

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M02: The Noun Systems

Recognize and use first-, second-, and third-declension nouns, including neuters, i-stems, vocatives, and contextually resolved ambiguous forms

Packet key	M02
Stable lessons	EL-I.3,I.4
Course stage	Foundations
What this assumes	The form–function, case, agreement, and dictionary-entry method of EL-M01
Continue with	EL-M03, Nouns and Adjectives

EL-GUIDE explains the course-wide study loop, source labels, answer use, and repetition method. This packet begins with substantive teaching and supplies its own memory work, readings, composition, cumulative practice, and models.

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Part I

Teaching

CHAPTER 1

Unit 3: First and Second Declension Nouns

This lesson develops the ability to:

- decline a regular first-declension noun and masculine and neuter second-declension nouns;
- apply the neuter nominative–accusative rule and form vocatives;
- identify case from ending plus syntax when endings overlap; and
- read first- and second-declension forms in Mass and biblical phrases.

1.1 Exact paradigms

The **declension** is the noun’s pattern of case endings. First-declension genitive singular ends in *-æ*; second-declension genitive singular in *-i*. A **paradigm** is an ordered display of every form in such a pattern; each cell represents a particular case and number. Learn forms vertically and horizontally.

	<i>missa, -æ f.</i>		<i>dominus, -i m.</i>		<i>verbum, -i n.</i>	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nom.	missa	missæ	dominus	domini	verbum	verba
Gen.	missæ	missarum	domini	dominorum	verbi	verborum
Dat.	missæ	missis	domino	dominis	verbo	verbis
Acc.	missam	missas	dominum	dominos	verbum	verba
Abl.	missa	missis	domino	dominis	verbo	verbis
Voc.	missa	missæ	domine	domini	verbum	verba

In every neuter noun, nominative and accusative are identical; their plural ends in *-a*. A regular masculine noun in *-us* has vocative singular *-e*: *dominus* → *Domine*. Nouns in *-ius* normally have vocative *-i*, as *filius* → *fili*. *Deus* has liturgical and classical irregularities; learn its attested forms in phrases rather than forcing every slot into the regular *dominus* pattern.

Biblical and liturgical Latin regularly uses masculine plural *cæli*, *cælorum* alongside neuter singular *cælum*, *cæli*, rather than the regular neuter plural *cæla*. This explains masculine plural *pleni* in *pleni sunt cæli et terra*; record the singular and liturgical plural behavior together in the lexicon.

Worked example: *In principio creavit Deus cælum et terram* (Gn 1:1)

Worked passage ID: *W.I.8*; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

in with ablative *principio* means “in the beginning”. *creavit* is the finite verb, “created”. *Deus* is nominative singular subject. *cælum* is accusative singular neuter and *terram* accusative singular feminine; they are coordinated direct objects. Translation: “In the beginning God created heaven and earth.” The ending and syntax distinguish accusative *cælum* from the identical nominative form.

Worked example: *Per omnia sæcula sæculorum*

Worked passage ID: W.I.9; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

per governs accusative. *omnia* is accusative plural neuter and agrees with *sæcula*, accusative plural neuter. *sæculorum* is genitive plural, “of ages”. Literal translation: “through all ages of ages”; idiomatically, “for ever and ever”.

Worked example: *Deo gratias*

Worked passage ID: W.I.10; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

The second-declension ending *-o* could be dative or ablative singular. Here the implied act of giving thanks needs a recipient, so *Deo* is dative, not ablative. *gratias* is first-declension accusative plural. Translation: “Thanks be to God.”

Worked example: *Peccata mundi*

Worked passage ID: W.I.11; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

peccata is nominative or accusative plural neuter of *peccatum*; the clause decides which. *mundi* is genitive singular of *mundus*, “of the world”. In *qui tollis peccata mundi*, the verb *tollis* makes *peccata* its accusative object: “the sins of the world”.

1.2 Handwritten study and controlled composition

Write each paradigm once while looking, once from memory, and once in the order accusative–nominative–genitive–dative–ablative–vocative. Circle every ending shared by more than one case. Parse all nouns in Genesis 1:1 above. Then compose *Dominus amat Ecclesiam*, “the Lord loves the Church”; change subject and object to plural, *Domini amant Ecclesias*; and make direct address plus command, *Domine, ama Ecclesiam*. The last verb is supplied as a model so that attention can remain on the noun changes.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 4: The Third Declension

This lesson develops the ability to:

- derive a third-declension stem from the genitive singular;
- decline consonant-stem and i-stem masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns;
- apply the neuter and i-stem rules; and
- parse common third-declension liturgical vocabulary in phrases.

