

Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers • Roma Alma Mater • Calendar 2022–2023

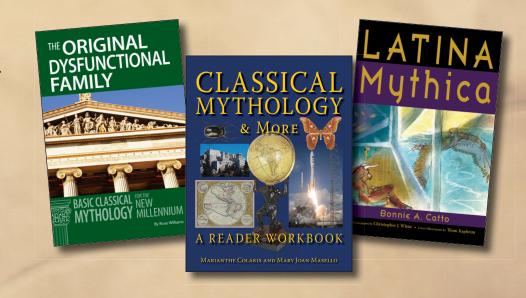
any know the twelve Olympian gods, the famed Greek deities, and their Roman counterparts: reigning austerely from their mountain-top perch, occasionally meddling in human affairs, while also acting out their own dramas. But what of the rest of the Greek and Roman pantheon? A number of smaller-scale, less well-known divinities abound! Bolchazy-Carducci's 2022–2023 Roman Calendar takes a look at some of these "minor" gods and goddesses as they appear in ancient art.

A litany of Greek and Roman gods are personifications, abstract ideas or features of nature come to life. Frequently depicted with wings and crown, Nike ("Victory") drives a chariot in September's image, a red-figure vase. December features a carved intaglio of the sun, Sol Invictus, likewise driving a chariot. January's Nemesis—the personification of retribution holds a wheel of fortune. Her features may have been based on those of Faustina I, the wife of Roman emperor Antoninus Pius. Eros, signifying desire, appears (appropriately) in February; this Greek terracotta shows the god as a winged adolescent in a dynamic stance. Flora, whose festival the Floralia was celebrated in April, personified flowers, and thus spring. May's Eirene, a personification of peace, is also one of the Horae, goddesses of the seasons. Finally, **Thanatos** ("Death") and **Hypnos** ("Sleep") play starring roles in the scene depicted on June's black-figure vase: they carry off the battlefield Sarpedon, one of the heroes who dies in the Trojan War.

While personifications influenced the daily worship, mythology, and iconography of the Greeks and Romans, various other divinities remained important. October's image shows **Hecate**, the triple-natured, triple-bodied goddess of crossroads, the

moon, and sorcery. November depicts a scene from the *Iliad*, in which the sea goddess **Thetis** (looking rather bored, on the right) awaits Hephaestus, making armor for her son Achilles. **Pan**, a rustic deity and the source of the word "panic," dances with his pan-pipe in March's relief carving. July features a painted panel of the goddess **Isis**, a fertility goddess from Egypt who gained importance in the Roman Empire. Finally, August shows a mosaic of the fertility god **Vertumnus** (who could also be considered a personification of the changing seasons), adapted from the Etruscan pantheon by the Romans.

Use this year's calendar as a starting point to examine common artistic depictions of the divine and how these representations changed over time. Students may also wish to consider which gods played key roles in daily worship and which gods were emphasized in literary works—was there significant overlap? To encourage further investigation, Bolchazy-Carducci is pleased to offer a multitude of mythological resources. Perfect enrichment for the Latin or Greek classroom!



WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS Roma Alma Mater



Calendar 2022–2023

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 Nüdum latrõ 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)

- 2. Cuivīs dolōrī remedium est patientia.
 Patience is a remedy for any grief you wish.
 (Publilius Syrus)
- 3. Aliēnum aes hominī ingenuō est servitūs. For a freeborn man, debt is a form of slavery. (Publilius Syrus)
- 4. Necessitătī quī sē accommodat sapit.

 The person who accommodates himself to necessity is wise. (Anon.)
- 5. Et latro et cautus praecingitur ense viator, ille sed insidias, 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)
- 6. Suī cuique morēs fingunt fortūnam. A person's own way of life creates his fortune for him. (Cornelius Nepos)
- 7. Frēnōs impōnit linguae cōnscientia. Conscience places reins upon our tongue. (Publilius Syrus)
- 8. Non mihī sapit quī sermone sed quī factīs 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)
- 9. Invidus omnis abest, sī prosperitās tibi nōn est. Every envious person is absent, if you do not have prosperity. (Anon.)
- 10. Saepe subit poenās, ôrī quī non dat habēnās. The person who does not put reins upon his mouth often suffers a penalty. (Medieval)
- 11. Quod nimis miserī volunt, hoc facile crēdunt.
 What unhappy people want too much, this they easily believe. (Seneca)
- 12. Nīl agentī diēs longus est. To one who does nothing the day is long. (Seneca?)
- 13. Sölitüdö placet Müsīs, urbs est inimīca poētīs.
 Solitude pleases the Muses, the city is unfriendly for poets. (Petrarch)

14. Sõl omnibus lücet.

The sun shines upon us all. (Petronius)

15. Deus omnia non dat omnibus.

God does not give everything to everybody. (Medieval)

16. Suus rēx rēgīnae placet.

Her own king pleases a queen. (Plautus)

17. Flamma fūmō est proxima.Smoke is next to the fire. (Plautus)

18. Commūne naufragium omnibus est cōnsōlātiō. A common shipwreck is a consolation for everybody. (Anon.)

19. Pūrīs omnia pūra.

To the pure all things are pure. (New Testament)

20. Alia aliis placent.
Different things please different people. (Anon.)

21. Est puerīs cārus quī non est doctor amārus. He who is not an unpleasant teacher is dear to children. (Medieval)

22. Fortibus est fortūna virīs data. Fortune is given to brave men. (Ennius)

23. Nihil amantibus dūrum est.Nothing is difficult for lovers. (St. Jerome)

- **24.** Maximō perīc'lō custōdītur quod multīs placet.

 That which is pleasing to many people is guarded with the greatest danger. (Publilius Syrus)
- **25. Vīs lēgibus inimīca.** Violence is hostile to the laws. (Legal)
- **26. Vīcīna sunt vitia virtūtibus.**Vices are close to virtues. (St. Jerome)
- 27. Deus superbīs resistit; humilibus autem dat grātiam. God resists the proud, but grants grace to the humble. (New Testament)
- **28.** Immodicīs brevis est aetās et rāra senectūs. For those who are extraordinary, youth is short and old age uncommon. (Martial)
- **29.** Non nobis solum.

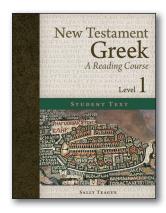
 Not for ourselves alone. (Motto)
- **30.** J**ūstitia omnibus.**Justice for all. (Motto of District of Columbia)



September 2022 -> MMXXII &

NEW

A Comprehensive Introduction to Biblical Greek



Solis	Lvnae	Martis	Mercvrii	Iovis	Veneris	Satvrni
				I • Kalendae	II • IV Non.	III • III Non.
					Proelium Actii xxxi ac	
IV → Pridie Non.	V + Nonae	VI • VIII IDVS	VII • VII IDVS	VIII • VI Idvs	IX • V IDVs	X • IV IDVS
Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani
XI • III IDVS	XII • Pridie Idvs	XIII • IDVS	XIV • XVIII KAL.	XV • XVII KAL.	XVI • XVI KAL.	XVII • XV KAL.
Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani
XVIII • XIV KAL.	XIX • XIII KAL.	XX•XII KAL.	XXI•XI KAL.	XXII•X KAL.	XXIII • IX KAL.	XXIV•VIII KAL.
Ludi Romani	Ludi Romani			Augustus natus est, LXIII ac		
XXV • VII KAL.	XXVI • VI KAL.	XXVII • V KAL.	XXVIII • IV KAL.	XXIX • III Kal.	XXX • Pridie Kal.	



