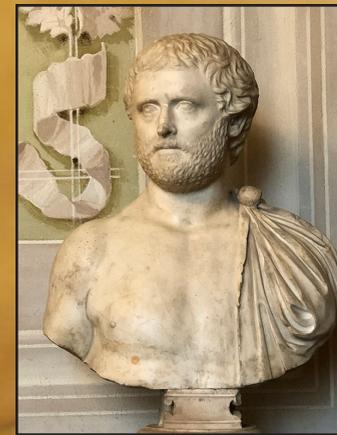
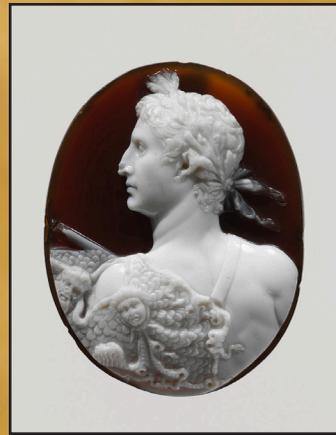
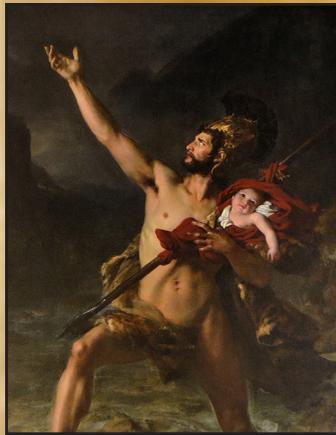




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This year's Roman Calendar features many of the "people" of the new AP® Latin syllabus: from authors to Roman emperors, from epic heroes to one highly notable landform (can you guess which one?), these figures figure prominently in our textbooks designed for the new AP® Latin Exam.

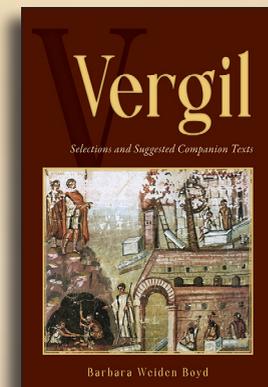
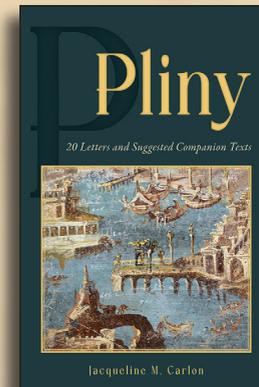
Pliny: 20 Letters and Suggested Companion Texts (Jacqueline M. Carlon) contains Pharr-style commentary for ten of Pliny the Younger's letters required by the new syllabus, as well as ten suggested letters. Companion texts that complement the writings of Pliny give students more practice with reading unadapted Latin. Eutropius's history about the emperor Trajan lends insight into an important correspondent in Book 10 of Pliny's letters. Selections from Rafael Landívar's poem *Rusticatio Mexicana* offer a verse description of a major volcanic eruption in central Mexico that occurred in the eighteenth century—an interesting comparison with Pliny's writings about Vesuvius in Letters 6.16 and 6.20. Seneca's *Epistulae Morales* 79.1–4 also touch on volcanic geology. The *Res Gestae* of Augustus, a letter from Cicero's *Ad Familiares*, and various inscriptions further illuminate literary features, themes, and other elements of Pliny's writings.

Vergil: Selections and Suggested Companion Texts (Barbara Weiden Boyd) presents all required passages from Vergil's *Aeneid* with Pharr-style commentary. Joining familiar figures—*pius* Aeneas, rageful Juno, lovelorn Dido, snake-stricken Laocoön—from the previous syllabus are memorable characters like the fierce *bellatrix* Camilla and ill-fated warrior Turnus. In addition to the syllabus selections, companion texts draw interesting parallels with the *Aeneid*. Ariadne, abandoned on Naxos in Catullus 64, is a precursor to Dido. Among the several *Odes* of Horace in the volume, *Ode* 1.37 depicts Ptolemaic queen Cleopatra, another Dido-like figure. The tragic Sophonisba of Petrarch's epic, *Africa*, is a third African noblewoman brought low by love and conflict with

the Romans. Other poems combine the private with the public grandeur of epic: selections from Ovid's *Tristia* describe the poet's personal tragedy—his exile from Rome—as his own fall of Troy. Companion texts include elegy as well, from the works of Catullus to Sulpicia

Who from this dazzling array of writers, characters, historical figures, and more can you spot in each month's artwork? Look out for Camilla and her father Metabus, Aeneas, Anchises, Ascanius, Turnus, Juno, Dido, Sophonisba, Ovid, Trajan, Pliny the Elder, Vesuvius, Augustus, and more!

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WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS

Roma Alma Mater



**Calendar
2025-2026**

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Sententia Latina ad Diem



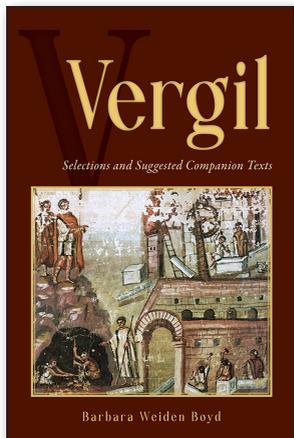
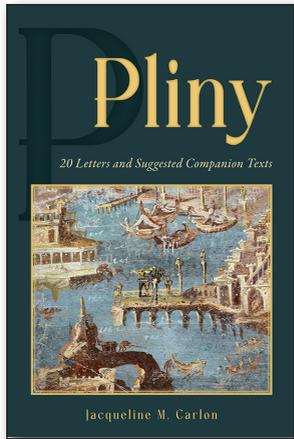
- 1. Silent . . . lēgēs inter arma.**
In time of war the laws are silent. (Cicero)
- 2. Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda.**
Many inconveniences surround an old man. (Anon.)
- 3. Omnēs ūna manet nox.**
One night remains for us all. (Horace)
- 4. Variat omnia tempus.**
Time changes everything. (Anon.)
- 5. Verba movent, exempla trahunt.**
Words move people, examples draw them on. (Anon.)
- 6. Acta exteriōra indicant interiōra sēcrēta.**
Exterior acts indicate interior secrets. (Legal)
- 7. Lupus pilum mūtāt, nōn mentem.**
The wolf changes his hair (skin) but not his mind. (Anon.)
- 8. Furor arma ministrat.**
Anger furnishes arms. (P. Vergilius Maro)
- 9. Fidis in adversis cognōscitur omnis amicus.**
A faithful friend is recognized in adverse circumstances. (Anon.)
- 10. Crūdēlis est in rē adversā objūrgātiō.**
When a person is in trouble, scolding him is a cruel thing to do. (Publilius Syrus)
- 11. Venter praecepta nōn audit.**
The stomach does not hear advice. (Seneca)
- 12. Duōbus litigantibus, tertius gaudet.**
When two people are quarreling, the third gets the profit. (Medieval)
- 13. Ubī opēs, ibī amīcī.**
Where wealth is, there friends are. (Anon.)
- 14. Saevis pāx quaeritur armīs.**
Peace is sought by savage arms. (P. Papinius Statius)
- 15. Ostendit sermō mōrēs animumque latentem.**
A person's speech shows his character and his inner personality. (Medieval)
- 16. Saepe summa ingenia in occultō latent.**
Often the greatest minds lie hidden. (Plautus)
- 17. Lātrante ūnō, lātrat statim et alter canis.**
When one dog barks, another dog immediately starts to bark. (Anon.)
- 18. Multa sub vultū odia, multa sub ōsculō latent.**
Many types of hatred lie hidden under a pleasant expression and (even) under a kiss. (Medieval)
- 19. Saepe tacēns vōcem verbaque vultus habet.**
Often a silent face has voice and words. (Ovid)
- 20. Crēscit in adversis virtūs.**
Courage increases in dangerous circumstances. (Lucan)
- 21. Saepe, premente deō, fert deus alter opem.**
Often, when one god is hostile, another god brings help. (Ovid)
- 22. Nōn omnis fert omnia tellūs.**
Not every land brings forth all kinds of fruit. (Anon.)
- 23. Jējūnus venter nōn audit verba libenter.**
A hungry stomach does not gladly listen to speeches. (Medieval)
- 24. Verba dat omnis amor.**
Every lover deceives the person he loves. (Ovid)
- 25. Dē hōc multi multa, omnēs aliquid, nēmō satis.**
Concerning this, many people know much, everybody knows something, and nobody knows enough. (Anon.)
- 26. Piscis captivus vinum vult, flūmina vivus.**
A fish when caught needs wine, a live fish needs the river. (Medieval)
- 27. Ipsa scientia potestās est.**
Knowledge itself is power. (Sir Francis Bacon, 1561–1626, English philosopher and essayist)
- 28. Plumbum aurum fit.**
Lead becomes gold. (Petronius Arbiter, 43, adapted)
- 29. Post calamitātem memoria alia est calamitās.**
After a disaster, the memory of it is another disaster. (Publilius Syrus)
- 30. Ōscula, nōn oculi, sunt in amōre ducēs.**
Kisses, and not eyes, are the leaders in love. (Anon.)



