



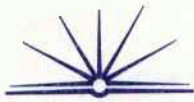
Q3

As do many of Horace's poems, 'eheu fugaces' explores themes centred around the inevitability of death and the need to take full advantage of the time we do have on earth, ~~the~~ along with another closely related theme, which is that death ~~is~~ strikes <sup>us all</sup> ~~everybody~~ equally.

This poem is rather sombre in tone, ~~but~~ these themes are treated with the utmost seriousness on Horace's part, - and there is <sup>little</sup> ~~little~~ evidence of <sup>the day</sup> irony which characterises many of his poems. He uses a rather rhetorical style to ~~express~~ express his philosophies in this poem, ~~with repetition~~

The tone is set immediately with the emphatic and mournful 'eheu', intensified by the repetition of 'postume' (which ~~means~~ is a name referring to a son born after his father's death, thus evoking already an image of mortality and death in the reader's mind).

The urgent, <sup>almost pious</sup> ~~and~~ adjectives in the first stanza ('*fugax*', '*instans*', '*indomitus*') <sup>intensity</sup> ~~to~~ ~~highlight~~ the expression idea of death as constantly approaching, as utterly unstoppable, and there is also perhaps, a hint of military urgency, especially with the adjs 'instans' &



'indomitus' creating a more ~~to~~ threatening picture of hrv.

~~This theme (the inevitability of death) is also~~  
~~emphasised by the~~ ~~emphatic~~

Furthermore the emphatic repetition of 'frustrum' (and  
emphatic placement) contribute to the expression ~~of~~ and  
underscoring of this theme (the inevitability of death).

The contrasting imagery ~~of~~ in lines 11-12 ('sive  
reges sive inopes enduros coloris'), along with the emphatic  
genitive ('evanganda') introduce the ~~more~~ related theme  
~~of~~ of death as the great equaliser.

~~There are extensive mythological references within~~  
~~this poem, particularly~~

In the underworld imagery of stanza ~~two~~ 5,  
Horace makes use of mythology, a cultural reference point  
not only to ~~use~~ broaden the scope of his theme, and  
impress upon the reader the universality of his themes, but  
also to ~~of~~ lend ~~perhaps~~ <sup>an air of timeless</sup> ~~authority~~ authority to his claims,  
~~in the sense that myths can be~~

Furthermore, he uses the name of the ~~of~~ cypresses  
('cissas cypressos') - ~~of~~ which were associated for the



Romans with Plutus and death, to ~~as~~ contrast with the pleasant imagery in the preceding lines ('tellus et domus et plenus uxor') and hence ~~inspire~~ inspire a fear in the reader, aimed at making them heed his final ~~to~~ somewhat <sup>more</sup> hedonistic ~~image~~ message, with which he ends the poem.

The poem ends on a somewhat lighter note, with the humorous exaggeration of 'centum clavibus', and with the poet's urging ~~the~~ Postumus to enjoy ~~his~~ ~~the~~ time he's got.

As always, Horace uses appropriate and unornamented language, to express his themes, strengthened by his deft use of imagery and ~~a~~ cultural references, all serving in ~~a~~ the rhetorical style of many of his philosophical odes to date for a convincing and beautifully worded argument.