est truculentior, atque Plus aequo liber: simplex fortisque habeatur: Caldior est: acres inter numeretur. Hace res et jungit, junctos et servat amicos. At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus, atque Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. Probus quis Nobiscum vivit; multum demissus homo; illi Tardo cognomen pingui damus. Hic fugit omnes Insidias, nullique malo latus obdit apertum: (Cum genus hoc inter vitae versetur, ubi acris 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: Communi sensu plane caret, inquimus. 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 (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. Denique, quatenus excidi penitus vitium irae, Cetera item nequeunt stultis haerentia, cur non Ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur, ac res Ut quaeque est, ita suppliciis delicta coërcet? Si quis eum servum, patinam qui tollere jussus Semesos pisces tepidumque ligurierit jus, In cruce suffigat, Labeone insanior inter Sanos dicatur. Quanto hoc furiosius atque Majus peccatum est! Paullum deliquit amicus: (Quod nisi concedas, habeare insuavis, acerbus,) Odisti et fugis, ut Rusonem debitor aeris, Qui, nisi, cum tristes misero venere Kalendae, Mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, amaras Porrecto jugulo historias, captivus ut, audit. Comminxit lectum potus, mensave catillum Euandri 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





LIBER I. SATIRA III.

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 Unguibus et pugnis, 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, Ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter. Nam fuit ante Helenam cunnus teterrima belli Causa: sed ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Quos venerem incertam rapientes more ferarum Viribus editior caedebat, ut in grege taurus. Jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi. Nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis: Nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti, Et qui nocturnus sacra Divum legerit. Regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello. Nam, ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire Verbera, non vereor; cum dicas esse pares res Furta latrociniis, 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; Cur optas quod habes? Non nosti quid pater, inquit, Chrysippus dicat: Sapiens crepidas sibi nunquam Nec soleas fecit; sutor tamen est sapiens. Ut, quamvis tacet Hermogenes, cantor tamen atque Optimus est modulator; ut Alfenius vafer, omni 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 coërces, Urgeris turba circum te stante, miserque 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; Inque vicem illorum patiar delicta libenter,



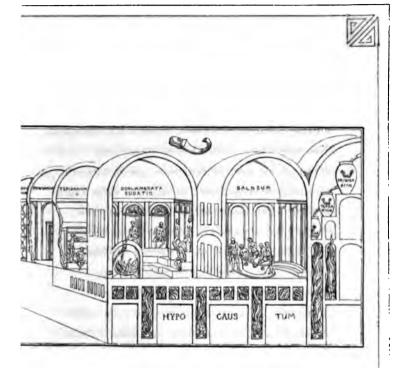
Privatusque magis vivam te rege beatus.





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SATIRA IV.

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



Nam fuit hoc vitiosus; in hora saepe ducentos,
Ut magnum, versus dictabat stans pede in uno.
Cum flueret lutulentus, erat quod tollere velles:
Garrulus, atque piger scribendi ferre laborem;
Scribendi recte: nam, ut multum, nil moror. Ecce,
Crispinus minimo me provocat. Accipe, si vis,
Accipiam tabulas; detur nobis locus, hora,
Custodes; videamus uter plus scribere possit.
Di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli
Finxerunt animi, raro et perpauca loquentis.
At tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras,



Usque laborantes dum ferrum molliat ignis,
Ut mavis, imitare. Beatus Fannius, ultro
Delatis capsis et imagine; cum mea nemo
Scripta legat, volgo recitare timentis, ob hanc rem,
Quod sunt quos genus hoc minime juvat, utpote plures
Culpari dignos. Quemvis media erue turba;
Aut ob avaritiam, aut misera ambitione laborat. 26





LIBER I. SATIRA IV.

Hic nuptarum insanit amoribus, hic puerorum; Hunc capit argenti splendor; stupet Albius aere: Hic mutat merces surgente a sole, ad eum quo Vespertina tepet regio; quin per mala praeceps Fertur, uti pulvis collectus turbine, ne quid Summa deperdat metuens, aut ampliet ut rem. Omnes hi metuunt versus, odere poëtas. Faenum habet in cornu, longe fuge, dummodo risum Excutiat sibi, non hic cuiquam parcet amico: Et, quodcunque semel chartis illeverit, omnes Gestiet a furno redeuntes scire lacuque, Agedum, pauca accipe contra. Et pueros et anus. Primum ego me illorum, dederim quibus esse poëtis, Excerpam numero: neque enim concludere versum Dixeris esse satis; neque, si qui scribat, uti nos, Sermoni propiora, putes hunc esse poëtam. Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior, atque os Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem. 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, Ebrius et (magnum quod dedecus) ambulet ante Noctem cum facibus. Numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Non satis est puris versum perscribere verbis;



Quem si dissolvas, quivis stomachetur eodem

Quo personatus pacto pater. His, ego quae nune, Olim quae scripsit Lucilius, cripias si Tempora certa modosque, et quod prius ordine verbum est Posterius facias, praeponens ultima primis; Non, ut si solvas, "Postquam Discordia tetra Belli ferratos postes, portasque refregit:" Invenias etiam disjecti membra poëtae. Hactenus hace: alias, justum sit necne poëma, Nunc illud tantum quaeram, meritone tibi sit Suspectum genus hoc scribendi. Sulcius acer 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? 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:
Suave locus voci resonat conclusus. Inanes
Hoc juvat, haud illud quaerentes, num sine sensu,
Tempore num faciant alieno. Laedere gaudes,
Inquit, et hoc studio pravus facis. Unde petitum

Hoc in me jacis? est auctor quis denique eorum, Vixi cum quibus? Absentem qui rodit amicum;

Qui non defendit, alio culpante; solutos





LIBER J. SATIRA IV.



Qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis; Fingere qui non visa potest; commissa tacere Qui nequit; hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto. Saepe tribus lectis videas coenare quaternos; E quibus unus amet quavis adspergere cunctos, Praeter eum qui praebet aquam: post, hunc quoque potus, Condita cum verax aperit praecordia Liber. Hic tibi comis, et urbanus, liberque videtur, 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: 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 judicium illud Hic nigrae sucus loliginis, haec est 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; Ut fugerem, exemplis vitiorum quaeque notando. Cum me hortaretur, parce, frugaliter, atque Viverem uti contentus eo, quod mi ipse parasset: Nonne vides, Albi ut male vivat filius, utque Barrus inops? magnum documentum, ne patriam rem



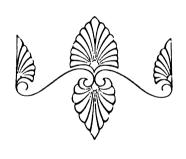
Perdere quis velit. A turpi meretricis amore Cum deterreret, Scetani dissimilis sis. Ne sequerer moechas, concessa cum venere uti Possem: Deprensi non bella est fama Treboni. Aiebat. Sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu Sit melius, causas reddet tibi: mi satis est, si Traditum ab antiquis morem servare, tuamque, Dum custodis eges, vitam famamque tueri Incolumem possum: simul ac duraverit aetas Membra animumque tuum, nabis sine cortice. Formabat puerum dictis: et sive jubebat Ut facerem quid, Habes auctorem quo facias hoc; Unum ex judicibus selectis objiciebat: Sive vetabat. An hoc inhonestum et inutile factu Neone sit, addubites, flagret rumore malo cum Hic atque ille? Avidos vicinum funus ut aegros Exanimat, mortisque metu sibi parcere cogit, Sic teneros animos aliena opprobria saepe Absterrent vitiis. Ex hoc ego sanus ab illis, Perniciem quaecunque ferunt, mediocribus et quis Ignoscas, vitiis teneor; fortassis et istinc Largiter abstulerit longa aetas, liber amicus, Consilium proprium: neque enim, cum lectulus aut me Porticus excepit, desum mihi. Rectius hoc est: Hoc faciens, vivam melius; sic dulcis amicis 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,
Multa poëtarum veniet manus, auxilio quae
Sit mihi (nam multo plures sumus) ac veluti te
Judaei cogemus in hanc concedere turbam.





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SATIRA V.

EGRESSUM magna me excepit Aricia Roma



Hospitio modico; rhetor comes Heliodorus,
Graecorum longe doctissimus; inde Forum Appi,
Differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.
Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos
Praecinctis unum: minus est gravis Appia tardis.
Hic ego, propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri
Indico bellum, coenantes haud animo aequo
Exspectans comites. Jam nox inducere terris
Umbras, et caelo diffundere signa parabat.







LIBER I. SATIRA V.



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 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 Sentimus: donec cerebrosus prosilit unus, Ac mulae nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno Fuste dolat: quarta vix demum exponimur hora. Ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympha. Millia tum pransi tria repimus, atque subimus Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.



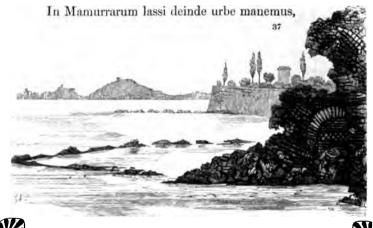




Huc venturus erat Maecenas, optimus atque Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, aversos soliti componere amicos.
Hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus Illinere. Interea Maecenas advenit atque Cocceius Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem Factus homo, Antoni, non ut magis alter, amicus.



Fundos Aufidio Lusco praetore libenter Linquimus, insani ridentes praemia scribae, Praetextam et latum clavum prunaeque batillum.











LIBER I. SATIRA V.

Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam.

Postera lux oritur multo gratissima; namque

Plotius et Varius Sinuessae Virgiliusque

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

Praebuit; et parochi, quae debent, ligna salemque.

Hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt.

Lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego Virgiliusque;

Namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis.

Hinc nos Cocceii recipit plenissima villa,



Quae super est Caudi cauponas. Nunc mihi paucis Sarmenti scurrae pugnam Messique Cicirrhi, Musa, velim memores, et quo patre natus uterque 53







Messi clarum genus Osci; Contulerit lites. Sarmenti domina exstat. Ab his majoribus orti Ad pugnam venere. 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 minitaris? At illi foeda cicatrix 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 Cicirrhus ad haec, donasset jamue catenam Ex voto Laribus, quaerebat? scriba quod esset, Nihilo deterius dominae jus esse. Rogabat Denique, cur unquam fugisset; cui satis una Farris libra foret, gracili sic tamque pusillo?

Prorsus jucunde coenam produximus illam. Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum; ubi sedulus hospes







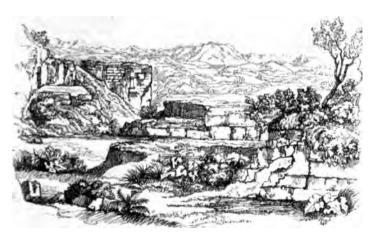




LIBER I. SATIRA V.



Paene macros arsit, dum turdos versat in igni:
Nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam
Volcano summum properabat lambere tectum.
Convivas avidos coenam servosque timentes
Tum rapere, atque omnes restinguere velle videres.
Incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos
Ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus; et quos
Nunquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici



Villa recepisset, lacrimoso non sine fumo,
Udos cum foliis ramos urente camino.
Hic ego mendacem stultissimus usque puellam
Ad mediam noctem exspecto: sommus tamen aufert
Intentum veneri; tum immundo somnia visu
Nocturnam vestem maculant, ventremque supinum.
Quattuor hine rapimur viginti et millia rhedis.
Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est,

т 2







Signis perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum Hic aqua; sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator;



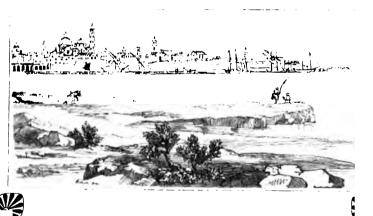
Nam Canusi lapidosus, aquae non ditior urnà;

Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.

Flentibus hinc Varius discedit maestus amicis.

Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum Carpentes iter et factum corruptius imbri.

Postera tempestas melior; via pejor adusque



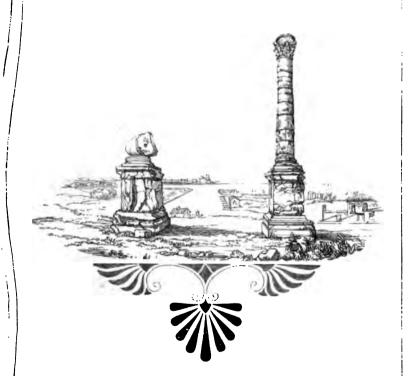




LIBER I. SATIRA V.



