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THE

YOUNG REPORTER:

A Practical Guide

TO THE

ART AND PROFESSION

OF

SHORT-HAND WRITING.

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LONDON:
LOCKWOOD & CO., 7 STATIONERS'-HALL COURT, E.C.
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LONDON: PRINTED BY
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AND PARLIAMENT STREET

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PREFACE.

MANY things much more difficult than Short Handwriting are learnt without apparent effort, because the acquisition of them is a routine matter, proceeding step by step, with little self-moving effort on the part of the learner. In Short Handwriting, however, all is voluntary (unless the student be articled to a reporter), and the apparent labour is very great. Our first and last word to the reader, then, is this: Make up your mind to persistent exertion, and the rest is easy. Only let the mind be so firmly fixed upon the end in view, that it can overleap gulfs of tediousness here and there, and almost anybody can become a good Short Handwriter and Reporter.

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SHORT HANDWRITING AND REPORTING.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

SHORT HANDWRITING, which is made as great a mystery of as the Little Horn or the Number of the Beast, is as simple in its nature as long handwriting. Part of the atmosphere of awfulness and obscurity which is allowed to invest the subject is, doubtless, due to association of ideas. Simple, not over-cultivated persons think terrible, inscrutable things of all marks standing for words, if the marks are very different from plain print, or plain small hand; for instance, the marks used by doctors in their prescriptions (though they are to be found attached to Apothecaries' Weight in some table-books), the Zodiacal marks on carboys in chemists' shops, and the altogether preternatural and distorted figures put forth in the frontispiece of Zadkiel's or Moore's Almanack. These being associated in some minds with cholera-morbus, and earthquakes, and revolutions, and the Book of Daniel, any marks which even distantly resemble them, as short-hand characters do, immediately assume in their eyes a cabalistic and magical appearance. There is not a reporter living who has not, at some time in his life, been amused at the shrinking awe with which some old gentleman or lady has eyed his procedure in taking down a sermon or lecture,—as if he were engaged in something necromantic and unholy. When the writer of these lines began, as a boy, to take notes at church, his chief trial arose, not from the difficulty of his art, but from the excitement

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which seemed to attend the production in public of his note-book and ink-bottle. There was a small, elderly man, with a shock head of hair and twinkling eye (and a very sweet little girl, by-the-bye), who used to watch him with quite breathless interest, Sunday after Sunday, following (so it seemed, at least) with his eye every stroke of the already too-nervous stenographer in a manner that might have driven him wild; and who, at last, one bright summer morning, asked him, with hair standing on end more than usual, while the little girl made large eyes, "Do you put down what he says (nodding towards the now empty pulpit), or do you make it up as you go on?" "I put down what he says," was the reply; but the little man evidently did not believe it, and, merely uttering an incredulous "Oh!" looked at the poor stenographer (who changed his seat shortly after) as if he were a convicted liar and base deceiver.

Once, when the writer had got into a recess in the gallery of a large dissenting chapel, in order to be free from impertinent or superstitious criticism, pursuing his vocation in the quietest, most modest way imaginable, he saw approaching him, at the close of the service, a very fierce, red-faced old man, who, touching the note-book with pointing finger, said, in a fiery, perspiring voice, "You're a disgrace to any place of worship!" Stenographers have, it appears, always been obnoxious to this sort of thing; for, in "A Satyr against Hypocrites" (published, we believe, about the time of the Restoration, "hypocrites" meaning puritans), there is this allusion:—

> There, Will writes short-hand with a pen of brass:
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> That sees him shake so fast his warty fist,
> As if he'd write the sermon 'fore the priest
> Had spoken it!
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>
> Stand up, good middle-aisle folks, and give room.
> See, where the mothers and the daughters come:
> Behind, the servants, looking all like martyrs,
> With Bibles, in plush jerkins and blue garters;

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The silver inkhorn, and *the writing-book*,
In which I wish no friend of mine to look,
Lest he be cross'd and blest with all the charms,
That can procure him aid from conjuror's harms!

Curious, indeed, that writing a letter with one simple inflection of the pen instead of half-a-dozen, and spelling as economically as possible, should make all the difference between canny and uncanny!

Even where short-hand is not found uncanny, it is often regarded as something preternaturally bewildering. The well-known picture of David Copperfield's troubles when he began the study is worth quoting:—

"I bought," he says, "an approved scheme of the noble art and mystery of stenography (which cost me ten and sixpence), and plunged into a sea of perplexity that brought me, in a few weeks, to the confines of distraction. The changes that were rung upon dots, which in such a position meant such a thing, and in such another position something else entirely different; the wonderful vagaries that were played by circles; the unaccountable consequences that resulted from marks like flies' legs; the tremendous effects of a curve in a wrong place, *not only troubled my waking hours, but reappeared before me in my sleep*. When I had groped my way blindly through these difficulties, and had mastered the alphabet, which was an Egyptian Temple in itself, then there appeared a procession of new horrors, called arbitrary characters; the most despotic characters I have ever known; who insisted, for instance, that a thing like the beginning of a cobweb meant expectation, and that a pen-and-ink sky-rocket meant disadvantageous. When I had fixed these wretches in my mind, I found that they had driven everything else out of it; then, beginning again, I forgot them; while I was picking them up, I dropped the other fragments of the system; in short, it was almost heart-breaking."

But this is an instance of Mr. Dickens's frequent exaggeration in description. We never knew *any* one of ordinary capacity, of any age and culture, who seriously began short-hand and went through as much tribulation with it as poor

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Copperfield. One real touch of nature this account contains —the re-appearance in the dreams of the young practitioner, or student, of his day's stenographic work. A human creature may hunt, fish, fight, cheat, buy, sell, preach, lecture, court, almost anything, in fact, and not dream of it; but write shorthand much, and you are sure to be at it in your sleep. Perhaps the same thing is true in the same degree of only one other thing—accountants' work: an unbalanced ledger is very apt to invade the pillow.

But, whatever may be the difficulties of short handwriting, or any other pursuit, the best plan is not to think about them, when once the mind is made up. Difficulties are like rogues: they sometimes fall out with each other; and then honest labour comes by its own. And the very things one expects will prove the most troublesome turn out, not seldom, to be the simplest. At all events, experience is a thing that cannot be anticipated. "Sink not," says a French epigram, in our rendering—

Sink not when sad and dark appears
The scene where apprehension gropes,
For Heaven disappoints our fears
As often as it does our hopes.

And nothing can be truer; except the multiplication-table and woman's love.

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CHAPTER II.

EXPLANATORY.

But there is, honestly and simply, no abstruseness whatever about short handwriting. The name explains the thing completely. The whole art and mystery consists in a *short* handwriting as contrasted with a *long* handwriting. Let us go a little into detail. If you will write down the word *pie* in the usual way, you will find that, including the dot over the *i*, there are *eleven* inflections, or turns of the pen, up and down and round about, going to make that little word. There are five in the *p* only. But why should there be more than one? There is no law of Nature which ordains, at anybody's peril, that there shall be so many strokes for a *p*, no more and no less. With eleven strokes to *pie* I could never get it down as fast as a person spoke it. With a couple or so, perhaps I might. Suppose I say, then, that a horizontal straight line, the tenth of an inch long or so, shall stand for *p*.

Well, I then look at the word *pie* again, with a mind feloniously bent on doing it as much grievous bodily dismemberment as I can without killing it—in fact, my only concern is that I may be sure of knowing it again; and any cutting and wounding I may adopt, that leaves it a recognisable physiognomy, is indifferent to me.

Now it certainly does seem to me that I could do without the final *e*. Indeed, to a mind uncorrupted by Mavor, Dilworth, Butter's "Etymological," or Johnson's Dictionary, the honest way of spelling *pie* would be PI. That cuts it down to two letters. And if I put a stroke for *p*, what hinders that I should put a dot for *i*? Let me, therefore, take that liberty, and I have *pie* written with two inflections of the pen and one

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remove, or lifting, of it, which is equal to an inflection—three turns of the pen instead of eleven. And, if time is an object, I have here practised a judicious economy. At all events, I have begun a system of *short handwriting*, which may enable me to take down words as fast as they are spoken. Here is the principle, and the extension of it is an open question, with neither terror, nor necromancy, nor mystery of any kind whatever about it.

What I have to do is to use the most easily made letters I can find, instead of the common ones, and to spell with as few of those letters as will bring the word to my mind. All words are not so easy to spell as *pie;* and it may cost me a *little* trouble at first to remember for which letter the straight stroke stands, for which the slanting one, and for which the curved one; but that is mere matter of application, and, at all events, *very simple*, however laborious it may be.

If every student of short-hand had to invent his own alphabet, his task would be a severe one, perhaps; for, of course, the easiest marks must be assigned to the letters that occur oftenest, and those that oftenest come together must join the most easily. To arrange all this would require much investigation, forecast, and invention too. But there are several good systems in common use, from which every one may choose according to his taste; and, as one set of fingers may find awkward a combination which another has found easy, every one may make his own little modifications here and there, after practice has matured his judgment, and made it safe for him to meddle with what has already been settled with great pains by a competent authority.

Mr. Dickens makes David Copperfield say, "I had heard that many men, distinguished in various pursuits, had begun life by reporting the debates in Parliament. Traddles having mentioned newspapers to me as one of his hopes, I had put the two things together, and told Traddles in my letter, that I wished to know how I could qualify myself for this pursuit. Traddles now informed me, as the result of his inquiries, that the mere mechanical acquisition necessary, except in rare cases,

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for thorough excellence in it, that is to say, a perfect and entire command of the mystery of short-hand writing and reading, was about equal in difficulty to the mastery of six languages; and that it might be attained, perhaps, by dint of perseverance, in the course of a few years." But it must always be remembered that, in writing of this sort, something is put in for effect, and, still more, that one person's experience is not an absolute rule for others. That remark about the mastery of six languages, for instance, is absurd. Six different people will differ as much in their power of learning six languages as in their power of lifting sixty pounds. And besides, one who would learn six languages quite easily, may utterly break down in short handwriting, for want of mechanical facility in the use of his pen. Circumstances alter cases so much, that general observations are dangerous; but a few may be worth setting down, upon difficulties, fitnesses, and unfitnesses, in short handwriting.

1. Other things being equal, the best writer of long-hand will be the best writer of short-hand. Both arts require freedom and skill in the use of the pen, and he who can make the roundest curve, and the clearest straight stroke in the one, will most likely do so in the other. The best stenographers we have known have also been capable of very fine long-hand, though writing out their reports hastily may have broken their hand.

2. But the "other things" *must* be "equal," for this to hold. A man without a fair memory and fair self-control, for example, may write the most astonishing sheet of long-hand copy, and even write beautiful *slow* short-hand to *slow* dictation, but be thrown off his balance and lose himself in trying to follow a speaker.

3. Supposing in the practitioner an average amount of intelligence, and freedom in the use of his fingers, the chief thing that is wanted to make a good short-hand writer is just what is wanted to make a good anything else—namely, industry. This will not surmount *all* obstacles, but no talent can dispense with it.

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4. But there are professional reporters of all degrees of ability, successfulness, and unsuccessfulness. In that, as in other things, knowledge is power, and general information and intelligence are wonderful helps.

5. About six months' hard practice will usually enable a person who has learned short-hand to follow an easy speaker. But mastery and proficiency only come with years. A rapid speaker will talk at the rate of a hundred and twenty or a hundred and thirty folios an hour (9,360 words); and a certain speed of utterance, say a hundred folios an hour, once passed, every ten folios superadded is "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to the young practitioner; if he be nervous, the hand trembles, the head swims, the short-hand produced becomes illegible!

6. A great thing is to begin early—not too early, not before the long-hand is formed, but soon after—and then to keep up moderate practice.

In the ensuing chapters we present to our readers *specific directions for the study of short-hand* upon any system that may be chosen, and also a *practical guide to reporting business*, for such as may intend to adopt the profession—enlivening our path with anecdotes of the history of the art, and the incidents of reporting experience.

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CHAPTER III.

GOING INTO DETAILS.

SHORT HANDWRITING, then, as we have explained, is simply writing, in which words are spelt with as few letters as possible for the writing to be legible, and the easiest possible characters employed to stand for those letters. Easy marks are very soon found, if not so soon appropriated to the right vowels and consonants. Make a circle, and you can at once get four characters out of it; there are the upper half, the lower half, the right-hand half, and the left-hand half. Now take the straight line. You may make it horizontal, or perpendicular, or slanting from left to right downwards, or from left to right upwards, or from right to left downwards; which yields five more characters.* Now, by combinations of the circle and straight line, or hook and straight line, we may get as many more consonants as we need; and for vowels, which are seldom needed in the middle of a word, we may employ dots. Then, again, we do not require all the consonants which exist in the common alphabet. K will do for *c* and *ch* hard, and *s* for *c* soft, and *g* may pass for *j*. A few characters for double consonants will set us up—*ch*, *th*, *sh*, and, perhaps, one or two to help the pen over any awkward combinations in the joining

* The slant stroke from left to right upwards, and from right to left downwards, look both alike when standing alone, but, joined to any other stroke, they are, of course, obviously different. Let the student make a horizontal line on the paper, and then, *without removing his pen*, make a slanting stroke from left to right upwards. Then let him make another horizontal line, and, also without removing his pen, a slanting stroke from right to left downwards. He will at once see that any confounding of the two would be impossible.