1. Fortūna favet fatuīs. Fortune favors the stupid. (Anon.)

2. Deō, patriae, amīcīs. For God, for country, for friends. (Motto)

3. Aliud aliīs vidētur optimum.

Different things seem best to different people.

(Cicero)

 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)

Quod cibus est aliīs, aliīs est ācre venēnum.
 What is food for some people is bitter poison for others. (Anon.)

6. Quī culpae īgnōscit ūnī, suādet plūribus. Who forgives one fault, persuades more people to make similar errors. (Publilius Syrus)

7. Ingrāta sunt beneficia, quibus comes est metus.

Benefits are not welcome that are accompanied by fear. (Publilius Syrus)

8. Omnis enim rēs, virtūs, fāma, decus, dīvīna hūmānaque pulchrīs dīvitiīs pārent.

For all things, virtue, fame, honor, things divine and human, are obedient to beautiful riches. (Horace)

Quisquis in vītā suā parentēs colit, hic et vīvus et dēfunctus deīs 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)

10. Nē Juppiter quidem omnibus placet. Not even Jupiter is pleasing to everyone. (Translation of Theognis)

11. Quod suāve est aliīs, aliīs est amārum. What is pleasant for some is bitter for others. (Anon.)

12. Post naufragium maria temptantur.The seas are tried after a shipwreck. (Anon.)

13. Longë fugit quisquis suös fugit. Whoever flees from his family flees a long way. (Petronius Arbiter)

14. Imperat aut servit collècta pecūnia cuique.

Money that has been piled up either commands or obeys each person. (Horace)

15. In tālī tālēs capiuntur flūmine piscēs. In this kind of river these kinds of fish are caught. (Medieval)

16. Quālis pater, tālis fīlius.As the father is, so is the son. (Anon.)

17. Aequore quot piscēs, fronde teguntur avēs, quot caelum stēllās, 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)

18. Flümen confüsum reddit piscantibus üsum. The river that has been stirred up furnishes opportunity to fishermen. (Medieval)

19. Equī dōnātī dentēs nōn īnspiciuntur.

People do not look at the teeth of a horse that is given to them. (St. Jerome)

20. Mēns et animus et consilium et sententia cīvitātis posita est in lēgibus.

The mind and character and planning and feeling of the state lie in its laws. (Cicero)

21. Sīc trānsit glōria mundī. Thus passes the glory of the world. (Anon.)

22. Sine doctrīnā vīta est quasi mortis imāgō.

A life without learning is like an image of death.

(Dionysius Cato)

23. Silentium est sīgnum sapientiae et loquācitās est sīgnum stultitiae.

Silence is a sign of wisdom and talkativeness is a sign of stupidity. (Petrus Alphonsus)

24. Īgnōrantia lēgis nēminem excūsat. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. (Legal)

25. In cāsū extrēmae necessitātis omnia sunt commūnia.

In case of extreme necessity all things are in common. (Legal)

26. Initium sapientiae timor Dominī.

Fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. (Job, Old Testament)

27. Quid est somnus gelidae nisi mortis imāgô? What is sleep except the image of chilly death? (Ovid)

28. Ex vitiīs alterīus sapiēns ēmendat suum. From the faults of someone else the wise man corrects his own fault. (Publilius Syrus)

29. Dux vītae ratio.

Reason is the leader of life

Reason is the leader of life. (Latin equivalent of the motto of Phi Beta Kappa)

30. In nomine Domini incipit omne malum. Every evil begins in the name of the Lord. (Anon.)

31. Rēgis amīcitia nōn est possessiō pūra. The friendship of the king is not an ideal possession. (Medieval)

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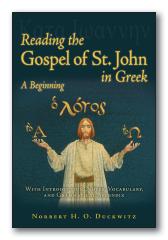
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October 2022 -> MMXXII &

NEW

The Gospel of St. John Made Accessible to All



Solis	Lvnae	Martis	Mercvrii	Iovis	Veneris	Satvrni
						I • Kalendae
II • VI Non.	III • V Non.	IV • IV Non.	V • III Non.	VI • Pridie Non.	VII • Nonae	VIII • VIII Idvs

IX • VII Idvs	X • VI IDVS	XI • V IDVS	XII • IV IDVS	XIII • III Idvs	XIV • PRIDIE IDVS	XV ◆ IDVS
						P. Vergilius Maro
VIVI 3/1/11/1/	MEDITRINALIA	V17711 V17717	FONTINALIA	VV VIII I	vvi viiv	POETA NATUS EST LXX AC
XVI•XVII KAL.	XVII • XVI KAL.	XVIII • XV KAL.	XIX • XIV KAL.	XX•XIII KAL.	XXI • XII KAL.	XXII • XI KAL.
			Armilustrium			
XXIII • X KAL.	XXIV • IX KAL.	XXV • VIII KAL.	XXVI • VII KAL.	XXVII • VI KAL.	XXVIII • V KAL.	XXIX • IV KAL.
XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • Pridie Kal.					



1. Ōtium sine litterīs mors est et hominis vīvī sepultūra.

Leisure without learning is death and the burial of a living man. (Seneca)

2. Võx populī võx Deī.

The voice of the people is the voice of God. (Commonplace)

3. Rōma caput mundī.

Rome is the capital of the world. (Lucan)

4. Īra initium insāniae.

Anger is the beginning of insanity. (Ennius)

5. 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 deest avaro quod habet quam quod non habet.

A miser lacks as much what he has as what he does not have. (Publilius Syrus)

8. Fortūnātō omne solum patria est.

For one who is happy, every country is a native land. (Anon.)

9. Quī genus jactat suum, aliēna laudat.

Who praises his own family, praises what belongs to others. (Seneca)

10. Sapiens qui prospicit.

Wise is he who looks ahead. (Motto of Malvern College)

11. Bonae mentis soror est paupertās.

Poverty is the sister of an honest mind. (Petronius)

12. Bonus animus in malā rē dīmidium est malī.

In an evil situation a good frame of mind is half of the evil. (Plautus)

13. Magna vīs conscientiae.

The force of conscience is great. (Cicero)

14. Salūs populī suprēma lēx.

The safety of the people is the supreme law. (Legal)

15. Virtūtis amore.

With love of virtue. (Motto)

16. Calamitās virtūtis occāsiō est.

Disaster is the opportunity for bravery. (Seneca)

17. Pro libertate patriae.

For the freedom of my country. (Motto)

18. Fēlīx quī nihil dēbet.

Happy is he who owes nothing. (Anon.)

19. Index est animī sermō.

Talk is an indicator of the mind. (Medieval)

20. Omnis ars nātūrae imitātiō est.

All art is an imitation of nature. (Seneca)

21. Crēscit amor nummī quantum ipsa pecūnia crēscit.

Love of money increases as much as money itself increases. (Juvenal)

22. Metus enim mortis mūsicā dēpellitur.

For the fear of death is dispelled by music. (Censorinus)

23. Contră malum mortis non est medicămentum in hortis.

Against the evil of death there is no medicine in the gardens. (Medieval)

24. Vīnum animī speculum.

Wine is the mirror of the mind. (Anon.)

