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The Bolchazy-Carducci Roman Calendar is going to Campania in honor of the new AP® Latin syllabus, which will feature selected letters by Pliny the Younger. Pliny wrote a detailed account about his uncle's heroic rescue efforts during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 CE—a catastrophe that led to the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but ensured that these areas remained remarkably well preserved over the centuries. Among the ruins, vibrant frescoes decorating the walls of villas and various public buildings survive.

The frescoes chosen for the 2024–2025 Roman Calendar reflect different elements of the AP® Vergil and Pliny selections. Some connections are more overt, such as August's painting, which portrays Mt. Vesuvius alongside the god Bacchus, clothed in grapes. Pliny the Younger wrote of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus (6.16, 6.20). Likewise, January's fresco shows the Trojan priest Laocoon in fatal embrace with dreadful sea serpents, a scene vividly described in Vergil's *Aeneid* (2.201–24). Other connections between the Roman Calendar images and the AP® texts are less apparent. Ask your students to consider these images and how they might relate to the selections from Pliny or Vergil. Can they think of any additional connections not given here?

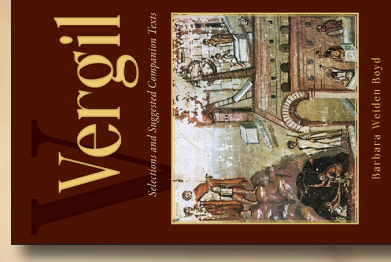
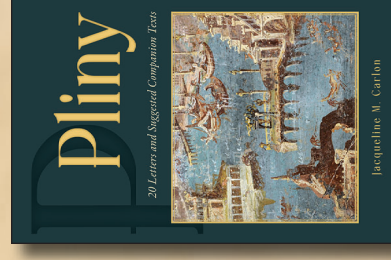
Pliny writes, often critically, of various forms of entertainment: he mentions pantomimes (7.24), a theatrical form accompanied by musicians (see December); chariot racing (9.6, see October); hunting (1.6, see April); and dining practices (2.6, see November). He also frequently alludes to writing technologies, including stylus and wax tablet (see February) and books, which would have been written on papyrus scrolls (see May).

Several important characters from the *Aeneid* are portrayed in this calendar's frescoes. Venus, mother of the hero Aeneas, appears in July. March shows Diana, of whom the warrior queen Camilla is an acolyte. Cleopatra is likely represented in September; Dido, queen of

Carthage, evokes this African ruler and enemy of Rome. Finally, the Trojan horse, devised by sly Ulysses to bring about the destruction of Troy, appears in June.

The exam covering the new AP® Latin syllabus is slated for spring 2026. Look out for social media posts and other announcements about Bolchazy-Carducci's Pliny and Vergil AP® textbooks, which will be available for the 2025–2026 school year. Pliny scholar and Latin pedagogy expert Jacqueline M. Carlon will author one volume: this text will cover all required and suggested Pliny letters, alongside additional companion texts. Barbara Weiden Boyd, author of Bolchazy's previous Vergil commentaries aimed at AP® students, will write a volume covering all required Vergil selections and companion texts. As always, we are committed to providing exceptional, teacher- and student-friendly AP® Latin materials.

In the meantime, if you are looking for resources to prepare for the current AP® Latin syllabus, Bolchazy-Carducci has you covered. From textbooks to workbooks to online interactive test prep, we have all the AP® Latin in one place! See www.bolchazy.com/APLatin.aspx for more information.



Textbooks aligned to the new Pliny and Vergil AP® syllabus will be available for the 2025–2026 school year.

WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS

Roma Alma Mater



Calendar

2024-2025

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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Qui debet, limen creditoris non amat.**
The person who owes does not like the threshold of the person he owes money to. (Publilius Syrus)
- 2. Praemia virtutis honorēs.**
Honors are the rewards for virtue. (School motto)
- 3. Tempora praetereunt more fluentis aquae.**
Times pass in the manner of running water. (Medieval)
- 4. Amicus animae dimidium.**
A friend is the half of one's soul. (Augustine)
- 5. Tot mundi superstitionēs quot caelō stellae.**
There are as many superstitions in the world as there are stars in the sky. (Robert Burton)
- 6. Pietās fundāmentum est omnium virtūtum.**
Piety is the foundation of all the virtues. (Cicero)
- 7. Injuriarum remedium est obliuio.**
The cure for injuries is forgetting about them. (Publilius Syrus)
- 8. Amicus omnium, amicus nullorum.**
A friend of all is a friend of nobody. (Anon.)
- 9. Terrarum dea gentiumque, Rōma, cui pār est nihil et nihil secundum.**
Rome, goddess of earth and of people, to whom nothing is equal and nothing is second. (Martial)
- 10. Perjūria ridet amantum Juppiter.**
Jupiter laughs at the lies of lovers. (Lygdamus)
- 11. Repetitio est māter studiōrum.**
Repetition is the mother of studies. (Anon.)
- 12. Distrabit animum librōrum multitudo.**
A great number of books distracts the mind. (Seneca)
- 13. Bis dat qui cito dat.**
Who gives quickly gives twice. (Alciatus?)
- 14. Stultorum plena sunt omnia.**
Everything is full of foolish people. (Cicero)
- 15. Domina omnium et rēgina ratiō.**
Reason is the mistress and queen of all. (Cicero)
- 16. Difficile est modum tenere in omnibus.**
It is difficult to keep moderation in everything. (St. Jerome)
- 17. Sōlem . . . ē mundō tollere videntur qui amicitiam ē vitā tollunt.**
Those who remove friendship from life seem to take the sun from the world. (Cicero)

- 18. Septem hōras dormire satis iuuenique senique.**
Seven hours sleep is enough for young and old. (Medieval)
- 19. Dulcis amor patriae, dulce vidēre suōs.**
Sweet is love of country, sweet it is to see one's own family. (Anon.)
- 20. Nōn quia difficilia sunt, nōn audēmus; sed quia nōn audēmus, difficilia sunt.**
Not because things are difficult are we not bold; but because we are not bold, things are difficult. (Seneca)
- 21. Errāre est hūmānum.**
To err is human. (Anon.)
- 22. Anguillam caudā tenēs.**
You are holding an eel by the tail. (Anon.)
- 23. Ars est cēlāre artem.**
It is the function of art to conceal art. (Anon.)
- 24. Omnia scire volunt omnēs, sed discere nōlunt.**
Everybody wants to know everything, but they do not want to learn. (Medieval)
- 25. Nec male olere mihi nec bene olere placet.**
Neither smelling bad nor smelling good is pleasing to me. (Ausonius)
- 26. Amāre et sapere vix deō concēditur.**
To be in love and keep one's senses is a thing which is hardly given to a god. (Publilius Syrus)
- 27. Dulce est dēsipere in locō.**
It is pleasant to play the fool at the proper time and place. (Horace)
- 28. Nescit nātūram mutāre pecūnia pūram.**
Money does not know how to change an corrupt nature. (Medieval)
- 29. Testis nēmō in suā causā esse debet.**
No one ought to be a witness in his own case. (Legal)
- 30. Stultum facit Fortūna quem vult perdere.**
Whom Fortune wishes to destroy she makes foolish. (Publilius Syrus)



