

THE POEMS OF HORACE

LATIN 3A HANDOUT #2

ASSIGNMENT 2.1: HORACE, ODES 1.9, 1.11, 1.13

UNDERSTAND THE AUTHOR

Read this well written modern biography and analysis of Horace here: <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/horace>

For fun, you can read the ANCIENT biography here: http://ancienthistory.about.com/library/bl/bl_text_suethorace.htm

Your various assignments are separated by the PURPLE title lines like the one above.

1.9: LIVE FOR THE MOMENT

Vides ut alta stet niue candidum

Soracte nec iam sustineant onus

silvae laborantes geluque

flumina constiterint acuto?

Dissolue frigus ligna super foco 5

large reponens atque benignius

deprome quadrimum Sabina,

o Thaliarche, merum diota.



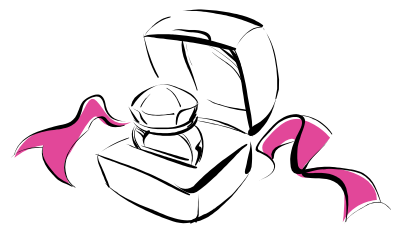
Permitte diuis cetera, qui simul

strauere uentos aequore feruido 10

deproeliantis, nec cupressi

nec ueteres agitantur orni.

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et
 quem fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
 adpone nec dulcis amores 15
 sperne, puer, neque tu choreas,
 donec uirenti canities abest
 morosa. Nunc et Campus et areae
 lenesque sub noctem susurri
 composita repetantur hora, 20
 nunc et latentis proditor intumo
 gratus puellae risus ab angulo
 pignusque dereptum lacertis
 aut digito male pertinaci.



NOTES:

Here, Horace teaches us to appreciate the moment. He gives several scenarios in which this is the case: First, the idea of enduring or even making the best of harsh winter, even as mighty mountains suffer (Mt. Soracte); Second, a sort of YOLO philosophy and encouragement to enjoy life when you are young because soon enough you'll be old.

For best results, pay careful attention to your verbs in this passage. You'll find plenty of imperatives and subjunctives. The final 6 lines have to do with flirting with a pretty girl who is shy about offering a *pignus* or pledge but she is *male pertinaci* (unconvincingly stubborn).

1. ut = how; candidum = (the color, not the adjective)
8. Thaliarche: Vocative, the etymology of the name being "master of good cheer."
Diotra = two handled (jug)
10. stravere=straverunt.
13. quid...cras: "what may be tomorrow"; fuge: with infinitive comes out as "avoid asking..."
14. quem...cumque: tmesis, take with dierum.
16. puer: Vocative.
17. virenti: sc. tibi, "from your bloom."

18. sc. sunt.
19. repetantur: subjects include campus, areae, susurri, risus and pignus (**zeugma**) -- "be sought," "be remembered," "be claimed."
20. laetentis goes with puellae; proditor = risus (belonging to puellae)
21. proditor is from the verb prodo (it is a future passive imperative!) trans. as veggie subjunctive.
22. risus: Nominative in apposition with proditor.

Poetic terms to learn and know: **zeugma, apposition, tmesis**

1.11 SEIZE THE DAY

HEAR this poem sung as many poems were to the strums of a lyre:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=nc8ogeHYITU

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi

finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios

temptaris numeros. ut melius quidquid erit pati,

seu pluris hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,

quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5

Tyrrhenum: sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi

spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit invida

aetas: **carpe diem**, quam minimum credula postero.

NOTES

This poem encourages the reader, Leuconous, to give up on trying to find out his future. He should only live for today. Meter: Fifth Asclepiadean

1. quaesieris: quaesi(v)eris, Potential Subjunctive with ne, "you should not seek"; scire nefas: sc. est.

2. di: Nominative plural, "gods"; Leuconoë: Vocative.

3. temptaris: tempta(ver)is (see note 1, quaesieris); numeros: modified by Babylonios (line 2), i.e., astrology.