25. Ūsus, magnus vītae magister, multa docet.Experience, the great teacher of life, teaches us much. (Cicero)

26. Caput columbae, cauda scorpionis.

The head of a dove, the tail of a scorpion. (St. Bernard?)

27. Homō sine pecūniā mortis imāgō.

A man without money is an image of death. (Anon.)

28. Sermō datur cūnctīs, animī sapientia paucīs. Speech is given to all, wisdom of mind to few.

(Anon.)

29. In nūllum 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)

30. Causa paupertātis plērīsque probitās est.

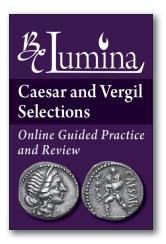
For a good many people, the cause of their poverty is honesty. (Q. Curtius Rufus)



November 2022 -> MMXXII &



LUMINA
Caesar and Vergil
Selections



Online interactive exercises to prepare students for the challenges of the AP® Latin exam.

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Solis	Lvnae	Martis	Mercvrii	Iovis	VENERIS	Satvrni
		I•Kalendae	II ◆ IV Non.	III ◆ III Non.	IV → Pridie Non.	V ◆ Nonae
					Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii
VI • VIII IDVS	VII • VII IDVS	VIII • VI IDVS	IX • V IDVS	X • IV IDVS	XI • III Idvs	XII • PRIDIE IDVS
Oratio Ciceronis Prima Contra Catilinam, LXIII AC	Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii
XIII • IDVS	XIV•XVIII KAL.	XV•XVII Kal.	XVI • XVI KAL.	XVII•XV KAL.	XVIII • XIV KAL.	XIX • XIII KAL.
Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii	Ludi Plebeii		
XX • XII KAL.	XXI•XI KAL.	XXII • X KAL.	XXIII • IX KAL.	XXIV • VIII KAL.	XXV•VII KAL.	XXVI • VI KAL.
XXVII•V KAL.	XXVIII • IV KAL.	XXIX • III Kal.	XXX • PRIDIE KAL.			

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- 1. Satis ēloquentiae, sapientiae parum. Enough eloquence, little wisdom. (Sallust)
- 2. Nullīus hospitis grāta est mora longa.
 A long stay of no guest is pleasant. (Anon.)
- Qui dēbet, limen crēditōris non amat.
 The person who owes does not like the threshold of the person he owes money to. (Publilius Syrus)
- **4. Praemia virtūtis honōrēs.**Honors are the rewards for virtue. (School motto)
- 5. Tempora praetereunt more fluentis aquae.
 Times pass in the manner of running water.
 (Medieval)
- **6.** Amīcus animae dīmidium.
 A friend is the half of one's soul. (Augustine)
- 7. Tot mundī superstitionēs quot caelo stēllae.

 There are as many superstitions in the world as there are stars in the sky. (Robert Burton)
- 8. Pietās fundāmentum est omnium virtūtum. Piety is the foundation of all the virtues. (Cicero)
- 9. Injūriārum remedium est oblīviō.

 The cure for injuries is forgetting about them.
 (Publilius Syrus)
- **10. Amīcus omnium, amīcus nūllōrum.**A friend of all is a friend of nobody. (Anon.)
- 11. Terrārum 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)

- **12. Perjūria rīdet amantum Juppiter.**Jupiter laughs at the lies of lovers. (Lygdamus)
- **13. Repetītiō est māter studiōrum.**Repetition is the mother of studies. (Anon.)
- 14. Distrahit animum librorum multitudo. A great number of books distracts the mind. (Seneca)
- **15. Bis dat quī citō dat.**Who gives quickly gives twice. (Alciatus?)
- **16. Stultōrum plēna sunt omnia.**Everything is full of foolish people. (Cicero)
- **17. Domina omnium et rēgīna ratiō.**Reason is the mistress and queen of all. (Cicero)

18. Difficile est modum tenere in omnibus.

It is difficult to keep moderation in everything. (St. Jerome)

19. Sõlem...ē mundō tollere videntur quī amīcitiam ē vītā tollunt.

Those who remove friendship from life seem to take the sun from the world. (Cicero)

- **20.** Septem hōrās dormīre satis juvenīque senīque. Seven hours sleep is enough for young and old. (Medieval)
- 21. Dulcis amor patriae, dulce vidēre suōs.

 Sweet is love of country, sweet it is to see one's own family. (Anon.)
- 22. Non quia difficilia sunt, non audēmus; sed quia non audēmus, difficilia sunt.

Not because things are difficult are we not bold; but because we are not bold, things are difficult. (Seneca)

23. Erräre est hümänum.

To err is human. (Anon.)

- **24. Anguillam caudā tenēs.**You are holding an eel by the tail. (Anon.)
- **25. Ars est cēlāre artem.**It is the function of art to conceal art. (Anon.)
- **26.** Omnia scīre volunt omnēs, sed discere nōlunt.

 Everybody wants to know everything, but they do not want to learn. (Medieval)
- 27. Nec male olëre mihī nec bene olëre placet.

 Neither smelling bad nor smelling good is pleasing to me. (Ausonius)
- 28. 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)
- **29. Dulce est désipere in locō.**It is pleasant to play the fool at the proper time and place. (Horace)
- **30. Nescit nātūram mūtāre pecūnia pūram.**Money does not know how to change an incorrupt nature. (Medieval)
- 31. Testis nēmō in suā causā esse dēbet. No one ought to be a witness in his own case. (Legal)

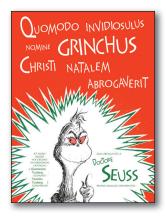


December 2022 -> MMXXII &

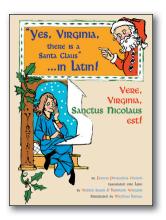


Perfect for the Holidays

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	IX → V IDVS	X • IV IDVS
				Q. Horatius Flaccus POETA NATUS EST LXV AC		
XI • III Idvs	XII • Pridie Idvs	XIII • IDVS	XIV • XIX KAL.	XV•XVIII Kal.	XVI•XVII KAL.	XVII • XVI KAL.
				Cosualia	Saturnalia	Saturnalia
XVIII • XV KAL.	XIX • XIV KAL.	XX • XIII KAL.	XXI • XII KAL.	XXII•XI KAL.	XXIII • X KAL.	XXIV • IX KAL.
Saturnalia	Saturnalia	Saturnalia	Saturnalia	Saturnalia	Saturnalia	
XXV•VIII KAL.	XXVI • VII KAL.	XXVII • VI KAL.	XXVIII • V KAL.	XXIX • IV KAL.	XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • PRIDIE KAL.



Stultum facit Fortūna quem vult perdere.
 Whom Fortune wishes to destroy she makes
 foolish. (Publilius Syrus)

2. Quī timidē rogat docet negāre.
Who asks in a timid fashion is teaching the person he asks to refuse. (Seneca)

3. Linguam compescere virtūs nōn est minima. To hold one's tongue is a very great virtue. (Anon.)

4. 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.)