September 2025 → MMXXV ↵

NEW

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SOLIS	LVNAE	MARTIS	MERCVRII	IOVIS	VENERIS	SATVRNI
	I • KALENDAE	II • IV NON.	III • III NON.	IV • PRIDIE NON.	V • NONAE	VI • VIII IDVS
		PROELIUM ACTII XXXI AC		LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI
VII • VII IDVS	VIII • VI IDVS	IX • V IDVS	X • IV IDVS	XI • III IDVS	XII • PRIDIE IDVS	XIII • IDVS
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LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI
XXI • XI KAL.	XXII • X KAL.	XXIII • IX KAL.	XXIV • VIII KAL.	XXV • VII KAL.	XXVI • VI KAL.	XXVII • V KAL.
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Sententia Latina ad Diem



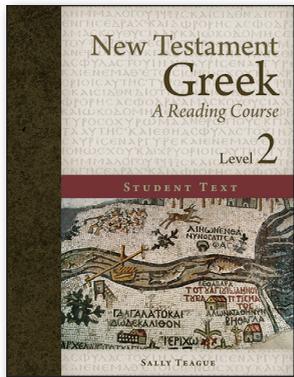
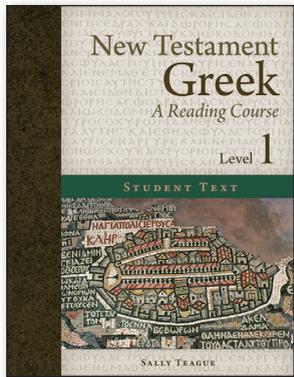
- Formōsa faciēs mūta commendātiō est.**
A pretty face is a silent commendation. (Publius Syrus)
- Famēs est optimus coquus.**
Hunger is the best cook. (Anon.)
- Nēmō malus fēlix.**
No bad man is happy. (Juvenal, *Satires* 4.8)
- Rēs est forma fugāx.**
Beauty is a fleeting thing. (Seneca, *Phaedra* 7.7.3)
- Habet Deus suās hōrās et morās.**
God has his hours and his delays. (Anon.)
- Nōbilitās sōla est atque ūnica virtūs.**
Virtue is the sole and only kind of nobility. (Juvenal, *Satires* 8.20)
- Senectūs ipsa est morbus.**
Old age all by itself is a disease. (Terence, *Phormio* 575)
- Fortūna caeca est.**
Fortune is blind. (Anon.)
- Rēbus in hūmānis Rēgīna Pecūnia nauta est.**
In human affairs Queen Money is the one who runs the ship. (Medieval)
- Fortūna numquam perpetuō est bona.**
Fortune is never always good. (Robert Burton)
- Montāni semper liberi.**
Mountaineers are always free. (Motto of West Virginia)
- Patientia rāra virtūs.**
Patience is a rare virtue. (Anon.)
- Dominus illūminātiō mea.**
God is my light. (Motto of Oxford University)
- Mors tua vīta mea.**
Your death is my life. (Anon.)
- Nūlla terra exilium est sed altera patria.**
No land is an exile but simply another native land. (Seneca, *De Rem. Fort.* 8.1)
- Vāna est sine vīribus ira.**
Anger without strength to enforce it is empty. (Anon.)
- Nūlla calamitās sōla.**
Disaster is never alone. (Anon.—It never rains but it pours.)
- Aspiciunt oculis superī mortālia jūstis.**
The gods look on mortal acts with just eyes. (Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 13.70)
- Vir bonus est animal rārum.**
A good man is a rare creature. (Medieval)
- Est cetum praesēns, sed sunt incerta futūra.**
The present is certain, but the future is uncertain. (Medieval)
- Sōla nōbilitās virtūs.**
Courage is the only real nobility. (Motto)
- Litterae sine mōribus vānae.**
Education without good morals is useless. (Motto of University of Pennsylvania)
- Salūs pūblica suprēma lēx.**
The public safety is the supreme law. (Legal)
- Optima medicīna temperantia est.**
The best medicine is moderation. (Anon.)
- Spiritus quidem prōmptus est, carō vērō infirma.**
The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. (St. Mark, New Testament)
- Victōria nātūrā est insolēns et superba.**
By its nature victory is insolent and haughty. (Cicero, *Pro Marcello* 3.9, adapted)
- Dulce pōmum cum abest custōs.**
The apple is sweet when the watchman is absent. (Anon.)
- Necessitās . . . ultimum ac maximum tēlum est.**
Necessity is the last and greatest weapon. (Titus Livius, *Ab urbe condita* 4.28.)
- Laudātur ab his, culpātur ab illis.**
He is praised by some, blamed by others. (Horace, *Satires* 1.2.11.)
- Nūllis amor est sānābilis herbis.**
Love is curable by no herbs. (Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 1.523.)
- Malus bonum ubi sē simulat tunc est pessimus.**
When a bad man pretends that he is a good man, then he is at his worst. (Publius Syrus)



October 2025 → MMXXV ←

NEW

A Student-Friendly Approach to Ancient Greek



SOLIS	LVNAE	MARTIS	MERCVRII	IOVIS	VENERIS	SATVRNI
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V • III Non.	VI • PRIDIE Non.	VII • NONAE	VIII • VIII Idvs	IX • VII Idvs	X • VI Idvs MEDITRINALIA	XI • V Idvs
XII • IV Idvs	XIII • III Idvs	XIV • PRIDIE Idvs	XV • Idvs P. VIRGILIUS MARO POETA NATUS EST LXX AC	XVI • XVII KAL.	XVII • XVI KAL.	XVIII • XV KAL.
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ARMILUSTRIUM						
XXVI • VII KAL.	XXVII • VI KAL.	XXVIII • V KAL.	XXIX • IV KAL.	XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • PRIDIE KAL.	