September 2024 *↪* M^{CM}XXIV *↪*

NEW

A Student-Friendly Approach to Ancient Greek



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| AUGUSTUS NATUS EST, LXIII AC | | | | | | |
| XXIX • III KAL. | XXX • PRIDIE KAL. | | | | | |

Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Qui timidē rogat docet negare.**
Who asks in a timid fashion is teaching the person he asks to refuse. (Seneca)
- 2. Linguam compescere virtūs nōn est minīma.**
To hold one's tongue is a very great virtue. (Anon.)
- 3. Amāre simul et sapere ipsī Jovī nōn datur.**
The ability to love and be wise at the same time is not given to Jupiter himself. (Anon.)
- 4. Fēlix quī quod amat dēfendere fortiter audēt.**
Happy is he who dares to defend bravely that which he loves. (Medieval)
- 5. Ut ager quamvis fertilis sine culturā fructuosus esse nōn potest, sic sine doctrinā animus.**
Just as a field, however fertile, cannot be fruitful without cultivation, so the mind cannot be productive without education. (Cicero)
- 6. In malis spērare bene, nisi innocēns, nēmō solet.**
No one, except an innocent person, is accustomed to being optimistic in difficult circumstances. (Publilius Syrus)
- 7. Ōrā et labōrā.**
Work and pray. (Motto of Benedictine order)
- 8. Diligere parentēs prima nātūrae lēx.**
The first law of nature is to love one's parents. (Valerius Maximus)
- 9. Difficile est tristī fingere mente jocum.**
It is hard to make a joke with a sad heart. (Lygdamus)
- 10. Jūsta . . . ab injūstis petere insipientia est.**
It is foolishness to seek justice from the unjust. (Plautus)
- 11. Sī Deus prō nobis, quis contrā nōs?**
If God is for us, who is against us? (New Testament)
- 12. Male facere quī vult numquam nōn causam invenit.**
A person who wants to do evil always finds reason. (Publilius Syrus)
- 13. Nec scire fās est omnia.**
It is not permitted to know everything. (Horace)
- 14. Improbis est homō quī beneficium scit accipere et reddere nescit.**
The man is wicked who knows how to receive a benefit and does not know how to give one. (Plautus)
- 15. Grātus animus est ūna virtūs, nōn solum maxima sed etiam māter virtūtum omnium reliquarum.**
A grateful disposition is a unique virtue, not only the greatest one but even the mother of all other virtues. (Cicero)

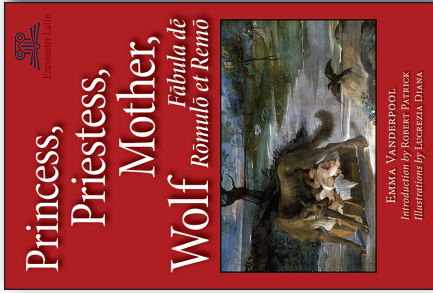
- 16. Sine pennis volare haud facile est.**
It is hard to fly without wings. (Anon.)
- 17. Hūmānum amāre est, hūmānum autem ignoscere est.**
It is human to love, it is human to forgive. (Plautus)
- 18. Scire volunt omnēs; mercēdem solvere nēmō.**
All wish to know; no one wishes to pay the price. (Juvenal)
- 19. Quī tacet cōsentire vidētur.**
Who is silent appears to give consent. (Legal)
- 20. Jūris praecepta sunt: honestē vivere, alterum nōn laedere, suum cuique tribuere.**
These are the principles of law: to lead a decent life, not to harm another, to give to each his own. (Justinianus)
- 21. Nam et uxōrem dūcere et nōn dūcere malum est.**
For it is a bad thing to marry and a bad thing not to marry. (Valerius Maximus)
- 22. Rēx nōn dēbet esse sub homine sed sub Deō et lēge, quia lēx facit rēgem.**
The king ought not to be under the influence of men but under the influence of God and the law, because the law makes the king. (Bracton?)
- 23. Fraus est celāre fraudem.**
It is dishonest to conceal dishonesty. (Anon.)
- 24. Periculōsum est crēdere et nōn crēdere.**
It is dangerous both to believe and not to believe. (Phaedrus)
- 25. Est quaedam flere voluptās.**
To weep is a certain pleasure. (Ovid)
- 26. Ebrietās mōrēs aufert tibi, rēs et honorēs.**
Drunkenness takes away your character, your things, and your reputation. (Medieval)
- 27. Nōn sentire mala sua nōn est hominis, et nōn ferre, nōn est viri.**
Not to feel one's misfortunes is not human, and not to endure them is not manly. (Seneca)
- 28. Qui vult caedere canem, facile invenit fūstem.**
Who wants to beat a dog, easily finds a stick. (Anon.)
- 29. Scire lēges nōn est verba eārum tenere sed vim ac potestatem.**
Knowing the laws is not remembering their words, but rather their force and power. (Anon.)
- 30. Legere et nōn intellegere est tamquam nōn legere.**
To read and not understand is just like not reading. (Anon.)
- 31. Jūdicis est jūis dicere, nōn dare.**
It is the duty of the judge to explain the law, not to make it. (Legal)



