

Publius Virgilius Naso - Virgil's most famous poem is the Roman national epic, the Aeneid, telling of the adventures of the Trojan hero Aeneas, his version of Troy's war with Greece, and the travels and travails of the Trojan exiles and their involvement with the founding of Rome. Virgil was usually allied with Augustus Caesar and shared many of his Stoic philosophical views.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus - Horace first sided with Brutus and other supporters of the republic but was captured and forgiven by Augustus and acquired an imperial patron, Maecenas. Horace was the best known lyrical poet during Augustus' reign, and his odes and satires have remained famous into modern times. His poetry was a major influence for 19th Century English poets and early 20th Century American poets.

Titus Lucretius Carus - Lucretius was older than Virgil and Horace and influenced each of them who in turn recognized him as the greatest of the previous generation of Roman lyrical poets. He is known today thanks to the survival of his *On the Nature of Things* (*De Rerum Natura*), a poetical exploration of atomist philosophy (Epicurus and Democritus), naturalism, and ethics. Thomas Jefferson so respected Lucretius that his library contained more Latin and translated versions of *On the Nature of Things* than bibles.

1. O Passi Graviores	P. Virgilius Naso
2. Mortalia Facta Peribunt	Q. Horatius Flaccus
3. Pallada Mors	Q. Horatius Flaccus
4. Sed Omnis Una Manet Nox	Q. Horatius Flaccus
5. O Miseras Hominum Mentis	T. Lucretius Carus
6. Certa Quidem	T. Lucretius Carus
7. Proinde Licet Quot	T. Lucretius Carus