Sententia Latina ad Diem



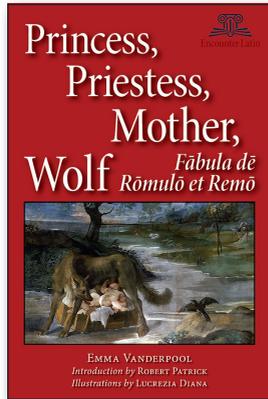
- 1. Post hoc, propter hoc.**
After something, because of something.
(Commonplace; a fallacy in logic.)
- 2. Cum jocus est vērus, jocus est malus atque sevērus.**
When a joke is true, the joke is a bad thing and a cruel thing. (Medieval)
- 3. Similia similibus cūrantur.**
Like things are cured by like. (Samuel Hahnemann)
- 4. In angustiis amici boni apparent.**
Good friends appear in difficulties. (Anon.)
- 5. Forma virōs negligēta decet.**
A careless appearance is suitable for men. (Ovid, *Art of Love* 1.509.)
- 6. Qui tenet anguillam per caudam nōn habet illam.**
Who holds an eel by the tail does not (really) hold him. (Medieval)
- 7. Finis coronat opus.**
The end crowns the work. (Medieval)
- 8. Jūcundi acti labōrēs.**
Past labors are pleasant. (Cicero, *De finibus* 2.32.105)
- 9. Concordia rēs est in rēbus maximē adversis ūtilis.**
In situations that are particularly unfavorable, harmony is a useful thing. (Anon.)
- 10. Saxum volūtum nōn obducitur muscō.**
A rolling stone is not covered with moss. (Anon.; a rolling stone gathers no moss.)
- 11. Multa docet famēs.**
Hunger teaches us much. (Anon.)
- 12. Fūmum fugiēns in ignem incidit.**
Fleeing smoke, he falls into the fire. (Medieval; out of the frying pan, into the fire.)
- 13. Ex pede Herculem.**
From his foot we can recognize Hercules. (Anon.)
- 14. Nihil est . . . simul et inventum et perfectum.**
Nothing is at once discovered and perfected. (Cicero, *Brutus* 70)
- 15. Semel ēmissum volat irreparabile verbum.**
A word once spoken flies away and cannot be recovered. (Horace, *Epistles* 1.18.71)
- 16. Vēr nōn ūna diēs, nōn ūna reducit hirundō.**
One day does not bring spring, nor does one swallow. (Anon.; one swallow does not make a summer.)
- 17. Leōnem mortuum et catuli mordent.**
Even puppies bite a dead lion. (Medieval)
- 18. Jējūnus rārō stomachus vulgāria temnit.**
A hungry stomach rarely despises common food. (Horace, *Satires* 2.2.38)
- 19. Quod vērum, tūtum.**
What is true, is safe. (Anon.)
- 20. Vincit omnia vēritās.**
Truth conquers all. (Motto)
- 21. Magna civitās magna sōlitūdō.**
A great city is a great solitude. (Anon.)
- 22. Nōn mē dēridet quī sua facta videt.**
The person who sees his own acts does not make fun of me. (Anon.)
- 23. Nēmō suā sorte contentus.**
No one is content with his lot. (Anon.)
- 24. Facile est imperium in bonis.**
Rule over good people is easy. (Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus* 611)
- 25. Mea anima est tamquam tabula rāsa.**
My mind is like a clean tablet. (Renaissance; Pauli?)
- 26. Omne initium est difficile.**
Every beginning is difficult. (Anon.)
- 27. Omnibus in rēbus gravis est inceptiō prima.**
In all things the first undertaking is hard. (Anon.)
- 28. Nūlla diēs maerōre caret.**
No day lacks sorrow. (Medieval)
- 29. Qui tōtum vult, tōtum perdit.**
Who wants all, loses all. (Anon.)
- 30. Nōn sine causā sed sine fine laudātus.**
He is praised not without reason but without end. (Anon.)



November 2025 → MMXXV ↵

NEW

A new Latin-language novella retells Rome's foundation legend— with a twist!



SOLIS	LVNAE	MARTIS	MERCVRII	IOVIS	VENERIS	SATVRNI
						I • KALENDAE
II • IV NON.	III • III NON.	IV • PRIDIE NON.	V • NONAE	VI • VIII IDVS	VII • VII IDVS	VIII • VI IDVS
		LUDI PLEBEII	LUDI PLEBEII	ORATIO CICERONIS PRIMA CONTRA CATILINAM, LXIII AC	LUDI PLEBEII	LUDI PLEBEII
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LUDI PLEBEII	LUDI PLEBEII					
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XXX • PRIDIE KAL.						

Sententia Latina ad Diem



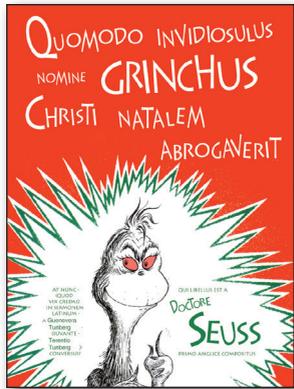
- Omnis instabilis et incerta felicitas est.**
Every prosperity is unstable and uncertain. (Seneca, *Controversiae* 1.1.3)
- Virtus mille scuta.**
Courage is a thousand shields. (Motto)
- Quis pauper? Avarus.**
Who is the poor man? The miser. (Pseudo-Ausonius)
- Sua multi amittunt, cupidum dum aliena appetunt.**
Many lose their own belongings while they greedily seek belongings of others. (Anon.)
- Ius summum saepe summa est malitia.**
The highest law is often the highest evil. (Terence, *Heautontimoroumenos* 796)
- Non bene flat flammam qui continet ore farinam.**
It is not a good idea for a person who has flour in his mouth to blow a flame out. (Medieval)
- Iracundiam qui vincit, hostem superat maximum.**
Who conquers anger conquers his greatest enemy. (Publilius Syrus)
- Qualis vir, talis oratio.**
As a man is, so is his speech. (Anon.)
- Nigrum in candida vertunt.**
They turn black into white. (Juvenal)
- Duce tempus eget.**
The times need a leader. (Lucan)
- Multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi.**
For many are called, but few are chosen. (St. Matthew, New Testament)
- Spina etiam grata est, ex qua spectatur rosa.**
Even a thorn bush is pleasant, from which a rose is seen. (Publilius Syrus)
- Quot campo leporum, tot sunt in amore dolores.**
There are as many sorrows in love as there are rabbits in the field. (Medieval)
- Feliciter sapit qui periculo alieno sapit.**
Who becomes wise through someone else's difficulties becomes wise in a happy fashion. (Plautus)
- Non omnes qui habent citharam sunt citharoedi.**
Not all people who have a lyre are lyre players. (Varro)
- Improbum Neptunum accusat qui iterum naufragium facit.**
Who suffers a shipwreck a second time unjustly accuses Neptune. (Publilius Syrus)
- Vitia nostra regionum mutatione non fugimus.**
We do not flee our vices by changing our location. (Anon.)
- Se damnat iudex, innocentem qui opprimit.**
The judge who punishes an innocent man condemns himself. (Publilius Syrus)
- Male secum agit aeger, medicum qui heredem facit.**
The sick man who makes his doctor his heir does himself a disservice. (Publilius Syrus)
- Thesaurum in sepulchro ponit, qui senem heredem facit.**
Who makes an old man his heir puts his treasure in the grave. (Publilius Syrus)
- Ubi peccat aetas major, male discit minor.**
When the older generation makes mistakes, the younger generation learns bad habits. (Publilius Syrus)
- Ubi iudicat qui accusat, vis, non lex, valet.**
Where the person who accuses is (also) the person who judges, violence, not law, prevails. (Publilius Syrus)
- Pericula timidus etiam quae non sunt videt.**
The timid person sees even dangers that do not exist. (Publilius Syrus)
- Ovem in fronte, vulpem in corde gerit.**
He acts like a sheep in his face but like a fox in his heart. (Medieval)
- Damnant quod non intellegunt.**
They condemn what they do not understand. (Anon.)
- Qui fugit molam, fugit farinam.**
Who runs away from the millstone, runs away from the flour. (Anon.)
- Stultus nil celat: quod habet sub corde revelat.**
The stupid person conceals nothing: he reveals what he has in his heart. (Medieval)
- Vespere promittunt multi quod mane recusant.**
Many promise in the evening what they refuse the next morning. (Medieval)
- Occasio aegre offertur, facile amittitur.**
Opportunity is presented rarely, and is easily lost. (Publilius Syrus)
- Eget semper qui avarus est.**
The person who is a miser is always in want. (St. Jerome, Hieronymus)
- Quot capita, tot sententiae.**
There are as many opinions as there are people. (Anon.)



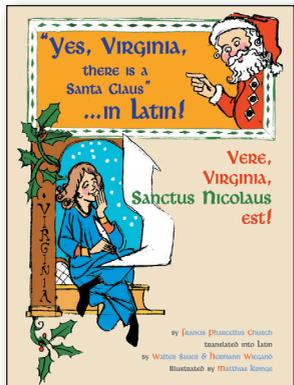
December 2025 → MMXXV ↵

Perfect for
the Holidays

*How the Grinch
Stole Christmas
in Latin*



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



SOLIS	LVNAE	MARTIS	MERCVRII	IOVIS	VENERIS	SATVRNI
	I • KALENDAE	II • IV NON.	III • III NON. SACRA BONAE DEAE	IV • PRIDIE NON.	V • NONAE	VI • VIII IDVS
VII • VII IDVS	VIII • VI IDVS Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS POETA NATUS EST LXV AC	IX • V IDVS	X • IV IDVS	XI • III IDVS	XII • PRIDIE IDVS	XIII • IDVS
XIV • XIX KAL.	XV • XVIII KAL. COSUALIA	XVI • XVII KAL. SATURNALIA	XVII • XVI KAL. SATURNALIA	XVIII • XV KAL. SATURNALIA	XIX • XIV KAL. SATURNALIA	XX • XIII KAL. SATURNALIA
XXI • XII KAL.	XXII • XI KAL.	XXIII • X KAL.	XXIV • IX KAL.	XXV • VIII KAL.	XXVI • VII KAL.	XXVII • VI KAL.
SATURNALIA	SATURNALIA	SATURNALIA				
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Sententia Latina ad Diem