October 2024 *↪* M M M X X I V *↪*

NEW

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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Stultitiam simulare loco prudentia summa est.**
To pretend stupidity at the right time is the highest sort of prudence. (Anon.)
- 2. Cum . . . docēmus, discimus.**
When we teach, we learn. (Sergius)
- 3. Vincis cochleam tarditūdine.**
You surpass the snail in slowness. (Plautus)
- 4. Laudem virtūtis necessitati damus.**
We give praise of virtue to necessity. (Fabius Quintilianus)
- 5. Ex ore tuō tē iudicō.**
I judge you from your own mouth. (Anon.)
- 6. Nec habeo nec careo nec curo.**
I neither have, nor want, nor care. (Motto)
- 7. Insanum mediō flūmine quaeris aquam.**
You are insanely looking for water in the middle of the river. (Propertius)
- 8. Dum spirō, sperō.**
While I breathe, I hope. (Motto)
- 9. Facile omnēs, cum valēmus, rēcta cōsilia aegrōtātis damus.**
We all, while we are well, easily give good advice to the sick. (Terence)
- 10. Rem actam agis.**
You are doing something that has been done before. (Plautus)
- 11. Elephantum ex mure facis.**
You are making an elephant out of a mouse. (Anon.)
- 12. Dum fata fugimus, fata stulti incurrimus.**
While we flee fate, we foolishly run into the same fate we are trying to avoid. (Buchanan?)
- 13. Aliena nobis, nostra plus aliis placent.**
Other people's things please us, and our things please other people more. (Publius Syrus)
- 14. Divitiae sunt causa malorum.**
Riches are the cause of evil. (Anon.)
- 15. Socrates "Quam multa non desidero!" inquit.**
Socrates said, "How many things I do not want!" (Anon.)
- 16. Scribimus indocti doctique.**
We all write, learned and unlearned. (Robert Burton)

- 17. Audio sed faceo.**
I hear but I keep silent. (Motto)
- 18. Cum infirmi sumus optimi sumus.**
When we are sick, then we are the best. (Pliny the Elder)
- 19. Cum ventis litigo.**
I am fighting with the winds. (Petronius)
- 20. Homo sum; humani nil a me alienum puto.**
I am a human being; I consider nothing human alien to me. (Terence)
- 21. Ibi potest valere populus ubi leges valent.**
Where the laws are strong, there the people can be strong. (Publius Syrus)
- 22. Divitiae meae sunt; tū divitiarum es.**
My riches are mine; you belong to your riches. (Seneca)
- 23. In eadem es navi.**
You are in the same boat (as I am). (Anon.)
- 24. Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes.**
It is foolish to fear what you cannot avoid. (Publius Syrus)
- 25. Nam, sive Graeco poetae credimus, aliquando et insanire iucundum est.**
If we believe the Greek poet, sometimes it is pleasant even to take leave of our senses. (Seneca)
- 26. Facile consilium damus aliis.**
We easily give advice to other people. (Robert Burton)
- 27. Deo servire vera libertas.**
Serving God is true liberty. (Medieval)
- 28. Aliquis non debet esse iudex in propria causa, quia non potest esse iudex et pars.**
No one ought to be judge in his own case, because one cannot be both judge and participant. (Legal)
- 29. Humilis nec alte cadere nec graviter potest.**
The lowly person cannot fall far nor heavily. (Publius Syrus)
- 30. Imperare sibi maximum imperium est.**
To be in control of one's self is the greatest control. (Seneca)



November 2024 *↔* MMXXIV *↔*



Lumina Caesar and Vergil Selections



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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Nēmō omnia potest scire.**
No one can know everything. (Terence)
- 2. Beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere.**
To accept a benefit is to sell one's liberty. (Publius Syrus)
- 3. Fortis cadere, cedere nōn potest.**
The brave person can fall but he cannot yield. (Family motto)
- 4. Supplicem hominem opprimere, virtūs nōn est sed crudelitas.**
To punish a man who is asking for mercy is not courage but cruelty. (Publius Syrus)
- 5. Nūdō detrāhere vestimenta quis potest?**
Who is able to take clothes away from a person who does not have any clothes? (Plautus)
- 6. Nec piscatōrem piscis amāre potest.**
The fish cannot love the fisherman. (Robert Burton)
- 7. Amantēs dē formā iudicāre nōn possunt.**
Lovers cannot judge about beauty. (Robert Burton)
- 8. Labōribus vendunt dei nobis omnia bona.**
The gods sell us everything at the price of our labor. (Anon.)
- 9. Juvenile vitium est regere nōn posse impetūs.**
It is a youthful fault not to be able to control one's impulses. (Seneca)
- 10. Māter artium necessitas.**
Necessity is the mother of the arts. (Anon.)
- 11. Tōtus mundus deōrum est immortalium templum.**
The whole world is the temple of the immortal gods. (Seneca)
- 12. Historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nūntia vetustatis.**
History is the witness of time, the light of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity. (Cicero)
- 13. Seditiō civium hostium est occasiō.**
Strife among the citizens is an opportunity for the enemy. (Publius Syrus)
- 14. Amicōrum sunt commūnia omnia.**
All the possessions of friends are in common. (Cicero)
- 15. Litterarum radicēs amārae, fructūs dulcēs.**
The roots of literary study are bitter, but the fruits are sweet. (Ascribed to Cato by Diomedes)

- 16. In regione caecōrum, rex est luscus.**
In the country of the blind, the one-eyed is king. (Anon.)
- 17. Cūrārum maxima nūtrix nox.**
Night is the best nurse of cares. (Ovid)
- 18. Rādix omnium malōrum est cupiditas.**
The root of all evil is greed. (New Testament)
- 19. Multōrum manibus grande levātur opus.**
A heavy task is lightened by the hands of many. (Anon.)
- 20. Vir bonus est quis? Qui cōsulta patrum, qui lēgēs iūraque servat.**
Who is the good man? He who keeps the decrees of the Senate, who observes laws and justice. (Horace)
- 21. Nihil rerū hūmānarū sine dei nūmine geritur.**
Nothing in human affairs is carried out without the will of a god. (Cornelius Nepos)
- 22. Maximum remedium irae mora est.**
Delay is the best remedy for anger. (Seneca)
- 23. Nōn recipit stultus verba prūdentiae.**
The fool does not receive the words of wisdom. (Anon.)
- 24. Semper magnae fortunae comes adest adulatō.**
Flattery is always the companion of good fortune. (P. Velleius Paterculus)
- 25. Discordia ordinum venēnum est urbis.**
Discord between the classes is poison in a city. (Anon.)
- 26. Fallācēs sunt rerū speciēs.**
The appearances of things are deceptive. (Seneca)
- 27. Mors jānua vitae.**
Death is the gateway to life. (Anon.)
- 28. Scriptōrum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbēs.**
All the chorus of the writers loves the woods and flees the cities. (Horace)
- 29. Salus civitatis in lēgibus sita est.**
The safety of the state is placed in its laws. (Cicero)
- 30. Crimina quī cernunt aliōrum, nōn sua cernunt.**
Those who see the faults of others do not see their own faults. (Anon.)
- 31. Deōrum dōna saepe nōn dōna.**
The gifts of the gods are not always gifts. (Anon.)