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of the alphabetic signs. For *ph*, of course, we use *f*; *h* we can sometimes spare. *A gra edd flosfr* is not such a very hard puzzle after all, especially when you remember that, if a consonant is doubled in short handwriting, there must be a vowel understood between. I think the above, if written in long-hand, might be made out for *a grey-headed philosopher*; and also in short-hand, *if the short-hand characters were equally familiar to the eye.*

Now, having got so far, what more do we want? Strictly speaking, nothing that is essential for our purpose. But we shall soon find out, if we go and take things down, that certain leading (or expletive) words and phrases, being of *very* frequent occurrence, are tedious to write; and for these it will come quite natural to invent easy marks. In one of the law-books there is a report of a suit brought by "one Gurney," a short-hand writer, for repayment, *taking down* from "one Macklin, a player." Now, if we had to take down old-fashioned dramas, we are sure we should get tired of writing in the alphabetic way such phrases as "Gad-a-mercy," "By'r Lady," "Marry, I 'fegs, quotha," "Marry, come up," and should cast about for characters to save us that tedium. Just in that way, a law-reporter will have his mark for "gentlemen of the jury," "plaintiff," "defendant;" a sermon-reporter for "Jesus Christ," "Holy Ghost," "Holy Scripture;" a parliamentary-reporter for "honourable gentlemen," "free to confess," "in another place"—and so forth, as found necessary. These marks will be called arbitrary characters, or arbitraries—*i. e.*, signs chosen arbitrarily, not compounded of the natural alphabetic elements.

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CHAPTER IV.

DIRECTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

THE foregoing description will suffice, with a little addition in the case of Phonography, for all systems of short handwriting. Those in most common use are Taylor's, Gurney's, and Lewis's Pitman Phonography, which is also much used, has this peculiarity, Bell's that it forsakes the common method of spelling, not as a mere matter of brevity and convenience, but as a matter of principle. It aims to spell strictly by sound, and has a separate character for every possible consonant and vowel sound. There are, therefore, separate marks for the open and close vowels, and for consonants not recognised in the English alphabet. Ordinary short-hand would spell *please* and *pleasure* thus—*pls*, *plsr;* or (in a system which admitted intermediate vowels, as Gurney's does) *ples*, *plesr*. The phonographer has one mark for the long *e* in *please*, and another for the short *e* in *pleasure;* and, what is more, he has a mark for the curious sound for which the *s* stands in the latter word. Of course, phonography takes longer to learn and to write well than the other systems: and, say its friends, less time to read!

The way of spelling in short handwriting is, surely, very easy to learn, whatever be the system chosen. If the student finds it necessary, he can practise writing a little in long-hand without vowels and superfluous consonants; but that ought to "come so natural," as people say, that he may at once take up the odd-looking characters he finds in his instruction-book, and try to imitate them. The first thing to be done is to write out the alphabet and arbitraries over and over again, repeating the name of each letter, word, or phrase, as you put down the new sign for it, so that the two things may adhere in your memory.

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An hour, or less even, will, perhaps, suffice for this. And after that, the game is in your own hands, if you are industrious and energetic in playing it.

Of course, it is of the first importance to make the characters correctly. A straight line must *be* straight, and one which is meant to be at an angle of forty-five degrees (like the letter *r* in nearly every system) must not lie flat on its back, or somewhere betwixt and between. A common mistake, in beginning, is to make the marks too slowly. The true rule, however, is this:—*Fix clearly and strongly in your brain the stroke you wish to make on the paper, and then make it with as swift and firm a hand as you possibly can.* No dallying!

It is curious how many accredited general rules of human conduct have a special bearing on short-hand. For instance, Conceive well, but execute promptly. The shorter you can make the interval of time between design and performance in putting down your characters, the better, for both the writing and the reading.

Another most valuable general rule of conduct is, Do the duty which lies nearest, and the rest will be made plain to you, however puzzling you may think the immediate situation. And it so happens that this rule applies to the very first puzzle into which the beginner in short-hand commonly falls. How, says he, am I to join the letters? The answer is only a translation into new terms of the above canon of conduct—When you have finished one letter, make the next without lifting the pen from the paper, and it will all inevitably come right. It is scarcely necessary to observe that this bears only upon letters in the same word, and not upon separate words. But we once knew a person who took it so, and made every separate line of his lesson a hieroglyphical sea-serpent. He had no genius for short-hand, however, and, after causing great perplexity to his friends and disappearing from their society for a year or two, he turned up one morning at the Sessions as a burglar.

As soon as ever you can make the letters and join them even tolerably-clumsily-well, lose not an hour in beginning to write to dictation. Get some friend to read to you for a

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quarter of an hour three times a day—in preference to three-quarters of an hour at a stretch. After a month or so at that sort of practice, try your hand with a slow speaker, and you will be delighted to find that you can follow him better than you could your dictator; at least, after the first bashful trial or two. In following a speaker, remember that your first object is to acquire the power of getting down every word he utters, and stick to him with concentrated attention. Never mind his being twenty words ahead of you; hold your own; and, as fortune favours the bold, you will probably find that he will take breath somewhere and let you catch him. If not, make an *&c.*, to indicate that you have dropped something, and take him up again when he begins a fresh thread of sense. It is sometimes physically impossible to get down all a man says; as when he gabbles over the table or his own shoulder, or when two people talk *à tort et à travers*, and you are anxious to preserve the pith of the whole on both sides. But do not attempt abstracting the matter as you go, until you have had some experience. While you are young at the art, you have no business, upon *responsibility*, to tackle such speakers as force the reporter to abstract their talk. Try them, however, as opportunity offers; it will give you a new sensation, and put your blood up.

By no means despise small things in the *matériel* of your art. The difference between good and bad paper may be a difference of a folio an hour. Use pen in preference to pencil; but sometimes employ the latter in your practice, because you may one day have to report where pen-and-ink cannot be had. Of course you will always carry *several* pens and pencils ready pointed. Some carry two books and two inks. "We might lose one," say they, "and Nature has given us two eyes, two ears, two legs, two arms, two hemispheres to the brain," &c. &c. A philosophic reason for a stroke of prudence is pleasing to the imagination, and corroborating to the moral sense.

One remark we must not omit to make for the comfort of the nervous. You will often fancy, when you have a headache, or a cold, or are tired, that you are writing badly, and will

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never be able to make out your notes. Do not fret yourself on such occasions. You will be oftener wrong than right. The notes will prove quite neat and legible when you do not expect it; probably because your anxiety has made you pay unusual attention to niceties of stroke.

We must not be thought to contradict what we have just said about concentrated attention in following a speaker, if we add that, a certain degree of facility once attained, the happiest mood for straightforward reporting is a mood half-dreamy and mechanical. This state of mind comes of itself after a little practice, and it is very pleasant, and very safe for work, when one consecutive speaker is to be taken down. Of course, it will not answer when there is going forward a confused conversation, of which the pith is to be given. But there is no way of reporting which so economises mental exertion as that in which the hand *seems* just to obey the ears without the intervention of the brain, and all the reflection and criticism are reserved for the subsequent process of writing out the notes.

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CHAPTER V.

READING SHORT-HAND.

THERE is something, however, which is, at first, more difficult than to write short-hand; you guess what we mean—to read it when it is written! In the swift transit of the pen over the paper, with the brain hard at work in two or three directions at once, straight too often becomes slanting, curved becomes pointed, a dot gets into the wrong place, or (not an uncommon thing) you put down a whole constellation of dots, from a mere St. Vitus's dance of the pen; which gives an ornate and stellar appearance to the page, but does not conduce to legibility. Sometimes a specious resemblance will give a *variorum* reading, such as *peppered his mutton*, for *prepared his model; currants and raisins*, for *coolness and reason; called and wanted*, for *killed and wounded;* or *raw rice pudding*, for *love lies bleeding.* We have known an army (in short-hand notes) to *cross the Baltic and draw up in front of the North Foreland;* getting wide astray of the Belbek and the North Fort, you perceive. A *tea-broker* has been turned into a *dear baker*, and *a respectable solicitor* into *a despicable jobber.* Accidents do happen to the best-regulated stenographers sometimes.

The usual rule given for short-hand notes is, Attend to the connexion. But the connexion is too often a gay deceiver. Suppose a reporter distinctly makes out the words *from every pore*, but does not see the three words before it. The "connexion" seems to justify an allusion to perspiration—the subject being oratory of a violent order; our friend, who has been urged to attend to the connexion, ventures upon "perspiration exuding from every pore;" and his report is printed in the *Times.* But a few days afterwards that journal furnishes an

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erratum, and tells you to read "*eloquence bursting* from every pore!" an erratum which, doubtless, some of our readers noticed at the time. The very first rule for reading short-hand, though it seems an Irish one, is—Read straight on, without stopping, just as you wrote. Do not *reckon* on being pulled up by difficulties, and the meaning is almost sure to "come" of its own accord. If it does not, "try back," as if it were a word in a lesson which you had forgotten. If that plan does not answer, try and make out the separate letters of the word, and put them before you in long-hand. If still baffled, leave the word blank for a while, go on with the rest, and turn back to the dark passage when you find an opportunity. But pray note this:—A speaker will forgive you for omitting something he said, but not for inserting on conjecture something he did *not* say. Wherefore, if you value your reputation, strike out what is not clear, rather than patch it up, especially if the subject be technical. Hear the Reporter's Golden Rule:—

"If in doubt,
Strike it out!"

It is a very good plan, and one not beneath the notice of even the advanced practitioner, to keep up the steadiness and exactitude of the hand by writing short-hand copies now and then, in addition to the ordinary practice. We mean, for instance, to write whole lines of the alphabetic letters separately, a few lines of each, as neatly as possible. This tends to keep the fingers up to the standard, which swift writing tends to lower.

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CHAPTER VI.

TAYLOR'S SYSTEM.

We have already explained the invariable general principles which apply to the learning, and the practical use for reporting purposes, of every system of short-hand, leaving it to the choice of the learner which system out of those in constant use he will adopt. It is quite possible that he may try two or three before settling upon one; for hands have habits and knacks of their own; and inflections and combinations which A finds quite easy may give much trouble to B or C. We only beg him not to confuse his brain and his fingers by repeated experiments, and finish by learning neither of the systems he takes up. Few are the *active* lives wherein do not turn up occasions on which an individual may have to say, "Ah, how glad I am I have learnt shorthand!" or, on the contrary, "Ah! how sorry I am I did not persevere with my short-hand when I began it!" Considered merely as a private convenience, short-hand is really one of the most useful of the lesser arts, and, for earning a few guineas, one of the readiest of resources.

It has occurred to us that we shall be giving our friends a help which they will value if we single out some definite system of stenography, *by way of illustration*, and go into it in detail, with the assistance of a woodcut or two. We have fixed upon one of the most generally known and used, namely, that of the late Mr. Taylor. The student can adopt it or not, just as he pleases; but if he is ignorant of the art, it will be of use to him to follow us in our explanations, even though he may afterwards prefer to adopt for his own use some other system.

The student will please first look at the ALPHABET as given in our engraving. The principles upon which similarly-sounding

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consonants are omitted, we have before stated. Vowels are expressed by a dot, whether they be simple, double, or diphthongal. The consonants demand only a very few observations.

D and R look alike when they stand disjoined from other letters; but when in connexion, if you begin D from the top, and draw the pen *downwards*, and R from the bottom, and draw it *upwards*, the difference will be absolute, and at once comprehensible. This has been explained before.

For the way to express R R under different circumstances, see examples 2 and 3, which will explain the use of having two characters for that letter.

Generally speaking, when a consonant is doubled, with a vowel between, make the letter twice the usual size.

H you may often omit, expressing instead, the following vowel.

EXAMPLES.

1		*right, dear*
2		*rare, error*
3		*rural, dearer*
4		*match, sheep, death*
5		*none, season, memoir*
6		*thing, beings*
7		*neatly, dearly*

The characters for *Ch*, *Th*, *Sh*, and the termination *ious* speak for themselves.

The interjection O may be expressed by a loop.

For *ing* or *ings*, write a *comma* under the last letter in the word. But, in practice, this rule of Mr. Taylor's has been very generally varied by putting a loop or small circle for *ing*. (See Ex. 6.)

Write *ly* by a *dot* under the last preceding letter. (Ex 7.)

Express *and* by a comma below the line, and *the* by a comma above the line. For *a* use a simple dot.