4. ultimam: sc. hiemem.
5. quae: Nominative feminine singular, antecedent is ultimam (hiemem); oppositis: modifies pumicibus, Ablative of Place Where.
6. spatio brevi: Ablative Absolute, "because..."
8. quam minimum: "as little as possible";
credula: Vocative feminine singular, modifies Leuconoe, "trusting," "believing" takes dative (postero)

1.13: DEALING WITH JEALOUSY

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi
 ceruicem roseam, cerea Telephi
 laudas bracchia, uae, meum
 feruens difficili bile tumet iecur.
 Tunc nec mens mihi nec color
 certa sede manet, umor et in genas 5
 furtim labitur, arguens
 quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.
 Vror, seu tibi candidos
 turparunt umeros inmodicae mero 10
 rixae, siue puer furens
 inpressit memorem dente labris notam.
 Non, si me satis audias,
 speres perpetuum dulcia barbare
 laedentem oscula, quae Venus 15
 quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.

Felices ter et amplius
quos inrupta tenet copula nec malis
diuolsus querimoniis
suprema citius soluet amor die.

20

NOTES

This Ode expresses Horace's jealousy and disgust, being addressed to his love interest, Lydia, who is unwisely dating an abusive youth named Telephus. "How happy they whom love binds fast, to the day of their death!"

2. cerea Tetephi] 'Cerea' means 'white as wax.' The Romans wore their necks and arms bare, the tunic being cut so as to expose the throat and upper part of the chest, and having no sleeves.

4. difficili bile] 'Jealousy.' The Romans expressed anger by 'splendida' or 'vitrea bilis,' and melancholy by 'atra bilis'.

6. manet,] The lengthening of a short syllable in such positions is not uncommon. So C. ii. 13. 16: "Caeca timet aliunde fata."

7. Macerer=pres. pass. subjunctive

12. memorem] 'lasting'; which will long tell the tale of his violence.

13. Non, — Speres] This more emphatic negative is used not uncommonly in prohibitive sentences, instead of 'ne,' as "non — sileas," S. ii. 5. 91; "non ulceret," Ep. i. 18. 72; "non sit qui tollere curet,"

16. Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.] Some of the Greek poets had notions about the relative sweetness of nectar and honey which Horace has here imitated, and "quinta parte sui nectaris" probably means honey.

18. irrupta—this word is not found elsewhere.

20. Suprema citius] This construction for 'citius quam suprema' only occurs once again in Horace, in "plus vice simplici" (C. iv. 14. 13).

ASSIGNMENT 2.2: HORACE, ODES 1.23, 1.24, 2.27

ODE 1.23 STOP BEING SO SHY, CHLOE!

Vitas innuleo me similis, Chloe,
quaerenti pauidam montibus auis
matrem non sine uano
aurarum et silua metu.
Nam seu mobilibus ueris inhorruit
aduentus foliis, seu uirides rubum
dimouere lacertae,

5

et corde et genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera

Gaetuluse leo, frangere persequor: 10

tandem desine matrem

tempestiva sequi viro.

NOTES

Here, our poet addresses his shy love-interest who, he believes, should grow up a bit because she is still acting like a little girl. He compares her to various terrified animals to make his point.

Meter: Fourth Asclepiadean

1. innuleo: Dative with the adjective similis. innuleus, innulei N -fawn- (ex. The baby animal)

6. foliis: Dative with Compound Verb.

7. dimovere: dimoverunt.

8. tremit: sc. innuleus as subject.

10. frangere: infinitive denoting purpose; sc. te.

12. tempestiva: Vocative; take with viro (Dative);

sequi: Complementary Infinitive with desine.

VOCABULARY HELP

innuleus, innulei N., fawn

lacerta, lacertae F.--lizard;

mobilis, mobile, mobile; quick, active; changeable, shifting; fickle, easily swayed

rubus, rubi M.--bramble, briar; prickly shrub; fruit of bramble, blackberry

tempestivus, tempestiva, tempestivum--seasonable; opportune, timely; physically in one's prime, ripe

viridis, viridis, viridefresh, green; blooming, youthful

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
 tam cari capitis? Praecipe lugubris
 cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
 uocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor 5
 urget? Cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror,
 incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
 quando ullum inueniet parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
 nulli flebilior quam tibi, Vergili. 10
 Tu frustra pius, heu, non ita creditum
 poscis Quintilium deos.