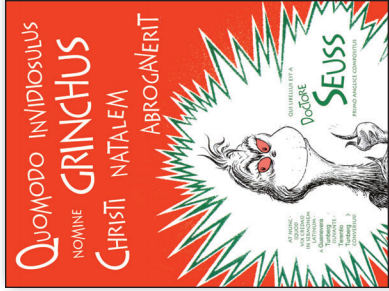




December 2024 *↔* MMXXIV *↔*

Perfect for
the Holidays

*How the Grinch
Stole Christmas*
in Latin



*Yes, Virginia,
There is a Santa Claus...*
in Latin!



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| I • KALENDAE | II • IV NON. | III • III NON. SACRA BONAE DEAE | IV • PRIDIE NON. | V • NONAE | VI • VIII IDVS | VII • VII IDVS |
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Sententia Latina ad Diem



- 1. Nōn viribus aut velocitate aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur sed consilio, auctoritate, sententia.**
Great affairs are carried on not by strength or speed or swiftness of the body, but by plan, authority, and judgment. (Cicero)
- 2. Lacrimae pondera vocis habent.**
Tears have the weight of a voice. (Ovid)
- 3. Nōn omnibus aegris eadem auxilia conveniunt.**
(Aurelius Cornelius Celsus)
The same remedies do not suit all sick people.
- 4. Iratus, cum ad se rediit, sibi tum irascitur.**
When the angry man returns to himself, then he grows angry with himself. (Publilius Syrus)
- 5. Nōn potest arbor bona fructus malos facere neque arbor mala fructus bonos facere.**
A good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit nor can a bad tree bring forth good fruit. (New Testament)
- 6. Est pabulum animorum contemplatio naturae.**
(Cicero)
Contemplation of nature is food for the mind.
- 7. Alta die solo non est extructa Corinthus.**
Lofty Corinth was not built in a single day. (Anon.)
- 8. Nisi per te sapias, frustra sapientem audias.**
Unless you are wise by yourself, you will listen to a wise man in vain. (Publilius Syrus)
- 9. Faber est suae quisque fortunae.**
Each person is the creator of his own fortune. (Appius Claudius Caecus)
- 10. Sex horis dormire sat est juvenique senique: septem vix pigro, nulli concedimus octo.**
To sleep six hours is enough for young and old; with difficulty we grant seven hours to the lazy, but eight hours to no one. (Medieval)
- 11. Corpora nostra lenta augescunt, cito exstinguuntur.**
Our bodies grow slowly but perish quickly. (Tactus)
- 12. Deum quaerens gaudium quaerit.**
Who seeks God seeks joy. (Anon.)
- 13. Taurum tollet qui vitulum sustulerit.**
Who has lifted the calf will lift the bull. (Anon.)
- 14. Cottidie damnatur qui semper timet.**
Who is always afraid is condemned every day. (Anon.)
- 15. Leve fit quod bene fertur onus.**
The burden which is carried well becomes light. (Anon.)

- 16. Post tres saepe dies vilescit piscis et hospes, ni sale conditus vel sit specialis amicus.**
After three days a fish and a guest often start to go bad unless [the fish is] preserved with salt or [the guest is] a very special friend. (Medieval)
- 17. Qui bene amat bene castigat.**
Who loves well, chastises well. (Reflection of Hebrews 12:6?)
- 18. Quails rex, talis grex.**
As the king is, so are the common people. (Robert Burton)
- 19. Non omne quod nitet aurum est.**
Not everything which shines is gold. (Anon.)
- 20. Sufficit mihi conscientia mea; non curio quid de me loquantur homines.**
My conscience is enough for me; I do not care what men say about me. (St. Jerome, *Ep.* 123.15)
- 21. Nescis quid vesper serus vehat.**
You do not know what the late evening may bring. (Varro, quoted in Macrobius, *Sat.* 1.7.12).
- 22. Paupertas est, non quae pauca possidet sed quae multa non possidet.**
Poverty is not something which possesses few things but which does not possess many things. (Seneca)
- 23. Litore quot conchae, tot sunt in amore dolores.**
There are as many sorrows in love as there are shells on the seashore. (Ovid)
- 24. Non... dat natura virtutem; ars est bonum fieri.**
Nature does not give virtue; it is an art to become something good. (Seneca, *Ep.* 90.44)
- 25. Cum grano salis.**
With a grain of salt. (Anon.)
- 26. Mali principii malus finis.**
A bad end to a bad beginning. (Anon.)
- 27. Temeritas sub titulo fortitudinis latet.**
Rashness hides under the name of bravery. (Seneca)
- 28. Multi committunt eadem diversis crimina fato; ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.**
People commit the same crime with different results; one person gets the cross (crucifixion) as a reward for his evil, the other person gets a crown. (Juvenal)
- 29. Magna est... vis humanitatis.**
The effect of a liberal education is great. (Cicero)
- 30. Quisquis habet nummos securam navigat aura.**
Whoever has money sails with a safe breeze. (Petronius)
- 31. Ex Africa semper aliquid novi.**
From Africa there is always something new. (Pliny the Elder)



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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- Frōns est animi jānuā.**
The forehead (face) is the doorway to the mind. (Quintus Cicero)
- Nil prōdest oculus ā quō rēs nūlla vidētur.**
The eye is not any good that does not see anything. (Medieval)
- Stat magni nōminis umbra.**
The shadow of a great name remains. (Lucretius)
- Qui dat beneficia deōs imitātur.**
Who gives benefits imitates the gods. (Seneca, *De Benef.* 3.15.4)
- Lēx ūniversa est quae jubet nāsci et mori.**
It is a universal law that orders us to be born and to die. (Anon.)
- Veritās enim labōrare potest, vinci non potest.**
For truth can be in difficulty, [but] it cannot be conquered. (St. Jerome, *Ad Pelag.* 1.25)
- Dicique beātus ante obitum nēmō suprēmaeque fūnera debet.**
No one ought to be called happy before his death and his last rites. (Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 3.136)
- Numquam est ille miser cui facile est mori.**
Never is that person unhappy for whom it is easy to die. (Seneca, *Her. Oet.* 111)
- Stultitia est timōre mortis mori.**
It is stupidity to die for fear of death. (Seneca, *Ep.* 70.6)
- Ars prima rēgni est posse invidiam pati.**
The first art of ruling is to be able to endure envy. (Seneca, *Her. Fur.* 353)
- Veritās mutāri nullo modō potest.**
Truth can change in no way. (Anon.)
- Rem faciās, rem; si possis, rēctē; si nōn, quōcumque modō rem.**
Make money! Money! Honestly, if you can; if not, make money in whatever way [you can]. (Horace, *Ep.* 1.1.65–66)
- Nescit vōx missa reverti.**
A word [once] released does not know how to return. (Horace, *A. P.* 390)
- Dives qui fieri vult et cito vult fieri.**
Who wants to become rich also wants to become rich quickly. (Juvenal, 14.176)
- Edās, bibās ut bene vivās; nōn vivās ut tantum edās et bibās.**
You should eat and drink in order to live a good life; you should not live only to eat and drink. (Medieval)