The common Arabic numerals may always be used. For

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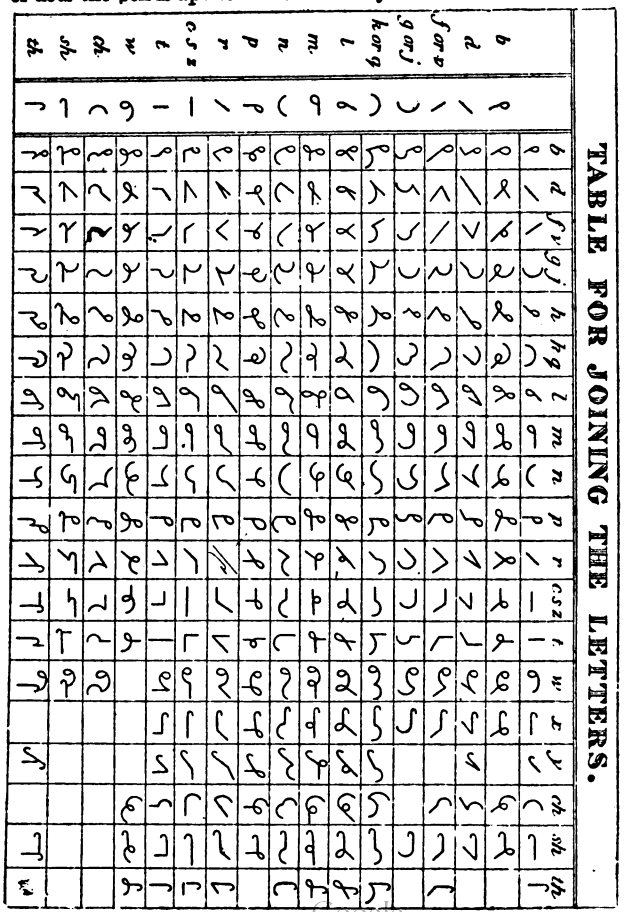
ciphers you may put dots, as 7 . . ., for 7,000. But when the numbers are even, or round, we have always written the units with a dash *under* for hundreds, and a dash *above* for thousands. Seven hundred would be 7 with a stroke beneath it; seven thousand, 7 with a stroke above it; seven hundred thousand, 7 with a stroke over and a stroke under. In the use of dots the pen is apt to make too many or too little.

TABLE FOR JOINING THE LETTERS.



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When words are repeated, make a dash for them, obliquely from right to left downwards. To express "Being thoroughly tired of fishing, thoroughly tired of hunting, and thoroughly tired of smoking, he was glad to sit down and talk with a lady like a reasonable being," you would put "Being thoroughly tired of fishing *(dash)*, hunting, and *(dash)* smoking, he was glad," &c. &c.

You may express a note of interrogation, or a parenthesis, when necessary; but be sure and do it plainly, or you may take the common signs for short-hand characters. For a fresh sentence leave a wider space than usual. Minor stops cannot he attended to in reporting.

The student, on looking again at our alphabetic plate, will discover that the letters stand, each, for separate words. In a few cases the character is a little varied, for distinction's sake. All this must be carefully got by rote; and no confusion need be apprehended from such use of the alphabetic characters.

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

Single letters—as *b* for *ab*, *h* for *hypo*, *l* for *less*, *m* for *ment*, *w* for *ward*—are used for prefixes and affixes. The single letter, in this case, must not be joined on, and must be written a little smaller than usual, and *quite closely to the rest of the word*, though separately. The terminations *with*, *ward*, *hood*, *ious*, and *eous* may, however, be joined. So may the prefix *recom;* also *ab*, *ob*, *using the reversed b; with* (prefix), using the reversed *w;* and *pre*, *pro*, using the reversed *p*.

There remain only the arbitraries, which may be increased at the pleasure of the practitioner. But when he invents a new one, he must be careful to fix it well in his mind before adopting it into practice; and he must not burden his memory with too many at setting out.

We shall append a "table for joining the characters," as it is called; but the plain rule already laid down will be a sufficient guide in what, after all, is a very simple matter—viz., when you have done making one letter, immediately begin the

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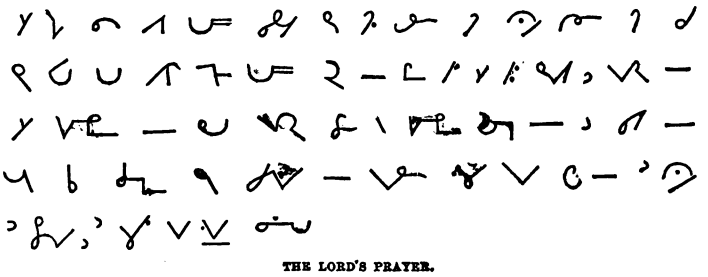
next, without taking the pen off the paper. In this way the best method of junction will be sure to present itself. We may, however, add, in this regard, that, when it conduces to facility of joining, the loop may be made at the reverse side of the character. For example:—Try and unite *l m*; when you have made the *l* you will find it convenient to adopt what you may call a stenographic licence, and, turning the pen out



THE LORD'S PRAYER.

ward towards your left hand from the tip of the *l*, draw the loop towards the straight line, in such a way that, when you have done, the *m* will appear with the loop on the *upper* side of the line of continuation, instead of the lower, as in the alphabetic plate. This can cause no ambiguity; and, with that proviso, you may always take a similar liberty with the characters. For instance, in *nl*, and *nm*, the loop in the second letter may be made in the convenient rather than the strict alphabetic way.

There is one respect, however, in which no *licence* can be adopted by any person who wishes to produce a legible report. We invite the particular attention of the student to the angle of inflection in making the characters. Slanting must be slanting, perpendicular, perpendicular, and horizontal, horizontal. *Carelessness* in this particular will be sure to punish the reporter by conducing to the unreadableness of his notes; and, in order to avoid it, nothing more is requisite (sup-

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posing average correctness of eye) than a firm hand and close attention. With all the care in the world, the strict alphabetic type will now and then be deviated from, under the pressure of rapid writing, anxiety, and fatigue; the unavoidable is unavoidable; but there is no room for "carelessness" and "licence" in short handwriting which is expected to be legible.

The deviations from the alphabetic type in writing short-hand will be very much like those which occur in writing long-hand. He is the best writer whose deviations are the fewest; who keeps clear of formality and hardness of outline when writing slowly, and of flightiness and flourish when writing fast.

Short-hand should not be written too closely or too widely. Other things being equal, the fatigue of the hand is increased as the space it travels over is greater. But then the fatigue of the eye is greater in reading close writing; and a prudent stenographer will compromise for the golden mean.

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CHAPTER VII

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE great point, about which we would urge upon our short handwriting friends to be quite sure of their own powers, is the reading of what they have written. If they will begin, from the very first, not to transcribe, but to read whatever they take down, it will come easily and gradually enough, like other things which are punctually followed up. But let them not deceive themselves into the belief that this part of their duty is easy—it is very difficult; and the mortification of a man who cannot make out his own notes is one of the bitterest things in the world: it seems so thoroughly absurd to have heard every word, and written every word, and yet not be able to gather up the sense within a few hours, or perhaps a few minutes after having heard it! There are odd stories of what desperate stenographers have done under such circumstances. Some have said they had lost their note-books in a cab. We have heard of one who threw his book into the Thames, and disappeared from observation, being afterwards heard of in America, doing well; and of another, poor fellow, who really and truly went and hanged himself in sheer despair. In these cases the matter reported was, of course, of great consequence; but it does not require a very lively imagination to conceive the crushed, bewildered condition of a reporter who has been relied upon for an accurate account of a trial, a committee of the House of Commons, or a public meeting, and who finds, with the printer waiting, or the attorney pressing, that he cannot make out more than twenty words in a page of what he has taken down. This is not a common case; but we assure our readers that we have seen with our own eyes a short-hand

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writer of many years' experience utterly "dumbfounded" over his notes of a very simple matter, and forced to strike out a page or two, and trust to the chapter of accidents for his report being passed. Here, again, a great canon of general morality holds good of short handwriting—you can never take too much pains to arrive at excellence; aim as high as you will, you must sometimes shoot very low (such is life!); so strain every nerve and do your best, in order that you may be prepared for the worst. It is not, in this matter of reading your notes, as if you could always come to the work with fresh faculties, and take your time on it. On the contrary, you must do it well or ill, headache or no headache; at two in the morning, perhaps, when the hieroglyphics are dancing on the page, and you have to send your thoughts after some point in the matter reported, upon which your notes are obscure, and books of reference hardly help you. Suppose, for instance, a speaker has been gabbling over a string of names or figures, and you cannot get his notes with which to check your report—a pretty predicament you will sometimes be in, with Haydn's Dictionary, and McCulloch's, and everybody else's about you; the report wanted, and you not sure of half the details! Now, in cases like these, the better you can read the bulk of the report—the ordinary filling up of the paragraphs—the more your wits are at leisure to scrutinise particulars which are doubtful. Give earnest attention, then, we pray you, to reading what you write, from the very beginning of your practice.

In taking down what a speaker says, it stands to reason that, when he quotes from an accessible book (of law-reports, for instance) or from MS. memoranda of his own, you should not fatigue yourself by giving every word, but should take down just sufficient to recall the matter (being particular about first and last words), and then fill up from the original in writing out your notes. But let us give you a caution or two. Picture to yourself a situation like this:—The speaker you are following rattles away from his notes, and you, relying upon his lending them when you have done, quote only a few leading

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words, resting on your oars, and thinking what a relief it is to have such a pause; but, as soon as he has got through his notes, your friend, the orator, quick as a flash of lightning, tears them to shreds and drops them at his feet! All you can then do is to make a clean breast of it to him, pick up the pieces, and make it out between you. Or, again, a very common case:—A speaker begins to quote, and you begin to relax in your *verbatim* struggles—very properly, of course; only you *relax too long;* for the speaker, who is fluent, though slow, has kept his eyes on the paper as if he were reading, when he has been in fact extemporising! Against an oversight of this kind, general knowledge and quickness of perception alone can avail you.

General knowledge, indeed, is of immense importance in even the most casual reporting. No man ought to attempt reporting who is not well-read in the Bible and in Shakspeare. We have known half-a-page of notes sacrificed for want of making out a quotation from *King Lear*, on which, very likely, the speaker prided himself for its appropriateness. A barrister, bantering a witness on a railway committee, spoke once or twice of a particular "vale" in the district as "the Happy Valley." Upon some point in his notes bearing upon the direction of the line, the reporter thought it necessary to trace out, upon his map, where this valley was, and, not having read "Rasselas," actually spent some time in trying to find it under the name of "the Happy Valley!" Sometimes shrewd, well-informed reporters fall into obvious, glaring errors, for want of a little thought. As, for instance, in the well-known case of Macaulay's speech on the question of the "Unitarian Chapels," in which "Pundits of Benares" came out as "Pandects of Benares." It should be added that "great guns" of public speakers—leading men in "the House," or out of it—fully expect you, in reporting their speeches, to set right their little errors. If Mr. Gladstone, for instance, were to say, by a slip of the tongue, "When Sir W. Follett was Attorney-General in 1841," he would look to you (and your editor would back him in the expectation) to correct him, and to make him say

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what he meant, viz., "*Solicitor*-General." We hope that we have not convinced our readers that no man "can be a" reporter? The fact is, mistakes are constantly made, and always must be. But, in the reporters' gallery of the House, a sharp look-out has to be kept for such matters; gentlemen help each other, and so between them there is a rough encyclopædia of information ready for use. To-day Jones helps Brown to a quotation; to-morrow Brown helps Jones to a date; while both together have to go to a dictionary of such things for Latin quotations, unless the speaker himself has supplied them with slips of his classical tit-bits beforehand. But a reliable, comprehensive book of reference on things in general is much wanted by short-hand writers; and we are glad to state that Mr. Beeton, of the "BOY'S OWN MAGAZINE," is producing, in his "DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION," a volume which will exactly supply all that a reporter can possibly need in this respect. A dictionary of quotations, including a large number of law maxims and proverbial expressions often quoted, is appended to these chapters, and will be found of the highest utility to the young reporter.

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CHAPTER VIII.

REPORTING AS A PROFESSION.

LET us now suppose one of our readers to have acquired considerable facility in writing short-hand and following a speaker, to be tolerably sure of making out his notes, and to wish to follow up reporting as a profession. If he lives in a country town, where *verbatim* reports of local matters are seldom required, he will have no difficulty, probably, in getting occasional work to do for some newspaper, which will be practice for him, and give him ideas of actual business. By perseverance, if he should be capable of literary work besides, he may get what he will probably consider a good situation on some provincial journal, where he will combine the functions of a sub-editor or editor and reporter. But a young man, without money and without introductions, who wants to obtain a professional position as a short-hand writer in London, must reckon upon sharp work before he succeeds. Probably he will turn his thoughts, first of all, to reporting for the newspapers. If he can get a warm introduction to a good-natured editor (and most editors are good-natured) he may possibly have opportunities afforded him of testing his abilities, and glide, not so painfully, into a recognised situation. But, under ordinary circumstances, the aspirant, allowing him both skill and energy, must fight hard for his object. If he has the courage and perseverance to keep on sending in reports of meetings to all the papers in London, for the chance of getting one or two inserted, and all the while does his work well, he will probably make good his footing at last. Should he be sent to the gallery, he will have to work "in turn," as it is called.

Each paper has its own staff of reporters, who share the

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work of the evening. Up to half-past nine o'clock they take "turns" of half or three-quarters of an hour; then, half-an-hour or twenty minutes, till twelve; after that, a quarter of an hour, or even less. When the first man has got his half-hour's notes he "cabs it" to the newspaper-office, and writes them out; then the second comes on; and so throughout the evening. In a long sitting, of course, the same man may have a couple of turns or more. Sometimes the "turn" is easy—Brown, Jones, or Robinson being the speaker, and nobody caring for the exact words he used. But it is quite another thing if Gladstone, or Bulwer, or Derby, or Disraeli is on his legs. Then, the task of writing out a "turn" the same evening is severe labour. Not a moment's delay is allowed; and as fast as you fill up the paper one of the boys of the newspaper walks off with the slip for press. While you are writing out your own notes others are taking their half-hours at the House, and, as they come in, you naturally enough ask them if it is likely to sit late. What a relief to hear that it is "up!" What a non-relief to hear that it is still sitting, and likely to sit, and find your own next "turn" coming round! How tired you will be when you get to bed, and are (perhaps) unable to sleep from nervous irritation!

