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**B**olchazy-Carducci Publishers is pleased to introduce a new introductory Greek textbook series! *New Testament Greek: A Reading Course* is a comprehensive Greek program ideal for anyone interested in mastering Koine Greek. In two levels, this series guides learners through the essential grammar and vocabulary needed to read and comprehend the New Testament in its original language. Author Sally Teague has created an accessible approach to learning Greek, easily adaptable to a variety of educational settings.

Each chapter of *New Testament Greek: A Reading Course* begins with a representative image. Often, the featured artwork highlights the material culture of the Roman Empire in the first several centuries of the common era. Many of these works display the iconography and motifs of early Christian art and architecture. A wide-ranging focus, however, means that some chapter images illustrate English derivatives of Greek vocabulary items. Other artworks come from cultures from around the world—from fifteenth-century Persia to Renaissance Italy to eighteenth-century China—and reflect biblical narratives or figures.

Bolchazy-Carducci's 2023–2024 Roman Calendar will take a closer look at some of the chapter-anchoring images in *New Testament Greek: A Reading Course*. Here, we have focused on the art that comes from the ancient world so that Latin or classics instructors can draw connections with topics that they may be covering in class. These images show the diverse cultural influences that intermingled and affected the products and practices in the ancient Mediterranean. Note that to better fit the format of the Roman Calendar, we have included some alternate views or details than what you might see in *New Testament Greek: A Reading Course*.

Appealing chapter images, like the ones you see in this calendar, frame the student-friendly layout of *New Testament Greek: A Reading Course*. Each chapter presents concepts in small, manageable increments, followed by short exercises that promote mastery. Regular

reminders encourage students to self-assess, look for patterns, and reflect on their learning as they go. After learning the alphabet, students immediately encounter unadapted selections from the Greek New Testament and Septuagint. The carefully chosen passages allow students to practice key vocabulary and grammar in order to develop reading fluency: over the course of the series, readings become progressively longer as students build on previous knowledge and skills.

*New Testament Greek: A Reading Course* is focused on language acquisition and encourages students to undertake their Greek studies as scholars. The series—with two student texts and optional workbooks providing additional practice—forms an excellent foundation for any Greek program.



“What sets *New Testament Greek* apart from other comparable introductory Greek textbooks is its attention to the experience of learning Greek from the student’s perspective. One sometimes gets the impression that the true audience of many Greek textbooks are other Greek instructors and scholars. But it is clear from the first page that Teague has written a book with the needs of the learner first and foremost in her mind.”

–Jerry Green, University of Oklahoma  
BMCR 2023.06.34

**WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS**

*Roma Alma Mater*



**Calendar**

**2023-2024**

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# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Stultam fert mentem qui se dicit sapientem.**  
The person who says that he is wise reveals [fert] a stupid mind. (Medieval)
- 2. Nōmina stultōrum semper parietibus haerent.**  
Names of the stupid always cling to the walls. (Anon.)
- 3. Ex ore parvulōrum veritās.**  
Truth out of the mouths of little children. (Anon.)
- 4. Aegrōdum anima est, spēs esse dicitur.**  
While there is life in a sick person, there is said to be hope. (Cicero)
- 5. Nec mortem effugere quisquam nec amōrem potest.**  
No one can escape either death or love. (Publius Syrus)
- 6. Cattus amat piscem sed non vult tangere flumen.**  
The cat likes fish but does not want to touch the river. (Medieval)
- 7. Aliud est celāre, aliud tacēre.**  
It is one thing to conceal, and something else to be quiet. (Legal)
- 8. Mali corvī, malum ovum.**  
Bad crows, bad egg. (Anon.)
- 9. Audācēs Fortūna juvat timidōs que repellit.**  
Fortune aids the bold and repels the timid. (Anon.)
- 10. Indignē vivit per quem nōn vivit alter.**  
A person who lives an unworthy life, through whose efforts someone else does not live. (Anon.)
- 11. Pauca sed bona.**  
Few things but good ones. (Anon.)
- 12. Facta, nōn verba.**  
Deeds, not words. (Commonplace)
- 13. Studiis et rēbus honestis.**  
Through study and honest activities. (Motto)
- 14. Acta de oīs numquam mortālia fallunt.**  
Mortal acts never fool the gods. (Ovid)



- 15. Deō adjuvante.**  
With God helping. (Motto)
- 16. Deō dūcente.**  
With God leading. (Commonplace)
- 17. Aliquis in omnibus, nullus in singulis.**  
Somebody in all areas of endeavor; nobody in separate matters. (Robert Burton)
- 18. Multum, nōn multa.**  
Much, not many. (Pliny the Younger)
- 19. Nīl sub sōle novum.**  
Nothing new under the sun. (Ecclesiastes 1:9, Old Testament)
- 20. Amicus vērus rāra avis.**  
A true friend is a rare bird. (Medieval)
- 21. Virtūte et armis.**  
With courage and arms. (Motto of Mississippi)
- 22. Ūnus vir, nullus vir.**  
One man, no man. (Medieval)
- 23. Dictum, factum.**  
Said, done. (Terence, adapted from *Andria* 381)
- 24. Nūmen, lūmen.**  
God and light. (Motto of Wisconsin)
- 25. Asinus asinum fricat.**  
One donkey rubs another. (Anon.)
- 26. Rēgi et patriae fidēlis.**  
Faithful to king and country. (Motto)
- 27. Nihil . . . semper flōret: aetās succēdit aetāti.**  
Nothing flourishes forever: one generation succeeds another generation. (Cicero)
- 28. Deō fidēlis et Rēgi.**  
Faithful to God and King. (Motto)
- 29. Adulatiō quam similis est amicitiae!**  
How similar to friendship is flattery! (Seneca)
- 30. Magnās inter opēs inops.**  
Poor in the midst of great riches. (Horace)



# September 2023 - MMXIII

**NEW**

**A Student-Friendly Approach to Ancient Greek**



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	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI
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	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI
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	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	AUGUSTUS NATUS EST, LXIII AC	
XXIV • VIII KAL.	XXV • VII KAL.	XXVI • VI KAL.	XXVII • V KAL.	XXVIII • IV KAL.	XXIX • III KAL.	XXX • PRIDIE KAL.
	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	LUDI ROMANI	

# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- Satis est beātus, qui potest cum vult mori.**  
He is happy enough who can die when he wishes. (Publilius Syrus)
- Aliae natiōnēs servitūtem pati possunt; populi Rōmāni est propria libertās.**  
Other nations can endure slavery; liberty belongs to [propria est] the Roman people. (Cicero, *Phil.* 6.7.19)
- Aut vincere aut mori.**  
Either to conquer or to die. (Anon.)
- Actum . . . nē agās.**  
Do not do what is already done. [Don't beat a dead horse.] (Terence, *Pl.* 419)
- Bibere hūmānum est; ergō bibāmus.**  
It is human to drink; therefore, let us drink. (Rathskeller at Nuremberg)
- Ante mortem nē laudēs hominem quemquam.**  
Do not praise any man before his death. (Ecclesiastes 11, Old Testament)
- Magnōs hominēs virtūte mētīmur, nōn fortunā.**  
We measure great men by their courage, not by their luck. (Cornelius Nepos, 18.1)
- Prima digestiō fit in ore.**  
The first digestion takes place in the mouth. (Anon.)
- Multi morbī cūrantur abstinentiā.**  
Many diseases are cured by abstinence. (Celsus?)
- Elephās Indus culicēs nōn timet.**  
The Indian elephant does not fear gnats. (Anon.)
- Oculi amōrem incipiunt, cōnsuetūdō perficit.**  
Eyes begin a love affair, association brings it to fulfillment. (Publilius Syrus)
- Superbus et avārus numquam quiēscunt.**  
The haughty person and the miser never are at rest. (Anon.)
- Mortui nōn dolent.**  
The dead do not grieve. (Medieval)
- Certō veniunt ordine Parcae.**  
The Fates come in fixed order. (Seneca)
- Nōscitur ex sociis.**  
He is known from his companions. (Anon.)

- Fabās indulcat famēs.**  
Hunger makes (even) beans pleasant. (Anon.)
- Princeps iniustus servōs habet et vitiosōs.**  
An unjust ruler also has bad slaves. (Medieval)
- Divitiæ pariant cūrās.**  
Riches bring cares. (Medieval)
- Litterae nōn dant pānem.**  
Literature does not earn bread. (Medieval)
- Nātūra in operatiōibus suis nōn facit saltum.**  
In its activities nature does not make a sudden leap. (Carl von Linné, Swedish botanist, 1707–1778)
- Per undās et ignēs fluctuat nec mergitur.**  
It floats through waves and fire and does not sink. (Motto of Paris)
- Multis ictibus dejicitur quercus.**  
The oak is thrown down by many blows. (Anon.)
- Modus omnibus in rebus**  
Moderation in all things. (Plautus)
- Ferrum ferrō exacuitur.**  
Iron is sharpened by iron. (Proverbs, Old Testament)
- Sua quemque fraus, suus timor maximē vexat.**  
His own deceit and his own fear trouble each person the most. (Anon.)
- Ūna diēs aperit, cōnficit ūna diēs.**  
One day begins something, one day finishes it. (Ausonius)
- Ūbi mel, ibi apēs.**  
Where there is honey, there are bees. (Anon.)
- Bonus pāstor animam suam dat pro ovibus suis.**  
The good shepherd gives his life for his sheep. (St. John, New Testament)
- Hominēs, dum docent, discunt.**  
While men teach, they learn. (Seneca)
- Sēra . . . tacitis poena venit pedibus.**  
Punishment comes late on silent feet. (Tibullus)
- Ignis aurum probat, miseria fortēs viros.**  
Fire tests gold, misfortune tests brave men. (Anon.)

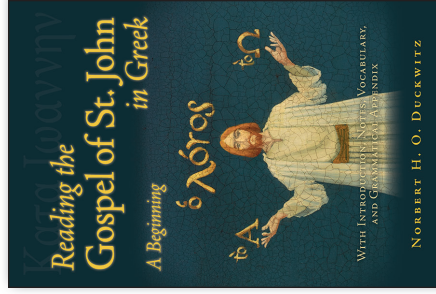




# October 2023 — M M X X I I I

NEW

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XV • IDVS P. VIRGILIUS MARO POETA NATUS EST LXX AC	XVI • XVII KAL.	XVII • XVI KAL.	XVIII • XV KAL.	XIX • XIV KAL.	XX • XIII KAL.	XXI • XII KAL.
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XXIX • IV KAL.	XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • PRIDIE KAL.				

# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- In magnō magni capiuntur flumine piscēs.**  
Large fish are captured in large rivers. (Anon.)
- Dominus vobiscum et cum spiritū tuō.**  
God be with you and with thy spirit. (Ecclesiastical)
- Vulpēs pilum mūtāt, nōn mōrēs.**  
The fox changes his skin but not his habits. (Suetonius)
- Sunt quidem hominēs nōn rē sed nōmine.**  
They are men not in fact but only in name. (Anon.)
- Aequat omnēs cinis.**  
Death makes everyone equal. (Seneca)
- Labōrēs pariunt honorēs.**  
Hard work brings about honors. (Medieval)
- Mōribus antiquis rēs stat Rōmāna virisque.**  
The Roman state stands because of its ancient customs and men. (Q. Ennius)
- Lēgēs . . . bonae ex malis mōribus prōcreantur.**  
Good laws arise from evil customs. (Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius, author of "Saturnalia," 4th century A.D.)
- Ratiō omnia vincit.**  
Reason conquers all things. (Anon.)
- Concordiā parvae rēs crēscunt.**  
Even modest affairs (farms, fortunes, etc.) prosper with harmony. (Sallust)
- Post cinerēs est vērū honor, est glōria vērā.**  
After death comes true honor and true glory. (Medieval)
- Jūs superat virēs.**  
Right overcomes might. (Anon.)
- Abūsus nōn tollit ūsus.**  
Abuse does not take away the right to use. (Legal)
- In pāce leōnēs, in proeliō cervī.**  
They are lions in times of peace and deer in battle. (Tertullianus, Christian theologian, 2nd century A.D.)
- Artēs, scientia, vērītās.**  
Arts, science, truth. (Motto of the University of Michigan)
- Aurum flamma probat, hominēs temptatiō iustōs.**  
Flame tests gold, temptation tests just men. (Anon.)
- Aufert os canibus canis ūnus saepe duobus.**  
Often one dog takes a bone away from two dogs. (Medieval)
- Tūtī sunt omnēs, ūnus ubi dēfenditur.**  
All are safe where one person is defended. (Publius Syrus)
- Unguibus et rōstrō.**  
With claws and beak. (Anon.)
- Lege durā vivunt mulierēs.**  
Women live under a harsh law. (Plautus)
- Bonōs corrumpunt mōrēs congressūs mali.**  
Evil communications corrupt good manners. (Tertullianus, Christian theologian, 2nd century A.D.)
- Lātrantem cūratne alta Diāna canem?**  
Does Diana on high care about the barking dog? (Anon.)
- Impia sub dulci melle venēna jacent.**  
Wicked poisons lie under sweet honey. (Ovid)
- Multos morbōs multa fercula ferunt.**  
Many courses bring many diseases. (Pliny)
- Vulgus ex vērītate pauca, ex opiniōne multa aestimat.**  
The people judge a few things by their truth, and many by their opinion. (Cicero)
- Labor omnia vincit.**  
Labor conquers all things. (Vergil)
- Jupiter in caelis, Caesar regit omnia terris.**  
Jupiter rules everything in the sky, Caesar rules everything on earth. (Anon.)
- Dē minimis nōn cūrat lex.**  
The law does not care about trifles. (Legal)
- Vulpēs nōn capitur muneribus.**  
A fox is not caught by gifts. (Medieval)
- Dum vitant stultī vitia, in contrāria currunt.**  
When stupid people avoid faults, they run into the opposite faults. (Horace)