- Miserum est tacēre cōgi quod cupiās loqui.**
It is wretched to be compelled to keep silent about that which you wish to say. (Publius Syrus)
- Qui nescit tacēre nescit et loqui.**
He who does not know how to keep quiet does not even know how to speak. (Anon.)
- In quatuor partēs honestum dividi solet: prūdētiām, iūstitiām, fortitudinem, et temperantiām.**
Honesty is generally divided into four parts: prudence, justice, bravery, and moderation. (Adapted from Cicero, *De Off.* 5)
- Haec . . . prima lēx amicitiae sānciātur, ut ab amicis honesta petāmus.**
Let this first law of friendship be considered holy: that we should seek honorable things from our friends. (Cicero, *De Am.* 12.1)
- Quam miserum est mortem cupere nec posse ēmori!**
How miserable it is to desire death and not able to die. (Publius Syrus)
- Dē rē amissā irrepārābili nē doleās.**
You should not grieve about something that is irreplaceably lost. (Anon.)
- Populus vult dēcipi: dēcipiātur.**
The people wish to be deceived; let them be deceived. (Anon.)
- Ōdit vērū amor nec patitur morās.**
True love hates and does not suffer delays. (Seneca, *Her. Fur.* 591)
- Spērēmus quae volumus, sed quod acciderit ferāmus.**
Let us hope for what we want, but let us endure whatever happens. (Cicero, *Pro Sestio* 68)
- Ignem igni nē addās.**
Do not add fire to fire. (Anon.)
- Palam qui meruit ferat.**
Let him who has earned it carry away the palm. (Motto of Lord Nelson)
- Stet fortuna domūs.**
Let the good fortune of this house remain. (School motto)
- Pauper agat cautē.**
The poor man should act cautiously. (Anon.)





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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Quid faciant lēgēs ubi sōla pecūnia rēgnat, aut ubi paupertās vincere nūlla potest?**
What can laws do where money alone rules, or where no poor man [poverty] can win? (Petronius, *Sat.* 14.2)
- 2. Deum imitātur qui ignōscit.**
The person who pardons imitates God. (Anon.)
- 3. Ūni nāvi nē committās omnia.**
Do not entrust everything to one ship. (Anon.)
- 4. Sed ācta nē agāmus; reliqua parēmus.**
Let us not do what has already been done; let us prepare for the rest. (Cicero, *Ad Att.* 9.6.7)
- 5. Vivās!**
May you live [in good health]! (Roman toast)
- 6. Dētur glōria sōli Deō.**
Let glory be given to God alone. (Motto)
- 7. Nēmō dēbet bis vexārī prō ūnā et eādē causā.**
No one ought to be persecuted twice for one and the same reason. (Legal)
- 8. Flecti potest, frangi nōn potest.**
He can be bent, but he cannot be broken. (Motto)
- 9. Necessē est ut multōs timeat quem multum timent.**
It is necessary that the person whom many fear should fear many people. (Publius Syrus)
- 10. Ei mihi! Difficile est imitārī gaudia falsa!**
Alas! It is difficult to pretend false joys. (Tibullus 3.6.33)
- 11. Simia simia est, etiam si aurea gestet insignia.**
A monkey is a monkey, even if he wears golden insignia. (Anon.)
- 12. Dat pira, dat pōma, qui nōn habet altera dōna.**
The person who does not have any other gifts gives pears and fruit. (Medieval)
- 13. Sequitur vēr hiemem.**
Spring follows winter. (Anon.)
- 14. Nē tē submergās, cautē prope flūmina pergās.**
In order not to drown, proceed cautiously near rivers. (Medieval)
- 15. Nōn progredi est regredi.**
Not to advance is to go backward. (Motto)
- 16. Is est amicus qui in rē dubiā rē iuvat.**
He is a friend who in a difficult situation assists you with material help. (Plautus)
- 17. Interdum stultus bene loquitur.**
Sometimes a foolish man speaks well. (Anon.)

- 18. Vetus est enim lex illa iustae amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint.**
For it is an ancient law of just friendship that friends should always want the same thing. (Cicero, *Pro Planc.* 2.5)
- 19. Vox clamantis in deserto.**
The voice of one crying in the desert. (Matthew 3:3, New Testament)
- 20. Ait omnia pecuniā effici posse.**
He says that everything can be accomplished by money. (Cicero, *In Ver.* 2.3, 67.155)
- 21. Qui loquitur quod vult, quod nōn vult audiet ille; quique facit quod vult, quod nōn vult sufferet ille.**
He who says what he wants will hear what he does not want; and he who does what he wants will endure what he does not want. (Medieval)
- 22. Rōma locūta est; causa finīta est.**
Rome has spoken; the cause is finished. (Anon.)
- 23. Nullum est jam dictum quod nōn dictum sit prius.**
There is nothing said now that has not been said before. (Terence, *Eurr.* 41)
- 24. Ūtendum est divitiis, nōn abutendum.**
Riches should be used, not abused. (Anon.)
- 25. Caveat emptor!**
Let the buyer beware. (Legal)
- 26. Duplex fit bonitās, simul accessit celeritās.**
A benefit becomes double as soon as swiftness is added. (Publius Syrus)
- 27. Qui vincisēsē patitur prō tempore, vincit.**
Who allows himself to be conquered according to circumstances, wins. (Dionysius Cato)
- 28. Paucorum est intellegere quid dōnet Deus.**
It is given to few people to know what God gives. (Publius Syrus)
- 29. Laetus sum laudārī ā laudātō virō.**
I am happy to be praised by a man who has been praised. (Cicero, *Ad Fam.* 5.12.7)
- 30. Si cuculum doceās, nōn ejus cantica mūtās.**
If you teach a cuckoo, you do not change his songs. (Medieval)
- 31. Placeat homini quidquid Deo placuit.**
What is pleasing to God should be pleasing to man. (Seneca, *Ep.* 74.20)