2.1 Stem first, then endings

Third-declension nominatives are unpredictable. The genitive singular always ends in *-is*; remove that ending to find the working stem. Thus *rex, regis* gives *reg-*; *nomen, nominis* gives *nomin-*; *altare, altaris* gives *altar-*.

	<i>rex, regis m.</i>		<i>nomen, nominis n.</i>		<i>altare, altaris n. (i-stem)</i>	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nom.	rex	reges	nomen	nomina	altare	altaria
Gen.	regis	regum	nominis	nominum	altaris	altarium
Dat.	regi	regibus	nomini	nominibus	altari	altaribus
Acc.	regem	reges	nomen	nomina	altare	altaria
Abl.	rege	regibus	nomine	nominibus	altari	altaribus
Voc.	rex	reges	nomen	nomina	altare	altaria

An **i-stem** is a third-declension subtype that uses a characteristic *i* in certain case endings; a **consonant stem** uses the ordinary third-declension endings without that characteristic *i*. Masculine and feminine i-stems normally have genitive plural *-ium*; neuter i-stems have ablative singular *-i*, nominative/accusative plural *-ia*, and genitive plural *-ium*. A useful neuter i-stem test is a nominative in *-e*, *-al*, or *-ar*. Consonant-stem neuters retain plural *-a* and genitive plural *-um*. Dictionaries should be consulted where stem classification is uncertain.

Worked example: *Introibo ad altare Dei* (Ps 42:4)

Worked passage ID: W.I.12; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

introibo is future, “I shall go in”. *ad* governs the accusative; neuter *altare* is therefore accusative singular even though it looks like the nominative. *Dei* is genitive singular, “of God”. Translation: “I shall go unto the altar of God.”

Worked example: *Pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis*

Worked passage ID: W.I.13; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

pax, pacis f. is nominative singular. *hominibus*, from *homo, hominis m.*, is dative plural. *voluntatis*, from *voluntas, voluntatis f.*, is genitive singular. Translation: “Peace to people of good will.” Three different third-declension stems are recoverable only from their genitives.

Worked example: *Corpus Domini nostri Iesu Christi custodiat animam meam*

Worked passage ID: W.I.14; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

corpus, corporis n. is nominative singular and subject of *custodiat*. The chain *Domini nostri Iesu Christi* modifies *corpus*; its central nouns are genitive. *animam meam* is accusative singular object. Translation: “May the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ preserve my soul.”

Worked example: *In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti*

Worked passage ID: W.I.15; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

in takes ablative *nomine*, from *nomen, nominis n.* The coordinated possessors *Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti* are genitive singular. Translation: “In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”

2.2 Handwritten study and controlled composition

Copy the three paradigms. Beside each form, write its stem and ending separated by a vertical line, except for the nominative singular. Make a ten-card stack with nominative and genitive on the front and stem, gender, and meaning on the back: *pax, pater, homo, nomen, corpus, altare, civitas, voluntas, lux, rex*. Compose *Rex custodit civitatem*, “the king guards the city”; make the kings and cities plural, *Reges custodiunt civitates*; then write “the name of the king”, *nomen regis*.

Part II

Memory Work

CHAPTER 1

Vocabulary, forms, and constructions from memory

1.1 New lexemes

The entries below are sufficient for the packet's controlled memory work. English senses are project glosses; pedagogical strands do not assert a checked occurrence in a named corpus.