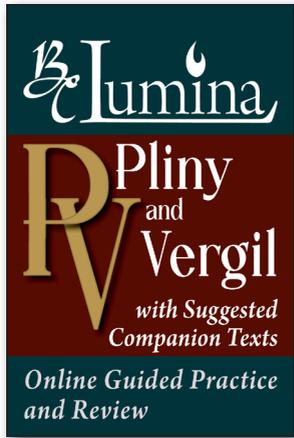
- 1. Nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit.**
An example accomplishes nothing that solves one controversy by introducing another. (Horace)
- 2. Quam est fēlix vita quae sine odiis trānsit!**
How happy is a life that is spent without hatred! (Publilius Syrus)
- 3. Nōn bene olet qui bene semper olet.**
A person does not smell good who always smells good. (Martial)
- 4. Crēscit avāritia quantum crēscit tua gaza.**
Greed increases as much as your money increases. (Medieval)
- 5. Omnia . . . habet qui nihil concupiscit.**
Who desires nothing has everything. (Valerius Maximus)
- 6. Male agitur cum dominō quem vilicus docet.**
It goes badly with a master whom the foreman instructs. (Anon.)
- 7. Quidquid fit cum virtūte, fit cum glōriā.**
Whatever is done with courage is done with glory. (Publilius Syrus)
- 8. Sub nive quod tegitur, dum nix perit, omne videtur.**
Everything that is covered by snow appears when the snow disappears. (Medieval)
- 9. Nec temere nec timidē.**
Neither rashly nor timidly. (Family motto)
- 10. Nōn est vir fortis ac strēnuus qui labōrem fugit.**
The person who runs away from hard work is not a brave and active man. (Seneca)
- 11. Fēlix, quem faciunt aliēna pericula cautum.**
Happy is the person whom other people's dangers make cautious. (Medieval)
- 12. Quem amat, amat; quem nōn amat, nōn amat.**
Whom he likes, he likes; whom he does not like, he does not like. (Petronius)
- 13. Nōn omnis qui sapiēns dicitur sapiēns est, sed qui discit et retinet sapientiam.**
Not everyone who is called wise is wise, but rather he who learns and retains wisdom. (Petrus Alphonsus)
- 14. Qui capit, capitur.**
Who captures is himself captured. (Anon.)
- 15. Nēmō malus qui nōn stultus.**
There is no bad person who is not foolish. (Robert Burton)
- 16. Citō fit, quod di volunt.**
What the gods want comes to pass quickly. (Petronius)
- 17. Semper inops quicumque cupit.**
Whoever desires is always poor. (Claudius Claudianus)
- 18. Dat virtūs quod forma negat.**
Virtue gives what beauty denies. (Motto)
- 19. Nēmō mē impūne lacessit.**
No one attacks me with impunity. (Motto of Black Watch)
- 20. Qui sua perpendit, mea crimina nōn reprehendit.**
Who weighs his own faults does not condemn mine. (Medieval)
- 21. Ōs, oculus, vultus prōdunt quod cor gerit intus.**
The mouth, the eyes, the expression betray what the heart has inside. (Medieval)
- 22. Quod in juventūte nōn discitur, in mātūrā aetāte nescitur.**
What is not learned in one's youth is not known at a mature age. (Cassiodorus)
- 23. Bonum quod est supprimitur, numquam exstinguitur.**
What is good is suppressed, but never extinguished. (Publilius Syrus)
- 24. Suum cuique pulchrum est.**
One's own seems handsome to each person. (Cicero)
- 25. Mortuō leōni et leporēs insultant.**
Even rabbits insult a dead lion. (Anon.)
- 26. Forti et fidēli nihil difficile.**
Nothing is difficult for the brave and faithful. (Motto)
- 27. Cui Fortūna favet multōs amicōs habet.**
The person whom Fortune favors has many friends. (Anon.)
- 28. Homō hominī aut deus aut lupus.**
For another human being, a human being is either a god or a wolf. (Erasmus)
- 29. Inopiae dēsunt multa; avāritiae omnia.**
Many things are lacking to poverty; everything is lacking to greed. (Publilius Syrus)
- 30. Taciturnitās stultō hominī prō sapientiā est.**
For a stupid man silence is a substitute for wisdom. (Publilius Syrus)
- 31. Formīcae grāta est formīca, cicāda cicādae.**
An ant is pleasing to an ant, and a grasshopper to another grasshopper. (Translation of Theocritus)



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XI • III IDVS AUGUSTUS IANUM CLAUSIT, XXIX AC	XII • PRIDIE IDVS	XIII • IDVS RES PUBLICA RESTITUTA EST AB AUGUSTO, XXVII AC	XIV • XIX KAL.	XV • XVIII KAL.	XVI • XVII KAL. OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS NOMINATUS EST, XXVII AC	XVII • XVI KAL.
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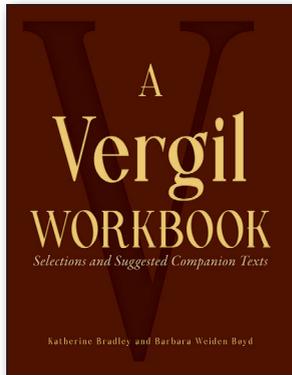
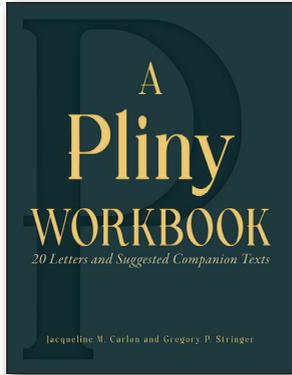


- Rēx est quī metuit nihil, rēx est quique cupit nihil; hoc rēgnum sibi quisque dat.**
A king is a person who fears nothing, a king is a person who desires nothing; this kingdom each person gives himself. (Seneca)
- Nīl hominī certum est.**
Nothing is sure for mankind. (Ovid)
- Neque enim omnia Deus hominī facit.**
For God does not do everything for mankind. (Seneca)
- Nūlla fidēs inopī.**
No faith is put in a person who does not have money. (Ausonius)
- Nihil difficile amanti.**
Nothing is difficult for the lover. (Cicero)
- Nihil . . . semper flōret: aetās succēdit aetāti.**
Nothing flourishes forever: one generation succeeds another generation. (Cicero)
- Stat sua cuique diēs.**
One's own day of death is set for each person. (Vergil)
- Īra perit subitō quam gignit amicus amicō.**
Anger that one friend generates for another friend dies down quickly. (Medieval)
- Etiam instantī laesa repūgnat ovis.**
Even a sheep, if it is injured, fights back against someone who threatens it. (Propertius)
- Vulgōque vēritās jam attribūta vinō est.**
And now truth is commonly attributed to wine. (Pliny the Younger)
- Summa sēdēs nōn capit duōs.**
The highest position does not hold two people. (Anon.)
- Necessitāti quī sē accommodat sapit.**
The person who accommodates himself to necessity is wise. (Anon.)
- Omne solum fortī patria est.**
Every country is a native land for one who is brave. (Ovid)
- Meus mihi, suus cuique est cārus.**
Who is mine is dear to me, who is someone else's is dear to him. (Plautus)
- Aliud vinum, aliud ēbrietās.**
Wine is one thing, drunkenness is something else. (Anon.)
- Qui parcē sēminat, parcē et metit.**
Who sows sparingly also reaps sparingly. (St. Paul)
- Nūllus agentī diēs longus est.**
No day is long for the person who is active. (Seneca)
- Mors omnibus īnstat.**
Death threatens all. (Common grave inscription)
- Cinerī glōria sēra venit.**
Glory comes late to the ashes. (Martial)
- Nūlli est hominī perpetuum bonum.**
There is eternal prosperity for no man. (Plautus)
- Dictum sapientī sat est.**
A word to the wise is enough. (Plautus)
- Quot hominēs, tot sententiae; suus cuique mōs.**
There are as many opinions as there are men; each one his own way of doing things. (Terence)
- Sērō dat quī roganti dat.**
He gives late who gives to one who asks. (Anon.)
- Mendāci, neque cum vēra dicit, crēditur.**
Belief is not given to a liar even when he tells the truth. (Cicero)
- Cui dēest pecūnia, huic dēsunt omnia.**
To whom money is lacking, to him all things are lacking. (Anon.)
- Nūdum latrō trānsmittit; etiam in obsessā viā pauperī pāx est.**
The robber passes by the poor man; even in a road that is besieged there is peace for the poor man. (Seneca)
- Cuivis dolōrī remedium est patientia.**
Patience is a remedy for any grief you wish. (Publilius Syrus)
- Alienū aes hominī ingenuō est servitūs.**
For a freeborn man, debt is a form of slavery. (Publilius Syrus)



