

# Isaac Asimov

Isaac Asimov



Native name

Russian: Исаак Азимов<sup>[1]</sup>Yiddish: יצחק אזימאוו<sup>[1]</sup>

Born: January 2, 1920<sup>[a]</sup>Petrovichi, Russian SFSRDiedApril 6, 1992 (aged 72)Manhattan, New York City, U.S.OccupationWriter, professor of biochemistryNationalityRussian (1920–1922)Soviet (1922–1928)American (1928–1992)EducationColumbia University (BA, MA, PhD)GenreScience fiction (hard SF, social SF), mystery, popular scienceSubjectPopular science, science textbooks, essays, history, literary criticismLiterary movementGolden Age of Science FictionYears active1939–1992Spouse

- Gertrude Blugerman

(m. 1942; div. 1973)

- Janet Opal Jeppson

(m. 1973)

Children2Relatives

- Stanley Asimov (brother)
- Eric Asimov (nephew)

A handwritten signature of Isaac Asimov in cursive script. The name 'Isaac Asimov' is written in a fluid, connected style.

Signature

Scientific careerFieldsBiochemistryInstitutionsBoston UniversityThesisThe kinetics of the reaction inactivation of tyrosinase during its catalysis of the aerobic oxidation of catechol (1948)Doctoral advisorCharles Reginald DawsonOther academic advisorsRobert Elderfield (post-doctoral)

Isaac Asimov (AZ-ih-mov<sup>[b]</sup> c. January 2,<sup>[a]</sup> 1920 – April 6, 1992) was an American writer and professor of biochemistry at Boston University. During his lifetime, Asimov was considered one of the "Big Three" science fiction writers, along with Robert A. Heinlein and Arthur C. Clarke.<sup>[2]</sup> A prolific writer, he wrote or edited more than 500 books. He also wrote an estimated 90,000 letters and postcards.<sup>[c]</sup> Best known for his hard science fiction, Asimov also wrote mysteries and fantasy, as well as much nonfiction.

Asimov's most famous work is the Foundation series,<sup>[3]</sup> the first three books of which won the one-time Hugo Award for "Best All-Time Series" in 1966.<sup>[4]</sup> His other major series are the Galactic Empire series and the Robot series. The Galactic Empire novels are set in the much earlier history of the same fictional universe as the Foundation series. Later, with *Foundation and Earth* (1986), he linked this distant future to the Robot stories, creating a unified "future history" for his stories.<sup>[5]</sup> He also wrote over 380 short stories, including the social science fiction novelette "Nightfall", which in 1964 was voted the best short science fiction story of all time by the Science Fiction Writers of America. Asimov wrote the Lucky Starr series of juvenile science-fiction novels using the pen name Paul French.<sup>[6]</sup>

Most of his popular science books explain concepts in a historical way, going as far back as possible to a time when the science in question was at

its simplest stage. Examples include *Guide to Science*, the three-volume *Understanding Physics*, and *Asimov's Chronology of Science and Discovery*. He wrote on numerous other scientific and non-scientific topics, such as chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, history, biblical exegesis, and literary criticism

He was president of the American Humanist Association.[7] Several entities have been named in his honor, including the asteroid (5020) Asimov,[8] a crater on Mars,[9][10] a Brooklyn elementary school,[11] Honda's humanoid robot ASIMO,[12] and four literary awards.

## Surname[edit]

There are three very simple English words: 'Has,' 'him' and 'of.' Put them together like this—"has-him-of"—and say it in the ordinary fashion. Now leave out the two h's and say it again and you have Asimov.

— Asimov, 1979[13]

Asimov's family name derives from the first part of *озимый хлеб* (*ozimyj khleb*), meaning 'winter grain' (specifically rye) in which his great-great-great-grandfather dealt, with the Russian patronymic ending *-ov* added.[14] *Azimov* is spelled *Азимов* in the Cyrillic alphabet.[1] When the family arrived in the United States in 1923 and their name had to be spelled in the Latin alphabet, Asimov's father spelled it with an S, believing this letter to be pronounced like Z (as in German), and so it became Asimov.[1] This later inspired one of Asimov's short stories, "Spell My Name with an S".[15]

Asimov refused early suggestions of using a more common name as a pseudonym, and believed that its recognizability helped his career. After becoming famous, he often met readers who believed that "Isaac Asimov" was a distinctive pseudonym created by an author with a common name.[16]

## Life[edit]

I have had a good life and I have accomplished all I wanted to, and more than I had a right to expect I would.

— Asimov, 1990[17]

### Early life[edit]

Asimov was born in Petrovichi, Russian SFSR,[18] on an unknown date between October 4, 1919, and January 2, 1920, inclusive. Asimov celebrated his birthday on January 2.[a]

Asimov's parents were Anna Rachel (née Berman) and Judah Asimov, a family of Russian Jewish millers. He was named Isaac after his mother's father, Isaac Berman.[19] Asimov wrote of his father, "My father, for all his education as an Orthodox Jew, was not Orthodox in his heart", noting that "he didn't recite the myriad prayers prescribed for every action, and he never made any attempt to teach them to me".[20]

In 1921, Asimov and 16 other children in Petrovichi developed double pneumonia. Only Asimov survived.[21] He later had two younger siblings: a sister, Marcia (born *Manya*);[22] June 17, 1922 – April 2, 2011),[23] and a brother, Stanley (July 25, 1929 – August 16, 1995), who was vice-president of the Long Island Newsday.[24][25]

Asimov's family travelled to the United States via Liverpool on the RMS *Baltic*, arriving on February 3, 1923[26] when he was three years old. His parents spoke Yiddish and English with him, and he remained fluent in those; he never learned Russian.[27] Growing up in Brooklyn, New York, Asimov taught himself to read at the age of five (and later taught his sister to read as well, enabling her to enter school in the second grade).[28] His mother got him into first grade a year early by claiming he was born on September 7, 1919.[29][30] In third grade he learned about the "error" and insisted on an official correction of the date to January 2.[31] He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1928 at the age of eight.[32]

After becoming established in the U.S., his parents owned a succession of candy stores in which everyone in the family was expected to work. The candy stores sold newspapers and magazines, which Asimov credited as a major influence in his lifelong love of the written word, as it presented him with an unending supply of new reading material (including pulp science fiction magazines)[33] as a child that he could not have otherwise afforded. Asimov began reading science fiction at age nine, at the time that the genre was becoming more science-centered.[34] Asimov was also a frequent patron of the Brooklyn Public Library during his formative years.[35]

### Education and career[edit]

Asimov attended New York City public schools from age five, including Boys High School in Brooklyn.[36] Graduating at 15, he attended the City College of New York for several days before accepting a scholarship at Seth Low Junior College. This was a branch of Columbia University in Downtown Brooklyn designed to absorb some of the academically qualified Jewish and Italian-American students who applied to the more prestigious Columbia College, but exceeded the unwritten ethnic admission quotas which were common at the time. Originally a zoology major, Asimov switched to chemistry after his first semester because he disapproved of "dissecting an alley cat". After Seth Low Junior College closed in 1936, Asimov finished his Bachelor of Science degree at Columbia's Morningside Heights campus (later the Columbia University School of General Studies)[37] in 1939.

After two rounds of rejections by medical schools, Asimov applied to the graduate program in chemistry at Columbia in 1939; initially he was rejected and then only accepted on a probationary basis,[38] he completed his Master of Arts degree in chemistry in 1941 and earned a Doctor of

Philosophy degree in chemistry in 1948.[d][43][44] During his chemistry studies, he also learned French and German.[45]

In between earning these two degrees, Asimov spent three years during World War II working as a civilian chemist at the Philadelphia Navy Yard's Naval Air Experimental Station, living in the Walnut Hill section of West Philadelphia from 1942 to 1945.[46][47] In September 1945, he was drafted into the post-war U.S. Army; if he had not had his birth date corrected while at school, he would have been officially 26 years old and ineligible.[48] In 1946, a bureaucratic error caused his military allotment to be stopped, and he was removed from a task force days before it sailed to participate in Operation Crossroads nuclear weapons tests at Bikini Atoll.[49] He served for almost nine months before receiving an honorable discharge on July 26, 1946.[50][e] He had been promoted to corporal on July 11.[51]

After completing his doctorate and a postdoc year with Dr. Robert Elderfield,[52] Asimov was offered the position of associate professor of biochemistry at the Boston University School of Medicine. This was in large part due to his years-long correspondence with Dr. William Boyd, a former associate professor of biochemistry at Boston University, who first reached out to compliment Asimov on his story *Nightfall*.<sup>[53]</sup> Upon receiving a promotion to professor of immunochemistry, Boyd reached out to Asimov, requesting him to be his replacement.<sup>[54]</sup> Unfortunately, the initial offer of professorship was withdrawn and Asimov was offered the position of instructor of biochemistry instead, which he accepted.<sup>[54]</sup> He began work in 1949 with a \$5,000 salary<sup>[55]</sup> (equivalent to \$57,000 in 2021), maintaining this position for several years.<sup>[56]</sup> By 1952, however, he was making more money as a writer than from the university, and he eventually stopped doing research, confining his university role to lecturing students.<sup>[f]</sup> In 1955, he was promoted to tenured associate professor. In December 1957, Asimov was dismissed from his teaching post, with effect from June 30, 1958, because he had stopped doing research. After a struggle which lasted for two years, he kept his title,<sup>[58]</sup> he gave the opening lecture each year for a biochemistry class,<sup>[59]</sup> and on October 18, 1979, the university honored his writing by promoting him to full professor of biochemistry.<sup>[60]</sup> Asimov's personal papers from 1965 onward are archived at the university's Mugar Memorial Library, to which he donated them at the request of curator Howard Gottlieb.<sup>[61][62]</sup>

In 1959, after a recommendation from Arthur Obermayer, Asimov's friend and a scientist on the U.S. missile defense project, Asimov was approached by DARPA to join Obermayer's team. Asimov declined on the grounds that his ability to write freely would be impaired should he receive classified information, but submitted a paper to DARPA titled "On Creativity"<sup>[63]</sup> containing ideas on how government-based science projects could encourage team members to think more creatively.<sup>[64]</sup>

## Personal life<sup>[edit]</sup>

Asimov met his first wife, Gertrude Blugerman (1917, Toronto, Canada<sup>[65]</sup> – 1990, Boston, U.S.<sup>[66]</sup>), on a blind date on February 14, 1942, and married her on July 26.<sup>[67]</sup> The couple lived in an apartment in West Philadelphia while Asimov was employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard (where two of his co-workers were L. Sprague de Camp and Robert A. Heinlein). Gertrude returned to Brooklyn while he was in the army, and they both lived there from July 1946 before moving to Stuyvesant Town, Manhattan, in July 1948. They moved to Boston in May 1949, then to nearby suburbs Somerville in July 1949, Waltham in May 1951, and, finally, West Newton in 1956.<sup>[68]</sup> They had two children, David (born 1951) and Robyn Joan (born 1955).<sup>[69]</sup> In 1970, they separated and Asimov moved back to New York, this time to the Upper West Side of Manhattan where he lived for the rest of his life.<sup>[70]</sup> He began seeing Janet O. Jeppson, a psychiatrist and science-fiction writer, and married her on November 30, 1973,<sup>[71]</sup> two weeks after his divorce from Gertrude.<sup>[72]</sup>

Asimov was a claustrophile: he enjoyed small, enclosed spaces.<sup>[73][g]</sup> In the third volume of his autobiography, he recalls a childhood desire to own a magazine stand in a New York City Subway station, within which he could enclose himself and listen to the rumble of passing trains while reading.<sup>[74]</sup>

Asimov was afraid of flying, doing so only twice: once in the course of his work at the Naval Air Experimental Station and once returning home from Oahu in 1946. Consequently, he seldom traveled great distances. This phobia influenced several of his fiction works, such as the Wendell Urth mystery stories and the Robot novels featuring Elijah Baley. In his later years, Asimov found enjoyment traveling on cruise ships, beginning in 1972 when he viewed the Apollo 17 launch from a cruise ship.<sup>[75]</sup> On several cruises, he was part of the entertainment program, giving science-themed talks aboard ships such as the Queen Elizabeth 2.<sup>[76]</sup> He sailed to England in June 1974 on the SS France for a trip mostly devoted to lectures in London and Birmingham,<sup>[77]</sup> though he also found time to visit Stonehenge.<sup>[78]</sup>



Asimov with his second wife, Janet. "They became a permanent feature of my face, and it is now difficult to believe early photographs that show me without sideburns."<sup>[79]</sup> (Photo by Jay Kay Klein.)

Asimov was an able public speaker and was regularly hired to give talks about science. He was a frequent participant at science fiction conventions, where he was friendly and approachable.<sup>[76]</sup> He patiently answered tens of thousands of questions and other mail with postcards and was pleased to give autographs. He was of medium height (5 ft 9 in (1.75 m)),<sup>[80]</sup> stocky, with—in his later years—"mutton-chop" sideburns,<sup>[81]</sup><sup>[82]</sup> and a distinct New York accent. He took to wearing bolo ties after his wife Janet objected to his clip-on bow ties.<sup>[83]</sup> He never learned to swim or ride a bicycle, but learned to drive a car after he moved to Boston. In his humor book *Asimov Laughs Again*, he describes Boston driving as "anarchy on wheels".<sup>[84]</sup>

Asimov's wide interests included his participation in his later years in organizations devoted to the comic operas of Gilbert and Sullivan<sup>[76]</sup> and in *The Wolfe Pack*,<sup>[85]</sup> a group of devotees of the Nero Wolfe mysteries written by Rex Stout. Many of his short stories mention or quote Gilbert and Sullivan.<sup>[86]</sup> He was a prominent member of *The Baker Street Irregulars*, the leading Sherlock Holmes society,<sup>[76]</sup> for whom he wrote an essay arguing that Professor Moriarty's work "The Dynamics of An Asteroid" involved the willful destruction of an ancient, civilized planet. He was also a member of the male-only literary banqueting club the *Trap Door Spiders*, which served as the basis of his fictional group of mystery solvers, the *Black Widowers*.<sup>[87]</sup> He later used his essay on Moriarty's work as the basis for a *Black Widowers* story, "The Ultimate Crime", which appeared in *More Tales of the Black Widowers*.<sup>[88]</sup><sup>[89]</sup>

In 1984, the American Humanist Association (AHA) named him the Humanist of the Year. He was one of the signers of the Humanist Manifesto.<sup>[90]</sup> From 1985 until his death in 1992, he served as president of the AHA, an honorary appointment. His successor was his friend and fellow writer Kurt Vonnegut. He was also a close friend of *Star Trek* creator Gene Roddenberry, and earned a screen credit as "special science consultant" on *Star Trek: The Motion Picture* for advice he gave during production.<sup>[91]</sup>

Asimov was a founding member of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, CSICOP (now the Committee for Skeptical Inquiry)<sup>[92]</sup> and is listed in its *Pantheon of Sceptics*.<sup>[93]</sup> In a discussion with James Randi at CSICon 2016 regarding the founding of CSICOP, Kendrick Frazier said that Asimov was "a key figure in the Skeptical movement who is less well known and appreciated today, but was very much in the public eye back then." He said that Asimov being associated with CSICOP "gave it immense status and authority" in his eyes.<sup>[94]</sup>: 13:00

Asimov described Carl Sagan as one of only two people he ever met whose intellect surpassed his own. The other, he claimed, was the computer scientist and artificial intelligence expert Marvin Minsky.<sup>[95]</sup> Asimov was a long-time member and vice president of *Mensa International*, albeit reluctantly;<sup>[96]</sup> he described some members of that organization as "brain-proud and aggressive about their IQs".<sup>[97]</sup><sup>[h]</sup>

After his father died in 1969, Asimov annually contributed to a Judah Asimov Scholarship Fund at Brandeis University.<sup>[100]</sup>

## Illness and death<sup>[edit]</sup>

In 1977, Asimov suffered a heart attack. In December 1983, he had triple bypass surgery at NYU Medical Center, during which he contracted HIV from a blood transfusion.<sup>[101]</sup> His HIV status was kept secret out of concern that the anti-AIDS prejudice might extend to his family members.<sup>[102]</sup>

He died in Manhattan on April 6, 1992, and was cremated.<sup>[103]</sup> The cause of death was reported as heart and kidney failure.<sup>[104]</sup><sup>[105]</sup><sup>[106]</sup> Ten years following Asimov's death, Janet and Robyn Asimov agreed that the HIV story should be made public; Janet revealed it in her edition of his autobiography, *It's Been a Good Life*.<sup>[101]</sup><sup>[106]</sup><sup>[102]</sup><sup>[107]</sup>

## Writings<sup>[edit]</sup>

[T]he only thing about myself that I consider to be severe enough to warrant psychoanalytic treatment is my compulsion to write ... That means that

my idea of a pleasant time is to go up to my attic, sit at my electric typewriter (as I am doing right now), and bang away, watching the words take shape like magic before my eyes.

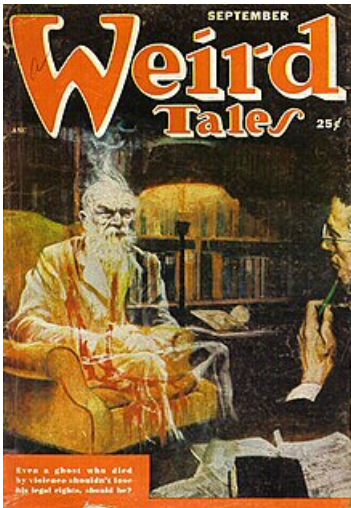
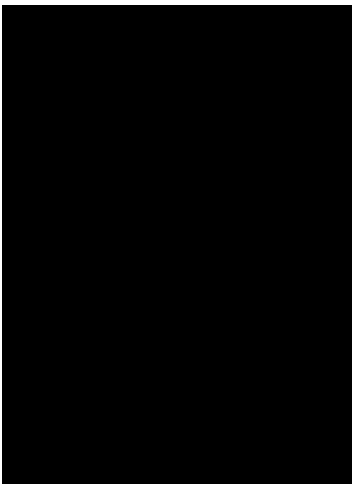
— Asimov, 1969[108]

## Overview[edit]

Asimov's career can be divided into several periods. His early career, dominated by science fiction, began with short stories in 1939 and novels in 1950. This lasted until about 1958, all but ending after publication of *The Naked Sun* (1957). He began publishing nonfiction as co-author of a college-level textbook called *Biochemistry and Human Metabolism*. Following the brief orbit of the first man-made satellite *Sputnik I* by the USSR in 1957, he wrote more nonfiction, particularly popular science books, and less science fiction. Over the next quarter-century, he wrote only four science fiction novels, and 120 nonfiction books.

Starting in 1983, the same year as his science fiction career began with this publication of *Foundation's Edge*, in 1984, in the year of his death, Asimov published several more sequels and prequels to his existing novels, tying them together in a way he had not originally anticipated, making a unified series. There are many inconsistencies in this unification, especially in his earlier stories.[109] Doubleday and Houghton Mifflin published about 60% of his work by 1969, Asimov stating that "both represent a father image".[59] Over the next

Asimov believed his



Asimov became a science fiction fan in 1929,[117] when he began reading the pulp magazines sold in his family's candy store.[118] At first his father forbade reading pulps until Asimov persuaded him that because the science fiction magazines had "Science" in the title, they must be educational.[119] At age 18 he joined the Futurians science fiction fan club, where he made friends who went on to become science fiction writers or editors.[120]

Asimov began writing at the age of 11, imitating The Rover Boys with eight chapters of The Greenville Chums at College. His father bought him a used typewriter at age 16.[59] His first published work was a humorous item on the birth of his brother for Boys High School's literary journal in 1934. In May 1937 he first thought of writing professionally, and began writing his first science fiction story, "Cosmic Corkscrew" (now lost), that year. On May 17, 1938, puzzled by a change in the schedule of Astounding Science Fiction, Asimov visited its publisher Street & Smith Publications. Inspired by the visit, he finished the story on June 19, 1938, and personally submitted it to Astounding editor John W. Campbell two days later. Campbell met with Asimov for more than an hour and promised to read the story himself. Two days later he received a detailed rejection letter.[117] This was the first of what became almost weekly meetings with the editor while Asimov lived in New York, until moving to Boston in 1949:[55] Campbell had a strong formative influence on Asimov and became a personal friend.[121]

By the end of the month, Asimov completed a second story, "Stowaway". Campbell rejected it on July 22 but—in "the nicest possible letter you could imagine"—encouraged him to continue writing, promising that Asimov might sell his work after another year and a dozen stories of practice. [117] On October 21, 1938, he sold the third story he finished, "Marooned Off Vesta", to Amazing Stories, edited by Raymond A. Palmer, and it appeared in the March 1939 issue. Asimov was paid \$64 (equivalent to \$1,232 in 2021), or one cent a word.[59][122] Two more stories appeared that year, "The Weapon Too Dreadful to Use" in the May Amazing and "Trends" in the July Astounding, the issue fans later selected as the start of the Golden Age of Science Fiction.[16] For 1940, ISFDB catalogs seven stories in four different pulp magazines, including one in Astounding.[123] His earnings became enough to pay for his education, but not yet enough for him to become a full-time writer.[122]

Asimov later said that unlike other Golden Age writers Robert Heinlein and A. E. van Vogt—also first published in 1939, and whose talent and stardom were immediately obvious—he "(this is not false modesty) came up only gradually".[16] Through July 29, 1940, Asimov wrote 22 stories in 25 months, of which 13 were published; he wrote in 1972 that from that date he never wrote a science fiction story that was not published (except for two "special cases"[i]).[126] By 1941 Asimov was famous enough that Donald Wollheim told him that he purchased "The Secret Sense" for a new magazine only because of his name,[127] and the December 1940 issue of Astonishing—featuring Asimov's name in bold—was the first magazine to base cover art on his work,[128] but Asimov later said that neither he nor anyone else—except perhaps Campbell—considered him better than an often published "third rater".[129]

Based on a conversation with Campbell, Asimov wrote "Nightfall", his 32nd story, in March and April 1941, and Astounding published it in September 1941. In 1968 the Science Fiction Writers of America voted "Nightfall" the best science fiction short story ever written.[104][129] In Nightfall and Other Stories Asimov wrote, "The writing of 'Nightfall' was a watershed in my professional career ... I was suddenly taken seriously

and the world of science fiction became aware that I existed. As the years passed, in fact, it became evident that I had written a 'classic'. [130] "Nightfall" is an archetypal example of social science fiction, a term he created to describe a new trend in the 1940s, led by authors including him and Heinlein, away from gadgets and space opera and toward speculation about the human condition. [131]

After writing "Victory Unintentional" in January and February 1942, Asimov did not write another story for a year. Asimov expected to make chemistry his career, and was paid \$2,600 annually at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, enough to marry his girlfriend; he did not expect to make much more from writing than the \$1,788.50 he had earned from 28 stories sold over four years. Asimov left science fiction fandom and no longer read new magazines, and might have left the industry had not Heinlein and de Camp been coworkers and previously sold stories continued to appear. [132] In 1942, Asimov published the first of his Foundation stories—later collected in the Foundation trilogy: *Foundation* (1951), *Foundation and Empire* (1952), and *Second Foundation* (1953). The books describe the fall of a vast interstellar empire and the establishment of its eventual successor. They also feature his fictional science of psychohistory, in which the future course of the history of large populations can be predicted. [133]

The trilogy and Robot series are his most famous science fiction. In 1966 they won the Hugo Award for the all-time best series of science fiction and fantasy novels. [134] Campbell raised his rate per word, Orson Welles purchased rights to "Evidence", and anthologies reprinted his stories. By the end of the war Asimov was earning as a writer an amount equal to half of his Navy Yard salary, even after a raise, but Asimov still did not believe that writing could support him, his wife, and future children. [135][136]

His "positronic" robot stories—many of which were collected in *I, Robot* (1950)—were begun at about the same time. They promulgated a set of rules of ethics for robots (see Three Laws of Robotics) and intelligent machines that greatly influenced other writers and thinkers in their treatment of the subject. Asimov notes in his introduction to the short story collection *The Complete Robot* (1982) that he was largely inspired by the tendency of robots up to that time to fall consistently into a Frankenstein plot in which they destroyed their creators.

The Robot series has led to film adaptations. With Asimov's collaboration, in about 1977, Harlan Ellison wrote a screenplay of *I, Robot* that Asimov hoped would lead to "the first really adult, complex, worthwhile science fiction film ever made". The screenplay has never been filmed and was eventually published in book form in 1994. The 2004 movie *I, Robot*, starring Will Smith, was based on an unrelated script by Jeff Vintar titled *Hardwired*, with Asimov's ideas incorporated later after the rights to Asimov's title were acquired. [137] (The title was not original to Asimov but had previously been used for a story by Eando Binder.) Also, one of Asimov's robot short stories, "The Bicentennial Man", was expanded into a novel *The Positronic Man* by Asimov and Robert Silverberg, and this was adapted into the 1999 movie *Bicentennial Man*, starring Robin Williams. [91]

Besides movies, his Foundation and Robot stories have inspired other derivative works of science fiction literature, many by well-known and established authors such as Roger MacBride Allen, Greg Bear, Gregory Benford, David Brin, and Donald Kingsbury. At least some of these appear to have been done with the blessing of, or at the request of, Asimov's widow, Janet Asimov. [138][139][140]

In 1948, he also wrote a spoof chemistry article, "The Endochronic Properties of Resublimated Thiotimoline". At the time, Asimov was preparing his own doctoral dissertation, and for the oral examination to follow that. Fearing a prejudicial reaction from his graduate school evaluation board at Columbia University, Asimov asked his editor that it be released under a pseudonym, yet it appeared under his own name. Asimov grew concerned at the scrutiny he would receive at his oral examination, in case the examiners thought he wasn't taking science seriously. At the end of the examination, one evaluator turned to him, smiling, and said, "What can you tell us, Mr. Asimov, about the thermodynamic properties of the compound known as thiotimoline". Laughing hysterically with relief, Asimov had to be led out of the room. After a five-minute wait, he was summoned back into the room and congratulated as "Dr. Asimov". [141]

Demand for science fiction greatly increased during the 1950s. It became possible for a genre author to write full-time. [142] In 1949, book publisher Doubleday's science fiction editor Walter I. Bradbury accepted Asimov's unpublished "Grow Old with Me" (40,000 words), but requested that it be extended to a full novel of 70,000 words. The book appeared under the Doubleday imprint in January 1950 with the title of *Pebble in the Sky*. [55] Doubleday published five more original science fiction novels by Asimov in the 1950s, along with the six juvenile *Lucky Starr* novels, the latter under the pseudonym of "Paul French". [143] Doubleday also published collections of Asimov's short stories, beginning with *The Martian Way and Other Stories* in 1955. The early 1950s also saw Gnome Press publish one collection of Asimov's positronic robot stories as *I, Robot* and his Foundation stories and novelettes as the three books of the Foundation trilogy. More positronic robot stories were republished in book form as *The Rest of the Robots*.

Books and the magazines *Galaxy* and *Fantasy & Science Fiction* ended Asimov's dependence on *Astounding*. He later described the era as his "mature" period". Asimov's "The Last Question" (1956), on the ability of humankind to cope with and potentially reverse the process of entropy, was his personal favorite story. [144]

In 1972, his novel *The Gods Themselves* (which was not part of a series) was published to general acclaim, and it won the Hugo Award for Best Novel, [145] the Nebula Award for Best Novel, [145] and the Locus Award for Best Novel. [146]

In December 1974, former Beatle Paul McCartney approached Asimov and asked him if he could write the screenplay for a science-fiction movie musical. McCartney had a vague idea for the plot and a small scrap of dialogue; he wished to make a film about a rock band whose members discover they are being impersonated by a group of extraterrestrials. The band and their impostors would likely be played by McCartney's group Wings, then at the height of their career. Intrigued by the idea, although he was not generally a fan of rock music, Asimov quickly produced a "treatment" or brief outline of the story. He adhered to McCartney's overall idea, producing a story he felt to be moving and dramatic, but did not use McCartney's brief scrap of dialogue. McCartney rejected the story. The treatment now exists only in the Boston University archives. [147]

Asimov said in 1969 that he had "the happiest of all my associations with science fiction magazines" with *Fantasy & Science Fiction*; "I have no

complaints about *Astounding*, *Galaxy*, or any of the rest, heaven knows, but F&SF has become something special to me".[148] Beginning in 1977, Asimov lent his name to Isaac Asimov's Science Fiction Magazine (now Asimov's Science Fiction) and wrote an editorial for each issue. There was also a short-lived Asimov's SF Adventure Magazine and a companion Asimov's Science Fiction Anthology reprint series, published as magazines (in the same manner as the stablemates Ellery Queen's *Mystery Magazine's* and Alfred Hitchcock's *Mystery Magazine's* "anthologies"). [149]

Due to pressure by fans on Asimov to write another book in his *Foundation* series,[56] he did so with *Foundation's Edge* (1982) and *Foundation and Earth* (1986), and then went back to before the original trilogy with *Prelude to Foundation* (1988) and *Forward the Foundation* (1992), his last novel.

## Popular science[edit]

Just say I am one of the most versatile writers in the world, and the greatest popularizer of many subjects.

— Asimov, 1969[59]

Asimov and two colleagues published a textbook in 1949, with two more editions by 1969.[59] During the late 1950s and 1960s, Asimov substantially decreased his fiction output (he published only four adult novels between 1957's *The Naked Sun* and 1982's *Foundation's Edge*, two of which were mysteries). He greatly increased his nonfiction production, writing mostly on science topics; the launch of *Sputnik* in 1957 engendered public concern over a "science gap".[150] Asimov explained in *The Rest of the Robots* that he had been unable to write substantial fiction since the summer of 1958, and observers understood him as saying that his fiction career had ended, or was permanently interrupted.[151] Asimov recalled in 1969 that "the United States went into a kind of tizzy, and so did I. I was overcome by the ardent desire to write popular science for an America that might be in great danger through its neglect of science, and a number of publishers got an equally ardent desire to publish popular science for the same reason".[152]

Fantasy and Science Fiction invited Asimov to continue his regular nonfiction column, begun in the now-folded bimonthly companion magazine *Venture Science Fiction Magazine*. The first of 399 monthly F&SF columns appeared in November 1958 and they continued until his terminal illness.[153][j] These columns, periodically collected into books by Doubleday,[59] gave Asimov a reputation as a "Great Explainer" of science; he described them as his only popular science writing in which he never had to assume complete ignorance of the subjects on the part of his readers. The column was ostensibly dedicated to popular science but Asimov had complete editorial freedom, and wrote about contemporary social issues[citation needed] in essays such as "Thinking About Thinking"[154] and "Knock Plastic!".[155] In 1975 he wrote of these essays: "I get more pleasure out of them than out of any other writing assignment".[156]

Asimov's first wide-ranging reference work, *The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science* (1960), was nominated for a National Book Award, and in 1963 he won a Hugo Award—his first—for his essays for F&SF.[157] The popularity of his science books and the income he derived from them allowed him to give up most academic responsibilities and become a full-time freelance writer.[158] He encouraged other science fiction writers to write popular science, stating in 1967 that "the knowledgeable, skillful science writer is worth his weight in contracts", with "twice as much work as he can possibly handle".[159]

The great variety of information covered in Asimov's writings prompted Kurt Vonnegut to ask, "How does it feel to know everything?" Asimov replied that he only knew how it felt to have the 'reputation' of omniscience: "Uneasy".[160] Floyd C. Gale said that "Asimov has a rare talent. He can make your mental mouth water over dry facts",[161] and "science fiction's loss has been science popularization's gain".[162] Asimov said that "Of all the writing I do, fiction, non-fiction, adult, or juvenile, these F & SF articles are by far the most fun".[163] He regretted, however, that he had less time for fiction—causing dissatisfied readers to send him letters of complaint—stating in 1969 that "In the last ten years, I've done a couple of novels, some collections, a dozen or so stories, but that's nothing".[152]

In his essay "To Tell a Chemist" (1965), Asimov proposed a simple shibboleth for distinguishing chemists from non-chemists: ask the person to read the word "unionized". Chemists, he noted, will read un-ionized (electrically neutral), while non-chemists will read union-ized (belonging to a trade union).

## Coined terms[edit]

Asimov coined the term "robotics" in his 1941 story "Liar!",[164] though he later remarked that he believed then that he was merely using an existing word, as he stated in *Gold* ("The Robot Chronicles"). While acknowledging the Oxford Dictionary reference, he incorrectly states that the word was first printed about one third of the way down the first column of page 100, *Astounding Science Fiction*, March 1942 printing of his short story "Runaround".[165][166]

In the same story, Asimov also coined the term "positronic" (the counterpart to "electronic" for positrons).[167]

Asimov coined the term "psychohistory" in his *Foundation* stories to name a fictional branch of science which combines history, sociology, and mathematical statistics to make general predictions about the future behavior of very large groups of people, such as the Galactic Empire. Asimov said later that he should have called it psychosociology. It was first introduced in the five short stories (1942–1944) which would later be collected as the 1951 fix-up novel *Foundation*. [168] Somewhat later, the term "psychohistory" was applied by others to research of the effects of psychology on history.

## Other writings[edit]



In addition to his interest in science, Asimov was interested in history. Starting in the 1960s, he wrote 14 popular history books, including *The Greeks: A Great Adventure* (1965),<sup>[169]</sup> *The Roman Republic* (1966),<sup>[170]</sup> *The Roman Empire* (1967),<sup>[171]</sup> *The Egyptians* (1967)<sup>[172]</sup> *The Near East: 10,000 Years of History* (1968),<sup>[173]</sup> and *Asimov's Chronology of the World* (1991).<sup>[174]</sup>

He published *Asimov's Guide to the Bible* in two volumes—covering the Old Testament in 1967 and the New Testament in 1969—and then combined them into one 1,300-page volume in 1981. Complete with maps and tables, the guide goes through the books of the Bible in order, explaining the history of each one and the political influences that affected it, as well as biographical information about the important characters. His interest in literature manifested itself in several annotations of literary works, including *Asimov's Guide to Shakespeare* (1970),<sup>[k]</sup> *Asimov's Annotated Don Juan* (1972), *Asimov's Annotated Paradise Lost* (1974), and *The Annotated Gulliver's Travels* (1980).<sup>[175]</sup>

Asimov was also a noted mystery author and a frequent contributor to *Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine*. He began by writing science fiction mysteries such as his Wendell Urth stories, but soon moved on to writing "pure" mysteries. He published two full-length mystery novels, and wrote 66 stories about the Black Widowers, a group of men who met monthly for dinner, conversation, and a puzzle. He got the idea for the Widowers from his own association in a stag group called the Trap Door Spiders, and all of the main characters (with the exception of the waiter, Henry, who had admitted resembled Wodehouse's Jeeves) were modeled after his closest friends.<sup>[176]</sup> A parody of the Black Widowers, "An Evening with the White Divorcés," was written by author, critic, and librarian Jon L. Breen.<sup>[177]</sup> Asimov joked, "all I can do ... is to wait until I catch him in a dark alley, someday."<sup>[178]</sup>

Toward the end of his life, Asimov published a series of collections of *Qdn lite* *Qfwajit*

- 1966 – Best All-time Novel Series Hugo Award for the Foundation trilogy[203]
- 1967 – Edward E. Smith Memorial Award[204]
- 1967 – AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Award for Magazine Writing, for essay "Over the Edge of the Universe"[I] (in the March 1967 Harper's Magazine)[205]
- 1972 – Nebula Award for Best Novel for The Gods Themselves[206]
- 1973 – Hugo Award for Best Novel for The Gods Themselves[206]
- 1973 – Locus Award for Best Novel for The Gods Themselves[206]
- 1975 – Golden Plate Award of the American Academy of Achievement[207]
- 1975 – Klumpke-Roberts Award "for outstanding contributions to the public understanding and appreciation of astronomy"[208]
- 1975 – Locus Award for Best Reprint Anthology for Before the Golden Age[209]
- 1977 – Hugo Award for Best Novelette for The Bicentennial Man[210]
- 1977 – Nebula Award for Best Novelette for The Bicentennial Man[211]
- 1977 – Locus Award for Best Novelette for The Bicentennial Man[212]
- 1981 – An asteroid, 5020 Asimov, was named in his honor[8]
- 1981 – Locus Award for Best Non-Fiction Book for In Joy Still Felt: The Autobiography of Isaac Asimov, 1954–1978[209]
- 1983 – Hugo Award for Best Novel for Foundation's Edge[213]
- 1983 – Locus Award for Best Science Fiction Novel for Foundation's Edge[213]
- 1984 – Humanist of the Year[214]
- 1986 – The Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America named him its 8th SFWA Grand Master (presented in 1987).[215]
- 1987 – Locus Award for Best Short Story for "Robot Dreams"[216]
- 1992 – Hugo Award for Best Novelette for "Gold"[217]
- 1995 – Hugo Award for Best Non-Fiction Book for I. Asimov: A Memoir[218]
- 1995 – Locus Award for Best Non-Fiction Book for I. Asimov: A Memoir[209]
- 1996 – A 1946 Retro-Hugo for Best Novel of 1945 was given at the 1996 WorldCon for "The Mule", the 7th Foundation story, published in Astounding Science Fiction[219]
- 1997 – The Science Fiction and Fantasy Hall of Fame inducted Asimov in its second class of two deceased and two living persons, along with H. G. Wells.[220]
- 2000 – Asimov was featured on a stamp in Israel[221]
- 2001 – The Isaac Asimov Memorial Debates at the Hayden Planetarium in New York were inaugurated
- 2009 – A crater on the planet Mars, Asimov,[9] was named in his honor
- 2010 – In the US Congress bill about the designation of the National Robotics Week as an annual event, a tribute to Isaac Asimov is as follows:
  - "Whereas the second week in April each year is designated as 'National Robotics Week', recognizing the accomplishments of Isaac Asimov, who immigrated to America, taught science, wrote science books for children and adults, first used the term robotics, developed the Three Laws of Robotics, and died in April 1992: Now, therefore, be it resolved ..."[222]
- 2015 – Selected as a member of the New York State Writers Hall of Fame.[223]
- 2016 – A 1941 Retro-Hugo for Best Short Story of 1940 was given at the 2016 WorldCon for Robbie, his first positronic robot story, published in Super Science Stories, September 1940[224]
- 2018 – A 1943 Retro-Hugo for Best Short Story of 1942 was given at the 2018 WorldCon for Foundation, published in Astounding Science-Fiction, May 1942[225]

## Writing style[edit]

I have an informal style, which means I tend to use short words and simple sentence structure, to say nothing of occasional colloquialisms. This grates on people who like things that are poetic, weighty, complex, and, above all, obscure. On the other hand, the informal style pleases people who enjoy the sensation of reading an essay without being aware that they are reading and of feeling that ideas are flowing from the writer's brain into their own without mental friction.

— Asimov, 1980[226]

Asimov was his own secretary, typist, indexer, proofreader, and literary agent.[59] He wrote a typed first draft composed at the keyboard at 90 words per minute; he imagined an ending first, then a beginning, then "let everything in-between work itself out as I come to it". (Asimov used an outline only once, later describing it as "like trying to play the piano from inside a straitjacket".) After correcting a draft by hand, he retyped the document as the final copy and only made one revision with minor editor-requested changes; a word processor did not save him much time, Asimov said, because 95% of the first draft was unchanged.[144][227][228]

After disliking making multiple revisions of "Black Friar of the Flame", Asimov refused to make major, second, or non-editorial revisions ("like chewing used gum"), stating that "too large a revision, or too many revisions, indicate that the piece of writing is a failure. In the time it would take to salvage such a failure, I could write a new piece altogether and have infinitely more fun in the process". He submitted "failures" to another editor. [144][227]

Asimov's fiction style is extremely unornamented. In 1980, science fiction scholar James Gunn wrote of I, Robot:

Except for two stories—"Liar!" and "Evidence"—they are not stories in which character plays a significant part. Virtually all plot develops in conversation with little if any action. Nor is there a great deal of local color or description of any kind. The dialogue is, at best, functional and the style is, at best, transparent. ... . The robot stories and, as a matter of fact, almost all Asimov fiction—play themselves on a relatively bare stage.

[229]

Asimov addressed such criticism in 1989 at the beginning of *Nemesis*:

I made up my mind long ago to follow one cardinal rule in all my writing—to be 'clear'. I have given up all thought of writing poetically or symbolically or experimentally, or in any of the other modes that might (if I were good enough) get me a Pulitzer prize. I would write merely clearly and in this way establish a warm relationship between myself and my readers, and the professional critics—Well, they can do whatever they wish.  
[230]

Gunn cited examples of a more complex style, such as the climax of "Liar!". Sharply drawn characters occur at key junctures of his storylines: Susan Calvin in "Liar!" and "Evidence", Arkady Darell in *Second Foundation*, Elijah Baley in *The Caves of Steel*, and Hari Seldon in the *Foundation* prequels.

Other than books by Gunn and Joseph Patrouch, there is relatively little literary criticism on Asimov (particularly when compared to the sheer volume of his output). Cowart and Wymer's *Dictionary of Literary Biography* (1981) gives a possible reason:

His words do not easily lend themselves to traditional literary criticism because he has the habit of centering his fiction on plot and clearly stating to his reader, in rather direct terms, what is happening in his stories and why it is happening. In fact, most of the dialogue in an Asimov story, and particularly in the *Foundation* trilogy, is devoted to such exposition. Stories that clearly state what they mean in unambiguous language are the most difficult for a scholar to deal with because there is little to be interpreted.[231]

Gunn's and Patrouch's studies of Asimov both state that a clear, direct prose style is still a style. Gunn's 1982 book comments in detail on each of Asimov's novels. He does not praise all of Asimov's fiction (nor does Patrouch), but calls some passages in *The Caves of Steel* "reminiscent of Proust". When discussing how that novel depicts night falling over futuristic New York City, Gunn says that Asimov's prose "need not be ashamed anywhere in literary society".[232]

Although he prided himself on his unornamented prose style (for which he credited Clifford D. Simak as an early influence[16][233]), and said in 1973 that his style had not changed,[144] Asimov also enjoyed giving his longer stories complicated narrative structures, often by arranging chapters in nonchronological ways. Some readers have been put off by this, complaining that the nonlinearity is not worth the trouble and adversely affects the clarity of the story. For example, the first third of *The Gods Themselves* begins with Chapter 6, then backtracks to fill in earlier material. [234] (John Campbell advised Asimov to begin his stories as late in the plot as possible. This advice helped Asimov create "Reason", one of the early Robot stories). Patrouch found that the interwoven and nested flashbacks of *The Currents of Space* did serious harm to that novel, to such an extent that only a "dyed-in-the-kyrt[235] Asimov fan" could enjoy it. In his later novel *Nemesis* one group of characters lives in the "present" and another group starts in the "past", beginning 15 years earlier and gradually moving toward the time of the first group.

## Alien life[edit]

Asimov once explained that his reluctance to write about aliens came from an incident early in his career when *Astounding's* editor John Campbell rejected one of his science fiction stories because the alien characters were portrayed as superior to the humans. The nature of the rejection led him to believe that Campbell may have based his bias towards humans in stories on a real-world racial bias. Unwilling to write only weak alien races, and concerned that a confrontation would jeopardize his and Campbell's friendship, he decided he would not write about aliens at all.[36] Nevertheless, in response to these criticisms, he wrote *The Gods Themselves*, which contains aliens and alien sex. The book won the Nebula Award for Best Novel in 1972,[206] and the Hugo Award for Best Novel in 1973.[206] Asimov said that of all his writings, he was most proud of the middle section of *The Gods Themselves*, the part that deals with those themes.[236]

In the Hugo Award-winning novelette "Gold", Asimov describes an author, based on himself, who has one of his books (*The Gods Themselves*) adapted into a "compu-drama", essentially photo-realistic computer animation. The director criticizes the fictionalized Asimov ("Gregory Laborian") for having an extremely nonvisual style, making it difficult to adapt his work, and the author explains that he relies on ideas and dialogue rather than description to get his points across.[237]

## Romance and women[edit]

In the early days of science fiction some authors and critics felt that the romantic elements were inappropriate in science fiction stories, which were supposedly to be focused on science and technology. Isaac Asimov was a supporter of this point of view, expressed in his 1938-1939 letters to *Astounding*, where he described such elements as "mush" and "slop". To his dismay, these letters were met with a strong opposition.[238]

Asimov attributed the lack of romance and sex in his fiction to the "early imprinting" from starting his writing career when he had never been on a date and "didn't know anything about girls".[122] He was sometimes criticized for the general absence of sex (and of extraterrestrial life) in his science fiction. He claimed he wrote *The Gods Themselves* to respond to these criticisms,[239] which often came from New Wave science fiction (and often British) writers. The second part (of three) of the novel is set on an alien world with three sexes, and the sexual behavior of these creatures is extensively depicted.

## Views[edit]

There is a perennial question among readers as to whether the views contained in a story reflect the views of the author. The answer is, "Not necessarily—" And yet one ought to add another short phrase—"but usually."