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L009	<i>puer, pueri m.</i>	boy, child	noun; second declension; masculine; stem <i>puer-</i> ; nominative retains no -us
L010	<i>puella, -æ f.</i>	girl	noun; first declension; feminine; use as subject, object, possessor, recipient, and address
L011	<i>vir, viri m.</i>	man	noun; second declension; masculine; stem <i>vir-</i> ; distinguish from <i>vis</i>
L012	<i>femina, -æ f.</i>	woman	noun; first declension; feminine; use in ordinary narrative before specialized titles
L013	<i>agricola, -æ m.</i>	farmer	noun; first declension; masculine; lexical gender is masculine despite first-declension endings
L014	<i>domus, -us f.</i>	house, home	noun; fourth declension with mixed forms; feminine; learn common place forms with their constructions
L015	<i>porto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	carry	verb; first conjugation; normally takes an accusative object
L016	<i>video, -ere, vidi, visum</i>	see	verb; second conjugation; takes an accusative object; learn the irregular perfect stem
L210	<i>mater, matris f.</i>	mother	noun; third declension; feminine; stem <i>matr-</i> ; relational genitive or possessive context may specify whose mother
L211	<i>frater, fratris m.</i>	brother	noun; third declension; masculine; stem <i>fratr-</i> ; literal kinship and communal address depend on context
L212	<i>soror, sororis f.</i>	sister	noun; third declension; feminine; stem <i>soror-</i> ; literal and communal senses require context
L213	<i>amicus, -i m.</i>	friend	noun; second declension; masculine; a person related by friendship; distinguish from the adjective <i>amicus, -a, -um</i> by syntax
L214	<i>familia, -æ f.</i>	household, family	noun; first declension; feminine; may denote a household or dependants as well as modern family relations; context controls
L215	<i>ianua, -æ f.</i>	door, entrance	noun; first declension; feminine; use with verbs of opening, closing, entering, or standing near
L216	<i>fenestra, -æ f.</i>	window	noun; first declension; feminine; use with place, light, opening, and looking constructions
L217	<i>paries, parietis m.</i>	wall of a building	noun; third declension; masculine; stem <i>pariet-</i> ; distinguish a structural wall from a city wall when the passage does
L218	<i>tectum, -i n.</i>	roof, house, shelter	noun; second declension; neuter; literal roof may stand for the dwelling by context; apply the neuter rule
L219	<i>lectus, -i m.</i>	bed, couch	noun; second declension; masculine; distinguish this noun from the participle <i>lectus</i> by agreement and syntax
L220	<i>sella, -æ f.</i>	seat, chair	noun; first declension; feminine; use with verbs of sitting, placing, carrying, or authority only as context licenses
L221	<i>hortus, -i m.</i>	garden	noun; second declension; masculine; place constructions follow the governing preposition or case use

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L222	<i>vicus, -i m.</i>	village, district, street	noun; second declension; masculine; the scale of settlement or urban subdivision depends on historical context
L223	<i>flumen, fluminis n.</i>	river, stream	noun; third declension; neuter; stem <i>flumin-</i> ; apply the neuter rule and learn place constructions separately
L224	<i>mons, montis m.</i>	mountain, hill	noun; third declension; masculine; stem <i>mont-</i> ; motion and location take the construction selected by context
L225	<i>mare, maris n.</i>	sea	noun; third-declension neuter i-stem; learn ablative singular <i>mari</i> and neuter plural forms with the full paradigm
L226	<i>navis, navis f.</i>	ship, boat	noun; third-declension i-stem; feminine; context selects vessel size; use place and motion constructions according to syntax

1.2 Cumulative retrieval

Supply the gloss from memory. N is the new set; R1, R2, R5, and S are scheduled returns at widening intervals.