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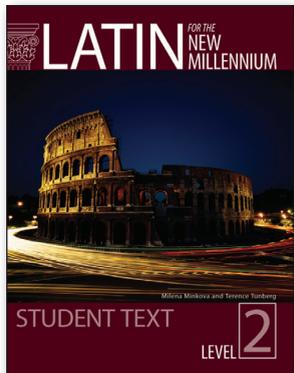
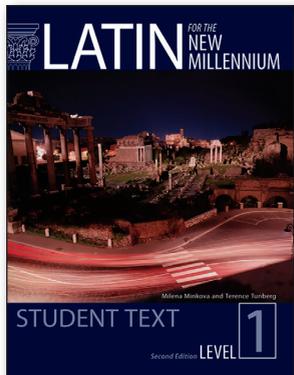
1. **Et latrō et cautus praecingitur ense viator, ille sed insidiās, hic sibi portat opem.**
Both the highwayman and the cautious traveller are equipped with a sword, but the former is carrying it as an ambush and the latter is carrying it to assist himself. (Ovid)
2. **Sui cuique mōrēs fingunt fortunam.**
A person's own way of life creates his fortune for him. (Cornelius Nepos)
3. **Frēnōs impōnit linguae cōscientia.**
Conscience places reins upon our tongue. (Publilius Syrus)
4. **Nōn mihi sapit qui sermōne sed qui factis sapit.**
As far as I am concerned, the person is not wise who is wise in his speech but the person who is wise in his deeds. (Robert Burton)
5. **Invidus omnis abest, si prosperitās tibi nōn est.**
Every envious person is absent, if you do not have prosperity. (Anon.)
6. **Saepe subit poenās, ōrī qui nōn dat habēnās.**
The person who does not put reins upon his mouth often suffers a penalty. (Medieval)
7. **Quod nimis miserī volunt, hoc facile crēdunt.**
What unhappy people want too much, this they easily believe. (Seneca)
8. **Nil agentī diēs longus est.**
To one who does nothing the day is long. (Seneca?)
9. **Sōlitūdō placet Mūsīs, urbs est inimica poētīs.**
Solitude pleases the Muses, the city is unfriendly for poets. (Petraarch)
10. **Sōl omnibus lūcet.**
The sun shines upon us all. (Petronius)
11. **Deus omnia nōn dat omnibus.**
God does not give everything to everybody. (Medieval)
12. **Suus rēx rēginae placet.**
Her own king pleases a queen. (Plautus)
13. **Flamma fūmō est proxima.**
Smoke is next to the fire. (Plautus)
14. **Commūne naufragium omnibus est cōsōlatiō.**
A common shipwreck is a consolation for everybody. (Anon.)
15. **Pūris omnia pūra.**
To the pure all things are pure. (New Testament)
16. **Alia aliīs placent.**
Different things please different people. (Anon.)
17. **Est pueris cārus qui nōn est doctor amārus.**
He who is not an unpleasant teacher is dear to children. (Medieval)
18. **Fortibus est fortūna viris data.**
Fortune is given to brave men. (Ennius)
19. **Nihil amantibus dūrum est.**
Nothing is difficult for lovers. (St. Jerome)
20. **Maximō peric'lo custōditur quod multis placet.**
That which is pleasing to many people is guarded with the greatest danger. (Publilius Syrus)
21. **Vis lēgibus inimica.**
Violence is hostile to the laws. (Legal)
22. **Vicīna sunt vitia virtūtibus.**
Vices are close to virtues. (St. Jerome)
23. **Deus superbis resistit; humilibus autem dat grātiam.**
God resists the proud, but grants grace to the humble. (New Testament)
24. **Immodicis brevis est aetās et rāra senectūs.**
For those who are extraordinary, youth is short and old age uncommon. (Martial)
25. **Nōn nōbis solum.**
Not for ourselves alone. (Motto)
26. **Jūstitia omnibus.**
Justice for all. (Motto of District of Columbia)
27. **Fortūna favet fatuis.**
Fortune favors the stupid. (Anon.)
28. **Deō, patriae, amicis.**
For God, for country, for friends. (Motto)
29. **Aliud aliīs vidētur optimum.**
Different things seem best to different people. (Cicero)
30. **Illa placet tellūs in quā rēs parva beātum mē facit.**
That land pleases me in which a small piece of property makes me happy (or prosperous). (Martial)
31. **Quod cibus est aliīs, aliīs est acre venēnum.**
What is food for some people is bitter poison for others. (Anon.)



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Sententia Latina ad Diem



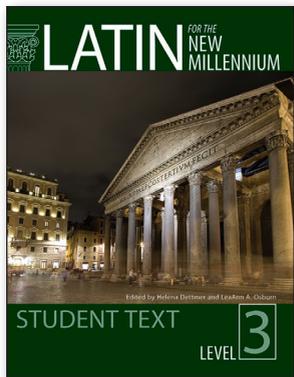
- Quī culpaē ignōscit unī, suadet plūribus.**
Who forgives one fault, persuades more people to make similar errors. (Publilius Syrus)
- Ingrāta sunt beneficia, quibus comes est metus.**
Benefits are not welcome that are accompanied by fear. (Publilius Syrus)
- Omnis enim rēs, virtūs, fāma, decus, divīna hūmānaque pulchris divitiis pārent.**
For all things, virtue, fame, honor, things divine and human, are obedient to beautiful riches. (Horace)
- Quisquis in vitā suā parentēs colit, hic et vivus et defūctus deis est cārus.**
Whoever during his lifetime takes care of his parents, this person both living and dead is dear to the gods. (Translation of Johannes Stobaeus)
- Nē Juppiter quidem omnibus placet.**
Not even Jupiter is pleasing to everyone. (Translation of Theognis)
- Quod suāve est aliis, aliis est amārum.**
What is pleasant for some is bitter for others. (Anon.)
- Post naufragium maria temptantur.**
The seas are tried after a shipwreck. (Anon.)
- Longē fugit quisquis suōs fugit.**
Whoever flees from his family flees a long way. (Petronius Arbiter)
- Imperat aut servit collēcta pecūnia cuique.**
Money that has been piled up either commands or obeys each person. (Horace)
- In tāli tālēs capiuntur flūmine piscēs.**
In this kind of river these kinds of fish are caught. (Medieval)
- Quālis pater, tālis filius.**
As the father is, so is the son. (Anon.)
- Aequore quot piscēs, fronde teguntur avēs, quot caelum stellās, tot habet tua Rōma puellās.**
As many fish as there are in the sea, as many birds as are covered by foliage, as many stars as the sky holds, so many girls does your Rome hold. (Ovid)
- Flūmen cōnfūsum reddit piscantibus ūsum.**
The river that has been stirred up furnishes opportunity to fishermen. (Medieval)
- Equi dōnāti dentēs nōn inspiciuntur.**
People do not look at the teeth of a horse that is given to them. (St. Jerome)
- Mēns et animus et cōsiliū et sententia civitātis posita est in lēgibus.**
The mind and character and planning and feeling of the state lie in its laws. (Cicero)
- Sic trānsit glōria mundi.**
Thus passes the glory of the world. (Anon.)
- Sine doctrinā vita est quasi mortis imāgō.**
A life without learning is like an image of death. (Dionysius Cato)
- Silentium est signum sapientiae et loquacitās est signum stultitiae.**
Silence is a sign of wisdom and talkativeness is a sign of stupidity. (Petrus Alphonsus)
- Ignōrantia lēgis nēmīnem excūsāt.**
Ignorance of the law excuses no one. (Legal)
- In cāsū extrēmae necessitātis omnia sunt commūnia.**
In case of extreme necessity all things are in common. (Legal)
- Initium sapientiae timor Domini.**
Fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. (Job, Old Testament)
- Quid est somnus gelidae nisi mortis imāgō?**
What is sleep except the image of chilly death? (Ovid)
- Ex vitiiis alterius sapiēns emendat suum.**
From the faults of someone else the wise man corrects his own fault. (Publilius Syrus)
- Dux vitae ratiō.**
Reason is the leader of life. (Latin equivalent of the motto of Phi Beta Kappa)
- In nōmine Domini incipit omne malum.**
Every evil begins in the name of the Lord. (Anon.)
- Rēgis amicitia nōn est possessiō pura.**
The friendship of the king is not an ideal possession. (Medieval)
- Ōtium sine litteris mors est et hominis vivi sepultūra.**
Leisure without learning is death and the burial of a living man. (Seneca)
- Vox populi vox Dei.**
The voice of the people is the voice of God. (Commonplace)
- Rōma caput mundi.**
Rome is the capital of the world. (Lucan)
- Īra initium insāniae.**
Anger is the beginning of insanity. (Ennius)