## Religion[edit]

Asimov was an atheist, a humanist, and a rationalist.[114] He did not oppose religious conviction in others, but he frequently railed against superstitious and pseudoscientific beliefs that tried to pass themselves off as genuine science. During his childhood, his father and mother observed the traditions of Orthodox Judaism less stringently than they had in Petrovichi; they did not force their beliefs upon young Isaac, and he grew up without strong religious influences, coming to believe that the Torah represented Hebrew mythology in the same way that the Iliad recorded Greek mythology.[241] When he was 13, he chose not to have a bar mitzvah.[242] As his books *Treasury of Humor* and *Asimov Laughs Again* record, Asimov was willing to tell jokes involving God, Satan, the Garden of Eden, Jerusalem, and other religious topics, expressing the viewpoint that a good joke can do more to provoke thought than hours of philosophical discussion.[179][180]

For a brief while, his father worked in the local synagogue to enjoy the familiar surroundings and, as Isaac put it, "shine as a learned scholar"[243] versed in the sacred writings. This scholarship was a seed for his later authorship and publication of *Asimov's Guide to the Bible*, an analysis of the historic foundations for the Old and New Testaments. For many years, Asimov called himself an atheist; he considered the term somewhat inadequate, as it described what he did not believe rather than what he did. Eventually, he described himself as a "humanist" and considered that term more practical. Asimov continued to identify himself as a secular Jew, as stated in his introduction to Jack Dann's anthology of Jewish science fiction, *Wandering Stars*: "I attend no services and follow no ritual and have never undergone that curious puberty rite, the Bar Mitzvah. It doesn't matter. I am Jewish." [244]

When asked in an interview in 1982 if he was an atheist, Asimov replied,

I am an atheist, out and out. It took me a long time to say it. I've been an atheist for years and years, but somehow I felt it was intellectually unrespectable to say one was an atheist, because it assumed knowledge that one didn't have. Somehow it was better to say one was a humanist or an agnostic. I finally decided that I'm a creature of emotion as well as of reason. Emotionally I am an atheist. I don't have the evidence to prove that God doesn't exist, but I so strongly suspect he doesn't that I don't want to waste my time.[245]

Likewise, he said about religious education: "I would not be satisfied to have my kids choose to be religious without trying to argue them out of it, just as I would not be satisfied to have them decide to smoke regularly or engage in any other practice I consider detrimental to mind or body." [246]

In his last volume of autobiography, Asimov wrote,

If I were not an atheist, I would believe in a God who would choose to save people on the basis of the totality of their lives and not the pattern of their words. I think he would prefer an honest and righteous atheist to a TV preacher whose every word is God, God, God, and whose every deed is foul, foul, foul.[247]

The same memoir states his belief that Hell is "the drooling dream of a sadist" crudely affixed to an all-merciful God; if even human governments were willing to curtail cruel and unusual punishments, wondered Asimov, why would punishment in the afterlife not be restricted to a limited term? Asimov rejected the idea that a human belief or action could merit infinite punishment. If an afterlife existed, he claimed, the longest and most severe punishment would be reserved for those who "slandered God by inventing Hell".[248]

Asimov said about using religious motifs in his writing:

I tend to ignore religion in my own stories altogether, except when I absolutely have to have it. ... and, whenever I bring in a religious motif, that religion is bound to seem vaguely Christian because that is the only religion I know anything about, even though it is not mine. An unsympathetic reader might think that I am "burlesquing" Christianity, but I am not. Then too, it is impossible to write science fiction and really ignore religion. [249]

## Politics[edit]

Asimov became a staunch supporter of the Democratic Party during the New Deal, and thereafter remained a political liberal. He was a vocal opponent of the Vietnam War in the 1960s and in a television interview during the early 1970s he publicly endorsed George McGovern.[250] He was unhappy about what he considered an "irrationalist" viewpoint taken by many radical political activists from the late 1960s and onwards. In his second volume of autobiography, *In Joy Still Felt*, Asimov recalled meeting the counterculture figure Abbie Hoffman. Asimov's impression was that the 1960s' counterculture heroes had ridden an emotional wave which, in the end, left them stranded in a "no-man's land of the spirit" from which he wondered if they would ever return.[251]

Asimov vehemently opposed Richard Nixon, considering him "a crook and a liar". He closely followed Watergate, and was pleased when the president was forced to resign. Asimov was dismayed over the pardon extended to Nixon by his successor: "I was not impressed by the argument that it has spared the nation an ordeal. To my way of thinking, the ordeal was necessary to make certain it would never happen again." [252]

After Asimov's name appeared in the mid-1960s on a list of people the Communist Party USA "considered amenable" to its goals, the FBI investigated him. Because of his academic background, the bureau briefly considered Asimov as a possible candidate for known Soviet spy ROBPROF, but found nothing suspicious in his life or background.[253]

Asimov appeared to hold an equivocal attitude towards Israel. In his first autobiography, he indicates his support for the safety of Israel, though

insisting that he was not a Zionist.[254] In his third autobiography, Asimov stated his opposition to the creation of a Jewish state, on the grounds that he was opposed to having nation-states in general, and supported the notion of a single humanity. Asimov especially worried about the safety of Israel given that it had been created among hostile Muslim neighbors, and said that Jews had merely created for themselves another "Jewish ghetto".[m]

## [edit]

Asimov believed that "science fiction ... serve[s] the good of humanity".[159] He considered himself a feminist even before women's liberation became a widespread movement; he argued that the issue of women's rights was closely connected to that of population control.[255] Furthermore, he believed that homosexuality must be considered a "moral right" on population grounds, as must all consenting adult sexual activity that does not lead to reproduction.[255] He issued many appeals for population control, reflecting a perspective articulated by people from Thomas Malthus through Paul R. Ehrlich.[256]

In a 1988 interview by Bill Moyers, Asimov proposed computer-aided learning, where people would use computers to find information on subjects in which they were interested.[257] He thought this would make learning more interesting, since people would have the freedom to choose what to learn, and would help spread knowledge around the world. Also, the one-to-one model would let students learn at their own pace.[258] Asimov thought that people would live in space by 2019.[259]

In 1983 Asimov wrote:[260]

Computerization will undoubtedly continue onward inevitably... This means that a vast change in the nature of education must take place, and entire populations must be made "computer-literate" and must be taught to deal with a "high-tech" world.

He continues on education:

Education, which must be revolutionized in the new world, will be revolutionized by the very agency that requires the revolution — the computer.

Schools will undoubtedly still exist, but a good schoolteacher can do no better than to inspire curiosity which an interested student can then satisfy at home at the console of his computer outlet.

There will be an opportunity finally for every youngster, and indeed, every person, to learn what he or she wants to learn, in his or her own time, at his or her own speed, in his or her own way.

Education will become fun because it will bubble up from within and not be forced in from without.

## Sexual harassment[edit]

Asimov would often fondle, kiss and pinch women at conventions and elsewhere without regard for their consent. According to Alec Nevala-Lee, author of an Asimov biography[261] and writer on the history of science fiction, he often defended himself by saying that far from showing objections, these women cooperated.[262] In a 1971 satirical piece, *The Sensuous Dirty Old Man*, Asimov wrote: "The question then is not whether or not a girl should be touched. The question is merely where, when, and how she should be touched." [262]

According to Nevala-Lee, however, "many of these encounters were clearly nonconsensual." [262] He wrote that Asimov's behaviour, as a leading science-fiction author and personality, contributed to an undesirable atmosphere for women in the male-dominated science fiction community. In support of this, he quoted some of Asimov's contemporary fellow-authors such as Judith Merril, Harlan Ellison and Frederik Pohl, as well as editors such as Timothy Seldes.[262] Additional specific incidents were reported by other people including Edward L. Ferman, long-time editor of *The Magazine of Fantasy & Science Fiction*, who wrote "... instead of shaking my date's hand, he shook her left breast". [263]

## Environment and population[edit]

Asimov's defense of civil applications of nuclear power, even after the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant incident, damaged his relations with some of his fellow liberals. In a letter reprinted in *Yours*, Isaac Asimov,[255] he states that although he would prefer living in "no danger whatsoever" than near a nuclear reactor, he would still prefer a home near a nuclear power plant than in a slum on Love Canal or near "a Union Carbide plant producing methyl isocyanate", the latter being a reference to the Bhopal disaster.[255]

In the closing years of his life, Asimov blamed the deterioration of the quality of life that he perceived in New York City on the shrinking tax base caused by the middle-class flight to the suburbs, though he continued to support high taxes on the middle class to pay for social programs. His last nonfiction book, *Our Angry Earth* (1991, co-written with his long-time friend, science fiction author Frederik Pohl), deals with elements of the environmental crisis such as overpopulation, oil dependence, war, global warming, and the destruction of the ozone layer.[264][265] In response to being presented by Bill Moyers with the question "What do you see happening to the idea of dignity to human species if this population growth continues at its present rate?", Asimov responded:

It's going to destroy it all ... if you have 20 people in the apartment and two bathrooms, no matter how much every person believes in freedom of the bathroom, there is no such thing. You have to set up, you have to set up times for each person, you have to bang at the door, aren't you through yet, and so on. And in the same way, democracy cannot survive overpopulation. Human dignity cannot survive it. Convenience and decency cannot survive it. As you put more and more people onto the world, the value of life not only declines, but it disappears.[266]

## [edit]

Asimov enjoyed the writings of J. R. R. Tolkien, and used *The Lord of the Rings* as a plot point in a *Black Widowers* story, titled *Nothing like Murder*.<sup>[267]</sup> In the essay "All or Nothing" (for *The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction*, Jan 1981), Asimov said that he admired Tolkien and that he had read *The Lord of the Rings* five times. (The feelings were mutual, with Tolkien saying that he had enjoyed Asimov's science fiction.<sup>[268]</sup> This would make Asimov an exception to Tolkien's earlier claim<sup>[268]</sup> that he rarely found "any modern books" that were interesting to him.)

He acknowledged other writers as superior to himself in talent, saying of Harlan Ellison, "He is (in my opinion) one of the best writers in the world, far more skilled at the art than I am."<sup>[269]</sup> Asimov disapproved of the New Wave's growing influence, stating in 1967 "I want science fiction. I think science fiction isn't really science fiction if it lacks science. And I think the better and truer the science, the better and truer the science fiction".<sup>[159]</sup>

The feelings of friendship and respect between Asimov and Arthur C. Clarke were demonstrated by the so-called "Clarke–Asimov Treaty of Park Avenue", negotiated as they shared a cab in New York. This stated that Asimov was required to insist that Clarke was the best science fiction writer in the world (reserving second-best for himself), while Clarke was required to insist that Asimov was the best science writer in the world (reserving second-best for himself). Thus, the dedication in Clarke's book *Report on Planet Three* (1972) reads: "In accordance with the terms of the Clarke–Asimov treaty, the second-best science writer dedicates this book to the second-best science-fiction writer."

Asimov became a fan of mystery stories at the same time as science fiction. He preferred to read the former because "I read every [science fiction] story keenly aware that it might be worse than mine, in which case I had no patience with it, or that it might be better, in which case I felt miserable".<sup>[144]</sup> Asimov wrote "I make no secret of the fact that in my mysteries I use Agatha Christie as my model. In my opinion, her mysteries are the best ever written, far better than the Sherlock Holmes stories, and Hercule Poirot is the best detective fiction has seen. Why should I not use as my model what I consider the best?"<sup>[270]</sup> He enjoyed Sherlock Holmes, but considered Arthur Conan Doyle to be "a slapdash and sloppy writer."<sup>[271]</sup>

Asimov also enjoyed humorous stories, particularly those of P. G. Wodehouse.<sup>[272]</sup>

In non-fiction writing, Asimov particularly admired the writing style of Martin Gardner, and tried to emulate it in his own science books. On meeting Gardner for the first time in 1965, Asimov told him this, to which Gardner answered that he had based his own style on Asimov's.<sup>[273]</sup>

## Influence[edit]

Paul Krugman, holder of a Nobel Prize in Economics, stated Asimov's concept of psychohistory inspired him to become an economist.<sup>[274]</sup>

John Jenkins, who has reviewed the vast majority of Asimov's written output, once observed, "It has been pointed out that most science fiction writers since the 1950s have been affected by Asimov, either modeling their style on his or deliberately avoiding anything like his style."<sup>[275]</sup> Along with such figures as Bertrand Russell and Karl Popper, Asimov left his mark as one of the most distinguished interdisciplinarians of the 20th century.<sup>[276]</sup> "Few individuals", writes James L. Christian, "understood better than Isaac Asimov what synoptic thinking is all about. His almost 500 books—which he wrote as a specialist, a knowledgeable authority, or just an excited layman—range over almost all conceivable subjects: the sciences, history, literature, religion, and of course, science fiction."<sup>[277]</sup>

## Bibliography[edit]

Over a space of 40 years, I published an average of 1,000 words a day. Over the space of the second 20 years, I published an average of 1,700 words a day.

— Asimov, 1994<sup>[278]</sup>

Depending on the counting convention used,<sup>[279]</sup> and including all titles, charts, and edited collections, there may be currently over 500 books in Asimov's bibliography—as well as his individual short stories, individual essays, and criticism. For his 100th, 200th, and 300th books (based on his personal count), Asimov published *Opus 100* (1969), *Opus 200* (1979), and *Opus 300* (1984), celebrating his writing.<sup>[188][189][190]</sup> An extensive bibliography of Isaac Asimov's works has been compiled by Ed Seiler.<sup>[280]</sup> He published enough that his book writing rate could be analysed, showing that the writing became faster as he wrote more.<sup>[281]</sup>

An online exhibit in West Virginia University Libraries' virtually complete Asimov Collection displays features, visuals, and descriptions of some of his over 600 books, games, audio recordings, videos, and wall charts. Many first, rare, and autographed editions are in the Libraries' Rare Book Room. Book jackets and autographs are presented online along with descriptions and images of children's books, science fiction art, multimedia, and other materials in the collection.<sup>[282][283]</sup>

## Science fiction[edit]

### "Greater Foundation" series[edit]

The Robot series was originally separate from the Foundation series. The *Galactic Empire* novels were published as independent stories, set earlier in the same future as Foundation. Later in life, Asimov synthesized the Robot series into a single coherent "history" that appeared in the extension of the Foundation series.<sup>[284]</sup>

All of his books Doubleday published by Doubleday & Co, except the original Foundation trilogy which was originally published by Gnome Books before being bought and republished by Doubleday.

- The Robot series:
  - The Caves of Steel. 1954. ISBN 0-553-29340-0. (first Elijah Baley SF-crime novel)
  - The Naked Sun. 1957. ISBN 0-553-29339-7. (second Elijah Baley SF-crime novel)
  - The Robots of Dawn. 1983. ISBN 0-553-29949-2. (third Elijah Baley SF-crime novel)
  - Robots and Empire. 1985. ISBN 978-0-586-06200-5. (sequel to the Elijah Baley trilogy)
- Galactic Empire novels:
  - Pebble in the Sky. 1950. ISBN 0-553-29342-7. (early Galactic Empire)
  - The Stars, Like Dust. 1951. ISBN 0-553-29343-5. (long before the Empire)
  - The Currents of Space. 1952. ISBN 0-553-29341-9. (Republic of Trantor still expanding)
- Foundation novels:
  - ~~Foundation~~ ~~1951~~ ~~ISBN 0-553-29340-0~~. inr trepublishe old rd thdadb
  - Prelude to Foundation. 1988. ISBN 0-553-27839-8.
  - Forward the Foundation. 1993. ISBN 0-553-40488-1.

## Short-story collections[edit]

- I, Robot. Gnome Books initially, later Doubleday & Co. 1950. ISBN 0-553-29438-5.
- The Martian Way and Other Stories. Doubleday. 1955. ISBN 0-8376-0463-X.
- Earth Is Room Enough. Doubleday. 1957. ISBN 0-449-24125-4.
- Nine Tomorrows. Doubleday. 1959. ISBN 0-449-24084-3.
- The Rest of the Robots. Doubleday. 1964. ISBN 0-385-09041-2.
- Through a Glass, Clearly. New English Library. 1967. ISBN 0-86025-124-1.
- Asimov's Mysteries. Doubleday. 1968.
- Nightfall and Other Stories. Doubleday. 1969. ISBN 0-449-01969-1.
- The Early Asimov. Doubleday. 1972. ISBN 0-449-02850-X.
- The Best of Isaac Asimov. Sphere. 1973. ISBN 0-7221-1256-4.
- Buy Jupiter and Other Stories. Doubleday. 1975. ISBN 0-385-05077-1.
- The Bicentennial Man and Other Stories. Doubleday. 1976. ISBN 0-575-02240-X.
- The Complete Robot. Doubleday. 1982.
- The Winds of Change and Other Stories. Doubleday. 1983. ISBN 0-385-18099-3.
- The Edge of Tomorrow. Tor. 1985. ISBN 0-312-93200-6.
- The Alternate Asimovs. Doubleday. 1986. ISBN 0-385-19784-5.
- The Best Science Fiction of Isaac Asimov. Doubleday. 1986.
- Robot Dreams. Byron Preiss. 1986. ISBN 0-441-73154-6.
- Azazel. Doubleday. 1988.
- Robot Visions. Byron Preiss. 1990. ISBN 0-451-45064-7.
- Gold. Harper Prism. 1995. ISBN 0-553-28339-1.
- Magic. Harper Prism. 1996. ISBN 0-00-224622-8.

## Mysteries[edit]

### Novels[edit]

- The Death Dealers (1958), Avon Books, republished as A Whiff of Death by Walker & Company
- Murder at the ABA (1976), Doubleday, also published as Authorized Murder

## Short-story collections[edit]

### Black Widowers series[edit]

- Tales of the Black Widowers (1974), Doubleday
- More Tales of the Black Widowers (1976), Doubleday
- Casebook of the Black Widowers (1980), Doubleday
- Banquets of the Black Widowers (1984), Doubleday
- Puzzles of the Black Widowers (1990), Doubleday
- The Return of the Black Widowers (2003), Carroll & Graf

### Other mysteries[edit]

- Asimov's Mysteries (1968), Doubleday
- The Key Word and Other Mysteries (1977), Walker
- The Union Club Mysteries (1983), Doubleday
- The Disappearing Man and Other Mysteries (1985), Walker
- The Best Mysteries of Isaac Asimov (1986), Doubleday

## Nonfiction[edit]

### Popular science[edit]

#### Collections of Asimov's essays for F&SF[edit]

The following books collected essays which were originally published as monthly columns in The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction and collected by Doubleday & Co

1. Fact and Fancy (1962)
2. View from a Height (1963)
3. Adding a Dimension (1964)
4. Of Time and Space and Other Things (1965)
5. From Earth to Heaven (1966)



6. Science, Numbers, and I (1968)
7. The Solar System and Back (1970)
8. The Stars in Their Courses (1971)
9. The Left Hand of the Electron (1972)
10. The Tragedy of the Moon (1973)
11. Asimov On Astronomy (updated version of essays in previous collections) (1974) ISBN 978-0-517-27924-3
12. Asimov On Chemistry (updated version of essays in previous collections) (1974)
13. Of Matters Great and Small (1975)
14. Asimov On Physics (updated version of essays in previous collections) (1976) ISBN 978-0-385-00958-4
15. The Planet That Wasn't (1976)
16. Asimov On Numbers (updated version of essays in previous collections) (1976)
17. Quasar, Quasar, Burning Bright (1977)
18. The Road to Infinity (1979)
19. The Sun Shines Bright (1981)
20. Counting the Eons (1983)
21. X Stands for Unknown (1984)
22. The Subatomic Monster (1985)
23. Far as Human Eye Could See (1987)
24. The Relativity of Wrong (1988)
25. Asimov on Science: A 30 Year Retrospective 1959–1989 (1989) (features the first essay in the introduction)
26. Out of the Everywhere (1990)
27. The Secret of the Universe (1991)

#### Other general science essay collections[edit]

- Only a Trillion (1957), Abelard-Schuman, ISBN 978-0-441-63121-6
- Is Anyone There? (1967), Doubleday, ISBN 0-385-08401-3 (which includes the article in which he coined the term "spome")
- Today and Tomorrow and— (1973), Doubleday
- Science Past, Science Future (1975), Doubleday, ISBN 978-0-385-09923-3
- Please Explain (1975), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 978-0-440-96804-7
- Life and Time (1978), Doubleday
- The Roving Mind (1983), Prometheus Books, new edition 1997, ISBN 1-57392-181-5
- The Dangers of Intelligence (1986), Houghton Mifflin
- Past, Present and Future (1987), Prometheus Books, ISBN 978-0-87975-393-1
- The Tyrannosaurus Prescription (1989), Prometheus Books
- Frontiers (1990), Dutton
- Frontiers II (1993), Dutton

#### Other science books by Asimov[edit]

- The Chemicals of Life (1954), Abelard-Schuman ISBN 978-0-451-62418-5
- Inside the Atom (1956), Abelard-Schuman, ISBN 978-0-200-71444-0
- Building Blocks of the Universe (1957; revised 1974), Abelard-Schuman, ISBN 978-0-200-71099-2
- The World of Carbon (1958), Abelard-Schuman, ISBN 978-0-02-091350-4
- The World of Nitrogen (1958), Abelard-Schuman, ISBN 978-0-02-091400-6
- Words of Science and the History Behind Them (1959), Houghton Mifflin ISBN 978-0-395-06571-6
- The Clock We Live On (1959), Abelard-Schuman, ISBN 978-0-200-71100-5
- Breakthroughs in Science (1959), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 978-0-395-06561-7
- Realm of Numbers (1959), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 978-0-395-06566-2
- Realm of Measure (1960), Houghton Mifflin
- The Wellsprings of Life (1960), Abelard-Schuman, ISBN 978-0-451-03245-4
- Life and Energy (1962), Doubleday, ISBN 978-0-380-00942-8
- The Genetic Code (1962), The Orion Press
- The Human Body: Its Structure and Operation (1963), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 978-0-451-02430-5, ISBN 978-0-451-62707-0 (revised)
- The Human Brain: Its Capacities and Functions (1963), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 978-0-451-62867-1
- Planets for Man (with Stephen H. Dole) (1964), Random House, reprinted by RAND in 2007 ISBN 978-0-8330-4226-2[285]
- An Easy Introduction to the Slide Rule (1965), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 978-0-395-06575-4
- The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science (1965), Basic Books
  - The title varied with each of the four editions, the last being Asimov's New Guide to Science (1984) ISBN 978-0-14-017213-3
- The Universe: From Flat Earth to Quasar (1966), Walker, ISBN 978-0-380-01596-2
- The Neutrino (1966), Doubleday, ASIN B002JK525W
- Understanding Physics Vol. I, Motion, Sound, and Heat (1966), Walker, ISBN 978-0-451-00329-4
- Understanding Physics Vol. II, Light, Magnetism, and Electricity (1966), Walker, ISBN 978-0-451-61942-6
- Understanding Physics Vol. III, The Electron, Proton, and Neutron (1966), Walker, ISBN 978-0-451-62634-9

- Photosynthesis (1969), Basic Books, ISBN 978-0-465-05703-0
- Our World in Space (1974), New York Graphic, ISBN 978-0-8212-0434-4
- Eyes on the Universe: A History of the Telescope (1976), Andre Deutsch Limited, ISBN 0-233-96760-5
- The Collapsing Universe (1977), Walker, ISBN 0-671-81738-8
- Extraterrestrial Civilizations (1979), Crown, ISBN 978-0-449-90020-8
- A Choice of Catastrophes (1979), Simon & Schuster, ISBN 978-0-671-22701-2
- Visions of the Universe with illustrations by Kazuaki Iwasaki (1981), Cosmos Store, ISBN 978-0-939540-01-3
- Exploring the Earth and the Cosmos (1982), Crown, ISBN 978-0-517-54667-3
- The Measure of the Universe (1983), Harper & Row
- Think About Space: Where Have We Been and Where Are We Going? with co-author Frank White (1989), Walker
- Asimov's Chronology of Science and Discovery (1989), Harper & Row, second edition adds content thru 1993, ISBN 978-0-06-270113-8
- Beginnings: The Story of Origins (1989), Walker
- Isaac Asimov's Guide to Earth and Space (1991), Random House, ISBN 978-0-449-22059-7
- Atom: Journey Across the Subatomic Cosmos (1991), Dutton, ISBN 978-1-4395-0900-5
- Mysteries of Deep Space: Quasars, Pulsars and Black Holes (1994) ISBN 978-0-8368-1133-9
- Earth's Moon (1988), Gareth Stevens, revised in 2003 by Richard Hantula ISBN 978-1-59102-122-3
- The Sun (1988), Gareth Stevens, revised in 2003 by Richard Hantula ISBN 978-1-59102-122-3
- The Earth (1988), Gareth Stevens, revised in 2004 by Richard Hantula ISBN 978-1-59102-177-3
- Jupiter (1989), Gareth Stevens, revised in 2004 by Richard Hantula ISBN 978-1-59102-123-0
- Venus (1990), Gareth Stevens, revised in 2004 by Richard Hantula ISBN 978-0-8368-3877-0

### **Literary works[edit]**

All published by Doubleday

- Asimov's Guide to Shakespeare, vols I and II (1970), ISBN 0-517-26825-6
- Asimov's Annotated "Don Juan" (1972)
- Asimov's Annotated "Paradise Lost" (1974)
- Familiar Poems, Annotated (1976)
- Asimov's The Annotated "Gulliver's Travels" (1980)
- Asimov's Annotated "Gilbert and Sullivan" (1988)

### **The Bible[edit]**

- Words from Genesis (1962), Houghton Mifflin
- Words from the Exodus (1963), Houghton Mifflin
- Asimov's Guide to the Bible, vols I and II (1967 and 1969, one-volume ed. 1981), Doubleday, ISBN 0-517-34582-X
- The Story of Ruth (1972), Doubleday, ISBN 0-385-08594-X
- In the Beginning (1981), Crown

### **Autobiography[edit]**

- In Memory Yet Green: The Autobiography of Isaac Asimov, 1920–1954 (1979, Doubleday)
- In Joy Still Felt: The Autobiography of Isaac Asimov, 1954–1978 (1980, Doubleday)
- I. Asimov: A Memoir (1994, Doubleday)
- It's Been a Good Life (2002, Prometheus Books), condensation of Asimov's three volumes of autobiography, edited by his widow, Janet Jeppson Asimov

### **History[edit]**

All published by Houghton Mifflin except where otherwise stated

- The Kite That Won the Revolution (1963), ISBN 0-395-06560-7
- The Greeks (1965)
- The Roman Republic (1966)
- The Roman Empire (1967)
- The Egyptians (1967)
- The Near East (1968)
- The Dark Ages (1968)
- Words from History (1968)
- The Shaping of England (1969)
- Constantinople: The Forgotten Empire (1970)
- The Land of Canaan (1971)
- The Shaping of France (1972)

- The Shaping of North America: From Earliest Times to 1763 (1973)
- The Birth of the United States: 1763–1816 (1974)
- Our Federal Union: The United States from 1816 to 1865 (1975), ISBN 0-395-20283-3
- The Golden Door: The United States from 1865 to 1918 (1977)
- Asimov's Chronology of the World (1991), HarperCollins, ISBN 0-06-270036-7
- The March of the Millennia (1991), with co-author Frank White, Walker & Company, ISBN 0-8027-7391-5

### **Humor[edit]**

- The Sensuous Dirty Old Man (1971) (As Dr. A), Walker & Company, ISBN 0-451-07199-9
- Isaac Asimov's Treasury of Humor (1971), Houghton Mifflin
- Lecherous Limericks (1975), Walker, ISBN 0-449-22841-X
- More Lecherous Limericks (1976), Walker, ISBN 0-8027-7102-5
- Still More Lecherous Limericks (1977), Walker, ISBN 0-8027-7106-8
- Limericks, Two Gross, with John Ciardi (1978), Norton, ISBN 0-393-04530-7
- A Grossery of Limericks, with John Ciardi (1981), Norton, ISBN 0-393-33112-1
- Limericks for Children (1984), Caedmon
- Asimov Laughs Again (1992), HarperCollins

### **On writing science fiction[edit]**

- Asimov on Science Fiction (1981), Doubleday
- Asimov's Galaxy (1989), Doubleday

### **Other nonfiction[edit]**

- Opus 100 (1969), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-07351-0
- Asimov's Biographical Encyclopedia of Science and Technology (1964), Doubleday (revised edition 1972, ISBN 0-385-17771-2)
- Opus 200 (1979), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-27625-X
- Isaac Asimov's Book of Facts (1979), Grosset & Dunlap, ISBN 0-517-36111-6
- Opus 300 (1984), Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-36108-7
- Our Angry Earth: A Ticking Ecological Bomb (1991), with co-author Frederik Pohl, Tor, ISBN 0-312-85252-5.

### **Television, music, and film appearances[edit]**

- I Robot, a concept album by the Alan Parsons Project that examined some of Asimov's work
- The Last Word (1959)[286]
- The Dick Cavett Show, four appearances 1968–71[287]
- The Nature of Things (1969) [288]
- ABC News coverage of Apollo 11, 1969, with Fred Pohl, interviewed by Rod Serling[289]
- David Frost interview program, August 1969. Frost asked Asimov if he had ever tried to find God and, after some initial evasion, Asimov answered, "God is much more intelligent than I am—let him try to find me." [290]
- BBC Horizon "It's About Time" (1979), show hosted by Dudley Moore
- Target ... Earth? (1980)
- The David Letterman Show (1980) [291]
- NBC TV Speaking Freely, interviewed by Edwin Newman (1982)
- ARTS Network talk show hosted by Studs Terkel and Calvin Trillin, approximately (1982)
- Oltre New York (1986) [292]
- Voyage to the Outer Planets and Beyond (1986) [293]
- Gandahar (1987), a French animated science-fiction film by René Laloux. Asimov wrote the English translation for the film.[294][295]
- Bill Moyers interview (1988) [296]
- Stranieri in America (1988) [297]

### **Adaptations[edit]**

- Several of his stories ("The Dead Past", "Sucker Bait", "Satisfaction Guaranteed", "Reason", "Liar!", and "The Naked Sun") were adapted as television plays for the first three series of the science-fiction (later horror) anthology series Out of the Unknown between 1965 and 1969. Only The Dead Past and Sucker Bait (both from series one) are known to still exist entirely as 16mm telerecordings. Tele-snaps, brief audio recordings and video clips exist for Satisfaction Guaranteed and The Prophet (adapted from "Reason"), while only production stills, brief audio recordings and video clips exist for Liar!. Production stills and an almost complete audio recording exist for The Naked Sun.
- El robot embustero (1966), short film directed by Antonio Lara de Gavilán, based on short story "Liar!"
- A halhatatlanság halála (1977), TV movie directed by András Rajnai, based on novel The End of Eternity
- The Ugly Little Boy (1977), short film directed by Barry Morse and Donald W. Thompson, based on novelette The Ugly Little Boy

- All the Troubles of the World (1978), short film directed by Dianne Haak-Edson, based on short story "All the Troubles of the World"
- The End of Eternity (1987), film directed by Andrei Yermash, based on novel The End of Eternity
- Nightfall (1988), film directed by Paul Mayersberg, based on novelette "Nightfall"
- Robots (1988), film directed by Doug Smith and Kim Takal, based on the Robot series
- Feeling 109 (1988), short film directed by Richard Kletter, based on a story of Asimov
- Teach 109 (1989), TV movie directed by Richard Kletter, based on a story of Asimov (the same as The Android Affair)
- The Android Affair (1995), TV movie directed by Richard Kletter, based on a story of Asimov (the same as Teach 109)
- Bicentennial Man (1999), film directed by Chris Columbus, based on novelette "The Bicentennial Man" and on novel The Positronic Man
- Nightfall (2000), film directed by Gwyneth Gibby, based on novelette "Nightfall"
- I, Robot (2004), film directed by Alex Proyas, based on ideas of short stories of the Robot series
- Formula of Death (2012), TV movie directed by Behdad Avand Amini, based on novel The Death Dealers
- Spell My Name with an S (2014), short film directed by Samuel Ali, based on short story "Spell My Name with an S"
- Foundation (2021), series created by David S. Goyer and Josh Friedman, based on the Foundation series[298]

## Novelizations[edit]

- Novel Fantastic Voyage, novelization of film Fantastic Voyage (1966)

## References[edit]

### Explanatory footnotes[edit]

- <sup>^</sup> a b c Asimov, Isaac. In Memory Yet Green. p. 31. The date of my birth, as I celebrate it, was January 2, 1920. It could not have been later than that. It might, however, have been earlier. Allowing for the uncertainties of the times, of the lack of records, of the Jewish and Julian calendars, it might have been as early as October 4, 1919. There is, however, no way of finding out. My parents were always uncertain and it really doesn't matter. I celebrate January 2, 1920, so let it be.
- <sup>^</sup> Pronunciation note: In the humorous poem "The Prime of Life" published in the anthology The Bicentennial Man and Other Stories (p. 3), Asimov rhymes his name thusly: "Why, mazel tov, it's Asimov." In his comments on the poem, Asimov wrote that originally it was "Why, stars above, it's Asimov," and when someone suggested to use "mazel tov" instead, Asimov accepted this as a significant improvement.
- <sup>^</sup> Asimov, Stanley (1996). Yours, Isaac Asimov. My estimate is that Isaac received about 100,000 letters in his professional career. And with the compulsiveness that has to be a character trait of a writer of almost 500 books, he answered 90 percent of them. He answered more than half with postcards and didn't make carbons of them. But with the 100,000 letters he received, there are carbons of about 45,000 that he wrote.
- <sup>^</sup> He obtained his Ph.D. on May 20, 1948.[39] The title of his dissertation was "Kinetics of the Reaction Inactivation of Tyrosinase During Its Catalysis of the Aerobic Oxidation of Catechol".[40] An abridged version was published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society[41] (February 1950, p. 820; online at the JACS website.[42] (subscription required)). (The introduction to the full dissertation was reprinted in his book Opus 100, pp. 171–173.)
- <sup>^</sup> He had entered the army on November 1, 1945.
- <sup>^</sup> Between 1950 and 1953 he published seven scientific research papers: the summary of his PhD dissertation (see previous footnote), which he described as "my longest and my best," and six papers about his research at Boston University ("all those papers were unimportant").[57]
- <sup>^</sup> Asimov, Isaac (1969). Nightfall, and Other Stories. Doubleday. p. 244. I wrote a novel in 1953 which pictured a world in which everyone lived in underground cities, comfortably enclosed away from the open air. People would say, 'How could you imagine such a nightmarish situation?' And I would answer in astonishment, 'What nightmarish situation?'
- <sup>^</sup> On the subject of IQ tests, Asimov wrote: "there is no objective definition of intelligence, and what we call intelligence is only a creation of cultural fashion and subjective prejudice,"[98] and "I simply don't think it is reasonable to use IQ tests to produce results of questionable value, which may then serve to justify racists in their own minds and to help bring about the kinds of tragedies we have already witnessed earlier in this century."[99]
- <sup>^</sup> The two exceptions were both 1,000-word short stories written in 1941, "Masks" and "Big Game." [124] The latter was published in 1974.[125]
- <sup>^</sup> A 400th essay, a compilation of excerpts from his earlier essays edited by his widow Janet Jeppson Asimov, was published in the magazine in 1994.
- <sup>^</sup> Asimov, In Joy Still Felt (1980), pp. 464–465: "Of all the books I have ever worked on, I think Asimov's Guide to Shakespeare gave me the most pleasure, day in, day out. For months and months I lived and thought Shakespeare, and I don't see how there can be any greater pleasure in the world—any pleasure, that is, that one can indulge in for as much as ten hours without pause, day after day indefinitely."
- <sup>^</sup> Reprinted as "The Birth and Death of the Universe" in Is Anyone There? (Doubleday, 1967)
- <sup>^</sup> Asimov, Isaac (1994). I, Asimov: A Memoir. New York: Doubleday. p. 380. When Israel was founded in 1948 and all my Jewish friends were jubilant, I was the skeleton at the feast. I said, "We are building ourselves a ghetto. We will be surrounded by tens of millions of Muslims who will never forgive, never forget and never go away."... But don't Jews deserve a homeland? Actually, I feel that no human group deserves a "homeland" in the usual sense of the word. ... I am not a Zionist, then, because I don't believe in nations, and Zionism merely sets up one more nation to trouble the world.

## Citations[edit]

1. ^ a b c d Asimov, Isaac. In *Memory Yet Green*. p. 11.
2. ^ Freedman, Carl (2000). *Critical Theory and Science Fiction*. Doubleday. p. 71. ISBN 9780819563996.
3. ^ "Isaac Asimov Biography and List of Works". *Biblio.com*. Archived from the original on July 30, 2010. Retrieved March 5, 2008.
4. ^ "1966 Hugo Awards". *thehugoawards.org*. Hugo Award. July 26, 2007. Archived from the original on May 7, 2011. Retrieved July 28, 2017.
5. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1994). *I. Asimov: A Memoir*. New York: Doubleday. pp. 475–476. ISBN 0-385-41701-2.
6. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1969). *Opus 100*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. So [Walter Bradbury] said, 'Use a pseudonym' And I did. I chose Paul French ...
7. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1994). *I. Asimov: A Memoir*. New York: Doubleday. p. 500. ISBN 0-385-41701-2.
8. ^ a b Minor Planet Center Archived February 25, 2021, at the Wayback Machine (retrieved October 22, 2017).
9. ^ a b "USGS Gazetteer of Planetary Nomenclature, Mars: Asimov". Archived from the original on February 24, 2021. Retrieved September 4, 2012.
10. ^ Edgett, Ken (May 27, 2009). "The Martian Craters Asimov and Danielson". The Planetary Society. Archived from the original on November 7, 2017. Retrieved November 6, 2017.
11. ^ "P.S. 099 Isaac Asimov" Archived August 6, 2018, at the Wayback Machine at New York City Department of Education website. (Retrieved August 6, 2018.)
12. ^ Kupperberg, Paul (2007). *Careers in robotics*. New York: Rosen Pub. p. 8. ISBN 978-1-4042-0956-5.
13. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1979). In *Memory Yet Green*. p. 12.
14. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1979). In *Memory Yet Green*. pp. 8, 10–11.
15. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1987). *The Best Science Fiction of Isaac Asimov*. Glasgow: Grafton Books. p. 243.
16. ^ a b c d Asimov, Isaac (1972). *The Early Asimov; or, Eleven Years of Trying*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday. pp. 79–82.
17. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1994). *I. Asimov: A Memoir*. p. 557. (written in 1990)
18. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1979) In *Memory Yet Green*, pp. 3–4. Avon. "Strictly speaking, then, I was not born in Russia, nor in the U.S.S.R. either, but in the Russian S.F.S.R. (Great Russia). ... Petrovichi was in the Smolensk-guberniya—that is, in the Smolensk district of Great Russia. "Guberniya" is a term no longer used in the U.S.S.R., I believe, and one would now speak of the Smolensk-oblast instead."
19. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1979) In *Memory Yet Green*, pp. 8, 22, 30. Avon.
20. ^ Asimov, Isaac. *I. Asimov: A Memoir*, ch. 5. Random House, 2009. ISBN 0-307-57353-2
21. ^ Asimov, Isaac (1975). *Before the Golden Age*. Vol. 1. *Orbit*. p. 4. ISBN 0-86007-803-5.
22. ^ Isaac Asimov FAQ Archived October 16, 2012, at the Wayback Machine, *asimovonline.com*
23. ^ "Marcia (Asimov) Repanes". *Newsday*. April 4, 2011. Archived from the original on October 26, 2013. Retrieved August 11, 2011.
24. ^ "Stanley Asimov, 66, Newsday Executive". *The New York Times*. August 17, 1995. Archived from the original on June 30, 2019. Retrieved August 11, 2011.
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## External links[edit]

# List of Latin phrases (full)

This article lists direct English translations of common Latin phrases. Some of the phrases are themselves translations of Greek phrases, as Greek rhetoric and literature reached its peak centuries before that of ancient Rome.

## A[edit]

Latin Translation Notes a bene placito from one well pleased i.e., "at will" or "at one's pleasure." This phrase, and its Italian (beneplacito) and Spanish (beneplácito) derivatives, are synonymous with the more common ad libitum (at pleasure). a maiore ad minus from the greater to the smaller From general to particular; "What holds for all X also holds for one particular X." – argumentum a fortiori a minore ad maius from the smaller to the greater An inference from smaller to bigger; what is forbidden at least is forbidden at more ("If riding a bicycle with two on it is forbidden, riding it with three on it is at least similarly punished".) a caelo usque ad centrum from the sky to the center i.e., "from Heaven all the way to the center of the Earth." In law, it may refer to the proprietary principle of cuius est solum, eius est usque ad coelum et ad inferos ("whosoever is the soil, it is his up to the sky and down to the depths [of the Earth]"). a capite ad calcem from head to heel i.e., "from top to bottom," "all the way through," or "from head to toe." See also a pedibus usque ad caput. a contrario from the opposite i.e., "on the contrary" or "au contraire". Thus, an argumentum a contrario ("argument from the contrary") is an argument or proof by contrast or direct opposite. a falsis principiis proficisci to set forth from false principles Legal phrase. From Cicero, *De Finibus* IV.53. a fortiori from the stronger i.e., "even more so" or "with even stronger reason." Often used to lead from a less certain proposition to a more evident corollary. a pedibus usque ad caput from feet to head i.e., "completely," "from tip to toe," "from head to toe." Equally a capite ad calcem. See also ab ovo usque ad mala. a posse ad esse from being able to being "From possibility to actuality" or "from being possible to being actual". a posteriori from the latter Based on observation, i. e.,

empirical evidence. Opposite of *a priori*. Used in mathematics and logic to denote something that is known after a proof has been carried out. In philosophy, used to denote something known from experience. *a priori* from the former Presupposed independent of experience; the reverse of *a posteriori*. Used in mathematics and logic to denote something that is known or postulated before a proof has been carried out. In philosophy, used to denote something is supposed without empirical evidence. In everyday speech, it denotes something occurring or being known before the event. *a solis ortu usque ad occasum* from sunrise to sunset *ab absurdo* from the absurd Said of an argument either for a conclusion that rests on the alleged absurdity of an opponent's argument (cf. appeal to ridicule) or that another assertion is false because it is absurd. The phrase is distinct from *reductio ad absurdum*, which is usually a valid logical argument. *ab abusu ad usum non valet consequentia* The inference of a use from its abuse is not valid i.e., a right is still a right even if it is abused (e.g. practiced in a morally/ethically wrong way); cf. § *abusus non tollit usum*. *ab aeterno* from the eternal Literally, "from the everlasting," "from eternity," or "from outside of time." Philosophically and theologically, it indicates something, e. g., the universe, that was created from outside of time. Sometimes used incorrectly to denote something, not from without time, but from a point within time, i.e. "from time immemorial," "since the beginning of time." or "from an infinitely remote time in the past") *ab antiquo* from the ancient i.e., from ancient times *ab epistulis* from the letters[1] Regarding or pertaining to correspondence.[1] *Ab epistulis* was originally the title of the secretarial office in the Roman Empire *ab extra* from beyond/without Legal term denoting derivation from an external source, as opposed to a person's self or mind—the latter of which is denoted by *ab intra*. *ab hinc* from here on Also sometimes written as "abhinc" *ab imo pectore* from the deepest chest i.e., "from the bottom of my heart," "with deepest affection," or "sincerely." Attributed to Julius Caesar. *ab inconvenienti* from an inconvenient thing New Latin for "based on unsuitability," "from inconvenience," or "from hardship." An *argumentum ab inconvenienti* is one based on the difficulties involved in pursuing a line of reasoning, and is thus a form of appeal to consequences. The phrase refers to the legal principle that an argument from inconvenience has great weight. *ab incunabulis* from the cradle i.e., "from the beginning" or "from infancy." *Incunabula* is commonly used in English to refer to the earliest stage or origin of something, and especially to copies of books that predate the spread of the printing press c. AD 1500. *ab initio* from the beginning i.e., "from the outset," referring to an inquiry or investigation. *Ab initio mundi* means "from the beginning of the world." In literature, it refers to a story told from the beginning rather than in *medias res* ('from the middle'). In science, it refers to the first principles. In other contexts, it often refers to beginner or training courses. In law, it refers to a thing being true from its beginning or from the instant of the act, rather than from when the court declared it so. Likewise, an annulment is a judicial declaration of the invalidity or nullity of a marriage *ab initio*: the so-called marriage was "no thing" (Latin: *nullius*, from which the word "nullity" derives) and never existed, except perhaps in name only. *ab intestato* from an intestate i.e., from a (dead) decedent, who died without executing a legal will; cf. *ex testamento* *ab intra* from within i.e., from the inside, as opposed to *ab extra* ("from without"). *ab invito* against one's will *ab irato* from/by an angry person More literally, "from/by an angry man." Though the form *irato* is masculine, the application of the phrase is not limited to men. Rather, "person" is meant because the phrase probably elides *homo* ("man/person"), not *vir* ("man"). It is used in law to describe a decision or action that is motivated by hatred or anger instead of reason and is detrimental to those whom it affects. *ab origine* from the source i.e., from the origin, beginning, source, or commencement; or, "originally."

Root of the word *aboriginal*.