Fēlīx quī quod amat dēfendere fortiter audet.
 Happy is he who dares to defend bravely that which he loves. (Medieval)

6. Ut ager quamvīs fertilis sine cultūrā frūctuōsus esse nōn potest, sīc sine doctrīnā animus.

Just as a field, however fertile, cannot be fruitful without cultivation, so the mind cannot be productive without education. (Cicero)

In malīs spērāre bene, nisī innocēns, nēmō solet.
No one, except an innocent person, is
accustomed to being optimistic in difficult
circumstances. (Publilius Syrus)

8. Õrā et labōrā. Work and pray. (Motto of Benedictine order)

Dīligere parentēs prīma nātūrae lēx.
 The first law of nature is to love one's parents.
 (Valerius Maximus)

10. Difficile est trīstī fingere mente jocum. It is hard to make a joke with a sad heart. (Lygdamus)

11. Jūsta...ab injūstīs petere īnsipientia est. It is foolishness to seek justice from the unjust. (Plautus)

12. Sī Deus prō nōbis, quis contrā nōs?If God is for us, who is against us? (New Testament)

13. Male facere qui vult numquam non causam invenit.
A person who wants to do evil always finds

reason. (Publilius Syrus)

14. Nec scīre fās est omnia.

It is not permitted to know everything. (Horace)

15. Improbus 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)

16. Grātus animus est ūna virtūs, nōn sōlum maxima sed etiam māter virtūtum omnium reliquārum.

A grateful disposition is a unique virtue, not only the greatest one but even the mother of all other virtues. (Cicero)

17. Sine pennīs volāre haud facile est. It is hard to fly without wings. (Anon.)

18. Hūmānum amāre est, hūmānum autem īgnōscere est.

It is human to love, it is human to forgive. (Plautus)

19. Scīre volunt omnēs; mercēdem solvere nēmō. All wish to know; no one wishes to pay the price. (Juvenal)

20. Quī tacet consentīre vidētur.Who is silent appears to give consent. (Legal)

21. Jüris praecepta sunt: honestē vīvere, 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)

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 cēlāre fraudem.
It is dishonest to conceal dishonesty. (Anon.)

24. Perīculōsum est crēdere et non crēdere.

It is dangerous both to believe and not to believe.
(Phaedrus)

25. Est quaedam flēre voluptās. To weep is a certain pleasure. (Ovid)

26. Ebrietās mōrēs aufert tibi, rēs et honōrēs.

Drunkenness takes away your character, your things, and your reputation. (Medieval)

27. Non sentīre mala sua non est hominis, et non ferre, non est virī.

Not to feel one's misfortunes is not human, and not to endure them is not manly. (Seneca) $\label{eq:condition}$

28. Quī vult caedere canem, facile invenit fūstem.
Who wants to beat a dog, easily finds a stick.
(Anon.)

29. Scīre lēgēs non est verba eārum tenēre sed vim ac potestātem.

Knowing the laws is not remembering their words, but rather their force and power. (Anon.)

30. Legere et nön intellegere est tamquam nön legere.

To read and not understand is just like not reading. (Anon.)

31. Jūdicis est jūs dīcere, non dare.

It is the duty of the judge to explain the law, not to make it. (Legal)

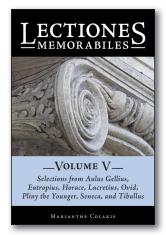
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	Cicero natus est, cvi ac					
VIII • VI IDVS	IX • V IDVS	X • IV IDVS	XI • III IDVS	XII • Pridie Idvs	XIII • IDVS	XIV • XIX KAL.
			Augustus Ianum Clausit, XXIX AC		RES PUBLICA RESTITUTA EST AB AUGUSTO, XXVII AC	
XV ◆ XVIII KAL.	XVI • XVII KAL.	XVII • XVI KAL.	XVIII • XV KAL.	XIX • XIV KAL.	XX • XIII KAL.	XXI • XII KAL.
	OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS NOMINATUS EST, XXVII AC					
XXII•XI KAL.	XXIII•XKAL.	XXIV • IX KAL.	XXV • VIII KAL.	XXVI•VII KAL.	XXVII • VI KAL.	XXVIII • V KAL.
XXIX • IV KAL.	XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • Pridie Kal.				
		Ara Pacis Dedicata Est, 1 ac				

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1. Stultitiam simulāre locō prūdentia 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 necessitātī damus.

We give praise of virtue to necessity. (Fabius Quintilianus)

5. Ex ore tuo te judico.

I judge you from your own mouth. (Anon.)

6. Nec habeō nec careō nec cūrō.

I neither have, nor want, nor care. (Motto)

7. Insānus mediō flūmine quaeris aquam.

You are insanely looking for water in the middle of the river. (Propertius)

8. Dum spīrō, spērō.

While I breathe, I hope. (Motto)

Facile omnēs, cum valēmus, rēcta consilia aegrotātīs damus.

We all, while we are well, easily give good advice to the sick. (Terence)

10. Rem āctam agis.

You are doing something that has been done before. (Plautus)

11. Elephantum ex mūre facis.

You are making an elephant out of a mouse. (Anon.)

12. Dum fāta fugimus, fāta stultī 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. (Publilius Syrus)

14. Dīvitiae sunt causa malōrum.

Riches are the cause of evil. (Anon.)

15. Sōcratēs "Quam multa non dēsīdero!" inquit.
Socrates said. "How many things I do not want!

Socrates said, "How many things I do not want!" (Anon.)

16. Scrībimus indoctī doctīque.

We all write, learned and unlearned. (Robert Burton)

17. Audiō sed taceō.

I hear but I keep silent. (Motto)

18. Cum înfirmî sumus optimî sumus.

When we are sick, then we are the best. (Pliny the Elder)

19. Cum ventīs lītigō.

I am fighting with the winds. (Petronius)

20. Homō sum; hūmānī nīl ā mē aliēnum putō.

I am a human being; I consider nothing human alien to me. (Terence)

21. Ibī potest valēre populus ubi lēgēs valent.

Where the laws are strong, there the people can be strong. (Publilius Syrus)

22. Dīvitiae meae sunt; tū dīvitiārum es.

My riches are mine; you belong to your riches. (Seneca)

23. In eādem es nāvī.

You are in the same boat (as I am). (Anon.)

24. Stultum est timēre quod vītāre non potes.

It is foolish to fear what you cannot avoid. (Publilius Syrus)

25. Nam, sīve Graecō poētae crēdimus, aliquandō et īnsānīre jūcundum est.

If we believe the Greek poet, sometimes it is pleasant even to take leave of our senses. (Seneca)

26. Facile consilium damus aliīs.

We easily give advice to other people. (Robert Burton)

27. Deō servīre vēra lībertās.

Serving God is true liberty. (Medieval)

28. Aliquis non debet esse jūdex in propriā causā,

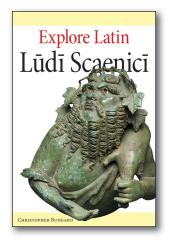
quia non potest esse judex et pars.No one ought to be judge in his own case, because

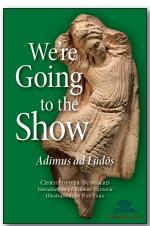
one cannot be both judge and participant. (Legal)



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XII • Pridie Idvs	XIII • IDVS	XIV • XVI KAL.	XV • XV KAL.	XVI•XIV KAL.	XVII • XIII KAL.	XVIII • XII KAL.
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XXVI•IV KAL.	XXVII • III KAL.	XXVIII • PRIDIE KAL.				