There is, of course, a great deal of reporting that is not parliamentary. The public law reporting, which requires some technical knowledge, is, in its best departments, done by barristers waiting for business.

Besides that, however, private individuals, interested in trials, often require *verbatim* reports of them, and there are "references," and meetings of companies and societies, and lectures, and so forth, which furnish business all the year round to the short-hand writer. But a glance at the Post-office Directory will show that the business is not enough to employ many hands; and we can add, from our own certain knowledge, that in no profession is competition so hot. This, however, is the age of stump-oratory, and the reporter, if competent, is tolerably sure of his bread and cheese. To get together a connexion is the work of years; but it is to be done

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by perseverance and untiring activity. There is, perhaps, no business in which so much depends upon the individual, and so little upon circumstances. It is one in which nothing comes unsought; while much may be had for the seeking.

Reporting may be said to be an ancient profession. Plutarch mentions that Cicero scattered reporters about the senate-house, to pick up his speeches and supplement each other's defects in taking down his words. Titus Vespasian was very fond of short-hand (which in his time was merely a system of arbitraries), and took great pleasure in making his stenographic amanuenses run races with each other. In the Middle Ages short-hand was neglected, and a Psalter in stenographic characters got labelled by some monks as an Armenian manuscript! In 1588 the first English treatise on short handwriting was published, with a dedication to Queen Elizabeth.

Peter Bale, John Willis, and Edmund Willis made attempts to perfect the art, at intervals during the seventeenth century. Then came the works of Gurney (1753), Byrom (1767), and Taylor (1786), which have been the foundation of all subsequent progress. Even phonography, which is strict *sound*-writing, as well as short-writing, is indebted to them. Now we have once got to alphabetical writing, it does not seem possible to make any alteration or addition which shall *materially* change the conditions of zeal and application under which every short-hand writer must work.

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LATIN QUOTATIONS, PROVERBS, AND PHRASES.

A fortiori.—From stronger reasoning. With much greater probability.

A mensâ et thoro.—From table and bed, or, as we say, from bed and board.

A priori; a posteriori.—From the former; from the latter.

A verbis legis non est recedendum. COKE.—"There must be no departure from the words of the law." The judge must not give to a statute a forced interpretation contrary to the reasonable meaning of the words.

A vinculo matrimonii.—From the bonds of matrimony.

Ab actu ad posse valet illatio.—From what has happened we may infer what will happen.

Ab inconvenienti.—From the inconvenience. *(Argumentum ab inconvenienti.)*

Ab initio.—From the beginning.

Ab ovo usque ad mala.—From the egg to the apples.

Abnormis sapiens. HOR.—Wise without instruction.

Absens hæres non erit. Prov.—He who is at a distance will not be the heir.

Absit invidia.—Offence apart.

Absit omen!—Forbid it, fate!

Absque hoc, &c.—Without this, &c. The technical words of exception used in pleading a traverse.

Absque tali causâ.—Without such cause.

Abundans cautela non nocet. COKE.—Excess of precaution can do no harm.

Accedas ad curiam.—You may come to the court. A writ issued out of Chancery when a man had received false judgment in a hundred court or court baron, was so called.

Accensâ domo proximi, tua quoque periclitatur.—When the house of your neighbour is in flames, your own is in danger.

Accidit in puncto, quod non contingit in anno.—That may happen in a moment, which does not occur in a whole year.

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Accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo.—No man is bound to accuse himself except before God.

Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta. COKE.—The outward conduct indicates the secrets of the heart.

Actio personalis moritur cum personâ.—A personal action dies with the person.

Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam.—The act of God does wrong to no man.

Actus legis nulli facit injuriam.—The act of the law does wrong to no man.

Actus me invito factus, non est meus actus.—An act done by me against my will, is not my act.

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.—The act does not make the crime, unless the intention is criminal.

Ad captandum vulgus.—To catch the mob.

Ad eundem.—To the same (rank or class).

Ad interim.—For, or during the meanwhile.

Ad libitum.—At pleasure.

Ad mala quisque animum referat sua—— OVID.—Let each person recall to mind his own mishaps.

Ad nauseam.—Even to sickness.

Ad rem.—To the purpose.

Ad quæstionem juris respondeant judices, ad quæstionem facti respondeant juratores.—It is the duty of the judge to decide as to the point of law, of the jurors to decide as to the matter of fact.

Ad quod damnum.—To what damage.

Ad referendum.—To be referred, or, to await further consideration.

Ad respondendum quæstioni.—To answer the question.

Ad utrumque paratus.—Prepared for either alternative.

Ad valorem.—According to the value.

Ad vivum.—To the life.

Adæquarunt judices.—The judges were equally divided.

Adde parum parvo, magnus acervus erit.—Add a little to a little, and there will be a great heap.

Adhuc sub judice lis est. HOR.—The point is still in dispute before the judge.

Adscriptus glebæ.—Belonging to the soil.

Æquitas enim lucet ipsa per se. CIC.—Equity shines by her own light.

Æquitas est correctio legis generaliter latæ quâ parte deficit. PLOWDEN.—Equity is the correction of the law laid down in general terms, in those parts in which it is deficient.

Æstimatio delicti præteriti ex post facto non crescit.—The delinquency attaching to a crime that has been committed, is not increased by anything that has happened since.

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Age quod agis.—Attend to what you are about.

Alea judiciorum.—Chance judiciary. The uncertainty of judgments.

Alias.—Otherwise. Applied to persons who assume two or more names; as A, *alias* B. It also means a second writ, issued after a first writ has been issued to no purpose.

Alibi.—Elsewhere. When a person accused of an offence endeavours to prove that he was absent from the place at the time when the crime was committed, he is said to set up an *alibi.*

Aliquis non debet esse judex in propriâ causâ. COKE.—No man ought to be judge in his own cause.

Alma mater.—A kind, or benign, mother. Originally used in reference to the earth, but employed by students to designate the university in which they were educated. Said to have been first applied to Cambridge.

Alter idem, or, *Alter ego.*—Another self.

Amantium iræ amoris integratio est. TER.—The quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love.

Ambiguum pactum contra venditorem interpretandum est.—A doubtful agreement is to be interpreted against the vendor.

Amicus curiæ.—A friend of the court. A member of the bar who makes a suggestion on any point of practice as to which the judge is in doubt is so called.

Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas. CIC.—Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is a friend I prize above both.

Animus furandi.—The intention of stealing.

Anno Domini.—In the year of our Lord; for brevity, A.D.

Anno Mundi.—In the year of the world; for brevity, A.M.

Anno Urbis conditæ.—In the year from the building of the city.

Annus mirabilis.—The year of wonders.

Ante meridiem.—Before noon, or mid-day, generally denoted by the initials A.M.

Ante victoriam canere triumphum.—To celebrate the triumph before victory.

Ante victoriam ne canas triumphum.—Don't sing your triumph before you have conquered.

Antiquitas sæculi juventus mundi.—Ancient time was the youth of the world. An aphorism of Lord Bacon, for which, according to Hallam and Whewell, he is indebted to Giordano [Bruno.

Apparatus belli.—The *matériel* of war.

——*Arcades ambo*
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati. VIRG.
—Both Arcadians, equally skilled in song and ready in reply. Applied to two friends, like in manners and views.

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Arcana imperii.—The mysteries of governing.

Argumentum ad hominem.—An argument direct to the man, and which admits of a personal application.

Argumentum ad ignorantiam.—An argument to ignorance. An argument founded on the ignorance of an adversary.

Argumentum ad judicium.—An argument by appeal to the judgment.

Argumentum ad verecundiam.—An argument to decency.

Argumentum baculinum.—The argument of the stick. Club law.

Ars est celare artem.—The great object of art is to conceal art.

Ars longa, vita brevis.—Art is long, life is short.

Assumpsit.—He engaged to pay. An action of *assumpsit* lies on the promise to pay, which the law implies on the part of every man who buys of another.

At pulchrum est digito monstrari et dicier, Hic est. PERS. —It is a gratifying thing to be pointed at with the finger, and to have it said, That is he.

Auditâ querelâ.—The complaint of the defendant having been heard. The name of a writ by which a defendant appealed against a judgment given against him.

Aula regis.—The court of the king. A court which, in the middle ages, accompanied the king wherever he went, and in which originated the present Court of King's Bench.

Aut Cæsar aut nullus.—Either Cæsar or nobody.

Aut hoc quod produxi testium satis est, aut nihil satis.—Either this testimony which I have brought is sufficient, or nothing will suffice.

Bis dat qui cito dat.—He gives twice who gives in time.

Bonâ fide.—In good faith.

Bona notabilia.—Known goods. Goods beyond the value of five pounds left by a person deceased, in any other diocese than that in which he died.

Brevi manu.—With a short hand. Off-hand, in a summary manner.

Cacoethes carpendi.—An itch for finding fault, or carping at.

Cacoethes scribendi.—An itch for scribbling.

Cadit quæstio.—There is an end of the question. The matter requires no further investigation.

Cæsarem portas, et fortunas ejus.—Thou carriest Cæsar and his fortune. Said by Cæsar to the pilot in the tempest.

Cætera desunt.—The rest is wanting.

Cæteris paribus.—The rest being equal.

Campos ubi Troja fuit. LUCAN.—The fields where Troy once stood.

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Capias.—"You may take" the body of the defendant under either a

Capias ad respondendum.—You may take him to make answer—or a

Capias ad satisfaciendum.—You may take him to satisfy. A writ of execution on a judgment obtained, commanding the officer to imprison the defendant until satisfaction is made for a debt.

Caput mortuum.—The dead head. A term in chemistry, meaning the residuum of a substance that has been acted on by heat.

Carpe diem quàm minimè credula postero. HOR.—Seize upon to-day, trusting as little as possible in the morrow.

Casus belli.—A cause for war.

Casus in eventu est. OVID.—The result is doubtful.

Casus omissus.—A case omitted. A case for which provision was not made in a statute.

Casus quæstionis.—Loss of question. In Logic, the failure to maintain a position.

Caveat emptor; qui ignorare non debuit quod jus alienum emit.—Let the buyer be on his guard: for he ought not to plead ignorance that he is buying the right of another.

Certiorari.—To be made more certain. A writ from the Court of Chancery, or Queen's Bench, commanding the judges of the inferior courts to certify or to return the records of a cause pending before them.

Certum voto pete finem. HOR.—To your wishes fix a certain end.

Cessante causâ cessat et effectus. COKE.—The cause removed, the effect ceases also.

Circuitus verborum.—A round-about expression.

Cives magistratibus pareant, magistratus legibus.—Let the citizens obey the magistrates, the magistrates the laws.

Clausum fregit.—He broke into my enclosure. An action of trespass committed on lands or tenements.

Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. HOR. —Those who cross the sea, change their clime but not their character.

Cognovit actionem.—He has confessed the action. Where a defendant confesses the plaintiff's cause against him, and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

Comitas inter gentes.—Comity between nations.

Commodum ex injuriâ suâ nemo habere debet.—No man ought to derive advantage from his own wrong.

Commotâ fervet plebecula bile. PERS.—Its anger moved, the rabble is excited.

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Commune bonum.—A common good.

Communia propriè dicere.—To express common things with propriety.

Communibus annis.—One year with another.

Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt, discordiâ maximæ dilabuntur. SALL.—With concord, from small beginnings things increase; with discord, the greatest advantages are frittered away.

Confirmat usum qui tollit abusum.—He confirms the use of a thing, who takes away the abuse.

Consensus facit legem.—Consent makes the law. Two parties having made an agreement with their eyes open, and without fraud, the law will insist on its being carried out.

Consentientes et agentes pari pœnâ plectentur. COKE.—Those who consent to the act, and those who commit it, should be visited with equal punishment.

Consentire non videtur qui errat.—He who is under a mistake is not considered to consent. No one in law is deemed to consent to that of which he had not previous knowledge.

Constructio legis non facit injuriam. COKE.—The construction of the law does no injury.

Consuetudo est altera lex. COKE.—Usage is a second law.

Consuetudo est optimus interpres legum. COKE.—Custom is the best interpreter of the laws.

Consuetudo pro lege servatur.—Custom is held as law. Usage from time immemorial is the basis of our common law.

Contra bonos mores.—Contrary to good manners, or morals.

Coram domino rege.—Before our lord the king.

Coram nobis.—Before us. Before the court.

Coram non judice.—Before a person who is not a judge.

Corpus delicti.—The body of the offence. The sum and substance of the crime.

Corruptio optimi pessima.—The corruption of the best produces the worst.

Credat Judæus Apella. HOR.—Let Apella the Jew believe it.

Crescit amor nummi quantùm ipsa pecunia crescit. JUV.—The love of money increases as fast as our wealth.

Crimen læsæ majestatis.—The crime of lese-majesty, which involves the guilt of high-treason.