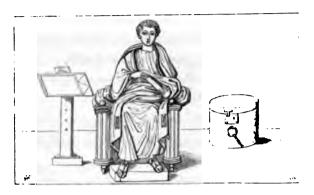
Bari moenia piscosi. Dein Gnatia, Lymphis
Iratis exstructa, dedit risusque jocosque,
Dum flamma sine thura liquescere limine sacro
Persuadere cupit. Credat Judaeus Apella,
Non ego: namque Deos didici securum agere aevum;
Nec, si quid miri faciat natura, Deos id
Tristes ex alto caeli demittere tecto.
Brundusium longae finis chartaeque viaeque cst.











SATIRA VI.

Non, quia, Maccenas, Lydorum quidquid 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
Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum.
Cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente
Natus, dum ingenuus: persuades hoe tibi vere,
Ante potestatem Tulli atque ignobile regnum,
Multos saepe viros nullis majoribus ortos
Et vixisse probos, amplis et honoribus auctos:
Contra, Laevinum, Valeri genus, unde Superbus
Tarquinius regno pulsus fugit, unius assis
Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante





LIBER I. SATIRA VI.

Judice, quo nosti, populo; qui stultus honores 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 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? 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 Ut cupiat formosus, cat quacunque, 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; Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Omnes mortales curare et quaerere cogit. Tune Syri, Damae, aut Dionysi filius, audes Dejicere e saxo cives, aut tradere Cadmo? At Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno; Namque est ille, pater quod erat meus. Hoc tibi Paullus Et Messala 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: Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum: Nunc, quia sum 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, 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 Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem. 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, 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 Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta; (velut si Egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos) Si neque avaritiam, neque sordes, aut mala lustra

Objiciet vere quisquam mihi; purus et insons (Ut me collaudem) si et vivo carus amicis:

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LIBER I. SATIRA VI.

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, Ibant octonis referentes Idibus aera: 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. 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 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 poeniteat sanum patris hujus: eoque Non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars, 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 quoscunque parentes: Optaret sibi quisque: meis contentus, honestos Fascibus et sellis nollem mihi sumere; demens Judicio volgi, sanus fortasse tuo, quod





Nollem onus (haud unquam solitus) portare molestum. Nam mihi continuo major quaerenda foret res. 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, Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, atque eques armos. Objiciet nemo sordes mihi, quas tibi, Tilli, Cum Tiburte via praetorem quinque sequuntur Te pueri, lasanum portantes cenophorumque. Hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator, Millibus atque aliis, vivo. Quacunque 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: Coena 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 Voltum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris. Ad quartam jaceo; post hanc vagor; aut ego, lecto Aut scripto quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, Non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis. Ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum

Admonuit, fugio Campum lusumque trigonem.

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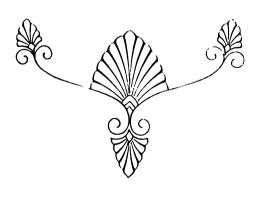
LIBER I. SATIRA VI.



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
Quaestor avus, pater atque meus, patruusque fuisset.

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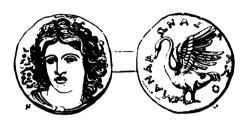








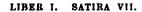




SATIRA VII.

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; Durus homo, atque odio qui posset vincere Regem; Confidens, tumidusque; adeo sermonis amari, Sisennas, Barros ut equis praecurreret albis. Ad Regem redeo: postquam nihil inter utrumque Convenit (hoc etenim sunt omnes jure molesti, Quo fortes, quibus adversum bellum incidit. Hectora Priamiden, animosum atque inter Achillem Ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divideret mors: Non aliam ob causam, nisi quod virtus in utroque Summa fuit. Duo si discordia vexet inertes; Aut si disparibus bellum incidat, ut Diomedi 16









Cum Lycio Glauco, discedat pigrior, ultro
Muneribus missis) Bruto praetore tenente
Ditem Asiam, Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non
Compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchius; in jus
Acres procurrunt, magnum spectaculum uterque.
Persius exponit causam, ridetur ab omni
Conventu; laudat Brutum, laudatque cohortem;



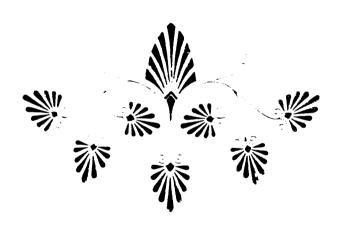
Solem Asiae Brutum appellat; stellasque salubres, Appellat comites, excepto Rege; canem illum, 25





Izvisum agricelis sidus, venisse. Ruebat
Pixmen a: hibernum, fertur quo rara securis.
Tum Praenestimus salso multoque fluenti
Expressa arbusto regerit convicia, durus
Vindemiator, et invictus, cui saepe viator
Cessisset, magna compellans voce cuculum.
At Graecus, postquam est Italo perfusus aceto,
Persius exclamat. Per magnos, Brute, deos te
Oro, qui reges consueris tollere, cur non
Hune Regem jugulas? Operum hoc, mihi crede, tuorum est.

3.5













SATIRA 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,
Obscoenoque ruber porrectus ab inguine palus;
Ast importunas volucres in vertice arundo
Terret fixa, vetatque novis considere in hortis.
Huc prius angustis ejecta cadavera cellis
Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca.
Hoc miserae plebi stabat commune sepulchrum,
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 spatiari, quo modo tristes Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum. Cum mihi non tantum furesque feraeque, suëtae Hunc vexare locum, curae sunt atque labori, Quantum carminibus quae versant atque venenis Humanos animos: has nullo perdere possum 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 Fecerat horrendas adspectu. 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 Lanea, quae poenis compesceret inferiorem. Cerea suppliciter stabat, servilibus, ut quae Jam peritura, modis. Hecaten vocat altera, saevam Altera Tisiphonen. Serpentes atque videres Infernas errare canes, lunamque rubentem, Ne foret his testis, post magna latere sepulchra. Mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis Corvorum; atque in me veniat mictum atque cacatum Julius et fragilis Pediatia furque Voranus.









LIBER I. SATIRA VIII.

Singula quid memorem, quo pacto alterna loquentes 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? 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.

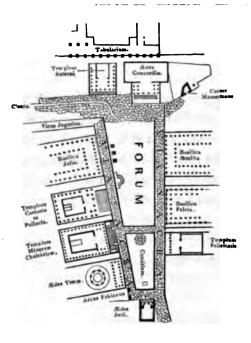
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SATIRA IX.

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.
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
Manaret talos, O te, Bolane, cerebri
Felicem! aiebam tacitus, cum quidlibet ille



LIBER I. SATIRA IX.



Garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret. Nil respondebam: Misere cupis, inquit, abire; Jamdudum video; sed nil agis; usque tenebo; 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, 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. Interpellandi locus hic erat; Est tibi mater? Cognati, quis te salvo est opus? Haud mihi quisquam; Omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto: Confice; namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella Quod puero cecinit divina mota anus urna: Hunc neque dira venena nec hosticus auferet ensis, Nec laterum dolor, aut tussis, nec tarda podagra; Garrulus hunc quando consumet cunque; loquaces, Si sapiat, vitet, simul atque adoleverit aetas. Ventum erat ad Vestae, quarta jam parte diei Praeterita: et casu tunc respondere vadato Debebat, quod ni fecisset, perdere litem. Si me amas, inquit, paullum hic ades. Inteream, si Aut valeo stare, aut novi civilia jura; Et propero quo scis. Dubius sum quid faciam, inquit;

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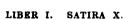




SATIRA X.

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
Exhortatus, ut esset opem qui ferre poëtis
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.



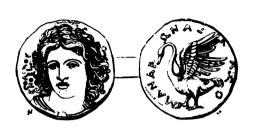




Nec tamen hoc tribuens, dederim quoque cetera; nam sic Et Laberi mimos, ut pulchra poëmata, mirer. Ergo non satis est risu diducere rictum Auditoris; et est quaedam tamen hic quoque virtus. Est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, neu se Impediat verbis lassas onerantibus aures: Et sermone opus est modo tristi, saepe jocoso, Defendente vicem modo rhetoris atque poëtae, Interdum urbani, parcentis viribus, atque Extenuantis eas consulto. Ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res. Illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi; quos neque pulcher Hermogenes unquam legit, neque simius iste, Nil praeter Calvum et doctus cantare Catullum. At magnum fecit, quod verbis Graeca Latinis 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 Dura tibi peragenda rei sit causa Petilli, Scilicet oblitus patriaeque patrisque, Latine Cum Pedius causas exsudet Poplicola, atque Corvinus, patriis intermiscere petita Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis? Atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra, Versiculos, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, 32







SATIRA 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, ctiam lites cum Rege molestas; Durus homo, atque odio qui posset vincere Regem; Confidens, tumidusque; adeo sermonis amari, Sisennas, Barros ut equis praecurreret albis. Ad Regem redeo: postquam nihil inter utrumque Convenit (hoc etenim sunt omnes jure molesti, Quo fortes, quibus adversum bellum incidit. Hectora Priamiden, animosum atque inter Achillem Ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divideret mors: Non aliam ob causam, nisi quod virtus in utroque Summa fuit. Duo si discordia vexet inertes; Aut si disparibus bellum incidat, ut Diomedi 16







LIBER I. SATIRA VII.





Cum Lycio Glauco, discedat pigrior, ultro Muneribus missis) Bruto praetore tenente Ditem Asiam, Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non Compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchius; in jus 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





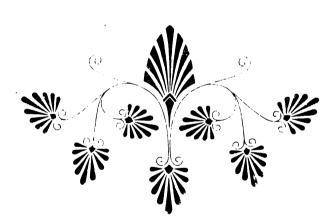




Invisum agricolis sidus, venisse. Ruebat
Flumen ut hibernum, fertur quo rara securis.
Tum Praenestinus salso multoque fluenti
Expressa arbusto regerit convicia, durus
Vindemiator, et invictus, cui saepe viator
Cessisset, magna compellans voce cuculum.
At Graecus, postquam est Italo perfusus aceto,
Persius exclamat, Per magnos, Brute, deos te
Oro, qui reges consueris tollere, cur non

Hunc Regem jugulas? Operum hoc, mihi crede, tuorum est.

3.5















SATIRA 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,
Obscoenoque ruber porrectus ab inguine palus;
Ast importunas volucres in vertice arundo
Terret fixa, vetatque novis considere in hortis.
Huc prius angustis ejecta cadavera cellis
Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca.
Hoc miserae plebi stabat commune sepulchrum,
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 spatiari, quo modo tristes

Albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum.

Cum mihi non tantum furesque feraeque, suëtae

Hunc vexare locum, curae sunt atque labori, Quantum carminibus quae versant atque venenis

Humanos animos: has nullo perdere possum 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

Fecerat horrendas adspectu. 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

Lanca, quae poenis compesceret inferiorem.

Cerea suppliciter stabat, servilibus, ut quae Jam peritura, modis. Hecaten vocat altera, saevam

Altera Tisiphonen. Serpentes atque videres

Infernas errare canes, lunamque rubentem, Ne foret his testis, post magna latere sepulchra.

Mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis

Corvorum; atque in me veniat mictum atque cacatum

Julius et fragilis Pediatia furque Voranus.









LIBER I. SATIRA VIII.



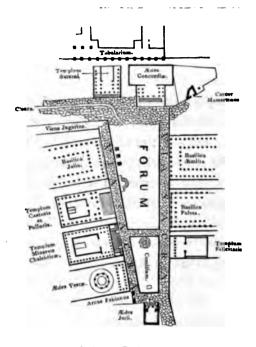
Singula quid memorem, quo pacto alterna loquentes Umbrae cum Sagana resonarent triste et acutum; Utque lupi barbam variae cum dente colubrae Abdiderint furtim terris; et imagine cerea Largior arserit ignis; et ut non testis inultus Horruerim voces Furiarum et facta duarum? Nam, displosa sonat quantum 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











SATIRA 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.

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

Manaret talos, O te, Bolane, cerebri

Felicem! aiebam tacitus, cum quidlibet ille





LIBER I. SATIRA IX.