- Humilis nec altē cadere nec graviter potest.
 The lowly person cannot fall far nor heavily.
 (Publilius Syrus)
- 2. Imperare sibī maximum imperium est.

 To be in control of one's self is the greatest control. (Seneca)
- **3.** Nēmō omnia potest scīre.

 No one can know everything. (Terence)
- Beneficium accipere lībertātem est vendere. To accept a benefit is to sell one's liberty. (Publilius Syrus)
- 5. Fortis cadere, cēdere non potest.

 The brave person can fall but he cannot yield.

 (Family motto)
- Supplicem hominem opprimere, virtūs non est sed crūdēlitās.

To punish a man who is asking for mercy is not courage but cruelty. (Publilius Syrus)

- 7. Nūdō dētrahere vestīmenta quis potest?
 Who is able to take clothes away from a person who does not have any clothes? (Plautus)
- 8. Nec piscātōrem piscis amāre potest.

 The fish cannot love the fisherman. (Robert Burton)
- 9. Amantës dë formä jüdicāre non possunt. Lovers cannot judge about beauty. (Robert Burton)
- 10. Laboribus vendunt deī nobīs omnia bona. The gods sell us everything at the price of our labor. (Anon.)
- 11. Juvenīle vitium est regere non posse impetūs. It is a youthful fault not to be able to control one's impulses. (Seneca)
- **12. Māter artium necessitās.**Necessity is the mother of the arts. (Anon.)
- 13. Tõtus mundus deõrum est immortālium templum.

The whole world is the temple of the immortal gods. (Seneca)

- 14. Historia est testis temporum, lūx vēritātis, vīta memoriae, magistra vītae, nūntia vetustātis. History is the witness of time, the light of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity. (Cicero)
- 15. Sēditiō cīvium hostium est occāsiō. Strife among the citizens is an opportunity for the enemy. (Publilius Syrus)

- **16.** Amīcōrum sunt commūnia omnia.

 All the possessions of friends are in common.
- 17. Litterārum rādīcēs amārae, frūctūs dulcēs.

 The roots of literary study are bitter, but the fruits are sweet. (Ascribed to Cato by Diomedes)
- 18. In regione caecorum, rex est luscus. In the country of the blind, the one-eyed is king. (Anon.)
- **19.** Cūrārum maxima nūtrix nox.
 Night is the best nurse of cares. (Ovid)
- **20. Rādīx omnium malōrum est cupīditās.** The root of all evil is greed. (New Testament)
- 21. Multōrum manibus grande levātur opus.

 A heavy task is lightened by the hands of many.
 (Anon.)
- 22. Vir bonus est quis? Quī consulta patrum, quī lēgēs jūraque servat.

Who is the good man? He who keeps the decrees of the Senate, who observes laws and justice. (Horace)

23. Nihil rērum hūmānārum sine deī nūmine geritur.

Nothing in human affairs is carried out without the will of a god. (Cornelius Nepos)

- **24.** Maximum remedium īrae mora est.
 Delay is the best remedy for anger. (Seneca)
- **25.** Non recipit stultus verba prūdentiae.

 The fool does not receive the words of wisdom.
 (Anon.)
- 26. Semper magnae fortūnae comes adest adulātiō. Flattery is always the companion of good fortune. (P. Velleius Paterculus)
- 27. Discordia ōrdinum venēnum est urbis.

 Discord between the classes is poison in a city.
 (Anon.)
- **28. Fallācēs sunt rērum speciēs.**The appearances of things are deceptive. (Seneca)
- **29. Mors jānua vītae.** Death is the gateway to life. (Anon.)
- 30. Scrīptōrum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbēs.

All the chorus of the writers loves the woods and flees the cities. (Horace)

31. Salūs cīvitātis in lēgibus sita est.

The safety of the state is placed in its laws.

(Cicero)

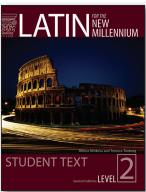


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Latin for the New Millennium Levels 1 and 2, **Second Edition**





Solis	Lvnae	Martis	Mercvrii	Iovis	Veneris	Satvrni
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						Augustus Pontifex Maximus nominatus est, xii ac
V • III Non.	VI → Pridie Non.	VII • Nonae	VIII • VIII IDVS	IX • VII IDVS	X • VI IDVS	XI • V IDVS
XII•IV IDVS	XIII • III IDVS	XIV • Pridie Idvs	XV → IDVS C. Julius Caesar interfectus est, xliv ac	XVI•XVII KAL.	XVII•XVIKAL.	XVIII • XV KAL.
XIX • XIV KAL.	XX • XIII KAL.	XXI • XII KAL.	XXII•XI KAL.	XXIII•X KAL.	XXIV • IX KAL.	XXV • VIII KAL.
XXVI • VII KAL.	XXVII • VI KAL.	XXVIII • V KAL.	XXIX • IV KAL. Tubilustrium	XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • Pridie Kal.	



Crimina qui cernunt aliòrum, non sua cernunt.
 Those who see the faults of others do not see their own faults. (Anon.)

2. Crux ancora vitae.

The cross is the anchor of life. (Anon.)

3. Deōrum dōna saepe nōn dōna.

The gifts of the gods are not always gifts. (Anon.)

4. Adulātiō, perpetuum malum rēgum.Flattery, the perpetual evil for kings. (Q. Curtius Rufus)

5. Verbum Dominī manet in aeternum.
The word of God remains forever. (New Testament)

 Non 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)

7. Lacrimae pondera võcis habent.
Tears have the weight of a voice. (Ovid)

Non omnibus aegrīs eadem auxilia conveniunt.
 The same remedies do not suit all sick people.
 (Aurelius Cornelius Celsus)

9. Irātus, cum ad sē rediit, sibī tum īrāscitur. When the angry man returns to himself, then he grows angry with himself. (Publilius Syrus)

10. Non 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)

11. Est pābulum animōrum contemplātiō nātūrae.

Contemplation of nature is food for the mind. (Cicero)

12. Alta dië sölö nön est exstrücta Corinthus.

(Anon.)

13. Nisī per tē sapiās, frūstrā sapientem audiās.
Unless you are wise by yourself, you will listen to

Lofty Corinth was not built in a single day.

Unless you are wise by yourself, you will listen to a wise man in vain. (Publilius Syrus)

14. Faber est suae quisque fortūnae.

Each person is the creator of his own fortune.
(Appius Claudius Caecus)

15. Sex höris dormire sat est juvenique senique: septem vix pigrö, nülli concèdimus octö. 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)

16. Corpora nostra lentē augēscunt, citō exstinguuntur.

Our bodies grow slowly but perish quickly. (Tacitus)

17. Deum quaerēns gaudium quaerit. Who seeks God seeks joy. (Anon.)

18. Taurum tollet quī vitulum sustulerit.

Who has lifted the calf will lift the bull. (Anon.)

19. Cottīdiē damnātur quī semper timet. Who is always afraid is condemned every day. (Anon.)

20. Leve fit quod bene fertur onus.

The burden which is carried well becomes light.