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L009	<i>puer, pueri m.</i>	_____
N	L010	<i>puella, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L011	<i>vir, viri m.</i>	_____
N	L012	<i>femina, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L013	<i>agricola, -æ m.</i>	_____
N	L014	<i>domus, -us f.</i>	_____
N	L015	<i>porto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	_____
N	L016	<i>video, -ere, vidi, visum</i>	_____
N	L210	<i>mater, matris f.</i>	_____
N	L211	<i>frater, fratris m.</i>	_____
N	L212	<i>soror, sororis f.</i>	_____
N	L213	<i>amicus, -i m.</i>	_____
N	L214	<i>familia, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L215	<i>ianua, -æ f.</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L216	<i>fenestra, -æ f.</i>	
N	L217	<i>paries, parietis m.</i>	
N	L218	<i>tectum, -i n.</i>	
N	L219	<i>lectus, -i m.</i>	
N	L220	<i>sella, -æ f.</i>	
N	L221	<i>hortus, -i m.</i>	
N	L222	<i>vicus, -i m.</i>	
N	L223	<i>flumen, fluminis n.</i>	
N	L224	<i>mons, montis m.</i>	
N	L225	<i>mare, maris n.</i>	
N	L226	<i>navis, navis f.</i>	
R1	L001	<i>vulpes, vulpis f.</i>	
R1	L002	<i>fuscus, -a, -um</i>	
R1	L003	<i>canis, canis m./f.</i>	
R1	L004	<i>avis, avis f.</i>	
R1	L193	<i>felis, felis f.</i>	
R1	L197	<i>lupus, -i m.</i>	
R1	L202	<i>sol, solis m.</i>	
R1	L209	<i>ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G007	First-declension endings <i>noun paradigms</i>	Write the first-declension singular and plural endings in nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, vocative order.	_____
G008	Second-declension masculine endings <i>noun paradigms</i>	Write the regular <i>-us</i> masculine singular and plural endings in case order, including the vocative.	_____
G009	The neuter rule <i>noun paradigms</i>	State the neuter rule in full.	_____
G010	Recovering a third-declension stem <i>noun paradigms</i>	Give the stem procedure and apply it to <i>corpus, corporis</i> .	_____
G011	Third-declension neuters and i-stems <i>noun paradigms</i>	Name the safest evidence for recognizing these patterns.	_____
G012	Syncretic forms <i>morphological reasoning</i>	What should be done when one ending represents several cases or numbers?	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Build a clause from *agricola / aquam / portat*; then change the subject to *puella*.

Composition. Write two clauses in which different people see or carry different concrete things.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: house, garden, and field

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin.

2.1 Connected prose

Iulia in villa habitat. Villa hortum parvum habet. In horto rosae et lilia crescunt. Marcus, filius Iuliae, cum amico ad agrum ambulat. Agricola servum vocat et pueris mala dat. Pueri dona portant; servus autem aquam ex puteo portat. Sub vesperum mater filium et amicum domum vocat.

Cumulative gloss. *villa*, country house; *hortus*, garden; *rosa*, rose; *lilium*, lily; *ager*, *agri*, field; *agricola*, farmer; *servus*, servant; *puer*, boy; *malum*, apple; *donum*, gift; *puteus*, well; *vesper*, evening; *habitat*, lives; *habet*, has; *crescunt*, grow; *vocat*, calls; *dat*, gives; *portat*, carries. Here *cum* and *ex* take the ablative, while *ad* takes the accusative.

2.2 Recover three noun systems

Sort the nouns into first, second masculine, and second neuter patterns. Then parse *hortum*, *rosae*, *agrum*, *amico*, *pueris*, *mala*, and *puteo*. The neuter reminder belongs in memory: nominative and accusative match; their plural ends in *-a*.

Rebuild these transformations without looking back:

1. one apple becomes many apples;
2. a boy gives a gift to the farmer;
3. the servants carry water out of the wells;
4. Julia walks toward the field with her son.

2.3 Retell from a map

Draw four places—house, garden, field, well—and label them in Latin. Retell the paragraph from the map, first in the present and then with one new person. The map should prompt meaning; it should not reproduce the original wording.

2.4 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to recover the first- and second-declension paradigms, recognize a case from both ending and syntax, and retell this scene in a connected paragraph with dependable number and case.

2.5 Declension as a recognition system — connected practice

Connection. First-, second-, and third-declension nouns must be recognized from their full citation forms rather than guessed from a nominative ending.

Practice. For *via*, *viae* f., *hortus*, *horti* m., *donum*, *doni* n., *rex*, *regis* m., and *animal*, *animalis* n., give stem, declension, gender, and complete singular paradigm.

Recall without notes. State both neuter rules without consulting a table.

2.6 Syncretism resolved in context — connected practice

Connection. One visible ending can represent several case-and-number possibilities; syntax, agreement, and government decide among them.

Practice. List every morphological possibility for *regi*, *animalia*, and *viae*. Use each form in one short project-composed clause that makes a single analysis clear.

Recall without notes. Name the evidence that rules out each unused alternative.

2.7 Connected ordinary prose — connected practice

Connection. Paradigms become reading knowledge when forms are recovered inside a connected scene.

Practice. Parse and translate: *Agricola per viam ad oppidum ambulat. In horto pueri animal parvum vident. Rex oppidi pueris dona dat.* Then change the first sentence to plural and the second to the perfect tense.