Ut illi



Garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret. Nil respondebam: Misere cupis, inquit, abire; Jamdudum video; sed nil agis; usque tenebo; 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, 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. Interpellandi locus hic erat; Est tibi mater? Cognati, quis te salvo est opus? Haud mihi quisquam; Omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto: Confice; namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella Quod puero cecinit divina mota anus urna: Hunc neque dira venena nec hosticus auferet ensis, Nec laterum dolor, aut tussis, nec tarda podagra; Garrulus hunc quando consumet cunque; loquaces, Si sapiat, vitet, simul atque adoleverit aetas. Ventum erat ad Vestae, quarta jam parte dici Praeterita: et casu tunc respondere vadato Debebat, quod ni fecisset, perdere litem. Si me amas, inquit, paullum hic ades. Inteream, si Aut valeo stare, aut novi civilia jura; Dubius sum quid faciam, inquit; Et propero quo scis.



Tene relinquam, an rem. Me, sodes. Non faciam, ille, Et praecedere coepit. Ego ut contendere durum est

Cum victore, sequor. Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hinc repetit. Paucorum hominum, et mentis bene sanae;

Magnum adjutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,

Nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. Haberes

Hunc hominem velles si tradere; dispeream ni Submosses omnes. Non isto vivimus illic.

Quo tu rere modo: domus hac nec purior ulla est, Nec magis his aliena malis: nil mi officit unquam,

Ditior hic, aut est quia doctior; est locus uni-

Cuique suus. Magnum narras, vix credibile! Atqui Sic habet. Accendis, quare cupiam magis illi Proximus esse. Velis tantummodo; quae tua virtus,

Expugnabis; et est qui vinci possit, eoque Difficiles aditus primos habet. Haud mihi deero:

Muneribus servos corrumpam; non, hodie si

Exclusus fuero, desistam; tempora quaeram;

Occurram in triviis; deducam. Nil sine magno

Vita labore dedit mortalibus. Haec dum agit, ecce, Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus, et illum

Qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. Unde venis? et,

Quo tendis? rogat, et respondet. Vellere coepi, Et pressare manu lentissima brachia, nutans,

Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus

Ridens dissimulare: meum jecur urere bilis.

Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te

Aiebas mecum. Memini bene; sed meliore





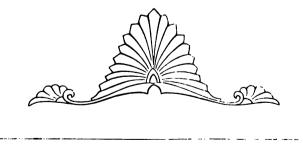
LIBER I. SATIRA IX.

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Tempore dicam: hodie tricesima sabbata: vin tu
Curtis Judaeis oppedere? Nulla mihi, inquam,
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
Inclamat voce, et: Licet antestari? Ego vero
Oppono auriculam. Rapit in jus: clamor utrinque;
Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.









SATIRA 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
Exhortatus, ut esset opem qui ferre poëtis
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.





LIBER I. SATIRA X.



Nec tamen hoc tribuens, dederim quoque cetera; nam sic Et Laberi mimos, ut pulchra poëmata, mirer. Ergo non satis est risu diducere rictum Auditoris; et est quaedam tamen hic quoque virtus. Est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, neu se Impediat verbis lassas onerantibus aures: Et sermone opus est modo tristi, saepe jocoso, Defendente vicem modo rhetoris atque poëtae, Interdum urbani, parcentis viribus, atque Extenuantis eas consulto. Ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res. Illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi: quos neque pulcher Hermogenes unquam legit, neque simius iste, Nil praeter Calvum et doctus cantare Catullum. At magnum fecit, quod verbis Graeca Latinis 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 Dura tibi peragenda rei sit causa Petilli, Scilicet oblitus patriaeque patrisque, Latine Cum Pedius causas exsudet Poplicola, atque Corvinus, patriis intermiscere petita Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis? 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. Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, dumque Defingit Rheni luteum caput; haec ego ludo, Quae neque in aede sonent certantia judice Tarpa, Nec redeant iterum atque iterum spectanda theatris. Arguta meretrice potes Davoque Chremeta Eludente senem comis garrire libellos Unus vivorum, Fundani; Pollio regum Facta canit, pede ter percusso; forte epos acer, Ut nemo, Varius ducit; molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae. 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 Plura quidem tollenda relinquendis. Age, quaeso,

Tu nihil in magno doctus reprehendis Homero?









LIBER I. SATIRA X.

利

Nil comis tragici mutat Lucilius Acci? Non ridet versus Enni gravitate minores,



Cum de se loquitur non ut majore reprensis? 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 Ante cibum versus, totidem coenatus: Etrusci Quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius amni Ingenium, capsis quem fama est esse librisque Ambustum propriis. Fuerit Lucilius, inquam, Comis et urbanus: fuerit limatior idem. Quam rudis et Graecis intacti carminis auctor. Quamque poëtarum seniorum turba; sed ille, Si foret hoc nostrum fato dilatus in aevum, Detereret sibi multa; recideret omne quod ultra Perfectum traheretur; et in versu faciendo Saepe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet ungues.









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?

Non ego; nam satis est equitem mihi plaudere; ut audax. Contemptis aliis, explosa Arbuscula dixit.

Men' moveat cimex Pantilius? aut cruciet quod Vellicet absentem Demetrius? aut quod ineptus

Fannius Hermogenis laedat conviva Tigelli?
Plotius, et Varius, Maecenas, Virgiliusque,

Valgius, et probet hace Octavius optimus, atque Fuscus, et hace utinam Viscorum laudet uterque;

Fuscus, et hacc utinam Viscorum laudet uterque;
Ambitione relegata te dicere possum,

Pollio, te, Messala, tuo cum fratre; simulque

Vos, Bibule et Servi; simul his te, candide Furni. Complures alios, doctos ego quos et amicos

Prudens praetereo, quibus haec, sunt qualiacunque,

Arridere velim; doliturus, si placeant spe Deterius nostra. Demetri, teque, Tigelli,

Discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras.

I puer, atque meo citus haec subscribe libello.











Q. HORATII FLACCI S A T I R A R U M

LIBER SECUNDUS.



SATIRA I.

SUNT quibus in satira videor nimis acer, et ultra Legem tendere opus; sine nervis altera, quidquid Composui, pars esse putat, similesque meorum Mille die versus deduci posse. Trebati,









Quid faciam, praescribe. Quiescas. Ne faciam, inquis, Omnino versus? Aio. Peream male, si non Optimum erat: verum nequeo dormire. Ter uncti Transnanto Tiberim, somno quibus est opus alto, Irriguumque mero sub noctem corpus habento. Aut, si tantus amor scribendi te rapit, aude Caesaris invicti res dicere, multa laborum Praemia laturus. Cupidum, pater optime, vires Deficiunt: neque enim quivis horrentia pilis Agmina, nec fracta pereuntes cuspide Gallos, Aut labentis equo describat volnera Parthi. Attamen et justum poteras et scribere fortem, Scipiadam ut sapiens Lucilius. Haud mihi deero, Cum res ipsa feret. Nisi dextro tempore, Flacci Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem; Cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus. Quanto rectius hoc quam tristi laedere versu Pantolabum scurram Nomentanumque nepotem! Cum sibi quisque timet, quamquam est intactus, et odit. Saltat Milonius, ut semel icto Quid faciam? Accessit fervor capiti, numerusque lucernis;

Castor gaudet equis; ovo prognatus eodem,
Pugnis: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia. Me pedibus delectat claudere verba,
Lucili ritu, nostrûm melioris utroque.
Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim
Credebat libris; neque, si male cesserat, unquam

Decurrens alio, neque si bene: quo fit, ut omnis









LIBER II. SATIRA I.



Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Apulus, anceps: Vita senis. Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Missus ad hoc, pulsis (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 Vagina tectus, quem cur destringere coner, Tutus ab infestis latronibus? O pater et rex Juppiter, ut pereat positum rubigine telum, Nec quisquam noceat cupido mihi pacis! at ille, Qui me commorit (Melius non tangere! clamo) Flebit, et insignis tota cantabitur urbe. Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam; Canidia Albuti, quibus est inimica, venenum; Grande malum Turius, si quid se judice certes. Ut, quo quisque valet, suspectos terreat, utque 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. Ne longum faciam; seu me tranquilla senectus Exspectat, seu Mors atris circumvolat alis; Dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita jusserit, exsul; Quisquis erit vitae, scribam, color. O puer, ut sis





Vitalis, metuo; et majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat. 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 Duxit ab oppressa meritum Karthagine nomen, Ingenio offensi, aut laeso doluere Metello, Famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus? Primores populi arripuit populumque tributim; Scilicet uni aequus virtuti atque ejus amicis. Quin ubi se a volgo et scena in secreta remorant Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli, Nugari cum illo, et discincti ludere, donec Decoqueretur olus, soliti. Quidquid sum ego, quamvis Infra Lucili censum ingeniumque, tamen me Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque Invidia, et fragili quaerens illidere dentem Offendet solido. Nisi quid tu, docte Trebati, Dissentis. Equidem nihil hinc diffindere possum. Sed tamen ut monitus caveas, ne forte negoti Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum; Si mala condiderit in quem quis carmina, jus est Judiciumque. Esto, si quis mala; sed bona si quis Judice condiderit laudatus Caesare? si quis Opprobriis dignum laceraverit, integer ipse? Solventur risu tabulae; tu missus abibis. 86







SATIRA 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,
Cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, et cum
Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat;
Verum hic impransi mecum disquirite. Cur hoc?
Dicam, si potero. Male verum examinat omnis
Corruptus judex. Leporem sectatus, equove
Lassus ab indomito, vel (si Romana fatigat
Militia assuetum graecari) seu pila velox,

P

HORATII SATIRARUM

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

Ne biberis diluta. Foris est promus, et atrum Defendens pisces hiemat mare: cum sale panis

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 Sudando: pinguem vitiis, albumque, neque ostrea,

Nec scarus, aut poterit peregrina juvare lagois.
Vix tamen eripiam, posito pavone, velis quin

Hoc potius, quam gallina, tergere palatum, Corruptus vanis rerum; quia veneat auro

Rara avis, et picta pandat spectacula cauda:

Tamquam ad rem attineat quidquam. Num vesceris ista,

Quam laudas, pluma? cocto num adest honor idem?

Carne tamen quamvis distat nil hac magis illam,

Imparibus formis deceptum te petere! Esto:

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

Proceros odisse lupos? Quia scilicet illis

Majorem natura modum dedit, his breve pondus.

Jejunus raro stomachus volgaria temnit.

Porrectum magno magnum spectare catino

LIBER II. SATIRA II.



Vellem, ait Harpyiis gula digna rapacibus. At vos



Praesentes Austri coquite horum obsonia! Putet aper rhombusque recens, mala copia quando Aegrum sollicitat stomachum, cum rapula plenus Atque acidas mavolt inulas. Necdum omnis abacta Pauperies epulis regum: nam vilibus ovis, Nigrisque est oleis hodie locus. Haud ita pridem Galloni praeconis erat acipensere mensa Quid? tunc rhombos minus aequora alebant? Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque ciconia nido, Donec vos auctor docuit praetorius. Si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assos, Parebit pravi docilis Romana juventus. Sordidus a tenui victu distabit, Ofello Judice: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud,

Si te alio pravum detorseris. Avidienus. Cui Canis ex vero dictum 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 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, qui non offendat sordibus atque In neutram partem cultus miser. Hic neque servis, Albuti senis exemplo, dum munia didit, Saevus erit; nec sic ut simplex Naevius unctam Convivis praebebit aquam: vitium hoc quoque magnum. Accipe nune, victus tenuis quae quantaque secum Imprimis valeas bene; nam, variae res Ut noceant homini, credas, memor illius escae, Quae simplex olim tibi sederit: at simul assis Miscueris elixa, simul conchylia turdis, Dulcia se in bilem vertent, stomachoque tumultum Vides, ut pallidus omnis Lenta feret pituita. Coena desurgat dubia? Quin corpus onustum Hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat una,

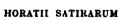
Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori Membra dedit, vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit. Hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, 82

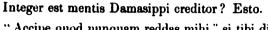
Atque affigit humo divinae particulam aurae.

LIBER II. SATIRA II.

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, 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 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 Occupet humanam? grandes rhombi patinaeque Grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus: adde Iratum patruum, vicinos, te tibi iniquum, Et frustra mortis cupidum, cum deerit egenti As, laquei pretium. Jure, inquit, Trausius istis Jurgatur verbis: Ego vectigalia magna Divitiasque habeo tribus amplas regibus. Quod superat, non est melius quo insumere possis? Cur eget indignus quisquam, te divite? Templa ruunt antiqua Deum? Cur, improbe, carae Non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris acervo? Uni nimirum recte tibi semper erunt res. O magnus posthae inimicis risus! Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? Hic, qui Pluribus adsuerit mentem corpusque superbum? An qui, contentus parvo metuensque futuri,

v 2





"Accipe quod nunquam 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:

Effugiet tamen hace 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, Perilli

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,

Dum doceo insauire omnes, vos ordine adite.