21. Post trēs saepe dies vīlescit piscis et hospes, nī sale condītus vel sit speciālis amīcus.

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)

22. Quī bene amat bene castīgat.
Who loves well, chastises well. (Reflection of Hebrews 12:6?)

23. Quālis rēx, tālis grex.
As the king is, so are the common people.
(Robert Burton)

24. Non omne quod nitet aurum est.
Not everything which shines is gold. (Anon.)

25. Sufficit mihī conscientia mea; non cūro quid de mē loquantur hominēs.

My conscience is enough for me; I do not care what men say about me. (St. Jerome, *Ep.* 123.15)

26. Nescīs quid vesper sērus vehat.

You do not know what the late evening may bring.

(Varro, quoted in Macrobius, Sat. 1.7.12).

27. Paupertās 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)

28. Lītore quot conchae, tot sunt in amōre dolōrēs. There are as many sorrows in love as there are shells on the seashore. (Ovid)

29. Non... dat nātūra virtūtem; ars est bonum

Nature does not give virtue; it is an art to become something good. (Seneca, *Ep.* 90.44)

30. Cum grānō salis.With a grain of salt. (Anon.)

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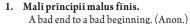
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Latin for the New Millennium Level 3



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IX • V IDVS	X • IV IDVS	XI • III Idvs	XII • Pridie Idvs	XIII • IDVS	XIV • XVIII KAL.	XV • XVII KAL.
Magnae Matri						
XVI•XVIKAL.	XVII•XV KAL.	XVIII • XIV KAL.	XIX • XIII KAL.	XX•XII KAL.	XXI • XI KAL.	XXII•X KAL.
Augustus Imperator nominatus					Roma condita est	
EST, XXIX AC	******	*****	*****	PARILIA	753 AC	WWW 111 W
XXIII • IX KAL.	XXIV • VIII KAL.	XXV • VII KAL.	XXVI • VI KAL.	XXVII • V KAL.	XXVIII • IV KAL.	XXIX • III KAL.
VVV. Drawe V.						
XXX • PRIDIE KAL. LUDI FLORAE						
					Ludi Florae	Ludi Florae



2. Temeritās sub titulō fortitūdinis latet. Rashness hides under the name of bravery. (Seneca)

Multī committunt eadem dīversō crīmina fātō; ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadēma. 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)

4. Magna est...vīs hūmānitātis. The effect of a liberal education is great. (Cicero)

5. Quisquis habet nummos secura navigat aura. Whoever has money sails with a safe breeze. (Petronius)

6. Ex Āfricā semper aliquid novī. From Africa there is always something new. (Pliny the Elder)

7. Frons est animī jānua. The forehead (face) is the doorway to the mind. (Quintus Cicero)

8. Nīl prodest oculus ā quo res nulla videtur. The eye is not any good that does not see anything. (Medieval)

9. Stat magnī nōminis umbra. The shadow of a great name remains. (Lucan)

10. Qui dat beneficia deos imitatur. Who gives benefits imitates the gods. (Seneca, De Benef. 3.15.4)

11. Lex universa est quae jubet nasci et mori. It is a universal law that orders us to be born and to die. (Anon.)

12. Vēritās enim laborāre potest, vincī non potest. For truth can be in difficulty, [but] it cannot be conquered. (St. Jerome, Ad Pela. 1.25)

13. Dīcīque beātus ante obitum nēmō suprēmaque fūnera dēbet.

No one ought to be called happy before his death and his last rites. (Ovid, Metamorphoses 3.136)

14. Numquam est ille miser cui facile est morī. Never is that person unhappy for whom it is easy to die. (Seneca, Her. Oet. 111)

15. Stultitia est timore mortis mori. It is stupidity to die for fear of death. (Seneca, Ep. 70.6)

16. Ars prīma rēgnī est posse invidiam patī. The first art of ruling is to be able to endure envy. (Seneca, Her. Fur. 353)

17. Vēritās mūtārī nūllō modo potest. Truth can change in no way. (Anon.) 18. Rem faciās, rem; sī possīs, rēctē; sī non, auōcumaue modō rem.

> Make money! Money! Honestly, if you can; if not, make money in whatever way [you can]. (Horace, Ep. 1.1.65–66)

19. Nescit võx missa revertī. A word [once] released does not know how to return. (Horace, A. P. 390)

20. Dives qui fieri vult et cito vult fieri. Who wants to become rich also wants to become rich quickly. (Juvenal, 14.176)

21. Edās, bibās ut bene vīvās; non vīvās 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)

22. Miserum est tacere cogi quod cupias loqui. It is wretched to be compelled to keep silent about that which you wish to say. (Publilius Syrus)

23. Qui nescit tacere nescit et loqui. He who does not know how to keep quiet does not even know how to speak. (Anon.)

24. In quattuor partes honestum dividi solet: prüdentiam, jüstitiam, fortitüdinem, et temperantiam.

Honesty is generally divided into four parts: prudence, justice, bravery, and moderation. (Adapted from Cicero, *De Off.* 5)

25. Haec... prīma lēx amīcitiae sānciātur, ut ab amīcīs 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)

26. Quam miserum est mortem cupere nec posse

How miserable it is to desire death and not able to die. (Publilius Syrus)

27. Dē rē āmissā irreparābilī nē doleās.

You should not grieve about something that is irreplaceably lost. (Anon.)

28. Populus vult dēcipī: dēcipiātur. The people wish to be deceived; let them be

deceived. (Anon.)

29. Ōdit vērus amor nec patitur morās. True love hates and does not suffer delays. (Seneca, Her. Fur. 591)

30. Spērēmus quae volumus, sed quod acciderit ferāmus.

> Let us hope for what we want, but let us endure whatever happens. (Cicero, *Pro Sestio* 68)

31. Ignem ignī nē addās.

Do not add fire to fire. (Anon.) © 2022 Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc. For the source of these Latin sententiae and their intended literal English translations, see Lectiones Primae and Lectiones Secundae in Artes Latinae, published by Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers.



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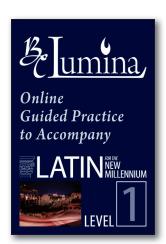


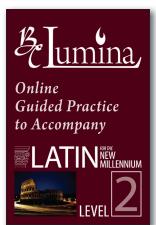
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VII • Nonae	VIII • VIII Idvs	<i>IX</i> • VII I⊅vs	X • VI IDVS	XI • V IDVS	XII • IV Idvs	XIII • III IDVS
XIV → Pridie Idvs	XV → IDVS	XVI•XVII KAL.	XVII•XVIKAL.	XVIII•XV KAL.	XIX•XIV KAL.	XX•XIII Kal.
XXI•XII KAL.	XXII•XI KAL.	XXIII • X KAL.	XXIV • IX KAL.	XXV • VIII Kal.	XXVI•VIIKAL.	XXVII • VI KAL.
XXVIII • V KAL.	XXIX • IV KAL.	XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • Pridie Kal.			



1. Palmam qui meruit ferat.

Let him who has earned it carry away the palm. (Motto of Lord Nelson)

2. Stet fortūna domūs.

Let the good fortune of this house remain. (School motto)

3. Pauper agat cautē.

The poor man should act cautiously. (Anon.)

Quid faciant leges ubi sola pecunia regnat, 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)

Deum imitātur quī īgnoscit.

The person who pardons imitates God. (Anon.)

6. Ūnī nāvī nē committās omnia.

Do not entrust everything to one ship. (Anon.)

7. 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) 8. Vīvās!