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XII • PRIDIE IDVS	XIII • IDVS	XIV • XVIII KAL.	XV • XVII KAL.	XVI • XVI KAL. AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR NOMINATUS EST, XXIX AC	XVII • XV KAL.	XVIII • XIV KAL.
XIX • XIII KAL.	XX • XII KAL. PARILIA	XXI • XI KAL. ROMA CONDITA EST 753 AC	XXII • X KAL.	XXIII • IX KAL.	XXIV • VIII KAL.	XXV • VII KAL.
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Sententia Latina ad Diem



- Mūsica est mentis medicīna maestae.**
Music is medicine for a sad mind. (Anon.)
- Externus hostis maximum in urbe concordiae vinculum.**
An enemy outside the city is the greatest bond of concord inside the city. (Anon.)
- Tam dēest avārō quod habet quam quod nōn habet.**
A miser lacks as much what he has as what he does not have. (Publilius Syrus)
- Fortūnātō omne solum patria est.**
For one who is happy, every country is a native land. (Anon.)
- Quī genus jactat suum, aliēna laudat.**
Who praises his own family, praises what belongs to others. (Seneca)
- Sapiēns quī prōspicit.**
Wise is he who looks ahead. (Motto of Malvern College)
- Bonae mentis soror est paupertās.**
Poverty is the sister of an honest mind. (Petronius)
- Bonus animus in malā rē dimidium est mali.**
In an evil situation a good frame of mind is half of the evil. (Plautus)
- Magna vis cōscientiae.**
The force of conscience is great. (Cicero)
- Salūs populī suprēma lēx.**
The safety of the people is the supreme law. (Legal)
- Virtūtis amōre.**
With love of virtue. (Motto)
- Calamitās virtūtis occāsio est.**
Disaster is the opportunity for bravery. (Seneca)
- Prō libertate patriae.**
For the freedom of my country. (Motto)
- Fēlix quī nihil dēbet.**
Happy is he who owes nothing. (Anon.)
- Index est animī sermō.**
Talk is an indicator of the mind. (Medieval)
- Omnis ars nātūrae imitātiō est.**
All art is an imitation of nature. (Seneca)
- Crēscit amor nummī quantum ipsa pecūnia crēscit.**
Love of money increases as much as money itself increases. (Juvenal)
- Metus enim mortis mūsicā dēpellitur.**
For the fear of death is dispelled by music. (Censorinus)
- Contrā malum mortis nōn est medicāmentum in hortis.**
Against the evil of death there is no medicine in the gardens. (Medieval)
- Vinum animī speculum.**
Wine is the mirror of the mind. (Anon.)
- Ūsus, magnus vitae magister, multa docet.**
Experience, the great teacher of life, teaches us much. (Cicero)
- Caput columbae, cauda scorpioniis.**
The head of a dove, the tail of a scorpion. (St. Bernard?)
- Homō sine pecūniā mortis imāgō.**
A man without money is an image of death. (Anon.)
- Sermō datur cūctis, animī sapientia paucis.**
Speech is given to all, wisdom of mind to few. (Anon.)
- In nullum avārus bonus, sed in sē semper pessimus.**
The miser is good toward no one, but toward himself he is always worst of all. (Terentius Varro)
- Causa paupertatis plērisque probitās est.**
For a good many people, the cause of their poverty is honesty. (Q. Curtius Rufus)
- Satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum.**
Enough eloquence, little wisdom. (Sallust)
- Nullius hospitis grāta est mora longa.**
A long stay of no guest is pleasant. (Anon.)
- Qui dēbet, limen crēditōris nōn amat.**
The person who owes does not like the threshold of the person he owes money to. (Publilius Syrus)
- Praemia virtūtis honōrēs.**
Honors are the rewards for virtue. (School motto)
- Tempora praetereunt mōre fluentis aquae.**
Times pass in the manner of running water. (Medieval)



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Sententia Latina ad Diem



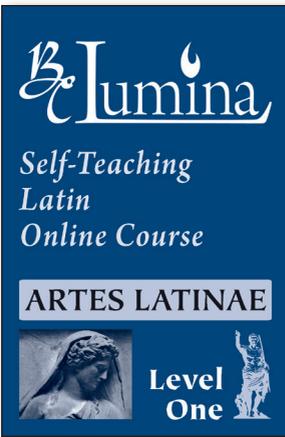
- 1. Amicus animae dimidium.**
A friend is the half of one's soul. (Augustine)
- 2. Tot mundi superstitionēs quot caelō stellae.**
There are as many superstitions in the world as there are stars in the sky. (Robert Burton)
- 3. Pietās fundamentum est omnium virtūtum.**
Piety is the foundation of all the virtues. (Cicero)
- 4. Injuriarum remedium est obliuio.**
The cure for injuries is forgetting about them. (Publilius Syrus)
- 5. Amicus omnium, amicus nullorum.**
A friend of all is a friend of nobody. (Anon.)
- 6. 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)
- 7. Perjūria ridet amantum Juppiter.**
Jupiter laughs at the lies of lovers. (Lygdamus)
- 8. Repetitio est māter studiōrum.**
Repetition is the mother of studies. (Anon.)
- 9. Distrahit animū librōrum multitudō.**
A great number of books distracts the mind. (Seneca)
- 10. Bis dat quī citō dat.**
Who gives quickly gives twice. (Alciatus?)
- 11. Stultōrum plēna sunt omnia.**
Everything is full of foolish people. (Cicero)
- 12. Domina omnium et rēgina ratiō.**
Reason is the mistress and queen of all. (Cicero)
- 13. Difficile est modum tenēre in omnibus.**
It is difficult to keep moderation in everything. (St. Jerome)
- 14. Sōlem ... ē mundō tollere videntur quī amicitiam ē vitā tollunt.**
Those who remove friendship from life seem to take the sun from the world. (Cicero)
- 15. Septem hōrās dormire satis iuuenique senique.**
Seven hours sleep is enough for young and old. (Medieval)
- 16. Dulcis amor patriae, dulce vidēre suōs.**
Sweet is love of country, sweet it is to see one's own family. (Anon.)
- 17. 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)
- 18. Errāre est hūmānum.**
To err is human. (Anon.)
- 19. Anguillam caudā tenēs.**
You are holding an eel by the tail. (Anon.)
- 20. Ars est cēlare artem.**
It is the function of art to conceal art. (Anon.)
- 21. Omnia scire volūt omnēs, sed discere nōlūt.**
Everybody wants to know everything, but they do not want to learn. (Medieval)
- 22. Nec male olēre mihi nec bene olēre placet.**
Neither smelling bad nor smelling good is pleasing to me. (Ausonius)
- 23. 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)
- 24. Dulce est dēsipere in locō.**
It is pleasant to play the fool at the proper time and place. (Horace)
- 25. Nescit nātūram mūtāre pecūnia pūram.**
Money does not know how to change an incorrupt nature. (Medieval)
- 26. Testis nēmō in suā causā esse dēbet.**
No one ought to be a witness in his own case. (Legal)
- 27. Stultum facit Fortūna quem vult perdere.**
Whom Fortune wishes to destroy she makes foolish. (Publilius Syrus)
- 28. Qui timidē rogat docet negāre.**
Who asks in a timid fashion is teaching the person he asks to refuse. (Seneca)
- 29. Linguam compescere virtūs nōn est minima.**
To hold one's tongue is a very great virtue. (Anon.)
- 30. Amāre simul et sapere ipsi Jovi nōn datur.**
The ability to love and be wise at the same time is not given to Jupiter himself. (Anon.)