# November 2023 *↔* MMXXIII *↔*



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XXVI • VI KAL.	XXVII • V KAL.	XXVIII • IV KAL.	XXIX • III KAL.	XXX • PRIDIE KAL.		

# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Astra regunt hominēs, sed regit astra Deus.**  
The stars rule men, but God rules the stars. (Anon.)
- 2. Nōn redit unda fluēns; nōn redit hōra ruēns.**  
A flowing wave does not return; the rushing hour does not return. (Medieval)
- 3. Interdum audācēs efficit ipse timor.**  
Sometimes fear itself makes people brave. (Medieval)
- 4. Carmina nōn dant pānem.**  
Poetry does not bring bread. (Anon.)
- 5. Stultus verbis nōn corrigitur.**  
The stupid man is not corrected by words. (Medieval)
- 6. Silent . . . lēgēs inter arma.**  
In time of war the laws are silent. (Cicero)
- 7. Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda.**  
Many inconveniences surround an old man. (Anon.)
- 8. Omnēs ūna manet nox.**  
One night remains for us all. (Horace)
- 9. Variat omnia tempus.**  
Time changes everything. (Anon.)
- 10. Verba movent, exempla trahunt.**  
Words move people, examples draw them on. (Anon.)
- 11. Acta exteriōra indicant interiōra sēcrēta.**  
Exterior acts indicate interior secrets. (Legal)
- 12. Lupus pilum mūtāt, nōn mentem.**  
The wolf changes his hair (skin) but not his mind. (Anon.)
- 13. Furor arma ministrat.**  
Anger furnishes arms. (P. Vergilius Maro)
- 14. Fidus in adversis cognōscitur omnis amicus.**  
A faithful friend is recognized in adverse circumstances. (Anon.)
- 15. Crūdēlis est in rē adversā objurgātiō.**  
When a person is in trouble, scolding him is a cruel thing to do. (Publilius Syrus)
- 16. Venter praecepta nōn audit.**  
The stomach does not hear advice. (Seneca)
- 17. Duobus litigantibus, tertius gaudet.**  
When two people are quarreling, the third gets the profit. (Medieval)

- 18. Ubi opēs, ibi amici.**  
Where wealth is, there friends are. (Anon.)
- 19. Saevis pāx quaeritur armīs.**  
Peace is sought by savage arms. (P. Papinius Statius)
- 20. Ostendit sermō mōrēs animumque latentem.**  
A person's speech shows his character and his inner personality. (Medieval)
- 21. Saepe summa ingenia in occultō latent.**  
Often the greatest minds lie hidden. (Plautus)
- 22. Lātrante ūnō, lātrat statim et alter canis.**  
When one dog barks, another dog immediately starts to bark. (Anon.)
- 23. Multa sub vultū odia, multa sub ōsculo latent.**  
Many types of hatred lie hidden under a pleasant expression and (even) under a kiss. (Medieval)
- 24. Saepe tacēns vōcem verbaque vultus habet.**  
Often a silent face has voice and words. (Ovid)
- 25. Crēscit in adversis virtūs.**  
Courage increases in dangerous circumstances. (Lucan)
- 26. Saepe, premente deō, fert deus alter opem.**  
Often, when one god is hostile, another god brings help. (Ovid)
- 27. Nōn omnis fert omnia tellūs.**  
Not every land brings forth all kinds of fruit. (Anon.)
- 28. Jējūnus venter nōn audit verba libenter.**  
A hungry stomach does not gladly listen to speeches. (Medieval)
- 29. Verba dat omnis amor.**  
Every lover deceives the person he loves. (Ovid)
- 30. Dē hōc multi multa, omnēs a liquid, nēmō satis.**  
Concerning this, many people know much, everybody knows something, and nobody knows enough. (Anon.)
- 31. Piscis captivus vinum vult, flūmina vivus.**  
A fish when caught needs wine, a live fish needs the river. (Medieval)