Cui bono?—For whose benefit?

Cui licet quod majus, non debet quod minus est non licere.—He who has the greater right, ought not to be without the lesser one.

Cui malo?—To what evil? What harm can result from it?

Cuicunque aliquis quid concedit, concedere videtur et id, sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.—He who makes a grant to another,

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is held to have granted that as well, without which the thing so granted cannot be enjoyed.

Cuilibet in arte suâ perito est credendum. COKE.—Every man ought to have credit for skill in his own art.

Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad cœlum.—To him to whom the soil belongs, belongs everything over it, even to the sky.

Culpâ suâ damnum sentiens, non intelligitur damnum pati.—He who suffers a loss by his own fault, is not considered a sufferer.

Cum duo inter se pugnantia reperiuntur in testamento, ultimum ratum est. COKE.—"When two clauses are found in a *will*, repugnant to each other, the last holds good." The first holds good in *deeds*.

Cum grano salis.—With a grain of salt. With something which will help us to swallow it; with some latitude or allowance.

Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est.—With many other things which it would now be tedious to set forth.

Curia advisare vult.—The court wishes to advise thereon. The entry made when the court takes time to deliberate before giving judgment.

Currente calamo.—With a running pen.

Custos morum.—The guardian of morality.

Custos regni.—The guardian of the realm.

Custos rotulorum.—The master of the rolls; also the principal justice of the peace in a county.

Damnosa hæreditas.—A losing property.

Damnum absque injuriâ.—Loss without injury.

Davus sum, non Œdipus. TER.—I am Davus, not Œdipus. I am a plain, simple man, not a conjuror.

De bene esse.—As being well done for the present. Done *conditionally*, to stand good till some time named, when the question of its being rightly or wrongly done will be determined. Depositions are often taken *de bene esse*, the question whether they shall be used being reserved.

De facto.—From the thing done. In fact.

De gustibus non est disputandum.—There is no disputing about tastes.

De jure.—By right, or by law. Possession *de jure* is possession by right of law.

De medietate linguæ.—Of a moiety of languages. A jury empanelled to try a foreigner, when, at his request, one half of it is composed of foreigners, is a jury *de medietate linguæ*.

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De minimis non curat lex.—The law takes no notice of extreme trifles.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum.—Of the dead be nothing said but what is good.

De motu proprio.—From his own impulse. Of his own free will.

De non apparentibus, et non existentibus, eadem est ratio. COKE.—The reasoning is the same as to things which do not appear, and those which do not exist.

De omnibus rebus, et quibusdam aliis.—About everything, and something more besides. Said ironically where too many topics are discussed.

Debito justitiæ, or *E debito justitiæ.*—By debt of justice. By virtue of a claim established.

Dedimus potestatem.—We have given power. A writ, or commission, giving certain powers for speeding the business of the court.

Delenda est Carthago.—Carthage must be destroyed.

Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. HOR.—The kings play the madman, the Achæans (the people) are punished for it.

Deo favente.—With God's favour.

Deo juvante.—With God's help.

Deo optimo maximo.—To God, all good and all great.

Deo volente.—God willing.

Designatio unius est exclusio alterius. COKE.—The mention of one implies the exclusion of another.

Detur pulchriori.—Let it be given to the most beautiful.

Detur digniori.—Let it be given to the worthiest.

Deus ex machinâ.—A god from the clouds.

Dicenda, tacenda locutus. HOR.—Speaking of things to be mentioned and things to be kept silence upon.

Dictum de dicto.—A report founded on hearsay.

Dictum sapienti sat est. PLAUT. and TER.—A word to the wise is enough.

Dies datus.—A day given. The day appointed for appearing.

Dies Dominicus non est juridicus. COKE.—Sunday is not a day in law.

Dies faustus.—A lucky day.

Dies infaustus.—An unlucky day.

Dies non.—No (legal) day.

Dies si in obligationibus non ponitur, præsente die debetur.—If a day for payment is not stated in a bond, the money is due on the day on which it is executed.

Dies solemnes.—Holidays.

Difficile custoditur quod plures amant.—That is preserved with difficulty which many covet.

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Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus es idem;
Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te. MART.
—Crabbed but kind, pleasant and sour together, I can neither live with you nor yet without you.

Diis aliter visum—— VIRG.—It has seemed otherwise to the gods.

Dilationes in lege sunt odiosæ.—Delays in the law are odious.

Disjecti membra poetæ. HOR.—The limbs of the dismembered poet.

Distringas.—You may distrain. A writ issued to the sheriff, commanding him to distrain.

Divide et impera.—Divide and rule.

Dolus versatur in generalibus.—Fraud employs generalities.

Domi mansit, lanam fecit.—She stayed at home and spun her wool.

Domine, dirige nos!—Lord, direct us!

Domitæ naturæ.—Of a tame nature See *Feræ naturæ.*

Domus procerum.—The house of peers. Often written *Dom. proc.*

Donatio mortis causâ.—A gift made in apprehension of death.

Dormiunt aliquando leges, nunquam moriuntur. COKE.—The law sometimes sleeps, it never dies.

Dum se bene gesserit.—So long as he conducts himself well. During good behaviour.

Dum spiro, spero.—While I breathe I hope.

Dum tacent, clamant. CIC.—While silent, they cry aloud.

Dum vivimus, vivamus.—While we live let us live.

Durante bene placito.—During our good pleasure.

Durante vitâ.—During life.

Dux fœmina facti. VIRG.—A woman the leader in the deed.

Ego et rex meus.—I and my king.

Eheu! fugaces, Posthume, Posthume,
Labuntur anni. HOR.
—Alas! Posthumus, Posthumus, our years pass away.

Elegans formarum spectator. TER.—A nice judge of beauty.

Elegit.—He has chosen. A writ of execution that lies for one who has recovered a debt, to levy from a moiety of the defendant's lands: while holding which moiety the creditor is tenant by *elegit.*

Eo instanti.—At that instant.

Eodem modo quo quid constituitor eodem modo dissolvitur. COKE.—In the same manner in which an agreement is made, it is dissolved.

Esse quam videri malim.—I would rather *be*, than *seem* to be.

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Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. HOR.
—There is a medium in all things; there are, in fact, certain bounds, on either side of which rectitude cannot exist.

Est quoddam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra. HOR.—'Tis something to have advanced thus far, even though it be not granted to go farther.

Esto perpetua.—Be thou everlasting.

Esto quod esse videris.—Be what you seem to be.

Et sequentia.—And what follows; written in short, *et seq.*

Et sic de similibus.—And so of the like.

Et vitam impendere vero.—And in the cause of truth to lay down life.

Etiam si Cato dicat.—Even if Cato were to say so—I would not believe it: Cato being a man of the most scrupulous integrity.

Ex abusu non arguitur ad usum.—We must not argue, from the *abuse* of a thing, against the *use* of it.

Ex abusu non argumentum ad desuetudinem.—The abuse of a thing is no argument for its discontinuance.

Ex æquo et bono judicare.—To judge in fairness and equity.

Ex cathedrâ.—From the chair, or pulpit. Coming from high authority.

Ex concesso.—From what has been conceded.

Ex contractu.—From contract.

Ex curiâ.—Out of court.

Ex debito justitiæ.—From what is due to justice.

Ex delicto.—From the crime.

Ex desuetudine amittuntur privilegia.—Rights are forfeited by non-user.

Ex diuturnitate temporis omnia præsumuntur esse solemniter acta.—From length of time everything is presumed to have been solemnly done.

Ex facto jus oritur.—The law arises from the fact.

Ex malis moribus bonæ leges natæ sunt. COKE.—From bad manners good laws have sprung.

Ex mero motu.—From a mere motion; of one's own free will.

Ex necessitate rei.—From the urgency of the case.

Ex nihilo nihil fit.—From nothing nothing is made.

Ex officio.—By virtue of his office.

Ex parte.—On one part. Evidence given on one side only is called *ex parte.*

Ex pede Herculem.—You may judge of Hercules from his foot.

Ex post facto.—Done after another thing.

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Ex tempore.—Off-hand.

Ex uno disce omnes.—From one learn all.

Exceptio probat regulam.—The exception proves the rule.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius. HOR.—I have completed a monument more durable than brass.

Exempli gratia.—For example. For instance. Usually written *e. g.*

Exeunt omnes.—All depart. A stage direction.

Expressa nocent, non expressa non nocent.—What is expressed may be injurious, what is not expressed is not so.

Expressio unius est exclusio alterius.—The naming of one man implies the exclusion of another.

Fac simile.—Do the like.

Fac totum.—Do everything.

Facile princeps.—The acknowledged chief.

Factum abiit; monumenta manent. OVID.—The occurrence has passed away; the memorials of it still remain.

Factum est illud; fieri infectum non potest. PLAUT.—The thing is done, it cannot be undone.

Fæx populi.—The dregs of the people.

Fallacia alia aliam trudit. TER.—One deception makes way for another.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri. OVID.—It is right to be taught by an enemy even.

Favete linguis. OVID.—Favour by your tongues, or, Be propitious in your language.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.—Happy is he whom the perils of others put on his guard.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. VIRG.—Happy is he who can trace the causes of things.

Felo de se.—A felon of himself. One who, being, in legal estimation, of sound mind, slays himself. One who commits felony by suicide.

Feræ naturæ.—Of a wild nature. This term is applied to animals of a savage nature, in contradistinction to those, which are under the control of man, and are called *domitæ naturæ*, of a tame nature.

Festina lentè.—Hasten slowly.

Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.—Let the experiment be made on a worthless body.

Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.—Let justice be done, though heaven should fall.

Fidei commissum.—Entrusted to faith. In the Roman law a species of testamentary disposition, in reliance on the good faith of the heir.

Fides carbonaria.—The coal-heaver's faith, or belief. A

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comparatively modern expression, said to have originated in the following circumstance:—A coal-porter, being asked what he believed, made answer, "What the Church believes;" and, on being asked what the Church believed, replied, "What I believe." According to some of the French authorities, it means a simple, blind, unreasoning faith.

Fidus Achates. VIRG.—The faithful Achates. A trusty friend.

Fraus latet in generalibus.—In generalities fraud lies concealed.

Fieri facias.—Cause it to be done. A writ by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt, or damages, on the defendant's goods. Sometimes called, for brevity, a *fi. fa.*

Filius nullius.—The son of no man.

Finis coronat opus.—The end crowns the work. A work cannot be appreciated until it is completed.

Flagrante bello.—While the war was raging.

Flagranti delicto.—In the commission of the offence.

Formâ pauperis.—In form of a poor man.

Fortes fortuna adjuvat. TER.—Fortune favours the bold.

Fortior et potentior est dispositio legis quam hominis.—The control of the law is stronger and more powerful than that of man.

Frangas, non flectes.—You may break, you shall not bend me.

Fraus est celare fraudem.—It is a fraud to conceal fraud.

Fruges consumere nati. HOR.—Born only to consume the fruits of the earth.

Fugit irreparabile tempus. VIRG.—Time flies, never to be regained.

Fuit Ilium—— VIRG.—Ilium was. Troy existed.

Fumos vendere. MART.—To sell smoke.

Functus officio.—Having discharged his duties. Said of one who no longer holds his former office.

Genius loci.—The genius of the place.

Gladiator in arenâ consilium capit.—The gladiator, having entered the lists, is taking advice.

Græculus esuriens ad cœlum jusseris ibit. JUV.—The hungry wretch of a Greek would attempt heaven even, were you to bid him.

Habeas corpus.—You are to bring up the body.

Habeas corpus ad prosequendum.—You are to bring up the body for the purpose of prosecuting.

Habeas corpus ad respondendum.—You are to bring up the body to make answer.

Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum.—You are to bring up the body to satisfy.

Habemus confitentem reum. CIC.—We have his own confession of his guilt.

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Habere facias possessionem.—You are to put in possession.

Hæredem Deus facit, non homo. COKE.—It is God that makes the heir, not man. Because no man is the heir of another who is alive.

Hæredum appellatione veniunt hæredes hæredum in infinitum. COKE.—Under the appellation of heirs come the heirs of heirs for everlasting.

Hæres jure repræsentationis.—An heir by right of representation.

Hæres legitimus est quem nuptiæ demonstrant.—He is the legitimate heir, whom the marriage ceremony points out as such.

Haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. VIRG.—Not unacquainted with misfortune, I have learned to succour the wretched.

Hiatus maximè deflendus.—A deficiency very much to be deplored.

Hic est aut nusquam quod quærimus. HOR.—What we seek is either here or nowhere.

Hic et ubique.—Here and everywhere.

Hic murus aheneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ. HOR.
—Let this be as a brazen wall of defence, to be conscious of no guilt, to turn pale at no accusation.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ. HOR.—Hence those tears.

Hodie mihi, cras tibi.—To-day for myself, to-morrow for you.

Ignorantia facti excusat.—Ignorance of the *fact* excuses.

Ignorantia juris quod quisque tenetur scire neminem excusat.—Ignorance of a law which every man is bound to know is no excuse.

Ignorantia non excusat legem.—Ignorance is no plea against the law.

Imperium in imperio.—One government existing within another.

Impotentia excusat legem.—Inability suspends the operation of the law.

Imprimatur.—Let it be printed.

