

ASSIGNMENT 2.2: HORACE, ODES 1.23, 1.24, 2.7

ODE 1.23 STOP BEING SO SHY, CHLOE!

Vitas inuleo me similis, Chloe,
quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis
matrem non sine vano
aurarum et silvae metu.
Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit 5
adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
dimovere lacertae,
et corde et genibus tremit.
Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera
Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor: 10
tandem desine matrem
tempestiva sequi viro.

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 a terrified animal to make his point.

Meter: Fourth Asclepiadean

1. inuleo = hinnuleo: Dative with the adjective similis.

6. foliis: take with mobilibus

7. dimovere: dimoverunt.

8. tremit: sc. inuleus as subject.

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

12. tempestiva: Vocative; take viro (dative) with it; sequi: Complementary Infinitive with desine.

VOCABULARY HELP

atqui (conj), nevertheless

inuleus, inulei 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-- timely; physically in one's prime
viridis, viridis, viridefresh, green; blooming, youthful

ODE 1.24 A LETTER ABOUT THE DEATH OF A DEAR FRIEND

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

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor 5
urget? Cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror,
incorrump̃ta Fides, nudaque Veritas
quando ullum inveniet 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 vanae redeat sanguis imagini, 15
quam virga semel horrida,
non lenis precibus fata recludere,
nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi?
durum: sed levius fit patientia
quicquid corrigere est nefas. 20

NOTES

1. Quis take with pudor (M)
3. Melpomene=the muse of tragedy
5. 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?'
8. inveniet--It is Horace's usual practice to have the verb in the singular number after several substantives; quando "ever"
12. poscis takes a double accusative
14. moderere, moderor (dep.); fidem = citharam
15. imagini—'imago' ('specter,' 'shade'); redeat Potential Subjunctive
16. virga--The caduceus (staff)
17. recludere – Infinitive denoting purpose
18. nigro compulerit—gregi--'Has gathered to (his) dark flock' The dative is only admissible in poetry.

VOCABULARY HELP

blandus, blanda -um, flattering, coaxing; charming, pleasant; smooth, gentle; alluring, attractive
compello = compello, compellere, compuli, compulsus - drive together, round up; force, compel, impel, drive;
squeeze; gnash
corrigo, corrigere, correxī, 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

ODE 2.7 POEM FOR A DEAR FRIEND WHO RETURNS FROM DANGER

O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum
deducte Bruto militiae duce,
quis te redonavit Quiritem
dis patriis Italoque caelo,
Pompei, meorum prime sodalium, 5
cum quo morantem saepe diem mero
fregi, coronatus nitentis
malobathro Syrio capillos?
Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
sensi relictæ non bene parmula, 10

cum fracta virtus et minaces
 turpe solum tetigere mento;
 sed me per hostis Mercurius celer
 denso paventem sustulit aere,
 te rursus in bellum resorbens 15
 unda fretis tulit aestuosis.
 Ergo obligatam redde Ioui dapem
 longaue fessum militia latus
 depone sub lauru mea, nec
 parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20
 Oblivioso leviam 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. relictas: with parmula, Ablative Absolute; parmula is diminutive of parma, parmae F small round shield, buckler

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

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

resorbeo, resorbere, --swallow down

solum, soli N. -- the bottom or lowest part of anything, the ground