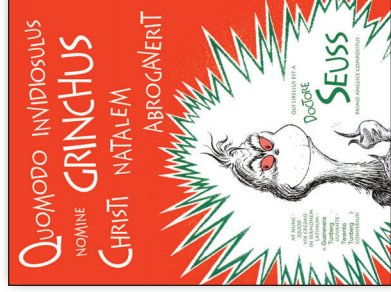




# December 2023 *↔* MMXXIII *↔*

Perfect for  
the Holidays

*How the Grinch  
Stole Christmas*  
in Latin



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

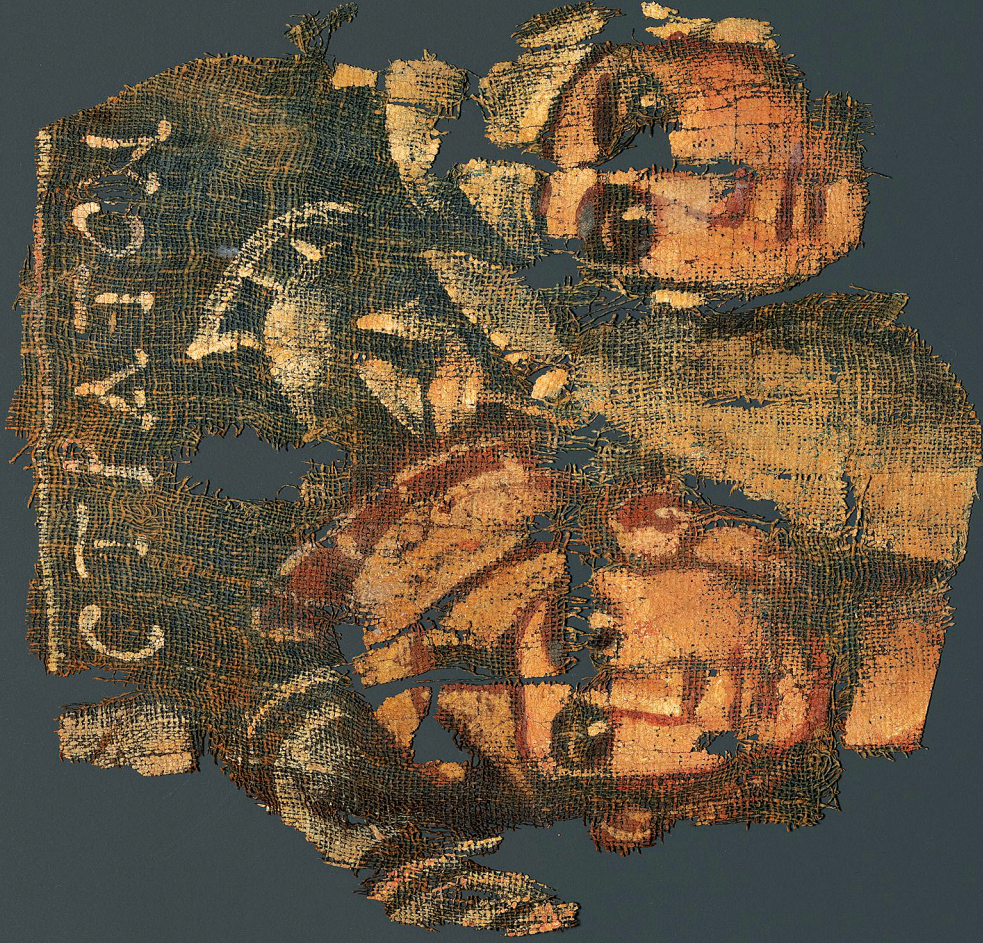


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SACRA BONAE DEAE					Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS POETA NATUS EST LXV AC	
X • IV IDVS	XI • III IDVS	XII • PRIDIE IDVS	XIII • IDVS	XIV • XIX KAL.	XV • XVIII KAL.	XVI • XVII KAL.
					COSUALIA	SATURNALIA
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SATURNALIA	SATURNALIA	SATURNALIA	SATURNALIA	SATURNALIA	SATURNALIA	SATURNALIA
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_____						
XXXXI • PRIDIE KAL.						

# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- Ipsa scientia potestās est.**  
Knowledge itself is power. (Sir Francis Bacon, 1561–1626, English philosopher and essayist)
- Plumbum aurum fit.**  
Lead becomes gold. (Petronius Arbiter, 43, adapted)
- Post calamitatem memoria alia est calamitās.**  
After a disaster, the memory of it is another disaster. (Publilius Syrus)
- Ōscula, nōn oculi, sunt in amōre ducēs.**  
Kisses, and not eyes, are the leaders in love. (Anon.)
- Formōsa faciēs mūta commendātiō est.**  
A pretty face is a silent commendation. (Publilius 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 suas hōrās et morās.**  
God has his hours and his delays. (Anon.)
- Nōbilitās sola 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 Rēgina Pecūnia nauta est.**  
In human affairs Queen Money is the one who runs the ship. (Medieval)
- Fortūna nunquam perpetuō est bona.**  
Fortune is never always good. (Robert Burton)
- Montāni semper liberi.**  
Mountaineers are always free. (Motto of West Virginia)
- Patentia rāra virtūs.**  
Patience is a rare virtue. (Anon.)

- Dominus illuminātiō mea.**  
God is my light. (Motto of Oxford University)
- Mors tua vita mea.**  
Your death is my life. (Anon.)
- Nūlla terra exiliū est sed altera patria.**  
No land is an exile but simply another native land. (Seneca, *De Rem. Fort.* 8.1)
- Vāna est sine viribus 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 superi mortālia iustīs.**  
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 certum 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)
- Salus publica suprēma lēx.**  
The public safety is the supreme law. (Legal)
- Optima medicina 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.)





# Ianvarius 2024 *↪* MMXXIV *↪*

Designed for the  
IB Syllabus

*Lectiones  
Memorabiles*  
Volume V

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MEMORABILES



—VOLUME V—

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# Sententia Latina ad Diem



- 1. Necessitas . . . ultimum ac maximum telum est.**  
Necessity is the last and greatest weapon. (Titus Livius, *Ab urbe condita* 4.28.)
- 2. Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.**  
He is praised by some, blamed by others. (Horace, *Satires* 1.2.11.)
- 3. Nullis amor est sanabilis herbis.**  
Love is curable by no herbs. (Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 1.523.)
- 4. Malus bonum ubi se simulat tunc est pessimus.**  
When a bad man pretends that he is a good man, then he is at his worst. (Publius Syrus)
- 5. Post hoc, propter hoc.**  
After something, because of something. (Commonplace; a fallacy in logic.)
- 6. Cum jocus est verus, jocus est malus atque severus.**  
When a joke is true, the joke is a bad thing and a cruel thing. (Medieval)
- 7. Similia similibus curantur.**  
Like things are cured by like. (Samuel Hahnemann)
- 8. In angustis amici boni apparent.**  
Good friends appear in difficulties. (Anon.)
- 9. Forma viris neglecta decet.**  
A careless appearance is suitable for men. (Ovid, *Art of Love* 1.509.)
- 10. Qui tenet anguillam per caudam non habet illam.**  
Who holds an eel by the tail does not (really) hold him. (Medieval)
- 11. Finis coronat opus.**  
The end crowns the work. (Medieval)
- 12. Jucundi acti labores.**  
Past labors are pleasant. (Cicero, *De finibus* 2.32.105)
- 13. Concordia res est in rebus maxime adversis utilis.**  
In situations that are particularly unfavorable, harmony is a useful thing. (Anon.)
- 14. Saxum volutum non obducitur musco.**  
A rolling stone is not covered with moss. (Anon.; a rolling stone gathers no moss.)