*ab ovo* from the egg i.e., from the beginning or origin. Derived from the longer phrase in Horace's *Satire* 1.3: "*ab ovo usque ad mala*," meaning "from the egg to the apples," referring to how Ancient Roman meals would typically begin with an egg dish and end with fruit (cf. the English phrase soup to nuts). Thus, *ab ovo* means "from the beginning," and can connote thoroughness. *absens haeres non erit* an absent person will not be an heir Legal principle that a person who is not present is unlikely to inherit. *absente reo* (abs. re.) [with] the defendant being absent Legal phrase denoting action "in the absence of the accused." *absit iniuria* absent from injury i.e., "no offense," meaning to wish that no insult or injury be presumed or done by the speaker's words. Also rendered as *absit iniuria verbis* ("let injury be absent from these words"). cf. *absit invidia*. *absit invidia* absent from envy As opposed to "no offense," *absit invidia* is said in the context of a statement of excellence, to ward off envious deities who might interpret a statement of excellence as *hubris*. Also extended to *absit invidia verbo* ("may ill will/envy be absent from these words"). cf. *absit iniuria verbis*. [2] *absit omen* absent from omen i.e., "let this not be a bad omen," expressing the hope that something ill-boding does not turn out to be bad luck in the future. *absolutum dominium* absolute dominion i.e., total or supreme power, dominion, ownership, or sovereignty *absolvo* I absolve Legal term pronounced by a judge in order to acquit a defendant following their trial. *Te absolvo* or *absolvo te* ("I forgive you") is said by Roman Catholic priests during the Sacrament of Confession, prior to the Second Vatican Council and in vernacular thereafter. *abundans cautela non nocet* abundant caution does no harm i.e., "one can never be too careful" *ab uno disce omnes* from one, learn all Refers to situations in which a single example or observation indicates a general or universal truth. Coined in Virgil, *Aeneid* II 65-6. Example: in the court of King Silas in the American television series *Kings*. *ab urbe condita* (AUC) from the founding of the City i.e., "from the founding of Rome," which occurred in 753 BC, according to Livy. It was used as a referential year in ancient Rome from which subsequent years were calculated, prior to being replaced by other dating conventions. Also *anno urbis conditae* (AUC), literally "in the year of the founded city." *abusus non tollit usum* misuse does not remove use The misuse of some thing does not eliminate the possibility of its correct use. cf. *ab abusu ad usum non valet consequentia* *ab utili* from utility Used of an argument *abyssus abyssum invocat* deep calleth unto deep From *Psalms* 42:7; some translations have "sea calls to sea." *accipe hoc* take this Motto of the 848 Naval Air Squadron, British Royal Navy *accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo* no one ought to accuse himself except in the presence of God Legal principle denoting that an accused person is entitled to plead not guilty, and that a witness is not obligated to respond or submit a document that would incriminate himself. A similar phrase is *nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare* ("no one is bound to accuse himself"). *acta deos numquam mortalia fallunt* mortal actions never deceive the gods Derived from Ovid, *Tristia*, I.ii, 97: *si tamen acta deos numquam mortalia fallunt, / a culpa facinus scitis abesse mea.* ("Yet if mortal actions never deceive the gods, / you know that crime was absent from my fault.") *acta est fabula* plaudite The play has been performed; applaud! Common ending to ancient Roman comedies: Suetonius claimed in *The Twelve Caesars* that these were the last words of Augustus; Sibelius applied them to the third movement of his *String Quartet No. 2*, so that his audience would recognize that it was the last one, because a fourth would be ordinarily expected. *acta non verba* Deeds not Words Motto of the United States Merchant Marine Academy. *acta sanctorum* Deeds of the Saints Also used in the singular preceding a saint's name: *Acta Sancti* ("Deeds of Saint") N.; a common title of hagiography works *actiones secundum fidei* action follows belief i.e., "we act according to what we believe (ourselves to be)."[3] *actore non probante reus absolvitur* A defendant is exonerated by the failure of the prosecution to prove its case[4] presumption of innocence *actus me invito factus non est meus actus* the act done by me against my will is not my act *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* The act does not make [a person] guilty unless the mind should be guilty. Legal principle of the presumption of *mens rea* in a crime *actus reus* guilty act The

actual crime that is committed, as opposed to the intent, thinking, and rationalizing that procured the criminal act; the external elements of a crime, rather than the internal elements (i.e. *mens rea*). *ad absurdum* to absurdity In logic, to the point of being silly or nonsensical. See also *reductio ad absurdum*. Not to be confused with *ab absurdo* ("from the absurd"). *ad abundantiam* to abundance Used in legal language when providing additional evidence to an already sufficient collection. Also used commonly as an equivalent of "as if this wasn't enough." *ad acta* to the archives Denoting the irrelevance of a thing *ad altiora tendo* I strive towards higher things *ad arbitrium* at will, at pleasure *ad astra* to the stars A common name or motto, in whole or part, among many publications *ad astra per aspera* to the stars through difficulties i.e., "a rough road leads to the stars," as on the Launch Complex 34 memorial plaque for the astronauts of Apollo 1. Used as a motto by the State of Kansas and other organisations *ad augusta per angusta* through difficulties to honours i.e., to rise to a high position overcoming hardships. *ad captandum vulgus* to captivate the mob i.e., to appeal to the masses. Often said of or used by politicians. Likewise, an *argumentum ad captandum* is an argument designed to please the crowd. *ad clerum* to the clergy Formal letter or communication in the Christian tradition from a bishop to his clergy. An *ad clerum* may be an encouragement in a time of celebration or a technical explanation of new regulations or canons. *a Deucalione* from or since Deucalion A long time ago; from Gaius Lucilius, Satires VI, 284 *ad eundem* to the same An *ad eundem* degree (derived from *ad eundem gradum*, "to the same step or degree") is a courtesy degree awarded by a university or college to an alumnus of another. Rather than an honorary degree, it is a recognition of the formal learning for which the degree was earned at another college. *ad fontes* to the sources Motto of Renaissance humanism and the Protestant Reformation *ad fundum* to the bottom i.e., "bottoms up!" (during a generic toast) or "back to the basics," depending on context. *ad hoc* to this i.e., "for this," in the sense of improvised or intended only for a specific, immediate purpose. *ad hominem* to/at the man Provides the term *argumentum ad hominem*, a logical fallacy in which a person themselves is criticized, when the subject of debate is their idea or argument, on the mistaken assumption that the soundness of an argument is dependent on the qualities of the proponent. *ad honorem* to/for the honour i.e., not for the purpose of gaining any material reward *ad infinitum* to infinity i.e., enduring forever. Used to designate a property which repeats in all cases in mathematical proof. Also used in philosophical contexts to mean "repeating in all cases." *ad interim* (ad int.) for the meantime As in the term "chargé d'affaires *ad interim*," denoting a diplomatic officer who acts in place of an ambassador.[5] *ad kalendas graecas* at the Greek Calends i.e., "when pigs fly." Attributed by Suetonius in *The Twelve Caesars* to Augustus. The Calends were specific days of the Roman calendar, not of the Greek, and so the "Greek Kalends" would never occur. *ad libitum* (ad lib) toward pleasure i.e., "according to what pleases" or "as you wish." In music and theatrical scripts, it typically indicates that the performer has the liberty to change or omit something. *Ad lib* is often, specifically used when one improvises or ignores limitations. Also used by some restaurants in favor of the colloquial "all you can eat or drink." *Libitum* comes from the past participle of *libere* ("to please"). *ad limina apostolorum* to the thresholds of the Apostles i.e., to Rome. Refers specifically to the quinquennial visit *ad limina*, a formal trip by Roman Catholic bishops to visit the Pope every five years. *ad litem* to the lawsuit Legal phrase referring to a party appointed by a court to act in a lawsuit on behalf of another party who is deemed incapable of representing himself or herself, such as a child. An individual who acts in this capacity is called a guardian *ad litem*. *ad locum* (ad loc.) at the place Used to suggest looking for information about a term in the corresponding place in a cited work of reference. *ad lucem* to the light frequently used motto for educational institutions *ad maiorem Dei gloriam* (AMDG) For the greater glory of God motto of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) *ad meliora* towards better things Motto of St Patrick's College, Cavan, Ireland *ad mortem* to/at death Medical phrase serving as a synonym for death *ad multos annos* to many years Wish for a long life; similar to "many happy returns." *ad nauseam* to sickness i.e., "to the point of disgust." Sometimes used as a humorous alternative to *ad infinitum*. An *argumentum ad nauseam* is a logical fallacy in which erroneous proof is proffered by prolonged repetition of the argument, i. e., the argument is repeated so many times that persons are "sick of it." *ad oculos* to the eyes i.e., "obvious on sight" or "obvious to anyone that sees it" *ad pedem litterae* to the foot of the letter i.e., "exactly as it is written," "to the letter," or "to the very last detail" *ad perpetuam memoriam* to the perpetual memory Generally precedes "of" and a person's name, used to wish for someone to be remembered long after death *ad pondus omnium* (ad pond om) to the weight of all things i.e., "considering everything's weight". The abbreviation was historically used by physicians and others to signify that the last prescribed ingredient is to weigh as much as all of the previously mentioned ones. *ad quod damnum* to whatever damage i.e., "according to the harm" or "in proportion to the harm". The phrase is used in tort law as a measure of damages inflicted, implying that a remedy (if one exists) ought to correspond specifically and only to the damage suffered. cf. *damnum absque iniuria*. *ad referendum* (ad ref) to reference i.e., subject to be proposed, provisionally approved, but still needing official approval. Not the same as a referendum. *ad rem* to the matter i.e., "to the point" or "without digression" *adsumus* here we are Motto of the Brazilian Marine Corps. A prayer *Adsumus, Sancte Spiritus* (We stand before You, Holy Spirit) is typically said at the start of every session of an Ecumenical Council or Synod of Bishops in the Catholic Church.[6] *ad susceptum perficiendum* in order to achieve what has been undertaken Motto of the Association of Trust Schools *ad terminum qui praeterit* for the term which has passed Legal phrase for a writ of entry[7] *ad undas* to the waves i.e., "to Hell" *ad unum* to one *ad usum Delphini* for the use of the Dauphin Said of a work that has been expurgated of offensive or improper parts. Originates from editions of Greek and Roman classics which King Louis XIV of France had censored for his heir apparent, the Dauphin. Also rarely in *usum Delphini* ("into the use of the Dauphin"). *ad usum proprium* (ad us. propr.) for one's own use *ad utrumque paratus* prepared for either [alternative] Motto of Lund University, with the implied alternatives being the book (study) and the sword (defending the nation in war), and of the United States Marine Corps' III Marine Expeditionary Force *ad valorem* according to value Used in commerce to refer to *ad valorem* taxes, i.e., taxes based on the assessed value of real estate or personal property *ad victoriam* to/for victory Used as a battle cry by the Romans. *ad vitam aeternam* to eternal life i.e., "to life everlasting." A common Biblical phrase *ad vitam aut culpam* for life or until fault Used in reference to the ending of a political term upon the death or downfall of the officer (demise as in their commission of a sufficiently grave immorality and/or legal crime). *addendum* thing to be added i.e., an item to be added, especially as a supplement to a book. The plural is *addenda*. *adaequatio rei et intellectus* correspondence of mind and reality One of the classic definitions of "truth:" when the mind has the same form as reality, we think truth. Also rendered as *adaequatio intellectus et rei*. *adaequatio intellectus nostri cum re* conformity of intellect to the fact Phrase used in epistemology regarding the nature of understanding. *adsum* I am here i.e., "present!" or "here!" The opposite of *absum* ("I am absent"). *adversus solem ne loquitor* do not speak against the Sun i.e., "do not argue what is obviously/manifestly incorrect." *advocatus diaboli* Devil's advocate Someone who, in the face of a specific argument, voices an argument that he does not necessarily accept, for the sake of argument and discovering the truth by testing the opponent's argument. cf. *arguendo*. *aegri somnia* a sick man's dreams i.e., "troubled dreams." From Horace, *Ars Poetica* VII 7. *aes alienum* foreign debt i.e., "someone else's money" *aetatis suae* (aetatis, aetat. or aet.) of his age or at the age of The word *aetatis* means "aged" or "of age" (e.g. "aetatis 36" denotes being "of age 36" or "aged 36 years old.") Appears on portraits, gravestones, monuments, etc. Usually preceded by *anno* (AAS), "in the year # [of his age/life]." Frequently combined with *Anno Domini*, giving a date as both the age of Jesus Christ and the age of the decedent. Example: "Obiit anno Domini MDCXXXVIo (tricensimo sexto), [anno] aetatis suae XXVo (vicensimo quinto)" ("he died in the 1636th year of the Lord, [being] the 25th [year]

of his age[life]). affidavit he asserted Legal term derived from fides ("faith"), originating at least from Medieval Latin to denote a statement under oath. age quod agis do what you do i.e., "do what you are doing" or "do well whatever you do." Figuratively, it means "keep going, because you are inspired or dedicated to do so." This is the motto of several Roman Catholic schools, and was also used by Pope John XXIII in the sense of "do not be concerned with any other matter than the task in hand;" he was allaying worry of what would become of him in the future: his sense of age quod agis was "joy" regarding what is presently occurring and "detachment" from concern of the future.[8] agere sequitur (esse) action follows being Metaphysical and moral principle that indicates the connection of ontology, obligation, and ethics.[3] Agnus Dei Lamb of God Refers both to the innocence of a lamb and to Christ being a sacrificial lamb after the Jewish religious practice. It is the Latin translation from John 1:36, when St. John the Baptist exclaims "Ecce Agnus Dei!" ("Behold the Lamb of God!") upon seeing Jesus Christ. alea iacta est the die has been cast Said by Julius Caesar (Greek: ἀνερχίφθω κύβος, anerhiphthō kýbos) upon crossing the Rubicon in 49 BC, according to Suetonius. The original meaning was similar to "the game is afoot," but its modern meaning, like that of the phrase "crossing the Rubicon," denotes passing the point of no return on a momentous decision and entering into a risky endeavor where the outcome is left to chance. alenda lux ubi orta libertas Let light be nourished where liberty has arisen "Light" meaning learning. Motto of Davidson College. alias at another time, otherwise An assumed name or pseudonym; similar to alter ego, but more specifically referring to a name, not to a "second self." alibi elsewhere Legal defense where a defendant attempts to show that he was elsewhere at the time a crime was committed (e.g. "his alibi is sound; he gave evidence that he was in another city on the night of the murder.") aliquid stat pro aliquo something stands for something else Foundational definition in semiotics. alis aquilae on an eagle's wings From Isaiah 40: "But those who wait for the Lord shall find their strength renewed, they shall mount up on wings like eagles, they shall run and not grow weary, they shall walk and not grow faint." alis grave nil nothing [is] heavy with wings i.e., "nothing is heavy to those who have wings"; motto of the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil alis volat propriis she flies with her own wings Motto of the State of Oregon, adopted in 1987, replacing the previous state motto of "The Union," which was adopted in 1957. alma mater nourishing mother Term used for the university one attends or has attended. Another university term, matriculation, is also derived from mater. The term suggests that the students are "fed" knowledge and taken care of by the university. It is also used for a university's traditional school anthem. alter ego another I i.e., another self, a second persona or alias. Can be used to describe different facets or identities of a single character, or different characters who seem representations of the same personality. Often used of a fictional character's secret identity. alterius non sit qui suus esse potest let no man be another's who can be his own Usually attributed to Cicero, the phrase is the final sentence in Aesop's ascribed fable "The Frogs Who Desired a King" as appears in the collection commonly known as the "Anonymus Neveleti," in Fable 21B: De ranis a Iove querentibus regem. Used as a motto by Paracelsus. alterum non laedere to not wound another One of the three basic legal precepts in the Digest of Justinian I. alumnus, or, alumna pupil Graduate or former student of a school, college, or university. Plural of alumnus is alumni (male). Plural of alumna is alumnae (female). a mari usque ad mare from sea to sea From Psalm 72:8, "Et dominabitur a mari usque ad mare, et a flumine usque ad terminos terrae" (KJV: "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth"). National motto of Canada. amat victoria curam victory favours care Motto of several schools amicus certus in re incerta a sure friend in an unsure matter From Ennius, as quoted by Cicero in Laelius de Amicitia, s. 64 amicus curiae friend of the court i.e., an adviser, or a person who can obtain or grant access to the favour of a powerful group (e.g., the Roman Curia). In current U.S. legal usage, an amicus curiae is a third party who is allowed to submit a legal opinion in the form of an amicus brief to the court. Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas. Plato is my friend, but truth is a better friend. An assertion that truth is more valuable than friendship. Attributed to Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, 1096a15; and Roger Bacon, Opus Majus, Part 1, Chapter 5. amicus usque ad aras a friend as far as to the altars "a friend as far as to the altars," "a friend whose only higher allegiance is to religion," a friend to the very end. amittere legem terrae to lose the law of the land An obsolete legal phrase signifying the forfeiture of the right of swearing in any court or cause, or to become infamous. amor Dei intellectualis intellectual love of God From Baruch Spinoza amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus love is rich with both honey and venom From Act One, Scene One of Plautus' play Cistellaria. [9] amor fati love of fate Nietzschean alternative worldview to that represented through memento mori ("remember you must die"): Nietzsche believed amor fati was more affirmative of life. amor omnibus idem love is the same for all From Virgil, Georgics III amor patriae love of the fatherland i.e., "love of the nation;" patriotism amor vincit omnia love conquers all Originally from Virgil, Eclogues X, 69: omnia vincit amor: et nos cedamus amori ("love conquers all: let us too surrender to love"). The phrase is inscribed on a bracelet worn by the Prioress in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. An nescis, mi fili, quantilla prudentia mundus regatur? Do you not know, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed? Written by Axel Oxenstierna in a letter to encourage his son, a delegate to the negotiations that would lead to the Peace of Westphalia, who worried about his ability to hold his own amidst experienced and eminent statesmen and diplomats. anglice in English Used before the anglicized version of a word or name. For example, "Terra Mariae, anglice, Maryland". animus in consulendo liber a mind unfettered in deliberation Motto of NATO anno (an.) in the year Also used in such phrases as anno urbis conditae (see ab urbe condita), Anno Domini, and anno regni. anno Domini (A.D.) in the year of our Lord Abbreviation of Anno Domini Nostri Jesu Christi ("in the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ"), the predominantly-used system for dating years across the world; used with the Gregorian Calendar and based on the perceived year of the birth of Jesus Christ. The years before His birth were formerly signified by a. C. n (ante Christum natum, "before Christ was born"), but now use the English abbreviation "BC" ("before Christ"). For example, Augustus was born in the year 63 BC and died in AD 14. anno regni In the year of the reign Precedes "of" and the current ruler annuit ceptis he nods at things now begun i.e., "he approves our undertakings." Motto on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States and, consequently, on the reverse of the United States one-dollar bill; in this context the motto refers to God. annus horribilis horrible year Variation on annus mirabilis, recorded in print from 1890.[10] Notably used in a speech by Queen Elizabeth II to describe what a bad year 1992 had been for her. In Classical Latin, this phrase actually means "terrifying year". See also annus terribilis. annus mirabilis wonderful year Used particularly to refer to the years 1665 and 1666, during which Isaac Newton made revolutionary inventions and discoveries in calculus, motion, optics and gravitation. Annus Mirabilis is also the title of a poem by John Dryden written in the same year. It has since been used to refer to other years, especially to 1905, when Albert Einstein made equally revolutionary discoveries concerning the photoelectric effect, Brownian motion, mass-energy equivalence, and the special theory of relativity. (See Annus Mirabilis papers) annus terribilis dreadful year Used to describe 1348, the year the Black Death began to afflict Europe. ante bellum before the war As in status quo ante bellum ("as it was before the war"); commonly used as antebellum to refer to the period preceding the American Civil War, primarily in reference to the Southern United States at that time. ante cibum (a.c.) before food Medical shorthand for "before meals" ante faciem Domini before the face of the Lord Motto of the Christian Brothers College, Adelaide ante litteram before the letter Said of an expression or term that describes something which existed before the phrase itself was introduced or became common. Example: Alan Turing was a computer scientist ante litteram, since the field of "computer science" was not yet recognized in Turing's day. ante meridiem (a.m.) before midday From midnight to noon; confer post meridiem ante mortem before death See post mortem ("after death") ante omnia armari before all else, be armed

*ante prandium* (a.p.) before lunch Used on pharmaceutical prescriptions to denote "before a meal". Less common is *post prandium* ("after lunch").  
*antiqui colant antiquum diorum* let the ancients worship the ancient of days The motto of Chester apertre terran genibus open the land to nations  
 Motto of Ferdinand de Lesseps referring to the Suez and Panama Canals. Also appears on a plaque at Kinshasa train station. *apparatus criticus*  
*ars et labor* art and labor relating to a document, especially in a scholarly edition of a text. *ars gratia ars* art for the sake of art  
*ars longa, vita brevis* art is long, life is short Seneca, *De Brevitate Vitae*, 1.1, translating a phrase of Hippocrates that is often used out of context. The "art" referred to in the original aphorism was the craft of medicine, which took a lifetime to acquire. *arte et labore* by art and by labour Motto of Blackburn Rovers F.C. *arte et Marte* by skill and by fighting Motto of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers of the British Army and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (EME) Branch of the Canadian Forces  
*Artis Bohemiae Amicus* Friends of Czech Arts Award of the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic for the promotion of the positive reputation of Czech culture abroad  
*asinus ad lyram* an ass to the lyre Desiderius Erasmus, *Adagia* (AD 1508); meaning "an awkward or incompetent individual"  
*asinus asinum fricat* the jackass rubs the jackass Used to describe 2 persons who are lavishing excessive praise on one another  
*assecuratus non quaerit lucrum sed agit ne in damno sit* the assured does not seek profit but makes [it his profit] that he not be in loss Refers to the insurance principle that the order of the amount the larger than the loss  
*astra inclinant, sed non obligant* the stars incline us, they do not bind us Refers to the motto of the Czech term, the motto of the Czech term, he  
*authoritas non veritas facit legem* authority, not truth, makes law This formula appears in the 1668 Latin revised edition of Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*, book 2, chapter 26, p. 133.  
*auxilium in die tribulationis* aid in the day of tribulation  
*auxilium nostrum* our shield Cornelis Jol,[14] in a bid to help



St George and of Raffles Institution in Singapore aut Caesar aut nihil either Caesar or nothing Denotes an absolute aspiration to become the Emperor, or the equivalent supreme magistrate, and nothing else. More generally, "all or nothing". A personal motto of Cesare Borgia. Charlie Chaplin also used the phrase in *The Great Dictator* to ridicule Hynke's (Chaplin's parody of Hitler) ambition for power, but substituted "nullus" for "nihil". aut consilio aut ense either by meeting or the sword I. e., either through reasoned discussion or through war. It was the first motto of Chile (see coat of arms), changed to Spanish: Por la razón o la fuerza. Name of episode 1 in season 3 of *Berlin Station*. aut cum scuto aut in scuto either with shield or on shield Or, "do or die" or "no retreat". A Greek expression (‹‹Ἡ τὸν ἦ ἐπὶ τῷς››) that Spartan mothers said to their sons as they departed for battle. It refers to the practices that a Greek hoplite would drop his cumbersome shield in order to flee the battlefield, and a slain warrior would be borne home atop his shield. aut imiteris aut oderis imitate or loathe it Seneca the Younger, *Epistulae morales ad Lucilium*, 7:7. From the full phrase: "necesse est aut imiteris aut oderis" ("you must either imitate or loathe the world"). aut neca aut necare either kill or be killed Also: "neca ne neceris" ("kill lest you be killed") aut pax aut bellum either peace or war Motto of the Gunn Clan aut simul stabunt aut simul cadent they will either stand together or fall together Said of two situations that can only occur simultaneously: if one ends, so does the other, and vice versa.[15] aut viam inveniam aut faciam I will either find a way or make one Hannibal aut vincere aut mori either to conquer or to die General pledge of victoria aut mors ("victory or death"). Motto of the Higgenbotham and Higginbottom families of Cheshire, England; participants in the War of the Roses. Also the motto for the United States 1st Fighter Wing, Langley Air Force Base in Virginia. ave atque vale hail and farewell Catullus, *Carmen* 101, addressed to his deceased brother ave Europa nostra vera patria hail Europe, our true fatherland Anthem of Imperium Europa Ave Imperator, morituri te salutant Hail, Emperor! Those who are about to die salute you! From Suetonius' *The Twelve Caesars*, *Claudius* 21. A salute and plea for mercy recorded on one occasion by naumachiarī—captives and criminals fated to die fighting during mock naval encounters. Later versions included a variant of "We who are about to die", and this translation is sometimes aided by changing the Latin to nos morituri te salutamus. Ave Maria Hail, Mary Roman Catholic prayer of intercession asking St. Mary, the Mother of Jesus Christ to pray for the petitioner ave mater Angliae Hail, Mother of England Motto of Canterbury, England

## B[edit]

Latin Translation Notes barba crescit caput nescit beard grows, head doesn't grow wiser barba non facit philosophum a beard doesn't make one a philosopher barba tenus sapientes wise as far as the beard Wise only in appearance. From Erasmus's collection of *Adages*. Beata Virgo Maria (BVM) Blessed Virgin Mary A common name in the Roman Catholic Church for Mary, the mother of Jesus. The genitive, *Beatae Mariae Virginis* (BMV), occurs often as well, appearing with such words as *horae* (hours), *litaniae* (litanies) and *officium* (office). *beatae memoriae* of blessed memory See in *memoriam beati pauperes spiritu* blessed in spirit [are] the poor. A Beatitude from Matthew 5:3 in the Vulgate: *beati pauperes spiritu, quoniam ipsorum est regnum caelorum* "Blessed in spirit [are] the poor, for theirs is the kingdom of the heavens". *beati possidentes* blessed [are] those who possess Translated from Euripides *beati qui ambulant lege domini* blessed are they who walk in the law of the Lord Inscription above the entrance to St. Andrew's Church (New York City), based on the second half of Psalm 119:1 *beati quorum via integra est* blessed are they whose way is upright first half of Psalm 119:1, base of several musical setting such as *Beati quorum via* (Stanford) *beatus homo qui invenit sapientiam* blessed is the man who finds wisdom From Proverbs 3:13; set to music in a 1577 motet of the same name by Orlando di Lasso. *Bella, mulier qui hominum allicit et accipit eos per fortis* war, a woman who lures men and takes them by force Latin proverb[citation needed] *bella gerant alii*Protesilaus amet! let others wage warProtesilaus should love! Originally from Ovid, *Heroides* 13.84,[16] where Laodamia is writing to her husband Protesilaus who is at the Trojan War. She begs him to stay out of danger, but he was in fact the first Greek to die at Troy. Also used of the Habsburg marriages of 1477 and 1496, written as *bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube* (let others wage war; you, happy Austria, marry). Said by King Matthias. *bella detesta matribus* war hateful to mothers From Horace *bello et jure senesco* I grow old through war and law Motto of the House of d'Udekem d'Acoz [nl] *bellum omnium contra omnes* war of all against all A phrase used by Thomas Hobbes to describe the state of nature *bellum Romanum* war as the Romans did it All-out war without restraint as Romans practiced against groups they considered to be barbarians *bellum se ipsum alet* war feeds itself *Biblia pauperum* Paupers' Bible Tradition of biblical pictures displaying the essential facts of Christian salvation *bibo ergo sum* I drink, therefore I am A play on "cogito ergo sum", "I think therefore I am" *bis dat qui cito dat* he gives twice, who gives promptly A gift given without hesitation is as good as two gifts. *bis in die* (bid) twice in a day Medical shorthand for "twice a day" *bona fide* in good faith In other words, "well-intentioned", "fairly". In modern contexts, often has connotations of "genuinely" or "sincerely". *Bona fides* is not the plural (which would be *bonis fidebus*), but the nominative, and means simply "good faith". Opposite of *mala fide*. *bona notabilia* note-worthy goods In law, if a person dying has goods, or good debts, in another diocese or jurisdiction within that province, besides his goods in the diocese where he dies, amounting to a certain minimum value, he is said to have *bona notabilia*; in which case, the probat of his will belongs to the archbishop of that province. *bona officia* good services A nation's offer to mediate in disputes between two other nations *bona patria* goods of a country A jury or assize of countrymen, or good neighbors *bona vacantia* vacant goods United Kingdom legal term for ownerless property that passes to The Crown *boni pastoris est tondere pecus non deglubere* it is a good shepherd's [job] to shear his flock, not to flay them Tiberius reportedly said this to his regional commanders, as a warning against taxing the populace excessively. *bono malum superate* overcome evil with good Motto of Westonbirt School *bonum commune* *communitatis* common good of the community Or "general welfare". Refers to what benefits a society, as opposed to *bonum commune hominis*, which refers to what is good for an individual. In the film *Hot Fuzz*, this phrase is chanted by an assembled group of people, in which context it is deliberately similar to another phrase that is repeated throughout the film, which is *The Greater Good*. *bonum commune hominis* common good of a man Refers to an individual's happiness, which is not "common" in that it serves everyone, but in that individuals tend to be able to find happiness in similar things. *boreas domus, mare amicus* the North is our home, the sea is our friend Motto of Orkney *brutum fulmen* harmless (or inert) thunderbolt Used to indicate either an empty threat, or a judgement at law which has no practical effect *busillis* [it] baffling puzzle, thorny problem John of Cornwall (ca. 1170) was once asked by a scribe what the word meant. It turns out that the original text said in *diebus illis* [in those days], which the scribe misread as in *die busillis* [at the day of Busillis], believing this was a famous man. This mondegreen has since entered the literature; it occurs in Alessandro Manzoni's novel *The Betrothed* (1827), in Dostoevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov* (1880), and in Andrea Camilleri's *Inspector Montalbano* series.

## C[edit]



Latin Translation Notes cacatum non est pictum That what's shat, is not painted. From Gottfried August Bürger's Prinzessin Europa (line 60); popularised by Heinrich Heine's Deutschland. Ein Wintermärchen (XI, 44); also the title of Joseph Haydn's canon for four voices, Hob. XXVIIb:16; Ludwig van Beethoven set the text by Bürger as a three-voice canon, WoO 224. Contemporary critics applied this epithet to both of Turner's *Regulus* (1828 and 1837).[17] *cacoethes scribendi* insatiable desire to write *Cacoëthes*[18] "bad habit", or medically, "malignant disease" is a borrowing of Greek *kakoëthes*. [19] The phrase is derived from a line in the *Satires* of Juvenal: *Tenet insanabile multos scribendi cacoethes*, or "the incurable desire (or itch) for writing affects many". See *hypergraphia*. *cadavera vero innumera* truly countless bodies Used by the Romans to describe the aftermath of the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains. *Caedite eos. Novit enim Dominus qui sunt eius*. Kill them all. For the Lord knows those who are his. Supposed statement by Abbot Arnaud Amalric before the Massacre at Béziers during the Albigensian Crusade, recorded 30 years later, according to Caesarius of Heisterbach. cf. "Kill them all and let God sort them out." *Caelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt* Those who hurry across the sea change the sky [upon them], not their souls or state of mind *Hexameter* by Horace (*Epistula XI*). [20] Seneca shortens it to *Animum debes mutare, non caelum* (You must change [your] disposition, not [your] sky) in his *Letter to Lucilius XXVIII*, 1. Caesar *non supra grammaticos* Caesar has no authority over the grammarians *Political power is limited*; it does not include power over grammar. [21] *caetera desunt* the rest is missing *Caetera* is Medieval Latin spelling for *cētera*. *calix meus inebrians* my cup making me drunk *calamus gladio fortior* The pen is mightier than the sword *camera obscura* dark chamber An optical device used in drawing, and an ancestor of modern photography. The source of the word camera. *Cane Nero magna bella Persica* Tell, oh Nero, of the great wars of Persia *Perfectly correct Latin sentence* usually reported as funny from modern Italians because the same exact words, in today's dialect of Rome, mean "A black dog eats a beautiful peach", which has a ridiculously different meaning. *canes pugnaces* war dogs or fighting dogs *canis canem edit* dog eats dog Refers to a situation where nobody is safe from anybody, each man for himself. Original name of the video game *Bully*. *capax Dei* capable of receiving God From Augustine, *De Trinitate XIV*, 8.11: *Mens eo ipso imago Dei est quo eius capax est*, [22] "The mind is the image of God, in that it is capable of Him and can be partaker of Him." *capax imperii nisi imperasset* capable of imperial power if only he had not held it Written by Tacitus in *The Histories* to describe Galba as emperor. [23] *capax infiniti* holding the infinite *Capability of achieving goals by force of many instead of a single individual*. *caput inter nubila (condit)* (she plunges) [her] head in the clouds So aggrandized as to be beyond practical (earthly) reach or understanding (from Virgil's *Aeneid* and the shorter form appears in John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*) *caput mortuum* dead head Originally an alchemical reference to the dead head or worthless residue left over from a reaction. Also used to refer to a freeloader or worthless element. *Caritas Christi* The love of Christ It implies a command to love as Christ loved. Motto of St. Francis Xavier High School located in West Meadowlark Park, Edmonton. *Caritas in veritate* Charity in truth Pope Benedict XVI's third encyclical [24] *carpe diem* seize the day An exhortation to live for today. From Horace, *Odes I*, 11.8. *Carpere* refers to plucking of flowers or fruit. The phrase *collige virgo rosas* has a similar sense. *carpe noctem* seize the night An exhortation to make good use of the night, often used when *carpe diem*, q.v., would seem absurd, e.g., when observing a deep-sky object or conducting a Messier marathon or engaging in social activities after sunset. *carpe vinum* seize the wine *Carthago delenda est* Carthage must be destroyed The Roman senator Cato the Elder ended every speech after the Second Punic War with *ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam*, literally "For the rest, I am of the opinion that Carthage is to be destroyed." *castigat ridendo mores* One corrects customs by laughing at them Or, "[Comedy/Satire] criticises customs through humour", is a phrase coined by French New Latin poet Jean-Baptiste de Santeul (1630–1697), but sometimes wrongly attributed to his contemporary Molière or to Roman lyric poet Horace. *casus belli* event of war Refers to an incident that is the justification or case for war. *causa latet, vis est notissima* The cause is hidden, but the result is well known. Ovid: *Metamorphoses IV*, 287; motto of Alpha Sigma Phi. *causa mortis* cause of death *cave beware!* especially used by Doctors of Medicine, when they want to warn each other (e.g.: "cave nephrolithiasis" in order to warn about side effects of an uricosuric). Spoken aloud in some British public (paid) schools by pupils to warn each other of impending authority. *cave canem* Beware of the dog Earliest written example is in the *Satyricon* of Petronius, circa 1st century C.E. *caveat emptor* let the buyer beware The purchaser is responsible for checking whether the goods suit his need. Phrases modeled on this one replace *emptor* with *lector*, *subscriptor*, *venditor*, *utilitor*: "reader", "signer", "seller", "user". *caveat venditor* let the seller beware It is a counter to *caveat emptor* and suggests that sellers can also be deceived in a market transaction. This forces the seller to take responsibility for the product and discourages sellers from selling products of unreasonable quality. *cedant arma togae* let arms yield to the gown "Let military power yield to civilian power", Cicero, *De Officiis I*:77. Former motto of the Territory of Wyoming. See also *Toga#Roman military*. *cedere nescio* I know not how to yield Motto of HMAS Norman Celer – Silens – Mortalis Swift – Silent – Deadly The motto of the Force Reconnaissance companies of the United States Marine Corps, also *Eut some aae csen bl*

legal rights of a Roman citizen *clamea admittenda in itinere per attunatum* a claim to be admitted to the eyre by an attorney A writ whereby the king of England could command the justice of an eyre (a medieval form of circuit court) to permit an attorney to represent a person who is employed in the king's service and therefore cannot come in person. *clarere audere gaudere* [be] bright, daring, joyful Motto of the Geal family. *clausum fregit* A legal action for trespass to land; so called, because the writ demands the person summoned to answer wherefore he broke the close (*quare clausum fregit*), i.e., why he entered the plaintiff's land. *claves Sancti Petri* the keys of Saint Peter A symbol of the Papacy. *clavis aurea* golden key The means of discovering hidden or mysterious meanings in texts, particularly applied in theology and alchemy. *clerico admittendo* for being made a clerk In law, a writ directed to the bishop, for the admitting a clerk to a benefice upon a ne admittas, tried, and found for the party who procures the writ. *clerico capto per statutum mercatorum* In law, a writ for the delivery of a clerk out of prison, who is imprisoned upon the breach of statute merchant. *clerico convicto commisso gaolae in defectu ordinarii deliberando* In law, a writ for the delivery of a clerk to his ordinary, that was formerly convicted of felony; by reason that his ordinary did not challenge him according to the privilege of clerks. *clerico intra sacros ordines constituto non eligendo in officium* In law, a writ directed to the bailiffs, etc., that have thrust a bailiwick or beadleship upon one in holy orders; charging them to release him. *Codex Iuris Canonici* Book of Canon Law The official code of canon law in the Roman Catholic Church (cf. *Corpus Iuris Canonici*). *Cogitationis poenam nemo patitur* "No one suffers punishment for mere intent." A Latin legal phrase. See, *State v. Taylor*, 47 Or. 455, 84 P. 82 (1906). *cogito, ergo sum* I think, therefore I am A rationalistic argument used by French philosopher René Descartes to attempt to prove his own existence. *coitus interruptus* interrupted congress Aborting sexual intercourse prior to ejaculation—the only permitted form of birth control in some religions. *coitus more ferarum* congress in the way of beasts A medical euphemism for the doggy-style sexual position. *collige virgo rosas* pick, girl, the roses Exhortation to enjoy fully the youth, similar to *Carpe diem*, from "De

*rosis nascentibus*" (also titled "Idyllium de rosis"), attributed to Ausonius or Virgil.[26]  "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may", 1909, by John William Waterhouse *combinatio nova* new combination It is frequently abbreviated *comb. nov.* It is used in the life sciences literature when a new name is introduced, e.g. *Klebsiella granulomatis comb. nov.* *communibus annis* in common years One year with another; on an average. "Common" here does not mean "ordinary", but "common to every situation" *communibus locis* in common places A term frequently used among philosophical and other writers, implying some medium, or mean relation between several places; one place with another; on a medium. "Common" here does not mean "ordinary", but "common to every situation" *communis opinio* common opinion prevailing doctrine, generally accepted view (in an academic field), scientific consensus; originally *communis opinio doctorum*, "common opinion of the doctors" *compos mentis* in control of the mind Describes someone of sound mind. Sometimes used ironically. Also a legal principle, *non compos mentis* (not in control of one's faculties), used to describe an insane person. *concilio et labore* by wisdom and effort Motto of the city of Manchester. *concordia cum veritate* in harmony with truth Motto of the University of Waterloo *concordia salus* well-being through harmony Motto of Montreal. It is also the Bank of Montreal coat of arms and motto. *concordia parvae res crescunt* small things grow in harmony Motto of Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood *condemnant quod non intellegunt* They condemn what they do not understand or They condemn because they do not understand The *quod* here is ambiguous: it may be the relative pronoun or a conjunction. *condicio sine qua non* condition without which not A required, indispensable condition. Commonly mistakenly rendered with *conditio* ("seasoning" or "preserving") in place of *condicio* ("arrangement" or "condition"). *conditur in petra* it is founded on the rock Motto of Peterhouse Boys' School and Peterhouse Girls' School *confer* (cf.)[27][28] compare The abbreviation *cf.* is used in text to suggest a comparison with something else (cf. citation signal). *Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris* C.Ss.R Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer Redemptorists *coniunctis viribus* with connected strength Or "with united powers". Sometimes rendered *conjunctis viribus*. Motto of Queen Mary, University of London. *consensu* with consent *consuetudo pro lege servatur* Custom is held as law. Where there are no specific laws, the matter should be decided by custom;[29] established customs have the force of laws.[30] Also *consuetudo est altera lex* (custom is another law) and *consuetudo vincit communem legem* (custom overrules the common law); see also: *Consuetudinary*. *consummatum est* It is completed. The last words of Jesus on the cross in the Latin translation of John 19:30. *contemptus mundi/saeculi* scorn for the world/times Despising the secular world. The monk or philosopher's rejection of a mundane life and worldly values. *contra bonos mores* against good morals Offensive to the conscience and to a sense of justice. *contra legem* against the law Especially in civil law jurisdictions, said of an understanding of a statute that directly contradicts its wording and thus is neither valid by interpretation nor by analogy. *contra proferentem* against the proferor In contract law, the doctrine of contractual interpretation which provides that an ambiguous term will be construed against the party that imposed its inclusion in the contract – or, more accurately, against the interests of the party who imposed it. *contra spem spero* I hope against hope Title of a poem by Lesya Ukrainka; it derives from an expression found in Paul's Letter to the Romans 4:18 (Greek: *παρ' ἐλπίδα ἐπ' ἐλπίδι*, Latin: *contra spem in spe[m]*) with reference to Abraham the Patriarch who maintained faith in becoming the father of many nations despite being childless and well-advanced in years. *contra vim mortis non crescit herba* (or *salvia*) in hortis No herb (or sage) grows in the gardens against the power of death there is no medicine against death; from various medieval medicinal texts *contradictio in terminis* contradiction in terms A thing or idea that would embody a contradiction with the very definition of one of its terms; for example, payment for a gift, or a circle with corners. The fallacy of proposing such a thing. *contra principia negantem non est disputandum* there can be no debate with those who deny the foundations Debate is fruitless when you don't agree on common rules, facts, presuppositions. *cor ad cor loquitur* heart speaks to heart From Augustine's Confessions, referring to a prescribed method of prayer: having a "heart to heart" with God. Commonly used in reference to a later quote by Cardinal John Henry Newman. A motto of Newman Clubs. *cor aut mors* Heart or Death (Your choice is between) The Heart (Moral Values, Duty, Loyalty) or Death (to no longer matter, to no longer be respected as person of integrity.) *cor meum tibi offero* *domine prompte et sincere* my heart I offer to you Lord promptly and sincerely John Calvin's personal motto, also adopted by Calvin College *cor unum* one heart A popular school motto and often used as a name for religious and other organisations such as the Pontifical Council *Cor Unum*. *coram Deo* in the presence of God A phrase from Christian theology which summarizes the idea of Christians living in the presence of, under the authority of, and to the honor and glory of God; see also *coram Deo* (disambiguation). *coram episcopo* in the presence of the bishop Refers to the celebration of Mass in the Roman Catholic Church where the bishop is present but does not preside over the service.[31] *coram nobis, coram vobis* in our presence, in your presence Two kinds of writs of error, calling for the decision to be reviewed by the same court that made it. *Coram nobis* is short for *quae coram nobis resident* (let them, i.e. the matters on the court record, remain before us), and was the form historically used for

the Court of King's Bench; the "us" means the King, who was theoretically the head of that court. Coram vobis is the analogous version ("let the matters remain before you") for the Court of Common Pleas, where the King did not sit, even notionally. coram populo in the presence of the people Thus, openly. coram publico in view of the public Corpus Christi Body of Christ The name of a feast in the Roman Catholic Church commemorating the Eucharist. It is also the name of a city in Texas, Corpus Christi, Texas, the name of Colli was f