May you live [in good health]! (Roman toast)

9. Dētur glöria sölī Deö. Let glory be given to God alone. (Motto)

10. Nēmō dēbet bis vexārī prō ūnā et eādem causā. No one ought to be persecuted twice for one and the same reason. (Legal)

11. Flectī potest, frangī non potest. He can be bent, but he cannot be broken. (Motto)

12. Necesse est ut multos timeat quem multi

It is necessary that the person whom many fear should fear many people. (Publilius Syrus)

13. Ei mihi! Difficile est imitārī gaudia falsa! Alas! It is difficult to pretend false joys. (Tibullus

14. Sīmia sīmia est, etiam sī aurea gestet īnsīgnia. A monkey is a monkey, even if he wears golden insignia. (Anon.)

15. Dat pira, dat poma, qui non habet altera dona. The person who does not have any other gifts gives pears and fruit. (Medieval)

16. Sequitur vēr hiemem. Spring follows winter. (Anon.) 17. Në të submergas, cautë prope flumina pergas. In order not to drown, proceed cautiously near rivers. (Medieval)

18. Non progredi est regredi.

Not to advance is to go backward. (Motto)

19. Is est amīcus quī in rē dubiā rē juvat.

He is a friend who in a difficult situation assists you with material help. (Plautus)

20. Interdum stultus bene loquitur.

Sometimes a foolish man speaks well. (Anon.)

21. Vetus est enim lex illa justae amicitiae ut idem amīcī semper velint.

> For it is an ancient law of just friendship that friends should always want the same thing. (Cicero, Pro Planc. 2.5)

22. Vox clāmantis in dēserto.

The voice of one crying in the desert. (Matthew 3:3, New Testament)

23. Ait omnia pecūniā efficī posse.

He says that everything can be accomplished by money. (Cicero, *In Ver.* 2.3, 67.155)

24. Qui loquitur quod vult, quod non vult audiet ille; quique facit quod vult, quod non 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)

25. Ecce Agnus Dei, qui tollit peccăta mundi. Behold the Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world. (I John 29, New Testament)

26. Rōma locūta est; causa fīnīta est.

Rome has spoken; the cause is finished. (Anon.) 27. Nüllum est jam dictum quod non dictum sit

There is nothing said now that has not been said

28. Ūtendum est dīvitiīs, non abūtendum. Riches should be used, not abused. (Anon.)

29. Caveat emptor!

Let the buyer beware. (Legal)

before. (Terence, Eun. 41)

30. Duplex fit bonitās, simul accessit celeritās.

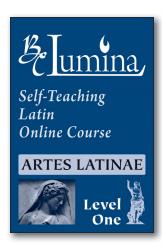
A benefit becomes double as soon as swiftness is added. (Publilius Syrus)



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Quī vincī sēsē patitur prō tempore, vincit.
 Who allows himself to be conquered according to circumstances, wins. (Dionysius Cato)

2. Paucōrum est intellegere quid dōnet Deus. It is given to few people to know what God gives. (Publilius Syrus)

3. 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)

Sī cuculum doceās, non ejus cantica mūtās.
 If you teach a cuckoo, you do not change his songs. (Medieval)

5. Placeat hominī quidquid Deō placuit.
What is pleasing to God should be pleasing to man. (Seneca, *Ep.* 74.20)

6. Quī prior strīnxerit ferrum, ejus victōria erit.
Who first draws the sword, his will be the victory.
(Livy)

 Fortuna numquam sistit in eödem statü; semper movētur; variat et mutat vicēs, et summa in imum vertit ac versa ērigit.
 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)

8. Omnia novit Graeculus esuriens; ad caelum (jusseris) ībit.

The hungry Greek knows everything; (if you order him) he will go to heaven. (Juvenal)

9. Tenue est mendācium; perlūcet, sī dīligenter īnspexeris.

A lie is thin; the light shines through if you look at it carefully. (Seneca)

10. Të tua, më mea dëlectant.
Your things please you, my things please me.

Your things please you, my things please me. (Anon.)

11. Fortūna per omnia hūmāna, maximē in rēs bellicās, potēns.

In all human affairs, particularly in warfare, fortune is powerful. (Livy)

12. Omnia sub lēgēs mors vocat ātra suās.Black death calls all things to her own jurisdiction. (*Consolatio ad Liviam*)

13. Mālō quam bene olēre nīl olēre.

I prefer not to smell at all than to smell good.
(Martial 6.55.5)

14. Parva saepe scintilla contempta magnum excităvit incendium.

Often a small, despised spark has created a large fire. (Curtius Rufus)

15. Multī ad fātum vēnēre suum, dum fāta timent.

Many come to their death while they fear fate.

(Seneca)

16. Jūdex in propriīs est nūllus homō bonus āctīs. No man is a good judge in his own affairs. (Medieval)

17. Invidia, tamquam ignis, summa petit. Envy, like fire, seeks the highest. (Livy)

18. Exitus acta probat.

The end tests the undertaking. (Ovid)

19. Vīvit post fūnera virtūs.Virtue lives after death. (Motto)

20. Virtute, non verbis.With courage, not with words. (Motto)

21. Vēritās ödit morās.Truth hates delays. (Seneca)

22. Inter caecos regnat luscus. Among the blind the one-eyed rules. (Anon.)

23. Date et dabitur võbīs.

Give and it will be given unto you. (Luke 6:38, New Testament)

24. Vēnit post multōs ūna serēna diēs.
After many days comes one sunny one.
(Lygdamus)

25. Multõs morbõs multa fercula fecerunt. Many courses have created many diseases. (Seneca)

26. Factum abiit, monumenta manent.

The deed has passed, the monuments remain.

(Motto of London Numismatic Society)

27. Fortūna omnia victōribus praemia posuit.Fortune has presented all the rewards to the victors. (Sallust)

28. Nõn valet ēbrietās, per quam perit omnis honestās.

Drunkenness, through which all honor is lost, is no good. (Medieval)

29. Astra inclinant sed non cogunt.

The stars influence us but do not compel us.
(Anon.)

30. Crēde mihī, bene quī latuit bene vīxit, et intrā fortūnam dēbet quisque manēre suam.

Beliave me the person has led a good life who

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)

31. Qui medice vivit misere vivit. Who lives a life run by doctors, lives an unhappy life. (Anon.)

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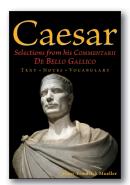


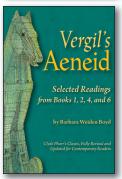
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		Ara Pacis				
		Augustae Decreta Est xiii ac	Ludi Apollinares			
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			C. Julius Caesar			
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XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • PRIDIE KAL.					
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					Neptunalia	



 Citharoedus rīdētur chordā quī semper oberrat eādem.

The lyre player is laughed at who always makes a mistake on the same string. (Horace)

2. Bis peccat quī crīmen negat.

He sins twice who denies his crime. (Anon.)

3. Frūstrā labōrat quī omnibus placēre studet. Who tries to please everybody labors in vain. (Anon.)

 Mendācī hominī, nē vērum quidem dīcentī, crēdere solēmus.