LIBER II. SATIRA III.



Dauda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris; Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem. Heredes Staberi summam incidere sepulcro: Ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum Damnati populo paria, atque epulum arbitrio Arri, Frumenti quantum metit Africa. Sive ego prave, Seu recte, hoc volui; ne sis patruus mihi. Hoc Staberi prudentem animum vidisse. Quid ergo Sensit, cum summam patrimoni insculpere saxo 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 Divitiis parent; quas qui construxerit, ille Clarus erit, fortis, justus. Sapiensne? Etiam! et rex, Hoc, veluti virtute paratum, Et quidquid volet. Speravit magnae laudi fore. Quid simile isti Graecus Aristippus, qui servos projicere aurum 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; 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? Si quis ad ingentem frumenti semper acervum

Porrectus vigilet cum longo fuste, neque illinc

Audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Ac potius foliis parcus vescatur amaris:

Si, positis intus Chii veterisque Falerni

Mille cadis, nihil est, tercentum millibus, 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

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,

Ungere si caules oleo meliore, caputque

Coeperis impexa foedum porrigine?

Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers

Undique? Tun' sanus? Populum si caedere saxis Incipias, servosque tuos quos aere pararis,

Insanum te omnes pueri clamentque puellae:

Cum laqueo uxorem interimis, matremque veneno,

Incolumi capite es? Quid enim? Neque tu hoc facis Argis,

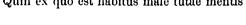
Nec ferro, ut demens genitricem occidis Orestes.

An tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente,

Ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis, quam

In matris jugulo ferrum tepefecit acutum?

Quin ex quo est habitus male tutae mentis Orestes, 137







LIBER II. SATIRA III.





Nil sane fecit quod tu reprehendere possis: Non Pyladen ferro violare aususve sororem est Electram; tantum male dicit utrique, vocando 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 Jam circum loculos et claves laetus ovansque 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: 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. Quanti emptae? 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, Storce? Dicam. Non est cardiacus, Craterum dixisse putato, Hic aeger. Recte est igitur, surgetque? Negabit;

Quod latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto. Non est perjurus, neque sordidus; immolet aequis

Hic porcum Laribus: verum ambitiosus et audax;

Naviget Anticyram. Quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis?

Servius Oppidius Canusi duo praedia, dives Antiquo censu, gnatis divisse duobus

Fertur, et hoc moriens pueris dixisse vocatis 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.

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 Vestrum praetor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.

In eicere atque faba bona tu perdasque lupinis,

Latus ut in Circo spatiere et aëneus ut stes,

Nudus agris, nudus nummis, insane, paternis?

Nudus agris, nudus nummis, insane, paternis? Seilicet ut plausus, quos fert Agrippa, feras tu,









LIBER II. SATIRA III.



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,

Di tibi dent capta classem deducere Troja!

Ergo consulere et mox respondere licebit?

Consule. Cur Ajax heros ab Achille secundus

Putescit, toties servatis clarus Achivis,

Gaudeat ut populus Priami Priamusque inhumato,

Per quem tot juvenes patrio caruere sepulcro?

Mille ovium insanus morti dedit, inclitum Ulixen

Et Menelaum una mecum se occidere clamans.

Tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam







Ante aras, spargisque mola caput, improbe, salsa, 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

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.

Ajax immeritos cum occidit, desipit, agnos; 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; Rufam aut Pusillam appellet, fortique marito

Destinet uxorem; interdicto huic omne adimat jus Practor, et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos.

Quid? si quis gnatam pro muta devovet agna, Integer est animi? Ne dixeris. Ergo, ubi prava

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 meeum.

Vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes.

Hie simul accepit patrimoni mille talenta,

Edicit, piscator uti, pomarius, auceps.









LIBER II. SATIRA III.





Unguentarius, ac Tusci turba impia vici, Cum scurris fartor, cum Velabro omne macellum Mane domum veniant. Quid tum? Venere frequentes. Verba facit leno: Quidquid mihi, quidquid 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 Coenem ego; tu pisces hiberno ex aequore verris; Segnis ego, indignus qui tantum possideam: aufer! Sume tibi decies; tibi tantumdem; tibi triplex, Unde uxor media currit de nocte vocata. Filius Aesopi detractam ex aure Metellac, Scilicet ut decies solidum obsorberet, aceto Diluit insignem baccam; qui sanior, ac si Illud idem in rapidum flumen jaceretve cloacam? Quinti progenies Arri, par nobile fratrum, Nequitia et nugis, pravorum et amore gemellum, 211



Ž

Luscinias soliti impenso prandere coëmptas,
Quorsum abeant? sanin creta, an carbone notandi?
Aedificare casas, plostello adjungere mures,
Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa,
Si quem delectet barbatum, amentia verset.
Si puerilius his, ratio esse evincet, amare,
Nec quidquam differre, utrumne in pulvere, trimus
Quale prius, ludas opus, an meretricis amore
Sollicitus plores: quaero, faciasne quod olim
Mutatus Polemon? ponas insignia morbi,
Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, potus ut ille
Dictur 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,
Quo rediturus erat non arcessitus, et haeret
Invisis foribus? Nec nunc, cum me vocat ultro. 262





LIBER II. SATIRA III.



Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores? Exclusit; revocat: redeam? non, si obsecret. Servus, non paullo sapientior: O here, quae res Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque Tractari non volt. In amore haec sunt mala; bellum, Pax rursum: haec si quis tempestatis prope ritu Mobilia, et caeca fluitantia sorte, laboret Reddere certa sibi, nihilo plus explicet, ac si 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 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? Libertinus erat, qui circum compita siccus Lautis mane senex manibus currebat: et, Unum, Quid? tam magnum? addens, unum me surpite morti, Dis etenim facile est, orabat; sanus utrisque Auribus atque oculis; mentem, nisi litigiosus, 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



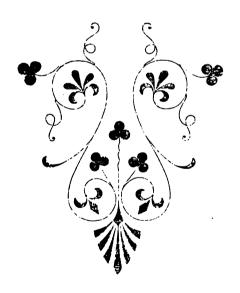
Mane dië, quo tu indicis jejunia, nudus In Tiberi stabit. Casus medicusve levarit Aegrum ex praecipiti, mater delira necabit In gelida fixum ripa, febrimque reducet. Quone malo mentem concussa? timore deorum. Haec mihi Stertinius, sapientum octavus, amico Arma dedit, posthac ne compellarer inultus. Dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, atque Respicere ignoto discet pendentia tergo. Stoice, post damnum sic vendas omnia pluris: Qua me stultitia (quoniam non est genus unum) Insanire putas? ego nam videor mihi sanus. Quid? caput abscissum manibus cum portat Agave Gnati infelicis, sibi tum furiosa videtur? Stultum me fateor (liceat concedere veris) Atque etiam insanum; tantum hoc edissere, quo me Aegrotare putes animi vitio? Accipe; primum Aedificas; hoc est, longos imitaris, ab imo Ad summum totus moduli bipedalis; et idem Corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis Spiritum et incessum: qui ridiculus minus illo? An quodcunque facit Maecenas, te quoque verum est, Tantum dissimilem, et tanto certare minorem? Absentis ranae pullis vituli pede pressis, Unus ubi effugit, matri denarrat, ut ingens Bellua cognatos eliserit. Illa rogare, Quantane? num tantum, sufflans se, magna fuisset? Major dimidio. Num tantum? Cum magis atque 318



LIBER II. SATIRA III.



Se magis inflaret; Non, si te ruperis, inquit,
Par eris. Haec a te non multum abludit imago.
Adde poëmata nunc; hoc est, oleum adde camino;
Quae si quis sanus fecit, sanus facis et tu.
Non dico horrendam rabiem. Jam desine. Cultum
Majorem censu. Teneas, Damasippe, tuis te.
Mille puellarum, puerorum mille furores.
O major, tandem parcas, insane, minori!









SATIRA IV.

UNDE, et quo Catius? Non est mihi tempus aventi Ponere signa novis praeceptis, qualia vincant Pythagoran Anytique reum doctumque Platona. Peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore laevo Interpellarim; sed des veniam bonus, oro. Quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, repetes mox, Sive est naturae hoc, sive artis, mirus utroque. Quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas. Ede hominis nomen; simul et, Romanus, an hospes. 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 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

LIBER II. SATIRA IV.



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 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 conchylia lunae: 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 coenarum quivis temere adroget artem, Non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum. Nec satis est cara pisces avertere mensa, Ignarum quibus est jus aptius, et quibus assis Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet. Umber et iligna nutritus glande rotundas Curvat aper lances carnem vitantis inertem: Nam Laurens malus est, ulvis et arundine pinguis. Vinea submittit capreas non semper edules. Fecundae leporis sapiens sectabitur armos. 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. Massica si caelo suppones 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 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 Flagitat immorsus refici; quin omnia malit Quaecunque immundis fervent allata popinis. Est operae pretium duplicis pernoscere juris Naturam. Simplex e dulci constat olivo, Quod pingui miscere mero muriaque decebit, Non alia quam qua Byzantia putuit orca. Hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Corycioque croco sparsum stetit; insuper addes Pressa Venafranae quod bacca remisit olivac. Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco; Nam facie praestant. Venucula convenit ollis; Rectius Albanam fumo duraveris uvam. Hanc ego cum malis, ego faccem primus et allec, Primus et invenior piper album, cum sale nigro Incretum, puris circumposuisse catillis. Immane est vitium, dare millia terna macello, 76







LIBER II. SATIRA IV.

Angustoque vagos pisces urgere catino. Magna movet stomacho fastidia, seu puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, dum furta ligurrit; Sive gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit. Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe, quantus Consistit sumptus? neglectis, flagitium ingens. Ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, Et Tyrias dare circum inlota toralia vestes, Oblitum, quanto curam sumptumque minorem Haec habeant, tanto reprehendi justius illis, Quae nisi divitibus nequeant contingere mensis? Docte Cati, per amicitiam divosque rogatus, Ducere me auditum, perges quocunque, memento. Nam quamvis memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, Non tamen interpres tantundem juveris. 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 beatae. Ω5









SATIRA V.

Hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti Responde: quibus amissas reparare queam res Jamne doloso Artibus atque modis. Quid rides? Non satis est Ithacam revehi, patriosque Penates Adspicere? O nulli quidquam mentite, vides ut 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. Quando pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres, Accipe, qua ratione queas ditescere. Turdus Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc Res ubi magna nitet, domino sene; dulcia poma, Et quoscunque feret cultus tibi fundus honores, Ante Larem gustet venerabilior Lare dives;



LIBER II. SATIRA V.



Qui quamvis perjurus erit, sine gente, cruentus Sanguine fraterno, fugitivus, ne tamen illi Tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses. Utne tegam spurco Damae latus? haud ita Trojae Me gessi, certans semper melioribus. Pauper eris. Fortem hoc animum tolerare jubebo: Et quondam majora tuli. Tu protinus, unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic augur, acervos. Dixi equidem, et dico: captes astutus ubique Testamenta senum: neu, si vafer unus et alter Insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo, 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 Sperne, domi si gnatus erit fecundave conjux. 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 Contemptum cassa nuce pauperet: haec mea cura est, Ne quid tu perdas, neu sis jocus. Ire domum atque Pelliculam curare jube: fi cognitor ipse. Persta, atque obdura, seu rubra Canicula findet Infantes statuas, seu pingui tentus omaso 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 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. Qui testamentum tradet tibi cunque legendum, Abnuere, et tabulas a te removere memento; Sic tamen ut limis rapias quid prima secundo Cera velit versu; solus, multisne coheres, Veloci percurre oculo. Plerumque recoctus Scriba ex quinqueviro corvum deludet hiantem, Captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano. Num furis? an prudens ludis me, obscura canendo? O Laërtiade, quidquid dicam, aut erit, aut non: Divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo. Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, si licet, ede. Tempore quo juvenis Parthis horrendus, ab alto Demissum genus Aenea, tellure marique Magnus erit, forti nubet procera Corano Filia Nasicae, metuentis reddere soldum. 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





LIBER II. SATIRA V.