- 15. Multa docet famēs.**  
Hunger teaches us much. (Anon.)
- 16. Fumum fugiens in ignem incidit.**  
Fleeing smoke, he falls into the fire. (Medieval; out of the frying pan, into the fire.)
- 17. Ex pede Herculem.**  
From his foot we can recognize Hercules. (Anon.)
- 18. Nihil est . . . simul et inventum et perfectum.**  
Nothing is at once discovered and perfected. (Cicero, *Brutus* 70)
- 19. Semel emissum volat irrepabile verbum.**  
A word once spoken flies away and cannot be recovered. (Horace, *Epistles* 1.18.71)
- 20. Ver non una dies, non una reducit hirundo.**  
One day does not bring spring, nor does one swallow. (Anon.; one swallow does not make a summer.)
- 21. Leonem mortuum et catuli mordent.**  
Even puppies bite a dead lion. (Medieval)
- 22. Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit.**  
A hungry stomach rarely despises common food. (Horace, *Satires* 2.2.38)
- 23. Quod verum, tutum.**  
What is true, is safe. (Anon.)
- 24. Vincit omnia veritas.**  
Truth conquers all. (Motto)
- 25. Magna civitas magna solitudo.**  
A great city is a great solitude. (Anon.)
- 26. Non me deridet qui sua facta videt.**  
The person who sees his own acts does not make fun of me. (Anon.)
- 27. Nemo sua sorte contentus.**  
No one is content with his lot. (Anon.)
- 28. Facile est imperium in bonis.**  
Rule over good people is easy. (Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus* 611)
- 29. Mea anima est tamquam tabula rasa.**  
My mind is like a clean tablet. (Renaissance; Paul?)



# Febrvarivs 2024 *ϙ* M̄M̄XXIV *ϙ*

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# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Omne initium est difficile.**  
Every beginning is difficult. (Anon.)
- 2. Omnibus in rebus gravis est inceptio prima.**  
In all things the first undertaking is hard. (Anon.)
- 3. Nulla dies maerore caret.**  
No day lacks sorrow. (Medieval)
- 4. Qui totum vult, totum perdit.**  
Who wants all, loses all. (Anon.)
- 5. Non sine causa sed sine fine laudatus.**  
He is praised not without reason but without end. (Anon.)
- 6. Omnis instabilis et incerta felicitas est.**  
Every prosperity is unstable and uncertain. (Seneca, *Controuersiae* 1.1.3)
- 7. Virtus mille scuta.**  
Courage is a thousand shields. (Motto)
- 8. Quis pauper? Avarus.**  
Who is the poor man? The miser. (Pseudo-Ausonius)
- 9. Sua multi amittunt, cupidum aliena appetunt.**  
Many lose their own belongings while they greedily seek belongings of others. (Anon.)
- 10. Jus summum saepe summa est malitia.**  
The highest law is often the highest evil. (Terence, *Heautontimoroumenos* 796)
- 11. 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)
- 12. Iracundiam qui vincit, hostem superat maximum.**  
Who conquers anger conquers his greatest enemy. (Publius Syrus)
- 13. Qualis vir, talis oratio.**  
As a man is, so is his speech. (Anon.)
- 14. Nigrum in candida vertunt.**  
They turn black into white. (Juvenal)
- 15. Duce tempus eget.**  
The times need a leader. (Lucan)
- 16. Multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi.**  
For many are called, but few are chosen. (St. Matthew, New Testament)
- 17. Spina etiam grata est, ex qua spectatur rosa.**  
Even a thorn bush is pleasant, from which a rose is seen. (Publius Syrus)
- 18. Quot campō leporēs, tot sunt in amore dolōrēs.**  
There are as many sorrows in love as there are rabbits in the field. (Medieval)



- 19. Feliciter sapit qui periculo alieno sapit.**  
Who becomes wise through someone else's difficulties becomes wise in a happy fashion. (Plautus)
- 20. Non omnes qui habent citharam sunt citharoedi.**  
Not all people who have a lyre are lyre players. (Varro)
- 21. Improbē Neptūnum accūsāt qui iterum naufragium facit.**  
Who suffers a shipwreck a second time unjustly accuses Neptune. (Publius Syrus)
- 22. Vitia nostra regiōnum mutatiōne nōn fugimus.**  
We do not flee our vices by changing our location. (Anon.)
- 23. Se damnat iudex, innocentem qui opprimit.**  
The judge who punishes an innocent man condemns himself. (Publius Syrus)
- 24. Male secum agit aeger, medicum qui heredem facit.**  
The sick man who makes his doctor his heir does himself a disservice. (Publius Syrus)
- 25. Thesaurum in sepulchro ponit, qui senem heredem facit.**  
Who makes an old man his heir puts his treasure in the grave. (Publius Syrus)
- 26. Ubi peccat aetas major, male discit minor.**  
When the older generation makes mistakes, the younger generation learns bad habits. (Publius Syrus)
- 27. Ubi iudicat qui accusat, vis, non lex, valet.**  
Where the person who accuses is (also) the person who judges, violence, not law, prevails. (Publius Syrus)
- 28. Pericula timidus etiam quae non sunt videt.**  
The timid person sees even dangers that do not exist. (Publius Syrus)
- 29. Ovem in fronte, vulpem in corde gerit.**  
He acts like a sheep in his face but like a fox in his heart. (Medieval)
- 30. Damnant quod non intellegunt.**  
They condemn what they do not understand. (Anon.)
- 31. Qui fugit molam, fugit farinam.**  
Who runs away from the millstone, runs away from the flour. (Anon.)