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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- Qui prior strinxerit ferrum, ejus victōria erit.**
Who first draws the sword, his will be the victory. (Livy)
- Fortūna numquam sistit in eodem statu; semper movētur; variat et mutat vicēs, et summa in imum vertit ac versa erigit.**
Fortune never stands in the same place; she always moves; she changes and varies her ways, and turns the highest into low and raises up what has been overthrown. (Ausonius)
- Omnia novit Graeculus esuriēns; ad caelum (jussertis) ibit.**
The hungry Greek knows everything; (if you order him) he will go to heaven. (Juvenal)
- Tenue est mendācium; perlūcet, si diligenter inspexeris.**
A lie is thin; the light shines through if you look at it carefully. (Seneca)
- Te tua, me mea delectant.**
Your things please you, my things please me. (Anon.)
- Fortūna per omnia hūmāna, maximē in rēs bellicās, potēns.**
In all human affairs, particularly in warfare, fortune is powerful. (Livy)
- Omnia sub lēgēs mors vocat ātra suās.**
Black death calls all things to her own jurisdiction. (*Consolatio ad Liviam*)
- Mālo quam bene olēre nil olēre.**
I prefer not to smell at all than to smell good. (Martial 6.55.5)
- Parva saepe scintilla contempta magnum excitavit incendium.**
Often a small, despised spark has created a large fire. (Curtius Rufus)
- Multi ad fātum venēre suum, dum fāta timent.**
Many come to their death while they fear fate. (Seneca)
- Jūdex in propriis est nullus homō bonus actūs.**
No man is a good judge in his own affairs. (Medieval)
- Invidia, tanquam ignis, summa petit.**
Envy, like fire, seeks the highest. (Livy)
- Exitus acta probat.**
The end tests the undertaking. (Ovid)
- Vivit post funera virtūs.**
Virtue lives after death. (Motto)
- Virtūte, nōn verbis.**
With courage, not with words. (Motto)

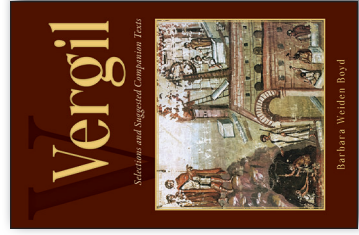
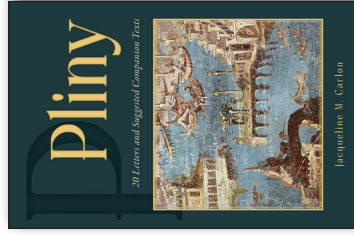
- Vērītās ōdit moriās.**
Truth hates delays. (Seneca)
- Inter caecōs rēgnat luscus.**
Among the blind the one-eyed rules. (Anon.)
- Date et dābitur vōbis.**
Give and it will be given unto you. (Luke 6:38, New Testament)
- Vēnit post multōs ūna serēna diēs.**
After many days comes one sunny one. (Lygdamus)
- Multos morbōs multa fercula fēcērunt.**
Many courses have created many diseases. (Seneca)
- Factum abiit, monumenta manent.**
The deed has passed, the monuments remain. (Motto of London Numismatic Society)
- Fortūna omnia victōribus praemia possuit.**
Fortune has presented all the rewards to the victors. (Sallust)
- Nōn valet ēbrietas, per quam perit omnis honestās.**
Drunkenness, through which all honor is lost, is no good. (Medieval)
The stars influence us but do not compel us. (Anon.)
- Astra inclinant sed nōn cōgunt.**
The stars influence us but do not compel us. (Anon.)
- Crēde mihi, bene qui latuit bene vixit, et intrā fortunam dēbet quisque manēre suam.**
Believe me, the person has led a good life who has kept well concealed; and each person should stay within the limits of his fortune. (Ovid, Tr. 3.4.25–26)
- Qui medicē vivit miserē vivit.**
Who lives a life run by doctors, lives an unhappy life. (Anon.)
- Citharoedus ridētur chordā qui semper oberrat eādēm.**
The lyre player is laughed at who always makes a mistake on the same string. (Horace)
- Bis peccat qui crimen negat.**
He sins twice who denies his crime. (Anon.)
- Frūstrā labōrat qui omnibus placēre studet.**
Who tries to please everybody labors in vain. (Anon.)
- Mendāci homini, nē vērū quidem dicentī, crēdere solēmus.**
We do not usually believe an untruthful man, even when he is telling the truth. (Cicero)



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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Spina gerit flōrem, quae gignit tacta dolōrem.**
The thorn that, when touched, produces pain, bears the flower. (Anon.)
- 2. Fidēlīorēs sunt oculi auribus.**
Eyes are more trustworthy than ears. (Medieval)
- 3. Dum loquor, hōra fugit.**
While I am talking, time is flying. (Ovid, *Am.* 1.11.15)
- 4. Discere sī quaeris, doceāsi! Sic ipse docēris.**
If you wish to learn, teach. Thus you yourself are instructed. (Medieval)
- 5. Nunc populus est domi leonēs, foris vulpēs.**
Now the people are lions at home, foxes out of doors. (Petronius, *Sat.* 44.4)
- 6. Orimur, morimur.**
We rise [are born], and we die. (Anon.)
- 7. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida aetās.**
While we are talking, envious time will have passed by. (Horace, *O.* 1.1.1.7)
- 8. Cum essem parvulus, loquēbar ut parvulus, sapiēbam ut parvulus, cogitābam ut parvulus.**
When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I reasoned as a child, I thought as a child. (1 Corinthians 13, New Testament)
- 9. Vivamus ergō mōribus praeteritis; praesentibus verbis loquāmur.**
Therefore let us live by ancient morals; but let us speak with words of today. (Macrobius, *Sat.* 1.5.2)
- 10. Nāscimur in lacrimis, lacrimabile dūcimus aevum; clauditur in lacrimis ultima nostra dies.**
We are born in tears, we lead a tearful life; our last day closes in tears. (Anon.)
- 11. In quō... iudiciō iudicaveritis, iudicābimini.**
In what judgment you judge, you shall be judged. (Matthew 7:2, New Testament)
- 12. Inter majōrēs caveās nē multa loquāris.**
Take care not to speak too much in the presence of more powerful people. (Medieval)
- 13. Tot mala sum passus quot in aethere sidera lūcent.**
I have suffered as many evils as there are stars shining in the sky. (Ovid, *Tr.* 1.5.47)
- 14. Omne sub rēgnō graviōre rēgnum.**
Every power is under a stronger power. (Medieval)
- 15. Quōs Deus vult perdere prius dēmentat.**
Whom God wishes to destroy he first makes mad. (Fragment of Euripides, said to have been translated by Barnes)
- 16. Lacrimāns nātus sum et lacrimāns morior.**
I was born weeping, and I die weeping. (Medieval)