Recall without notes. Reconstruct the three original sentences from an English proposition map.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

Unit 3: First and Second Declensions

Worksheet I.9 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.9

Focus: Paradigms, neuters, vocatives, and liturgical noun phrases**Use:** Write full forms, not ending fragments.

1. Give these forms of *missa*, *missæ* *f.*: genitive singular, dative plural, accusative plural, ablative singular.

-
2. Give these forms of *dominus*, *domini* *m.*: vocative singular, accusative singular, nominative plural, genitive plural.

-
3. Apply the neuter rule to *verbum*, *verbi* *n.*: give nominative/accusative singular and nominative/accusative plural.

-
4. Transform *Dominus servum vocat* so that plural lords call plural servants; label both noun cases.

-
5. Translate and parse the noun phrase *per omnia sæcula sæculorum*.

-
6. **Text:** *In principio creavit Deus cælum et terram.*

Passage ID: I.9.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse each noun and translate.

Worksheet I.10 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.10**Focus:** Declensional production and ending-based correction**Use:** Use macron-free course spelling and explain corrections from the paradigm.

1. Decline *gratia*, *gratiæ f.* in the singular, in order nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, vocative.

2. Decline *Deus*, *Dei m.* in the plural in the same case order; give accepted alternatives where relevant.

3. Give the singular vocative of *filius*, *fili m.*, *servus*, *servi m.*, and *Deus*, *Dei m.*

4. Change *verbum bonum* to genitive singular, dative plural, and accusative plural.

5. Correct every error in *in principium erat verba*, intended “in the beginning was the Word”.

6. **Text:** *Deo gratias.*

Passage ID: I.10.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

List every possible isolated analysis of *Deo*, choose the contextual one, identify *gratias*, and translate.

Worksheet I.11 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.11**Focus:** Mixed first/second-declension parsing and transformation**Use:** Separate stem and ending when asked.

1. For *ecclesiæ*, *animis*, *filiorum*, *dona*, list all possible case-number analyses before context.
-

2. Separate stem and ending in *animarum*, *domino*, *verbis*, *sæcula*; state declension.
-

3. Translate “the words of the Lord” and “to the souls of the servants”.
-

4. Transform *Maria filium laudat*, “Mary praises the son”, into “The sons praise Mary”.
-

5. Diagnose *Domine Deus, dona anima pacem*, intended “Lord God, grant peace to the soul”.
-

6. **Text:** *Per omnia sæcula sæculorum. Amen.*

Passage ID: I.11.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse all declined forms, identify the indeclinable item, and give close and idiomatic translations.

Worksheet I.12 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.12**Focus:** Paradigm recall, neuter control, and syntax**Use:** This may replace any other Unit 3 variant.

1. Write the full plural paradigm of *missa*, *missæ* *f.* in case order.
-

2. Write the full singular paradigm of *verbum*, *verbi* *n.* in case order.
-

3. Give the requested form: “of God”; “O Lord”; “to the son”; “with gifts”; “the churches” as direct object.
-

4. Explain why *dona* in *dona nobis pacem* and *dona Dei* should not receive the same analysis.
-

5. Correct *Filius custodit ecclesia Domini*, intended “The Son guards the Church of the Lord”.
-

6. **Text:** *Peccata mundi tollis*.

Passage ID: I.12.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This is a controlled transformation of *qui tollis peccata mundi*, not a received quotation; apply the neuter rule and parse the genitive.

CHAPTER 2

Unit 4: Third Declension

Worksheet I.13 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.13

Focus: Stem recovery, consonant stems, i-stems, and liturgical syntax**Use:** Derive each stem from the genitive before choosing an ending.

1. Derive the stem and state gender for *rex, regis m.*; *pax, pacis f.*; *nomen, nominis n.*; *corpus, corporis n.*; *altare, altaris n.*; *lux, lucis f.*.

2. Give accusative singular, genitive plural, and dative/ablative plural of *rex, regis m.*.

3. Give nominative/accusative plural and genitive plural of consonant-stem *nomen* and i-stem *altare*; state the contrasting rule.

4. Translate and parse *ad altare Dei*.

5. Correct *in nominem Patris*, intended “in the name of the Father”.

6. **Text:** *Pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis*.