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VII • VII IDVS	VIII • VI IDVS	IX • V IDVS	X • IV IDVS	XI • III IDVS	XII • PRIDIE IDVS	XIII • IDVS
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Sententia Latina ad Diem

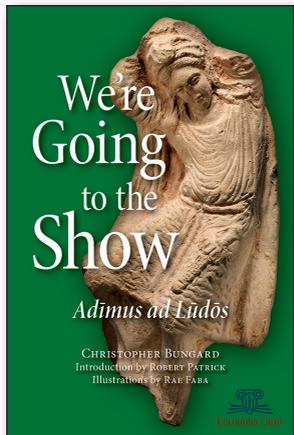
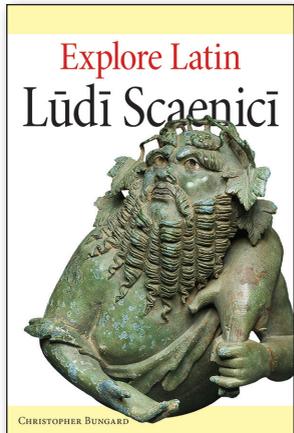


- Felix qui quod amat defendere fortiter audet.**
Happy is he who dares to defend bravely that which he loves. (Medieval)
- Ut ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, sic sine doctrina animus.**
Just as a field, however fertile, cannot be fruitful without cultivation, so the mind cannot be productive without education. (Cicero)
- In malis sperare bene, nisi innocens, nemō solet.**
No one, except an innocent person, is accustomed to being optimistic in difficult circumstances. (Publilius Syrus)
- Orā et labōrā.**
Work and pray. (Motto of Benedictine order)
- Diligere parentēs prima naturae lēx.**
The first law of nature is to love one's parents. (Valerius Maximus)
- Difficile est trīstī fingere mente jocum.**
It is hard to make a joke with a sad heart. (Lygdamus)
- Jūsta . . . ab injūstis petere insipientia est.**
It is foolishness to seek justice from the unjust. (Plautus)
- Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?**
If God is for us, who is against us? (New Testament)
- Male facere qui vult numquam non causam invenit.**
A person who wants to do evil always finds reason. (Publilius Syrus)
- Nec scire fas est omnia.**
It is not permitted to know everything. (Horace)
- Improbus est homo qui 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)
- Gratus animus est una virtus, non solum maxima sed etiam mater virtutum omnium reliquarum.**
A grateful disposition is a unique virtue, not only the greatest one but even the mother of all other virtues. (Cicero)
- Sine pennis volare haud facile est.**
It is hard to fly without wings. (Anon.)
- Humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est.**
It is human to love, it is human to forgive. (Plautus)
- Scire volunt omnēs; mercēdem solvere nēmō.**
All wish to know; no one wishes to pay the price. (Juvenal)
- Qui tacet consentire videtur.**
Who is silent appears to give consent. (Legal)
- Juris praecepta sunt: honeste vivere, alterum non 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)
- Nam et uxorem ducere et non ducere malum est.**
For it is a bad thing to marry and a bad thing not to marry. (Valerius Maximus)
- Rex non debet esse sub homine sed sub Deo et lege, quia lex facit regem.**
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?)
- Fraus est celare fraudem.**
It is dishonest to conceal dishonesty. (Anon.)
- Periculosum est credere et non credere.**
It is dangerous both to believe and not to believe. (Phaedrus)
- Est quaedam flere voluptas.**
To weep is a certain pleasure. (Ovid)
- Ebrietas morēs aufert tibi, res et honorēs.**
Drunkness takes away your character, your things, and your reputation. (Medieval)
- Non sentire mala sua non est hominis, et non ferre, non est viri.**
Not to feel one's misfortunes is not human, and not to endure them is not manly. (Seneca)
- Qui vult caedere canem, facile invenit fustem.**
Who wants to beat a dog, easily finds a stick. (Anon.)
- Scire leges non est verba earum tenere sed vim ac potestatem.**
Knowing the laws is not remembering their words, but rather their force and power. (Anon.)
- Legere et non intellegere est tamquam non legere.**
To read and not understand is just like not reading. (Anon.)
- Judicis est jus dicere, non dare.**
It is the duty of the judge to explain the law, not to make it. (Legal)
- Stultitiam simulare loco prudentia summa est.**
To pretend stupidity at the right time is the highest sort of prudence. (Anon.)
- Cum . . . docemus, discimus.**
When we teach, we learn. (Sergius)
- Vincis cochleam tarditudine.**
You surpass the snail in slowness. (Plautus)



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Entirely in Latin!**



SOLIS	LVNAE	MARTIS	MERCVRII	IOVIS	VENERIS	SATVRNI
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XXVI • VII KAL.	XXVII • VI KAL.	XXVIII • V KAL.	XXIX • IV KAL.	XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • PRIDIE KAL.	
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Sententia Latina ad Diem



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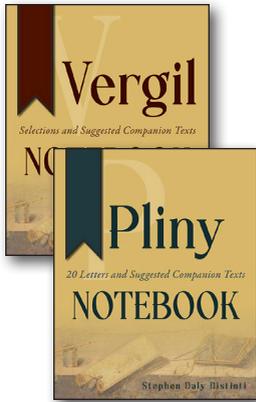
1. **Laudem virtutis necessitati damus.**
We give praise of virtue to necessity. (Fabius Quintilianus)
2. **Ex ore tuo te iudico.**
I judge you from your own mouth. (Anon.)
3. **Nec habeo nec careo nec curo.**
I neither have, nor want, nor care. (Motto)
4. **Insanus medio flumine quaeris aquam.**
You are insanelly looking for water in the middle of the river. (Propertius)
5. **Dum spiro, spero.**
While I breathe, I hope. (Motto)
6. **Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotatis damus.**
We all, while we are well, easily give good advice to the sick. (Terence)
7. **Rem actam agis.**
You are doing something that has been done before. (Plautus)
8. **Elephantum ex mure facis.**
You are making an elephant out of a mouse. (Anon.)
9. **Dum fata fugimus, fata stulti incurrimus.**
While we flee fate, we foolishly run into the same fate we are trying to avoid. (Buchanan?)
10. **Aliena nobis, nostra plus aliis placent.**
Other people's things please us, and our things please other people more. (Publilius Syrus)
11. **Divitiae sunt causa malorum.**
Riches are the cause of evil. (Anon.)
12. **Socrates "Quam multa non desidero!" inquit.**
Socrates said, "How many things I do not want!" (Anon.)
13. **Scribimus indocti doctique.**
We all write, learned and unlearned. (Robert Burton)
14. **Audio sed taceo.**
I hear but I keep silent. (Motto)
15. **Cum infirmus sum optimus sumus.**
When we are sick, then we are the best. (Pliny the Elder)
16. **Cum ventis litigo.**
I am fighting with the winds. (Petronius)
17. **Homō sum; hūmāni nil ā mē aliēnum putō.**
I am a human being; I consider nothing human alien to me. (Terence)
18. **Ibi potest valere populus ubi leges valent.**
Where the laws are strong, there the people can be strong. (Publilius Syrus)
19. **Divitiae meae sunt; tū divitiarum es.**
My riches are mine; you belong to your riches. (Seneca)
20. **In eadem es navi.**
You are in the same boat (as I am). (Anon.)
21. **Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes.**
It is foolish to fear what you cannot avoid. (Publilius Syrus)
22. **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)
23. **Facile consilium damus aliis.**
We easily give advice to other people. (Robert Burton)
24. **Deo servire vera libertas.**
Serving God is true liberty. (Medieval)
25. **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)
26. **Humilis nec alte cadere nec graviter potest.**
The lowly person cannot fall far nor heavily. (Publilius Syrus)
27. **Imperare sibi maximum imperium est.**
To be in control of one's self is the greatest control. (Seneca)
28. **Nemo omnia potest scire.**
No one can know everything. (Terence)
29. **Beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere.**
To accept a benefit is to sell one's liberty. (Publilius Syrus)
30. **Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.**
The brave person can fall but he cannot yield. (Family motto)
31. **Supplicem hominem opprimere, virtus non est sed crudelitas.**
To punish a man who is asking for mercy is not courage but cruelty. (Publilius Syrus)



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IX • V IDVS	X • IV IDVS	XI • III IDVS	XII • PRIDIE IDVS	XIII • IDVS	XIV • XIX KAL.	XV • XVIII KAL.
PROELIUM PHARSALI XLVIII AC						
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XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • PRIDIE KAL.					AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR MORTUUS EST, AD XIV