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 Penelopam facilis potiori trade. Putasne, Perduci poterit tam frugi tamque pudica, Quam nequiere proci recto depellere cursu? Venit enim magnum donandi parca juventus, Nec tantum veneris quantum studiosa culinae; Sic tibi Penelope frugi est: quae si semel uno De sene gustarit tecum partita lucellum, Ut canis, a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto. Me sene, quod dicam, factum est. Anus improba Thebis Ex testamento sic est elata: cadaver 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; ultro Non etiam sileas. Davus sis comicus, atque Stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti. Obsequio grassare; mone, si increbruit aura, Cautus uti velet carum caput; extrahe turba Oppositis humeris; aurem substringe loquaci. Importunus amat laudari; donec Ohe jam! Ad caelum manibus sublatis, dixerit, urge et Crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem.

ΩN

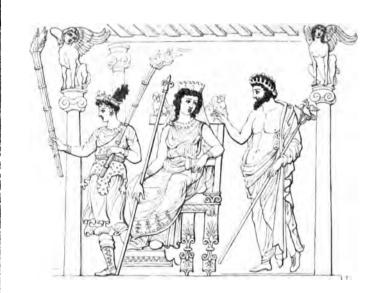






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Cum te servitio longo curaque levarit,
Et certum vigilans, Quartae esto partis Ulixes,
Audieris, heres: Ergo nunc Dama sodalis
Nusquam est? unde mihi tam fortem, tamque fidelem?
Sparge subinde; et, si paullum potes, illacrimare. Est
Gaudia prodentem voltum celare. Sepulcrum
Permissum arbitrio sine sordibus exstrue: funus
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.













SATIRA VI.

Hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis aquae fons, Auctius atque Et paullum silvae super his foret. Di melius fecere. Bene est: nil amplius oro, Maia nate, nisi ut propria hacc mihi munera faxis. Si neque majorem feci ratione mala rem, Nec sum facturus 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, Thesauro invento qui mercenarius agrum Illum ipsum mercatus aravit, dives amico Hercule! Si, quod adest, gratum juvat, hac prece te oro: Pingue pecus domino facias et cetera praeter





Ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae? O quando faba Pythagorae cognata, simulque Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo? O noctes coenaeque deum! quibus ipse meique, Ante Larem proprium vescor, vernasque procaces Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est, Siccat inaequales calices conviva solutus Legibus insanis; seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius. Sermo oritur non de villis domibusve alienis, Nec, male necne Lepos saltet; sed quod magis ad nos Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agitamus: utrumne Divitiis homines, an sint virtute beati; Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, trahat nos; Et quae sit natura boni summumque quid ejus. Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit aniles Ex re fabellas. Si quis nam laudat Arelli Sollicitas ignarus opes, sic incipit: Olim Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur Accepisse cavo, veterem vetus hospes amicum; Asper, et attentus quaesitis, ut tamen artum Solveret hospitiis animum. Quid multa? neque ille Sepositi ciceris, nec longae invidit avenae; Aridum et ore ferens acinum, semesaque lardi Frusta dedit, cupiens varia fastidia coena Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo: Cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna

Esset ador loliumque, dapis meliora relinquens.





LIBER II. SATIRA VI.



Tandem urbanus ad hunc, Quid te juvat, inquit, amice, Praerupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso? Vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis? Carpe viam (mihi crede) comes; terrestria quando Mortales animas vivunt sortita, neque ulla est Aut magno aut parvo leti fuga: quo, bone, circa, 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 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 coena, Quae procul exstructis inerant hesterna canistris. 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 Rebus agit laetum convivam ; cum subito ingens Valvarum strepitus lectis excussit utrumque. Currere per totum pavidi conclave, magisque Exanimes trepidare, simul domus alta Molossis Tum rusticus, Haud mihi vita Personuit canibus. Est opus hac, ait, et valeas: me silva cavusque Tutus ab insidiis tenui solabitur ervo. 117







HORATII SATIRARUM

Quingentis empto drachmis deprenderis? Aufer Me voltu terrere; manum stomachumque teneto, Dum, quae Crispini docuit me janitor, edo. Te conjux aliena capit, meretricula Davum; Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? Acris ubi me Natura intendit, sub clara nuda lucerna Quaecunque excepit turgentis verbera caudae, Clunibus aut agitavit equum lasciva supinum, Dimittit neque famosum neque sollicitum, ne Ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem. Tu, cum projectis insignibus, annulo equestri Romanoque habitu, prodis ex judice Dama Turpis, odoratum caput obscurante lacerna: Non es quod simulas? Metuens induceris, atque 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 Matronae peccantis in ambo justa potestas? In corruptorem vel justior. Illa tamen se Non habitu mutatve loco, peccatve superne, Cum te formidet mulier, neque credat amanti: Ibis sub furcam prudens, dominoque furenti Committes rem omnem, et vitam, et cum corpore famani. Evasti: metues, credo, doctusque cavebis; Quaeres quando iterum paveas, iterumque perire Possis, o toties servus! Quae bellua ruptis,







LIBER II. SATIRA VII.



Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis? Non sum moechus, ais: neque ego, hercule, fur, ubi vasa Praetereo sapiens argentea. Tolle periclum, Jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis. Tune mihi dominus, rerum imperiis hominumque Tot tantisque minor, quem ter vindicta quaterque Imposita haud unquam misera formidine privet? Adde super dictis, quod non levius valeat; nam 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; 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 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, die age. Urget enim dominus mentem non lenis, et acres 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



HORATII SATIRARUM



Re vera pugnent, feriant, vitentque moventes Arma viri? Nequam et cessator Davus; at ipse

Subtilis veterum judex et callidus audis.

Nil ego, si ducor libo fumante ; tibi ingens

Virtus atque animus coenis responsat opimis?

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

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,

Jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curam:

Frustra: nam comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem.

Unde mihi lapidem? Quorsum est opus? Unde sagittas?

Onde mini iapidem r Quorsum est opus r Unde sagitta Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit. Ocius hinc te

Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit. Ocius hinc te Ni rapis, accedes opera agro nona Sabino.

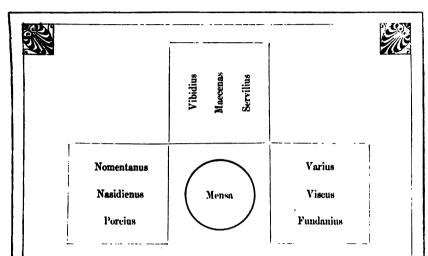






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SATIRA VIII.

UT Nasidieni juvit te coena beati? Nam mihi quaerenti convivam, dictus here illic De medio potare die. Sic, ut mihi nunquam In vita fuerit melius. Da, si grave non est, Quae prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca. In primis Lucanus aper: leni fuit Austro Captus, ut aiebat coenae pater; acria circum Rapula, lactucae, radices, qualia lassum Pervellunt stomachum, siser, allec, faecula Coa. His ubi sublatis, puer alte cinctus acernam Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, et alter Sublegit quodcunque jaceret inutile, quodque Posset coenantes offendere: ut Attica virgo Cum sacris Cereris, procedit fuscus Hydaspes Caecuba vina ferens; Alcon, Chium maris expers. Hic herus; Albanum, Maecenas, sive Falernum Te magis appositis delectat; habemus utrumque.







HORATII SATIRARUM



Adversae nudare solent, celare secundae. Nasidienus ad haec: Tibi Di, quaecunque preceris, Commoda dent; ita vir bonus es, convivaque comis. Tum in lecto quoque videres Et soleas poscit. Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros. Nullos his mallem ludos spectasse: sed illa Redde, age, quae deinceps risisti. Vibidius dum 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 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 Vidimus et merulas poni, et sine clune palumbes; Suaves res, si non causas narraret earum et Naturas dominus; quem nos sic fugimus ulti, Ut nihil omnino gustaremus, velut illis



Canidia afflasset pejor serpentibus Afris.





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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, 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, 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, Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique regum; Praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est. 108









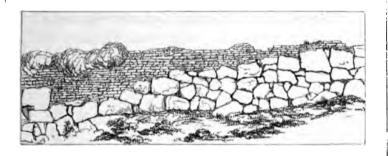




EPISTOLA II.

AD LOLLIUM.

TROJANI belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli, Dum tu declamas Romae, Praeneste relegi;



Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
Plenius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.
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.





HORATII EPISTOLARUM

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,

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

Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,

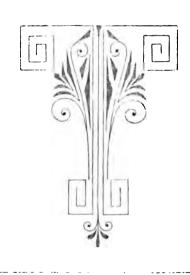
Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba puer, nunc te melioribus offer.

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem

Quodsi cessas, aut strenuus anteis;

Nec tardum opperior, nec praecedentibus insto.

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EPISTOLA III.

AD JULIUM FLORUM.

Juli Flore, quibus terrarum militet oris
Claudius Augusti privignus, scire laboro.
Thracane vos, Hebrusque nivali compede vinctus,
An freta vicinas inter currentia turres,
An pingues Asiae campi collesque morantur?
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,
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 Scripta. Palatinus quaecunque recepit Apollo:



Ne, si forte suas repetitum venerit olim Grex avium plumas, moveat cornicula risum Furtivis nudata coloribus. Ipse quid audes: Quae circumvolitas 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 hederae victricis praemia: quodsi Frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, Quo te caelestis sapientia duceret, ires. Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, Si patriae volumus, si nobis vivere cari. Debes hoe etiam rescribere, si tibi curae, Quantae conveniat, Munatius: an male sarta Gratia nequidquam coit, et rescinditur. At, vos Seu calidus sanguis seu rerum inscitia vexat Indomita cervice feros, ubicunque locorum Vivitis, indigni fraternum rumpere foedus, Pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca.













EPISTOLA IV.

AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

ALBI, nostrorum sermonum candide judex, Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana? Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat? An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres, Curantem quidquid dignum sapiente bonoque est? 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 quae sentiat, et cui Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumena? Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras. Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum: Grata superveniet, quae non sperabitur, hora. Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Cum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum.







EPISTOLA VI.

AD NUMICIUM.

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? Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos? Ludiera quid, plausus et amici dona Quiritis? Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore? Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur codem Quo cupiens pacto: pavor est utrobique molestus: Improvisa simul species exterret utrumque: Gaudeat, an doleat; cupiat, metuatne; quid ad rem. Si, quidquid vidit melius pejusve sua spe, Defixis oculis, animoque et corpore torpet? Insani sapiens nomen ferat, acquus iniqui;







LIBER I. EPISTOLA VI.



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:
Navus mane forum, et vespertinus pete tectum;
Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris
Mutus; et (indignum, quod sit pejoribus ortus)
Hic tibi sit potius, quam tu mirabilis illi.
Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet aetas,
Defodiet condetque nitentia. Cum bene notum
Porticus Agrippae, et via te conspexerit Appi.
Ire tamen restat Numa quo devenit et Ancus.



Si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto,
Quaere fugam morbi. Vis recte vivere? quis non?
Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis
Hoc age deliciis. Virtutem verba putas, et
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 quadrat acervum.







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 hie tu. Chlamydes Lucullus, at aiunt,
Si posset centum scenae praebere rogatus,
Qui possum tot? ait: tamen et quaeram, et quot habel
Mittam: post paullo scribit, sibi millia quinque
Esse domi chlamydum; partem, vel tolleret omnes.
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



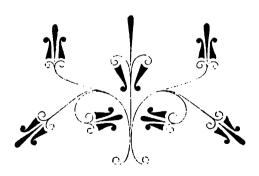


LIBER I. EPISTOLA VI.



Qui fodicet 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. Si, bene qui coenat, 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 Emptum mulus aprum. Crudi tumidique lavemur, Quid deceat, quid non, obliti; Cacrite cera Digni; remigium vitiosum Ithacensis Ulixei, Cui potior patria fuit interdicta voluptas. Si, Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque Nil est jucundum, vivas in amore jocisque. Vive, vale: si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.













Inspice, si possum donata reponere laetus.

Haud male Telemachus, proles patientis Ulixei; Non est aptus equis Ithace locus, ut neque planis

Porrectus spatiis, nec multae prodigus herbae:

Atride, magis apta tibi tua dona relinguam. Parvum parva decent: mihi jam non regia Roma,

Sed vacuum Tibur placet, aut imbelle Tarentum. 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

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,

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 quodcunque refers: dic

Ad coenam veniat. Non sane credere Mena:

Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa? Benigne,

Respondet.

Neget ille mihi? Negat improbus, et te

Negligit aut horret. Volteium mane Philippus

Vilia vendentem tunicato scruta popello

Occupat, et salvere jubet prior. Ille Philippo







LIBER I. EPISTOLA VII.