"thrown to the lions". *damnatio memoriae* damnation of memory The ancient Roman custom by which it was pretended that disgraced Romans, especially former emperors, never existed, by eliminating all records and likenesses of them. *damnum absque injuria* damage without injury Meaning a loss that results from no one's wrongdoing. In Roman law, a person is not responsible for unintended, consequential injury to another that results from a lawful act. This protection does not necessarily apply to unintended damage caused by one's negligence or folly. *dat deus incrementum*, or, *deus dat incrementum* God gives growth Motto of several schools. *data venia* with due respect / given the excuse Used before disagreeing with someone. *datum perficiemus munus* We shall accomplish the mission assigned Motto of Batalhão de Operações Policiais Especiais (BOPE), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *de bene esse* as well done In law, a *de bene esse* deposition is used to preserve the testimony of a witness who is expected not to be available to appear at trial and be cross-examined. *de bonis asportatis* carrying goods away In law, *trespass de bonis asportatis* was the traditional name for larceny, i.e., the unlawful theft of chattels (moveable goods). *de dato* of the date Used, e.g., in "as we agreed in the meeting d.d. 26th May 2006". *de facto* by deed Said of something that is the actual state of affairs, in contrast to something's legal or official standing, which is described as *de jure*. *De facto* refers to "the way things really are" rather than what is officially presented as the fact of the matter in question. *de fideli* with faithfulness A clerk of a court makes this declaration when he is appointed, by which he promises to perform his duties faithfully as a servant of the court. *de fideli administratione* of faithful administration Describes an oath taken to faithfully administer the duties of a job or office, like that taken by a court reporter.[32] *de futuro* regarding the future Usually used in the context of "at a future time". *de gustibus non est disputandum* Of tastes there is nothing to be disputed Less literally, "there is no accounting for taste", because they are judged subjectively and not objectively: everyone has their own and none deserve preeminence. The complete phrase is "*de gustibus et coloribus non est disputandum*" ("when we talk about tastes and colours there is nothing to be disputed"). Probably of Scholastic origin; see Wiktionary. *de integro* again, a second time *de jure* by law "Official", in contrast with *de facto*; analogous to "in principle", whereas *de facto* is to "in practice". In other contexts, it can mean "according to law", "by right", and "legally". *de lege ferenda* of/from law to be passed *de lege lata* of/from law passed / of/from law in force *de minimis non curat lex* The law does not care about the smallest things. A court does not care about small, trivial things. A case must have some importance in order for a court to hear it. See "*de minimis non curat praetor*". *de minimis non curat praetor* The commander does not care about the smallest things. Also, "the chief magistrate does not concern himself with trifles." Trivial matters are no concern of a high official; cf. *aquila non capit muscas* (the eagle does not catch flies). Sometimes *rex* (king) or *lex* (law) is used in place of *praetor*. *De minimis* is a legal phrase referring to things unworthy of the law's attention. *de mortuis aut bene aut nihil* about the dead, either well or nothing Less literally, "speak well of the dead or not at all"; cf. *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* about the dead, nothing unless a good thing From *de mortuis nil nisi bonum dicendum est* ("nothing must be said about the dead except the good"), attributed by Diogenes Laërtius to Chilon. In legal contexts, this quotation is used with the opposite meaning: defamation of a deceased person is not a crime. In other contexts, it refers to taboos against criticizing the recently deceased. *de nobis fabula narratur* About us is the story told Thus: "their story is our story". Originally it referred to the end of Rome's dominance. Now often used when comparing any current situation to a past story or event. *de novo* from the new "Anew" or "afresh". In law, a trial *de novo* is a retrial of the issues as though they had not been tried before. In biology, *de novo* means newly synthesized, and a *de novo* mutation is a mutation that neither parent possessed or transmitted. In economics, *de novo* refers to newly founded companies, and *de novo* banks are state banks that have been in operation for five years or less. (Cf. *ex novo*) *de omni re scibili et quibusdam aliis* about every knowable thing, and even certain other things The Italian scholar Giovanni Pico della Mirandola of the 15th century wrote the *De omni re scibili* ("concerning every knowable thing") part, and a wag added *et quibusdam aliis* ("and even certain other things"). *de omnibus dubitandum* Be suspicious of everything / doubt everything Attributed to the French philosopher René Descartes. It was also Karl Marx's favorite motto and a title of one of Søren Kierkegaard's works, namely, *De Omnibus Dubitandum Est*. *de oppresso liber* free from having been oppressed Loosely, "to liberate the oppressed". Motto of the United States Army Special Forces.[33] *de praescientia Dei* from/through the foreknowledge of God Motto of the Worshipful Company of Barbers. *de profundis* from the depths Meaning from out of the depths of misery or dejection. From the Latin translation of the Vulgate Bible of Psalm 130, of which it is a traditional title in Roman Catholic liturgy. *de re* about/regarding the matter In logic, *de dicto* statements regarding the truth of a proposition are distinguished from *de re* statements regarding the properties of a thing itself. *decessit sine prole* died without issue Used in genealogical records, often abbreviated as *d.s.p.*, to indicate a person who died without having had any children. *decessit sine prole legitima* died without legitimate issue Used in genealogical records, often abbreviated as *d.s.p.l.*, to indicate a person who died without having had any children with a spouse. *decessit sine prole mascula legitima* died without legitimate male issue Used in genealogical records in cases of nobility or other hereditary titles, often abbreviated as *d.s.p.m.l.* or *d.s.p.m. legit.* to indicate a person who died without having had any legitimate male children (indicating there were illegitimate male children) *decessit sine prole mascula superstite* died without surviving male issue Used in genealogical records, often abbreviated as *d.s.p.m.*, to indicate a person who died without having had any male children who survived, i.e. outlived him. *decessit sine prole superstite* died without surviving issue Used in genealogical records, often abbreviated as *d.s.p.s.*, to indicate a person who died without having had any children who survived, i.e. outlived him. *decessit vita matris* died in the lifetime of the mother Used in genealogical records, often abbreviated as *d.v.m.*, to indicate a person who predeceased his or her mother. *decessit vita patris* died in the lifetime of the father Used in genealogical records, often abbreviated as *d.v.p.*, to indicate a person who predeceased his or her father. *decus et tutamen* an ornament and a safeguard A phrase from Virgil's *Aeneid*. Inscription on British one-pound coins. Originally inscribed on coins of the 17th century, it refers to the inscribed edge of the coin as a protection against the clipping of its precious metal. *defendit numerus* There is safety in numbers *Defensor Fortis* Defender of the Force Official motto of the United States Air Force Security Forces (Security Police). *Dei gratia* By the grace of God Part of the full style of a monarch historically considered to be ruling by divine right, notably in the style of the English and British monarch since 1521 *Dei gratia regina* By the Grace of God, Queen Also *Dei gratia rex* ("By the Grace of God, King"). Abbreviated as *D G REG* preceding *Fidei Defensor* (F D) on British pound coins, and as *D G Regina* on Canadian coins. *Dei sub numine viget* Under God's Spirit she flourishes Motto of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, United States. *delectatio morosa* peevish delight In Catholic theology, pleasure taken in a sinful thought or imagination, such as brooding on sexual images. As voluntary and complacent erotic fantasizing, without attempt to suppress such thoughts, it is distinct from actual sexual desire. *delegata potestas non potest delegari* Delegated powers can not be [further] delegated A legal principle whereby one to whom certain powers were delegated may not ipso facto re-delegate them to another. A distinction may be had between delegated powers and the additional power to re-delegate them. *delirant isti Romani* They are mad, those Romans[!] A Latin translation of René Goscinny's phrase in French *ils sont fous, ces romains!* or Italian *Sono pazzi questi Romani*. Cf. *SPQR*, which Obelix frequently used in the *Asterix* comics. *Deo ac veritati* for God and for truth Motto of Colgate University. *Deo confidimus* In God we trust Motto of Somerset College. *Deo domuique* For God and for home Motto of Methodist Ladies' College, Melbourne. *Deo et patriae* For God and country Motto of Regis High School in New York City, New York, United States. *Deo gratias* Thanks [be] to God A frequent phrase in the Roman Catholic liturgy, used

especially after the recitation of a lesson, the Last Gospel at Mass or as a response to *Ite Missa Est / Benedicamus Domino. Deo juvante* with God's help Motto of Monaco and its monarch, which is inscribed on the royal arms. *Deo non fortuna* by God, not fortune/luck Motto of the Epsom College in Surrey, England and Fairham Freemasons Lodge No.8002 in the province of Nottinghamshire. *Deo optimo maximo (DOM)* To the best and greatest God Derived from the pagan Jupiter *optimo maximo* ("to the best and greatest Jupiter"). Printed on bottles of *Bénédictine* liqueur. *Deo patriae litteris* For God, country, [and] learning Motto of Scotch College (Melbourne). *Deo regi vicino* For God, king and neighbour Motto of Bromsgrove School. *Deo volente* God willing This was often used in conjunction with a signature at the end of letters. It was used in order to signify that "God willing" this letter will get to you safely, "God willing" the contents of this letter come true. As an abbreviation (simply "D.V.") it is often found in personal letters (in English) of the early 1900s, employed to generally and piously qualify a given statement about a future planned action, that it will be carried out, so long as God wills (see James 4:13–15, which encourages this way of speaking). The motto of Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. *descensus in cuniculi cavum* The descent into the cave of the rabbit Down the rabbit hole. See Alice's Adventures in Wonderland#Famous lines and expressions. *desiderantes meliorem patriam* they desired a better land From Hebrews 11: 16. Adopted as the motto of the Order of Canada. *Deus caritas est* God Is Love Title and first words of the first encyclical of Pope Benedict XVI. For other meanings see *Deus caritas est* (disambiguation). *deus ex machina* a god from a machine From the Greek *ἀπὸ μηχανῆς θεός* (*apò mēchanēs theós*). A contrived or artificial solution, usually to a literary plot. Refers to the practice in Greek drama of lowering by crane (the *mēchanē*) an actor playing a god or goddess onto the stage to resolve an insuperable conflict in the plot. The device is most commonly associated with Euripides. *Deus lux mea est* God is my light The motto of The Catholic University of America. *Deus meumque jus* God and my right The principal motto of Scottish Rite Freemasonry. See also *Dieu et mon droit*. *Deus nobis haec otia fecit* God has given us these days of leisure Motto of the city of Liverpool, England. *Deus nobiscum* God with us Motto of Methodist College Belfast *Deus nolens exitus* Get results, whether God likes it or not Literally: Results, God unwilling. Can also be rendered as "Deus Nolens Exitus". *Deus otiosus* God at leisure *Deus spes nostra* God is our hope The motto of Sir Thomas de Boteler, founder of Boteler Grammar School in Warrington in 1526. *Deus vult* God wills it The principal slogan of the Crusades. Motto of Bergen Catholic High School in New Jersey, United States. *Dicebamus hesternam die...* [As] we were saying yesterday... Attributed to Fray Luis de León, the beginning of his first lecture after resuming his professorship at Salamanca University following four years of imprisonment by the Inquisition *dictatum erat* (dict) as previously stated A recent academic substitution for the spacious and inconvenient phrase "as previously stated". Literally, has been stated. Compare also "dicta prius"; literally, said previously. *dicto simpliciter* [from] a maxim, simply I.e. "from a rule without exception." Short for a *dicto simpliciter*, the *a* is often dropped because it is confused with the English indefinite article. A *dicto simpliciter* occurs when an acceptable exception is ignored or eliminated. For example, the appropriateness of using opiates is contingent on suffering extreme pain. To justify the recreational use of opiates by referring to a cancer patient or to justify arresting said patient by comparing him to the recreational user would be a *dicto simpliciter*. *dictum factum* what is said is done Motto of United States Navy Fighter Squadron VF-194. *dictum meum pactum* my word [is] my bond Motto of the London Stock Exchange. *diem perdidit* I have lost the day From the Roman Emperor Titus. Recorded in the biography of him by Suetonius in *Lives of the Twelve Caesars*. *dies irae* Day of wrath Reference to the Judgment Day in Christian eschatology. The title of a famous Medieval Latin hymn by Tommaso da Celano in the 13th century and used in the Requiem Mass. *dies non iudicium* Day without judiciary Days under common law (traditionally Sunday), during which no legal process can be served and any legal judgment is invalid. The English Parliament first codified this precept in the reign of King Charles II. *Dies tenebrosa sicut nox* a day as dark as night First entry in *Annales Cambriae*, for the year 447.[34] *dirigo* I direct In Classical Latin, "I arrange". Motto of the State of Maine, United States; based on a comparison of the State to the star Polaris. *dis aliter visum* It seemed otherwise to the gods In other words, the gods have ideas different from those of mortals, and so events do not always occur in the way persons wish them to. Cf. Virgil, *Aeneid*, 2: 428. Also cf. "Man proposes and God disposes" and "My Thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways My ways", Isaiah 55, 8–9. *dis manibus sacrum (D.M.S.)* Sacred to the ghost-gods Refers to the Manes, i.e. Roman spirits of the dead. Loosely, "to the memory of". A conventional pagan inscription preceding the name of the deceased on their tombstone; often shortened to *dis manibus (D.M.)*, "for the ghost-gods". Preceded in some earlier monuments by *hic situs est* (H. S. E.), "he lies here". *disce aut discede* learn or depart / learn or leave Motto of Royal College, Colombo and of King's School, Rochester. *disce ut semper victurus, vive ut cras moriturus* Learn as if [you will] live forever; live as if [you will] die tomorrow. Attributed to St. Edmund of Abingdon. First seen in Isidoro de Sevilla *discendo discimus* while learning we learn See also *docendo...*(2). *discere faciendo* learn by doing Motto of California Polytechnic State University, California, United States. *disiecta membra* scattered limbs I.e., "scattered remains". Paraphrased from Horace, *Satires*, 1, 4, 62, where it is written "*disiecti membra poetae*" (limbs of a scattered poet). *ditat Deus* God enriches Motto of the State of Arizona, United States, adopted in 1911. Probably derived from the translation of the Vulgate Bible of Genesis 14: 23. *divide et impera* divide and rule / "divide and conquer" A Roman maxim adopted by Roman Dictator Julius Caesar, King Louis XI of France and the Italian political author Niccolò Machiavelli. *dixi* I have spoken A popular, eloquent expression, usually used in the end of a speech. The implied meaning is that the speaker has said all that had to be said and thus the argument is completed. ["...", ...] *dixit* ["...", ...] said Used to attribute a statement or opinion to its author, rather than the speaker. *do ut des* I give that you may give Often said or written of sacrifices, in which one "gives" and expects a return from the gods. *docendo discitur* It is learned by teaching / one learns by teaching Attributed to Seneca the Younger. *docendo disco, scribendo cogito* I learn by teaching, I think by writing *dolus specialis* special intent "The ... concept is particular to a few civil law systems and cannot sweepingly be equated with the notions of 'special' or 'specific intent' in common law systems. Of course, the same might equally be said of the concept of 'specific intent', a notion used in the common law almost exclusively within the context of the defense of voluntary intoxication." (Genocide scholar William A. Schabas)[35] *Domine dirige nos* O Lord, guide us Motto of the City of London, England. *Domine salvum fac regem* O Lord, save the king Psalm 20, 10. *Domine salvam fac reginam* O Lord, save the queen After Psalm 20, 10. *Dominica in albis* [depositis] Sunday in [Setting Aside the] White Garments Latin name of the Octave of Easter in the Roman Catholic liturgy. *Dominus fortitudo nostra* The Lord is our strength Motto of the Southland College, Philippines. Psalm 28, 8. *Dominus illuminatio mea* The Lord is my light Motto of the University of Oxford, England. Psalm 27, 1. *Dominus pastor* The Lord is [our] shepherd Motto of St. John's College and Prep School, Harare, Zimbabwe. After Psalm 23, 1. *Dominus vobiscum* The Lord be with you. A phrase used in the Roman Catholic liturgy, and sometimes in its sermons and homilies, and a general form of greeting among and towards members of Catholic organizations. See also *Pax vobiscum*. *dona nobis pacem* give us peace Often set to music, either by itself or as the final phrase of the *Agnus Dei* prayer of the Holy Mass. Also an ending in the video game *Haunting Ground*. *donatio mortis causa* a donation in expectation of death A legal concept in which a person in imminent mortal danger need not satisfy the otherwise requisite consideration to effect a testamentary donation, i.e., a donation by instituting or modifying a will. *draco dormiens nunquam titillandus* a sleeping dragon is never to be tickled Motto of the fictional Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry of the Harry Potter series; translated more loosely in the books as "never tickle a sleeping dragon". *dramatis personae*

the parts/characters of the play More literally, "the masks of the drama"; the cast of characters of a dramatic work. *duae tabulae rasae in quibus nihil scriptum est* two blank slates with nothing written upon them Stan Laurel, inscription for the fan club logo of The Sons of the Desert. *ducimus we lead* Motto of the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps. *ducit amor patriae* love of country leads me Motto of the 51st Battalion, Far North Queensland Regiment, Australia. *ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt the fates lead the willing and drag the unwilling* Attributed to Lucius Annaeus Seneca (Sen. Ep. 107.11). *ductus exemplo* leadership by example Motto of the United States Marine Corps Officer Candidates School, at the base in Quantico, Virginia, United States. *dulce bellum inexpertis* war is sweet to the inexperienced Meaning: "war may seem pleasant to those who have never been involved in it, though the experienced know better". Erasmus of Rotterdam. *dulce est desipere in loco* It is sweet on occasion to play the fool. / It is pleasant to relax once in a while. Horace, Odes 4, 12, 28. Also used by George Knapton for the portrait of Sir Bouchier Wrey, 6th Baronet in 1744. *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori* It is sweet and honorable to die for the fatherland. Horace, Odes 3, 2, 13. Also used by Wilfred Owen for the title of a poem regarding World War I, *Dulce et Decorum Est*. *dulce et utile* a sweet and useful thing / pleasant and profitable Horace, *Ars Poetica*: poetry must be *dulce et utile*, i.e., both enjoyable and instructive. *dulce periculum* danger is sweet Horace, Odes, 3 25, 16. Motto of the Scottish clan MacAulay. *dulcius ex asperis* sweeter after difficulties Motto of the Scottish clan Fergusson. [36] *dum cresco spero* I hope when I grow Motto of The Ravensbourne School. *dum Roma deliberat Saguntum perit* while Rome debates, Saguntum is in danger Used when someone has been asked for urgent help, but responds with no immediate action. Similar to Hannibal ante portas, but referring to a less personal danger. *dum spiro spero* while I breathe, I hope Cicero. Motto of the State of South Carolina. Motto of the Clan MacLennan. *dum vita est, spes est* while there is life, there is hope *dum vivimus servimus* while we live, we serve Motto of Presbyterian College. *dum vivimus, vivamus* while we live, let us live An encouragement to embrace life. Motto inscribed on the sword of the main character of the novel *Glory Road*. *duos habet et bene pendentes* he has two, and they dangle nicely According to legend, the words spoken by the cardinal verifying that a newly-elected pope was a man, in a test employed after the reign of pope Joan. *dura lex sed lex* [the] law [is] harsh, but [it is the] law A shortening of *quod quidem perquam durum est, sed ita lex scripta est* ("which indeed is extremely harsh, but thus was the law written"). Ulpian, quoted in the *Digesta Iustiniani*, Roman jurist of the 3rd century AD.[37] *dura mater* tough mother The outer covering of the brain. *durante bene placito* during good pleasure Meaning: "serving at the pleasure of the authority or officer who appointed". A Mediaeval legal Latin phrase. *durante munere* while in office For example, the Governor General of Canada is *durante munere* the Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada. *dux bellorum* war leader

## E[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *e causa ignota* of unknown cause Often used in medicine when the underlying disease causing a symptom is not known. See also *idiopathic*. *E pluribus unum* out of many, one Literally, out of more (than one), one. The former national motto of the United States, which "In God We Trust" later replaced; therefore, it is still inscribed on many US coins and on the United States Capitol. Also the motto of S.L. Benfica. Less commonly written as *ex pluribus unum* *ecce Agnus Dei* behold the lamb of God John the Baptist exclaims this after seeing Jesus[38] *ecce ancilla domini* behold the handmaiden of the Lord From Luke 1:38 in the Vulgate Bible. Name of an oil painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti and motto of Bishopslea Preparatory School. *ecce homo* behold the man From the Gospel of John in the Vulgate 19:5 (Douay-Rheims), where Pontius Pilate speaks these words as he presents Christ, crowned with thorns, to the crowd. It is also the title of Nietzsche's autobiography and of the theme music by Howard Goodall for the ITV comedy *Mr. Bean*, in which the full sung lyric is *Ecce homo qui est faba* ("Behold the man who is a bean"). *ecce panis angelorum* behold the bread of angels From the Catholic hymn *Lauda Sion*; occasionally inscribed near the altar of Catholic churches; it refers to the Eucharist, the Bread of Heaven; the Body of Christ. See also: *Panis angelicus*. *editio princeps* first edition The first published edition of a work. *ego te absolvo* I absolve you Part of the formula of Catholic sacramental absolution, i. e., spoken by a priest as part of the Sacrament of Penance (Catholic Church) (see also *absolvo*). *ego te provoco* I challenge you Used as a challenge; "I dare you". Can also be written as *te provoco*. *eheu fugaces labuntur anni* Alas, the fleeting years slip by From Horace's Odes, 2, 14. *eiusdem generis* of the same kinds, class, or nature From the canons of statutory interpretation in law. When more general descriptors follow a list of many specific descriptors, the otherwise wide meaning of the general descriptors is interpreted as restricted to the same class, if any, of the preceding specific descriptors. *eluceat omnibus lux* let the light shine out from all The motto of Sidwell Friends School. *emeritus* veteran Retired from office. Often used to denote an office held at the time of one's retirement, as an honorary title, e. g. professor emeritus and provost emeritus. Inclusion in one's title does not necessarily denote that the honorand is inactive in the pertinent office. *emollit mores nec sinit esse feros* a faithful study of the liberal arts humanizes character and permits it not to be cruel From Ovid, *Epistulae ex Ponto* (II, 9, 48). Motto of University of South Carolina. *ens causa sui* existing because of oneself Or "being one's own cause". Traditionally, a being that owes its existence to no other being, hence God or a Supreme Being (see also *Primum Mobile*). *ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem* by the sword she seeks a serene repose under liberty Motto of the US state of Massachusetts, adopted in 1775. *entia non sunt multiplicanda praeter necessitatem* entities must not be multiplied beyond necessity Occam's razor or Law of Parsimony; arguments which do not introduce extraneous variables are to be preferred in logical argumentation. *entitas ipsa involvit aptitudinem ad extorquendum certum assensum* reality involves a power to compel certain assent A phrase used in modern Western philosophy on the nature of truth. *eo ipso* by that very (act) Technical term in philosophy and law. Similar to *ipso facto*. Example: "The fact that I am does not *eo ipso* mean that I think." From the Latin ablative form of *id ipsum* ("that thing itself"). *eo nomine* by that name *equo ne credite* do not trust the horse From Virgil, *Aeneid*, II, 48–49; a reference to the Trojan Horse. *erga omnes* in relation to everyone Used in law, especially international law, to denote a kind of universal obligation. *ergo* therefore Denotes a logical conclusion (see also *cogito ergo sum*). *errantis voluntas nulla est* the will of a mistaken party is void Roman legal principle formulated by Pomponius in the Digest of the Corpus Juris Civilis, stating that legal actions undertaken by man under the influence of error are invalid. *errare humanum est* to err is human Sometimes attributed to Seneca the Younger, but not attested: *Errare humanum est, perseverare autem diabolicum, et tertia non datur* (To err is human; to persist [in committing such errors] is of the devil, and the third possibility is not given.) Several authors contemplated the idea before Seneca: Livy, *Venia dignus error* is humanus (Storie, VIII, 35) and Cicero: *is cuiusvis errare: insipientis nullius nisi, in errore perseverare* (Anyone can err, but only the fool persists in his fault) (Philippicae, XII, 2, 5). Cicero, being well-versed in ancient Greek, may well have been alluding to Euripides' play *Hippolytus* some four centuries earlier.[39] 300 years later Saint Augustine of Hippo recycled the idea in his *Sermones*, 164, 14: *Humanum fuit errare, diabolicum est per animositatem in errore manere*. [40] The phrase gained currency in the English language after Alexander Pope's *An Essay on Criticism* of 1711: "To err is human, to forgive divine" (line 325). *erratum* error I. e., mistake. Lists of errors in a previous edition of a work are often marked with the plural *errata* ("errors"). *eruditio et religio* scholarship and duty Motto of Duke University *esse est percipi* to be is to be perceived Motto of George

Berkeley for his subjective idealist philosophical position that nothing exists independently of its perception by a mind except minds themselves. esse quam videri to be, rather than to seem Truly being a thing, rather than merely seeming to be a thing. The motto of many institutions. From Cicero, *De amicitia* (On Friendship), Chapter 26. Prior to Cicero, Sallust used the phrase in *Bellum Catilinae*, 54, 6, writing that Cato esse quam videri bonus malebat ("preferred to be good, rather than to seem so"). Earlier still, Aeschylus used a similar phrase in *Seven Against Thebes*, line 592: ou gar dokein aristos, all' enai thelei ("he wishes not to seem the best, but to be the best"). Motto of the State of North Carolina. est modus in rebus there is measure in things there is a middle or mean in things, there is a middle way or position; from Horace, *Satires* 1.1.106; see also: Golden mean (philosophy). According to Potemski and Galmarini (*Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 9, 9471–9489, 2009) the sentence should be translated as: "There is an optimal condition in all things", which in the original text is followed by sunt certi denique fines quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum ("There are therefore precise boundaries beyond which one cannot find the right thing"). esto perpetua may it be perpetual Said of Venice, Italy, by the Venetian historian Fra Paolo Sarpi shortly before his death. Motto of the US state of Idaho, adopted in 1867; of S. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia, Sri Lanka; of Sigma Phi Society. esto quod es be what you are Motto of Wells Cathedral School. et adhuc sub iudice lis est it is still before the court From Horace, *Ars Poetica* (The Art of Poetry) 1.78. et alibi (et al.) and elsewhere A less common variant on et cetera ("and the rest") used at the end of a list of locations to denote unenumerated/omitted ones. et alii, et aliae, et alia (et al.) and others Used similarly to et cetera ("and the rest") to denote names that, usually for the sake of space, are unenumerated/omitted. Alii is masculine, and therefore it can be used to refer to men, or groups of men and women; the feminine et aliae is proper when the "others" are all female, but as with many loanwords, interlingual use, such as in reference lists, is often invariable. Et alia is neuter plural and thus in Latin text is properly used only for inanimate, genderless objects, but some use it as a gender-neutral alternative.[41] APA style uses et al. (normal font)[42] if the work cited was written by more than six authors; MLA style uses et al. for more than three authors; AMA style lists all authors if ≤6, and 3 + et al. if >6. AMA style forgoes the period (because it forgoes the period on abbreviations generally) and it forgoes the italic (as it does with other loanwords naturalized into scientific English); many journals that follow AMA style do likewise. et cetera (etc., &c.) and the rest In modern usage, used to mean "and so on" or "and more". et cum spiritu tuo and with your spirit A response in the Dominus vobiscum element of the Catholic Mass.[43] et facere et pati fortia Romanum est Acting and suffering bravely is the attribute of a Roman The words of Gaius Mucius Scaevola when Lars Porsena captured him. et facta est lux And light came to be or was made From Genesis, 1.3: "and there was light". Motto of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, United States. See also Fiat lux. et hoc genus omne and all that sort of thing Abbreviated as e.h.g.o. or ehgo et in Arcadia ego and in Arcadia [am] I In other words, "I too am in Arcadia". See also memento mori. et lux in tenebris lucet and light shines in the darkness From the Gospel of John 1.5, Vulgate. Motto of the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru. See also Lux in Tenebris, 1919 play by Bertolt Brecht. et nunc reges intelligite erudimini qui iudicatis terram "And now, O ye kings, understand: receive instruction, you that judge the earth." From the Book of Psalms, II.x. (Vulgate) Archived 2016-03-06 at the Wayback Machine, 2.10 (Douay-Rheims). et passim (et pass.) and throughout Used in citations after a page number to indicate that there is further information in other locations in the cited resource. See also passim et sequentes (et seq.) and the following (masculine/feminine plural) Also et sequentia ("and the following things": neut.), abbreviations: et seqq., et seq., or sqq. Commonly used in legal citations to refer to statutes that comprise several sequential sections of a code of statutes (e. g. National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. § 159 et seq.; New Jersey Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:25-17 et seq.). et suppositio nil ponit in esse and a supposition puts nothing in being More usually translated as "Sayin' it don't make it so". Et tu, Brute? And you, Brutus? Or "Even you, Brutus?" or "You too, Brutus?" Indicates betrayal by an intimate associate. From William Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, based on the traditional dying words of Julius Caesar. However, these were almost certainly not Caesar's true last words: Plutarch quotes Caesar as saying in Greek, the language of the Roman elite at the time, καὶ σὺ τέκνον (Kai sù téknon?), translated as "You too, (my) child?", quoting from Menander. et uxor (et ux.) and wife A legal term. et vir and husband A legal term. Etiam si omnes, ego non Even if all others, I will never Saint Peter to Jesus Christ, from the Vulgate, Gospel of Matthew 26:33; New King James Version: Matthew 26:33). etsi deus non daretur even if God were not a given This sentence synthesizes a famous concept of Hugo Grotius (1625). evoles ut ira breve nefas sit; regna arise, that your anger may [only] be a brief evil; control [it] A bilingual palindrome, yielding its English paraphrase, "Anger, 'tis safe never. Bar it! Use love!" ex abundanti cautela out of an abundance of caution In law, describes someone taking precautions against a very remote contingency. "One might wear a belt in addition to braces ex abundanti cautela".[44] In banking, a loan in which the collateral is more than the loan itself. Also the basis for the term "an abundance of caution" employed by United States President Barack Obama to explain why the Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court John Roberts had to re-administer the presidential oath of office, and again in reference to terrorist threats. ex abundantia animi cordis os loquitur for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. From the Gospel of Matthew, XII.xxxiv (Vulgate), 12.34 (Douay-Rheims) and the Gospel of Luke, VI.xlv (Vulgate), 6.45 (Douay-Rheims). Sometimes rendered without enim ("for"). ex aequo from the equal Denoting "on equal footing", i. e., in a tie. Used for those two (seldom more) participants of a competition who demonstrated identical performance. ex Africa semper aliquid novi "(There is) always something new (coming) out of Africa" Pliny the Elder, *Naturalis Historia*, 8, 42 (unde etiam vulgare Graeciae dictum semper aliquid novi Africam adferre[45]), a translation of the Greek «Ἀεὶ Λιβύῃ φέρει τι κινόν». ex amicitia pax peace from friendship Often used on internal diplomatic event invitations. A motto sometimes inscribed on flags and mission plaques of diplomatic corps. ex animo from the soul Sincerely. ex ante from before Denoting "beforehand", "before the event", or "based on prior assumptions"; denoting a prediction. Ex Astris Scientia From the Stars, Knowledge The motto of the fictional Starfleet Academy of Star Trek. Adapted from ex luna scientia, which in turn derived from ex scientia tridens. ex cathedra from the chair A phrase applied to the declarations or promulgations of the Catholic Supreme Pontiff (Pope) when, preserved from the possibility of error by the Holy Spirit (see Papal infallibility), he solemnly declares or promulgates ("from the chair" that was the ancient symbol of the teacher and governor, in this case of the Church) a dogmatic doctrine on faith or morals as being contained in divine revelation, or at least being intimately connected to divine revelation. Used, by extension, of anyone who is perceived as speaking as though with supreme authority. ex cultu robor from culture [comes] strength The motto of Cranleigh School, Surrey. ex Deo from God ex dolo malo from fraud "From harmful deceit"; dolus malus is the Latin legal term denoting "fraud". The full legal phrase is ex dolo malo non oritur actio ("an action does not arise from fraud"). When an action has its origin in fraud or deceit, it cannot be supported; thus, a court of law will not assist a man who bases his course of action on an immoral or illegal act. ex duris gloria From suffering [comes] glory Motto of Rapha Cycling club (see also Rapha (sportswear)). ex facie from the face Idiomatically rendered "on the face of it". A legal term typically used to state that a document's explicit terms are defective absent further investigation. Also, "contempt ex facie" means contempt of court committed outside of the court, as contrasted with contempt in facie. ex factis jus oritur the law arises from the facts ex fide fiducia from faith [comes] confidence Motto of St George's College, Harare and Hartmann House Preparatory School. ex fide fortis from faith [comes] strength Motto of Loyola School in New York City, New York, United States. ex glande quercus from the acorn the oak Motto of the Municipal Borough of Southgate, London, England, United Kingdom ex gratia



from kindness More literally "from grace". Refers to someone voluntarily performing an act purely from kindness, as opposed to for personal gain or from being compelled to do it. In law, an *ex gratia* payment is one made without recognizing any liability or obligation. *ex hypothesi* from the hypothesis Denoting "by hypothesis". *ex ignorantia ad sapientiam*; *ex luce ad tenebras* (e.i.) from ignorance into wisdom; from light into darkness Motto of the fictional Miskatonic University in Arkham, Massachusetts, from the Cthulhu Mythos *ex infra* (e.i.) "from below" Recent academic notation denoting "from below in this writing". See also *ex supra*. *ex iuvantibus* from that which helps The medical pitfall in which response to a therapeutic regimen substitutes proper diagnosis. *ex lege* from the law *ex libris* from the books Precedes a person's name, denoting "from the library of" the nominate; also a synonym for "bookplate". *ex luna scientia* from the moon, knowledge The motto of the Apollo 13 lunar mission, derived from *ex scientia tridens*, the motto of Jim Lovell's alma mater, the United States Naval Academy. *ex malo bonum* good out of evil From Saint Augustine of Hippo, "Sermon LXI", in which he contradicts the dictum of Seneca the Younger in *Epistulae morales ad Lucilium*, 87:22: *bonum ex malo non fit* ("good does not come from evil"). Also the alias of the song "Miserable Visu" by Anberlin in the album *New Surrender*. *ex mea sententia* in my opinion *ex mero motu* out of mere impulse, or of one's own accord *ex nihilo nihil fit* nothing comes from nothing From Lucretius, and said earlier by Empedocles. Its original meaning is "work is required to succeed", but its modern meaning is a more general "everything has its origins in something" (see also causality). It is commonly applied to the conservation laws in philosophy and modern science. *Ex nihilo* is often used in conjunction with "creation", as in *creatio ex nihilo*, denoting "creation out of nothing". It is often used in philosophy and theology in connection with the proposition that God created the universe from nothing. It is also mentioned in the final ad-lib of the Monty Python song "Always Look on the Bright Side of Life". *ex novo* anew Denotes something that has been newly made or made from scratch (see also *de novo*). *Ex Oblivione* from oblivion The title of a short story by H. P. Lovecraft. *ex officio* from the office By virtue or right of office. Often used when someone holds one office by virtue of holding another: for example, the President of France is an *ex officio* Co-Prince of Andorra. A common misconception is that all *ex officio* members of a committee or congress may not vote; but in some cases they do. In law *ex officio* can also refer to an administrative or judicial office taking action of its own accord; in the latter case the more common term is *ex proprio motu* or *ex mero motu*, for example to invalidate a patent or prosecute infringers of copyright.[46] *ex opere operantis* from the work of the one working A theological phrase contrasted with *ex opere operato*, referring to the notion that the validity or promised benefit of a sacrament depends on the person administering it. *ex opere operato* from the work worked A theological phrase meaning that the act of receiving a sacrament actually confers the promised benefit, such as a baptism actually and literally cleansing one's sins. The Catholic Church affirms that the source of grace is God, not just the actions or disposition of the minister or the recipient of the sacrament. *ex oriente lux* light from the east Originally refers to the sun rising in the east, but alludes to culture coming from the Eastern world. Motto of several institutions. *ex oriente pax* peace comes from the east (i.e. from the Soviet Union) Shown on the logo as used by East Germany's CDU, a blue flag with two yellow stripes, a dove, and the CDU symbol in the center with the words *ex oriente pax*. *ex parte* from a part A legal term that means "by one party" or "for one party". Thus, on behalf of one side or party only. *ex pede Herculem* from his foot, so Hercules From the measure of Hercules' foot you shall know his size; from a part, the whole. *ex post* from after "Afterward", "after the event". Based on knowledge of the past. Measure of past performance. *ex post facto* from a thing done afterward Said of a law with retroactive effect. *ex professo* from one declaring [an art or science] Or 'with due competence'. Said of the person who perfectly knows his art or science. Also used to mean "expressly".[47] *ex rel.*, or, *ex relatio* [arising] out of the relation/narration [of the relator] The term is a legal phrase; the legal citation guide called the Bluebook describes *ex rel.* as a "procedural phrase" and requires using it to abbreviate "on the relation of", "for the use of", "on behalf of", and similar expressions. An example of use is in court case titles such as *Universal Health Services, Inc. v. United States ex rel. Escobar* *ex scientia tridens* from knowledge, sea power The United States Naval Academy motto. Refers to knowledge bringing men power over the sea comparable to that of the trident-bearing Greek god Poseidon. *ex scientia vera* from knowledge, truth The motto of the College of Graduate Studies at Middle Tennessee State University. *ex silentio* from silence In general, the claim that the absence of something demonstrates the proof of a proposition. An *argumentum ex silentio* ("argument from silence") is an argument based on the assumption that someone's silence on a matter suggests ("proves" when a logical fallacy) that person's ignorance of the matter or their inability to counterargue validly. *ex situ* out of position opposite of "in situ" *ex solo ad solem* from the Earth to the Sun The motto of the University of Central Lancashire, Preston *ex supra* (e.s.) "from above" Recent academic notation for "from above in this writing". See also *ex infra*. *ex tempore* from [this moment of] time "This instant", "right away" or "immediately". Also written *extempore*. *Ex turpi causa non oritur actio* From a dishonorable cause an action does not arise A legal doctrine which states that a claimant will be unable to pursue a cause of action if it arises in connection with his own illegal act. Particularly relevant in the law of contract, tort and trusts. *ex umbra in solem* from the shadow into the light Motto of Federico Santa María Technical University *ex undis* from the waves [of the sea] motto in the coat of arms of Eemsmond *Ex Unitate Vires* union is strength, or unity is strength Former motto of South Africa *ex vi termini* from the force of the term Thus, "by definition" *ex vita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo* I depart from life as from an inn, not as from home Cicero, *Cato Maior de Senectute* (On Old Age) 23 *ex vivo* out of or from life Used in reference to the study or assay of living tissue in an artificial environment outside the living organism. *ex voto* from the vow Thus, in accordance with a promise. An *ex voto* is also an offering made in fulfillment of a vow. *ex vulgus scientia* from the crowd, knowledge used to describe social computing, in *The Wisdom of Crowds* and discourse referring to it. *excelsior* higher "Ever upward!" The state motto of New York. Also a catchphrase used by Marvel Comics head Stan Lee. *exceptio firmat* (or *probat*) *regulam in casibus non exceptis* The exception confirms the rule in cases which are not excepted A juridical principle which means that the statement of a rule's exception (e.g., "no parking on Sundays") implicitly confirms the rule (i.e., that parking is allowed Monday through Saturday). Often mistranslated as "the exception that proves the rule". *excusatio non petita accusatio manifesta* an excuse that has not been sought [is] an obvious accusation More loosely, "he who excuses himself, accuses himself"—an unprovoked excuse is a sign of guilt. In French, *qui s'excuse, s'accuse*. *exeat* s/he may go out A formal leave of absence. *exegi monumentum aere perennius* I have reared a monument more enduring than bronze Horace, *Carmina* III:XXXI *exempli gratia* (e.g.) for the sake of example, for example *Exempli gratiā*, 'for example', is usually abbreviated "e. g." or "e.g." (less commonly, *ex. gr.*). The abbreviation "e.g." often is interpreted anglicised as 'example given'. The plural "*exemplōrum gratiā*" to refer to multiple examples separated by commas, is now not in frequent use as "ee.g." and even "ee.gg." corresponding to the practice of doubling plurals in Latin abbreviations. It is not usually followed by a comma in British English, but it often is in American usage. E.g. is often confused with i.e. (*id est*, meaning 'that is' or 'in other words').[48] Some writing styles give such abbreviations without punctuation, as *ie* and *eg*[a] *Exemplum virtutis* a model of virtue *exercitus sine duce corpus est sine spiritu* an army without a leader is a body without a spirit On a plaque at the former military staff building of the Swedish Armed Forces. *exeunt* they leave Third-person plural present active indicative of the Latin verb *exire*; also seen in *exeunt omnes*, "all leave"; singular: *exit*. *experientia docet* experience teaches This term has been used in dermatopathology to express that there is no substitute for experience in dealing with all the numerous variations that may occur with skin conditions.[65] The term has also been used in gastroenterology.



[66] It is also the motto of San Francisco State University. *experimentum crucis* experiment of the cross Or "crucial experiment". A decisive test of a scientific theory. *experto crede* trust the expert Literally "believe one who has had experience". An author's aside to the reader. *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* the expression of the one is the exclusion of the other "Mentioning one thing may exclude another thing". A principle of legal statutory interpretation: the explicit presence of a thing implies intention to exclude others; e.g., a reference in the Poor Relief Act 1601 to "lands, houses, tithes and coal mines" was held to exclude mines other than coal mines. Sometimes expressed as *expressum facit cessare tacitum* (broadly, "the expression of one thing excludes the implication of something else"). *extra domum* [placed] outside of the house Refers to a possible result of Catholic ecclesiastical legal proceedings when the culprit is removed from being part of a group like a monastery. *extra Ecclesiam nulla salus* outside the Church [there is] no salvation This expression comes from the Epistle to Jubaianus, paragraph 21, written by Saint Cyprian of Carthage, a bishop of the third century. It is often used to summarise the doctrine that the Catholic Church is absolutely necessary for salvation. *extra omnes* outside, all [of you] It is issued by the Master of the Papal Liturgical Celebrations before a session of the papal conclave which will elect a new pope. When spoken, all those who are not cardinals, or those otherwise mandated to be present at the conclave, must leave the Sistine Chapel. *extra territorium jus dicenti impune non paretur* he who administers justice outside of his territory is disobeyed with impunity Refers to extraterritorial jurisdiction. Often cited in law of the sea cases on the high seas. *extrema ratio* "extreme solution", "last possibility", "last possible course of action"

## F[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *fāber est suae quisque fortunae* every man is the artisan of his own fortune Appius Claudius Caecus; motto of Fort Street High School in Petersham, Sydney, Australia *fac et spera* do and hope motto of Clan Matheson *fac fortia et patere* do brave deeds and endure motto of Prince Alfred College in Adelaide, Australia *fac simile* make a similar thing origin of the word *facsimile*, and, through it, of *fax faciam eos in gentem unum* I will make them into one nation appeared on British coinage following the Union of the Crowns *faciam quodlibet quod necesse est* I'll do whatever it takes *faciam ut mei memineris* I'll make you remember me from Plautus, *Persa* IV.3–24; used by Russian hooligans as tattoo inscription *facile princeps* easily the first said of the acknowledged leader in some field, especially in the arts and humanities *facilius est multa facere quam diu* It is easier to do many things, than one thing consecutively Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria* 1/12:7 *facio liberos ex liberis libris libraque* "I make free adults out of children by means of books and a balance." motto of St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, and Santa Fe, New Mexico *facta, non verba* deeds, not words Frequently used as motto *factum fieri infectum non potest* It is impossible for a deed to be undone Terence, *Phormio* 5/8:45 *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus* false in one, false in all A Roman legal principle indicating that a witness who willfully falsifies one matter is not credible on any matter. The underlying motive for attorneys to impeach opposing witnesses in court: the principle discredits the rest of their testimony if it is without corroboration. *familia supra omnia* family over everything frequently used as a family motto *fas est et ab hoste doceri* It is lawful to be taught even by an enemy Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 4:428 *febris amatoria* fever of love Hypochromic anemia or chlorosis, once described as the "fever of love", which was believed to stem from the yearning for passion in virgins. First written about in 1554 by the German physician Johannes Lange. Also known as "Disease of the Virgins".[67] *fecit quod potui, faciant meliora potentes* I have done what I could; let those who can do better. Slight variant ("quod potui feci") found in James Boswell's *An Account of Corsica*, there described as "a simple beautiful inscription on the front of Palazzo Tolomei at Siena".[68] Later, found in Henry Baerlein's introduction to his translation of *The Diwan of Abul 'Ala by Abul 'Ala Al-Ma'arri* (973–1057);[69] also in Anton Chekhov's *Three Sisters*, act 1. Also in Alfonso Moreno Espinosa, *Compendio de Historia Universal*, 5. ed. (Cádiz 1888). *NN fecit NN* made (this) a formula used traditionally in the author's signature by painters, sculptors, artisans, scribes etc.; compare *pinxit fecisti patriam diversis de gentibus unam* "From differing peoples you have made one native land" Verse 63 from the poem *De redivo suo* by Rutilius Claudius Namatianus praising emperor Augustus.[70] *felicior Augusto, melior Traiano* "be more fortunate than Augustus and better than Trajan" ritual acclamation delivered to late Roman emperors *Felicitas, Integritas Et Sapientia* Happiness, Integrity and Knowledge The motto of Oakland Colegio Campestre school through which Colombia participates of NASA Educational Programs *felix culpa* fortunate fault from the "Exsultet" of the Catholic liturgy for the Easter Vigil *felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas* happy is he who can ascertain the causes of things Virgil. "*Rerum cognoscere causas*" is the motto of the London School of Economics, University of Sheffield, and University of Guelph. *felo de se* felon from himself archaic legal term for one who commits suicide, referring to early English common law punishments, such as land seizure, inflicted on those who killed themselves *ferē libenter homines id quod volunt credunt* men generally believe what they want to People's beliefs are shaped largely by their desires. Julius Caesar, *The Gallic War* 3.18 *festina lente* hurry slowly An oxymoronic motto of Augustus. It encourages proceeding quickly, but calmly and cautiously. Equivalent to "more haste, less speed". Motto of the Madeira School, McLean, Virginia and Berkhamsted School, Berkhamsted, England, United Kingdom *festinare nocet, nocet et cunctatio saepe; tempore quaeque suo qui facit, ille sapit.* it is bad to hurry, and delay is often as bad; the wise person is the one who does everything in its proper time. Ovid[71] *fiat iustitia et pereat mundus* let justice be done, though the world shall perish motto of Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor *fiat justitia ruat caelum* let justice be done, should the sky fall attributed to Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus *fiat lux* let there be light from the Genesis, "*dixitque Deus fiat lux et facta est lux*" ("and God said: 'Let there be light', and there was light."); frequently used as the motto of schools. *fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum* be it done to me according to thy word Virgin Mary's response to the Annunciation *fiat panis* let there be bread Motto of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) *fiat voluntas Dei* May God's will be done motto of Robert May's School; see the next phrase below *fiat voluntas tua* Thy will be done motto of Archbishop Richard Smith of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Edmonton; quotation of the third petition of the Pater Noster (Our Father) prayer dictated by Jesus Christ and his response to the Father during the Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane *facta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris* fictions meant to please should approximate the truth Horace, *Ars Poetica* (338); advice presumably discounted by the magical realists *Fidei Defensor* (Fid Def) or (fd) Defender of the Faith A title given to King Henry VIII of England by Pope Leo X on 17 October 1521, before Henry broke from the Roman Church and founded the Church of England. British monarchs continue to use the title, which is still inscribed on all British coins, and usually abbreviated. *fidem scit* he knows the faith sometimes mistranslated to "keep the faith" when used in contemporary English writings of all kinds to convey a light-hearted wish for the reader's well-being *fides qua creditur* the faith by which it is believed Roman Catholic theological term for the personal faith that apprehends what is believed, contrasted with *fides quae creditur*, which is what is believed; see next phrase below *fides quae creditur* the faith which is believed Roman Catholic theological term for the content and truths of the Faith or "the deposit of the Faith", contrasted with *fides qua creditur*, which is the personal faith by which the Faith is believed; see previous phrase *fides quaerens intellectum* faith seeking understanding motto of St. Anselm; *Proslogion* *fidus Achates* faithful Achates refers to a faithful friend; from the name of Aeneas's faithful companion in Virgil's *Aeneid* *filiae nostrae sicut anguli incisi similitudine templi* may our

daughters be as polished as the corners of the temple motto of Francis Holland School *finis coronat opus* the end crowns the work A major part of a work is properly finishing it. Motto of St. Mary's Catholic High School in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; on the Coat of Arms of Seychelles; and of the Amin Investment Bank *finis vitae sed non amoris* the end of life, but not of love unknown *flagellum dei* the scourge of God title for Attila the Hun, the ruthless invader of the Western Roman Empire *flatus vocis* [a or the] breath of voice a mere name, word, or sound without a corresponding objective reality; expression used by the nominalists of universals and traditionally attributed to the medieval philosopher Roscelin of Compiègne *flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo* if I can not reach Heaven I will raise Hell Virgil, Aeneid, Book VII.312 *floreat Etona* may Eton flourish Motto of Eton College, England, United Kingdom *floreat nostra schola* may our school flourish a common scholastic motto *floreat pica* may the Magpie flourish Motto of Collingwood Football Club *floruit* (fl.) one flourished indicates a date on which a person is known to have been alive, often the period when a historic person was most active or was accomplishing that for which he is famous; may be used as a substitute when the dates of his birth and/or death are unknown. *fluctuat nec mergitur* it is tossed by the waves but does not founder Motto of the City of Paris, France *fons et origo* the spring and source also: "the fountainhead and beginning" *fons sapientiae, verbum Dei* the fount of knowledge is the word of God motto of Bishop Blanchet High School *fons vitae caritas* love is the fountain of life motto of Chisipite Senior School and Chisipite Junior School *formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas* teach the woods to re-echo "fair Amaryllis" Virgil, Eclogues, 1:5 *formosum pastor Corydon ardebat* Alexim the shepherd Corydon burned with love for the handsome Alexis Virgil, Eclogues, 2:1. Highlighted by various authors (Richard Barnfield, Lord Byron) as a reference to same-sex love. *forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit* perhaps even these things will be good to remember one day Virgil, Aeneid, Book 1, Line 203 *fortes fortuna adiuvat* Fortune favors the brave or Fortune favors the strong From Terence's comedy play *Phormio*, line 203. Also spelled *fortis fortuna adiuvat*. The motto of HMS Brave and USS Florida. *fortes fortuna iuvat* Fortune favors the brave From the letters of Pliny the Younger, Book 6, Letter 16. Often quoted as *fortes fortuna iuvat*. The motto of the Jutland Dragoon Regiment of Denmark. *fortes in fide* strong in faith a common motto *fortis cadere, cedere non potest* the brave may fall, but can not yield motto on the Coat of Arms of the Fahnestock Family and of the Palmetto Guard of Charleston, South Carolina *fortis est veritas* truth is strong motto on the Coat of Arms of Oxford, England, United Kingdom *fortis et liber* strong and free motto of Alberta, Canada *fortis in arduis* strong in difficulties/adversary motto of the Municipal Borough of Middleton, from the Earl of Middleton and of Syed Ahmad Shaheed House of Army Burn Hall College in Abbottabad, Pakistan *fortiter et fideliter* bravely and faithfully a common motto *fortiter in re, suaviter in modo* resolute in execution, gentle in manner a common motto *fortius quo fidelius* strength through loyalty Motto of St Kilda Football Club *fortunae meae, multorum faber* artisan of my fate and that of several others motto of Gatineau *fraus omnia vitiat* fraud vitiates everything a legal principle: the occurrence or taint of fraud in a (legal) transaction entirely invalidates it *Frustra legis auxilium quaerit qui in legem committit* in vain does he who offends the law seek the law's aid a legal principle: one cannot invoke the law to assist in an illegal purpose. Inscribed on the facade of the Quebec Court of Appeal in Montreal. *fui quod es, eris quod sum* I once was what you are, you will be what I am An epitaph that reminds the reader of the inevitability of death, as if to state: "Once I was alive like you are, and you will be dead as I am now." It was carved on the gravestones of some Roman military officers. *fumus boni iuris* presumption of sufficient legal basis a legal principle *fundamenta inconcussa* unshakable foundation