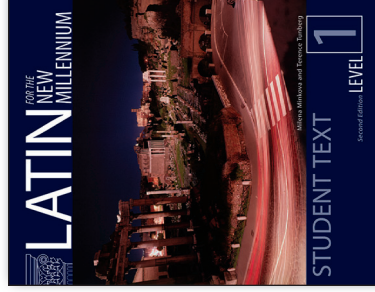




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# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Stultus nil cēlat: quod habet sub corde revelat.**  
The stupid person conceals nothing: he reveals what he has in his heart. (Medieval)
- 2. Vespere prōmittunt multi quod māne recūsant.**  
Many promise in the evening what they refuse the next morning. (Medieval)
- 3. Occāsio aegrē offertur, facile āmittitur.**  
Opportunity is presented rarely, and is easily lost. (Publius Syrus)
- 4. Eget semper qui avārus est.**  
The person who is a miser is always in want. (St. Jerome, Hieronymus)
- 5. Quot capita, tot sententiae.**  
There are as many opinions as there are people. (Anon.)
- 6. Nīl agit exemplum item quod lite resolvit.**  
An example accomplishes nothing that solves one controversy by introducing another. (Horace)
- 7. Quam est fēlix vīta quae sine odiis trānsit!**  
How happy is a life that is spent without hatred! (Publius Syrus)
- 8. Nōn bene olet qui bene semper olet.**  
A person does not smell good who always smells good. (Martial)
- 9. Crēscit avāritia quantum crēscit tua gaza.**  
Greed increases as much as your money increases. (Medieval)
- 10. Omnia . . . habet qui nihil concupiscit.**  
Who desires nothing has everything. (Valerius Maximus)
- 11. Male agitur cum dominō quem vilicus docet.**  
It goes badly with a master whom the foreman instructs. (Anon.)
- 12. Quidquid fit cum virtūte, fit cum glōriā.**  
Whatever is done with courage is done with glory. (Publius Syrus)
- 13. Sub nive quod tegitur, dum nix perit, omne vidētur.**  
Everything that is covered by snow appears when the snow disappears. (Medieval)
- 14. Nec temere nec timidē.**  
Neither rashly nor timidly. (Family motto)
- 15. 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)
- 16. Fēlix, quem faciunt aliēna pericula cautum.**  
Happy is the person whom other people's dangers make cautious. (Medieval)
- 17. Quem amat, amat; quem nōn amat, nōn amat.**  
Whom he likes, he likes; whom he does not like, he does not like. (Petronius)
- 18. 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)
- 19. Qui capit, capitur.**  
Who captures is himself captured. (Anon.)
- 20. Nēmō malus qui nōn stultus.**  
There is no bad person who is not foolish. (Robert Burton)
- 21. Cito fit, quod di volunt.**  
What the gods want comes to pass quickly. (Petronius)
- 22. Semper inops quicumque cupit.**  
Whoever desires is always poor. (Claudius Claudianus)
- 23. Dat virtūs quod forma negat.**  
Virtue gives what beauty denies. (Motto)
- 24. Nēmō mē impune lacessit.**  
No one attacks me with impunity. (Motto of Black Watch)
- 25. Qui sua perpendit, mea crimina nōn reprehendit.**  
Who weighs his own faults does not condemn mine. (Medieval)
- 26. Ōs, oculus, vultus prōdunt quod cor gerit intus.**  
The mouth, the eyes, the expression betray what the heart has inside. (Medieval)
- 27. Quod in iuventūte nōn discitur, in mātūrā aetāte nescitur.**  
What is not learned in one's youth is not known at a mature age. (Cassiodorus)
- 28. Bonum quod est supprimitur, numquam exstinguitur.**  
What is good is suppressed, but never extinguished. (Publius Syrus)
- 29. Suum cuique pulchrum est.**  
One's own seems handsome to each person. (Cicero)
- 30. Mortuō leōni et leporēs insultant.**  
Even rabbits insult a dead lion. (Anon.)





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LUDI FLORAE						

# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Forti et fideli nihil difficile.**  
Nothing is difficult for the brave and faithful. (Motto)
- 2. Cui Fortuna favet multos amicos habet.**  
The person whom Fortune favors has many friends. (Anon.)
- 3. Homo homini aut deus aut lupus.**  
For another human being, a human being is either a god or a wolf. (Erasmus)
- 4. Inopiae desunt multa; avaritiae omnia.**  
Many things are lacking to poverty; everything is lacking to greed. (Publius Syrus)
- 5. Tacurnitas stultō hominī prō sapientiā est.**  
For a stupid man silence is a substitute for wisdom. (Publius Syrus)
- 6. Formicae grāta est formica, cicāda cicāda.**  
An ant is pleasing to an ant, and a grasshopper to another grasshopper. (Translation of Theocritus)
- 7. Rēx est qui 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)
- 8. Nil hominī certum est.**  
Nothing is sure for mankind. (Ovid)
- 9. Neque enim omnia Deus hominī facit.**  
For God does not do everything for mankind. (Seneca)
- 10. Nulla fidēs inopi.**  
No faith is put in a person who does not have money. (Ausonius)
- 11. Nihil difficile amanti.**  
Nothing is difficult for the lover. (Cicero)
- 12. Nihil . . . semper floret; aetās succēdit aetāti.**  
Nothing flourishes forever: one generation succeeds another generation. (Cicero)
- 13. Stat sua cuique diēs.**  
One's own day of death is set for each person. (Vergil)
- 14. Ira perit subito quam gignit amicus amicō.**  
Anger that one friend generates for another friend dies down quickly. (Medieval)
- 15. Etiam instanti laesa repūgnat ovis.**  
Even a sheep, if it is injured, fights back against someone who threatens it. (Propertius)
- 16. Vulgōque vēritās jam attrībūta vinō est.**  
And now truth is commonly attributed to wine. (Pliny the Younger)
- 17. Summa sēdēs nōn capit duōs.**  
The highest position does not hold two people. (Anon.)
- 18. Quid caecō cum speculō?**  
What is the blind man doing with the mirror? (Medieval)
- 19. Omne solum forti patria est.**  
Every country is a native land for one who is brave. (Ovid)
- 20. Meus mihi, suus cuique est cārus.**  
Who is mine is dear to me, who is someone else's is dear to him. (Plautus)
- 21. Aliud vinum, aliud ebrietas.**  
Wine is one thing, drunkenness is something else. (Anon.)
- 22. Qui parcē sēminat, parcē et metit.**  
Who sows sparingly also reaps sparingly. (St. Paul)
- 23. Nullus agentī diēs longus est.**  
No day is long for the person who is active. (Seneca)
- 24. Mors omnibus instat.**  
Death threatens all. (Common grave inscription)
- 25. Cinerī glōria sēra venit.**  
Glory comes late to the ashes. (Martial)
- 26. Nulli est hominī perpetuum bonum.**  
There is eternal prosperity for no man. (Plautus)
- 27. Dictum sapienti sat est.**  
A word to the wise is enough. (Plautus)
- 28. Quot hominēs, tot sententiāe; suus cuique mōs.**  
There are as many opinions as there are men; each one his own way of doing things. (Terence)
- 29. Serō dat qui roganti dat.**  
He gives late who gives to one who asks. (Anon.)
- 30. Mendāci, neque cum vēra dicit, crēditur.**  
Belief is not given to a liar even when he tells the truth. (Cicero)
- 31. Cui dēest pecūnia, huic dēsunt omnia.**  
To whom money is lacking, to him all things are lacking. (Anon.)