Quid si Threicio blandius Orpheo
 auditam moderere arboribus fidem?
 Num uanae redeat sanguis imagini, 15
 quam uirga semel horrida,
 non lenis precibus fata recludere,
 nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi?
 durum: sed leuius fit patientia
 quicquid corrigere est nefas. 20

NOTES

Melpomene=the muse of tragedy

Quintilius Varus was born at Cremona, and was a neighbor and friend of Virgil, through whom it is probable Horace made his acquaintance. This Ode is intended to console Virgil for the loss of his friend.

capitis -The Greek and Latin poets use the head for the whole person, especially when affection is expressed.

Ergo-- 'indeed,' 'can it be?'

inveniet--It is Horace's usual practice to have the verb in the singular number after several substantives.

Imagini--'Imago' ('specter,' 'shade')

Virga--The caduceus (staff).

Nigro compuleril--gregi--'Has gathered to the dark crowd' The dative is only admissible in poetry.

VOCABULARY HELP

blandus, blanda -um, flattering, coaxing; charming, pleasant; smooth, gentle; alluring, attractive

conpello, conpellere, conpuli, compulsus--drive together, round up; force, compel, impel, drive; squeeze; gnash

corrigo, corrigere, correxi, correctus--correct, set right; straighten; improve, restore, cure; chastise

flebilis, flebilis, flebile--lamentable, causing/worthy of/accompanied by tears; doleful, tearful, weeping

lenis, lene, -gentle, kind, light; smooth, mild, easy, calm

lugubris, lugubris, lugubre--mourning; mournful; grievous

praecipio, praecipere, praecepi, praeceptus--take or receive in advance; anticipate; warn; order; teach, instruct

prex, precis F.--prayer, request

virga, virgae F.--twig, sprout, stalk; switch, rod; staff, wand; stripe/streak; scepter

O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum
deducte Bruto militiae duce,
quis te redonauit Quiritem
dis patriis Italoque caelo,
Pompei, meorum prime sodalium, 5
cum quo morantem saepe diem mero
fregi, coronatus nitentis
malobathro Syrio capillos?
Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
sensi relictæ non bene parmula, 10
cum fracta uirtus et minaces
turpe solum tetigere mento;
sed me per hostis Mercurius celer
denso pauentem sustulit aere,
te rursus in bellum resorbens 15
unda fretis tulit aestuosus.
Ergo obligatam redde Ioui dapem
longaque fessum militia latus
depone sub lauru mea, nec
parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20
Obliuioso leuia Massico
ciboria exple, funde capacibus
unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
deproperare apio coronas
curatue myrto? Quem Venus arbitrum 25
dicet bibendi? Non ego sanius
bacchabor Edonis: recepto
dulce mihi furere est amico.

NOTES

Meter: Alcaic Strophe

2. deducte: Vocative perfect passive participle; Bruto: with duce, Ablative Absolute.

4. dis: Dative plural of deus.

5. Pompei: Vocative, a friend of Horace; prime: Vocative.

7. nitentis: nitentes, modifies capillos, Accusative of Respect.

9. Philippos: object of sensi. Philippi is the city in Macedonia where Octavian and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius (42 B.C.).

10. relictæ: with parmula, Ablative Absolute.

11. minaces: substantive, sc. viri or milites.

12. tetigere: tetigerunt.

13. hostis: hostes.

17. Iovi: Dative of Iuppiter.

21. Massico: Mt. Massicus in Campania is famous for its wine.

26. bibendi: gerund, "of drinking"; sanius: comparative adverb.

27. Edonis: Ablative of Comparison with sanius. The Edoni were Thracians noted for their heavy drinking.

28. dulce est: "it is sweet".

VOCABULARY HELP:

bacchor, bacchari, bacchatus sum--celebrate rites of Bacchus; revel/rave/riot; run wild; be frenzied/raving mad

bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitus--drink; toast; visit, frequent; drain, draw off; thirst for;

capax, capacis (gen.), --large, spacious, roomy, big; capable, fit, competent;

ciborium, ciborii N. --drinking cup

concha, conchae F. --mollusk/murex/oyster/scallop; pearl/mollusk-shell; Triton horn;

daps, dapis F. --sacrificial feast/meal; feast, banquet; food composing it; food/meal of animals

depropero, deproperare, deproperavi, deproperatus --hurry/hasten/make haste to complete/finish;

fessus, fessa, fessum--tired, wearied, fatigued, exhausted; worn out, weak, feeble, infirm, sick