## G[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres* all Gaul is divided into three parts the celebrated opening line of Julius Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War *gaudia certaminis* the joys of battle according to Cassiodorus, an expression used by Attila in addressing his troops prior to the 451 Battle of Châlons *gaudeamus hodie* let us rejoice today *gaudeamus igitur* therefore let us rejoice First words of an academic anthem used, among other places, in *The Student Prince*. *gaudete in domino* rejoice in the Lord Motto of Bishop Allen Academy *gaudium in veritate* joy in truth Motto of Champion School *generalibus non derogant* general provisions enacted in later legislation do not detract from specific provisions enacted in earlier legislation A principle of statutory interpretation: If a matter falls under a specific provision in a statute enacted before a general provision enacted in a later statute, it is to be presumed that the legislature did not intend that the earlier specific provision be repealed, and the matter is governed by the earlier specific provision, not the more recent general one. *genius loci* spirit of place The unique, distinctive aspects or atmosphere of a place, such as those celebrated in art, stories, folk tales, and festivals. Originally, the *genius loci* was literally the protective spirit of a place, a creature usually depicted as a snake. *generatim discite cultus* Learn each field of study according to its kind. (Virgil, Georgics II.) Motto of the University of Bath. *gens una sumus* we are one people Motto of FIDE. Can be traced back to Claudian's poem *De consulatu Stilichonis*. *gesta non verba* deeds, not words Motto of James Ruse Agricultural High School. *Gloria in excelsis Deo* Glory to God in the Highest Often translated "Glory to God on High". The title and beginning of an ancient Roman Catholic doxology, the Greater Doxology. See also *ad maiorem Dei gloriam*. *Gloria invidiam vicisti* By your fame you have conquered envy Sallust, *Bellum Jugurthum* ("Jugurthine War") 10:2. *gloria filiorum patres* The glory of sons is their fathers (Proverbs 17:6) Motto of Eltham College *Gloria Patri* Glory to the Father The beginning of the Lesser Doxology. *gloriosus et liber* glorious and free Motto of Manitoba *gradatim ferociter* by degrees, ferociously Motto of private spaceflight company Blue Origin, which officially treats "Step by step, ferociously" as the English translation *gradibus ascendimus* ascending by degrees Motto of Grey College, Durham *Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit* Conquered Greece in turn defeated its savage conqueror Horace Epistles 2.1 *Graecum est; non legitur* It is Greek (and therefore) it cannot be read. Most commonly from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar where Casca couldn't explain to Cassius what Cicero was saying because he was speaking Greek. The more common colloquialism would be: It's all Greek to me. *grandescunt aucta labore* By hard work, all things increase and grow Motto of McGill University *gratia et scientia* grace and learning Motto of Arundel School *gratae veritas naturae* Truth through mercy and nature Motto of Uppsala University *graviora manent* heavier things remain Virgil Aeneid 6:84; more severe things await, the worst is yet to come *Gravis Dulcis Immutabilis* serious sweet immutable Title of a poem by James Elroy Flecker[72] *gutta cavat lapidem* [non vi sed saepe cadendo] a water drop hollows a stone [not by force, but by falling often] main phrase is from Ovid, *Epistulae ex Ponto* IV, 10, 5.:[73] expanded in the Middle Ages

## H[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *habeas corpus* [we command] that you have the body [brought up] A legal term from the 14th century or earlier. Refers to a number of legal writs requiring a jailer to bring a prisoner in person (hence *corpus*) before a court or judge, most commonly *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* ("that you have the body [brought up] for the purpose of subjecting [the case to examination]"). Commonly used as the general term

for a prisoner's legal right to challenge the legality of their detention. *habemus papam* we have a pope Used after a Catholic Church papal election to announce publicly a successful ballot to elect a new pope. *Habent sua fata libelli* Books have their destiny [according to the capabilities of the reader] Terentianus Maurus, *De Litteris, De Syllabis, De Metris*, 1:1286. *haec lege* with this law *haec olim meminisse iuvabit* one day, this will be pleasing to remember Commonly rendered in English as "One day, we'll look back on this and smile". From Virgil's *Aeneid* 1.203. Also, motto of Handsworth Grammar School, and the Jefferson Society. *haec ornamenta mea [sunt]* "These are my ornaments" or "These are my jewels" Attributed to Cornelia Africana (talking about her children) by Valerius Maximus in *Factorum ac dictorum memorabilium libri IX*, IV, 4, incipit. [74][75] *Hannibal ad portas* Hannibal at the gates Found in Cicero's first Philippic and in Livy's *Ab urbe condita* Hannibal was a fierce enemy of Rome who almost brought them to defeat. Sometimes rendered "Hannibal ante portas", with similar meaning: "Hannibal before the gates" *haud ignota loquor* I speak not of unknown things Thus, "I say no things that are unknown". From Virgil's *Aeneid*, 2.91. *Hei mihi! quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis.* Oh me! love can not be cured by herbs From Ovid's *Metamorphoses* ("Transformations"), I, 523. *hic abundant leones* here lions abound Written on uncharted territories of old maps; see also: here be dragons. *hic et nunc* here and now

The imperative motto for the satisfaction of desire. "I need it, Here and Now"

*hic et ubique* here and everywhere *hic jacet* (HJ) here lies Also rendered *hic iacet*. Written on gravestones or tombs, preceding the name of the deceased. Equivalent to *hic sepultus* (here is buried), and sometimes combined into *hic jacet sepultus* (HJS), "here lies buried". *hic locus est ubi mors gaudet succurrere vitae* This is the place where death delights in helping life A motto of many morgues or wards of anatomical pathology. *hic manebimus optime* here we will remain most excellently According to Titus Livius the phrase was pronounced by Marcus Furius Camillus, addressing the senators who intended to abandon the city, invaded by Gauls, circa 390 BC. It is used today to express the intent to keep one's position, even if the circumstances appear adverse. *hic Rhodus, hic salta* Here is Rhodes, jump here From the Latin version of "The Boastful Athlete" in Aesop's Fables[76] as formulated by Erasmus in his *Adagia*. An athlete brags about his impressive jump at a past event in Rhodes, whereupon he is challenged to reproduce it then and there, not merely boast. In other words, prove what you can do, here and now. Cited by Hegel and Marx. *hic sunt dracones* here there are dragons Written on a globe engraved on two conjoined halves of ostrich eggs, dated to 1504. *hic sunt leones* here there are lions Written on uncharted territories of old maps. *hinc et inde* from both sides *hinc illae lacrimae* hence those tears From Terence, *Andria*, line 125. Originally literal, referring to the tears shed by Pamphilus at the funeral of Chrysis, it came to be used proverbially in the works of later authors, such as Horace (*Epistula XIX*, 41). *hinc itur ad astra* from here the way leads to the stars Written on the wall of the old astronomical observatory of Vilnius University, Lithuania, and the university's motto. *hinc robur et securitas* herefore strength and safety Motto of the Central Bank of Sweden. *historia vitae magistra* history, the teacher of life From Cicero's *De Oratore*, II, 9. Also "history is the mistress of life". *hoc age do* this Motto of Bradford Grammar School *hoc est bellum* This is war *hoc est Christum cognoscere, beneficia eius cognoscere* To know Christ is to know his benefits Famous dictum by the Reformer Melancthon in his *Loci Communes* of 1521 *hoc est enim corpus meum* For this is my Body The words of Jesus reiterated in Latin during the Roman Catholic Eucharist. Sometimes simply written as "Hoc est corpus meum" or "This is my body". *hoc genus omne* All that crowd/people From Horace's *Satires*, 1/2:2. Refers to the crowd at Tigellio's funeral (c. 40–39 BC). Not to be confused with *et hoc genus omne* (English: and all that sort of thing). *hodie mihi, cras tibi* Today it's me, tomorrow it will be you Inscription that can be seen on tombstones dating from the Middle Ages, meant to outline the ephemerality of life. *hominem pagina nostra sapit* It is of man that my page smells From Martial's *Epigrams*, Book 10, No. 4, Line 10; stating his purpose in writing. *hominem non morbum cura* Treat the Man, not the Disease Motto of the Far Eastern University – Institute of Nursing *homo bulla* man is a bubble Varro (116 BC – 27 BC), in the opening line of the first book of *Rerum Rusticarum Libri Tres*, wrote "quod, ut dicitur, si est homo bulla, eo magis senex" (for if, as they say, man is a bubble, all the more so is an old man)[77] later reintroduced by Erasmus in his *Adagia*, a collection of sayings published in 1572. *homo homini lupus* man [is a] wolf to man First attested in Plautus' *Asinaria* (*lupus est homo homini*). The sentence was drawn on by Thomas Hobbes in *De Cive* as a concise expression of his views on human nature. *Homo minister et interpres naturae* Man, the servant and interpreter of nature Motto of the Lehigh University *homo praesumitur bonus donec probetur malus* One is innocent until proven guilty See also: presumption of innocence. *homo sum humani a me nihil alienum puto* I am a human being; nothing human is strange to me From Terence's *Heauton Timorumenos* (*The Self-Tormentor*) (163 BC). Originally "strange" or "foreign" (*alienum*) was used in the sense of "irrelevant", as this line was a response to the speaker being told to mind his own business, but it is now commonly used to advocate respecting different cultures and being humane in general. *Puto* (I consider) is not translated because it is meaningless outside of the line's context within the play. *homo unius libri* a man of a single book Attributed to Thomas Aquinas: «*Hominem unius libri timeo*» "I fear a man of a single book." *honestas ante honores* honesty before glory Motto of King George V School (Hong Kong) *honor virtutis praemium* esteem is the reward of virtue Motto of Arnold School, Blackpool, England *honoris causa* for the sake of honor Said of an honorary title, such as "Doctor of Science *honoris causa*" *hora fugit* the hour flees See *tempus fugit hora somni* (h.s.) at the hour of sleep Medical shorthand for "at bedtime" *horas non numero nisi serenas* I do not count the hours unless they are sunny A common inscription on sundials. *horresco referens* I shudder as I tell From Virgil's *Aeneid*, 2.204, on the appearance of the sea-serpents who kill the Trojan priest Laocoön and his sons *horribile dictu* horrible to say cf. *mirabile dictu hortus in urbe* A garden in the city Motto of the Chicago Park District, a playful allusion to the city's motto, *urbs in horto*, q.v. *hortus siccus* A dry garden A collection of dry, preserved plants *hostis humani generis* enemy of the human race Cicero defined pirates in Roman law as being enemies of humanity in general. *humilitas occidit superbiam* humility conquers pride *hypotheses non fingo* I do not fabricate hypotheses From Newton, *Principia*. Less literally, "I do not assert that any hypotheses are true".

## I[edit]

Latin Translation Notes I, Vitelli, dei Romani sono belli Go, O Vitellius, at the war sound of the Roman god Perfectly correct Latin sentence usually reported as funny by modern Italians because the same exact words, in Italian, mean "Romans' calves are beautiful", which has a ridiculously different meaning. *ibidem* (*ibid.*) in the same place Usually used in bibliographic citations to refer to the last source previously referenced. *id est* (i.e.) that is (literally "it is") "That is (to say)" in the sense of "that means" and "which means", or "in other words", "namely", or sometimes "in this case", depending on the context. *id quod plerumque accidit* that which generally happens A phrase used in legal language to indicate the most probable outcome from an act, fact, event or cause. *idem* (*id.*) the same Used to refer to something that has already been cited; ditto. See also *ibidem*. *idem quod* (i.q.) the same as Not to be confused with an intelligence quotient. *Idus Martiae* the Ides of March In the Roman

calendar, the Ides of March refers to the 15th day of March. In modern times, the term is best known as the date on which Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC; the term has come to be used as a metaphor for impending doom. *Jesu juva* (J.J.) Jesus, help! Used by Johann Sebastian Bach at the beginning of his compositions, which he ended with "S.D.G." (*Soli Deo gloria*). Compare *Besiyata Dishmaya*. *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum* (INRI) Jesus the Nazarene, King of the Jews From Vulgate; John 19:19. John 19:20 states that this inscription was written in three languages—Aramaic, Latin and Greek—at the top of the cross during the crucifixion of Jesus. *igitur qui desiderat pacem, praeparet bellum* Therefore whoever desires peace, let him prepare for war *Publius Flavius Vegetius Renatus, De Re Militari*; similar to *si vis pacem, para bellum* and in pace ut sapiens aptarit idonea bello. *igne natura renovatur integra* through fire, nature is reborn whole An alchemical aphorism invented as an alternate meaning for the acronym INRI. *igni ferroque* with fire and iron A phrase describing scorched earth tactics. Also rendered as *igne atque ferro*, *ferro ignique*, and other variations. *ignis aurum probat* fire tests gold A phrase referring to the refining of character through difficult circumstances, it is also the motto of the Prometheus Society. *ignis fatuus* foolish fire Will-o'-the-wisp. *ignorantia juris non excusat* (or *ignorantia legis non excusat* or *ignorantia legis neminem excusat*) ignorance of the law is no excuse A legal principle whereby ignorance of a law does not allow one to escape liability. *ignoratio elenchi* ignorance of the issue The logical fallacy of irrelevant conclusion: making an argument that, while possibly valid, doesn't prove or support the proposition it claims to. An *ignoratio elenchi* that is an intentional attempt to mislead or confuse the opposing party is known as a red herring. *Elenchi* is from the Greek *elenchos*. *ignotum per ignotius* unknown by means of the more unknown An explanation that is less clear than the thing to be explained. Synonymous with *obscurum per obscurius*. *ignotus* (*ign.*) unknown *illum oportet crescere me autem minui* He must become greater; I must become less In the Gospel of John 3:30, a phrase said by John the Baptist after baptizing Jesus. Motto of Saint John the Baptist Catholic School, San Juan, Metro Manila. *imago Dei* image of God From the religious concept that man was created in "God's image". *imitatio dei* imitation of a god A principle, held by several religions, that believers should strive to resemble their god(s). *imperium in imperio* an order within an order

1. A group of people who owe utmost fealty to their leader(s), subordinating the interests of the larger group to the authority of the internal group's leader(s).
2. A "fifth column" organization operating against the organization within which they seemingly reside.
3. "State within a state"

*imperium sine fine* an empire without an end In Virgil's *Aeneid*, Jupiter ordered Aeneas to found a city (Rome) from which would come an everlasting, never-ending empire, the endless (*sine fine*) empire. *impossibilium nulla obligatio est* there is no obligation to do the impossible *Publius Juventius Celsus, Digesta* L 17, 185. *imprimatur* let it be printed An authorization to publish, granted by some censoring authority (originally a Catholic bishop). *in absentia* in the absence Used in a number of situations, such as in a trial carried out in the absence of the accused. *in absentia lucis, tenebrae vincunt* in the absence of light, darkness prevails *in actu* in act In the very act; in reality. [*Dominica*] *in albis* [*depositis*] [Sunday in Setting Aside the] White Garments Latin name of the Octave of Easter. *in articulo mortis* at the point of death *in bono* *veritas* truth is in the good *in camera* in the chamber In secret. See also *camera obscura*. *in casu* (*i.c.*) in the event In this case. *in cauda venenum* the poison is in the tail Using the metaphor of a scorpion, this can be said of an account that proceeds gently, but turns vicious towards the end—or more generally waits till the end to reveal an intention or statement that is undesirable in the listener's ears. *in com. Ebor.* In the county of Yorkshire Abbreviation of *in comitatu Eboraci*. *Eboracum* was the Roman name for York and this phrase is used in some Georgian and Victorian books on the genealogy of prominent Yorkshire families. *in Christi lumine pro mundi vita* in the light of Christ for the life on the world Motto of Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. *incurvatus in se* turned/curved inward on oneself in *Deo speramus* in God we hope Motto of Brown University. *in dubio pro reo* in doubt, on behalf of the [alleged] culprit Expresses the judicial principle that in case of doubt the decision must be in favor of the accused (in that anyone is innocent until there is proof to the contrary). *in duplo* in double In duplicate *in effigie* in the likeness In (the form of) an image; in effigy (as opposed to "in the flesh" or "in person"). *in esse* in existence In actual existence; as opposed to *in posse*. *in extenso* in the extended In full; at full length; complete or unabridged *in extremis* in the furthest reaches At the very end. In extremity; in dire straits; also "at the point of death" (cf. *in articulo mortis*). *in facie* in the face Refers to contempt of court committed in open court in front of the judge. Contrast *ex facie*. *in fide scientiam* To our faith add knowledge Motto of Newington College. *in fidem* into faith To the verification of faith. *in fieri* in becoming In progress; pending. *in fine* (*i.f.*) in the end At the end. Used in footnotes, for example, "p. 157 in fine": "the end of page 157". *in flagrante delicto* in a blazing wrong, while the crime is blazing Caught in the act (esp. a crime or in a "compromising position"); equivalent to "caught red-handed" in English idiom. *in flore* in blossom Blooming. *in foro* in forum In court (legal term). *in forma pauperis* in the character or manner of a pauper *in girum inus nocte et consumimur igni* We enter the circle at night and are consumed by fire A palindrome said to describe the behavior of moths. Also the title of a film by Guy Debord. *in harmonia progressio* progress in harmony Motto of Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia. *in hoc sensu, or in sensu hoc* (*s.h.*) in this sense Recent academic abbreviation for "in this sense". *in hoc signo vinces* by this sign you will conquer Words Constantine the Great claimed to have seen in a vision before the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. *in hunc effectum* for this purpose Describes a meeting called for a particular stated purpose only. *in ictu oculi* in the blink of an eye *in illo ordine* (*i.o.*) in that order Recent academic substitution for the spacious and inconvenient "..., respectively". *in illo tempore* in that time At that time, found often in Gospel lectures during Masses, used to mark an undetermined time in the past. *in inceptum finis est lit.*: in the beginning is the end or: the beginning foreshadows the end *in limine* at the outset/threshold Preliminary, in law, a motion in *limine* is a motion that is made to the judge before or during trial, often about the admissibility of evidence believed prejudicial. *in loco* in the place, on the spot That is, 'on site'. "The nearby labs were closed for the weekend, so the water samples were analyzed in loco." *in loco parentis* in the place of a parent Assuming parental or custodial responsibility and authority (e.g., schoolteachers over students); a legal term. *in luce* *Tua videmus lucem* in Thy light we see light Motto of Valparaiso University. The phrase comes from Psalm 36:9: "For with you is the fountain of life; in your light we see light." *in lumine tuo videbimus lumen* in your light we will see the light Motto of Columbia University, Presbyterian Boys' Secondary School, Ohio Wesleyan University, and the South African University of Fort Hare. *in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum* into your hands I entrust my spirit According to Luke 23:46, the last words of Jesus on the cross. *in medias res* into the middle of things From Horace. Refers to the literary technique of beginning a narrative in the middle of, or at a late point in, the story, after much action has already taken place. Examples include the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, *Os Lusíadas*, *Othello*, and *Paradise Lost*. Compare *ab initio*. *in memoriam* into the memory Equivalent to "in the memory of". Refers to remembering or honoring a deceased person. *in natura* in nature in *necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas* in necessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity "Charity" (*caritas*) is being used in the classical sense of "compassion" (cf. *agape*). Motto of the Cartellverband der katholischen deutschen Studentenverbindungen.

Often misattributed to Augustine of Hippo.[citation needed] in nocte consilium advice comes over night. Literally: the night brings advice, source of the English expression "sleep on it" I.e., "Tomorrow is a new day." Motto of Birkbeck College, University of London. in nomine diaboli in the name of the devil in nomine Domini in the name of the Lord Motto of Trinity College, Perth, Australia; the name of a 1050 papal bull in nomine patris, et filii, et spiritus sancti in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit invocation of the Holy Trinity; part of the Latin Mass in nuce in a nut in a nutshell; briefly stated; potential; in the embryonic phase in odium fidei in hatred of the faith Used in reference to the deaths of Christian martyrs in omnia paratus ready for anything Motto of the United States Army's 18th Infantry Regiment in omnibus amare et servire Domino in everything, love and serve the Lord The motto of Ateneo de Iloilo, a school in the Philippines in omnibus requiem quaesivi, et nusquam inveni nisi in angulo cum libro Everywhere I have searched for peace and nowhere found it, except in a corner with a book Quote by Thomas à Kempis in ovo in the egg An experiment or process performed in an egg or embryo (e.g. in ovo electroporation of chicken embryo). in pace ut sapiens aptarit idonea bello in peace, like the wise man, make preparations for war Horace, Satires 2/2:111; similar to si vis pacem, para bellum and igitur qui desiderat pacem, praeparet bellum in pace requiescat in peace may he rest Alternate form of requiescat in pace ("let him rest in peace"). Found in this form at the end of The Cask of Amontillado by Edgar Allan Poe. in pari materia upon the same matter or subject In statutory interpretation, when a statute is ambiguous, its meaning may be determined in light of other statutes on the same subject matter. in pari delicto in equal fault in partibus infidelium in the parts of the infidels "In the land of the infidels"; used to refer to bishoprics that remain as titular sees even after the corresponding territory was conquered, usually by Muslim rulers. in pectore in the heart A cardinal named in secret by the pope. See also ab imo pectore. in personam into a person Directed towards a particular person in posse in potential In the state of being possible; as opposed to in esse. in propria persona in one's own person For one's self, for the sake of one's personhood; acting on one's own behalf, especially a person representing themselves in a legal proceeding; see also litigant in person, pro se legal representation in the United States (abbreviated pro per). in principio erat Verbum in the beginning was the Word (Logos) Beginning of the Gospel of John in re in the matter [of] A legal term used to indicate that a judicial proceeding may not have formally designated adverse parties or is otherwise uncontested. The term is commonly used in case citations of probate proceedings, for example, In re Smith's Estate; it is also used in juvenile courts, as, for instance, In re Gault. in rebus in the thing [itself] Primarily of philosophical use to discuss properties and property exemplification. In philosophy of mathematics, it is typically contrasted with "ante rem" and, more recently, "post res" structuralism. Sometimes in re is used in place of in rebus. in regione caecorum rex est luscus In the land of the blind, the one-eyed man is king. A quote of Desiderius Erasmus from Adagia (first published 1500, with numerous expanded editions through 1536), III, IV, 96. in rem to the thing Legal term indicating a court's jurisdiction over a piece of property rather than a legal person; contrast with personal (ad personam) jurisdiction. See In rem jurisdiction; Quasi in rem jurisdiction in rerum natura in the nature of things See also Lucretius' De rerum natura (On the Nature of Things). in retentis among things held back Used to describe documents kept separately from the regular records of a court for special reasons. in saecula (saeculorum), in saeculum saeculi roughly: down to the times of the times forever (and ever); liturgical in saeculo in the times In the secular world, esp. outside a monastery, or before death. in salvo in safety in scientia et virtute In Knowledge, and Virtue Motto of St. Joseph's College, Colombo. Sri Lanka. in se magna ruunt great things collapse of their own weight Lucan, Pharsalia 1:81. in silvam non ligna feras Do not carry wood to the forest Horace, Satires 1:10. in situ in the place In the original place, appropriate position, or natural arrangement. in somnis veritas In dreams there is truth in spe in hope "future" ("my mother-in-law in spe", i.e. "my future mother-in-law"), or "in embryonic form", as in "Locke's theory of government resembles, in spe, Montesquieu's theory of the separation of powers." in specialibus generalia quaerimus To seek the general in the specifics That is, to understand the most general rules through the most detailed analysis. in statu nascendi in the state of being born Just as something is about to begin in teatro ludus like a scene in a play Surreal in toto in all Totally; entirely; completely. in triplo in triple In triplicate. in umbra, igitur, pugnabimus Then we will fight in the shade Laconic phrase supposedly given by the Spartans in response to the Persian boast at the Battle of Thermopylae that their arrows would obscure the sun. The response, though not in this form, was variously attributed to the soldier Dienekes or to King Leonidas I. in utero in the womb in utrumque paratus prepared for either (event) in vacuo in a void In a vacuum; isolated from other things. in varietate concordia united in diversity The motto of the European Union in verbo tuo at your word a reference to the response of Peter when he was invited by Jesus to "Put out into the deep and let down your nets for a catch" (Luke 5:4–5). invidiae prudentia victrix prudence conquers jealousy in vino veritas in wine [there is] truth That is, wine loosens the tongue (referring to alcohol's disinhibitory effects). in vitro in glass An experimental or process methodology performed in a "non-natural" setting (e.g. in a laboratory using a glass test tube or Petri dish), and thus outside of a living organism or cell. Alternative experimental or process methodologies include in vitro, ex vivo and in vivo. in vivo in life/in a living thing An experiment or process performed on a living specimen. in vivo veritas in a living thing [there is] truth An expression used by biologists to express the fact that laboratory findings from testing an organism in vitro are not always reflected when applied to an organism in vivo. A pun on in vino veritas. incepto ne desistam May I not shrink from my purpose! Motto of Westville Boys' High School and Westville Girls' High School, from Virgil, Aeneid, Book 1. Used by Juno, queen of heaven, who hated the Trojans led by Aeneas. When she saw the fleet of Aeneas on its way to Italy, after the sack of Troy by the Greeks, she planned to scatter it by means of strong winds. In her determination to accomplish her task she cried out "Incepto ne desistam!" incertae sedis of uncertain position (seat) A term used to classify a taxonomic group when its broader relationships are unknown or undefined. incredibile dictu incredible to say A variant on mirabile dictu. intus et in cute inwardly and in the skin Intimately, without reservation. Persius, Satire 3:30. Index Librorum Prohibitorum Index of Prohibited (or, Forbidden) Books A list of books considered heretical by the Roman Catholic Church. indigens Deo being in need of God, beggar before God From Augustine, De Civitate Dei XII, 1.3: beatitudinem consequatur nec expleat indigentiam suam, "since it is not satisfied unless it be perfectly blessed". indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus I too am annoyed whenever good Homer falls asleep Horace, Ars Poetica 358 indivisibiliter ac inseparabiliter indivisible and inseparable Motto of Austria–Hungary before it was divided and separated into independent states in 1918. infinitus est numerus stultorum unending is the number of fools infirma mundi elegit Deus God chooses the weak of the world The motto of Venerable Vital-Justin Grandin, the bishop of the St. Albert Diocese, which is now the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Edmonton infra dignitatem (infra dig) beneath (one's) dignity ingenio stat sine morte decus the honors of genius are eternal Propertius, Elegies Book III, 2 initium sapientiae timor Domini the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom Psalm 111:10. Motto of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. iniuriae qui addideris contumeliam you who have added insult to injury Phaedrus, Fables 5/3:5. inopiae desunt multa, avaritiae omnia to poverty many things are lacking; to avarice, everything Publilius Syrus. insita hominibus libidine alendi de industria rumores men have an innate desire to propagate rumors or reports Titus Livius (XXVII, XXIV); Michel de Montaigne, Essays. instante mense (inst.) in the present month Used in formal correspondence to refer to the current month, sometimes abbreviated as inst; e.g.: "Thank you for your letter of the 17th inst."—ult. mense = last month, prox. mense = next month. Instrumentum regni instrument of government Used to express the exploitation of religion by State or ecclesiastical polity as a means of controlling the masses, or in particular to achieve political and mundane ends. Instrumentum vocale instrument

with voice So Varro in his *De re rustica* (On Agriculture) defines the slave: an instrument (as a simple plow, or etc.) with voice. *intaminatis fulget honoribus untarnished, she shines with honor* From Horace's Odes (III.2.18). Motto of Wofford College. *integer vitae scelerisque purus* unimpaired by life and clean of wickedness From Horace.[78] Used as a funeral hymn. *intelligenti pauca* few words suffice for him who understands *inter alia* (i.a.) among other things A term used in formal extract minutes to indicate that the minute quoted has been taken from a fuller record of other matters, or when alluding to the parent group after quoting a particular example. *inter alios* among others Often used to compress lists of parties to legal documents *inter arma enim silent leges* in a time of war, the law falls silent Said by Cicero in *Pro Milone* as a protest against unchecked political mobs that had virtually seized control of Rome in the 60s and 50s BC. Famously quoted in the essay *Civil Disobedience* by Henry David Thoreau as "The clatter of arms drowns out the voice of the law". This phrase has also been jokingly translated as "In a time of arms, the legs are silent." *inter caetera* among others Title of a papal bull. *inter mutanda constantia* steadfast in the midst of change Motto of Rockwell College in Ireland and Francis Libermann Catholic High School in Ontario, Canada *inter spem et metum* between hope and fear *inter faeces et urinam nascimur* we are born between feces and urine Attributed to Saint Augustine. *inter vivos* between the living Describes property transfers between living persons, as opposed to a testamentary transfer upon death such as an inheritance; often relevant to tax laws. *intra muros* within the walls Not public; source of the word *intramural*. Can also refer to the portion of a city within the city walls (current or past); for example, *Intramuros*, Manila. *intra vires* within the powers Within one's authority. Contrasted with *ultra vires*. *invenias etiam disiecti membra poetae* you would still recognize the scattered fragments of a poet Horace, *Satires*, I, 4, 62, in reference to the earlier Roman poet Ennius. *inveniet quod quisque velit* each shall find what he desires Attributed to Petronius[79] or Prudentius. Motto of Nature in Cambridgeshire:[80] *Inveniet quod quisque velit; non omnibus unum est, quod placet; hic spinas colligit, ille rosas* ("Each shall find what he desires; no one thing pleases all; one gathers thorns, another roses"). *invicta* unconquered Motto of the English county of Kent and the city of Oporto *invictus maneo* I remain unvanquished Motto of the Armstrong clan *Iohannes est nomen eius* John is his name Luke 1:63, referring to John the Baptist. Motto of the coat of arms of Puerto Rico. *ipsa scientia potestas est* knowledge itself is power Famous phrase written by Sir Francis Bacon in 1597 *ipse dixit* he himself said it Commonly said in Medieval debates and referring to Aristotle. Used in general to emphasize that some assertion comes from some authority, i.e., as an argument from authority, and the term *ipse-dixitism* has come to mean any unsupported rhetorical assertion that lacks a logical argument. A literal translation by Cicero (in his *De Natura Deorum* I.10) of the Greek *αὐτὸς ἔφα*, an invocation by Pythagoreans when appealing to the pronouncements of the master. *ipsissima verba* the very words themselves "Strictly word for word" (cf. *verbatimim*). Often used in Biblical Studies to describe the record of Jesus' teaching found in the New Testament (specifically, the four Gospels). *ipsissima voce* in the very voice itself To approximate the main thrust or message without using the exact words *ipso facto* by the fact itself By that very fact *ipso iure* by the law itself Automatically as a consequence of law *ira deorum* wrath of the gods Like the vast majority of inhabitants of the ancient world, the ancient Romans practiced pagan rituals, believing it important to achieve a state of *pax deorum* (peace of the gods) instead of *ira deorum* (wrath of the gods): earthquakes, floods, famine, etc. *ira furor brevis est* wrath (anger) is but a brief madness *ita vero* thus indeed A useful phrase, as the Romans had no word for "yes", preferring to respond to questions with the affirmative or negative of the question (e.g., "Are you hungry?" was answered by "I am hungry" or "I am not hungry", not "yes" or "no"). *ite, missa est* go, it is the dismissal Loosely: "You have been dismissed", literally "Go. Mass is over". Concluding words addressed to the people in the Mass of the Roman Rite.[81] *iter legis* the path of the law The path a law takes from its conception to its implementation *iucunda memoria est praeteritorum malorum* pleasant is the memory of past troubles Cicero, *De finibus bonorum et malorum* 2, 32, 105 *iugulare mortuos* to cut the throat of corpses From Gerhard Gerhards' (1466–1536) (better known as Erasmus) collection of annotated *Adagia* (1508). It can mean attacking the work or personality of deceased person. Alternatively, it can be used to describe criticism of an individual already heavily criticised by others. *iuncta iuvant* together they strive also spelled *juncta juvant*; from the legal principle *quae non valeant singula, iuncta iuvant* ("What is without value on its own, helps when joined") *iura novit curia* the court knows the law A legal principle in civil law countries of the Roman-German tradition that says that lawyers need not argue the law, as that is the office of the court. Sometimes miswritten as *iura novat curia* (the court renews the laws). *iure matris* in right of his mother Indicates a right exercised by a son on behalf of his mother *iure uxoris* in right of his wife Indicates a right exercised by a husband on behalf of his wife *iuris ignorantia est cum ius nostrum ignoramus* it is ignorance of the law when we do not know our own rights *ius accrescendi* right of accrual Commonly referred to as "right of survivorship": a rule in property law that surviving joint tenants have rights in equal shares to a decedent's property *ius ad bellum* law towards war Refers to the laws that regulate the reasons for going to war. Typically, this would address issues of self-defense or preemptive strikes. *ius cogens* compelling law A peremptory norm, a fundamental principle of international law considered to have acceptance among the international community of states as a whole and from which no derogation is permitted. *ius est ars boni et aequi* the law is the art of goodness and equity Appears on the front of the Sievekingplatz 2, a courthouse of the Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht, in Hamburg, Germany. *ius in bello* law in war Refers to the "laws" that regulate the conduct of combatants during a conflict. Typically, this would address issues of who or what is a valid target, how to treat prisoners, and what sorts of weapons can be used. The word *jus* is also commonly spelled *ius*. *ius primae noctis* law of the first night The *droit du seigneur*, supposed right of a lord to have sexual relations with a newly married female subject *iustitia fundamentum regni* justice is the foundation of a reign Motto of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office of the Czech Republic. *iustitia omnibus* justice for all The motto of Washington, D.C. *iuventuti nil arduum* to the young nothing is difficult Motto of Canberra Girls Grammar School *iuventutis veho fortunas* I bear the fortunes of youth Motto of Dollar Academy

## L[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *labor ipse voluptas* The pleasure is in the work itself. Motto of Peter King, 1st Baron King as mentioned within 'The Improvement of the Mind. To Which is Added, a discourse on the Education of Children and Youth' by Isaac Watts 1741. *labor omnia vincit* Hard work conquers all. Popular as a motto; derived from a phrase in Virgil's *Eclogue* (X.69: *omnia vincit Amor* – "Love conquers all"); a similar phrase also occurs in his *Georgics* I.145. *laborare pugnare parati sumus* To work, (or) to fight; we are ready Motto of the California Maritime Academy *labore et honore* By labour and honour *laboremus pro patria* Let us work for the fatherland Motto of the Carlsberg breweries *laboris gloria* Ludi Games are the glory of work, Motto of the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, UK *lacrimae rerum* The poignancy of things. Virgil, *Aeneid* 1:462 *lapsus* lapse, slip, error; involuntary mistake made while writing or speaking *lapsus calami* inadvertent typographical error, slip of the pen *lapsus linguae* inadvertent speech error, slip of the tongue *lapsus memoriae* slip of memory source of the term *memory lapse* *latus est impunitum relinqui facinus nocentis* (quam innocentem damnari) It is better to let the crime of the guilty go unpunished (than to condemn the innocent) Ulpian, *Digest* 5:6. *lauda finem* praise to the end Motto of Nottingham High School *Laudatio Ejus Manet In Secula Seculorum* His Praise

Remains unto Ages of Ages Motto of Galway *laudator temporis acti* praiser of time past One who is discontent with the present and instead prefers things of the past ("the good old days"). In Horace's *Ars Poetica*, line 173; motto of HMS Veteran *laudetur Jesus Christus* Praise (Be) Jesus Christ Often used as a salutation, but also used after prayers or the reading of the gospel *laus Deo* praise be to God Inscription on the east side at the peak of the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C.; motto of the Viscount of Arbutnott and Sydney Grammar School; title of a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier commemorating the passage of the 13th Amendment *lectio brevior potior* The shorter reading is the better A maxim in text criticism. Codified, but simultaneously refuted, by Marxist educators. [citation needed] *lectio difficilior potior* The more difficult reading is the stronger *lectori salutem* (L. S.,) greetings to the reader Often abbreviated to L.S., used as opening words for a letter *lege artis* according to the law of the art Denotes that a certain intervention is performed in a correct way. Used especially in a medical context. The 'art' referred to in the phrase is medicine. *legem terrae* the law of the land *leges humanae nascuntur, vivunt, et moriuntur* laws of man are born, live and die *leges sine moribus vanae* laws without morals [are] vain From Horace's Odes; motto of the University of Pennsylvania *legio patria nostra* The Legion is our fatherland Motto of the French Foreign Legion *legi, intellexi, et condemnavi* I read, understood, and condemned. *legis plenitudo* *caritas* charity (love) is the fulfilment of the law Motto of Rattcliffe College, UK and of the Rosmini College, NZ *legitime* lawfully In Roman and civil law, a forced share in an estate; the portion of the decedent's estate from which the immediate family cannot be disinherited. From the French *héritier legitime* (rightful heir). *lex artis* law of the skill The rules that regulate a professional duty. *lex dei vitae lampas* the law of God is the lamp of life Motto of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Melbourne *lex est quodcumque notamus* the law is whatever we write down Motto of the Chamber of Notaries of Paris.[1] Also *lex est quod notamus*. *lex ferenda* the law that should be borne The law as it ought to be. *lex hac edictali* the law here proclaims The rule whereby a spouse cannot by deed *inter vivos* or bequeath by testament to his or her second spouse more than the amount of the smallest portion given or bequeathed to any child. *lex in casu* law in the event A law that only concerns one particular case. See law of the case. *lex lata* the law that has been borne The law as it is. *lex loci* law of the place *lex non scripta* law that has not been written Unwritten law, or common law *lex orandi, lex credendi* the law of prayer is the law of faith *lex paciferat* the law shall bring peace Motto of the European Gendarmerie Force *lex parsimoniae* law of succinctness also known as Occam's Razor *lex rex* the law [is] king A principle of government advocating a rule by law rather than by men. The phrase originated as a double entendre in the title of Samuel Rutherford's controversial book *Lex, Rex* (1644), which espoused a theory of limited government and constitutionalism *lex scripta* written law Statutory law; contrasted with *lex non scripta* *lex talionis* the law of retaliation Retributive justice (i.e., eye for an eye) *libertas, justitia, veritas* Liberty Justice Truth Motto of the Korea University and Freie Universität Berlin *libertas perfundet omnia luce* Freedom will flood all things with light Motto of the University of Barcelona and the Complutense University of Madrid *libertas quae sera tamen* freedom which [is] however late Liberty even when it comes late; motto of Minas Gerais, Brazil *libertas securitas justitia* Liberty Security Justice Motto of the Frontex *libra* (lb) balance; scales Its abbreviation lb is used as a unit of weight, the pound. *lignum crucis arbor scientiae* The wood of the cross is the tree of knowledge School motto of Denstone College *littera scripta manet* The written word endures Attributed to Horace *loco citato* (lc) in the place cited More fully written in *loco citato*; see also *opere citato* *locum tenens* place holder A worker who temporarily takes the place of another with similar qualifications, for example as a doctor or a member of the clergy; usually shortened to *locum*. *locus classicus* a classic place The most typical or classic case of something; quotation which most typifies its use. *locus minoris resistentiae* place of less resistance A medical term to describe a location on or in a body that offers little resistance to infection, damage, or injury. For example, a weakened place that tends to be reinjured. *locus poenitentiae* a place of repentance A legal term, it is the opportunity of withdrawing from a projected contract, before the parties are finally bound; or of abandoning the intention of committing a crime, before it has been completed. *locus standi* A right to stand Standing in law (the right to have one's case in court) *longissimus dies cito conditur* even the longest day soon ends Pliny the Younger, *Epistulae* 9/36:4 *lorem ipsum* A garbled version of a passage from Cicero's *De finibus bonorum et malorum*, widely used as a sample text for greeking (laying out text in printing before the final text is available). The original passage reads *...neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit amet consectetur adipisci velit...* ("...nor again is there anyone who loves or pursues or desires to obtain pain of itself, because it is pain..."). *luce veritatis* By the light of truth School motto of Queen Margaret College *luceat lux vestra* Let your light shine From Matthew Ch. 5 V. 16; popular as a school motto *lucem sequimur* We follow the light Motto of the University of Exeter *luceo non uro* I shine, not burn Motto of the Highland Scots Clan Mackenzie *lucida sidera* The shining stars Horace, *Carmina* 1/3:2 *luctor et emergo* I struggle and emerge Motto of the Dutch province of Zeeland to denote its battle against the sea, and the Athol Murray College of Notre Dame *luctor, non mergor* 'I struggle, but am not overwhelmed' Motto of the Glass Family (Sauchie, Scotland)[82] *lucus a non lucendo* [it is named] a "grove" because it is not lit From late 4th-century grammarian Honoratus Maurus, who sought to mock implausible word origins such as those proposed by Priscian. It is a jesting suggestion that since the word *lucus* (dark grove) has a similar appearance to the verb *luere* (to shine), the former word is derived from the latter word because of a lack of light in wooded groves. Often used as an example of absurd etymology, it derives from *parum luceat* (it does not shine [being darkened by shade]) by Quintilian in *Institutio Oratoria*. *ludemus bene in compania* We play well in groups Motto of the Barony of Mariner *lupus est homo homini* A man to a man is a wolf Plautus' adaptation of an old Roman proverb: *homo homini lupus est* ("man is a wolf to [his fellow] man"). In *Asinaria*, act II, scene IV, verse 89 [495 overall]. *Lupus est homo homini, non homo, quom qualis sit non novit* ("a man to a man is a wolf, not a man, when the other doesn't know of what character he is.") [83] *lupus in fabula* the wolf in the story With the meaning "speak of the wolf, and he will come"; from Terence's play *Adelphoe*. *lupus non mordet* *lupum* a wolf does not bite a wolf *lupus non timet canem latrantem* a wolf is not afraid of a barking dog *lux aeterna* eternal light epitaph *lux et lex* light and law Motto of the Franklin & Marshall College and the University of North Dakota *lux et veritas* light and truth A translation of the Hebrew *Urim and Thummim*. Motto of several institutions, including Yale University. *lux ex tenebris* light from darkness Motto of the 67th Network Warfare Wing *lux hominum vita* light the life of man Motto of the University of New Mexico *lux in Domino* light in the Lord Motto of the Ateneo de Manila University *lux in tenebris lucet* The light that shines in the darkness Motto of Columbia University School of General Studies [84] Also: John 1:5. *lux libertas* light and liberty Motto of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill *Lux mentis* *Lux orbis* Light of the mind, Light of the world Motto of Sonoma State University *lux sit* let there be light A more literal Latinization of the phrase; the most common translation is *fiat lux*, from Latin Vulgate Bible phrase chosen for the Genesis line "וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים, יְהִי אוֹר; וַיְהִי-אוֹר" (And God said: 'Let there be light.' And there was light). Motto of the University of Washington. *lux tua nos ducat* Your light guides us *lux, veritas, virtus* light, truth, courage Motto of Northeastern University *lux, vita, caritas* light, life, love Motto of St John's College, Johannesburg

## M[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *Macte animo!* Generose puer sic itur ad astra Young, cheer up! This is the way to the skies. Motto of Academia da Força



Aérea (Air Force Academy) of the Brazilian Air Force *macte virtute sic itur ad astra* those who excel, thus reach the stars or "excellence is the way to the stars"; frequent motto; from Virgil's *Aeneid* IX.641 (English, Dryden) *magister dixit* the teacher has said it Canonical medieval reference to Aristotle, precluding further discussion *magister meus* Christ is my teacher common Catholic edict and motto of a Catholic private school, Andean High School in Merrillville, Indiana *Magna Carta* Great Charter Set of documents from 1215 between Pope Innocent III, King John of England, and English barons. *magna cum laude* with great praise Common Latin honor, above *cum laude* and below *summa cum laude magna di curant*, *parva neglegunt* The gods care about great matters, but they neglect small ones Cicero, *De Natura Deorum* 2:167 *magna est vis consuetudinis* great is the power of habit *Magna Europa est patria nostra* Greater Europe is Our Fatherland Political motto of pan-Europeanists *magno cum gaudio* with great joy *magnum opus* great work Said of someone's masterpiece *magnum vectigal est parsimonia* Economy is a great revenue Cicero, *Paradoxa* 6/3:49. Sometimes translated into English as "thrif (or frugality) is a great revenue (or income)", edited from its original subordinate clause: "O di immortales! non intellegunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia." (English: O immortal gods! Men do not understand what a great revenue is thrif.) *maior e longinquo reverentia* greater reverence from afar When viewed from a distance, everything is beautiful. Tacitus, *Annales* 1.47 *maiora premunt* greater things are pressing Used to indicate that it is the moment to address more important, urgent, issues. *mala fide* in bad faith Said of an act done with knowledge of its illegality, or with intention to defraud or mislead someone. Opposite of *bona fide*. *Mala Ipsa Nova* Bad News Itself Motto of the inactive 495th Fighter Squadron, US Air Force *mala tempora currunt* bad times are upon us Also used ironically, e.g.: New teachers know all tricks used by pupils to copy from classmates? Oh, *mala tempora currunt!*. *male captus bene detentus* wrongly captured, properly detained An illegal arrest will not prejudice the subsequent detention/trial. *Malo mori quam foedari* Death rather than dishonour Motto of the inactive 34th Battalion (Australia), the Drimnagh Castle Secondary School *Malo periculosam libertatem quam quietam servitutum* I prefer dangerous liberty to peaceful slavery Attributed to the Count Palatine of Posen before the Polish Diet, cited in *The Social Contract* by Jean-Jacques Rousseau *malum discordiae* apple of discord Alludes to the apple of Eris in the Judgement of Paris, the mythological cause of the Trojan War. It is also a pun based on the near-homonymous word *malum* (evil). The word for "apple" has a long *a* vowel in Latin and the word for "evil" a short *a* vowel, but they are normally written the same. *malum in se* wrong in itself A legal term meaning that something is prohibited because it is inherently wrong (cf. *malum prohibitum*); for example, murder. *malum prohibitum* wrong due to being prohibited A legal term meaning that something is only wrong because it is against the law (cf. *malum in se*); for example, violating a speed limit. *mandamus* we command A judicial remedy ordering a lower court, government entity, or public authority to do something (or refrain from doing something) as required by law. *malum quo communius eo peius* the more common an evil is, the worse it is *manibus date lilia plenis* give lilies with full hands A phrase from Virgil's *Aeneid*, VI.883, mourning the death of Marcellus, Augustus' nephew. Quoted by Dante as he leaves Virgil in Purgatory, XXX.21, echoed by Walt Whitman in *Leaves of Grass* III, 6. *manu forte* literally translated means 'with a strong hand', often quoted as 'by strength of hand' Motto of the Clan McKay *manu militari* with a military hand Using armed forces in order to achieve a goal *manu propria* (m.p.) with one's own hand With the implication of "signed by one's hand". Its abbreviated form is sometimes used at the end of typewritten or printed documents or official notices, directly following the name of the person(s) who "signed" the document exactly in those cases where there isn't an actual handwritten signature. *manus manum lavat* one hand washes the other famous quote from *The Pumpkinification of Claudius*, ascribed to Seneca the Younger.[85] It implies that one situation helps the other. *manus multae cor unum* many hands, one heart Motto of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. *manus nigra* black hand *marcet sine adversario* *virtus valor* becomes feeble without an opponent Seneca the Younger, *De Providentia* 2:4. Also, translated into English as "[their] strength and courage droop without an antagonist" ("Of Providence" (1900) by Seneca, translated by Aubrey Stewart).[86] "without an adversary, prowess shrivels" (*Moral Essays* (1928) by Seneca, translated by John W. Basore)[87] and "prowess withers without opposition". *mare clausum* closed sea In law, a sea under the jurisdiction of one nation and closed to all others. *Mare Ditat, Rosa Decorat* The sea enriches, the rose adorns Motto of Montrose, Angus and HMS Montrose *mare liberum* free sea In law, a sea open to international shipping navigation. *mare nostrum* our sea A nickname given to the Mediterranean during the height of the Roman Empire, as it encompassed the entire coastal basin. *Mater Dei* Mother of God A name given to describe Mary, who gave birth to Jesus, who is also called the Son of God. *mater familias* the mother of the family The female head of a family. See *pater familias*. *mater lectionis* mother of reading a consonant used to represent a vowel in writing systems that lack separate vowel characters, such as Hebrew and Arabic script. Translation of Hebrew: מֵתָרִיָא *'em kəri'a*. *Mater semper certa est* the mother is always certain A Roman law principle that the mother of a child is always known, as opposed to the father who may not be known. This principle had the power of *praesumptio iuris et de iure* (literally "presumption of law and by law"), meaning that no counter-evidence can be made against this principle. *materia medica* medical matter Branch of medical science concerned with the study of drugs used in the treatment of disease. Also, the drugs themselves. *maxima debetur puero reverentia* greatest deference is owed to the child from Juvenal's *Satires* XIV:47 *me vexat pede* it annoys me at the foot Less literally, "my foot itches". Refers to a trivial situation or person that is being a bother, possibly in the sense of wishing to kick that thing away or, such as the commonly used expressions, a "pebble in one's shoe" or "nipping at one's heels". *mea culpa* through my fault Used in Christian prayers and confession to denote the inherently flawed nature of mankind; can also be extended to *mea maxima culpa* (through my greatest fault). *mea navis aëricumbens anguillis abundat* My hovercraft is full of eels A relatively common recent Latinization inspired by the *Dirty Hungarian Phrasebook* sketch by Monty Python. *media vita in morte sumus* In the midst of our lives we die A well-known sequence, falsely attributed to Notker during the Middle Ages. It was translated by Cranmer and became a part of the burial service in the funeral rites of the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. *Mediolanum captum est* Milan has been captured Used erroneously as *Mediolanum Capta Est* by the black metal band Mayhem as an album title. *Mediolanum* was an ancient city in present-day Milan, Italy. *Melius abundare quam deficere* Better too much than not enough. Also used in elliptical form as *melius abundare*. *meliora* better things Carrying the connotation of "always better". The motto of the University of Rochester. *Meliorare legem meliorare vitam est* To improve the law is to improve life. The motto of the Salem/Roanoke County, Virginia Bar Association. *Meliorem lapsa locavit* He has planted one better than the one fallen. The motto of the Belmont County, Ohio, and the motto in the seal of the Northwest Territory *Melita, domi adsum* Honey, I'm home! A relatively common recent Latinization from the joke phrasebook *Latin for All Occasions*. Grammatically correct, but the phrase would be anachronistic in ancient Rome. *memento mori* remember that [you will] die remember your mortality; medieval Latin based on "memento moriendum esse" in antiquity.[88] *memento vivere* remember to live *meminerunt omnia amantes* lovers remember all *memores acti prudentes futuri* mindful of things done, aware of things to come Thus, both remembering the past and foreseeing the future. From the North Hertfordshire District Council coat of arms. *Memoriae Sacrum* (M.S.) Sacred to the

Memory (of ...)