Passage ID: I.13.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Recover every third-declension dictionary form, parse the printed forms, and translate.

Worksheet I.14 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.14**Focus:** Third-declension paradigms and neuter control**Use:** Use dictionary forms, not resemblance to a first- or second-declension ending.

1. Decline *nomen*, *nominis n.* in the singular in case order.
-

2. Decline *altare*, *altaris n.* in the plural in case order.
-

3. Give the requested forms of *pater*, *patris m.*: genitive singular, accusative singular, ablative singular, nominative plural, genitive plural.
-

4. Translate “the bodies of the kings”, “to the fathers”, and “with perpetual light”.
-

5. Diagnose *corpus Christi custodiunt animam*, if singular Body is the subject.
-

6. **Text:** *In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.*

Passage ID: I.14.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the third-declension forms, then account for every case relation and translate.

Worksheet I.15 — Variant C**Worksheet ID:** I.15**Focus:** Ambiguous forms, i-stems, and transformations**Use:** List possibilities before selecting the contextual analysis.

1. For isolated *reges*, *nominibus*, *altaria*, *lucis*, list all possible case-number analyses.

-
2. State the i-stem evidence and give ablative singular, nominative plural, and genitive plural for *altare*, *altaris n.*.

-
3. Transform *Rex custodit civitatem* so that plural kings guard plural cities.

-
4. Give dictionary form, stem, and parse for *hominibus* in *dona hominibus pacem*.

-
5. Correct *ad altaribus Dei* and explain the government.

-
6. **Text:** *Corpus Domini nostri Iesu Christi custodiat animam meam in vitam æternam.*

Passage ID: I.15.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify and parse every third-declension noun, classify the other nouns, and give a close translation.

Worksheet I.16 — Variant D**Worksheet ID:** I.16**Focus:** Stem-first production and syntax-driven parsing**Use:** Parallel practice with a different vocabulary set.

1. From *homo, hominis m.; civitas, civitatis f.; mors, mortis f.; sacerdos, sacerdotis m.; sanguis, sanguinis m.*, derive each stem.
-

2. Give accusative singular and plural, genitive plural, and ablative singular of *civitas, civitatis f.*.
-

3. Apply the neuter rule to *corpus, corporis n.*: give accusative singular, nominative plural, accusative plural, and genitive plural.
-

4. Translate “the name of the king”, “peace to the people”, and “at the altars”.
-

5. Correct the two ending errors in *Lux perpetuum luceat eis*.
-

6. **Text:** *Introibo ad altare Dei, ad Deum qui lætificat iuventutem meam.*

Passage ID: I.16.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *altare, Dei, Deum*, and *iuventutem*; resolve the case of *qui*; translate.

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. From full citation forms, recover stems, declensions, genders, and complete paradigms; recognize first-, second-, and third-declension forms in connected ordinary prose; state the neuter rules; and resolve syncretic forms by agreement, government, and clause structure.

Use fresh work before consulting the answers. The purpose of this record is to identify what has become dependable and what deserves another round of explanation, memory work, or reading.

Area	Fresh attempt	Later return
Date, passage, or form used		
Vocabulary recalled directly		
Forms and constructions explained		
Connected Latin read directly		
Latin composed and revised		
Recurring uncertainty		
Explanation or sheet repeated		
What is reasonably dependable now		

If an ability remains uncertain: Return to the exact memory set, reader passage, integrated practice, or worksheet that exposes the uncertainty; then use different Latin for the later return.

What I will revisit next: _____ **Date of a later return:** _____

Reason in one complete sentence: _____

Part V

Answers and Models

Use this part after a fresh attempt. Compare deciding evidence, not merely wording, and use *EL-GUIDE*'s alternative-answer method for Latin that admits more than one defensible form or interpretation.