frango, frangere, fregi, fractus--break, shatter, crush; dishearten, subdue, weaken; move, discourage

fretus, freta, fretum, --relying on, trusting to, supported by

fundus, fundi M. --farm; piece of land, estate; bottom, lowest part; foundation; an authority

malobathrum, malobathri N. --plant, from which ointment was prepared

parmula, parmulae F. --little shield

paveo, pavere, pavi, --be frightened or terrified at

quiris, quiritis F. --spear

resorbeo, resorbere, --swallow down

udus, uda, udum--wet

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero

pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliaribus

ornare pulvinar deorum

tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

Antehac nefas depromere Caecubum 5

cellis avitis, dum Capitolio

regina dementis ruinas

funus et imperio parabat

contaminato cum grege turpium

morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens 10

sperare fortunāque dulci

ebria. Sed minuit furorem

vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,

mentemque lymphatam Mareotico

redegit in veros timores 15

Caesar ab Italia volentem

remis adurgens, accipiter velut

mollis columbas aut leporem citus

venator in campis nivalis



Haemoniae, daret ut catenīs	20
fatale monstrum. Quae generosius	
perire quaerens nec muliebriter	
expavit ensem nec latentīs	
classe citā reparavit oras;	
ausa et iacentem visere regiam	25
vultu sereno, fortis et asperas	
tractare serpentīs, ut atrum	
corpore conbiberet venenum,	
deliberatā morte ferocior,	
saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens	30
privata deduci superbo	
non humilis mulier triumpho.	

NOTES

In this poem there are all sorts of references to the great battle of “good vs. evil” at Actium in which good guy Augustus defeats crazy queen of Egypt, Cleopatra.

- 1-2: bibendum and pulsanda are gerundives in passive periphrastics: 1) it is passive, 2) it shows necessity, and 3) if there is an agent supplied with the passive verbal, the agent goes into the dative case.
- 4: Erat has been a bone of contention ever since this poem was read for the first time. Perhaps erat has the meaning: "it has been (for a very long time)...."
- 5: antehac = purely adverbial and temporal. It contrast with nunc in line 1.
- 5: nefas = same syntax as tempus erat above. Supply erat from above. This supplied erat has its usual meaning.
- 5: Caecubum = supply vinum (vinum, vini = wine). Caecuban wine was expensive. Only taken out for special occasions.
- 6: cellis avitis = ablative of source. If you wish to supply ex, feel free to do so.
- 6: dum = while or at the time when
- 7: dementis = demens, dementis = 3rd declension. The Romans felt at ease to switch between long -is and long -es for those endings. As you can see, Horace prefers the former ending. The genitive singular, of course, remains a short -is ending.

- 8: parabat = the imperfect is proper here. Be certain to translate it accurately.
- 8: imperio = dative of disadvantage = for the empire.
- 9: contaminato = modifies grege. Translate it in predicate position.
- 10: morbo = ablative of means after contaminato
- 10: quidlibet = accusative.
- 11: sperare = epexegetical infinitive=complementary infinitive that complements an adjective. sperare explains impotens, i.e. translate sperare after impotens.
- 12: dulci = remember, i-stems adjectives make their ablative singular in -i
- 12: minuit: Translate minuit after line 13
- 13: sospes = translate in predicate position. It is explained by ab ignibus.
- 14: Mareotico = supply vino just as for Caecubum above.
- 15: redegit = probably a good translation is "reduced"
- 16: volentem = modifies Cleopatram and is the direct object of adurgens.
- 17: remis = probably ablative of means with volentem. Plus, it is probably a metaphor for naves.
- 17: mollis = modifies columbas.
- 17-20: for the simile = velut... for the nominatives supply adsurget.
- 20: daret ut...: word order = ut daret... What type of ut clause is this?
- 21: fatale monstrum = accusative.
- 22: perire quaerens = take these words together.
- 22: nec = negates expavit.
- 23: latentis = long -is
- 25: iacentem = lying in ruin
- 26: vultu sereno = ablative of manner with visere.
- 26: fortis = fem. nom. sing. modifying an implied Cleopatra. Like impotens above this adjective governs the infinitive tractare
- 26: et = etiam as often in poetry. Here et(iam) emphasises asperas serpentis.
- 27: ut = what type of ut-clause here?
- 28: corpore = ablative of means. I suppose one does drink through the mouth rather than through the body. Perhaps we could translate "into her body".
- 29: deliberata morte = ablative of cause; it explains why she is/was ferocior.
- 30: saevis = for her, of course.
- 30: saevis Liburnis = probably ablative case; ablative of means with deduci.
- 31: deduci = what form is this? It is the epexegetical accompaniment to invidens! Hint. See note 11.
- 32: non = only negates humilis.
- 32: humilis mulier = in apposition to the subject (Cleopatra) of invidens.