A common first line on 17th-century English church monuments. The Latinized name of the deceased follows, in the genitive case. Alternatively it may be used as a heading, the inscription following being in English, for example: "Memoriae Sacrum. Here lies the body of..." *mens agitat molem* the mind moves the mass From Virgil; motto of several educational institutions *Mens conscia recti* a mind aware of what is right Motto of The College Preparatory School in Oakland, CA *mens et manus* mind and hand Motto of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York Institute of Technology, and also of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. *mens rea* guilty mind Also "culprit mind". A term used in discussing the mindset of an accused criminal. *mens sana in corpore sano* a sound mind in a sound body Or "a sensible mind in a healthy body". Satire X of the Roman poet Juvenal (10.356). Motto of Carlton Football Club. *metri causa* for the sake of the metre Excusing flaws in poetry "for the sake of the metre" *Miles Gloriosus* Glorious Soldier Or "Boastful Soldier". *Miles Gloriosus* is the title of a play of Plautus. A stock character in comedy, the braggart soldier. (It is said that at Salamanca, there is a wall, on which graduates inscribe their names, where Francisco Franco had a plaque installed reading "Franciscus Francus Miles Gloriosus".) *miles praesidii libertatis* Soldier of the Bastion of Freedom A phrase on the plaque in commemoration of Prof. Benjamin Marius Telders, *Academiegebouw Leiden* [nl] (Netherlands). *mictus cruentus* bloody urine see *hematuria* *minatur innocentibus qui parcat nocentibus* he threatens the innocent who spares the guilty *mirabile dictu* wonderful to tell Virgil *mirabile visu* wonderful to see A Roman phrase used to describe a wonderful event/happening. *mirum videtur quod sit factum iam diu* Does it seem wonderful [merely] because it was done a long time/so long ago? Livius Andronicus, *Ajax Mastigophorus*. *miserique probat populos et foedera jungi* He approves of the mingling of the peoples and their bonds of union Latin *Aeneid* of Virgil, Book IV, line 112, "he" referring to the great Roman god, who approved of the settlement of Romans in Africa. Old Motto of Trinidad and Tobago, and used in the novel *A Bend in the River* by V. S. Naipaul. *miseram est servitus ubi jus est aut incognitum aut vagum* miserable is that state of slavery in which the law is unknown or uncertain Quoted by Samuel Johnson in his paper for James Boswell on *Vicious intromission*. *miserabile visu* terrible to see A terrible happening or event. *miseram pacem vel bello bene mutari* A bad peace is even worse than war. From Tacitus' *Annales*, III, 44. *miserere nobis* have mercy upon us A phrase within the *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* and the *Agnus Dei*, to be used at certain points in Christian religious ceremonies. *Missio Dei* the Mission of God A theological phrase in the Christian religion. *missit me Dominus* the Lord has sent me A phrase used by Jesus. *mittimus* we send A warrant of commitment to prison, or an instruction for a jailer to hold someone in prison. *mobilis in mobili* "moving in a moving thing" or, poetically, "changing through the changing medium" The motto of the *Nautilus* from the Jules Verne novel *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. *modus operandi* (M.O.) method of operating Usually used to describe a criminal's methods. *modus ponens* method of placing Loosely "method of affirming", a logical rule of inference stating that from propositions if P then Q and P, then one can conclude Q. *modus tollens* method of removing Loosely "method of denying", a logical rule of inference stating that from propositions if P then Q and not Q, then one can conclude not P. *modus vivendi* method of living or way of life An accommodation between disagreeing parties to allow life to go on. A practical compromise. *Monasterium sine libris est sicut civitas sine opibus* A monastery without books is like a city without wealth Used in the Umberto Eco novel *The Name of the Rose*. Part of a much larger phrase: *Monasterium sine libris, est sicut civitas sine opibus, castrum sine numeris, coquina sine suppellectili, mensa sine cibis, hortus sine herbis, pratum sine floribus, arbor sine foliis*. Translation: A monastery without books is like a city without wealth, a fortress without soldiers, a kitchen without utensils, a table without food, a garden without plants, a meadow without flowers, a tree without leaves. *montani semper liberi* mountaineers [are] always free State motto of West Virginia, adopted in 1872; part of the coat of arms for the Colombian city of Bucaramanga. *Montis Insignia Calpe* Badge of the *Mons Calpe* (Rock of Gibraltar) A self-referential literal identifier below the emblem *morbus virgineus* Disease of the virgins or *Virgin's disease* *Hypochromic anemia*, an iron deficiency anemia common in young women[89] *more ferarum* like beasts used to describe any sexual act in the manner of beasts *more suo* in his/her/its/their usual way *morior invictus* I die unvanquished[90] sometimes also translated as "death before defeat"[90] *morituri nolumus mori* we who are about to die don't want to From Terry Pratchett's *The Last Hero*, an effective parody on *Morituri te salutamus/salutant morituri te salutant* those who are about to die salute you Used once in Suetonius' *De Vita Caesarum* 5, (*Divus Claudius*), chapter 21,[91] by the condemned prisoners manning galleys about to take part in a mock naval battle on Lake Fucinus in AD 52. Popular misconception ascribes it as a gladiator's salute. See also: *Ave Imperator, morituri te salutant* and *Naumachia*. *mors certa, hora incerta* death is certain, its hour is uncertain *mors mihi lucrum* death to me is reward A common epitaph, from St Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, 1:21 (*Mihi enim vivere Christus est et mori lucrum*, translated in the King James Bible as: "For to me to live is Christ and to die is gain") *mors omnibus* death to all Signifies anger and depression. *mors tua, vita mea* your death, my life From medieval Latin, it indicates that battle for survival, where your defeat is necessary for my victory, survival. *mors vincit omnia* "death conquers all" or "death always wins" An axiom often found on headstones. *morte magis metuenda senectus* old age should rather be feared than death from Juvenal in his *Satires* *mortui vivos docent* The dead teach the living Used to justify dissections of human cadavers in order to understand the cause of death. *mortuum flagellas* you are flogging a dead (man) From Gerhard Gerhards' (1466–1536) [better known as Erasmus] collection of annotated *Adagia* (1508). Criticising one who will not be affected in any way by the criticism. *mos maiorum* the custom of our ancestors an unwritten code of laws and conduct, of the Romans. It institutionalized cultural traditions, societal mores, and general policies, as distinct from written laws. *motu proprio* on his own initiative Or "by his own accord." Identifies a class of papal documents, administrative papal bulls. *mulgere hircum* to milk a male goat From Gerhard Gerhards' (1466–1536) [better known as Erasmus] collection of annotated *Adagia* (1508). Attempting the impossible. *mulier est hominis confusio* woman is man's ruin "Part of a comic definition of woman" from the *Altercatio Hadriani Augusti et Secundi*. [92] Famously quoted by Chaucer in Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. *multa paucis* Say much in few words *multis e gentibus vires* from many peoples, strength Motto of Saskatchewan *multitudo sapientium sanitas orbis* a multitude of the wise is the health of the world From the Vulgate, *Wisdom of Solomon* 6:24. Motto of the University of Victoria. *multum in parvo* much in little Conciseness. The term "mipmap" is formed using the phrase's abbreviation "MIP"; motto of Rutland, a county in central England. Latin phrases are often *multum in parvo*, conveying much in few words. *mundus senescit* the world grows old *mundus vult decipi* the world wants to be deceived Ascribed to Roman satirist Petronius. Also in Augustine of Hippo's *De Civitate Dei contra Paganos* (5th century AD), Sebastian Franck's *Paradoxa Ducenta Octoginta* (1542), and in James Branch Cabell's 1921 novel *Figures of Earth*. [93][94][95][96] *mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur* the world wants to be deceived, so let it be deceived Ascribed to Roman satirist Petronius. Also in Augustine of Hippo's *De Civitate Dei contra Paganos* (5th century AD) as "si mundus vult decipi, decipiatur" ("if the world will be gulled, let it be gulled"), and only the first part, "mundus vult decipi" ("the world wants to be deceived"), in Sebastian Franck's *Paradoxa Ducenta Octoginta* (1542) and in James Branch Cabell's *Figures of Earth* (1921). [93][94][95][96] *munit haec et altera vincit* this one defends and the other one conquers Motto of Nova Scotia. *mutata lex non perit* the law that does not evolve dies Motto of Seneca the Younger *mutatis mutandis* after changing what needed to be changed "with the appropriate changes" *mutato nomine de te fabula narratur* change but the name, and the story is told of yourself Horace, *Satires*, I. 1. 69. Preceded by *Quid rides?* ("Why do you laugh?"; see *Quid rides*).

## N[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *nanos gigantum humeris insidentes* Dwarfs standing on the shoulders of giants First recorded by John of Salisbury in the twelfth century and attributed to Bernard of Chartres. Also commonly known by the letters of Isaac Newton: "If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of giants". *nascentes morimur finisque ab origine pendet* When we are born we die, our end is but the pendant of our beginning *nasciturus pro iam nato habetur*, *quotiens de commodis eius agitur* The unborn is deemed to have been born to the extent that his own inheritance is concerned Refers to a situation where an unborn child is deemed to be entitled to certain inheritance rights. *natura abhorret a vacuo* nature abhors vacuum Pseudo-explanation for why a liquid will climb up a tube to fill a vacuum, often given before the discovery of atmospheric pressure. *natura artis magistra* Nature is the teacher of art The name of the zoo in the centre of Amsterdam; short: "Artis". *natura nihil frustra facit* nature does nothing in vain Cf. Aristotle: "οὐθὲν γάρ, ὡς φομέν, μάτην ἢ φύσις ποιεῖ" (Politics I 2, 1253a9) and Leucippus: "Everything that happens does so for a reason and of necessity." *natura non contristatur* nature is not saddened That is, the natural world is not sentimental or compassionate. Derived by Arthur Schopenhauer from an earlier source. *natura non facit saltum ita nec lex* nature does not make a leap, thus neither does the law Shortened form of "sicut natura nil facit per saltum ita nec lex" (just as nature does nothing by a leap, so neither does the law), referring to both nature and the legal system moving gradually. *natura non facit saltus* nature makes no leaps A famous aphorism of Carl Linnaeus stating that all organisms bear relationships on all sides, their forms changing gradually from one species to the next. From *Philosophia Botanica* (1751). *natura valde simplex est et sibi consona* Nature is exceedingly simple and harmonious with itself Sir Isaac Newton's famous quote, defining foundation of all modern sciences. Can be found in his *Unpublished Scientific Papers of Isaac Newton: A selection from the Portsmouth Collection in the University Library, Cambridge, 1978 edition*[97] *naturalia non sunt turpia* What is natural is not dirty Based on Servius' commentary on Virgil's *Georgics* (3:96): "turpis non est quia per naturam venit." *naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.* You may drive out Nature with a pitchfork, yet she still will hurry back You must take the basic nature of something into account.—Horace, *Epistles*, Book I, epistle X, line 24. *navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse* to sail is necessary; to live is not necessary Attributed by Plutarch to Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, who, during a severe storm, commanded sailors to bring food from Africa to Rome. Translated from Plutarch's Greek "πλεῖν ἀνάγκη, ζῆν οὐκ ἀνάγκη". *ne plus ultra* nothing more beyond Also *nec plus ultra* or *non plus ultra*. A descriptive phrase meaning the best or most extreme example of something. The Pillars of Hercules, for example, were literally the *nec plus ultra* of the ancient Mediterranean world. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V's heraldic emblem reversed this idea, using a depiction of this phrase inscribed on the Pillars – as *plus ultra*, without the negation. The Boston Musical Instrument Company engraved *ne plus ultra* on its instruments from 1869 to 1928 to signify that none were better. *Non plus ultra* is the motto of the Spanish exclave Melilla. *ne puero gladium* do not give a sword to a boy Never give dangerous tools to someone who is untrained to use them or too immature to understand the damage they can do. *ne supra crepidam sutor iudicaret* a shoemaker should not judge beyond the shoe see *Sutor*, *ne ultra crepidam ne te quaesiveris extra* do not seek outside yourself line from the Roman satirist Persius inscribed on the boulder to the right of Sir John Suckling in the painting of the aforementioned subject by Sir Anthony van Dyck (ca. 1638) and invoked by Ralph Waldo Emerson at the opening of his essay *Self-Reliance* (1841) *Nec aspera terrent* They are not terrified of the rough things They are not afraid of difficulties. Less literally "Difficulties be damned." Motto for 27th Infantry Regiment (United States) and the Duke of Lancaster's Regiment. *Nec* = not; *aspera* = rough ones/things; *terrent* = they terrify / do terrify / are terrifying. *Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus (inciderit)* That a god not intervene, unless a knot show up that be worthy of such an untangler "When the miraculous power of God is necessary, let it be resorted to: when it is not necessary, let the ordinary means be used." From Horace's *Ars Poetica* as a caution against *deus ex machina*. *nec dextrorsum, nec sinistrorsum* Neither to the right nor to the left Do not get distracted. Motto for Bishop Cotton Boys' School and the Bishop Cotton Girls' School, both located in Bangalore, India. *nec spe, nec metu* without hope, without fear *nec tamen consumebatur* and yet it was not consumed Refers to the Burning Bush of Exodus 3:2. Motto of many Presbyterian churches throughout the world. *nec temere nec timide* neither reckless nor timid Motto of the Dutch 11th Air Manoeuvre Brigade and the city of Gdańsk, Poland *nec vi, nec clam, nec precario* Without permission, without secrecy, without interruption The law of adverse possession *neca eos omnes, Deus suos agnoscet* kill them all, God will know his own alternate rendition of *Caedite eos*. *Novit enim Dominus qui sunt eius.* by Arnaud Amalric *necesse est aut imiteris aut oderis* you must either imitate or loathe the world Seneca the Younger, *Epistulae morales ad Lucilium*, 7:7 *necessitas etiam timidos fortes facit* need makes even the timid brave Sallust, *The Conspiracy of Catiline*, 58:19 *nemine contradicente (nem. con., N.C.D.)* with no one speaking against Less literally, "without dissent". Used especially in committees, where a matter may be passed *nem. con.*, or unanimously, or with unanimous consent. *nemo contra Deum nisi Deus ipse* No one against God except God himself From Goethe's autobiography *From my Life: Poetry and Truth*, p. 598 *nemo dat quod non habet* no one gives what he does not have Thus, "none can pass better title than they have" *nemo est supra legem* nobody is above the law; or *nemo est supra leges*, nobody is above the laws *Nemo igitur vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino umquam fuit* No great man ever existed who did not enjoy some portion of divine inspiration From Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*, Book 2, chapter LXVI, 167[98] *nemo iudex in causa sua* no man shall be a judge in his own cause Legal principle that no individual can preside over a hearing in which he holds a specific interest or bias *nemo malus felix* peace visits not the guilty mind Also translated to "no rest for the wicked." Refers to the inherent psychological issues that plague bad/guilty people. *nemo me impune lacessit* No one provokes me with impunity Motto of the Order of the Thistle, and consequently of Scotland, found stamped on the milled edge of certain British pound sterling coins. It is the motto of the Montessors in the Edgar Allan Poe short story "The Cask of Amontillado". Motto of the San Beda College Beta Sigma Fraternity. *nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit* No mortal is wise at all times The wisest may make mistakes. *nemo nisi per amicitiam cognoscitur* No one learns except by friendship Used to imply that one must like a subject in order to study it. *nemo propheta in patria (sua)* no man is a prophet in his own land Concept present in all four Gospels (Matthew 13:57; Mark 6:4; Luke 4:24; John 4:44). *nemo saltat sobrius* Nobody dances sober The short and more common form of *Nemo enim fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit*, "Nobody dances sober, unless he happens to be insane," a quote from Cicero (from the speech *Pro Murena*). *nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare* no one is bound to accuse himself (the right to silence) A maxim banning mandatory self-incrimination. Near-synonymous with *accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo*. Similar phrases include: *nemo tenetur armare adversarium contra se* (no one is bound to arm an opponent against himself), meaning that a defendant is not obligated to in any way assist the prosecutor to his own detriment; *nemo tenetur edere instrumenta contra se* (no one is bound to produce documents against himself, meaning that a defendant is not obligated to provide materials to be used against himself (this is true in Roman law and has survived in modern criminal law, but no longer applies in modern civil law); and *nemo tenere prodere se ipsum* (no one is bound to betray himself), meaning that a defendant is not obligated to testify against himself. *neque semper arcum tendit Apollo* nor does Apollo always keep his bow drawn Horace, *Carmina* 2/10:19-20. The same image appears in a fable of Phaedrus. *Ne quid nimis* Nothing in excess *nervos belli, pecuniam infinitam* Endless money forms the sinews of war In war, it is essential to be able to purchase supplies and to pay

troops (as Napoleon put it, "An army marches on its stomach"). nihil ad rem nothing to do with the point That is, in law, irrelevant and/or inconsequential. nihil boni sine labore nothing achieved without hard work Motto of Palmerston North Boys' High School nihil dicit he says nothing In law, a declination by a defendant to answer charges or put in a plea. nihil enim lacrima citius arescit nothing dries sooner than a tear Pseudo-Cicero, Ad Herrenium, 2/31:50 nihil humanum mihi alienum nothing human is alien to me Adapted from Terence's Heauton Timorumenos (The Self-Tormentor), homo sum humani a me nihil alienum puto ("I am a human being; nothing human is strange to me"). Sometimes ending in est. nihil in intellectu nisi prius in sensu nothing in the intellect unless first in sense The guiding principle of empiricism, and accepted in some form by Aristotle, Aquinas, Locke, Berkeley, and Hume. Leibniz, however, added nisi intellectus ipse (except the intellect itself). nihil nimis nothing too Or nothing to excess. Latin translation of the inscription of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi. nihil novi nothing of the new Or just "nothing new". The phrase exists in two versions: as nihil novi sub sole (nothing new under the sun), from the Vulgate, and as nihil novi nisi commune consensu (nothing new unless by the common consensus), a 1505 law of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and one of the cornerstones of its Golden Liberty. nihil obstat nothing prevents A notation, usually on a title page, indicating that a Roman Catholic censor has reviewed the book and found nothing objectionable to faith or morals in its content. See also imprimatur. nihil sine Deo nothing without God Motto of the Kingdom of Romania, while ruled by the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen dynasty (1878–1947). nihil ultra nothing beyond Motto of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta nil admirari be surprised at nothing Or "nihil admirari". Cicero, Tusculanae Disputationes (3,30), Horace, Epistulae (1,6,1), and Seneca, Epistulae morales ad Lucilium, (8,5). Motto of the Fitzgibbon family. See John FitzGibbon, 1st Earl of Clare nil desperandum nothing must be despaired at That is, "never despair". nil igitur feri de nilo posse fatendumst nothing, therefore, we must confess, can be made from nothing From Lucretius' De rerum natura (On the Nature of Things), I.205 Nil igitur mors est ad nos Death, therefore, is nothing to us From Lucretius' De rerum natura (On the Nature of Things), III.831 nil mortalibus ardui est nothing is impossible for humankind From Horace's Odes. Motto of Rathkeale College, New Zealand and Brunts School, England. nil nisi bonum (about the dead say) nothing unless (it is) good Short for nil nisi bonum de mortuis dicere. That is, "Don't speak ill of anyone who has died". Also "Nil magnum nisi bonum" (nothing is great unless good), motto of St Catherine's School, Toorak, Pennant Hills High School and Petit Seminaire Higher Secondary School. nil nisi malis terrori no terror, except to the bad Motto of The King's School, Macclesfield nil per os, rarely non per os (n.p.o.) nothing through the mouth Medical shorthand indicating that oral foods and fluids should be withheld from the patient. nil satis nisi optimum nothing [is] enough unless [it is] the best Motto of Everton F.C., residents of Goodison Park, Liverpool. nil sine labore nothing without labour Motto of many schools nil sine numine nothing without the divine will Or "nothing without providence". State motto of Colorado, adopted in 1861. Probably derived from Virgil's Aeneid Book II, line 777, "non haec sine numine divum eveniunt" (these things do not come to pass without the will of Heaven). See also numen. nil volentibus arduum Nothing [is] arduous for the willing Nothing is impossible for the willing nisi Dominus frustra if not the Lord, [it is] in vain That is, "everything is in vain without God". Summarized from Psalm 127 (126 Vulgate), nisi Dominus aedificaverit domum in vanum laboraverunt qui aedificant eam nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilavit qui custodit (unless the Lord builds the house, they work on a useless thing who build it; unless the Lord guards the community, he keeps watch in vain who guards it); widely used motto. nisi paria non pugnant it takes two to make a fight Irascetur aliquis: tu contra beneficiis prouoca; cadit statim similtas ab altera parte deserta; nisi paria non pugnant. (If any one is angry with you, meet his anger by returning benefits for it: a quarrel which is only taken up on one side falls to the ground: it takes two men to fight.) Seneca the Younger, De Ira (On Anger): Book 2, cap. 34, line 5. nisi prius unless previously In England, a direction that a case be brought up to Westminster for trial before a single judge and jury. In the United States, a court where civil actions are tried by a single judge sitting with a jury, as distinguished from an appellate court. nitimur in vetitum We strive for the forbidden From Ovid's Amores, III.4:17. It means that when we are denied of something, we will eagerly pursue the denied thing. Used by Friedrich Nietzsche in his Ecce Homo to indicate that his philosophy pursues what is forbidden to other philosophers. nobis bene, nemini male Good for us, Bad for no one Inscription on the old Nobistor [de] gatepost that divided Altona and St. Pauli nolens volens unwilling, willing That is, "whether unwillingly or willingly". Sometimes rendered volens nolens, aut nolens aut volens or nolentis volentis. Similar to willy-nilly, though that word is derived from Old English will-he nil-he ([whether] he will or [whether] he will not). noli me tangere do not touch me Commonly translated "touch me not". According to the Gospel of John, this was said by Jesus to Mary Magdalene after his resurrection. noli turbare circulos meos Do not disturb my circles! That is, "Don't upset my calculations!" Said by Archimedes to a Roman soldier who, despite having been given orders not to, killed Archimedes at the conquest of Syracuse, Sicily. nolle prosequi to be unwilling to prosecute A legal motion by a prosecutor or other plaintiff to drop legal charges, usually in exchange for a diversion program or out-of-court settlement. nolo contendere I do not wish to contend That is, "no contest". A plea that can be entered on behalf of a defendant in a court that states that the accused doesn't admit guilt, but will accept punishment for a crime. Nolo contendere pleas cannot be used as evidence in another trial. nomen amicitiae sic, quatenus expedit, haeret the name of friendship lasts just so long as it is profitable Petronius, Satyricon, 80. nomen dubium doubtful name A scientific name of unknown or doubtful application. nomen est omen the name is a sign Thus, "true to its name". nomen nescio (N.N.) I do not know the name Thus, the name or person in question is unknown. nomen nudum naked name A purported scientific name that does not fulfill the proper formal criteria and therefore cannot be used unless it is subsequently proposed correctly. non auro, sed ferro, recuperanda est patria Not gold, but iron reclaims the fatherland According to some Roman this sentence was said by Marcus Furius Camillus to Brennus, the chief of the Gauls, after he demanded more gold from the citizens of the recently sacked Rome in 390 BC. non bene pro toto libertas venditur auro liberty is not well sold for all the gold Motto of Republic of Ragusa, inscribed over the gates of St. Lawrence Fortress. From Gualterus Anglicus's version of Aesop's fable "The Dog and the Wolf". non bis in idem not twice in the same thing A legal principle forbidding double jeopardy. non canimus surdis, respondent omnia silvae we sing not to the deaf; the trees echo every word Virgil, Eclogues 10:8 non causa pro causa not the cause for the cause Also known as the "questionable cause" or "false cause". Refers to any logical fallacy where a cause is incorrectly identified. non compos mentis not in control of the mind See compos mentis. Also rendered non compos sui (not in control of himself). Samuel Johnson, author of the first English dictionary, theorized that the word nincompoop may derive from this phrase. non constat it is not certain Used to explain scientific phenomena and religious advocations, for example in medieval history, for rulers to issue a 'Non Constat' decree, banning the worship of a holy figure. In legal context, occasionally a backing for nulling information that was presented by an attorney. Without any tangible proof, Non constat information is difficult to argue for. non ducor, duco I am not led; I lead Motto of São Paulo city, Brazil. See also pro Brasilia fiant eximia. non est factum it is not [my] deed a doctrine in contract law that allows a signing party to escape performance of the agreement. A claim of "non est factum" means that the signature on the contract was signed by mistake, without knowledge of its meaning, but was not done so negligently. A successful plea would make the contract void ab initio. non est princeps super leges, sed leges supra principem the prince is not above the laws, but the law is above the prince. Pliny the Younger, Panegyricus 65:1. non extinguetur shall not be extinguished Motto of the Society of Antiquaries of London accompanying their Lamp of knowledge emblem non facias malum ut inde fiat bonum you should not make evil in order that good may

be made from it More simply, "don't do wrong to do right". The direct opposite of the phrase "the ends justify the means". non hos quaesitum munus in usus A gift sought for no such purpose Virgil, Aeneid, 4:647, of the sword with which Dido will commit suicide. "Not for so dire an enterprise design'd." (Dryden trans.; 1697)[99] "A gift asked for no use like this." (Mackail trans.; 1885).[100] "Ne'er given for an end so dire." (Taylor trans.; 1907)[101] "A gift not asked for use like this!" (Williams trans.; 1910).[102] Quoted by Francis Bacon of the civil law, "not made for the countries it governeth". non impediti ratione cogitationis unencumbered by the thought process motto of radio show Car Talk non in legendo sed in intelligendo leges consistunt the laws depend not on being read, but on being understood non licet omnibus adire Corinthum not everyone can go to Corinth The legendary pleasures of Corinth were also quite expensive. Used to refer to anything that not everyone can afford or have the chance to do. non liquet it is not proven Also "it is not clear" or "it is not evident". A sometimes controversial decision handed down by a judge when they feel that the law is not complete. non loqui sed facere not talk but action Motto of the University of Western Australia's Engineering faculty student society. non mihi solum not for myself alone Motto of Anderson Junior College, Singapore. non ministrari sed ministrare not to be served, but to serve Motto of Wellesley College and Shimer College (from Matthew 20:28 in the Vulgate). non multa sed multum not quantity but quality Motto of the Daniel Pearl Magnet High School. non nisi parendo vincitur [Nature] cannot be conquered except by being obeyed From Francis Bacon's Cogitata et visa. Non nobis Domine Not to us (oh) Lord Christian hymn based on Psalm 115. non nobis nati 'Born not for ourselves' Motto of St Albans School (Hertfordshire) non nobis solum not for ourselves alone Appears in Cicero's De Officiis Book 1:22 in the form non nobis solum nati sumus (we are not born for ourselves alone). Motto of Lower Canada College, Montreal and University College, Durham University, and Willamette University. non numerantur, sed ponderantur they are not counted, but weighed Old saying. Paul Erdős (1913–1996), in The Man Who Loved Only Numbers by Paul Hoffman[103] non obstante veredicto not standing in the way of a verdict A judgment notwithstanding verdict, a legal motion asking the court to reverse the jury's verdict on the grounds that the jury could not have reached such a verdict reasonably. non olet it doesn't smell See pecunia non olet. non omnia possumus omnes not everyone can do everything Virgil, Eclogues 8:63 (and others). non omnis moriar I shall not all die Horace, Carmina 3/30:6. "Not all of me will die", a phrase expressing the belief that a part of the speaker will survive beyond death. non plus ultra nothing further beyond the ultimate. See also 'ne plus ultra' non possumus we cannot non possunt primi esse omnes omni in tempore not everyone can occupy the first rank forever (It is impossible always to excel) Decimus Laberius. non progredi est regredi to not go forward is to go backward non prosequitur he does not proceed A judgment in favor of a defendant when the plaintiff failed to take the necessary steps in an action within the time allowed. non qui parum habet, sed qui plus cupit, pauper est It is not he who has little, but he who wants more, who is the pauper. Seneca the Younger, Epistulae morales ad Lucilium, 2:6. non quis sed quid not who but what Used in the sense "what matters is not who says it but what he says" – a warning against ad hominem arguments; frequently used as motto, including that of Southwestern University. non satis scire to know is not enough Motto of Hampshire College non scholae sed vitae [We learn] not for school but for life An inversion of non vitae sed scholae now used as a school motto non sequitur it does not follow In general, a comment which is absurd due to not making sense in its context (rather than due to being inherently nonsensical or internally inconsistent), often used in humor. As a logical fallacy, a conclusion that does not follow from a premise. non serviam I will not serve Possibly derived from a Vulgate mistranslation of the Book of Jeremiah. Commonly used in literature as Satan's statement of disobedience to God, though in the original context the quote is attributed to Israel, not Satan. non sibi Not for self A slogan used by many schools and universities. non sibi, sed patriae Not for self, but for country Engraved on the doors of the United States Naval Academy chapel; motto of the USS Halyburton (FFG-40). non sibi, sed suis Not for one's self but for one's own A slogan used by many schools and universities. non sibi, sed omnibus Not for one's self but for all A slogan used by many schools and universities. non sic dormit, sed vigilat Sleeps not but is awake Martin Luther on mortality of the soul. non silba, sed anthar; Deo vindice Not for self, but for others; God will vindicate A slogan used by the Ku Klux Klan. Note that this is not accurate Latin but rather a mixture of Latin and Gothic[104] non sum qualis eram I am not such as I was Or "I am not the kind of person I once was". Expresses a change in the speaker. Horace, Odes 4/1:3. non teneas aurum totum quod splendet ut aurum Do not hold as gold all that shines as gold Also, "All that glitters is not gold." Shakespeare in The Merchant of Venice. non timebo mala I will fear no evil It is possibly a reference to Psalm 23. Printed on the Colt in Supernatural. non vestra sed vos Not yours but you Motto of St Chad's College, Durham. non vitae sed scholae [We learn] not for life but for schooltime From a passage of occupatio in Seneca the Younger's moral letters to Lucilius,[105] wherein Lucilius is given the argument that too much literature fails to prepare students for life non vi, sed verbo Not by force, but by the word [of God] From Martin Luther's "Invocavit Sermons" preached in March, 1522, against the Zwickau prophets unrest in Wittenberg;[106] later echoed in the Augsburg Confession as ...sine vi humana, sed Verbo: bishops should act "without human force, but through the Word".[107] nosce te ipsum know thyself From Cicero, based on the Greek γνώθι σεαυτόν (gnōthi seauton), inscribed on the pronaos of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, according to the Greek periegetic writer Pausanias (10.24.1). A non-traditional Latin rendering, temet nosce (thine own self know), is translated in The Matrix as "know thyself". noscitur a sociis a word is known by the company it keeps In statutory interpretation, when a word is ambiguous, its meaning may be determined by reference to the rest of the statute. noster nostri Literally "Our ours" Approximately "Our hearts beat as one." nota bene (n.b.) mark well That is, "please note" or "note it well". novus ordo seclorum new order of the ages From Virgil. Motto on the Great Seal of the United States. Similar to Novus Ordo Mundi (New World Order). nulla dies sine linea Not a day without a line drawn Pliny the Elder attributes this maxim to Apelles, an ancient Greek artist. nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet aevo No day shall erase you from the memory of time From Virgil's Aeneid, Book IX, line 447, on the episode of Nisus and Euryalus. nulla poena sine lege no penalty without a law Refers to the legal principle that one cannot be punished for doing something that is not prohibited by law, and is related to Nullum crimen, nulla poena sine praevia lege poenali. nulla quaestio there is no question, there is no issue nulla tenaci invia est via For the tenacious, no road is impassable Motto of the Dutch car builder Spyker. nullam rem natam no thing born That is, "nothing". It has been theorized that this expression is the origin of Italian nulla, French rien, and Spanish and Portuguese nada, all with the same meaning. nulli secundus second to none Motto of the Coldstream Guards and Nine Squadron Royal Australian Corps of Transport and the Pretoria Armour Regiment. nullius in verba On the word of no man Motto of the Royal Society. nullum crimen, nulla poena sine praevia lege poenali no crime, no punishment without a previous penal law Legal principle meaning that one cannot be penalised for doing something that is not prohibited by law; penal law cannot be enacted retroactively. nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura dementiae fuit There has been no great wisdom without an element of madness numen lumen God our light The motto of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The motto of Elon University. numerus clausus closed number A method to limit the number of students who may study at a university. nunc aut nunquam now or never Motto of the Korps Commandotroepen, Dutch elite special forces. nunc dimittis now you send beginning of the Song of Simeon, from the Gospel of Luke. nunc est bibendum now is the time to drink Carpe-Diem-type phrase from the Odes of Horace, Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus (Now is the time to drink, now the time to dance footloose upon the earth). Used as a slogan by Michelin and the origin of the Michelin Man's name Bibendum. nunc pro tunc now for then Something that has retroactive effect, is

effective from an earlier date. *nunc scio quid sit amor* now I know what love is From Virgil, *Eclogues VIII*. *nunquam minus solus quam cum solus* never less alone than when alone *nunquam non paratus* never unprepared, ever ready, always ready frequently used as motto *nunquam obliviscar* never forget

## O[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *O Deus ego amo te* O God I Love You attributed to Saint Francis Xavier *O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint, agricolas* The farmers would count themselves lucky, if only they knew how good they had it from Virgil in *Georgics*, 458 *o homines ad servitutem paratos* Men ready to be slaves! attributed (in Tacitus, *Annales*, III, 65) to the Roman Emperor Tiberius, in disgust at the servile attitude of Roman senators; said of those who should be leaders but instead slavishly follow the lead of others *O tempora, o mores!* Oh, the times! Oh, the morals! also translated "What times! What customs!"; from Cicero, *Catilina I*, 2 *O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti* O tyrant Titus Tatus, what terrible calamities you brought onto yourself! from Quintus Ennius, *Annales* (104), considered an example of a Latin tongue-twister *Obedientia civium urbis felicitas* The obedience of the citizens makes us a happy city Motto of Dublin *obiit* (ob.) one died "He/she died", inscription on gravestones; ob. also sometimes stands for *obiter* (in passing or incidentally) *obit anis, abit onus* The old woman dies, the burden is lifted Arthur Schopenhauer *obit caeleps* Ob. Cael. or died a bachelor (implying no legitimate offspring ever existed to inherit, cf. d.s.p., d.s.p.s. and d.s.p.m.) Heraldic visitation or County Visitation Books for England *obiter dictum* a thing said in passing in law, an observation by a judge on some point of law not directly relevant to the case before him, and thus neither requiring his decision nor serving as a precedent, but nevertheless of persuasive authority. In general, any comment, remark or observation made in passing *obliti privatorum, publica curate* Forget private affairs, take care of public ones Roman political saying which reminds that common good should be given priority over private matters for any person having a responsibility in the State *obscuris vera involvens* the truth being enveloped by obscure things from Virgil *obscurum per obscurius* the obscure by means of the more obscure An explanation that is less clear than what it tries to explain; synonymous with *ignotum per ignotius obtineo et teneo* to obtain and to keep motto *oborto collo* with a twisted neck unwillingly *oculus dexter* (O.D.) right eye Ophthalmologist shorthand *oculus sinister* (O.S.) left eye *oderint dum metuant* let them hate, so long as they fear favorite saying of Caligula, attributed originally to Lucius Accius, Roman tragic poet (170 BC) *odi et amo* I hate and I love opening of Catullus 85; the entire poem reads, "odi et amo quare id faciam fortasse requiris / nescio sed fieri sentio et excrucior" (I hate and I love. Why do I do this, you perhaps ask. / I do not know, but I feel it happening to me and I am burning up.) *odi profanum vulgus et arceo* I hate the unholy rabble and keep them away Horace, *Carmina III*, 1 *odium theologicum* theological hatred name for the special hatred generated in theological disputes *oleum camino* (pour) oil on the fire from Erasmus' (1466–1536) collection of annotated *Adagia omne ignotum pro magnifico* every unknown thing [is taken] for great or "everything unknown appears magnificent" The source is Tacitus: *Agricola*, Book 1, 30 where the sentence ends with 'est'. The quotation is found in Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story "The Red-Headed League" (1891) where the 'est' is missing. *omne initium difficile est* every beginning is difficult *omne vivum ex ovo* every living thing is from an egg foundational concept of modern biology, opposing the theory of spontaneous generation *Omnes homines sunt asini vel homines et asini sunt asini* All men are donkeys or men and donkeys are donkeys a sophisma proposed and solved by Albert of Saxony (philosopher) *omnes vulnerant, postuma necat*, or, *omnes feriunt, ultima necat* all [the hours] wound, last one kills usual in clocks, reminding the reader of death *omnia cum deo* all with God motto for Mount Lilydale Mercy College, Lilydale, Victoria, Australia *omnia dicta fortiora si dicta Latina* everything said [is] stronger if said in Latin or "everything sounds more impressive when said in Latin"; a more common phrase with the same meaning is *quidquid Latine dictum sit altum videtur* (whatever said in Latin, seems profound) *omnia in mensura et numero et pondere disposuisti* Thou hast ordered all things in measure, and number, and weight. Book of Wisdom, 11:21 *Omnia mea mecum porto* All that is mine I carry with me is a quote that Cicero ascribes to Bias of Priene *omnia mutantur, nihil interit* everything changes, nothing perishes Ovid (43 BC – 17 AD), *Metamorphoses*, book XV, line 165 *omnia omnibus* all things to all men 1 Corinthians 9:22 *si omnia ficta* if all (the words of poets) is fiction Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, book XIII, lines 733–4: "*si non omnia vates ficta*" *omnia vincit amor* love conquers all Virgil (70 BC – 19 BC), *Eclogue X*, line 69 *omnia munda mundis* everything [is] pure to the pure [men] from The New Testament *omnia praesumuntur legitime facta donec probetur in contrarium* all things are presumed to be lawfully done, until it is shown [to be] in the reverse in other words, "innocent until proven guilty" *omnia sponte fluant absit violentia rebus* everything should flow by itself, force should be absent "let it go" *omnia sunt communia* all things shall be held in common from Acts of the Apostles *omnis vir enim sui* Every man for himself! *omnibus idem* the same to all motto of Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft, usually accompanied by a sun, which shines for (almost) everyone *omnibus locis fit caedes* There is slaughter everywhere (in every place) Julius Caesar's *The Gallic War*, 7.67 *omnis traductor traditor* every translator is a traitor every translation is a corruption of the original; the reader should take heed of unavoidable imperfections *omnis vir tigris* everyone a tiger motto of the 102nd Intelligence Wing *omnium gatherum* gathering of all miscellaneous collection or assortment; "gatherum" is English, and the term is used often used facetiously *onus probandi* burden of proof *onus procedendi* burden of procedure burden of a party to adduce evidence that a case is an exception to the rule *opera omnia* all works collected works of an author *opera posthuma* posthumous works works published after the author's death *operari sequitur esse* act of doing something follows the act of being scholastic phrase, used to explain that there is no possible act if there is not being: being is absolutely necessary for any other act *opere citato* (op. cit.) in the work that was cited used in academic works when referring again to the last source mentioned or used *opere et veritate* in action and truth doing what you believe is morally right through everyday actions *opere laudato* (op. laud.) See *opere citato* *operibus anteire* leading the way with deeds to speak with actions instead of words *ophidia in herba* a snake in the grass any hidden danger or unknown risk *opinio juris sive necessitatis* an opinion of law or necessity a belief that an action was undertaken because it was a legal necessity; source of customary law *opus anglicanum* English work fine embroidery, especially used to describe church vestments *Opus Dei* The Work of God Catholic organisation *ora et labora* pray and work This principle of the Benedictine monasteries reads in full: "*Ora et labora (et lege), Deus adest sine mora.*" "Pray and work (and read), God is there without delay" (or to keep the rhyme: "Work and pray, and God is there without delay") *ora pro nobis* pray for us "Sancta Maria, mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus"; Brazilian name for *Pereskia aculeata* *orando laborando* by praying, by working motto of Rugby School *oratio recta* direct speech expressions from Latin grammar *oratio obliqua* indirect speech *orbis non sufficit* the world does not suffice or the world is not enough from *Satires* of Juvenal (Book IV/10), referring to Alexander the Great; James Bond's adopted family motto in the novel *On Her Majesty's Secret Service*; it made a brief appearance in the film adaptation of the same name and was later used as the title of the nineteenth James Bond film, *The World Is Not Enough*. *orbis unum* one world seen in *The Legend of Zorro* *ordo ab chao* out of chaos, comes order one of the oldest mottos of Craft Freemasonry.[108] *(oremus) pro invicem* (Let us pray), one for the other; let us pray for each other Popular salutation for Roman Catholic clergy at the beginning or ending of a letter or note. Usually abbreviated OPI. ("Oremus" used alone is just "let us pray"). *orta*