- 17. Redde Caesari quae sunt Caesaris et quae sunt Dei, Deō.**
Give to Caesar those things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's. (Attributed to Jesus in Matthew 22:21, New Testament)
- 18. Nulla tam bona est fortuna dē quā nihil possis queri.**
No fortune is so good that you cannot make some complaint about it. (Publilius Syrus)
- 19. Rōmae quoque hominēs moriuntur.**
Men also die at Rome. (Medieval)
- 20. Nōn inultus premor.**
I am not injured unavenged. (Motto of Nancy, France)
- 21. Medice, cūrā tē ipsum.**
Physician, heal thyself. (Luke 4:23, New Testament)
- 22. Si vis pacem, parā bellum.**
If you wish peace, prepare for war. (Anon.)
- 23. Nōn nobīs, Domine, nōn nobīs, sed nōmīni tuō dā glōriam.**
Give glory, not to us, O Lord, not to us, but to thy name. (Psalm 115:1 or 113:9, Old Testament)
- 24. Inopem mē cōpia fecit.**
Prosperity has made me poor. (Ovid)
- 25. Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.**
If you seek [his] monument, look around you. (Inscription in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, concerning its architect, Sir Christopher Wren)
- 26. Ut nōn multa loqui, plūra autem audire moneret, linguam ūnam nātūra, duās dedit omnibus aures.**
To advise us to speak little, but to hear much; nature has given us all one mouth, but two ears. (M. Muretus)
- 27. Mūnera, crēde mihi, capiunt hominēsque dēsōsque.**
Believe me, gifts capture both gods and men. (Ovid, *A. A.* 3.653)
- 28. Stultam fert mentem qui se dicit sapientem.**
The person who says that he is wise reveals [fert] a stupid mind. (Medieval)
- 29. Nōmina stultōrum semper parietibus haerent.**
Names of the stupid always cling to the walls. (Anon.)
- 30. Ex ore parvulorum veritās.**
Truth out of the mouths of little children. (Anon.)
- 31. Aegrotō dum anima est, spēs esse dicitur.**
While there is life in a sick person, there is said to be hope. (Cicero)



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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- Nec mortem effugere quisquam nec amorem potest.**
No one can escape either death or love. (Publilius Syrus)
- Cattus amat piscem sed non vult tangere flumen.**
The cat likes fish but does not want to touch the river. (Medieval)
- Alind est celare, aliud tacere.**
It is one thing to conceal, and something else to be quiet. (Legal)
- Mali corvī, malum ovum.**
Bad crows, bad egg. (Anon.)
- Audācēs Fortūna juvat timīdōsque repellit.**
Fortune aids the bold and repels the timid. (Anon.)
- Indignē vivit per quem nōn vivit alter.**
A person who lives an unworthy life, through whose efforts someone else does not live. (Anon.)
- Pauca sed bona.**
Few things but good ones. (Anon.)
- Facta, nōn verba.**
Deeds, not words. (Commonplace)
- Stūdīs et rēbus honestīs.**
Through study and honest activities. (Motto)
- Acta deos numquam mortalia fallunt.**
Mortal acts never fool the gods. (Ovid)
- Deo adjuvante.**
With God helping. (Motto)
- Deo dūcente.**
With God leading. (Commonplace)
- Aliquis in omnibus, nūllus in singulis.**
Somebody in all areas of endeavor, nobody in separate matters. (Robert Burton)
- Multum, nōn multa.**
Much, not many. (Pliny the Younger)
- Nil sub sole novum.**
Nothing new under the sun. (Ecclesiastes 1:9, Old Testament)

- Amicus vērūs rāra avis.**
A true friend is a rare bird. (Medieval)
- Virtūte et armīs.**
With courage and arms. (Motto of Mississippi)
- Ūnus vir, nūllus vir.**
One man, no man. (Medieval)
- Dictum, factum.**
Said, done. (Terence, adapted from *Andria* 381)
- Nūmen, lūmen.**
God and light. (Motto of Wisconsin)
- Asinus asinum fricat.**
One donkey rubs another. (Anon.)
- Rēgi et patriae fidēlis.**
Faithful to king and country. (Motto)
- Nihil . . . semper flōret: actās succēdit actāti.**
Nothing flourishes forever: one generation succeeds another generation. (Cicero)
- Deo fidēlis et Rēgi.**
Faithful to God and King. (Motto)
- Adulātiō quam similis est amicitiae!**
How similar to friendship is flattery! (Seneca)
- Magnās inter opēs inops.**
Poor in the midst of great riches. (Horace)
- Satis est beātus, qui potest cum vult mori.**
He is happy enough who can die when he wishes. (Publilius Syrus)
- Aliae nātīōnēs servitūtem patī possunt; populi Rōmāni est propria libertās.**
Other nations can endure slavery, liberty belongs to [propria est] the Roman people. (Cicero, *Phil.* 6.7.19)
- Aut vincere aut mori.**
Either to conquer or to die. (Anon.)
- Actum . . . nē agās.**
Do not do what is already done. [Don't beat a dead horse.] (Terence, *Pl.* 419)



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Sententia Latina ad Diem

- Bibere hūmānum est; ergo bibāmus.**
It is human to drink; therefore, let us drink.
(Rathskeller at Nuremberg)
- Ante mortem nē laudēs hominem quemquam.**
Do not praise any man before his death.
(Ecclesiastes 11, Old Testament)
- Magnōs hominēs virtūte mētīmur, nōn fortūnā.**
We measure great men by their courage, not by their luck.
(Cornelius Nepos, 18.1)
- Prima digestiō fit in ōre.**
The first digestion takes place in the mouth.
(Anon.)
- Multi morbī cūrantur abstinentiā.**
Many diseases are cured by abstinence.
(Celsus)
- Elephās Indus culicēs nōn timet.**
The Indian elephant does not fear gnats.
(Anon.)
- Oculi amōrem incipiunt, cōnsuetūdō perficit.**
Eyes begin a love affair, association brings it to fulfillment.
(Publius Syrus)
- Superbus et avarus numquam quiēscunt.**
The haughty person and the miser never are at rest.
(Anon.)
- Mortui nōn dolent.**
The dead do not grieve.
(Medieval)
- Certō veniunt ordine Parcae.**
The Fates come in fixed order.
(Seneca)
- Nōscitur ex sociis.**
He is known from his companions.
(Anon.)
- Fabās indulcat famēs.**
Hunger makes (even) beans pleasant.
(Anon.)
- Divitiae pariunt curās.**
Riches bring cares.
(Medieval)
- Litterae nōn dant pānem.**
Literature does not earn bread.
(Medieval)
- Nātūra in operatiōibus suis nōn facit saltum.**
In its activities nature does not make a sudden leap.
(Carl von Linné, Swedish botanist, 1707–1778)
- Per undās et ignēs fluctuat nec mergitur.**
It floats through waves and fire and does not sink.
(Motto of Paris)