In æquali jure melior est conditio possidentis.—Where the rights are equal the condition of him who is in possession is the best.

In Angliâ non est interregnum.—In England there never is an interregnum.

In articulo mortis.—At the point of death.

In beato omnia beata. HOR.—With him who is happy everything seems happy.

In capite.—In chief. In the middle ages, those who held

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lands *immediately* of the king, and not of a mesne tenant, were called tenants *in capite*.

In causâ facili, cuivis licet esse diserto. OVID.—In an easy cause any man may be eloquent.

In cœlo quies.—In heaven there is rest. A motto very commonly used on hatchments.

In commendam.—As commended, or intrusted.

In corpore.—In a body.

In curiâ.—In court.

In equilibrio.—In equilibrium.

In esse.—In actual being. That which exists.

In extenso.—In full, or at large.

In flagranti delicto.—In glaring delinquency.

In formâ pauperis.—In form of a poor man. Where any person has just cause of suit, but is so poor that he is not worth five pounds when all his debts are paid, the court, on oath made to that effect, and a certificate from counsel that he has good ground of action, will admit him to sue *in formâ pauperis*, without paying any fees to counsel, attorney, or the court.

In foro conscientiæ.—At the tribunal of conscience.

In futuro.—At a future time.

In hoc signo vinces.—By this sign shalt thou conquer.

In limine.—At the threshold. Preliminary.

In loco.—In the place; meaning, in the proper place, upon the spot. It may also mean, instead of.

In loco parentis.—In the place of a parent.

In medias res. HOR.—Into the very midst of a thing.

In medio tutissimus ibis. OVID.—You will go most safely in the middle.

In memoriam.—In memory of.

In nubibus.—In the clouds.

In nuce.—In a nutshell.

In omnia paratus.—Prepared for everything.

In pace.—In peace.

In pios usus.—For pious uses.

In pleno.—In full.

In posse.—A child unborn is *in posse*.

In propriâ personâ.—In proper person. Personal appearance, used in contradistinction to appearance by a representative.

In puris naturalibus.—In a state of nature. Stark naked.

In re.—In the matter of.

In rebus dubiis plurimi est audacia. SYR.—In matters of doubt, boldness is of the greatest value.

In situ.—In its site, or position.

In statu pupillari.—In the condition of a pupil.

In terrorem.—In terror. By way of warning.

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In toto.—In the whole. Entirely.

In toto et pars continetur.—In the whole the part is contained.

In transitu.—On the passage.

In vacuo.—In a vacuum.

In verbo.—In a word.

In vino veritas.—In wine there is truth.

Inanis torrens verborum. QUINT.—An empty torrent of words.

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.—He falls into Scylla in endeavouring to escape Charybdis. Sometimes quoted *Qui vult vitare*, &c.

Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius.—The inclusion of the one implies the exclusion of the other.

Index expurgatorius.—An Index expurgatory, or purifying index. A list of books denounced by the Pope as improper to be read by members of the Romish Church.

Indictum sit.—Let it be unsaid. Said by way of apology.

Inest sua gratia parvis.—Trifles have their own peculiar charms.

Infra dignitatem.—Below his dignity. *(Infra dig.)*

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros. OVID.
—To have thoroughly learned the liberal arts refines the manners, and permits them not to be unpolished.

Instar omnium.—Equal to all the rest.

Intentio inservire debet legibus, non leges intentioni. COKE.—The intention ought to obey the laws, not the laws the intention. The laws ought not to be wrested from their meaning.

Inter alia.—Among other things.

Inter arma leges silent. CIR.—In the midst of arms the laws are silent.

Inter nos.—Between ourselves.

Inter vivos.—Between or among the living.

Invitat culpam qui peccatum præterit. SYR.—He who passes a crime unpunished encourages sin.

Ipse dixit.—He himself said it. He said it on his *ipse dixit*. A saying or assertion without proof.

Ipsissima verba.—The very identical words.

Ipso facto.—In fact itself. Absolutely, or actually.

Ipso jure.—By the law itself.

Ira furor brevis est. HOR.—Anger is a short madness.

Ita lex scripta est.—To such effect is the law written.

Ita voluerunt, ita factum est.—So they willed it, and so it has been done.

Jacta est alea.—The die is cast.

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Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna. VIRG.—Now the Virgin returns, now the Saturnian age returns.

Jam satis—ohe. AUSON.—Hold—enough.

Januis clausis.—With closed doors; that is, in secrecy.

Jucunda est memoria præteritorum malorum. CIC.—The recollection of past evils is pleasant.

Jucundi acti labores. CIC.—The remembrance of difficulties overcome is delightful.

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. SYR.—The judge is condemned when the guilty is acquitted.

Judex non potest esse testis in propriâ causâ. COKE.—A judge cannot be a witness in his own cause.

Judicandum est legibus, non exemplis.—We must judge according to law, not by precedent.

Judicium parium aut leges terræ.—The judgment of our peers, or the laws of the land. Words from the *Magna Charta*, selected as his motto by that eminent judge, Lord Camden.

Juratores sunt judices facti.—The jurors are the judges of the facts.

Juravi linguâ, mentem injuratam gero. CIC.—I have sworn with my tongue, but I have a mind unsworn.

Jure divino.—By Divine law, by the will of Heaven.

Jure humano.—By human law. By laws made and upheld by men. The present Emperor of the French professes to reign *jure humano*, by the will of the people.

Jure repræsentationis.—By right of representation.

Jus civile.—The civil law, i. e., the Roman law, which, to a certain extent, is still used in our ecclesiastical courts.

Jus divinum.—Divine right.

Jus gentium.—The law of nations.

Jus primogenituræ.—The right of eldership.

Jus proprietatis.—The right of property.

Jus regium.—Royal right.

Jus sanguinis, quod in legitimis successionibus spectatur, ipso nativitatis tempore quæsitum est.—The right of consanguinity, which is regarded in successions by law, is established at the very moment of our birth.

Jus summum sæpe summa malitia est. TER.—Extreme law is often extreme wrong.

Justitia non novit patrem nec matrem, solum veritatem spectat.—Justice knows neither father nor mother; it looks at truth alone.

Kyrie eleeison.—Lord, have mercy upon us. Two Latinized Greek words in common use in the responses of the Romish Church.

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Labor omnia vincit
Improbus—— VIRG.
—Incessant labour conquers everything.

Labor ipse voluptas.—Even labour itself is a pleasure.

Laborare est orare.—To labour is to pray.

Lapsus calami.—A slip of the pen.

Lapsus linguæ.—A slip of the tongue.

Latet anguis in herbâ. VIRG.—A snake lies hidden in the grass.

Laudari a laudato viro. CIC.—To be praised by a man who deserves praise.

Laudator temporis acti. HOR.—A praiser of times past.

Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis. HOR.—He is praised by these, censured by those.

Laus Deo.—Praise be to God.

Legem brevem esse oportet quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur. SEN.—A law ought to be short that it may be the more easily understood by the unlearned.

Leges mori serviunt. PLAUT.—The laws are subservient to usage.

Legis constructio non facit injuriam.—The construction of the law does injury to no man.

Leve fit quod benè fertur onus. OVID.—The load becomes light which is borne with cheerfulness.

Levis est dolor qui capere consilium potest. SEN.—That grief is but light which can take counsel.

Lex appetit perfectum.—The law aims at perfection.

Lex citius tolerare vult privatum damnum quam publicum malum. COKE.—The law will sooner tolerate a private loss than a public evil.

Lex neminem cogit ad impossibilia.—The law compels no man to do impossibilities.

Lex non scripta.—The unwritten law. The common law of England, which originated in custom, and has never been committed to writing.

Lex prospicit non respicit.—The law is prospective, not retrospective.

Lex scripta.—The written or statute law.

Lex talionis.—The law of retaliation, or of requital. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

Lex terræ.—The law of the land.

Lex universa est quæ jubet nasci et mori. SYR.—There is one universal law which commands that we shall be born and shall die.

Libertas est potestas faciendi id quod jure licet.—Liberty is the power of doing that which the law permits.

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Licuit, semperque licebit
Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis.
—It ever has been lawful, and ever will be, to spare the person, but to censure the vice.

Lingua mali pars pessima servi. JUV.—The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.

Linguâ melior, sed frigida bello
Dextera—— VIRG.
—Excelling in speech, but of a right hand slow to war.

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor, neque harum, quas colis, arborum,
Te, præter invisas cupressos,
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur. HOR.
—Your estate, your house, and your pleasing wife must be left, nor shall any of these trees which you are tending follow you, their owner for a brief space, except the hated cypresses.

Litera scripta manet.—The written letter remains.

Literæ humaniores.—Polite literature, or arts, in University parlance.

Loc. cit. for *Loco citato.*—In the place quoted.

Locum tenens.—Holding his place, meaning, a person acting for, or holding the office of, another.

Locus in quo.—The place in which.

Locus sigilli.—The place for the seal.

Locus standi.—A place for standing.

Longè absit.—Far be it from me.

Loquendum ut vulgus, sentiendum ut docti. COKE.—We should speak with the populace, think with the learned.

Lotis manibus.—With clean hands.

Lubricum linguæ non facile in pœnam est trahendum.—A slip of the tongue ought not to be punished without due consideration.

Lucidus ordo. HOR.—Perspicuous arrangement.

Lucus à non lucendo.—That is, *Lucus*, a grove, is derived, by antiphrasis, from *non lucere*, not to admit light, because, as the grammarians said, it does not allow the light of the sun to shine through it.

Lusus naturæ.—A freak of nature.

Macte virtute. VIRG.—Be strong in virtue.

Magna civitas, magna solitudo.—A great city, a great desert.

Magna est veritas et prævalebit.—Truth is powerful, and she will prevail.

Magna est vis consuetudinis. CIC.—Great is the power of habit.

Magna servitus est magna fortuna. SEN.—A great fortune is a great servitude.

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Magnas inter opes inops. HOR.—Poor in the midst of great wealth.

Magni nominis umbra. LUCAN.—The shadow of a great name.

Magnis tamen excidit ausis. OVID.—He fell, however, in a great attempt.

Magnum bonum.—A great good.

Magnum vectigal est parsimonia. CIC.—Economy is a great revenue.

Mala causa silenda est. OVID.—It is best to be silent in a bad cause.

Mala fides.—Bad faith.

Mala grammatica non vitiat chartam. COKE.—Bad grammar does not vitiate a deed.

Malitia supplet ætatem.—Malice supplies the want of age.

Malo cum Platone errare, quam cum aliis rectè sentire. CIC.—I had rather be wrong with Plato, than think aright with the others.

Malum est consilium quod mutari non potest. SYR.—That is bad counsel which cannot be changed.

Malum in se.—An evil in itself.

Malum prohibitum.—An evil from prohibition.

Mandamus.—We command.

Manu forti.—With a strong hand.

Manu scriptum.—Written by the hand.

Mare apertum.—A sea open.

Mare clausum.—A sea shut up.

Mater artium necessitas.—Necessity is the mother of arts.

Mater familias.—The mother of a family.

Materiem superabat opus.—— OVID.—The workmanship surpassed the material.

Maxima debetur pueris reverentia.—— JUV.—The greatest respect is due to youth.

Maximus in minimis.—Very great in very little things.

Medici graviores morbos asperis remediis curant. CURT.—Physicians cure severe diseases with sharp remedies.

Medio de fonte leporum

Surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus angat. LUCRET.—From the midst of the very fountain of delight something bitter arises, to vex us even amid the flowers themselves.

Medio tutissimus ibis. OVID.—You will go most safely in the middle. By avoiding extremes you will insure comparative security.

Mediocribus esse poetis

Non Di, non homines, non concessêre columnæ. HOR.—Mediocrity in poets neither gods, nor men, nor booksellers will permit.

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Melior est conditio possidentis.—The condition of him who is in possession is the most advantageous.

Memento mori.—Remember you must die.

Memoriâ in æternâ.—In eternal remembrance.

Memoria technica.—An artificial memory.

Mene huic confidere monstro? VIRG.—Am I to put any faith in this monster?

Mens agitat molem—— VIRG.—A mind informs the mass.

Mens conscia recti.—A mind conscious of rectitude.

Mens sana in corpore sano.—A sound mind in a sound body.

Mentis penetralia. CLAUD.—The inmost recesses of the mind.

Mille animos excipe mille modis. OVID.—Treat a thousand dispositions a thousand different ways.

Minor est quàm servus, dominus qui servos timet.—A master who fears his servants is lower than a servant.

Minus in parvos fortuna furit,
Leviusque ferit leviora Deus. SEN.
—Fortune rages less against the humble, and God strikes more lightly the lowly.

Mirabile dictu. VIRG.—Wonderful to be told.

Miseris succurrere disco. VIRG.—I have learned to succour the wretched.

Mittimus.—We send. A writ for the removal of records from one court to another; also a writ under which a person is committed to prison by a justice.

Modus operandi.—The mode of operation.

Molle meum levibus cor est violabile telis. OVID.—My tender heart is vulnerable to his light arrows.

Moniti, meliora sequamur. VIRG.—Being advised, let us follow better counsels.

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. VIRG.—A monster horrible, misshapen, huge, and deprived of his eye.

More majorum.—After the manner of our ancestors.

More suo.—After his usual manner.