## P[edit]

Latin Translation Notes pace [with] peace [to] "With all due respect to", "with due deference to", "by leave of", "no offence to", or "despite (with respect)". Used to politely acknowledge someone with whom the speaker or writer disagrees or finds irrelevant to the main argument. Ablative form of pax, "peace." pace tua with your peace Thus, "with your permission". Pacem in terris Peace on Earth pacta sunt servanda agreements must be kept Also "contracts must be honoured". Indicates the binding power of treaties. One of the fundamental rules of international law. palma non sine pulvere no reward without effort Also "dare to try"; motto of numerous schools. palmam qui meruit ferat He who has earned the palm, let him bear it. Loosely, "achievement should be rewarded" (or, "let the symbol of victory go to him who has deserved it"); frequently used motto panem et circenses bread and circuses From Juvenal, Satire X, line 81. Originally described all that was needed for emperors to placate the Roman mob. Today used to describe any entertainment used to distract public attention from more important matters. par sit fortuna labori Let the success be equal to the labor. This motto is of the families Buchanan, Lowman, and Palmer, according to Burke's Peerage & Baronetage. parvus pendetur fur, magnus abire videtur The petty thief is hanged, the big thief gets away. para bellum prepare for war From "Si vis pacem para bellum": if you want peace, prepare for war—if a country is ready for war, its enemies are less likely to attack. Usually used to support a policy of peace through strength (deterrence). In antiquity, however, the Romans viewed peace as the aftermath of successful conquest through war, so in this sense the proverb identifies war as the means through which peace will be achieved. parare Domino plebem perfectam to prepare for God a perfect people motto of the St. Jean Baptiste High School parce sepulto forgive the interred it is ungenerous to hold resentment toward the dead. Quote from the Aeneid, III 13-68. parens patriae parent of the nation A public policy requiring courts to protect the best interests of any child involved in a lawsuit. See also Pater Patriae. pari passu with equal step Thus, "moving together", "simultaneously", etc. Also used to abbreviate the principle that in bankruptcy creditors must all get the same proportion of their debt. parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be born. said of works that promise much at the outset but yield little in the end (Horace, Ars poetica 137) – see also The Mountain in Labour parum luceat It does not shine [being darkened by shade]. Quintilian, Institutio Oratoria, 1/6:34 – see also lucus a nonlucendo parva sub ingenti the small under the huge Implies that the weak are under the protection of the strong, rather than that they are inferior. Motto of Prince Edward Island. parvis imbutus tentabis grandia tutus When you are steeped in little things, you shall safely attempt great things. Motto of Barnard Castle School, sometimes translated as "Once you have accomplished small things, you may attempt great ones safely". passim here and there, everywhere Less literally, "throughout" or "frequently". Said of a word, fact or notion that occurs several times in a cited text. Also used in proofreading, where it refers to a change that is to be repeated everywhere needed. See also et passim. pater familias father of the family Or "master of the house". The eldest male in a family, who held patria potestas ("paternal power"). In Roman law, a father had enormous power over his children, wife, and slaves, though these rights dwindled over time. Derived from the phrase pater familias, an Old Latin expression preserving the archaic -as ending for the genitive case. Pater Omnipotens Father Almighty A more direct translation would be "omnipotent father". Pater Patriae father of the nation A Latin honorific meaning "Father of the Country", or more literally, "Father of the Fatherland". pater peccavi Father, I have sinned The traditional beginning of a Roman Catholic confession. pauca sed bona few, but good Similar to "quality over quantity"; though there may be few of something, at least they are of good quality. pauca sed matura few, but ripe Said to be one of Carl Gauss's favorite quotations. Used in The King and I by Rodgers and Hammerstein. paulatim ergo certe slowly therefore surely Former motto of Latymer Upper School in London (the text latimer is concealed in the words) paulatim sed firmiter slowly but surely Motto of University College School in London pax aeterna eternal peace A common epitaph Pax Americana American Peace A euphemism for the United States of America and its sphere of influence. Adapted from Pax Romana. Pax Britannica British Peace A euphemism for the British Empire. Adapted from Pax Romana Pax Christi Peace of Christ Used as a wish before the Holy Communion in the Catholic Mass, also the name of the peace movement Pax Christi pax Dei peace of God Used in the Peace and Truce of God movement in 10th-century France Pax Deorum Peace of the gods Like the vast majority of inhabitants of the ancient world, the Romans practiced pagan rituals, believing it important to achieve a state of Pax Deorum (The Peace of the gods) instead of Ira Deorum (The Wrath of the gods). Pax, Domine peace, lord lord or master; used as a form of address when speaking to clergy or educated professionals pax et bonum peace and the good Motto of St. Francis of Assisi and, consequently, of his monastery in Assisi; understood by Catholics to mean 'Peace and Goodness be with you,' as is similar in the Mass; translated in Italian as pace e bene. pax et iustitia peace and justice Motto of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines pax et lux peace and light Motto of Tufts University and various schools Pax Europaea European Peace euphemism for Europe after World War II Pax Hispanica Spanish Peace Euphemism for the Spanish Empire; specifically can mean the twenty-three years of supreme Spanish dominance in Europe (approximately 1598–1621). Adapted from Pax Romana. pax in terra peace on earth Used to exemplify the desired state of peace on earth Pax intransitibus, salus exeuntibus Peace to those who enter, health to those who depart. Used as an inscription over the entrance of buildings (especially homes, monasteries, inns). Often benedictio habitantibus (Blessings on those who abide here) is added. pax matrum, ergo pax familiarum peace of mothers, therefore peace of families If the mother is peaceful, then the family is peaceful. The inverse of the Southern United States saying, "If mama ain't happy, ain't nobody happy." Pax Mongolica Mongolian Peace period of peace and prosperity in Asia during the Mongol Empire pax optima rerum peace is the greatest good Silius Italicus, Punica (11,595); motto of the university of Kiel Pax Romana Roman Peace period of relative prosperity and lack of conflict in the early Roman Empire Pax Sinica Chinese Peace period of peace in East Asia during times of strong Chinese hegemony pax tecum peace be with you (singular) Pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus. Hic requiescet corpus tuum. Peace to you, Mark, my Evangelist. Here will rest your body. Legend states that when the evangelist went to the lagoon where Venice would later be founded, an angel came and said this.[109] The first part is depicted as the note in the book shown opened by the lion of St Mark's Basilica, Venice; registered trademark of the Assicurazioni Generali,



Trieste.[110] pax vobiscum peace [be] with you A common farewell. The "you" is plural ("you all"), so the phrase must be used when speaking to more than one person; pax tecum is the form used when speaking to only one person. peccavi I have sinned Telegraph message and pun from Charles Napier, British general, upon completely subjugating the Indian province of Sindh in 1842 ('I have Sindh'). This is,



arguably, the most terse military despatch ever sent. The story is apocryphal. pecunia non olet money doesn't smell According to Suetonius' *De vita Caesarum*, when Emperor Vespasian was challenged by his son Titus for taxing the public lavatories, the emperor held up a coin before his son and asked whether it smelled or simply said non olet ("it doesn't smell"). From this, the phrase was expanded to pecunia non olet, or rarely aes non olet ("copper doesn't smell"). pecunia, si uti scis, ancilla est; si nescis, domina if you know how to use money, money is your slave; if you don't, money is your master Written on an old Latin tablet in downtown Verona (Italy). pede poena claudo punishment comes limping That is, retribution comes slowly but surely. From Horace, *Odes*, 3, 2, 32. pendente opera interrupta the works hang interrupted From the *Aeneid* of Virgil, Book IV per By, through, by means of See specific phrases below per angusta through difficulties to greatness Joining sentence of the conspirators in the drama *Hernani* by Victor Hugo (1830). The motto of numerous educational establishments. per annum (pa.) each year Thus, "yearly"—occurring every year per ardua through adversity Motto of the British RAF Regiment per ardua ad alta through difficulty to heights Through hardship, great heights are reached; frequently used motto per ardua ad astra through adversity to the stars Motto of the Royal, Royal Australian and Royal New Zealand Air Forces, the U. S. State of Kansas and of several schools. The phrase is used by Latin Poet Virgil in the *Aeneid*; also used in H. Rider Haggard's novel *The People of the Mist*. per aspera ad astra through hardships to the stars From Seneca the Younger; frequently used motto, sometimes as ad astra per aspera ("to the stars through hardships") per capita by heads "Per head", i.e., "per person", a ratio by the number of persons. The singular is per caput. per capsulam through the small box That is, "by letter" per contra through the contrary Or "on the contrary" (cf. a contrario) per crucem vincemus through the cross we shall conquer Motto of St John Fisher Catholic High School, Dewsbury Per Crucem Crescens through the cross, growth Motto of Lambda Chi Alpha per curiam through the senate Legal term meaning "by the court", as in a per curiam decision per definitionem through the definition Thus, "by definition" per diem (pd.) by day Thus, "per day". A specific amount of money an organization allows an individual to spend per day, typically for travel expenses. per fas et nefas through right or wrong By fair means or foul per fidem intrepidus fearless through faith per incuriam through inadvertence or carelessness Legal term referring to a decision that was made by a court through a clear mistake or unawareness of something, such as forgetting to take some binding precedent into account per literas regias per lit. reg. per regias literas per reg. lit. etc. by royal letters by letters patent; of academic degrees: awarded by letters patent from the King/Queen, rather than by a University [111][112] per mare per terram by sea and by land Motto of the Royal Marines and (with small difference) of Clan Donald and the Compagnies Franches de la Marine per mensem (pm.) by month Thus, "per month", or "monthly" per multum cras, cras, crebro dilabitur aetas what can be done today should not be delayed per os (p.o.) through the mouth Medical shorthand for "by mouth" per pedes by feet Used of a certain place that can be traversed or reached by foot, or to indicate that one is travelling by foot as opposed to by a vehicle per procura (p.p. or per pro) through the agency Also rendered per procuracionem. Used to indicate that a person is signing a document on behalf of another person. Correctly placed before the name of the person signing, but often placed before the name of the person on whose behalf the document is signed, sometimes through incorrect translation of the alternative abbreviation per pro. as "for and on behalf of". per quod by reason of which In a UK legal context: "by reason of which" (as opposed to per se which requires no reasoning). In American jurisprudence often refers to a spouse's claim for loss of consortium. per rectum (pr) through the rectum Medical shorthand; see also per os per rectum ad astra via rectum to the stars a modern parody of per aspera ad astra, originating and most commonly used in Russia, meaning that the path to success took you through most undesirable and objectionable places or environments; or that a found solution to a complex problem is extremely convoluted. per risum multum poteris cognoscere stultum by excessive laughter one can recognise the fool per se through itself Also "by itself" or "in itself". Without referring to anything else, intrinsically, taken without qualifications etc. A common example is negligence per se. See also malum in se. per stirpes through the roots Used in wills to indicate that each "branch" of the testator's family should inherit equally. Contrasted with per capita. per unitatem vis through unity, strength Motto of Texas A&M University Corps of Cadets per veritatem vis through truth, strength Motto of Washington University in St. Louis per volar sunata[sic] born to soar Frequently used motto; not from Latin but from Dante's *Purgatorio*, Canto XII, 95, the Italian phrase "per volar sù nata". Perfer et obdura; dolor hic tibi proderit olim Be patient and tough; some day this pain will be useful to you. From Ovid, *Amores*, Book III, *Elegy XI* periculum in mora danger in delay perinde ac [si] cadaver [essent] [well-disciplined] like a corpse Phrase written by St. Ignatius of Loyola in his *Constitutiones Societatis Iesu* (1954) perita manus mens exulta skilled hand, cultivated mind Motto of RMIT University in Melbourne, Australia perge sequar advance, I follow from Virgil's *Aeneid* IV 114; in Vergil's context: "proceed with your plan, I will do my part." Pericula ludus Danger is my pleasure Motto of the Foreign Legion Detachment in Mayotte perpetuum mobile thing in perpetual motion A musical term; also used to refer to hypothetical perpetual motion machines Perseverantia et Fide in Deo Perseverance and Faith in God Motto of Bombay Scottish School, Mahim, India persona non grata person not pleasing An unwelcome, unwanted or undesirable person. In diplomatic contexts, a person rejected by the host government. The reverse, persona grata ("pleasing person"), is less common, and refers to a diplomat acceptable to the government of the country to which he is sent. Pes meus stetit in directo My foot has stood in the right way (or in uprightness; in integrity) Motto of the Light Armoured Cavalry Regiment Santiago No 1, Spanish Army; [113] Psalm 26:12 petitio principii request of the beginning Begging the question, a logical fallacy in which a proposition to be proved is implicitly or explicitly assumed in one of the premises pia desideria pious longings Or "dutiful desires" pia fraus pious fraud Or "dutiful deceit". Expression from Ovid; used to describe deception which serves Church purposes pia mater pious mother Or "tender mother". The delicate innermost of the three membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord. Pietate et doctrina tuta libertas Freedom is made safe through character and learning Motto of Dickinson College pinxit one painted Thus, "he painted this" or "she painted this". Formerly used on works of art, next to the artist's name. piscem natum doces [you] teach a fish to swim Latin proverb, attributed by Erasmus in his *Adagia* to Greek origin (Diogenianus, ἰχθὺν νήχεσθαι διδάσκεις); corollary Chinese idiom (班門弄斧) placet it pleases expression of assent plaudite, cives applaud, citizens Said by ancient comic actors to solicit the audience's applause plene scriptum fully written plenus venter non studet libenter A full belly does not like studying I.e., it is difficult to concentrate on mental tasks after a heavy meal. The following variant is also attested: plenus si venter renuit studere libenter (the belly, when full, refuses to study willingly). plenus venter facile de ieiuniis disputat A full belly readily discusses fasting. Hieronymus, *Epistulae* 58,2 plurale tantum pl. pluralia tantum plural only nouns that only occur in the plural form pluralis majestatis plural of majesty The first-person plural pronoun when used by an important personage to refer to himself or herself; also known as the "royal we" pluralis modestiae plural of modesty plus minusve (p.m.v.) more or less Frequently found on Roman funerary inscriptions to denote that the age of a decedent is approximate plus ultra further beyond National motto of Spain and a number of other institutions pollice compresso favor iudicabatur goodwill decided by compressed thumb Life was spared with a thumb tucked inside a closed fist, simulating a sheathed weapon. Conversely, a thumb up meant to unsheath your sword. pollice verso with a turned thumb Used by Roman crowds to pass judgment on a defeated gladiator. The type of gesture used is uncertain. Also the name of a famous painting depicting gladiators by Jean-Léon Gérôme. Polonia Restituta Rebirth of Poland pons asinorum bridge of asses Any obstacle that stupid people find hard to cross. Originally used of Euclid's Fifth Proposition in geometry. pontifex maximus greatest high priest Or "supreme pontiff".





Denotes something that has only been partially fulfilled. A philosophical term indicating the acceptance of a theory or idea without fully accepting the explanation. *pro tanto quid retribuemus* what shall we give in return for so much The motto of the city of Belfast; taken from the Vulgate translation of Psalm 116. *pro tempore* for the time (being) Denotes a temporary current situation; abbreviated *pro tem*. *probatio penna* testing of the pen Medieval Latin term for breaking in a new pen *probis pateo* I am open for honest people Traditionally inscribed above a city gate or above the front entrance of a dwelling or place of learning. *procedendo* to be proceeded with From *procedendo ad iudicium*, "to be proceeded with to judgment." A prerogative writ, by which a superior court requires an inferior one to rule on a matter it has neglected. *prodesse quam conspici* To Accomplish Rather Than To Be Conspicuous motto of Miami University *prohibito* I prohibit A prerogative writ, by which a superior court prohibits an inferior court from hearing a matter outside its jurisdiction; also called a writ of prohibition. *propria manu* (p.m.) "by one's own hand" *propter vitam vivendi perdere causas* to destroy the reasons for living for the sake of life That is, to squander life's purpose just in order to stay alive, and live a meaningless life. From Juvenal, *Satyricon* VIII, verses 83–84. *protectio trahit subjectionem, et subjectio protectionem* Protection draws allegiance, and allegiance draws protection Legal maxim, indicating that reciprocity of fealty with protection *provehito* in altum launch forward into the deep motto of Memorial University of Newfoundland *proxime accessit* he came next the runner-up *proximo mense* (prox.) in the following month Used in formal correspondence to refer to the next month. Used with *ult.* ("last month") and *inst.* ("this month"). *pulchrum est paucorum hominum* Beauty is for the few from Friedrich Nietzsche's 1889 book *Twilight of the Idols* *pulvis et umbra sumus* we are dust and shadow From Horace, *Carmina* Book IV, 7, 16.[116] *punctum saliens* leaping point Thus, the essential or most notable point. The salient point. *purificatus non consumptus* purified, not consumed

## Q[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *qua definitione* by virtue of definition Thus: "by definition"; variant of *per definitionem*; sometimes used in German-speaking countries. Occasionally misrendered as "qua definitionem". *qua patet orbis* as far as the world extends Motto of the Royal Netherlands Marine Corps *quae non posuisti, ne tollas* do not take away what you did not put in place Plato, *Laws* *quae non prosunt singula multa iuvant* what alone is not useful helps when accumulated Ovid, *Remedia amoris* *quaecumque sunt vera* whatsoever is true frequently used as motto; taken from Philippians 4:8 of the Bible *quaecumque vera doce me* teach me whatsoever is true motto of St. Joseph's College, Edmonton at the University of Alberta *quaere* to seek Or "you might ask..." Used to suggest doubt or to ask one to consider whether something is correct. Often introduces rhetorical or tangential questions. *quaerite primum regnum Dei* seek ye first the kingdom of God Also *quaerite primo regnum dei*; frequently used as motto (e.g. Newfoundland and Labrador) *qualis artifex pereo* As what kind of artist do I perish? Or "What a craftsman dies in me!" Attributed to Nero in Suetonius' *De vita Caesarum* *Qualitas potentia nostra* Quality is our might motto of Finnish Air Force *quam bene non quantum* how well, not how much motto of Mount Royal University, Calgary, Canada *quam bene vivas referre* (or *refert*), *non quam diu* it is how well you live that matters, not how long Seneca, *Epistulae morales ad Lucilium* CI (101) *quamdiu* (se) *bene gesserit* as long as he shall have behaved well (legal Latin) i.e., "[while on] good behavior." So for example the Act of Settlement 1701 stipulated that judges' commissions are valid *quamdiu se bene gesserint* (during good behaviour). (Notice the different singular, "gesserit", and plural, "gesserint", forms.) It was from this phrase that Frank Herbert extracted the name for the Bene Gesserit sisterhood in the Dune novels. *quantocius quantotius* the sooner, the better or, as quickly as possible *quantum libet* (q.l.) as much as pleases medical shorthand for "as much as you wish" *quantum sufficit* (qs) as much as is enough medical shorthand for "as much as needed" or "as much as will suffice" *quaque hora* (qh) every hour medical shorthand; also *quaque die* (qd), "every day", *quaque mane* (qm), "every morning", and *quaque nocte* (qn), "every night" *quare clausum fregit* wherefore he broke the close An action of trespass; thus called, by reason the writ demands the person summoned to answer to wherefore he broke the close (*quare clausum fregit*), i.e. why he committed such a trespass. *quater in die* (qid) four times a day medical shorthand *quem deus vult perdere, dementat prius* Whom the gods would destroy, they first make insane *quem di diligunt adulescens moritur* he whom the gods love dies young Other translations of *diligunt* include "prize especially" or "esteem". From Plautus, *Bacchides*, IV, 7, 18. In this comic play, a sarcastic servant says this to his aging master. The rest of the sentence reads: *dum valet sentit sapit* ("while he is healthy, perceptive and wise"). *questio quid iuris* I ask what law? from the Summoner's section of Chaucer's General Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales*, line 648 *qui audet adipiscitur* Who Dares Wins The motto of the SAS, of the British Army *qui bene cantat bis orat* he who sings well praises twice from St. Augustine of Hippo's commentary on Psalm 73, verse 1: *Qui enim cantat laudem, non solum laudat, sed etiam hilariter laudat* ("He who sings praises, not only praises, but praises joyfully") *qui bono* who with good common misspelling of the Latin phrase *cui bono* ("who benefits?") *quibuscum(que) viis* (and) by whatever ways possible Used by Honoré de Balzac in several works,[117] including *Illusions perdues* and *Splendeurs et misères des courtisanes*. *qui docet in doctrina* he that teacheth, on teaching Motto of the University of Chester. A less literal translation is "Let those who teach, teach" or "Let the teacher teach". *qui habet aures audiendi audiat* he who has ears to hear, let him hear "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear"; Mark Mark 4:9 *qui me tangit, vocem meam audit* who touches me, hears my voice common inscription on bells *qui tacet consentire videtur* he who is silent is taken to agree Thus, silence gives consent. Sometimes accompanied by the proviso "ubi loqui debuit ac potuit", that is, "when he ought to have spoken and was able to". Pope Boniface VII in *Decretale di Bonifacio VIII, Libro V, Tit. 12, reg. 43 AD 1294* *qui prior est tempore potior est jure* Who is first in point of time is stronger in right As set forth in the "Property Law" casebook written by Jesse Dukeminier, which is generally used to teach first year law students. *qui tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso in hac parte sequitur* he who brings an action for the king as well as for himself Generally known as 'qui tam,' it is the technical legal term for the unique mechanism in the federal False Claims Act that allows persons and entities with evidence of fraud against federal programs or contracts to sue the wrongdoer on behalf of the Government. *qui totum vult totum perdit* he who wants everything loses everything Attributed to Publilius Syrus *qui transtulit sustinet* he who transplanted still sustains Or "he who brought us across still supports us", meaning God. State motto of Connecticut. Originally written as *sustinet qui transtulit* in 1639. *quia suam uxorem etiam suspicione vacare vellet* because he should wish his wife to be free even from any suspicion Attributed to Julius Caesar by Plutarch, *Caesar* 10. Translated loosely as "because even the wife of Caesar may not be suspected". At the feast of Bona Dea, a sacred festival for females only, which was being held at the *Domus Publica*, the home of the *Pontifex Maximus*, Caesar, and hosted by his second wife, Pompeia, the notorious politician Clodius arrived in disguise. Caught by the outraged noblewomen, Clodius fled before they could kill him on the spot for sacrilege. In the ensuing trial, allegations arose that Pompeia and Clodius were having an affair, and while Caesar asserted that this was not the case and no substantial evidence arose suggesting otherwise, he nevertheless divorced, with this quotation as explanation. *quid agis* What are you doing? What's happening? What's going on? What's the news? What's up? *quid est veritas* What is truth? In the Vulgate translation of John 18:38, Pilate's question to Jesus (Greek: τί ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια;). A possible answer is an anagram of the phrase: *est vir qui adest*, "it is the man who is here." *quid novi ex Africa* What of the new

out of Africa? less literally, "What's new from Africa?"; derived from an Aristotle quotation *quid nunc* What now? Commonly shortened to *quidnunc*. As a noun, a *quidnunc* is a busybody or a gossip. Patrick Campbell worked for The Irish Times under the pseudonym "Quidnunc". *quid pro quo* what for what Commonly used in English, it is also translated as "this for that" or "a thing for a thing". Signifies a favor exchanged for a favor. The traditional Latin expression for this meaning was *do ut des* ("I give, so that you may give"). *Quid rides?* Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur. Why do you laugh? Change but the name, and the story is told of yourself. Horace, Satires, I. 1. 69. *quidquid Latine dictum sit altum videtur* whatever has been said in Latin seems deep Or "anything said in Latin sounds profound". A recent ironic Latin phrase to poke fun at people who seem to use Latin phrases and quotations only to make themselves sound more important or "educated". Similar to the less common *omnia dicta fortiora si dicta Latina*. *quieta non movere* don't move settled things *quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se inducto* anyone may renounce a law introduced for their own benefit Used in classical law to differentiate law imposed by the state for the benefit of a person in general, but by the state on behalf of them, and one imposed specifically that that person ought to have a say in whether the law is implemented. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Who will guard the guards themselves? Commonly associated with Plato who in the Republic poses this question; and from Juvenal's On Women, referring to the practice of having eunuchs guard women and beginning with the word *sed* ("but"). Usually translated less literally, as "Who watches the watchmen (or modern, 'watchers')?" This translation is a common epigraph, such as of the Tower Commission and Alan Moore's Watchmen comic book series. *quis leget haec?* Who will read this? *quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando?* Who, what, where, by what means, why, how, when? Compare the Five Ws. From Thomas Aquinas's *Summa Theologica*, but ancient authors provide other similar lists. *quis separabit?* Who will separate us? motto of Northern Ireland and of the Order of St Patrick *quis ut Deus* Who [is] as God? Usually translated "Who is like unto God?" Questions who would have the audacity to compare himself to a Supreme Being. It is a translation of the Hebrew name 'Michael' = *Mi cha El* Who like God *מִי כָמוֹתֵי אֱלֹהִים* Hebrew: מִי כָמוֹתֵי אֱלֹהִים (right to left). *quo errat demonstrator* where the prover errs A pun on "quod erat demonstrandum" *quo fata ferunt* where the fates bear us to motto of Bermuda *quo non ascendam* to what heights can I not rise? motto of Army Burn Hall College *Quod verum tutum* what is true is right motto of Spier's School *Quo Vadimus?* Where are we going? Title of the series finale of Aaron Sorkin's TV dramedy *Sports Night* *quo vadis?* Where are you going? According to Vulgate translation of John 13:36, Saint Peter asked Jesus Domine, *quo vadis?* ("Lord, where are you going?"). The King James Version has the translation "Lord, whither goest thou?" *Quo warrant* by what warrant? Medieval Latin title for a prerogative writ by which a court requires some person or entity to prove the source of some authority it is exercising. Used for various purposes in different jurisdictions. *quocumque jeceris stabit* whithersoever you throw it, it will stand motto of the Isle of Man *quod abundat non obstat* what is abundant doesn't hinder It is no problem to have too much of something. *quod cito fit, cito perit* what is done quickly, perishes quickly Things done in a hurry are more likely to fail and fail quicker than those done with care. *quod erat demonstrandum* (Q.E.D.) what was to be demonstrated The abbreviation is often written at the bottom of a mathematical proof. Sometimes translated loosely into English as "The Five Ws", W.W.W.W.W., which stands for "Which Was What We Wanted". *quod erat faciendum* (Q.E.F.) which was to be done Or "which was to be constructed". Used in translations of Euclid's Elements when there was nothing to prove, but there was something being constructed, for example a triangle with the same size as a given line. *quod est* (q.e.) which is *quod est necessarium est licitum* what is necessary is lawful *quod gratis asseritur, gratis negatur* what is asserted without reason may be denied without reason If no grounds have been given for an assertion, then there are no grounds needed to reject it. *quod licet Iovi, non licet bovi* what is permitted to Jupiter is not permitted to an ox If an important person does something, it does not necessarily mean that everyone can do it (cf. double standard). *Iovi* (also commonly rendered *Jovi*) is the dative form of *Iuppiter* ("Jupiter" or "Jove"), the chief god of the Romans. *quod me nutrit me destruit* what nourishes me destroys me Thought to have originated with Elizabethan playwright Christopher Marlowe. Generally interpreted to mean that that which motivates or drives a person can consume him or her from within. This phrase has become a popular slogan or motto for pro-ana websites, anorexics and bulimics. *quod natura non dat Salamanca non praestat* what nature does not give, Salamanca does not provide Refers to the Spanish University of Salamanca, meaning that education cannot substitute the lack of brains. *quod non fecerunt barbari, fecerunt Barberini* What the barbarians did not do, the Barberinis did A well-known satirical lampoon left attached to the ancient "speaking" statue of Pasquino on a corner of the Piazza Navona in Rome, Italy.[118] Through a sharp pun the writer criticizes Pope Urban VIII, of the Barberini family, who reused stones and decorations from ancient buildings to build new ones, thus wrecking classical constructions that even the barbarians had not touched. *quod perit, perit* What is gone is gone What has happened has happened and it cannot be changed, thus we should look forward into the future instead of being pulled by the past. *quod scripsi, scripsi* What I have written I have written. Pilate to the chief priests (John 19:22) *quod supplantandum, prius bene sciendum* Whatever you hope to supplant, you will first know thoroughly i.e. "You must thoroughly understand that which you hope to supplant". A caution against following a doctrine of Naive Analogy when attempting to formulate a scientific hypothesis. *quod vide* (q.v.) which see Used after a term, phrase, or topic that should be looked up elsewhere in the current document, book, etc. For more than one term or phrase, the plural is *quae vide* (qq.v.). *Quodcumque dixerit vobis, facite*. Whatever He tells you, that you shall do. More colloquially: "Do whatever He [Jesus] tells you to do." Instructions of Mary to the servants at the Wedding at Cana. (John 2:5). Also the motto of East Catholic High School. *quomodo vales* How are you? *quorum* of whom the number of members whose presence is required under the rules to make any given meeting constitutional *quos amor verus tenuit tenebit* Those whom true love has held, it will go on holding Seneca *quot capita tot sensus* as many heads, so many perceptions "There are as many opinions as there are heads" – Terence *quot homines tot sententiae* as many men, so many opinions Or "there are as many opinions as there are people", "how many people, so many opinions" *quousque tandem?* For how much longer? From Cicero's first speech *In Catilinam* to the Roman Senate regarding the conspiracy of Catiline: *Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?* ("For how much longer, Catiline, will you abuse our patience?"). Besides being a well-known line in itself, it was often used as a text sample in printing (cf. *lorem ipsum*). See also *O tempora, o mores!* (from the same speech).

## R[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *radix malorum est cupiditas* the root of evils is desire Or "greed is the root of all evil". Theme of "The Pardoner's Tale" from The Canterbury Tales. *rara avis* (rarissima avis) rare bird (very rare bird) An extraordinary or unusual thing. From Juvenal's Satires VI: *rara avis in terris nigroque simillima cygno* ("a rare bird in the lands, and very like a black swan"). *rari nantes in gurgite vasto* Rare survivors in the immense sea Virgil, Aeneid, I, 118 *ratio decidendi* reasoning for the decision The legal, moral, political, and social principles used by a court to compose a judgment's rationale. *ratio legis* reasoning of law A law's foundation or basis. *ratione personae* by reason of his/her person Also "jurisdiction *ratione personae*" the personal reach of the courts jurisdiction.[119] *ratione soli* by account of the ground Or "according to the soil". Assigning property rights to a thing based on its presence on a landowner's property. *ratum et consummatum* confirmed and completed in Canon

law, a consummated marriage *ratum tantum* confirmed only in Canon law, a confirmed but unconsummated marriage (which can be dissolved *super rato*) re [in] the matter of More literally, "by the thing". From the ablative of *res* ("thing" or "circumstance"). It is a common misconception that the "Re:" in correspondence is an abbreviation for regarding or reply; this is not the case for traditional letters. However, when used in an e-mail subject, there is evidence that it functions as an abbreviation of regarding rather than the Latin word for thing. The use of Latin *re*, in the sense of "about", "concerning", is English usage. *rebus sic stantibus* with matters standing thus The doctrine that treaty obligations hold only as long as the fundamental conditions and expectations that existed at the time of their creation hold. *recte et fortiter* Upright and Strong Motto of Homebush Boys High School *recte et fideliter* Upright and Faithful Also "just and faithful" and "accurately and faithfully". Motto of Ruyton Girls' School *redde rationem* to give an account Taken from the Gospel of Luke 16:2. *reductio ad absurdum* leading back to the absurd A common debate technique, and a method of proof in mathematics and philosophy, that proves the thesis by showing that its opposite is absurd or logically untenable. In general usage outside mathematics and philosophy, a *reductio ad absurdum* is a tactic in which the logic of an argument is challenged by reducing the concept to its most absurd extreme. Translated from Aristotle's "ἡ εἰς ἀτοπὸν ἀπαγωγή" (*hi eis atopon apagogi*, "reduction to the impossible"). *reductio ad Hitlerum* leading back to Hitler A term coined by German-American political philosopher Leo Strauss to humorously describe a fallacious argument that compares an opponent's views to those held by Adolf Hitler or the Nazi Party. Derived from *reductio ad absurdum* *reductio ad infinitum* leading back to the infinite An argument that creates an infinite series of causes that does not seem to have a beginning. As a fallacy, it rests upon Aristotle's notion that all things must have a cause, but that all series of causes must have a sufficient cause, that is, an unmoved mover. An argument which does not seem to have such a beginning becomes difficult to imagine. If it can be established, separately, that the chain must have a start, then a *reductio ad infinitum* is a valid refutation technique. *reformatio in peius* change to worse A decision from a court of appeal is amended to a worse one. With certain exceptions, this is prohibited at the Boards of Appeal of the European Patent Office by case law. *regem ego comitem me comes regem* you made me a Count, I will make you a King Motto of the Forbin family [fr] *reginam occidere* to kill the queen Written by John of Merania, bishop of Esztergom, to Hungarian nobles planning the assassination of Gertrude of Merania. The full sentence, *Reginam occidere nolite timere bonum est si omnes consentiunt ego non contradico*, has two contradictory meanings depending on how it is punctuated: either *Reginam occidere nolite timere; bonum est; si omnes consentiunt, ego non contradico* (do not fear to kill the queen, it is right; if everyone agrees, I do not oppose it) or *Reginam occidere nolite; timere bonum est; si omnes consentiunt, ego non; contradico* (do not kill the queen; it is good to fear [doing so]; [even] if everyone agrees, I do not; I oppose it). The queen was assassinated as the plotters saw the bishop's message as an encouragement. *regnat populus* the people rule State motto of Arkansas, adopted in 1907. Originally rendered in 1864 in the plural, *regnant populi* ("the peoples rule"), but subsequently changed to the singular. *Regnum Mariae Patrona Hungariae* Kingdom of Mary, the Patron of Hungary Former motto of Hungary. *regressus ad uterum* return to the womb Concept used in psychoanalysis by Sándor Ferenczi and the Budapest School. *rem acu tetigisti* You have touched the point with a needle i.e., "You have hit the nail on the head" *renovatio urbis* urban renewal a period of city planning and architectural updating in Renaissance Italy, i.e. the vast architectural programme begun under Doge Andrea Gritti in Venice[120] *repetita iuvant* repeating does good Lit. "Repeated things help". Usually said as a jocular remark to defend the speaker's (or writer's) choice to repeat some important piece of information to ensure reception by the audience. *repetitio est mater studiorum* repetition is the mother of study/learning *requiem aeternam dona ei(s), Domine* give him/her (them) eternal rest, O Lord From the Christian prayer *Eternal Rest*, said for the dead. Source of the term *requiem*, meaning the Mass for the Dead or a musical setting thereof. *requiescat in pace* (R.I.P.) let him/her rest in peace Or "may he/she rest in peace". A benediction for the dead. Often inscribed on tombstones or other grave markers. "RIP" is commonly reinterpreted as meaning the English phrase "Rest In Peace", the two meaning essentially the same thing. *rerum cognoscere causas* to learn the causes of things Motto of the University of Sheffield, the University of Guelph, and London School of Economics. *res firma mitescere nescit* a firm resolve does not know how to weaken Used in the 1985 film *American Flyers* where it is colloquially translated as "once you got it up, keep it up". *res gestae* things done A phrase used in law representing the belief that certain statements are made naturally, spontaneously and without deliberation during the course of an event, they leave little room for misunderstanding/misinterpretation upon hearing by someone else (i.e. by the witness who will later repeat the statement to the court). As a result, the courts believe that such statements carry a high degree of credibility, and may admit them as an exception to the rule against hearsay. *res ipsa loquitur* the thing speaks for itself A phrase from the common law of torts meaning that negligence can be inferred from the fact that such an accident happened, without proof of exactly how. *res iudicata* judged thing A matter which has been decided by a court. Often refers to the legal concept that once a matter has been finally decided by the courts, it cannot be litigated again (cf. *non bis in idem* and double jeopardy). *res, non verba* "actions speak louder than words", or "deeds, not words" From *rēs* ("things, facts") the plural of *rēs* ("a thing, a fact") + *nōn* ("not") + *verba* ("words") the plural of *verbum* ("a word"). Literally meaning "things, not words" or "facts instead of words" but referring to that "actions be used instead of words". *res nullius* nobody's property Goods without an owner. Used for things or beings which belong to nobody and are up for grabs, e.g., uninhabited and uncolonized lands, wandering wild animals, etc. (cf. *terra nullius*, "no man's land"). *res publica* Pertaining to the state or public source of the word *republic* *respice adspice prospice* look behind, look here, look ahead i.e., "examine the past, the present and future". Motto of CCNY. *respice finem* look back at the end i.e., "have regard for the end" or "consider the end". Generally a *memento mori*, a warning to remember one's death. Motto of Homerton College, Cambridge, Trinity College, Kandy, Georgetown College in Kentucky, Turnbull High School, Glasgow, and the London Oratory School. *respondeat superior* let the superior respond Regarded as a legal maxim in agency law, referring to the legal liability of the principal with respect to an employee. Whereas a hired independent contractor acting tortiously may not cause the principal to be legally liable, a hired employee acting tortiously will cause the principal (the employer) to be legally liable, even if the employer did nothing wrong. *restitutio ad (or in) integrum* restoration to original condition Principle behind the awarding of damages in common law negligence claims *resurgam* I shall arise "I shall rise again", expressing Christian faith in resurrection at the Last Day. It appears, *inter alia*, in Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*, as the epitaph written on Helen Burns's grave; in a poem of Emily Dickinson: *Poems* (1955) I. 56 ("Arcturus" is his other name"), I slew a worm the other day – A 'Savant' passing by Murmured 'Resurgam' – 'Centipede!' 'Oh Lord – how frail are we!'; and in a letter of Vincent van Gogh.[121] The OED gives "1662 J. Trapp, Annotations upon the Old and New Testament, in five distinct volumes (London, 1662), vol. I, p. 142: "Howbeit he had hope in his death, and might write Resurgam on his grave" as its earliest attribution in the English corpus. *retine vim istam, falsa enim dicam, si coges* Restrain your strength, for if you compel me I will tell lies An utterance by the Delphic oracle recorded by Eusebius of Caesarea in *Praeparatio evangelica*, VI-5, translated from the Greek of Porphyry (c.f. E. H. Gifford's translation)[122] and used by William Wordsworth as a subtitle for his ballad "Anecdote for Fathers". *rex regum fidelum et king even of faithful kings* Latin motto that appears on the crest of the Trinity Broadcasting Network of Paul and Jan Crouch. *rigor mortis* stiffness of death The rigidity of corpses when chemical reactions cause the limbs to stiffen about 3–4 hours after death. Other signs of death include drop in body temperature (*algor mortis*, "cold of death") and discoloration (*livor mortis*, "bluish color of death"). *risum teneatis, amici?* Can

you help laughing, friends? An ironic or rueful commentary, appended following a fanciful or unbelievable tale. *risus abundat in ore stultorum* laughter is abundant in the mouth of fools excessive and inappropriate laughter signifies stupidity. *Roma invicta* Unconquered Rome Inspirational motto inscribed on the Statue of Rome. *Roma locuta, causa finita* Rome has spoken, the case is closed In Roman Catholic ecclesiology, doctrinal matters are ultimately decided by the Vatican. *Romanes eunt domus* People called Romans they go the house An intentionally garbled Latin phrase from Monty Python's *Life of Brian*. Its intended meaning is "Romans, go home!", in Latin *Romani ite domum*. *rorate coeli* drop down ye heavens a.k.a. The Advent Prose. *rosam quae meruit ferat* She who has earned the rose may bear it Motto from Sweet Briar College *rus in urbe* A countryside in the city Generally used to refer to a haven of peace and quiet within an urban setting, often a garden, but can refer to interior decoration.

## S[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *salvus in demonstrando* leap in explaining a leap in logic, by which a necessary part of an equation is omitted. *salvus in arduis* a stronghold (or refuge) in difficulties a Roman Silver Age maxim. Also the school motto of Wellingborough School. *salvus populi suprema lex esto* the welfare of the people is to be the highest law From Cicero's *De Legibus*, book III, part III, sub. VIII. Quoted by John Locke in his *Second Treatise, On Civil Government*, to describe the proper organization of government. Also the state motto of Missouri. *salva veritate* with truth intact Refers to two expressions that can be interchanged without changing the truth value of the statements in which they occur. *Salvator Mundi* Savior of the World Christian epithet, usually referring to Jesus. The title of paintings by Albrecht Dürer and Leonardo da Vinci. *salvo errore et omissione* (s.e.e.o.) save for error and omission Used as a reservation on statements of financial accounts. Often now given in English "errors and omissions excluded" or "e&oe". *salvo honoris titulo* (SHT) save for title of honor Addressing oneself to someone whose title is unknown. *Sancta Sedes* Holy Chair literally, "holy seat". Refers to the Papacy or the Holy See. *sancta simplicitas* holy innocence Or "sacred simplicity". *sancte et sapienter* in a holy and wise way Also *sancte sapienter* (holiness, wisdom), motto of several institutions, notably King's College London *sanctum sanctorum* Holy of Holies referring to a more sacred and/or guarded place, within a lesser guarded, yet also holy location. *sapere aude* dare to know From Horace's *Epistularum liber primus*, Epistle II, line 40. Made popular in Kant's essay *Answering the Question: What Is Enlightenment?* defining the Age of Enlightenment. The phrase is common usage as a university motto. *sapiens qui prospicit* wise is he who looks ahead Motto of Malvern College, England *sapienti sat* enough for the wise From Plautus. Indicates that something can be understood without any need for explanation, as long as the listener has enough wisdom or common sense. Often extended to *dictum sapienti sat est* ("enough has been said for the wise", commonly translated as "a word to the wise is enough"). *sapientia et doctrina* wisdom and learning Motto of Fordham University, New York. Motto of Hill House School Doncaster, England. *sapientia et eloquentia* wisdom and eloquence One of the mottos of the Ateneo schools in the Philippines.[123] *sapientia et veritas* wisdom and truth Motto of Christchurch Girls' High School, New Zealand. *sapientia et virtus* wisdom and virtue Motto of the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. *sapientia ianua vitae* wisdom is the gateway to life Motto of the Wirral Grammar School for Boys, Bebington, England. *sapientia melior auro* wisdom is better than gold Motto of University of Deusto, Bilbao, San Sebastián, Spain. *sapientia, pax, fraternitas* Wisdom, Peace, Fraternity Motto of Universidad de las Américas, Puebla, Cholula, Mexico. *sapientia potentia est* wisdom is power Motto of the House of Akeleye, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia. *sat celeriter fieri quidquid fiat satis bene* That which has been done well has been done quickly enough One of the two favorite maxims of Augustus. The other is "*festina lente*" ("hurry slowly", i. e., if you want to go fast, go slow).[124] *scientia ac labore* By/From/With knowledge and labour Motto of several institutions *scientia, aere perennius* knowledge, more lasting than bronze unknown origin, probably adapted from Horace's ode III (*Exegi monumentum aere perennius*). *scientia cum religione* religion and knowledge united Motto of St Vincent's College, Potts Point *scientiae cedit mare* The sea yields to knowledge Motto of the United States Coast Guard Academy. *scientiae et patriae* For science and fatherland Motto of University of Latvia *scientia et labor* knowledge and work motto of Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería *scientia et sapientia* knowledge and wisdom motto of Illinois Wesleyan University *scientia imperii decus et tutamen* knowledge is the adornment and protection of the Empire Motto of Imperial College London *scientia ipsa potentia est* knowledge itself is power Stated originally by Sir Francis Bacon in *Meditationes Sacrae* (1597), which in modern times is often paraphrased as *scientia est potestas* or *scientia potentia est* (knowledge is power). *scientia, labor, libertas* science, labour, liberty Motto of the Free University of Tbilisi. *scientia non olet* knowledge doesn't smell A variation on Emperor Vespasian's *pecunia non olet* in Suetonius' *De vita Caesarum*. Used to say the way in which we learn something doesn't matter as long as it is knowledge acquired. *scientia vincere tenebras* conquering darkness by science Motto of several institutions, such as the Brussels Free Universities (*Université Libre de Bruxelles* and *Vrije Universiteit Brussel*). *scilicet* (sc. or ss.) it is permitted to know that is to say; to wit; namely; in a legal caption, it provides a statement of venue or refers to a location. *scio* I know *scio me nihil scire* I know that I know nothing *scire quod sciendum* knowledge which is worth having motto of now defunct publisher Small, Maynard & Company *scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim* Each desperate blockhead dares to write as translated by Philip François from Horace, *Epistularum liber secundus* (1, 117)[125] and quoted in Fielding's *Tom Jones*; lit: "Learned or not, we shall write poems without distinction." *scuto amoris divini* by the shield of God's love The motto of Skidmore College *seculo seculorum* forever and ever *sed ipse spiritus postulat pro nobis, gemitibus inenarrabilibus* But the same Spirit intercedes incessantly for us, with inexpressible groans Romans 8:26 *sed terrae graviora manent* But on earth, worse things await Virgil, *Aeneid* 6:84. *sede vacante* with the seat being vacant The seat refers to the Holy See; the vacancy refers to the interregnum between two popes. *sedes apostolica* apostolic chair Synonymous with *Sancta Sedes*. *sedes incertae* seat (i.e. location) uncertain Used in biological classification to indicate that there is no agreement as to which higher order grouping a taxon should be placed into. Abbreviated *sed. incert.* *sedet, aeternumque sedebit* sit, be seated forever from Virgil's *Aeneid* 6:617: when you stop trying, then you lose *semel in anno licet insanire* once in a year one is allowed to go crazy Concept expressed by various authors, such as Seneca, Saint Augustine and Horace. It became proverbial during the Middle Ages. *semper ad melius* always towards better things Motto of several institutions *semper anticus* always forward Motto of the 45th Infantry Division (United States) and its successor, the 45th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (United States) *semper apertus* always open Motto of University of Heidelberg *semper ardens* always burning Motto of Carl Jacobsen and name of a line of beers by Danish brewery Carlsberg. *semper parat ad ova* the same personal motto of Elizabeth I, appears above her royal coat of arms. Used as motto of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, Channel Islands, which was founded by Elizabeth I, and of Ipswich School, to whom Elizabeth granted a royal charter. Also the motto of the City of Leicester and Prince George's County. *semper excelsius* always higher Motto of the K.A.ï M racelsantic

1998[127] *semper instans* always threatening Motto of 846 NAS Royal Navy *semper invicta* always invincible Motto of Warsaw *semper liber* always free Motto of the city of Victoria, British Columbia *semper maior* always more, always greater Motto of Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, i.e. the Jesuits *semper necessitas probandi incumbit ei qui agit* the necessity of proof always lies with the person who lays charges Latin maxim often associated with the burden of proof in law or in philosophy *semper paratus* always prepared Motto of several institutions, e.g. United States Coast Guard *semper primus* always first Motto of several US military units *semper progrediens* always progressing Motto of the island of Sint Maarten, of King City Secondary School in King City, Ontario, Canada and of Fairfax High School (Fairfax, Virginia) *semper reformanda* always in need of being reformed A phrase deriving from the Nadere Reformatie movement in the seventeenth century Dutch Reformed Church and widely but informally used in Reformed and Presbyterian churches today. It refers to the conviction of certain Reformed Protestant theologians that the church must continually re-examine itself in order to maintain its purity of doctrine and practice. The term first appeared in print in Jodocus van Lodenstein, *Beschouwinge van Zion* (Contemplation of Zion), Amsterdam, 1674.[128] *semper supra* always above Motto of the United States Space Force *semper sursum* always aim high Motto of Barrow-in-Furness, England. Motto of St. Stephen School, Chandigarh, India. Motto of St. Joseph's College, Allahabad, India. Motto of Palmerston North Girls' High School, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Motto of Vancouver Technical Secondary School, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Motto of 865 Dartmouth Kiwanis Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadron, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada. *semper vigilans* always vigilant Motto of several institutions including the US Air Force Auxiliary (Civil Air Patrol), the city of San Diego, California, and the Providence, Rhode Island Police Department. *semper vigilo* always vigilant The motto of the Scottish Police Forces, Scotland. *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (SPQR) The Senate and the People of Rome The official name of the Roman Republic. "SPQR" was carried on battle standards by the Roman legions. In addition to being an ancient Roman motto, it remains the motto of the modern city of Rome. *sensu lato* with the broad, or general, meaning Less literally, "in the wide sense". *sensu stricto* cf. *stricto sensu* "with the tight meaning" Less literally, "in the strict sense". *sensus plenior* in the fuller meaning In biblical exegesis, the deeper meaning intended by God, not intended by the human author. *sequere pecuniam* follow the money In an effort to understand why things may be happening contrary to expectations, or even in alignment with them, this idiom suggests that keeping track of where money is going may show the basis for the observed behavior. Similar in spirit to the phrase *cui bono* (who gains?) or *cui prodest* (who advances?), but outside those phrases' historically legal context. *Sermo Tuus Veritas Est* Thy Word Is Truth motto of the General Theological Seminary, Cornelius Fontem *Esua sero venientes male sedentes* those who are late are poorly seated *sero venientibus ossa* those who are late get bones *servabo fidem* Keeper of the faith I will keep the faith. *serviam* I will serve The answer of St. Michael the Archangel to the non serviam, "I will not serve" of Satan, when the angels were tested by God on whether they will serve an inferior being, a man, Jesus, as their Lord. *servus servorum Dei* servant of the servants of God A title for the Pope. *sesquipedalia verba* words a foot and a half long From Horace's *Ars Poetica*. "*proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba*" ("he throws down his high-flown language and his foot-and-a-half-long words"). A self-referential jab at long words and needlessly elaborate language in general. *Si comprehendis [,] non est Deus* if you understand [something], it is not God Augustine of Hippo, *Sermo* 117.3.5; PL 38, 663 *si dormiam capiar* If I sleep, I may be caught Motto of HMS Wakeful (H88) *Si monumentum requiris circumspecte* If you seek (his) monument, look around you from the epitaph on Christopher Wren's tomb in St Paul's Cathedral. *Si non oscillas, noli tintinnare* If you can't swing, don't ring Inscribed on a plaque above.) *mdiGd; mdi Bi foot-and-fesqidn at i augd*