- Multis ictibus dejicitur quercus.**
The oak is thrown down by many blows.
(Anon.)
- Modus omnibus in rebus**
Moderation in all things.
(Plautus)
- Ferrum ferro exacuitur.**
Iron is sharpened by iron.
(Proverbs, Old Testament)
- Sua quemque fraus, suus timor maximē vexat.**
His own deceit and his own fear trouble each person the most.
(Anon.)
- Una diēs aperit, cōnficit ūna diēs.**
One day begins something, one day finishes it.
(Ausonius)
- Ubi mel, ibi apēs.**
Where there is honey, there are bees.
(Anon.)
- Bonus pāstor animam suam dat pro ovibus suis.**
The good shepherd gives his life for his sheep.
(St. John, New Testament)
- Hominēs, dum docent, discunt.**
While men teach, they learn.
(Seneca)
- Sēra . . . tacitis poena venit pedibus.**
Punishment comes late on silent feet.
(Tibullus)
- Ignis aurum probat, miseria fortēs virōs.**
Fire tests gold, misfortune tests brave men.
(Anon.)
- In magnō magni capiuntur flūmine piscēs.**
Large fish are captured in large rivers.
(Anon.)
- Dominus vōbiscum et cum spiritū tuō.**
God be with you and with thy spirit.
(Ecclesiastical)
- Vulpēs pilum mutat, nōn mōrēs.**
The fox changes his skin but not his habits.
(Suetonius)
- Sunt quidem hominēs nōn rē sed nōmine.**
They are men not in fact but only in name.
(Anon.)
- Aequat omnēs cinis.**
Death makes everyone equal.
(Seneca)





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| | NEPTUNALIA | | | | | |

Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Labōrēs pariunt honorēs.**
Hard work brings about honors. (Medieval)
- 2. Mōribus antiquis rēs stat Rōmāna virisque.**
The Roman state stands because of its ancient customs and men. (Q. Ennius)
- 3. Lēgēs... bonae ex malis mōribus prōcreantur.**
Good laws arise from evil customs. (Macrobius)
- 4. Ratiō omnia vincit.**
Reason conquers all things. (Anon.)
- 5. Concordiā parvae rēs crēscunt.**
Even modest affairs (farms, fortunes, etc.) prosper with harmony. (Sallust)
- 6. Post cinerēs est vērus honor, est glōria vēra.**
After death comes true honor and true glory. (Medieval)
- 7. Jūs superat virēs.**
Right overcomes might. (Anon.)
- 8. Abūsus nōn tollit ūsūs.**
Abuse does not take away the right to use. (Legal)
- 9. In pāce leōnēs, in proelīo cervi.**
They are lions in times of peace and deer in battle. (Tertullian)
- 10. Artēs, scientiā, vērītās.**
Arts, science, truth. (Motto of the University of Michigan)
- 11. Aurum flamma probat, hominēs temptatiō iustōs.**
Flame tests gold, temptation tests just men. (Anon.)
- 12. Aufert os canibus canis ūnus saepe duobus.**
Often one dog takes a bone away from two dogs. (Medieval)
- 13. Tutī sunt omnēs, ūnus ubi dēfenditur.**
All are safe where one person is defended. (Pubilius Syrus)
- 14. Unguibus et rōstrō.**
With claws and beak. (Anon.)
- 15. Lēge dūrā vivunt mulierēs.**
Women live under a harsh law. (Plautus)
- 16. Bonōs corrumpunt mōrēs congressūs mali.**
Evil communications corrupt good manners. (Tertullian)

- 17. Deō volente.**
God willing. (Commonplace)
- 18. Lātrantem cūratne alta Diāna canem?**
Does Diana on high care about the barking dog? (Anon.)
- 19. Impia sub dulci melle venēna jacent.**
Wicked poisons lie under sweet honey. (Ovid)
- 20. Multos morbōs multa fercula ferunt.**
Many diseases bring many diseases. (Pliny)
- 21. Vulgus ex vērītate pauca, ex opiniōne multa aestimat.**
The people judge a few things by their truth, and many by their opinion. (Cicero)
- 22. Labor omnia vincit.**
Labor conquers all things. (Vergil)
- 23. Jupiter in caelis, Caesar regit omnia terris.**
Jupiter rules everything in the sky, Caesar rules everything on earth. (Anon.)
- 24. De minimis nōn cūrat lex.**
The law does not care about trifles. (Legal)
- 25. Vulpēs nōn capitur mīneribus.**
A fox is not caught by gifts. (Medieval)
- 26. Dum vitant stultī vitia, in contrāria currunt.**
When stupid people avoid faults, they run into the opposite faults. (Horace)
- 27. Astra regunt hominēs, sed regit astra Deus.**
The stars rule men, but God rules the stars. (Anon.)
- 28. Nōn redit unda fluēns; nōn redit hōra ruēns.**
A flowing wave does not return; the rushing hour does not return. (Medieval)
- 29. Interdum audacēs efficit ipse timor.**
Sometimes fear itself makes people brave. (Medieval)
- 30. Carmina nōn dant pānem.**
Poetry does not bring bread. (Anon.)
- 31. Stultus verbis nōn corrigitur.**
The stupid man is not corrected by words. (Medieval)





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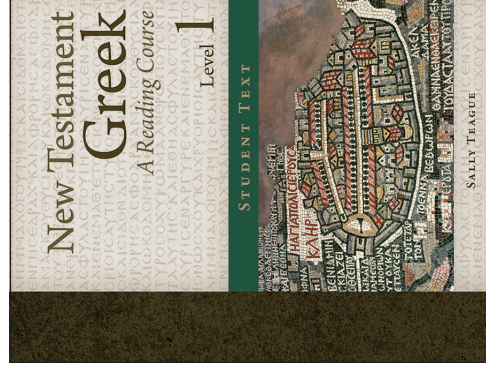
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