Rectius uiues, Licini, neque altum
semper urgendo neque, dum procellas
cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
litus iniquom.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem 5
diligat, tutus caret obsoleti
sordibus tecti, caret inuidenda
sobrius aula.

Saeptius uentis agitur ingens
pinus et celsae grauiore casu 10
decidunt turres feriuntque summos
fulgura montis.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
alteram sortem bene praeparatum
pectus. Informis hiemes reducit 15
Iuppiter, idem

summouet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
sic erit: quondam cithara tacentem
suscitat Musam neque semper arcum
tendit Apollo. 20

Rebus angustis animosus atque
fortis appare; sapienter idem
contrahes uento nimium secundo
turgida uela.

NOTES

Meter: Sapphic strophe

1. rectius: comparative adverb;
altum: "the deep", i.e., the sea.
2. urgendo, premendo: gerunds in Ablative.
7. invidenda: gerundive, translated literally "to be envied".
9. saepius: comparative adverb.
12. montes: Accusative plural.
13. infestis, secundis: sc. rebus, "circumstances".
17. si male nunc: "if things are bad now".
20. Apollo: Garrison notes that Apollo, along with his bow, was sometimes associated with death from disease.
23. vento... secundo: Ablative Absolute.

ASSIGNMENT 2.4: HORACE, ODES 2.14, 2.16, 3.30

ODE 2.14 ALAS, EVERYONE GETS OLD

Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume,
labuntur anni nec pietas moram
rugis et instanti senectae
adferet indomitaque morti,
non, si trecentis quotquot eunt dies, 5
amice, places inlacrimabilem
Plutona tauris, qui ter amplum
Geryonen Tityonque tristi
compescit unda, scilicet omnibus
quicumque terrae munere uestimur 10
enauiganda, siue reges
siue inopes erimus coloni.
Frustra cruento Marte carebimus
fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriae,
frustra per autumnos nocentem 15
corporibus metuemus Austrum:

uisendus ater flumine languido
 Cocytos errans et Danai genus
 infame damnatusque longi
 Sisyphus Aeolides laboris. 20
 Linquenda tellus et domus et placens
 uxor, neque harum quas colis arborum
 te praeter inuisas cupressos
 ulla breuem dominum sequetur;
 absumet heres Caecuba dignior 25
 seruata centum clauibus et mero
 tinguet pauimentum superbo,
 pontificum potiore cenis.

NOTES:

Meter: Alcaic Strophe

1. Postume: Vocative.

5. trecenis: modifies tauris (line 7), Ablative of Means;
 quotquot eunt dies: literally, "however many days go (by)".

6. places: subjunctive, with non (line 5), "you may not appease".

7. Plutona: Greek Accusative modified by inlacrimabilem; qui: antecedent is Plutona.

8. Geryonen Tityonque: Greek Accusatives both modified by ter amplum (line 7). Geryon was a three-bodied Spanish monster killed by Hercules; Tityos was a giant killed by either Zeus or Apollo and Diana for assaulting Leto. He was tied to nine acres of ground in Hades and two vultures continually tore at his liver (the liver was believed to be the seat of desire).

9. omnibus: Dative of Agent with Passive Periphrastic enaviganda (line 11).

10. quicumque: antecedent is omnibus (line 9).

11. enaviganda: sc. est, modifies unda (line 9); taken with omnibus.

13. Marte: metonymy for war.

14. Hadriae: allusion to the dangers of travel by sea.

16. Austrum: wind from the Sahara prevalent in Italy in August and September, thought to bring sickness.

17. visendus: sc. est, Passive Periphrastic, assume omnibus (line 9) as Dat. of Agent, modifies Cocytos (line 18).

18. Danai genus: the daughters of Danaus who murdered their husbands on their wedding night.

19. infame: neuter adjective modifying genus (line 18).