*similia similibus curentur*

similar things are taken care of by similar things

let similar things be taken care of by similar things

"like cures like" and "let like be cured by like"; the first form ("*curantur*") is indicative, while the second form ("*curentur*") is subjunctive. The indicative form is found in Paracelsus (16th century), while the subjunctive form is said by Samuel Hahnemann, founder of homeopathy, and is known as the law of similars. *similia similibus solvuntur* similar substances will dissolve similar substances Used as a general rule in chemistry; "like dissolves like" refers to the ability of polar or non polar solvents to dissolve polar or non polar solutes respectively.[129] *simplex sigillum veri* simplicity is the sign of truth expresses a sentiment akin to Keep It Simple, Stupid *sincere et constanter sincere* and constant Motto of the Order of the Red Eagle *sine anno* (s.a.) without a year Used in bibliographies to indicate that the date of publication of a document is unknown. *sine die* without a day Originally from old common law texts, where it indicates that a final, dispositive order has been made in the case. In modern legal context, it means there is nothing left for the court to do, so no date for further proceedings is set, resulting in an "adjournment *sine die*". *sine ira et studio* without anger and fondness Thus, impartially. From Tacitus, Annals 1.1. *sine honoris titulo* without honorary title Addressing oneself to someone whose title is unknown. *sine labore non erit panis in ore* without labour there will be no bread in mouth *sine loco* (s.l.) without a place Used in bibliographies to indicate that the place of publication of a document is unknown. *sine metu* "without fear" Motto of Jameson Irish Whiskey *sine nomine* (s.n.) "without a name" Used in bibliographies to indicate that the publisher of a document is unknown. *sine poena nulla lex* Without penalty, there is no law Refers to the ineffectiveness of a law without the means of enforcement *sine prole* Without offspring Frequently abbreviated to "s.p." or "d.s.p." (*decessit sine prole* – "died without offspring") in genealogical works. *sine prole superstitute* Without surviving children Without surviving offspring (even in abstract terms) *sine timore aut favore* Without Fear or Favor St. George's School, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada motto *sine qua non* without which not Used to denote something that is an essential part of the whole. See also *condicio sine qua non*. *sine remediis medicina debilis est* without remedies medicine is powerless Inscription on a stained glass in the conference hall of a pharmaceutical mill in Kaunas, Lithuania. *sine scientia ars nihil est* without knowledge, skill is nothing Motto of The International Diving Society and of the Oxford Medical Students' Society. *sisto activitatem* I cease the activity Phrase, used to cease the activities of the Sejm upon the *liberum veto* principle *sit nomen Domini benedictum* blessed be the name of the Lord Phrase used in a pontifical blessing imparted by a Catholic bishop *sit nomine digna* may it be worthy of the name National motto of Rhodesia, also motto of Durbanville, South Africa *sit sine labe decus* let honour stainless be Motto of the Brisbane Boys' College (Brisbane, Australia). *sit tibi terra levis* may the earth be light to you Commonly used on gravestones, often contracted as S.T.T.L., the same way as today's R.I.P. *sit venia verbo* may there be forgiveness for the word Similar to the English idiom "pardon my French". *sol iustitiae illustra nos* sun of justice, shine upon us Motto of Utrecht University. *sol lucet omnibus* the sun shines on everyone Petronius, *Satyricon* Lybri 100. *sol omnia regit* the sun rules over everything Inscription near the entrance to Frombork Museum *sola fide* by faith alone The material principle of the Protestant Reformation and one of the five solas, referring to the Protestant claim that the Bible teaches that men are saved by faith even without works. *sola dosis facit venenum* the dose makes the poison It is credited to Paracelsus who expressed the classic toxicology maxim "All things are poison and nothing is without poison; only the dose makes a thing not a poison." *sola gratia* by grace alone A motto of the Protestant Reformation and one of the five solas, referring to the Protestant claim that salvation is an unearned gift (cf. *ex gratia*), not a direct result of merit. *sola lingua bona est lingua mortua* the only good language is a dead language Example of dog Latin humor. *sola scriptura* by scripture alone The formal principle of the Protestant Reformation and one of the five solas, referring to the Protestant idea that the Bible alone is the ultimate authority, not the Pope or tradition. *sola nobilitat virtus* virtue alone ennobles Similar to *virtus sola nobilitas solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris* misery loves company From Christopher Marlowe's *The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*. *solī Deo gloria* (S.D.G.) glory to God alone A motto of the Protestant Reformation and one of the five solas, referring to the idea that God is the creator of all good things and deserves all the praise for them. Johann Sebastian Bach often signed his manuscripts with the abbreviation S.D.G. to invoke this phrase, as well as with AMDG (*ad maiorem Dei gloriam*). The motto of the MasterWorks Festival, an annual Christian performing arts festival. *solus Christus* Christ alone A motto of the Protestant Reformation and one of the five solas, referring to the Protestant claim that the Bible teaches that Jesus is the only mediator between God and mankind. Also rendered *solo Christo* ("by Christ alone"). *solus ipse* I alone *solvitur ambulando* it is solved by walking The problem is solved by taking a walk, or by simple experiment. *Spartam nactus es; hanc exorna* your lot is cast in Sparta, be a credit to it from Euripides's *Telephus*, Agamemnon to Menelaus.[130] *specialia generalibus derogant* special departs from general species *nova* new species Used in biological taxonomy *spectemur agendo* let us be judged by our acts Motto of Hawthorn Football Club *Speculum Dinae* Diana's Mirror Lake Nemi as referred to by poets and painters[131] *speculum speculorum* mirror of mirrors *spem gregis* the hope of the flock from Virgil's *Eclagues* *spem reduxit* he has restored hope Motto of New Brunswick. *spero meliora* I aspire to greater things Also translated "I expect better" and "I hope for better things." *spes bona* good hope Motto of University of Cape Town. *spes vincit thronum* hope conquers (overcomes) the throne Refers to Revelation 3:21, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne." On the John Winthrop family tombstone, Boston, Massachusetts. *spiritus mundi* spirit of the world From *The Second Coming* (poem) by William Butler Yeats. Refers to Yeats' belief that each human mind is linked to a single vast intelligence, and that this intelligence causes certain universal symbols to appear in individual minds. The idea is similar to Carl Jung's concept of the collective unconscious. *spiritus ubi vult spirat* the spirit spreads wherever it wants Refers to *The Gospel of Saint John* 3:8, where he mentions how Jesus told Nicodemus "The wind blows wherever it wants, and even though you can hear its noise, you don't know where it comes from or where it goes. The same thing happens to whomever has been born of the Spirit." It is the motto of Cayetano Heredia University[132] *splendor sine occasu* brightness without setting Loosely "splendour without diminishment" or "magnificence without ruin". Motto of British Columbia. *stamus contra malo* we stand against by evil The motto of the Jungle Patrol in *The Phantom*. The phrase actually violates Latin grammar because of a mistranslation from English, as the preposition *contra* takes the accusative case. The correct Latin rendering of "we stand against evil" would be "*stamus contra malum*". *stante pede* with a standing foot "Immediately". *stare decisis* to stand by the decided things To uphold previous rulings, recognize precedent. *stat rosa pristina nomine, nomina nuda tenemus* the rose of old remains only in its name; we hold only empty names An epigraph quoted at the end of Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose*. A verse by Bernard of Cluny (although likely mistranscribed in medieval times from an original *stat Roma pristina nomine...*, "primordial Rome remains only in its name..."). *stat sua cuique dies* There is a day [turn] for ever/or There is a day dan e o d^

areas remaining to be developed on any given topic. status quo the state in which The current condition or situation. status quo ante the state in which [things were] before The state of affairs prior to some upsetting event. Often used as a legal term. status quo ante bellum the state before the war A common term in peace treaties. stet let it stand Marginal mark in proofreading to indicate that something previously deleted or marked for deletion should be retained. stet fortuna domus let the fortune of the house stand First part of the motto of Harrow School, England, and inscribed upon Ricketts House, at the California Institute of Technology. stipendium peccati mors est the reward of sin is death From Christopher Marlowe's The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus. (See Rom 6:23, "For the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.") strenuis ardua cedunt the heights yield to endeavour Motto of the University of Southampton. stricto sensu cf. sensu stricto with the tight meaning Less literally, "in the strict sense". stupor mundi the wonder of the world A title given to Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor. More literally translated "the bewilderment of the world", or, in its original, pre-Medieval sense, "the stupidity of the world". sua sponte by its own accord Legal term when a court takes up a motion on its own initiative, not because any of the parties to the case has made the motion. The regimental motto of the 75th Ranger Regiment of the U.S. Army. suaviter in modo, fortiter in re gently in manner, resolutely in execution Motto of Essendon Football Club sub anno under the year Commonly abbreviated s.a., it is used to cite events recorded in chronicles according to the year under which they are listed. For example, "ASC MS A, s.a. 855" means the entry for the year 855 in manuscript A of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. sub cruce lumen The Light Under the Cross Motto of the University of Adelaide, Australia. Refers to the figurative "light of learning" and the Southern Cross constellation, Crux. sub divo under the wide open sky Also, "under the sky", "in the open air", "out in the open" or "outdoors". Ablative "divo" does not distinguish divus, divi, a god, from divum, divi, the sky. sub finem toward the end Used in citations to refer to the end of a book, page, etc., and abbreviated 's.f.' Used after the page number or title. E.g., 'p. 20 s.f.' sub Iove frigido under cold Jupiter At night; from Horace's Odes 1.1.25 sub iudice under a judge Said of a case that cannot be publicly discussed until it is finished. Also sub iudice. sub poena under penalty Source of the English noun subpoena. Said of a request, usually by a court, that must be complied with on pain of punishment. Examples include sub poena duces tecum ("take with you under penalty"), a court summons to appear and produce tangible evidence, and sub poena ad testificandum ("under penalty to testify"), a summons to appear and give oral testimony. sub rosa under the rose "In secret", "privately", "confidentially", or "covertly". In the Middle Ages, a rose was suspended from the ceiling of a council chamber to indicate that what was said in the "under the rose" was not to be repeated outside. This practice originates in Greek mythology, where Aphrodite gave a rose to her son Eros, and he, in turn, gave it to Harpocrates, the god of silence, to ensure that his mother's indiscretions—or those of the gods in general, in other accounts—were kept under wraps of silence (sub hom.) under the name "in the name of", "under the title of"; used in legal citations to indicate the name under which the litigation continued. sub silentio under silence implied but not expressly stated. sub specie aeternitatis under the sight of eternity Thus, "from eternity's point of view". From Spinoza, Ethics. sub specie Dei under the sight of God "from God's point of view or perspective". sub tuum praesidium Beneath thy compassion Name of the oldest extant hymn to the Theotokos (Blessed Virgin Mary). Also "under your protection". A popular school motto. Sub umbra floreo Under the shade I flourish National Motto of Belize, referring to the shade of the mahogany tree. sub verbo; sub voce **Under the word** as in a dictionary; abbreviated s.v. sublimis ab unda Raised from the waves Motto of King Edward VII and Queen Mary School, Lytham subsiste sermonem statim stop speaking immediately Succisa virescitha



## T[edit]

Latin Translation Notes tabula gratulatoria congratulatory tablet A list of congratulations. tabula rasa scraped tablet Thus, "blank slate". Romans used to write on wax-covered wooden tablets, which were erased by scraping with the flat end of the stylus. John Locke used the term to describe the human mind at birth, before it had acquired any knowledge. talis qualis just as such "Such as it is" or "as such". taliter qualiter somewhat talium Dei regnum for of such (little children) is the kingdom of God from St Mark's gospel 10:14 "talium (parvuli) est enim regnum Dei"; similar in St Matthew's gospel 19:14 "talium est enim regnum caelorum" ("for of such is the kingdom of heaven"); motto of the Cathedral School, Townsville. tanquam ex ungue leonem we know the lion by his claw Said in 1697 by Johann Bernoulli about Isaac Newton's anonymously submitted solution to Bernoulli's challenge regarding the Brachistochrone curve. tarde venientibus ossa To the late are left the bones Te occidere possunt sed te edere non possunt nefas est They can kill you, but they cannot eat you, it is against the law. The motto of the fictional Enfield Tennis Academy in the David Foster Wallace novel *Infinite Jest*. Translated in the novel as "They can kill you, but the legalities of eating you are quite a bit dicier". technica impendi nationi Technology impulses nations Motto of Technical University of Madrid temet nosce know thyself A reference to the Greek γνῶθι σεαυτόν (gnōthi seauton), inscribed on the pronaos of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, according to the Greek periegetic writer Pausanias (10.24.1). Rendered also with nosce te ipsum, temet nosce ("thine own self know") appears in *The Matrix* translated as "know thyself". tempora heroica Heroic Age Literally "Heroic Times"; refers to the period between the mythological Titanomachy and the (relatively) historical Trojan War. tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis the times are changing, and we change in them 16th century variant of two classical lines of Ovid: tempora labuntur ("time labors", *Fasti*) and omnia mutantur ("everything changes", *Metamorphoses*). See entry for details. tempus edax rerum time, devourer of all things Also "time, that devours all things", literally: "time, gluttonous of things", edax: adjectival form of the verb edo to eat. From Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, 15, 234–236. tempus fugit Time flees. Time flies. From Virgil's *Georgics* (Book III, line 284), where it appears as fugit irreparabile tempus. A common sundial motto. See also tempus volat, hora fugit below. tempus rerum imperator time, commander of all things "Tempus Rerum Imperator" has been adopted by the Google Web Accelerator project. It is shown in the "About Google Web Accelerator" page. Also, motto of Worshipful Company of Clockmakers. tempus vernum spring time Name of song by popular Irish singer Enya tempus volat, hora fugit time flies, the hour flees tendit in ardua virtus virtue strives for what is difficult Appears in Ovid's *Epistulae ex Ponto* teneo te Africa I hold you, Africa! Suetonius attributes this to Julius Caesar, from when Caesar was on the African coast. tentanda via The way must be tried motto for York University ter in die (t.i.d.) thrice in a day Medical shorthand for "three times a day". terminat hora diem; terminat auctor opus. The hour finishes the day; the author finishes his work. Phrase concluding Christopher Marlowe's play *Doctor Faustus*. [135] terminus ante quem limit before which In archaeology or history, refers to the date before which an artefact or feature must have been deposited. Used with terminus post quem (limit after which). Similarly, terminus ad quem (limit to which) may also refer to the latest possible date of a non-punctual event (period, era, etc.), while terminus a quo (limit from which) may refer to the earliest such date. terra australis incognita unknown southern land First name used to refer to the Australian continent terra firma solid earth Often used to refer to the ground terra incognita unknown land terra nova new land Latin name of Newfoundland (island portion of Canadian province of Newfoundland and Labrador, capital- St. John's), also root of French name of same, Terre-Neuve terra nullius land of none That is, no man's land. A neutral or uninhabited area, or a land not under the sovereignty of any recognized political entity. terras irradiant let them illuminate the lands Or "let them give light to the world". An allusion to Isaiah 6.3: plena est omnis terra gloria eius ("the whole earth is full of his glory"). Sometimes mistranslated as "they will illuminate the lands" based on mistaking irradiare for a future indicative third-conjugation verb, whereas it is actually a present subjunctive first-conjugation verb. Motto of Amherst College; the college's original mission was to educate young men to serve God. tertium non datur no third (possibility) is given A logical axiom that a claim is either true or false, with no third option. tertium quid a third something 1. Something that cannot be classified into either of two groups considered exhaustive; an intermediate thing or factor. 2. A third person or thing of indeterminate character. testis unus, testis nullus one witness is not a witness A law principle expressing that a single witness is not enough to corroborate a story. textus receptus received text Tibi cordi immaculato concredimus nos ac consecramus We consecrate and entrust ourselves to your Immaculate heart (O Mary). The inscription found on top of the central door of the Minor Basilica of the Immaculate Conception, otherwise known as the Manila Cathedral in the Philippines timeo Danaos et dona ferentes I fear Greeks even if they bring gifts Danaos being a term for the Greeks. In Virgil's *Aeneid*, II, 49, the phrase is said by Laocoön when warning his fellow Trojans against accepting the Trojan Horse. The full original quote is quidquid id est timeo Danaos et dona ferentis, quidquid id est meaning "whatever it is" and ferentis being an archaic form of ferentes. Commonly mistranslated "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts". timidi mater non flet A coward's mother does not weep A proverb from Cornelius Nepos's *Vita of Thrasybulus*: praeceptum illud omnium in animis esse debet, nihil in bello oportere contemni, neque sine causa dici matrem timidi flere non solere (that old precept has to be held by all in our minds: nothing should be condemned in war, and it is for a reason that it is said the mother of a coward does not weep [for her cowardly son]). timor mortis conturbat me the fear of death confounds me Refrain originating in the response to the seventh lesson in the Office of the Dead. In the Middle Ages, this service was read each day by clerics. As a refrain, it appears also in other poems and can frequently be found inscribed on tombs. toto caelo by whole heaven as far apart as possible; utterly. totus tuus totally yours Offering one's life in total commitment to another. The motto was adopted by Pope John Paul II to signify his love and servitude to Mary the Mother of Jesus. traditionis custodes guardians of tradition Motu proprio issued by Pope Francis in 2021 regarding the celebration of the Tridentine Mass. transire benefaciendo to travel along while doing good Literally "beneficial passage." Mentioned in "The Seamy Side of History" (*L'envers de l'histoire contemporaine*, 1848), part of *La Comédie humaine*, by Honoré de Balzac, and *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne. translatio imperii transfer of rule Used to express the belief in the transfer of imperial authority from the Roman Empire of antiquity to the Medieval Holy Roman Empire. tres faciunt collegium three makes company It takes three to have a valid group; three is the minimum number of members for an organization or a corporation. treuga Dei Truce of God A decree by the medieval Church that all feuds should be cancelled during the Sabbath—effectively from Wednesday or Thursday night until Monday. See also Peace and Truce of God. tria juncta in uno Three joined in one Motto of the Order of the Bath Triste est omne animal post coitum, praeter mulierem gallumque Every animal is sad after coitus except the human female and the rooster tu autem Domine miserere nobis But Thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us Phrase said at the end of biblical readings in the liturgy of the medieval church. Also used in brief, "tu autem", as a memento mori epitaph. tuitio fidei et obsequium pauperum Defence of the faith and assistance to the poor Motto of the Association of Canadian Knights of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta. [136] tu fui ego eris I was you; you will be me Thus, "what you are, I was; what I am, you will be.". A memento mori gravestone inscription to remind the reader that death is unavoidable (cf. sum quod eris). tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito you should not give in to evils, but proceed ever more boldly against them From Virgil, *Aeneid*, 6, 95. "Ne cede malis" is the motto of The Bronx. tu quoque you too The logical fallacy of attempting to defend one's position merely by pointing out the same weakness in one's opponent. tu stultus



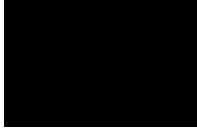
es you are stupid Motto for the satirical news organization, The Onion tuebor I will protect Found on the Great Seal on the flag of the state of Michigan. tunica propior est pallio A tunic is closer [to the body] than a cloak From Plautus' *Trinummus* 1154. Equivalent to "blood is thicker than water" in modern English. turris fortis mihi Deus God is my strong tower Motto of the Kelly Clan tutum te robore reddam I will give you safety by strength Motto of the Clan Crawford tuum est It's up to you Motto of the University of British Columbia

## U[edit]

Latin Translation Notes uberrima fides most abundant faith Or "utmost good faith" (cf. bona fide). A legal maxim of insurance contracts requiring all parties to deal in good faith. ubertas et fidelitas fertility and faithfulness Motto of Tasmania. ubi amor, ibi dolor where [there is] love, there [is] pain ubi bene, ibi patria where [it is] well, there [is] the fatherland Or "Home is where it's good"; see also ubi panis ibi patria. ubi caritas et amor, Deus ibi est where there is charity and love, God is there ubi dubium, ibi libertas where [there is] doubt, there [is] freedom Anonymous proverb. ubi jus, ibi remedium Where [there is] a right, there [is] a remedy ubi mel, ibi apes where [there is] honey, there [are] bees Valuable things are often protected and difficult to obtain. ubi libertas. ibi patria where [there is] liberty, there [is] the fatherland Or "where there is liberty, there is my country". Patriotic motto. ubi nihil vales, ibi nihil velis where you are worth nothing, there you will wish for nothing From the writings of the Flemish philosopher Arnold Geulincx; also quoted by Samuel Beckett in his first published novel, *Murphy*. ubi non accusator, ibi non iudex where [there is] no accuser, there [is] no judge Thus, there can be no judgment or case if no one charges a defendant with a crime. The phrase is sometimes parodied as "where there are no police, there is no speed limit". ubi panis ibi patria where there is bread, there is my country ubi pus, ibi evacua where there is pus, there evacuate it ubi, re vera when, in a true thing Or "whereas, in reality..." Also rendered ubi, revera ("when, in fact" or "when, actually"). ubi societas, ibi ius if there's a society, law will be there By Aristotle. ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant They make a desert and call it peace from a speech by Calgacus reported/constructed by Tacitus, *Agricola*, ch. 30. ubi sunt? where are they? Nostalgic theme of poems yearning for days gone by. From the line ubi sunt, qui ante nos fuerunt? ("Where are they, those who have gone before us?"). ubique, quo fas et gloria ducunt everywhere, where right and glory leads Motto of the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery and most other Engineer or Artillery corps within the armies of the British Commonwealth (for example, the Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Canadian Engineers, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Royal Canadian Artillery, Royal Australian Artillery, Royal New Zealand Artillery). Interunit rivalry often leads to the sarcastic translation of ubique to mean all over the place in a derogative sense.

Motto of the American Council on Foreign Relations, where the translation of ubique is often given as omnipresent, with the implication of pervasive hidden influence.[137]

ultima forsan perhaps the last i.e. "perhaps your last hour." A sundial inscription. ultima ratio last methodthe final argumentthe last resort (as force) The last resort. Short form for the metaphor "The Last Resort of Kings and Common Men" referring to the act of declaring war. Used in names such as the French sniper rifle PGM Ultima Ratio and the fictional Reason weapon system. Louis XIV of France had Ultima Ratio Regum ("last argument of kings") cast on the cannons of his armies. Motto of the American 1st Battalion 11th Marines; the French Fourth Artillery Regiment; Swedish Artilleriregementet. Also, the Third Battery of the French Third Marine Artillery Regiment has the motto Ultima Ratio Tribuni. The term is also borne by the gorget owned by Captain William Cattell, which inspired the crescent worn by the revolutionary militia of South Carolina and in

turn the state's flag.[138]  ultimo mense (ult.) in the last month Used in formal correspondence to refer to the previous month. Used with inst. ("this month") and prox. ("next month"). ultra vires beyond powers "Without authority". Used to describe an action done without proper authority, or acting without the rules. The term will most often be used in connection with appeals and petitions. ultra posse nemo obligatur No one is obligated beyond what he is able to do. ululas Athenas (to send) owls to Athens From Gerhard Gerhards' (1466–1536) [better known as Erasmus] collection of annotated Adagia (1508). Latin translation of a classical Greek proverb. Generally means putting large effort in a necessarily fruitless enterprise. Compare "selling coal to Newcastle". una hirundo non facit ver one swallow does not make summer A single example of something positive does not necessarily mean that all subsequent similar instances will have the same outcome. una salus victis nullam sperare salutem the only safety for the conquered is to hope for no safety Less literally, "the only safe bet for the vanquished is to expect no safety". Preceded by moriamur et in media arma ruamus ("let us die even as we rush into the midst of battle") in Virgil's *Aeneid*, book 2, lines 353–354. Used in Tom Clancy's novel *Without Remorse*, where character John Clark translates it as "the one hope of the doomed is not to hope for safety". It was said several times in "Andromeda" as the motto of the SOF units. unitas, iustitia, spes unity, justice, hope Motto of Vilnius. unitas per servitiam unity through service Motto for the St. Xavier's Institution Board of Librarians. uniti aedificamus united we build Motto of the Mississippi Makerspace Community uno flatu in one breath Used in criticism of inconsistent pleadings, i.e. "one cannot argue uno flatu both that the company does not exist and that it is also responsible for the wrong." uno sumus animo we are one of soul Motto of Stedelijk Gymnasium Leiden unus multorum one of many An average person. Unus papa Romae, unus portus Anconae, una turris Cremonae, una ceres Raconae One pope in Rome, one port in Ancona, one tower in Cremona, one beer in Rakovník Motto of the Czech Brewery in Rakovník.[139] Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno One for all, all for one unofficial motto of Switzerland, popularized by *The Three Musketeers* Urbi et Orbi to the city and the circle [of the lands] Meaning "To Rome and the World". A standard opening of Roman proclamations. Also a traditional blessing by the pope. urbs in horto city in a garden Motto of the City of Chicago. usque ad finem to the very end Often used in reference to battle, implying a willingness to keep fighting until you die. usus est magister optimus practice is the best teacher. In other words, practice makes perfect. Also sometimes translated "use makes master." ut aquila versus coelum As an eagle towards the sky Motto of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine ut biberent quoniam esse nolent so that they might drink, since they refused to eat Also rendered with quando ("when") in place of quoniam. From a book by Suetonius (*Vit. Tib.*, 2.2) and Cicero (*De Natura Deorum*, 2.3). The phrase was said by Roman admiral Publius Claudius Pulcher right before the battle of Drepana, as he threw overboard the sacred chickens which had refused to eat the grain offered them—an unwelcome omen of bad luck. Thus, the sense is, "if they do not perform as expected, they must suffer the consequences". He lost the battle disastrously. ut cognoscant te so that they may know You. Motto of Boston College High School. ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas though the power be lacking, the will is to be praised all the same From Ovid, *Epistulae ex Ponto* (III, 4, 79). ut dicitur as has been said; as above ut inceptit fidelis sic permanet as she began

loyal, so she persists Poetically, "Loyal she began, loyal she remains." Motto of Ontario. *ut infra* as below *ut in omnibus glorificetur Deus*. that in all things, God may be glorified Motto of the Order of Saint Benedict *ut mare quod ut ventus ut sea and into wind* Motto of USNS Washington Chambers *ut omnes te cognoscant* that all may know you Motto of Niagara University *ut omnes unum sint* That they all may be one Motto of Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany, and the United Church of Canada *ut prosim* that I may serve Motto of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University *ut proverbium loquitur vetus...* you know what they say... Lit: As the old proverb says... *ut res magis valeat quam pereat* that the matter may have effect rather than fail[140] *ut retro* as backwards Or "as on the back side"; thus, "as on the previous page" (cf. *ut supra*). *ut Roma cadit, sic omnis terra as Rome falls*, so [falls] the whole world *ut sit finis litium* so there might be an end of litigation A traditional brocard. The full form is *Interest republicae ut sit finis litium*, "it is in the government's interest that there be an end to litigation." Often quoted in the context of statutes of limitation. *ut supra* as above *ut tensio sic vis* as the extension, so the force Robert Hooke's expression of his discovery of his law of linear elasticity. Also: Motto of École Polytechnique de Montréal. Motto of the British Watch and Clockmaker's Guild. *utilis in ministerium* usefulness in service Comes from 2 Timothy 4:11. Motto of Camberwell Girls Grammar School. *utraque unum* both into one Also translated as "that the two may be one." Motto found in 18th century Spanish dollar coins. Motto of Georgetown University. From the Vulgate, Eph. 2:14, *Ipse enim est pax nostra, qui fecit utraque unum*, "For he is our peace, who hath made both one." *utrinque paratus* ready for anything Motto of The British Parachute Regiment. Motto of the Belize National Coast Guard.

## V[edit]

Latin Translation Notes *vacate et scire* Be still and know. Motto of the University of Sussex *vade ad fornicam* go to the ant From the Vulgate, Proverbs 6:6. The full quotation translates as "Go to the ant, you sluggard; consider its ways and be wise!" [Pro 6:6] *vade mecum* go with me A *vade-mecum* or *vademecum* is an item one carries around, especially a handbook. *vade retro Satana* go back, Satan An exhortation to Satan to be gone, often a Roman Catholic response to temptation. From a popular Medieval Roman Catholic exorcism formula, derived from the rebuke of Jesus Christ to St. Peter, as quoted in the Vulgate, Mark 8:33: *vade retro me Satana* ("get behind Me, Satan"). [Mark 8:33] The phrase "*vade retro*" ("go back") is also in Terence's *Formio*, I, 4, 203. *vale* farewell see also: *ave atque vale valenter volenter* strongly and willingly Motto of HMS Valorous (L00) *vae, puto deus fio* ah, I think I am becoming a god Last words of Vespasian according to Suetonius in his *Twelve Caesars* *vae victis* woe to the conquered Attributed by Livy to Brennus, the chief of the Gauls, stated with his demand for more gold from the citizens of the sacked city of Rome in 390 BC. *vanitas vanitatum omnia vanitas* vanity of vanities; everything [is] vanity Or more simply: "vanity, vanity, everything vanity". From the Vulgate, Ecclesiastes 1:2;12:8. *vaticinium ex eventu* prophecy from the event A purported prediction stated as if it was made before the event it describes, while in fact being made thereafter. *vel non* or not Summary of alternatives, e. g., "this action turns upon whether the claimant was the deceased's grandson *vel non*." *velle est posse* to be willing is to be able Non-literally, "where there is a will, there is a way". It is the motto of Hillfield, one of the founding schools of Hillfield Strathallan College. *velocius quam asparagi coquantur* faster than asparagus can be cooked Rendered by Robert Graves in I, *Claudius* as "as quick as boiled asparagus". Ascribed to Augustus by Suetonius in *The Twelve Caesars*, Book 2 (Augustus), para. 87. It refers to anything done very quickly. A very common variant is *celerius quam asparagi cocuntur* ("faster than asparagus [is] cooked"). *velut arbor aevo* as a tree with the passage of time Motto of the University of Toronto, Canada *veni, vidi, vici* I came, I saw, I conquered The message supposedly sent by Julius Caesar to the Roman Senate to describe his battle against King Pharnaces II of Pontus near Zela in 47 BC. *venia aetatis* pardon my age the privilege of age sometimes granted a minor under Roman or civil law, entitling the minor to the rights and liabilities of a person of full age, and resembling emancipation of minors in modern law *venturis ventis* to the coming winds Motto of Brasilia, the capital of Brazil *vera causa* true cause *vera natura* true nature Used in Metaphysics and specifically in Kant's Transcendental Idealism to refer to a subject as it exists in its logically distinct form rather than as it is perceived by the human faculty. [141][142] *verba docent exempla trahunt* words instruct, illustrations lead This refers to the relevance of illustrations, for example in preaching. *verba ex ore* words from mouth Taking the words out of someone's mouth, speaking exactly what the other colloquist wanted to say. *verba ita sunt intelligenda ut res magis valeat quam pereat* words are to be understood such that the subject matter may be more effective than wasted I. e., when explaining a subject, it is important to clarify rather than confuse. *verba vana aut risui non loqui* not to speak words in vain or to start laughter A Roman Catholic religious precept, being Rule 56 of the Rule of Saint Benedict. *verba volant, scripta manent* words fly away, writings remain Quotation from a famous speech of Caius Titus in the ancient Roman Senate. *verbatim* word for word The phrase refers to perfect transcription or quotation. *verbatim et literatim* word for word and letter by letter *verbi divini* minister servant of the Divine Word A phrase denoting a priest. Cf. "*Verbum Dei*" *infra*. *verbi gratia* (v. gr. or v. g.) for example Literally, "for the sake of a word". *Verbum Dei* Word of God See religious text. *Verbum Domini lucerna pedibus nostris* The word of the Lord [is] a light for our feet Motto of the University of Groningen *verbum Domini manet in aeternum* (VDMA) the word of the Lord endures forever Motto of the Lutheran Reformation *verb. sap. verbum sap.* a word to the wise [is sufficient] A phrase denoting that the listener can fill in the omitted remainder, or enough is said. It is the truncation of "*verbum sapienti sat*[is] *est*". *verbum volitans* flying word A word that floats in the air, on which everyone is thinking and is just about to be imposed. [citation needed] *veritas* truth Motto of many educational institutions *veritas aequitas* truth [and] justice *veritas, bonitas, pulchritudo, sanctitas* truth, goodness, beauty, [and] sanctity Motto of Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan *veritas Christo et ecclesiae* truth for Christ and church The *de iure* motto of Harvard University, United States, which dates to its foundation; it is often shortened to *veritas* to remove its original religious meaning. *veritas cum libertate* truth with liberty Motto of Winthrop University *veritas curat* truth cures Motto of Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research *veritas Dei vincit* the truth of God conquers Motto of the Hussites *veritas Domini manet in aeternum* the truth of the Lord remains for eternity *veritas et fortitudo* truth and fortitude One of the mottos of the Lyceum of the Philippines University *veritas et virtus* truth and virtue Motto of the University of Pittsburgh, Methodist University, and Mississippi College *veritas, fides, sapientia* truth, faith, [and] wisdom Motto of Dowling Catholic High School *veritas in caritate* truth in charity Motto of Bishop Wordsworth's School, St Munchin's College, and the University of Santo Tomas *veritas, iustitia, libertas* truth, justice, [and] liberty Motto of the Free University of Berlin *veritas liberabit vos* truth shall liberate you Motto of Xavier University – Ateneo de Cagayan *veritas lux mea* truth [is] my light A common, non-literal translation is "truth enlightens me"; motto of Seoul National University, South Korea *veritas numquam perit* truth never expires by Seneca the Younger *veritas odit moras* truth hates delay by Seneca the Younger *veritas odium parit* truth breeds hatred *veritas omnia vincit* truth conquers all A quotation from a letter of Jan Hus; frequently used as a motto *veritas, probitas, iustitia* truth, honesty, justice Motto of the University of Indonesia *veritas, unitas, caritas* truth, unity, [and] love Motto of Villanova University, United States *veritas vincit* truth conquers Cf. "*veritas omnia vincit*" *supra*. Motto on the standard of the presidents of Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic, and of the Scottish Clan Keith *Veritas. Libertas. Truth. Virtue. Liberty.* Motto of the University of Szeged, Hungary

~~Another possible translation is "truth is the mistress of life". It is the unofficial motto of the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras and is inscribed in its tower. veritas vos liberabit truth will liberate you [all] Motto of Johns Hopkins University, United States veritate duce progredi advancing with truth leading Motto of the University of Arkansas, United States [in] veritate et caritate in truth and charity Motto of Catholic Junior College, Singapore; St. Xavier's School, and Hazaribagh, India veritate et virtute with truth and virtue Motto of Sydney Boys High School. It is alternatively rendered "virtute et veritate" ("with virtue and truth"), which is the motto of Walford Anglican School for Girls and Pocklington School. veritatem dilexi I esteemed truth Alternatively, "I loved truth"; motto of Bryn Mawr College veritatem fratibus testari to bear witness to truth in fraternity Motto of Xaverian Brothers High School veritatem cognoscere to know truth Motto of the Clandestine Service of the United States Central Intelligence Agency vero nihil verius nothing [is] truer than truth Motto of Mentone Girls' Grammar School vero possumus yes, we can A variation of the campaign slogan of then-Senator Barack Obama, which was superimposed on a variation of the Great Seal of the United States during the US presidential campaign of 2008.[143] versus (vs) or (v.) towards Literally, "in the direction [of]". It is erroneously used in English for "against", probably as the truncation of "adversus", especially in reference to two opponents, e. g., the parties to litigation or a sports match. vestigia nulla retrorsum Never a backward step Motto of Wanganui Collegiate School veto I forbid The word denotes the right to unilaterally forbid or void a specific proposal, especially legislation. It is derived from ancient Roman voting procedures. vexata quaestio vexed question Latin legal phrase denoting a question that is often debated or considered, but is not generally settled, such that contrary answers may be held by different persons. vexilla regis prodeunt inferni forth go the banners of the king of Hell Authored by Dante Alighieri in Canto XXXIV of the Inferno, the phrase is an allusion to and play upon the Latin Easter hymn Vexilla Regis. The phrase is repeatedly referenced in the works of Walter M. Miller, Jr. vi coactus under constraint A legal phrase regarding contracts that indicates agreement made under duress. vi et animo with heart and soul Alternatively, "strength and courage"; motto of the Ascham School vi veri universum vivus vici by the power of truth, I, while living, have conquered the universe Magickal motto of Aleister Crowley. via by the road/way The word denotes "by way of" or "by means of", e. g., "I will contact you via email". via media middle road/way This phrase describes a compromise between two extremes or the radical center political position. via, veritas, vita the Way, the Truth, [and] the Life Words of Jesus Christ in John 14:6; motto of many institutions viam sapientiae monstrabo tibi I will show you the way of wisdom Motto of DePaul University vice in place of The word refers to one who acts in the place of another. It is used as a separate word or as a hyphenated prefix, e. g., "Vice President" and "Vice-Chancellor". vice versa vice with position turned~~

For other uses, see Vice Versa (disambiguation).

Thus, "the other way around", "conversely", et cetera. Historically and in British English, vice is pronounced as two syllables, but in American and Canadian English the singular-syllable pronunciation is almost universal. Classical Latin pronunciation dictates that the letter "c" is only a hard sound, like "k". Moreover, the letter "v", when consonantal, represents /w/; hence WEE-keh WEHR-sah.[144] victoria amat curam victory demands dedication Motto of North Melbourne Football Club victoria aut mors Victory or death Similar to aut vincere aut mori. victoria concordia crescit victory comes from harmony Motto of Arsenal F.C. victrix causa diis placuit sed victa Catoni the victorious cause pleased the gods, but the conquered cause pleased Cato Authored by Lucan in Pharsalia, 1, 128. The dedicatory inscription on the south face of the Confederate Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, United States. vide "see" or "refer to" The word is used in scholarly citations. vide infra (v. i.) see below The word is used in scholarly works. vide supra (v. s.) see above The word is used in scholarly works to refer to previous text in the same document. It is sometimes truncated to "supra". videlicet (viz.) "namely", "that is to say", or "as follows" A contraction of "videre licet" ("it is permitted to see"), vide infra. video et taceo I see and keep silent Motto of Queen Elizabeth I of England video meliora proboque deteriora sequor I see and approve of the better, but I follow the worse From the Metamorphoses Book 7, 20-1 of Ovid, being a summary of the experience of akrasia. video sed non credo I see it, but I do not believe it The statement of Caspar Hofmann [de] after being shown proof of the circulatory system by William Harvey. videre licet "it is permitted to see" or "one may see" used in scholarship vim promovet insitam promotes one's innate power derived from Horace, Ode 4, 4; motto of the University of Bristol vince malum bono overcome money M o o t i n v a n e a

rejoices in the challenge Motto of Hillsdale College, Michigan, United States *virtus unita fortior* virtue united [is] stronger State motto of Andorra *virtute duce* led by virtue *virtute duce comite fortuna* led by virtue, accompanied by [good] fortune *virtute et armis* by virtue and arms Alternatively, "by manliness and weapons". The State motto of Mississippi, United States. The phrase was possibly derived from the motto of Lord Gray de Wilton, *virtute non armis fido* ("I trust in virtue, not in arms"). *virtute et constantia* by virtue and consistency National motto of Malta. Also motto of the Estonian Internal Security Service. *virtute et industria* by virtue and industry Motto of Bristol, United Kingdom *virtute et valor* by virtue and valour Motto of St George's Grammar School, Cape Town,[145][146] and of a High School *virtute et veritate* by virtue and truth Motto of Pocklington School *vis legis* the power of the law *vis major force majeure*, superior force *visio dei* vision of a god *vita ante acta* a life done before The phrase denotes a previous life, generally believed to be the result of reincarnation. *vita, dulcedo, spes* Mary, [our] life, sweetness, [and] hope Motto of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, United States, which is derived from the Roman Catholic hymn to the Blessed Virgin Mary titled *Salve Regina*. *vita incerta, mors certissima* life is uncertain, death is most certain More simply, "the most certain thing in life is death". *vita mutatur, non tollitur* life is changed, not taken away The phrase is a quotation from the preface of the first Roman Catholic rite of the Mass for the Dead. *vita patris* during the life of the father Hence the term "decessit vita patris" (d. v. p) or "died v. p.", which is seen in genealogical works such as Burke's Peerage. *vita summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam* the shortness of life prevents us from entertaining far-off hopes This is a wistful refrain that is sometimes used ironically. It is derived from the first line of Horace's Ode 1. It was later used as the title of a short poem of Ernest Dowson. *vitae corona fides* faith is the crown of life Motto of Colchester Royal Grammar School. *vitai lampada tradunt* they hand on the torch of life A quotation from the poem of Lucretius, *De rerum natura*, Book 2, 77-9. The ordinary spelling "vitae" in two syllables had to be changed to "vitai" in three syllables to satisfy the requirements of the poem's dactylic hexameters. Motto of the Sydney Church of England Grammar School and others. *vitam amplificare hominibus* hominesque societati mankind [who] extends the life of the community Motto of East Los Angeles College, California, United States *viva voce* living voice The phrase denotes an oral, as opposed to written, examination of a candidate. *vivat crescat floreat* may it live, grow, [and] flourish *vivat rex* may the king live The acclamation is ordinary translated as "long live the king!". In the case of a queen, "vivat regina" ("long live the queen"). *vivat rex, curat lex* long live the king, guardian of the law A curious translation of the pun on "vivat rex", found in Westerham parish church in Kent, England. *vive memor leti* live remembering death Authored by Persius. Cf. "memento mori". *vive ut vivas* live so that you may live The phrase suggests that one should live life to the fullest and without fear of the possible consequences. *vivere est cogitare* to live is to think Authored by Cicero. Cf. "cogito ergo sum". *vivere militare est* to live is to fight Authored by Seneca the Younger in Epistle 96, 5. Cf. the allegory of Miles Christianus based on "militia est vita hominis" from the Vulgate, Book of Job 7:1. *vocare ad regnum* call to fight Alternatively, "call to Kingdom". Motto of professional wrestler Triple H, and seen in his entrance video. *vocatus atque non vocatus Deus* *aderit* called and not called, God will be present Alternatively, "called and even not called, God approaches". Attributed to the Oracle at Delphi. Motto of Carl Jung, and inscribed in his home and grave. *volenti non fit injuria* to one willing, no harm is done Alternatively, "to him who consents, no harm is done". The principle is used in the law of torts and denotes that one can not be held liable for injuries inflicted on another who consented to the act that injured him. *volo non fugia* I fly but do not flee Motto of HMS Venetia[147] *vos estis sal terrae* you are the salt of the earth A famous biblical sentence proclaimed by Jesus Christ. *votum separatum* separate vow The phrase denotes an independent, minority voice. *vox clamantis in deserto* the voice of one clamoring in the desert Or traditionally, "the voice of one crying in the wilderness". A quotation of the Vulgate, Isaiah 40:3, and quoted by St. John the Baptist in Mark 1:3 and John 1:23). Motto of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, United States. *vox nihili* voice of nothing The phrase denotes a useless or ambiguous statement. *vox populi* voice of the people The phrase denotes a brief interview of a common person that is not previously arranged, e. g., an interview on a street. It is sometimes truncated to "vox pop." *vox populi, vox Dei* the voice of the people [is] the voice of God In the opinion of the majority of the people. *vulpes pilum mutat, non mores* the fox changes his fur, not his habits By extension, and in common morality, humanity can change their attitudes, but they will hardly change their objectives or what they have set themselves to achieve. Ascribed to Titus by Suetonius in the eighth book (chapter 16) of *The Twelve Caesars*.

## Footnotes[edit]

- <sup>^</sup> Assertions, such as those by Bryan A. Garner in *Garner's Modern English Usage*,[49] that "eg" and "ie" style versus "e.g." and "i.e." style are two poles of British versus American usage are not borne out by major style guides and usage dictionaries, which demonstrate wide variation. To the extent anything approaching a consistent general conflict can be identified, it is between American and British news companies' different approaches to the balance between clarity and expediency, without complete agreement on either side of the Atlantic, and with little evidence of effects outside journalism circles, e.g. in book publishing or academic journals.

There is no consistent British style. For example, *The Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors* has "e.g." and "i.e." with points (periods); [50] *Fowler's Modern English Usage* takes the same approach,[51] and its newest edition is especially emphatic about the points being retained.[52] *The Oxford Guide to Style* (also republished in *Oxford Style Manual* and separately as *New Hart's Rules*) also has "e.g." and "i.e.";[53] the examples it provides are of the short and simple variety that often see the comma dropped in American usage as well. None of those works prescribe specifically for or against a comma following these abbreviations, leaving it to writers' own judgment.

Some specific publishers, primarily in news journalism, drop one or both forms of punctuation as a matter of house style. They seem more frequently to be British than American (perhaps owing to the AP Stylebook being treated as a de facto standard across most American newspapers, without a UK counterpart). For example, *The Guardian* uses "eg" and "ie" with no punctuation,[54] while *The Economist* uses "eg." and "ie." with commas and without points,[55] as does *The Times of London*. [56] A 2014 revision to *New Hart's Rules* states that it is now "Oxford style" to not use a comma after e.g. and i.e. (which retain the points), "to avoid double punctuation".[57] This is a rationale it does not apply to anything else, and Oxford University Press has not consistently imposed this style on its publications that post-date 2014, including *Garner's Modern English Usage*.

By way of US comparison, *The New York Times* uses "e.g." and "i.e.", without a rule about a following comma – like Oxford usage in actual practice.[58] *The Chicago Manual of Style* requires "e.g.," and "i.e.,".[59] *The AP Stylebook* preserves both types of punctuation for these abbreviations.[60]

"British" and "American" are not accurate as stand-ins for Commonwealth and North American English more broadly; actual practice varies even among national publishers. The Australian government's Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers preserves the points in the abbreviations, but eschews the comma after them (it similarly drops the title's serial comma before "and", which most UK and many US publishers would retain).[61] Editing Canadian English by the Editors' Association of Canada uses the periods and the comma;[62] so does A Canadian Writer's Reference.[63] The government publication The Canadian Style uses the periods but not the comma.[64]

Style guides are generally in agreement that both abbreviations are preceded by a comma or used inside a parenthetical construction, and are best confined to the latter and to footnotes and tables, rather than used in running prose.

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