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# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- Nūdum latrō trāsmittit; 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)
- Cuīvis dolōri remedium est patientia.**  
Patience is a remedy for any grief you wish. (Publilius Syrus)
- Aliēnum aes hominī ingenuō est servitūs.**  
For a freeborn man, debt is a form of slavery. (Publilius Syrus)
- Necessitatī quī sē accommodat sapit.**  
The person who accommodates himself to necessity is wise. (Anon.)
- 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)
- Suī cuique mōrēs fingunt fortunam.**  
A person's own way of life creates his fortune for him. (Cornelius Nepos)
- Frēnōs impōnit linguae cōscientia.**  
Conscience places reins upon our tongue. (Publilius Syrus)
- Nōn mihi sapit quī sermōne sed quī 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)
- Invidus omnis abest, si prosperitas tibi nōn est.**  
Every envious person is absent, if you do not have prosperity. (Anon.)
- Saepe subit poenās, oīrī quī nōn dat habēnās.**  
The person who does not put reins upon his mouth often suffers a penalty. (Medieval)
- Quod nimis miserī volunt, hoc facile crēdunt.**  
What unhappy people want too much, this they easily believe. (Seneca)
- Nīl agentī diēs longus est.**  
To one who does nothing the day is long. (Seneca?)
- Solitūdō placet Mūsīs, urbs est inimica poētīs.**  
Solitude pleases the Muses, the city is unfriendly for poets. (Petarch)



- Sol omnibus lucet.**  
The sun shines upon us all. (Petronius)
- Deus omnia nōn dat omnibus.**  
God does not give everything to everybody. (Medieval)
- Suus rēx rēgīnae placet.**  
Her own king pleases a queen. (Plautus)
- Flamma fūmō est proxima.**  
Smoke is next to the fire. (Plautus)
- Commūne naufragium omnibus est cōsolatiō.**  
A common shipwreck is a consolation for everybody. (Anon.)
- Pūris omnia pūra.**  
To the pure all things are pure. (New Testament)
- Alia aliis placet.**  
Different things please different people. (Anon.)
- Est pueris cārus quī nōn est doctor amārus.**  
He who is not an unpleasant teacher is dear to children. (Medieval)
- Fortibus est fortuna viris data.**  
Fortune is given to brave men. (Ennius)
- Nihil amantibus dūrum est.**  
Nothing is difficult for lovers. (St. Jerome)
- Maximō peric'lo custōditur quod multis placet.**  
That which is pleasing to many people is guarded with the greatest danger. (Publilius Syrus)
- Vis lēgibus inimica.**  
Violence is hostile to the laws. (Legal)
- Vicina sunt vitia virtūtibz.**  
Vices are close to virtues. (St. Jerome)
- Deus superbis resistit, humilibz autem dat grātiam.**  
God resists the proud, but grants grace to the humble. (New Testament)
- Immodicis brevis est aetas et rara senectūs.**  
For those who are extraordinary, youth is short and old age uncommon. (Martial)
- Nōn nōbz solum.**  
Not for ourselves alone. (Motto)
- Iustitia omnibus.**  
Justice for all. (Motto of District of Columbia)



# Ivniys 2024 MMXXIV



**Lumina: Artes Latinae** is an online self-teaching Latin course structured to accommodate multiple levels of students, each learning at their own pace in a classroom or homeschool setting. Visit our website for demos and information.



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XXX • PRIDIE KAL.						

# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- 1. Deō, patriae, amicis.**  
For God, for country, for friends. (Motto)
- 2. Aliud aliis videtur optimum.**  
Different things seem best to different people. (Cicero)
- 3. 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)
- 4. Quod cibus est aliis, aliis est acre venēnum.**  
What is food for some people is bitter poison for others. (Anon.)
- 5. Qui culpae ignōscit unī, suadet plūribus.**  
Who forgives one fault, persuades more people to make similar errors. (Publilius Syrus)
- 6. Ingrāta sunt beneficia, quibus comes est metus.**  
Benefits are not welcome that are accompanied by fear. (Publilius Syrus)
- 7. Omnis enim rēs, virtūs, fama, decus, divīna hūmānaque pulchris divitiis parent.**  
For all things, virtue, fame, honor, things divine and human, are obedient to beautiful riches. (Horace)
- 8. Quisquis in vitā suā parentēs colit, hic et vivus et defūctus 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)
- 9. Nē Jupiter quidem omnibus placet.**  
Not even Jupiter is pleasing to everyone. (Translation of Theognis)
- 10. Quod suave est aliis, aliis est amarum.**  
What is pleasant for some is bitter for others. (Anon.)
- 11. Post naufragium maria temptantur.**  
The seas are tried after a shipwreck. (Anon.)
- 12. Longē fugit quisquis suos fugit.**  
Whoever flees from his family flees a long way. (Petronius Arbiter)
- 13. Imperat aut servit collecta pecūnia cuique.**  
Money that has been piled up either commands or obeys each person. (Horace)
- 14. In tālī tālēs capiuntur flūmine piscēs.**  
In this kind of river these kinds of fish are caught. (Medieval)
- 15. Quālis pater, tālis filius.**  
As the father is, so is the son. (Anon.)
- 16. Aequare 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)