Mors et vita in manibus linguæ.—Life and death are in the hands of the tongue.

Mors janua vitæ.—Death is the gate of life.

Mors omnibus communis.—Death is the common lot of all.

Mors ultima linea rerum est. HOR.—Death is the closing limit of human affairs.

Mortua manus.—Mortmain.

Mos pro lege.—Usage for law.

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Multa et præclara minantis. HOR.—Threatening things many and great.

Multæ terricolis linguæ, cœlestibus una.—The inhabitants of earth have many tongues, those of heaven but one.

Multis minatur, qui uni facit injuriam.—He who injures one, threatens many.

Multitudinem decem faciunt. COKE.—Ten make a multitude.

Multos timere debet quem multi timent. SYR.—He of whom many are afraid has reason to be afraid of many.

Multum in parvo.—Much in little.

Mutatis mutandis.—Changing what should be changed.

Mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur.—— HOR.
—Changing the name, the story is told of you.

Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est,
Qui minimis urgetur.—— HOR.
—For no man is born without faults; he is the best who is beset by the fewest.

Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret. HOR.—Though you should check Nature by force, she will still resume her sway.

Ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito. VIRG.—Yield not to misfortunes, but meet them with still greater firmness.

Ne plus ultra.—No farther.

Ne quid abjectè, ne quid timide facias. CIC.—Do nothing meanly, nothing timidly.

Ne quid nimis. TER.—Not too much of anything.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.—Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

Nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam. HOR.
—Nor do ferocious eagles beget the unwarlike dove.

Nec pluribus impar.—No unequal match for many.

Nec temerè, nec timidè.—Neither rashly, nor timidly.

Necessitas est lex temporis et loci.—Necessity is the law of time and place.

Necessitas non habet legem.—Necessity knows no law.

Nemo dat quod non habet.—No man gives that which he does not possess.

Nemo debet bis puniri pro uno delicto. COKE.—No man ought to be punished twice for one offence.

Nemo est hæres viventis.—No man is the heir of one who is alive. See *Hæredem Deus*, &c.

Nemo me impunè lacessit.—No one provokes me with impunity.

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.—No man is wise at all times.

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Nemo plus juris in alium transferre potest quam ipse habet.—No man can transfer to another a right greater than he himself possesses.

Nemo repentè fuit turpissimus—— JUV.—No man ever became extremely wicked all at once.

Nemo sic impar sibi.—No man was ever so unequal to himself.

Nemo solus satis sapit. PLAUT.—No man is sufficiently wise of himself.

Nemo suâ sorte contentus.—No one is contented with his own lot.

Nemo tenetur seipsum accusare.—No one is bound to accuse himself.

Nemo vir magnus, sine aliquo afflatu divino, unquam fuit. CIC.—No man was ever great without some portion of Divine inspiration.

Neque semper arcum
Tendit Apollo. HOR.

—Nor is Apollo always bending his bow.

Nihil ad versum.—Not corresponding to the words, not to the purpose.

Nihil credam et omnia cavebo.—I will trust to nothing, and be on my guard against everything.

Nihil est ab omni parte beatum. HOR.—There is nothing that is blessed in every respect.

Nic conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ.—See *Hic murus*, &c.

Nil debet.—He owes nothing.

Nil desperandum.—Nothing is to be despaired of.

Nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro. HOR.—We must despair of nothing, Teucer being our leader, and we under his command.

Nil dicit.—He says nothing.

Nil sine magno
Vita labore dedit mortalibus. HOR.

—Life has bestowed nothing on man without great labour.

Nolens volens.—Whether he will or no.

Noli me tangere.—Touch me not.

Nolle prosequi.—To be unwilling to prosecute.

Nominatim.—By name.

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare;
Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te. MART.

—I do not love thee, Sabidius, nor can I say why; this only can I say, I do not love thee.

"I do not love thee, Doctor Fell:
The reason why I cannot tell
But this alone I know full well,
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell."

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Non compos mentis.—In an unsound state of mind.

Non decipitur qui scit se decipi. COKE.—He is not deceived who knows that he is being deceived.

Non ebur neque aureum
Meâ renidet in domo lacunar. HOR.
—No ivory or golden ceiling shines resplendent in my house.

Non est ad astra mollis à terris via. SEN.—Not easy is the passage from the earth to the stars.

Non est beatus, qui se non putat. SEN.—No man is happy who does not think himself so.

Non est factum.—It was not done.

Non est inventus.—He has not been found.

Non formosus erat, sed erat facundus Ulysses. OVID.—Ulysses was not handsome, but then he was eloquent.

Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem. HOR.—Not to produce smoke from light, but light from smoke.

Non hoc de nihilo est.—This does not come of nothing.

Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. VIRG.—Not unversed in suffering, I learn to succour the wretched.

Non nobis solum nati sumus. CIC.—We are born not for ourselves alone.

Non nostrum tantas componere lites. VIRG.—It is not for me to settle such serious disputes.

Non obstante veredicto.—The verdict notwithstanding.

Non omnia possumus omnes. VIRG.—We cannot any of us do everything.

Non omnis moriar. HOR.—I shall not wholly die.

Non quo sed quomodo.—Not by whom, but how.

Non semper ea sunt quæ videntur; decipit
Frons prima multos.—— PHÆD.
—Things are not always what they seem to be; first appearances deceive many.

Non sequitur.—It does not follow.

Non sibi sed toti genitum se credere mundo. LUCAN.—To believe himself born not for himself, but for the whole world.

Non sum qualis eram.—— HOR.—I am not what I once was.

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget.—— VIRG.
—We do not, at this time, want such aid as that, nor such defenders.

Non ut diu vivamus curandum est, sed ut satis. SEN.—It should be our care to live not long, but well enough.

Non vis esse iracundus? ne sis curiosus. SEN.—Do you wish not to be angry? be not inquisitive.

Nonumque prematur in annum. HOR.—And let it be kept back up to the ninth year.

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Nos te,
Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam.—— JUV.
—It is we, Fortune, it is we that make thee a goddess.

Noscitur ex sociis.—He is known from his companions.

Nota bene.—Mark well. Often signified by N.B.

Novus homo.—A new man.

Nudum pactum.—A naked agreement.

Nugæ canoræ. HOR.—Melodious trifles.

Nulla bona.—No goods, or no assets.

Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam.—To no man will we deny, to no man will we delay, the administration of justice. Said in Magna Charta.

Nullum magnum ingenium sine mixturâ dementiæ. SEN.—There is no great genius without a tincture of madness.

Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia.—No protecting deity is wanting, if there is prudence.

Nullum sine nomine saxum. LUCAN.—Not a stone is without a name.

Nullum tempus occurrit regi. COKE.—No time precludes the king.

Nullus commodum capere potest de injuriâ suâ propriâ.—No person may take advantage of his own wrong.

Numerus certus pro incerto ponitur.—A certain number is used for an uncertain one.

Nunc dimittis.—[Lord,] now lettest thou [thy servant] depart [in peace]. The beginning of the song of Simeon in the Temple. *Luke* i. 29.

Nunc pro tunc.—Now for then.

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. JUV.—Nature never says one thing, wisdom another.

Nunquam minus solus quam cum solus. CIC.—Never less alone than when alone.

Nuper idoneus.—Lately fit for.

Nusquam tuta fides.—— VIRG.—Confidence is nowhere safely placed.

O dea certè!—O surely a goddess!

O quantum est in rebus inane! PERS.—Oh! how much vanity there is in human affairs!

O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint,
Quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,
Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus. VIRG.
—Oh! more than happy if they did but know their own advantages.

O! imitatores! servum pecus!—— HOR.—Oh! ye imitators, a servile herd!

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O! si sic omnia!—Oh! had he acted thus in all things! or, Oh! that all were thus!

O tempora! O mores! CIC.—Oh the times! Oh the manners!

O vita, misero longa, felici brevis! SYR.—Oh life, how long to the wretched, how short to the happy!

Obiter dictum.—A thing said incidentally.

Obscurum facere per obscurius.—To make that darker which was dark enough before.

Odi profanum vulgus et arceo. HOR.—I hate the profane vulgar, and I spurn them.

Odium theologicum.—Theological hatred.

Ohe!

Jam satis est.—— HOR.

—Hold, there is now enough.

Omne actum ab agentis intentione judicandum.—Every act is to be judged of by the intention of the agent.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico est. TAC.—Everything unknown is taken for magnificent.

Omne solum forti patria est. OVID.—To the resolute man every soil is his country.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo. HOR.

—He has carried every point who has blended the useful with the agreeable, amusing his reader while he instructs him.

Omnes insanire. HOR.—That all men are mad.

Omnia mea mecum porto.—I carry all my property about me.

Omnis enim res,
Virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque, pulchris
Divitiis parent.—— HOR.

—For all things divine and human, virtue, fame, and honour, obey the influence of alluring wealth.

Onus probandi.—The burden of proof.

Optimum elige, suave et facile illud faciet consuetudo.—Choose what is best; habit will soon render it agreeable and easy.

Ore rotundo.—With round mouth.

Ore tenus.—By word of mouth.

Otium cum dignitate.—Leisure with dignity.

Post Diluvium.—After the flood.

Post meridiem. P.M.—After mid-day—afternoon.

Post scriptum. P.S.—After-written—a postcript.

Pabulum Acherontis. PLAUT.—Food for Acheron.

Pace tanti viri.—With the leave of so great a man.

Pacta conventa.—Conditions agreed upon.

Palinodiam canere.—To make one's recantation.

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Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turres. HOR.
—Pale death with impartial foot knocks at the cottages of the poor, and the palaces of kings.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.—Let him who has deserved the palm bear it.

Par negotiis neque supra. TACIT.—Equal to, but not above, his business.

Par nobile fratrum. HOR.—A noble pair of brothers.

Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis. MART.—To spare persons, to speak of vices.

Parcus Deorum cultor, et infrequens. HOR.
—A thrifty and irregular worshipper of the gods.

Pari passu.—With equal steps.

Pari ratione.—By similar reasoning.

Pars minima est ipsa puella sui. OVID.—The girl herself is the least valuable part of herself.

Particeps criminis.—A partaker in the crime.

Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. HOR.—The mountains are in labour, a silly mouse will be produced.

Parva leves capiunt animos.—— OVID.—Trifles captivate weak minds.

Parvis componere magna. VIRG.—To compare great things with small.

Parvum parva decent.—— HOR.—Small things best suit the small.

Pater familias.—The father of a family.

Patriâ quis exul
Se quoque fugit? HOR.
—Who, though flying from his country, can fly from himself?

Pauca verba.—Few words.

Pax in bello.—Peace in war.

Pax vobiscum.—Peace be with you.

Peccavi.—I have sinned.

Pendente lite.—The strife still pending.

Per annum.—By the year. Yearly.

Per capita.—By the head. In contradistinction to *Per stirpes.*

Per centum.—By the hundred.

Per contra.—On the other side.

Per diem.—By the day.

Per fas et nefas.—By right or by wrong.

Per incuriam.—Through carelessness.

Per obitum.—Through the death of.

Per quod servitium amisit.—By which he lost his, or her, services.

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Per testes.—By witnesses.

Permissu superiorum.—With the permission of the superior authorities.

Petitio ad misericordiam.—An appeal to compassion.

Petitio principii.—A begging of the question.

Placeat homini quidquid Deo placuit. SEN.—That which is pleasing to God should be pleasing to man.

Plene administravit.—He administered in full.

Poeta nascitur non fit.—The poet is born, not made.

Pompa mortis magis terret quam mors ipsa.—The array of the death-bed has more terrors than death itself.

Pons asinorum.—The asses' bridge.

Populus vult decipi; decipiatur.—The people wish to be deceived; then let them be deceived.

Posse comitatûs.—The power of the county.

Possessio fratris.—The possession of the brother.

Possunt quia posse videntur. VIRG.—They are able because they seem to be so.

Post bellum auxilium.—Aid after the war.

Post equitem sedet atra cura. HOR.—Behind the horseman sits livid care.

Post factum nullum consilium.—After the deed, counsel is in vain.

Post hoc, propter hoc.—After this, therefore on account of this.

Post nubila Phœbus.—After cloudy weather comes the sun.

Post tot naufragia portum.—After so many shipwrecks we reach harbour.

Potentissimus est qui se habet in potestate. SEN.—He is the most powerful who can govern himself.

Preces armatæ. AUSON.—Armed prayers.

Primâ facie.—On the first face.

Primo intuitu.—At the first glance.

Primum mobile.—The primary motive power.

Primus inter pares.—The first among his equals.

Principiis obsta. OVID.—Resist the first advances

Principium dimidium totius.—The beginning is half of the whole.

Pro aris et focis.—For our altars and our hearths.

Pro bono publico.—For the public good.

Pro confesso.—As confessed.

Pro et con.—For and against.

Pro formâ.—For form's sake.

Pro hâc vice.—For this turn.

Pro interesse suo.—As to his interest.

Pro ratâ.—In proportion.

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Pro re natâ.—For a special purpose.

Pro salute animæ.—For the safety of the soul.

Pro tanto.—For so much.

Pro tempore.—For the time.

Probatum est.—It has been tried and proved.

Procul, o procul este, profani. VIRG.—Afar! hence, afar! ye profane.

Proprio motu.—Of his own motion.

Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas. JUV.—For the sake of living to forfeit every inducement to live.

Pudet et hæc opprobia nobis
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli. HOR.
—It is shameful both that such reproaches should be uttered against us, and that we should be unable to refute them.

Punctum comparationis.—The standard of comparison. The fixed measure of value.

Punica fides.—Punic faith.

Quæ non prosunt singula, multa juvant. OVID.—Things which singly are of no avail, when united are of service.

Quæ non valeant singula juncta juvant.—Facts of little consequence individually are weighty when united.

Quælibet concessio fortissimè contra donatorem interpretanda est.—Every grant shall be interpreted most strongly against the giver.

Qualis ab incepto processerit et sibi constet. HOR.—As he begins, so let him proceed, and be consistent with himself.

Quam diu se bene gesserit.—So long as he shall conduct himself properly.

Quam seipsum amans sine rivali! CIC.—How much in love with himself, and that without a rival!

Quando plus fit quam fieri debet, videtur etiam illud fieri quod faciendum est.—Where more is done than ought to be done, that portion for which there was authority shall hold good.

Quando res non valet ut ago, valeat quantum valere potest.—When an instrument will not operate to the extent intended, it shall operate in law so far as it can.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus! HOR.—Even the worthy Homer is caught napping sometimes!

Quantum est in rebus inane! PERS.—What emptiness there is in human affairs!

Quantum meruit.—As much as he deserved.

Quantum mutatus ab illo. VIRG.—How greatly changed from what he was!

Quantum religio potuit suadere malorum! LUCRET.—To such enormous wrongs could superstition persuade!

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Quantum sufficit.—As much as is sufficient. Sometimes written or pronounced *Quantum suff.*

Quantum valeat.—For as much as it is worth.

Quare impedit?—Why does he disturb? The name of a writ for the patron of an advowson against one who has disturbed his right.

Quasi dicas.—As though you were to say.

Quem di diligunt adolescens moritur. PLAUT.—He whom the gods love dies young.

Quem Jupiter vult perdere dementat prius.—Him whom Jupiter wishes to ruin, he first deprives of his senses.

Qui facit per alium facit per se. COKE.—He who does a thing by the agency of another does it himself.

Qui non prohibit quod prohibere potest assentire videtur.—He who does not prevent that which he can prevent, is held to assent.

Qui tacet consentire videtur.—He who is silent is assumed to consent.

Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.—He who wishes to be deceived, let him be deceived.

Quicquid agunt homines nostri est farrago libelli.—Whatever men are engaged in makes the medley of my book.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames?—— VIRG.

—To what ends dost thou not impel the mortal breast, cursed greed for gold?

Quid nunc?—What now?

Quid oportet
Nos facere, à vulgo longè latèque remotos? HOR.

—What then must we do, when our sentiments differ so far and wide from those of the vulgar?

Quid pro quo.—One thing for another.

Quid rides? Mutato nomine de te
Fabula narratur.—— HOR.

—Why do you laugh? &c. See *Mutato nomine*, &c.

Quid tibi cum gladio? Dubiam rege, navita, pinum:
Non sunt hæc digitis arma tenenda tuis. OVID.

—What hast thou to do with the sword? Steersman, guide the veering bark. These are not the implements that should be grasped by thy fingers.

Quid verum atque decens.—What is genuine and proper.

Quid vetat a magnis ad res exempla minores
Sumere?—— OVID.

—What forbids me to apply illustrations from great matters to small ones?

Quieta non movere.—Not to move things at rest.

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Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? JUV.—Who is to watch the watchers?

Quo fata trahunt.—Wherever the fates lead.

Quo jure, quâque injuriâ. TER.—Whether right or whether wrong.

Quoad hoc.—Thus far.

Quod absurdum est.—Which is absurd.

Quod avertat Deus!—Which may God forbid!

Quod erat demonstrandum.—Which was to be proved.

Quod erat faciendum.—Which was to be done.

Quod vide.—Which see. Often written *q. v.*

Quod volunt homines, se bene velle putant.—What men wish for, they think themselves right in wishing for.

Quodlibet.—Whatever you please.

Quorum pars magna fui.—Of which I was a principal party.

Quos Deus vult perdere dementat prius.—Those whom God has a mind to ruin He first deprives of their senses.

Quot homines, tot sententiæ.—So many men, so many minds.

Ratio justifica.—The reason which justifies.

Ratio suasoria.—The reason which persuades.

Re infectâ.—The business being unfinished. His object being unaccomplished.

Regium donum.—The royal gift.

Rem acu tetigit.—He has touched the matter with a needle.

Rem, facias rem;

Si possis recte, si non, quocunque modo rem. HOR.

—Wealth, acquire wealth; by honest means if you can, if not, by any means gain wealth.

Requiescat in pace.—May he rest in peace.

Res angusta domi. JUV.—Narrowed circumstances at home.

Res judicata.—A thing adjudged. A matter decided.

Respice finem.—Look to the end.

Rex nunquam moritur.—The king never dies.

Ridentem dicere verum

Quid vetat?—— HOR.

—What forbids a man to convey the truth laughingly?

Ridiculum acri

Fortius ac melius magnas plerumque secat res. HOR.

—Ridicule often settles an affair of importance better and more readily than severity.

Risum teneatis, amici? HOR.—Can you refrain from laughter, my friends?

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Rudis indigestaque moles. OVID.—A rude and undigested mass.

Rus in urbe. MART.—Country in town.

Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis; at ille
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. HOR.
—The peasant waits until the river shall cease to flow; but still it glides on, and will glide on for all time to come.

Sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent. PLAUT.—The greatest talents often lie concealed.

Salus populi suprema est lex.—The well-being of the people is the first great law.

Salvo jure.—Saving the right.

Salvum fac regem.—God save the king!

Salvam fac reginam.—God save the queen!

Sanctum sanctorum.—The holy of holies.

Sapere aude. HOR.—Dare to be wise.

Sat cito, si sat bene.—Quick enough, if well enough.

Scandalum magnatum.—An offence against nobles.

Scire facias.—You are to let know. The name given to a judicial writ, usually issued to call on a person to show cause to the court why execution of a judgment passed should not issue.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter. PERS.—Your knowledge is nothing, unless others know that you possess it.

Secundum artem.—According to the rules of art.

Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus. VIRG.—But meanwhile time flies, never to be regained.

Semper idem.—Always the same—applied to the masculine gender. *Semper eadem*, to the feminine.

Semper paratus.—Always ready.

Seniores priores.—The older ones first.

Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via. SEN.—The way to good manners is never too late.

Seriatim.—In order.

Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.—If you seek my, or his, monument, look around.

Si parva licet componere magnis. VIRG.—If I may be allowed to compare small things with great.

Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum. HOR.
—If you know anything better than these, candidly impart it; if not, with me adopt these.

Si vis me flere, dolendum est
Primum ipsi tibi.—— HOR.
—If you wish me to sympathize, you must first show grief yourself.

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Sic in originali.—So in the original.

Sic itur ad astra.—Such is the path to the stars.

Sic passim.—So in various places.

Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus passes away the glory of this world.

Sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas.—So I will it, so I command it, let my pleasure stand for my reason.

Sicut ante.—As before.

Silent leges inter arma. See *Inter arma*, &c.

Similia similibus curantur.—Like things are cured by like.

Sine die.—Without a day (being appointed). Postponed indefinitely.

Sine quâ non.—Without which, not. Anything indispensable.

Sit tibi terra levis.—May the earth lie light upon thee.

Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. TACIT.—They make a desert and call it peace.

Solvit ad diem.—He paid to the day.

Spes gregis. VIRG.—The hope of the flock.

Splendide mendax. HOR.—Nobly false.

Sta, viator, heroem calcas.—Pause, traveller; thou treadest on a hero's dust.

Stans pede in uno. HOR.—Standing on one leg.

Stat pro ratione voluntas.—My pleasure stands as my reason.

Status quo, Status in quo, Statu quo, or *In statu quo.*—The state in which, [it was].

Status quo ante bellum.—The state in which the belligerents stood before war commenced.

Stet processus.—Let process be stayed.

Suave, mari magno, turbantibus æquora ventis,
E terrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem. LUCRET.
—It is a pleasant thing from the shore to behold the dangers of another upon the mighty ocean, when the winds are lashing the main.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.—Gentle in manner, resolute in deed.

Sub fine or *finem.*—Towards the end.

Sub judice lis est.—The matter is before the judge.

Sub pœnâ.—Under a penalty.

Sub rosâ.—Under the rose.

Sub silentio.—In silence.

Substantia prior et dignior est accidente.—The substance is prior to and of more weight than the accident.

Suggestio falsi.—The suggestion of a falsehood.

Sui amans, sine rivali.—A lover of himself, without a rival.

Sui generis.—Of its own kind.

Sui juris.—Of his own right.

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Summum bonum.—The chief good.

Summum jus sæpe summa injuria est.—Extreme justice is often extreme injustice.

Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura
Quæ legis.—— MART.
—Of those which you will read, some are good, some are middling, and more are bad.

Suppressio veri.—A suppression of the truth.

Suspendatur per collum.—Let him be hanged by the neck. The judge's order for the execution of a criminal, usually written *Sus. per coll.*

Suum cuique.—His own to every one.

Tabula rasa.—A smoothed or blank tablet

Tædium vitæ.—Weariness of life.

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum. LUCR.—To deeds so dreadful could religion prompt.

Te Deum laudamus.—We praise thee, O God.

Tecum habita. PERS.—Live with yourself.

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.—Times change, and we change with them.

Tempus edax rerum.—— HOR.—Time, the devourer of all things.

Tempus fugit.—Time flies.

Terminus a quo.—The limit from which.

Terminus ad quem.—The limit to which.

Tertium quid.—A third something.

Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes. VIRG.—I fear the Greeks, even when they bring presents.

Totidem verbis.—In so many words.

Toties quoties.—As often, so often.

Toto cœlo.—By the whole heavens. As widely as the extent of the heavens. Signifying the greatest possible difference.

Totus in toto, et totus in quâlibet parte.—Whole in its entirety, and whole in every part.

Totus, teres, atque rotundus.—Complete, polished, and round.

Trahit sua quemque voluptas. VIRG.—Each man is led by his own tastes.

Tria juncta in uno.—Three joined in one.

Troja fuit. LUCAN.—Troy was.

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur. VIRG.—Trojan or Tyrian, it shall make no difference to me.

Truditur dies die. HOR.—One day treads on the heels of another.

Tu quoque.—You too.

Ubi bene, ibi patria.—Where I am well off, there is my country.

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Ubi jus, ibi remedium.—Where there is a right, there is a remedy.

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.—Where the right is uncertain, there is no right.

Ubi major pars est, ibi est totum.—Where the greater part is, there is the whole.

Ubi supra.—Where mentioned above.

Ubi tres medici, duo athei.—Where there are three physicians, there are two atheists.

Ultima ratio regum.—The last argument of kings.

Ultima Thule. VIRG.—Remotest Thule.

Ultra vires.—Beyond the powers.

Unâ voce.—With one voice.

Unguibus et rostro.—With nails and beak.

Usque ad nauseam.—Even to sickness.

Uti possidetis.—As you now possess.

Utile dulci.—The useful with the agreeable.

Vade in pace.—Go in peace.

Vade mecum.—Go with me.

Væ victis!—Woe to the conquered!

Valeat quantum valere potest.—Let it have weight, so far as it may. Often quoted, *Valeat quantum.*

Veluti in speculum.—As though in a mirror.

Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I conquered.

Venienti occurrite morbo. PERS.—Meet the coming disease.

Venire facias.—You are to cause to come together. A writ, whereby the sheriff is commanded to cause a jury to appear.

Verbatim et literatim.—To the word and to the letter.

Verbo tenus.—In name at least.

Verbum sat sapienti.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

Vestigia nulla retrorsum.—No stepping back again.

Vexata quæstio.—A disputed question. A moot point.

Vi et armis.—By force and arms. By main force, not by sanction of the law.

Via media.—The middle way.

Vice versâ.—The terms being reversed.

Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.—The conquering cause was pleasing to the gods, the conquered one to Cato.

Vide ut supra.—See as above. See the preceding passage.

Video meliora proboque,
Deteriora sequor.—— OVID.
—I perceive the better course, and applaud it; but I follow the worse.

Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, subveniunt jura.—The laws assist the watchful, not those who sleep.

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Vincit amor patriæ. VIRG.—The love of our country conquers.

Vires acquirit eundo. VIRG.—She (he, or it) acquires strength as she goes.

Vis comica.—Comic power.

Vis inertiæ.—The power of inertness.

Visum visu.—To see and be seen.

Vivâ voce.—By the living voice.

Vivat rex.—Long live the king. *Vivat regina.*—Long live the queen. *Vivant rex et regina.*—Long live the king and queen.

Vivida vis animi. LUCRET.—The strong force of the mind.

Vixêre fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi; sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur, ignotique longâ
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro. HOR.

—Many brave men lived before Agamemnon; but all of them, unlamented and unknown, are whelmed in endless night, having found no sacred bard.

Volenti non fit injuria.—No injury is done to a consenting party.

Volitare per ora virûm. VIRG.—To hover on the lips of men.

Vox et præterea nihil.—A voice and nothing more.

Vox populi vox Dei.—The voice of the people is the voice of God.

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