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Horace and Catullus, in their poetic addresses to Maecenas and Fabullus respectively, each exhibit pertinent conventions of lyric poetry to celebrate friendship and art.

Primarily Horace, in his address to Maecenas, exhibits his epicurean maxim to care and enjoy life and drink with him. However, this philosophy loses much of its intensity and authenticity, as he soon laments his ignorant and present fears of the brevity of life and the inescapability of death.

He commences the poem with a reference to the first of March, a festive day which held the Matronalia - a festival for married couples (mostly women). However, the irony here is that Horace is indeed unmarried. He shows, through irony, that he has all the things one should have on this day - "flowers, box full of wine, chalice placed on living turf," however, as he is unmarried, the audience sides with Maecenas's feelings of bewilderment. Horace is mockingly grandiloquent towards his astonished friend - reinforced by the emphatic *uoveren*, which had not previously been used in this connotation before Horace. Horace exclaims that though "uoveren" almost as if he means to have an annual drinking party. His reference to *Ubers* (Bacchus) and the scare of his near death reinforce Horace's feelings of a need to celebrate with Maecenas - Bacchus

was a god closely associated with Horace due to his love of wine. The participle ~~and~~ of the vine jar: "I ought to drink more" and the reference to the consul Tullus adds a patriotic notion to Horace's invitation towards Maecenas.

Horace delays his direct address to Maecenas till the third line - a bizarre notion. Here, Horace addresses him with imperatives: "drink (sive), carry (fero)", ~~the~~ and reiterates that it is indeed for Horace's <sup>safety</sup> that they will celebrate. The hyperbole of "one hundred loads of wine" further reiterates this sense of joy that Maecenas should feel because of his "safe friend" "oyatos amici". Indeed, Horace uses these techniques in order to persuade Maecenas to "boven his tie", so to speak.

He tells Maecenas through imperative "mitte", to read off his political concerns concerning the city. He lists the Dacia cotiso (the prince who was slain for helping Marcus Anthony), the parthians (who were fighting amongst themselves - which was beneficial to the Romans), the Scythians, and the Cantabrian enemy - who had been a horrible province to Rome to govern <sup>for</sup> over 200 years. While Horace exclaims that Maecenas is a "careless private citizen", he also glorifies his friend, associating Maecenas with these important political issues summarizing the Roman state. Maecenas, who was appointed praefectus urbis after Octavian's death to Lullu,

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was indeed a significant figure. Horace here, realises that he has a difficult relationship with Maecenas - who is a friend yet is also an important political figure. Here, Horace realises his friend that things will not get out of hand, and that Maecenas should spare himself from excess wrongly. Like usual, Horace ends on an earthy note, after listing important political peoples and events. In Roman history.

Catullus, unlike Horace, does not delay to state who he invites is for, utilizing the vocative "Fabulle" in the first line, coupled with the already "mi" - nearly "my Fabullus"! Fabullus, like Horace's Maecenas, is also perhaps described as a friend and servant at Catullus' request. An inversion of the normal, Catullus exclaims that he wants Fabullus to prepare a party at his house "apud me". This ironic notion is also conveyed and reiterated in the humorous line: "The jar Fabullus' purse is full of cobwebs," ~~the~~ We know that Catullus is not by any means poor, being one from a rich background, therefore this suggestion is highly ironic and somewhat humorous. It does however, perhaps suggest that he is short on money due to his escapades with Lesbia, who he describes as "nece pudice"; similar to that in his "Furtim et Arcibus" poem.

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Catullus for further poetry but already rather towards his friend Fabullus "venite vester" - charming fellow in order to persuade him to dine with Catullus at his house unlike Horace, who does not enter his friend in such a way, this perhaps suggests that Horace and Maecenas' relationship was indeed much more formal, and much more difficult and less comfortable.

Catullus lists the various things he expects Fabullus to bring, adding to his sense of astonishment. Next include the list of "non sine caecida, uelle" - not without a beautiful girl; the wine, and the with interestingly, "sate" here, emphatically placed next to vino, can perhaps suggest salt - its ritual necessity. His reassuring refrain of 'Cenabis bene', you will dine well, reinforces this promise here; ~~Finally~~, which is <sup>not</sup> dissimilar to Horace

~~Finally~~, This promise and joyful tone is reiterated in the syntax of the two adverbs - line 10, ~~the~~ the assurance conveying a sweet, soothing effect, as well as the repetition of the vocative Fabulle at the end. The never double vocative is somewhat emphatic here in conveying a promise here. Finally, the strong hyperbaton of resur, as ~~the~~ Catullus exclaims that he will give Fabullus a seat to make his visit be was all right,

is also explicit, as it reiterates this persuasive notion,  
evident in both our poets' addresses.

In conclusion, certainly one can see how both poets  
portray themselves of lyric poetry to celebrate friendship  
in their respective poems to Maecenas and Fabullus.

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