- 17. Flūmen cōfūsum reddit piscantibus ūsum.**  
The river that has been stirred up furnishes opportunity to fishermen. (Medieval)
- 18. Equi donātī dentes nōn inspicuntur.**  
People do not look at the teeth of a horse that is given to them. (St. Jerome)
- 19. 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)
- 20. Sic trānsit glōria mundi.**  
Thus passes the glory of the world. (Anon.)
- 21. Sine doctrinā vitā est quasi mortis imāgō.**  
A life without learning is like an image of death. (Dionysius Cato)
- 22. Silēntium est signum sapientiae et loquācītās est signum stultitiae.**  
Silence is a sign of wisdom and talkativeness is a sign of stupidity. (Petrus Alphonsus)
- 23. Ignōrantia lēgis nēmīnem excusat.**  
Ignorance of the law excuses no one. (Legal)
- 24. In casū extrēmae necessitātis omnia sunt cōmūnia.**  
In case of extreme necessity all things are in common. (Legal)
- 25. Inītiū sapientiae timor Domini.**  
Fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. (Job, Old Testament)
- 26. Quid est sonnus gelidae nisi mortis imāgō?**  
What is sleep except the image of chilly death? (Ovid)
- 27. Ex vitis alterius sapiēns emendat suum.**  
From the faults of someone else the wise man corrects his own fault. (Publilius Syrus)
- 28. Dux vitae ratiō.**  
Reason is the leader of life. (Latin equivalent of the motto of Phi Beta Kappa)
- 29. In nōmine Domini incipit omne malum.**  
Every evil begins in the name of the Lord. (Anon.)
- 30. Regis amicitia nōn est possessiō pura.**  
The friendship of the king is not an ideal possession. (Medieval)
- 31. Ōtium sine litteris mors est et hominis vivi sepultūra.**  
Leisure without learning is death and the burial of a living man. (Seneca)





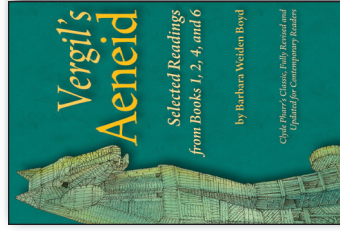
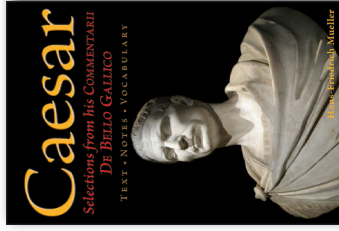


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XXVIII • V KAL.	XXIX • IV KAL.	XXX • III KAL.	XXXI • PRIDIE KAL.			
NEPTUNALIA						

# Sententia Latina ad Diem

- Vox populi vox Dei.**  
The voice of the people is the voice of God. (Commonplace)
- Roma caput mundi.**  
Rome is the capital of the world. (Lucan)
- Ira initium insaniae.**  
Anger is the beginning of insanity. (Ennius)
- Musica est mentis medicina maestrae.**  
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. (Publius Syrus)
- Fortunato omne solum patria est.**  
For one who is happy, every country is a native land. (Anon.)
- Qui genus jactat suum, aliena laudat.**  
Who praises his own family, praises what belongs to others. (Seneca)
- Sapiens qui prospicit.**  
Wise is he who looks ahead. (Motto of Malvern College)
- Bonae mentis soror est paupertas.**  
Poverty is the sister of an honest mind. (Petronius)
- Bonus animus in mala re dimidium est mali.**  
In an evil situation a good frame of mind is half of the evil. (Plautus)
- Magna vis conscientiae.**  
The force of conscience is great. (Cicero)
- Salus populi suprema lex.**  
The safety of the people is the supreme law. (Legal)
- Virtutis amore.**  
With love of virtue. (Motto)
- Calamitas virtutis occasio est.**  
Disaster is the opportunity for bravery. (Seneca)
- Pro libertate patriae.**  
For the freedom of my country. (Motto)
- Felix qui nihil debet.**  
Happy is he who owes nothing. (Anon.)
- Index est animi sermo.**  
Talk is an indicator of the mind. (Medieval)
- Omnis ars naturae imitatio est.**  
All art is an imitation of nature. (Seneca)
- Creascit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.**  
Love of money increases as much as money itself increases. (Juvenal)
- Metus enim mortis musicam depellit.**  
For the fear of death is dispelled by music. (Censorinus)
- Contra malum mortis non est medicamentum in hortis.**  
Against the evil of death there is no medicine in the gardens. (Medieval)
- Vinum animi speculum.**  
Wine is the mirror of the mind. (Anon.)
- Uusus, magnus vitae magister, multa docet.**  
Experience, the great teacher of life, teaches us much. (Cicero)
- Caput columbae, cauda scorpionis.**  
The head of a dove, the tail of a scorpion. (St. Bernard?)
- Homō sine pecuniā mortis imāgō.**  
A man without money is an image of death. (Anon.)
- Sermo datur cunctis, animi sapientia paucis.**  
Speech is given to all, wisdom of mind to few. (Anon.)
- In nullo avarus bonus, sed in se semper pessimus.**  
The miser is good toward no one, but toward himself he is always worst of all. (Terentius Varro)
- Causa paupertatis plerisque prohibita 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)
- Nullus hospitis grata est mora longa.**  
A long stay of no guest is pleasant. (Anon.)



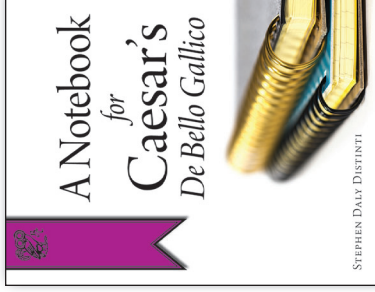


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Support for  
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A Notebook for  
Caesar's *De Bello  
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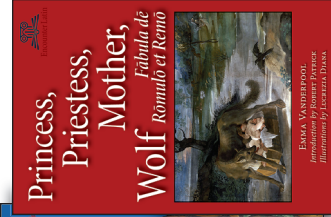
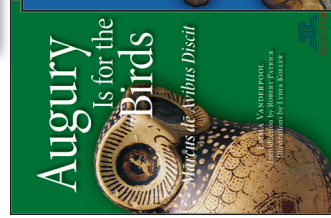
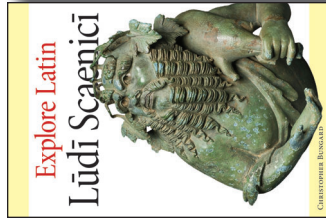
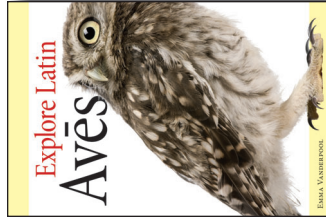
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