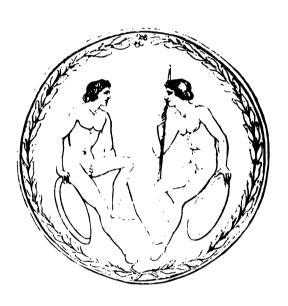
Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla. Quod non mane domum venisset; denique quod non Providisset eum. Sic ignovisse putato Me tibi, si coenas hodie mecum. Ut libet. Post nonam venies; nunc i, rem strenuus auge. Ut ventum ad coenam est; dicenda tacenda locutus, Tandem dormitum dimittitur. Hic, ubi saepe Occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Mane cliens et jam certus conviva, jubetur 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 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. 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 adspexit scabrum intonsumque Philippus, 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. Qui semel adspexit quantum dimissa petitis Praestent, mature redeat, repetatque relicta. Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est. 68















EPISTOLA VIII.

AD CELSUM ALBINOVANUM.

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

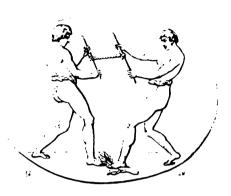
Si quaeret, quid agam; dic, multa et pulchra minantem,
Vivere nec recte, nec suaviter: haud quia grando
Contuderit vites, oleamque momorderit aestus,
Nec quia longinquis armentum aegrotet in agris;
Sed quia mente minus validus quam corpore toto,
Nil audire velim, nil discere, quod levet aegrum;
Fidis offendar medicis, irascar amicis;
Cur me funesto properent arcere veterno;











EPISTOLA X.

AD FUSCUM ARISTIUM.

URBIS amatorem Fuscum salvere jubemus
Ruris amatores, hac in re scilicet una
Multum dissimiles, at cetera paene gemelli,
Fraternis animis quidquid negat alter, et alter,
Annuimus pariter vetuli notique columbi.
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;
Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis.
Vivere naturae si convenienter oportet,
Ponendaeque domo quaerenda est area primum.
Novistine locum potiorem rure beato?





LIBER I. EPISTOLA X.



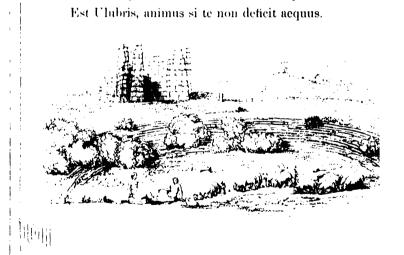
Est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? ubi gratior aura Leniat et rabiem Canis, et momenta Leonis, Cum semel accepit Solem furibundus acutum? Est ubi divellat somnos minus invida cura? Deterius Libveis olet aut nitet herba lapillis? Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Quam quae per pronum trepidat cum 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. Non, qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, Certius accipiet damnum, propiusve medullis, Quam qui non poterit vero distinguere falsum. 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 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 Serviet aeternum; quia parvo nesciet uti. Cui non conveniet sua res, ut calceus olim,





Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat, Ut fortunatam plene praestantia vitam; Nec, si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto, Ideirco 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, Romae laudetur Samos, et Chios, et Rhodos absens Tu quamcunque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Grata sume manu; neu dulcia differ in annum; Ut, quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter Te dicas: nam si ratio et prudentia curas, Non locus effusi late maris arbiter, aufert: Caelum, non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. Strenua nos exercet inertia: navibus atque

Quod petis, hie est:



Quadrigis petimus bene vivere.









EPISTOLA XII.

AD ICCIUM.

FRUCTIBUS Agrippae Siculis, quos colligis, Icci. Si recte frueris, non est, ut copia major

Ab Jove donari possit tibi. Tolle querelas;

Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.

Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nil

Divitiae poterunt regales addere majus.

Si forte in medio positorum abstemius, herbis

Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus, ut te

Confestim liquidus Fortunae rivus inauret;

Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,

Vel quia cuneta putas una virtute minora.

Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos

12









Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox: Cum tu inter scabiem tantam, et contagia lucri, Nil parvum sapias, et adhuc sublimia cures: 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. 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: Cantaber Agrippae, Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit: jus imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit genibus minor: aurea fruges

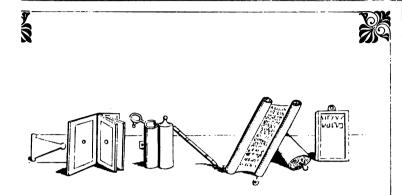


Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu.









EPISTOLA XIII.

AD VINIUM ASSELLAM.

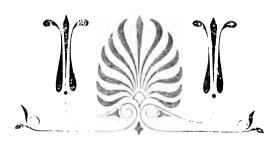
Ur proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque, Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini. Si validus, si laetus erit, si denique poscet; Ne studio nostri pecces, odiumque libellis Sedulus importes, opera vehemente minister. Si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae, Abjicito potius, quam quo perferre juberis Clitellas ferus impingas, Asinaeque paternum Cognomen vertas in risum, et fabula fias. Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas: Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc, Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum; Ut vinosa glomus furtivae Pyrrhia 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.













EPISTOLA XIV.

AD VILLICUM SUUM.

VILLICE silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli,
Quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, et
Quinque bonus solitum Variam dimittere patres;
Certemus spinas animone ego fortius, an tu
Evellas agro; et melior sit Horatius, an res.
Me quamvis Lamiae pietas et cura moratur,
Fratrem maerentis, rapto de fratre dolentis
Insolabiliter; tamen istue mens animusque
Fert, et amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra.
Rure ego viventem, tu dieis in urbe beatum:

10



Nil melius turdo, nil volva pulchrius ampla.

Nimirum hic ego sum; nam tuta et parvula laudo,

Cum res deficiunt, satis inter vilia fortis:

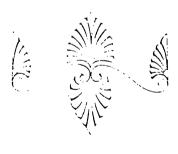
Verum ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, idem

Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum

Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.

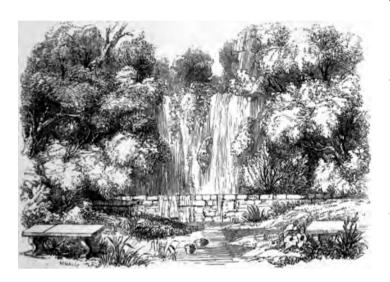
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EPISTOLA XVI.

AD QUINCTIUM.

NE perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti,
Arvo pascat herum, an baccis opulentet olivae.
Pomisne, an pratis, an amicta vitibus ulmo:
Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter, et situs agri.
Continui montes, ni dissocientur opaca
Valle; sed ut veniens dextrum latus adspiciat 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?



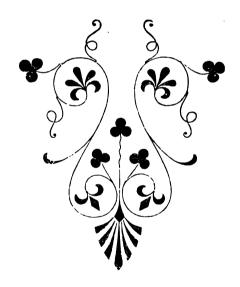






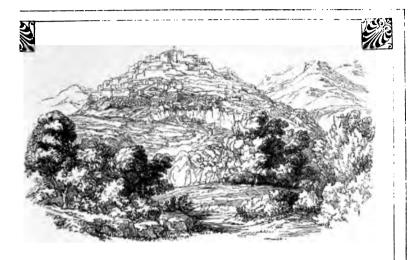
Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re.

Vendere cum possis captivum, occidere noli:
Serviet utiliter: sine pascat durus aretque;
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,
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. 79









EPISTOLA XVII.

AD SCAEVAM.

QUAMVIS, Scaeva, satis per te tibi consulis, et scis Quo tandem pacto deceat majoribus uti; Disce, docendus adhuc quae censet amiculus; ut si Caecus iter monstrare velit: tamen adspice, si quid Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur. 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. Si prodesse tuis, paulloque benignius ipsum Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum. Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti Nollet Aristippus. Si sciret regibus uti, Fastidiret olus, qui me notat. Utrius horum Verba probes et facta, doce; vel junior audi,









EPISTOLA XVIII.

AD LOLLIUM.

Si bene te novi, metues, liberrime Lolli,
Scurrantis speciem praebere, professus amicum.
Ut matrona meretrici dispar crit atque
Discolor, infido scurrae distabit amicus.
Est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus,
Asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque,
Quae se commendat tonsa cute, dentibus atris;
Dum volt libertas dici mera, veraque virtus.
Virtus est medium vitiorum, et utrinque reductum.
Alter in obsequium plus aequo pronus, et imi







LIBER I. EPISTOLA XVIII.

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; 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 Dolichos plus; Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat, an Appi. Quem damnosa Venus, quem praeceps alea nudat, Gloria quem supra vires et vestit et ungit, Quem tenet argenti sitis importuna famesque, Quem paupertatis pudor et fuga, dives amicus, Saepe decem vitiis instructior, odit et horret: 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 Eutrapelus cuicunque 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 Threx erit, aut olitoris aget mercede caballum. Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis illius unquam; Commissumque teges, et vino tortus et ira. 88

HORATII EPISTOLARUM

Nec tua laudabis studia, aut aliena reprendes; Nec, cum venari volet ille, poëmata panges.

Gratia sic fratrum geminorum, Amphionis atque Zethi, dissiluit, donec suspecta severo

Conticuit lyra. Fraternis cessisse putatur

Moribus Amphion: tu cede potentis amici Lenibus imperiis; quotiesque educet in agros

Aetolis onerata plagis jumenta canesque,

Surge, et inhumanae senium depone Camenae,

Coenes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta;

Romanis sollemne viris opus, utile famae Vitaeque et membris; praesertim cum valeas, et

Vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum,

Adde, virilia quod speciosius arma Non est qui tractet: scis quo clamore coronae

Proelia sustineas campestria: denique saevam Militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti

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:

Partitur lintres exercitus; Actia pugna

Te duce per pueros hostili more refertur;

Adversarius est frater; lacus, Hadria; donce

Alterutrum velox Victoria fronde coronet. Consentire suis studiis qui crediderit te,

Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.



LIBER I. EPISTOLA XVIII.

Protinus ut moneam (si quid monitoris eges tu) Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, saepe videto. Percontatorem fugito: nam garrulus idem est; Nec retinent patulae commissa fideliter aures; Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum. Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, puerve, Intra marmoreum venerandi limen amici: Ne dominus pueri pulchri caraeve puellae Munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat. Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam adspice: ne mox Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem. Fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus: ergo Quem sua culpa premet, deceptus omitte tueri; Ut penitus notum, si tentent crimina, serves, Tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio: qui Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, ecquid Ad te post paullo ventura pericula sentis? Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet; 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, Sedatum celeres, agilem navumque remissi; Potores [bibuli media de nocte Falerni Oderunt] porrecta negantem pocula; quamvis Nocturnos jures te formidare vapores.

Deme supercilio nubem: plerumque modestus



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:

Virtutem doctrina paret, naturane donet;

Quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum;

Quid pure tranquillet, honos, an dulce lucellum,

Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,

An secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae.

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:

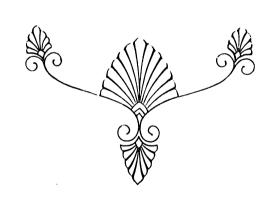
Sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum

Copia; neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae.

Sed satis est orare Jovem quae donat et aufert:

Det vitam, det opes: aequum mi animum ipse parabo.

au.











EPISTOLA XIX.

AD MAECENATEM.

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







Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, Dum studet urbanus, tenditque disertus haberi. Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile: quodsi Pallerem casu, biberent exsangue cuminum. O imitatores, servum pecus, ut mihi saepe Bilem, saepe jocum vestri movere tumultus! Libera per vacuun posui vestigia princeps; Non aliena meo pressi pede: qui sibi fidit Dux regit examen. Parios ego primus iambos Ostendi Latio; numeros animosque secutus Archilochi, non res et agentia verba Lycamben. 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; Nec sponsae laqueum famoso carmine nectit. Hunc ego, non alio dictum prius ore, Latinus Volgavi fidicen: juvat immemorata ferentem Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri. Scire velis, mea cur ingratus opuscula lector Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquus? Non ego ventosae plebis suffragia venor Impensis coenarum, et tritae munere vestis: Non ego nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor, Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor: Hinc illae lacrimae. Spissis indigna theatris

Scripta pudet recitare, et nugis addere pondus,









LIBER I. EPISTOLA XIX.

Si dixi; Rides, ait, et Jovis auribus ista

Servas: fidis enim manare poëtica mella

Te solum, tibi pulcher. Ad haec ego naribus uti

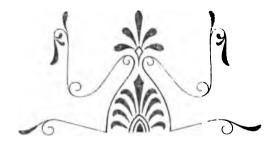
Formido; et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,

Displicet iste locus, clamo, et diludia posco.

Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen, et iram;

Ira truces inimicitias, et funebre bellum.















EPISTOLA XX.

AD LIBRUM SUUM.

Vertumum 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:
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.
Quodsi non odio peccantis desipit augur,
Carus eris Romae, donce te deserat actas.
Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere volgi
Coeperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,







LIBER I. EPISTOLA XX.

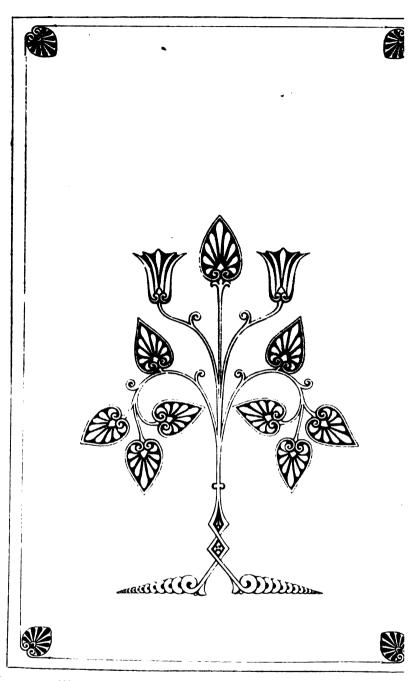


Aut fugies Uticam, aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam Ridebit monitor non exauditus; ut ille Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum Iratus: quis enim invitum servare laboret? Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus. Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures; Me libertino natum patre, et in tenui re 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. Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum; Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.















Q. HORATII FLACCI

EPISTOLARUM

LIBER SECUNDUS.



EPISTOLA I.

AD AUGUSTUM.

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,
Poet 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,



Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.
Urit enim fulgore suo, qui praegravat artes
Infra se positas: exstinctus amabitur idem.
Praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores,
Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras,
Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.
Sed tuus hic populus, sapiens et justus in uno,









LIBER II. EPISTOLA I.

Te nostris ducibus, te Graiis anteferendo, Cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque 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 vatum, Dictitet Albano Musas in monte locutas. Si, quia Graecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque Scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem Scriptores trutina, non est quod multa loquamur: 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, poëmata reddit, Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus. Scriptor abhine 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 deperiit minor uno mense vel anno, Inter quos referendus erit? veteresne poëtas, An quos et praesens et postera respuat aetas? Iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, Qui vel mense brevi vel toto est junior anno. Utor permisso, caudaeque pilos ut equinae Paullatim vello, et demo unum, demo et item unum,







Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi,
Qui redit in fastos, et virtutem aestimat annis,
Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit.
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 poëma.
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.



Hos ediscit, et hos arto stipata theatro

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,









LIBER II. EPISTOLA I.

Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat:
Si quaedam nimis antique, si pleraque dure
Dicere credit eos, ignave multa fatetur,
Et sapit, et mecum fecit, et Jove judicat aequo.
Non equidem insector, delendaque carmina Livi
Esse reor, memini quae plagosum mihi parvo
Orbilium dictare: sed emendata videri



Pulchraque, et exactis minimum distantia, miror:
Inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, et
Si versus paullo concinnior unus et alter,
Injuste totum ducit venditque poëma.
Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse
Compositum illepideve putetur, sed quia nuper;
Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et praemia posci.
Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae 79







Fabula si dubitem, clament periisse pudorem 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.

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 invisa fuisset

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: Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit :

Suspendit picta voltum mentemque tabella;

Nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisa tragoedis: Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans,

Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit.

Quid placet aut odio est, quod non mutabile credas?

Hoc paces habuere bonae, ventique secundi.

Romae dulce diu fuit et sollemne reclusa

Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura,

Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos, Majores audire, minori dicere per quae

Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.



LIBER II. EFISTOLA I.



Mutavit mentem populus levis, et calet uno Scribendi studio; pueri patresque severi Fronde comas vincti coenant, et carmina dictant. Ipse ego, qui nullos me adfirmo scribere versus, Invenior Parthis mendacior; et prius orto Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco. Navem agere ignarus navis timet: abrotonum aegro Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare: quod medicorum est, Promittunt medici: tractant fabrilia fabri: Scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim. Hic error tamen et levis haec insania quantas Virtutes habeat, sic collige: vatis avarus Non temere est animus; versus amat, hoc studet unum; Detrimenta, fugas servorum, incendia ridet; 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. Os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat; Torquet ab obscoenis jam nunc sermonibus aurem; Mox etiam pectus praeceptis format amicis, Asperitatis et invidiae corrector et irae; Recte facta refert; orientia tempora notis 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 aguas docta prece blandus;





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 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

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

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 delectandum que redacti.

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

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.





LIBER II. EPISTOLA I.





Tentavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset; Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer; Nam spirat tragicum satis, et feliciter audet; Sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram. Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere Sudoris minimum; sed habet comoedia tanto Plus oneris, quanto veniae minus. Adspice, Plautus Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi; Ut patris attenti; lenonis ut insidiosi: Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis; Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco. Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere; post hoc Securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo. Quem tulit ad scenam 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 Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum. Saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, 182





Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,
Indocti stolidique, et depugnare parati,
Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt
Aut ursum aut pugiles: his nam plebecula plaudit.
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;
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,
Sive elephas albus volgi converteret ora:
Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
Ut sibi praebentem mimo spectacula plura:
Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello
Fabellam surdo. Nam quae pervincere voces

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LIBER II. EPISTOLA I.

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 scena, concurrit dextera laevae. 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 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, Curam redde brevem, si munus Apolline dignum Vis complere libris, et vatibus addere calcar, Ut studio majore petant Helicona virentem. Multa quidem nobis facimus mala saepe poëtae, (Ut vineta egomet caedam mea) cum tibi librum 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

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Cum speramus eo rem venturam, ut, simul atque Carmina rescieris nos fingere, commodus ultro Arcessas, et egere vetes, et scribere cogas.

Nostros, et tenui deducta poëmata filo:



Sed tamen est operae pretium cognoscere, quales Aedituos habeat belli spectata domique Virtus, indigno non committenda poëtae. Gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus, incultis qui versibus et male natis Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos.



Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt 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 Apellem,





LIBER II. EPISTOLA I.

Pingeret, aut alius Lysippo duceret aera Fortis Alexandri voltum simulantia. Judicium subtile videndis artibus illud Ad libros et ad haec Musarum dona vocares. Boeotûm in crasso jurares aëre natum. At neque dedecorant tua de se judicia, atque Munera, quae multa dantis cum laude tulerunt, Dilecti tibi Virgilius Variusque poëtae: Nec magis expressi voltus per aënea signa, Quam per vatis opus mores animique virorum Clarorum apparent. Nec sermones ego mallem 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, Et formidatam Parthis, te principe, Romam, Si, quantum cuperem, possem quoque: sed neque parvum Carmen majestas recipit tua; nec meus audet Rem tentare pudor, quam vires ferre recusent. Sedulitas autem stulte, quem diligit, urget; 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,

Nec prave factis decorari versibus opto: Ne rubeam pingui donatus munere, et una



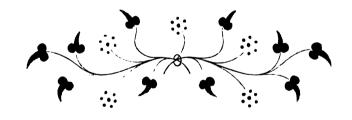


Cum scriptore meo capsa porrectus aperta,

Deferar in vicum vendentem thus et odores

Et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis.











EPISTOLA II.

AD JULIUM FLORUM.

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, 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 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; 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 Talibus officiis prope mancum; ne mea saevus Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla rediret. Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura Si tamen attentas? Quereris super hoc etiam, quod







Exspectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax. 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, Summe munito, et multarum divite rerum. Clarus ob id factum, donis ornatur honestis; Accipit et bis dena super sestertia nummûm. Forte sub hoc tempus castellum evertere practor Nescio quod cupiens, hortari coepit eundem Verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem. I, bone, quo virtus tua te vocat; i pede fausto, Grandia laturus meritorum praemia. Quid stas? Post hace ille catus, quantumvis rusticus: Ibit, Ibit eo quo vis, qui zonam perdidit, inquit. Romae nutriri mihi contigit, atque doceri Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles. Adjecere bonae paullo plus artis Athenae; Scilicet ut vellem curvo dignoscere rectum, Atque inter silvas Academi quaerere verum. 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 Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax

Ut versus facerem: sed, quod non desit, habentem







LIBER II. EPISTOLA II.



Quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutae, Ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus? Singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes; Eripuere jocos, venerem, convivia, ludum; Tendunt extorquere poëmata; quid faciam vis? Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque: Carmine tu gaudes; hic delectatur ïambis; Ille Bioneis sermonibus, et sale nigro. 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 cetera, me Romaene poëmata censes 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. 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: 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?









Ingenium, sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas, Et studiis annos septem dedit, insenuitque

Libris et curis, statua teciturnius exit Plerumque, et risu populum quatit: hie ego rerum

Fluctibus in mediis, et tempestatibus urbis, Verba lyrae motura sonum connectere digner?

Frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, ut alter

Alterius sermone meros audiret honores; Gracehus ut hie illi, foret buie ut Mucius ille.

Qui minus argutos vexat furor iste poëtas?

Carmina compono, hic elegos. " Mirabile visu Caelatumque novem Musis opus!" Adspice primum,

Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum-Spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem;

Mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere, et procul audi

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,

Fit Mimnermus, et optivo cognomine crescit.

Multa fero, ut placem genus irritabile vatum,

Cum scribo, et supplex populi suffragia capto:

Idem, finitis studiis, et mente recepta,

Obturem patulas impune legentibus aures.

Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina: verum

Gaudent scribentes, et se venerantur, et ultro,

Si taceas, laudant quidquid scripsere, beati.







LIBER II. EPISTOLA II.

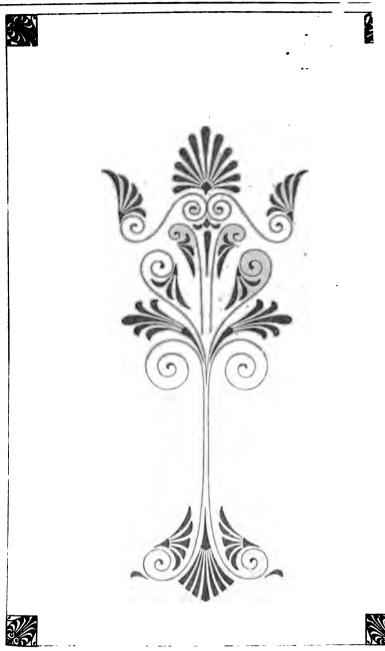


At qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poëma, Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti; Audebit quaecunque parum splendoris habebunt, Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur, Verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant, Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestae. Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque 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. Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni, 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





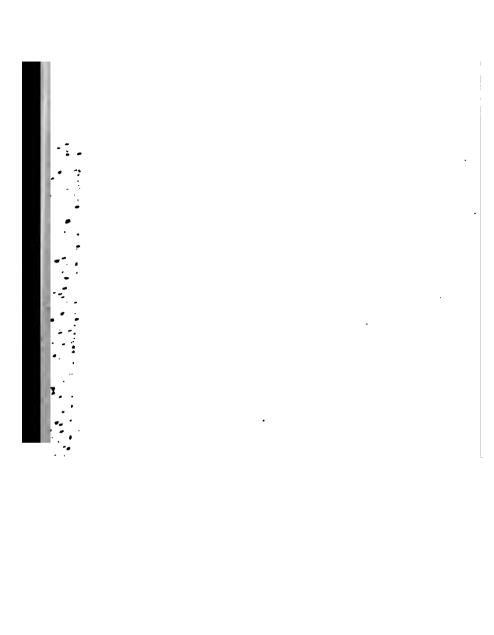




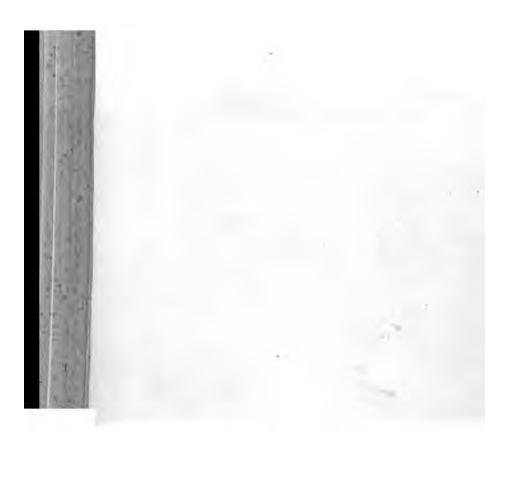














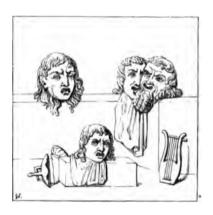




Q. HORATII FLACCI

DE ARTE POETICA

LIBER.