20. Sisyphus: king of Corinth, a cunning trickster who somehow offended Zeus. His punishment in Hades was to continually roll a rock uphill, which immediately rolled back down again.

21. linquenda: sc. est and see note 17; modifies tellus, domus and uxor (line 22).

22. harum: modifies arborum, Genitive plurals governed by Nominative ulla (line 24).

23. inuisas cupressos: cypress trees are hated because of their use as funeral and grave ornaments.

24. breuem dominum: in apposition with te (line 23).

28. pontificum potiore cenis: refers to mero (line 26).

Otium diuos rogat in patenti pensus Aegaeo, simul atra nubes condidit lunam neque certa fulgent sidera nautis;	
otium bello furiosa Thrace,	5
otium Medi pharetra decori, Grosophe, non gemmis neque purpura uenale neque auro.	
Non enim gazae neque consularis summuet lictor miseros tumultus mentis et curas laqueata circum tectata uolantis.	10
Viuitur paruo bene, cui paternum splendet in mensa tenui salinum nec leuis somnos timor aut cupido sordidus aufert.	15
Quid breui fortes iaculamur aeuo multa? Quid terras alio calentis sole mutamus? Patriae quis exul se quoque fugit?	20
Scandit aeratas uitiosa nauis cura nec turmas equitum relinquit, ocior ceruis 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.	25
Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, longa Tithonum minuit senectus, et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, porriget hora.	30
Te greges centum Siculaeque circum	

mugiunt uaccae, tibi tollit hinnitum	
apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro	35
murice tinctae	
uestiunt lanae; mihi parua rura et	
spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae	
Parca non mendax dedit et malignum	
spernere uolgus.	40

NOTES :

Ode 16. All men are anxious for a life of quiet rest, but all do not pursue the true path for attaining this end.

1. Impotenti. "Stormy."
2. Pressus. Understand periculo.
5. Thrace. The Greek nominative, Oppor, for Thracia.—
6. Medi pharetra decori. " The Parthians adorned with the quiver." C
9. Gaza. "wealth." Each consul was attended by twelve lictors. It was one of their duties to remove the crowd (turbam submovere) and clear the way for the magistrates whom they attended.
13. Vivitur is taken impersonally
14. Salinum. The aatinum, or salt-cellar. Salt itself was held in great veneration
17. After mutamus understand nostra, the ablative denoting the instrument of exchange.
20. Se quoque fugit. Referring to the cares and anxieties of the mind.
30. Tithonum minuit. " Wasted away the powers of Tithonus."
35. apta quadrigis. " Fit for the chariot."
37. Parva rura. Alluding to his Sabine farm.
38. Spiritum Graia, &c. " Some slight inspiration of the Grecian Muse," i. e. some little talent for lyric verse.

Hear this Latin aloud (read along as she recites):

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=juJqelwHuxo

Exegi monumentum aere perennius
 regalique situ pyramidum altius,
 quod non imber edax, non Aquilo inpotens
 possit diruere aut innumerabilis
 annorum series et fuga temporum. 5
 Non omnis moriar multaque pars mei
 uitabit Libitinam; usque ego postera
 crescram laude recens, dum Capitolium
 scandet cum tacita uirgine pontifex.
 Dicar, qua uiolens obstreperit Aufidus 10
 et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium
 regnavit populorum, ex humili potens
 princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
 deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
 quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica 15
 lauro cinge uolens, Melpomene, comam.

NOTES:

Meter: First Asclepiadean

1. aere: Ablative of Comparison with perennius; perennius: neuter comparative adjective modifying monumentum.

2. regali situ: Ablative of Comparison with altius.

3. quod: antecedent is monumentum.

6. omnis: adverbial, "wholly."

7. Libitinam - Venus Libitina

9. tacita uirgine: i.e., a Vestal Virgin.

11. aquae: Genitive with pauper.

12. regnavit: takes a Genitive object (Greek grammatical construction); humili: sc. origine.

13. Aeolium: "Greek", but more specifically, "Aeolian," an allusion to the island of Lesbos, the birthplace of the poets Sappho and Alcaeus whom Horace greatly admired.

15. mihi: Dative of Reference, take with comam (line 16); Delphica: Ablative with lauro (line 16).

16. volens: adverbial.