

Horace



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THÉÂTRE

Corneille

Horace

Édition de Jean-Pierre Chauveau

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著者:Horace

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Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, 65-8 BCE) was born at Venusia, son of a freedman clerk who had him well educated at Rome and Athens. Horace supported the ill-fated killers of Caesar, lost his property, became a secretary in the Treasury, and began to write poetry. Maecenas, lover of literature, to whom Virgil and Varius introduced Horace in 39, became his friend and made him largely independent by giving him a farm. After 30 Horace knew and aided with his pen the emperor Augustus, who after Virgil's death in 19 engaged him to celebrate imperial affairs in poetry. Horace refused to become Augustus's private secretary and died a few months after Maecenas. Both lyric (in various metres) and other work (in hexameters) was spread over the period 40-10 or 9 BCE. It is Roman in spirit, Greek in technique. In the two books of "Satires" Horace is a moderate social critic and commentator; the two books of "Epistles" are more intimate and polished, the second book being literary criticism as is also the "Ars Poetica." The "Epodes" in various (mostly iambic) metres are akin to the 'discourses' (as Horace called his satires and epistles) but also look towards the famous "Odes," in four books, in the old Greek lyric metres used with much skill. Some are national odes about public affairs; some are pleasant poems of love and wine; some are moral letters; all have a rare perfection. The Loeb Classical Library edition of the "Odes" and "Epodes" is in volume number 33.

作者介绍:

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标签

贺拉斯

诗歌

英拉对照

罗马

拉丁

古罗马

bilingual-edition

Latin

评论

最早的好豆邮、私信可以以贺拉斯的三封信为代表，可参照司马子长的《报任安书》以及钱锺书给马成生的书信及其教诲。致奥古斯都、致Florus、致Pisos后来又被各自冠以论文学、论诗入生活和诗艺的名目。对于那些历史主义的，我要报以警惕唯历史主义的倾向去剖析，对于那些非历史主义的，我要试着用历史主义去画一幅横截面。之前说过，在亚里士多德的诗学之后，文学是真割裂/破碎/独立/自觉了，贺拉斯的《诗艺》对批评家的标举是典型的自觉之自觉。第一封信可以说是奏章，贺拉斯的婉辞御用的圣朝遗老朝隐姿态一定要参考罗斯托夫采夫的《罗马》一书，奥古斯丁时代前无古人后无来者的历史现实是其panis et circus必需立足的史学背景，信中对古罗马景观社会消费主义风气分析入微；第二封信乃同道间老友戏谑：黄金时代+生命无常。

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