We do not usually believe an untruthful man, even when he is telling the truth. (Cicero)

5. Spīna gerit florem, quae gignit tacta dolorem. The thorn that, when touched, produces pain, bears the flower. (Anon.)

6. Fidēliōrēs sunt oculī auribus.

Eyes are more trustworthy than ears. (Medieval)

 Dum loquor, hora fugit. While I am talking, time is flying. (Ovid, Am. 1.11.15)

Discere sī quaeris, doceās! Sīc ipse docēris.
 If you wish to learn, teach. Thus you yourself are instructed. (Medieval)

 Nunc populus est domī leones, forīs vulpes. Now the people are lions at home, foxes out of doors. (Petronius, Sat. 44.4)

10. Orimur, morimur.We rise [are born], and we die. (Anon.)

11. Dum loquimur, fügerit invida aetās. While we are talking, envious time will have passed by. (Horace, O. 1.11.7)

12. Cum essem parvulus, loquēbar ut parvulus, sapiēbam ut parvulus, cōgitābam ut parvulus.

When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I reasoned as a child, I thought as a child. (I Corinthians 13, New Testament)

13. Vīvāmus ergō mōribus praeteritīs; praesentibus verbīs loquāmur.

Therefore let us live by ancient morals; but let us speak with words of today. (Macrobius, *Sat.* 1.5.2)

14. Nāscimur in lacrimīs, lacrimābile dūcimus aevum; clauditur in lacrimīs ultima nostra diēs. We are born in tears, we lead a tearful life; our last day closes in tears. (Anon.)

15. In quo...jūdicio jūdicāveritis, jūdicābiminī. In what judgment you judge, you shall be judged. (Matthew 7:2, New Testament)

16. Inter majōrēs caveās nē multa loquāris.

Take care not to speak too much in the presence of more powerful people. (Medieval)

 Tot mala sum passus quot in aethere sīdera lūcent.

I have suffered as many evils as there are stars shining in the sky. (Ovid, *Tr.* 1.5.47)

18. Omne sub rēgnō graviōre rēgnum. Every power is under a stronger power. (Medieval)

19. Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.
Whom God wishes to destroy he first makes mad. (Fragment of Euripides, said to have been translated by Barnes)

20. Lacrimāns nātus sum et lacrimāns morior. I was born weeping, and I die weeping. (Medieval)

21. Redde Caesarī quae sunt Caesaris et quae sunt Deī, 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)

22. Nülla tam bona est fortūna dē quā nihil possīs querī.

No fortune is so good that you cannot make some complaint about it. (Publilius Syrus)

23. Rōmae quoque hominēs moriuntur.Men also die at Rome. (Medieval)

24. Non inultus premor.

I am not injured unavenged. (Motto of Nancy, France)

25. Medice, cūrā tē ipsum.Physician, heal thyself. (Luke 4:23, New Testament)

26. Sī vīs pācem, parā bellum. If you wish peace, prepare for war. (Anon.)

27. Non nobīs, Domine, non nobīs, sed nominī tuo

Give glory, not to us, O Lord, not to us, but to thy name. (Psalm 115:1 or 113:9, Old Testament)

28. Inopem mē cōpia fēcit.

Prosperity has made me poor

Prosperity has made me poor. (Ovid)

29. Sī monumentum requīris, circumspice.
If you seek [his] monument, look around you.
(Inscription in St. Paul's Cathedral, London,
concerning its architect, Sir Christopher Wren)

30. Ut non multa loqui, plura autem audire moneret, linguam unam natura, duas 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)

31. Mūnera, crēde mihī, capiunt hominēsque deōsque.

Believe me, gifts capture both gods and men. (Ovid, A. A. 3.653)

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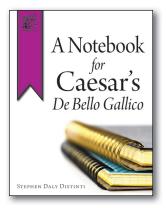


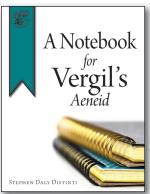
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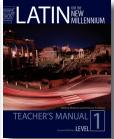
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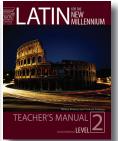


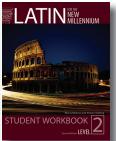


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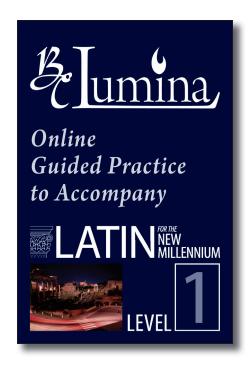


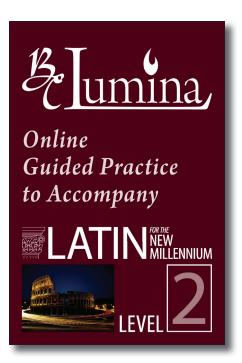
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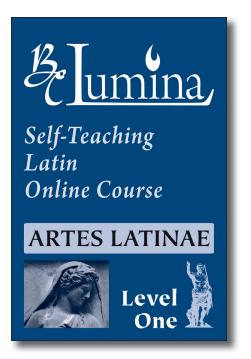


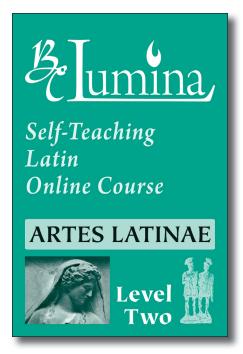


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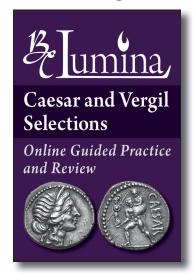
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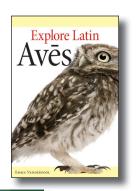
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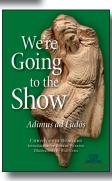
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Designed to engage and delight novice and intermediate learners, these Latin readers use limited, high-frequency vocabulary and copious images to support comprehension. *Explore Latin* provides immersive introductions to the ancient world, using one hundred unique Latin words or fewer. Topics introduced in the *Explore Latin* series are further developed by the lively illustrated stories presented in *Encounter Latin* novellas. Each *Explore Latin* reader also establishes a core vocabulary that significantly overlaps with the words and phrases used in its corresponding novellas, which in turn build on a shared vocabulary across four levels. Current titles in these series focus on the world of ancient augury and the wonders of Roman theater.





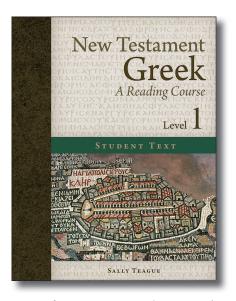




Be sure to check **www.BOLCHAZY.com** for the latest additions to these series!

A Comprehensive Introduction to Biblical Greek

New



New Testament Greek: A Reading Course is a clear, step-by-step approach to the fundamentals of biblical Greek. Concepts are presented in small, manageable increments, followed by short exercises that promote mastery. Abundant opportunities for practice allow learners to proceed at a pace appropriate for their goals and needs—a wealth of drills and readings make this text ideal for everyone, from high school or homeschool students, to those engaged in postgraduate study! Levels 1 and 2 of the student text are each accompanied by a teacher's manual and a workbook with its own teacher's manual.

Logical and methodical presentation of topics encourages reading fluency and an awareness of language-learning strategies. From the beginning, learners encounter carefully chosen authentic passages that reinforce key vocabulary and grammar. Upon completing Level 1, learners will have read excerpts from more than **one hundred verses** from the Septuagint and more than **four hundred verses** from the New Testament!



Roman Calendar 2022-2023

New for 2022-2023