AD PISONES.

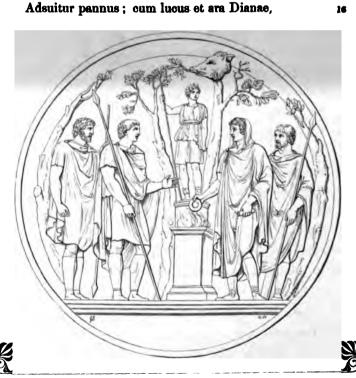
Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam Jungere si velit, et varias inducere plumas, Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne;



HORATII



Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici? 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. Scimus, et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim: Sed non ut placidis coëant immitia; non ut Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni. Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter





ARS POETICA.



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 Navibus, aere dato qui pingitur? Amphora coepit Institui : currente rota cur urceus exit? Denique sit quidvis, simplex dumtaxat et unum. Maxima pars vatum, pater et juvenes patre digni, Decipimur specie recti: brevis esse laboro, 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. In vitium ducit culpae fuga, si caret arte. Aemilium circa ludum faber unus et ungues Exprimet, et molles imitabitur aere capillos; Infelix operis summa, quia ponere totum Hunc ego me, si quid componere cureni, Non magis esse velim, quam naso vivere pravo, Spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo. Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, acquam Viribus; et versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant humeri. Cui lecta potenter erit res, Nec facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus ordo. Ordinis hacc virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor, Ut jam nunc dicat jam nunc debentia dici, Pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat.







HORATII



Hoc amet, hoc spernat promissi carminis auctor. In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendis, Dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum Reddiderit junctura novum. Si forte necesse est Indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum, Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis Continget; dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter. Et nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si Graeco fonte cadent, parce detorta. Quid autem Caecilio Plautoque dabit Romanus ademptum Virgilio Varioque? Ego cur, acquirere pauca Si possum, invideor, cum 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; 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; sterilisve diu palus, aptaque remis, Vicinas urbes alit, et grave sentit aratrum; Seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis, Doctus iter melius; mortalia facta peribunt: Nedum sermonum stet honos, et gratia vivax. Multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere; cadentque 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; Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos. Quis tamen exiguos elegos emiserit auctor, Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est. Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo: Hunc socci cepere pedem grandesque cothurni, 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. Descriptas servare vices operumque colores, Cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poëta salutor? Cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo? Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non volt: Indignatur item privatis, ac prope socco Dignis carminibus narrari coena Thyestae.

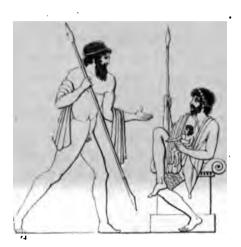






HORATIE

Singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter.
Interdum tamen et vocem comoedia tollit,
Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore:
Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri.
Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exsul, uterque



Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba,
Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela.
Non satis est pulchra esse poëmata; dulcia sunto,
Et, quocunque volent, animum auditoris agunto.
Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus adsunt
Humani voltus: si vis me flere, dolendum est
Primum ipsi tibi: tunc tua me infortunia laedent,
Telephe, vel Peleu; male si mandata loqueris,











Aut dormitabo, aut ridebo. Tristia maestum
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;
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
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:







HORATII





Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.













Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino, Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, tristis Orestes.



Si quid inexpertum scenae committis, et audes
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.
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.







HORATII

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:

"Die mihi, Musa, virum, captae post tempora Trojae,

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit, et urbes."

Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem

Cogitat, ut speciosa dehine miracula promat,

Antiphaten, Scyllamque, et cum Cyclope Charybdin:



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;
Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet,
Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum.
Tu, quid ego, et populus mecum desideret, audi:
Si plausoris eges aulaca manentis, et usque
Sessuri, donec cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat,









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. 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. 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; 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, Multa recedentes adimunt: ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes, pueroque viriles, Semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis. Aut agitur res in scenis, aut acta refertur: Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quae Ipse sibi tradit spectator. Non tamen intus

Digna geri, promes in scenam; multaque tolles





HORATII



Ex oculis, quae mox narret facundia praesens. Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet,



Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus,
Aut in avem Procne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.
Quodeunque ostendis mihi sie, incredulus odi.
Neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu
Fabula, quae posci volt, et spectata reponi:
Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit: nee quarta loqui persona laboret.
Actoris partes chorus officiumque virile
Defendat; neu quid medios intercinat actus,
Quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte.
Ille bonis faveatque, et consilictur amice;









Et regat iratos, et amet pacare tumentes:

Ille dapes laudet mensae brevis; ille salubrem

Justitiam, legesque, et apertis otia portis;

Ille tegat commissa, Deosque precetur et oret,

Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis.

Tibia non, ut nunc orichalco vineta, tubaeque

Aemula; sed tenuis simplexque foramine pauco

Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, atque

Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;

Quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus

Et frugi castusque verecundusque coïbat.

Postquam coepit agros extendere victor, et urbes

Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno

Placari Genius festis impune diebus,









HORATII



Aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta: Offendantur enim quibus est equus, et pater, et res; Nec, si quid fricti ciceris probat et nucis emptor, Aequis accipiunt animis, donantve corona. Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Pes citus; unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit Nomen ismbeis, cum senos redderet ictus, Primus ad extremum similis sibi. Non ita pridem, Tardior ut paullo graviorque veniret ad aures, Spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit Commodus et patiens; non ut de sede secunda Cederet aut quarta socialiter: hic et in Acci Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus, et Enni In scenam missos cum magno pondere versus, Aut operae celeris nimium curaque carentis, Aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi. Non quivis videt immodulata poëmata judex; Et data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis. Idcircone vager scribamque licenter? 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
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 tragicae genus invenisse Camenae
Dicitur, et plaustris vexisse poëmata Thespis,
Quae canerent agerentque peruncti faecibus ora.
Post hunc personae pallaeque repertor honestae
Aeschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,



Et docuit magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno.
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 intentatum nostri liquere poëtae:
Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Graeca 286







HORATH



Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, praeter laudem nullius avaris. Romani pueri longis rationibus assem Discunt in partes centum diducere. Filius Albini, Si de quincunce remota est Poteras dixisse, Triens. Uncia, quid superat? Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit? At hace animos aerugo et cura peculi Semis. Cum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi Posse linenda cedro, et levi servanda cupresso? Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poëtae, Aut simul et juounda et idonea dicere vitae. Quidquid praecipies, esto brevis; ut cito dicta Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles: Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat. Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris; Nec, quodcunque volet, poscat sibi fabula credi; Neu pransae Lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo. 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 Sosiis; hic et mare transit, 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 quodcunque minabitur arcus.









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 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. Ut pictura, poësis: erit, quae, si propius stes, Te capiat magis, et quaedam, si longius abstes: Haec amat obscurum, volet haec sub luce videri, Judicis argutum quae non formidat acumen: Haec placuit semel, haec decies repetita placebit. 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 diserti Messalae, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus; Sed tamen in pretio est: mediocribus esse poëtis Non homines, non Di, non concessere columnae. Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors, Et crassum unguentum, et Sardo cum melle papaver Offendunt; poterat duci quia coena sine istis: Sic animis natum inventumque poëma juvandis, Si paullum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.







HORATIT



Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis, Indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit;



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 invita dices faciesve Minerva;
Id tibi judicium est, ea mens: si quid tamen olim
Scripseris, in Maeci descendat judicis aures,
Et patris, et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,
Membranis intus positis. Delere licebit,
Quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti.
Silvestres homines sacer interpresque deorum
Caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus;











Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres, rabidosque leones;
Dictus et Amphion, Thebanae conditor arcis
Saxa movere sono testudinis, et prece blanda
Ducere quo vellet. Fuit haec sapientia quondam,
Publica privatis secernere, sacra profanis,
Concubitu prohibere vago, dare jura maritis,
Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno:
Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque
Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus,
Tyrtaeusque mares animos in Martia bella









HORATII



Versibus exacuit; dictae per carmina sortes; Et vitae monstrata via est; et gratia regum Pieriis tentata modis; ludusque repertus, Et longorum operum finis: ne forte pudori Sit tibi Musa lyrae solers, et cantor Apollo.



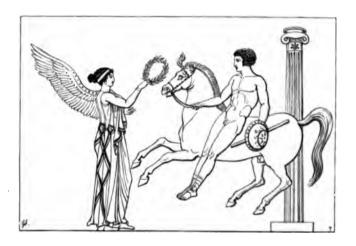
Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,
Quaesitum est: ego nec studium sine divite vena;
Nec rude quid possit video ingenium; alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice.
Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer; sudavit et alsit;
Abstinuit venere et vino; qui Pythia cantat
Tibicen, didicit prius extimuitque magistrum.
Nec satis est dixisse, Ego mira poëmata 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 poëta
Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis.
Si vero est, unctum qui recte ponere possit,
Et spondere levi pro paupere, et eripere atris
Litibus implicitum, mirabor si sciet interNoscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum.
Tu seu donaris, 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; saliet, tundet pede terram.
Ut qui conducti plorant in funere, dicunt
Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo; sic 432







HORATU



Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur.

Reges dicuntur multis urgere culullis,

Et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant,

An sit amicitia dignus: si carmina condes, Nunquam te fallant animi sub volpe latentes.

Quinctilio si quid recitares, Corrige sodes

Hoc, aiebat, et hoc: melius te posse negares,

Bis terque expertum frustra, delere jubebat, Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.

Si defendere delictum quam vertere malles,

Nullum ultra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem;

Quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares.

Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertes,

Culpabit duros, incomptis adlinet atrum

Transverso calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet

Ornamenta, parum claris lucem dare coget,

Arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit;

Fiet Aristarchus; non dicet: Cur ego amicum

or 1. '. 'o II.

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,

Vesanum tetigisse timent fugiuntque poëtam,

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:









Si curet quis opem ferre, et demittere funem, Qui scis an prudens huc se projecerit, atque Servari nolit? Dicam, Siculique poëtae Narrabo interitum: Deus immortalis haberi Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Aetnam



Insiluit. Sit jus liceatque perire poëtis:
Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti:
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,





HORATH ARS POETICA.



Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus:

Quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo,

Non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo.

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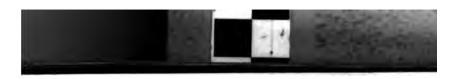
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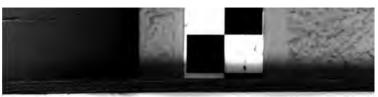




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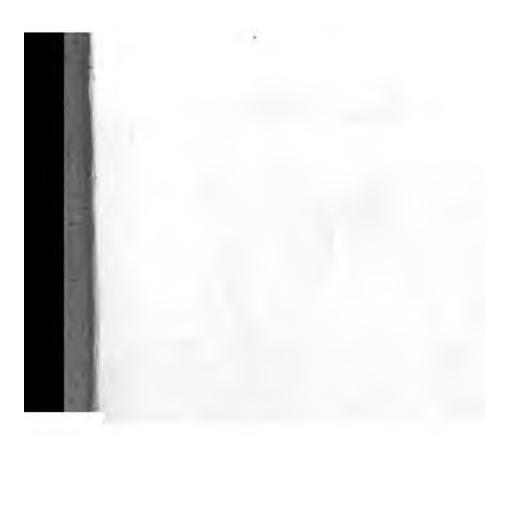






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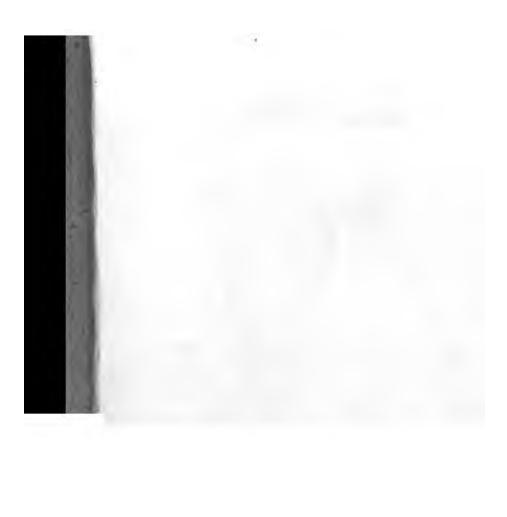






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