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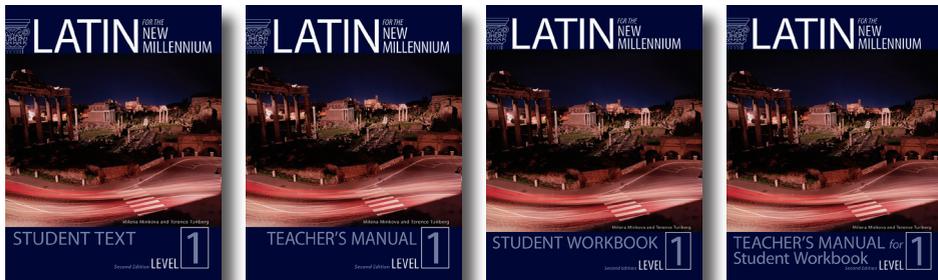
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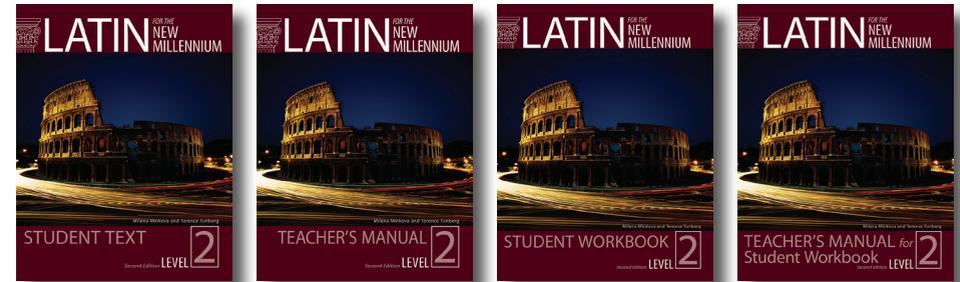
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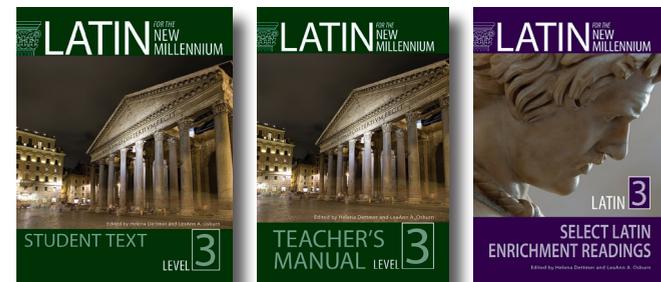
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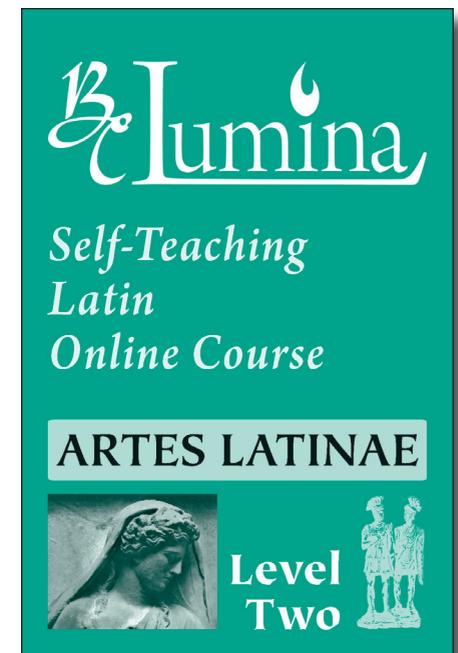
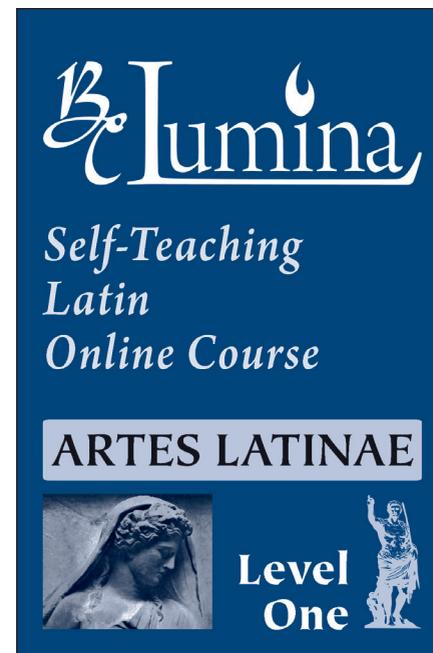
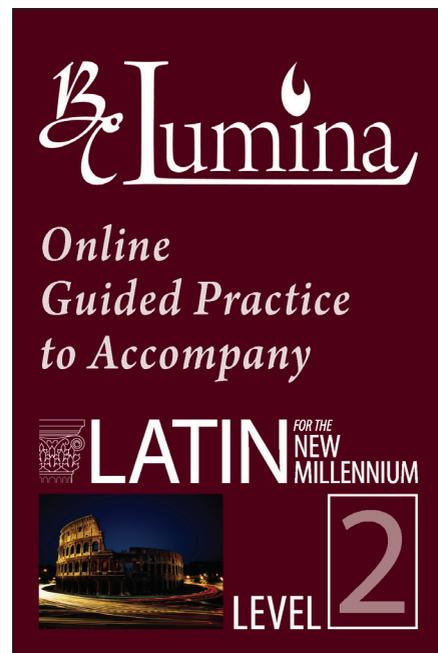
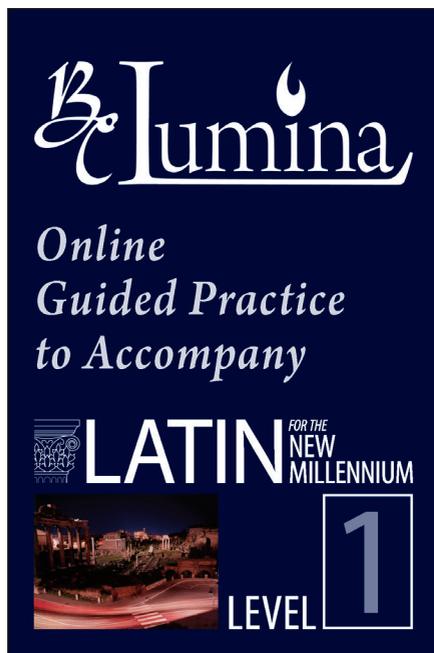
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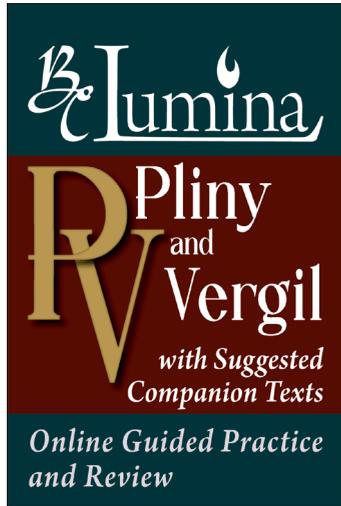
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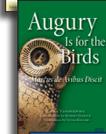
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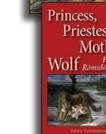
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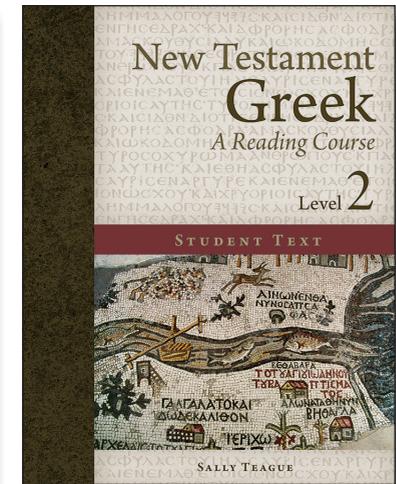
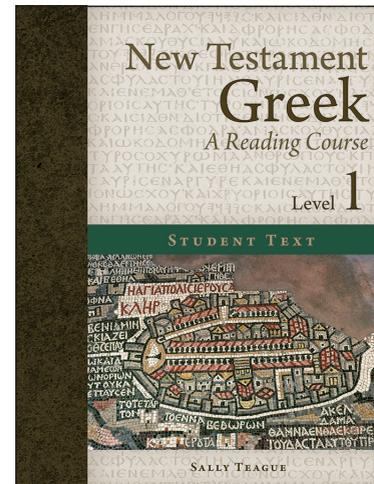
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