CHAPTER 1

Memory-work answers

Lexeme and retrieval models

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
N	L009	<i>puer, pueri m.</i>	boy, child
N	L010	<i>puella, -æ f.</i>	girl
N	L011	<i>vir, viri m.</i>	man
N	L012	<i>femina, -æ f.</i>	woman
N	L013	<i>agricola, -æ m.</i>	farmer
N	L014	<i>domus, -us f.</i>	house, home
N	L015	<i>porto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	carry
N	L016	<i>video, -ere, vidi, visum</i>	see
N	L210	<i>mater, matris f.</i>	mother
N	L211	<i>frater, fratris m.</i>	brother
N	L212	<i>soror, sororis f.</i>	sister
N	L213	<i>amicus, -i m.</i>	friend
N	L214	<i>familia, -æ f.</i>	household, family
N	L215	<i>ianua, -æ f.</i>	door, entrance
N	L216	<i>fenestra, -æ f.</i>	window
N	L217	<i>paries, parietis m.</i>	wall of a building
N	L218	<i>tectum, -i n.</i>	roof, house, shelter
N	L219	<i>lectus, -i m.</i>	bed, couch
N	L220	<i>sella, -æ f.</i>	seat, chair
N	L221	<i>hortus, -i m.</i>	garden
N	L222	<i>vicus, -i m.</i>	village, district, street
N	L223	<i>flumen, fluminis n.</i>	river, stream
N	L224	<i>mons, montis m.</i>	mountain, hill
N	L225	<i>mare, maris n.</i>	sea
N	L226	<i>navis, navis f.</i>	ship, boat
R1	L001	<i>vulpes, vulpis f.</i>	fox
R1	L002	<i>fuscus, -a, -um</i>	dark, dusky, brown
R1	L003	<i>canis, canis m./f.</i>	dog
R1	L004	<i>avis, avis f.</i>	bird
R1	L193	<i>felis, felis f.</i>	cat
R1	L197	<i>lupus, -i m.</i>	wolf

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L202	<i>sol, solis m.</i>	sun
R1	L209	<i>ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	walk

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G007	First-declension endings <i>noun paradigms</i>	Write the first-declension singular and plural endings in nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, vocative order.	Singular: <i>-a, -ae, -æ, -am, -a, -a.</i> Plural: <i>-ae, -arum, -is, -as, -is, -æ.</i>
G008	Second-declension masculine endings <i>noun paradigms</i>	Write the regular <i>-us</i> masculine singular and plural endings in case order, including the vocative.	Singular: <i>-us, -i, -o, -um, -o, -e.</i> Plural: <i>-i, -orum, -is, -os, -is, -i.</i> Nouns in <i>-ius</i> and <i>Deus</i> require their learned vocative patterns.
G009	The neuter rule <i>noun paradigms</i>	State the neuter rule in full.	In every declension, neuter nominative, accusative, and vocative are alike; in the plural those three cases end in <i>-a</i> , or the appropriate neuter plural equivalent in the paradigm.
G010	Recovering a third-declension stem <i>noun paradigms</i>	Give the stem procedure and apply it to <i>corpus, corporis</i> .	Remove the genitive singular ending <i>-is</i> : <i>corporis</i> gives stem <i>corpor-</i> . The nominative alone often conceals the stem.
G011	Third-declension neuters and i-stems <i>noun paradigms</i>	Name the safest evidence for recognizing these patterns.	Use the complete dictionary entry, genitive stem, gender, and actual paradigm. Neuter rules are secure; i-stem details depend on the word's attested pattern and cannot be guessed from one surface ending.
G012	Syncretic forms <i>morphological reasoning</i>	What should be done when one ending represents several cases or numbers?	List the formally possible analyses, then use agreement, government, clause function, and sense to eliminate impossibilities. Do not assign the first familiar label.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Build a clause from *agricola / aquam / portat*; then change the subject to *puella*.

Model. *Agricola aquam portat. Puella aquam portat.* The first-declension ending does not make *agricola* feminine.

Composition prompt. Write two clauses in which different people see or carry different concrete things.

Model. Model: *Puer viam videt. Puella aquam portat.*

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: house, garden, and field

Text class: P — project-composed instructional Latin.

3.1 Connected prose

Iulia in villa habitat. Villa hortum parvum habet. In horto rosae et lilia crescunt. Marcus, filius Iuliae, cum amico ad agrum ambulat. Agricola servum vocat et pueris mala dat. Pueri dona portant; servus autem aquam ex puteo portat. Sub vesperum mater filium et amicum domum vocat.

Cumulative gloss. *villa*, country house; *hortus*, garden; *rosa*, rose; *lilium*, lily; *ager*, *agri*, field; *agricola*, farmer; *servus*, servant; *puer*, boy; *malum*, apple; *donum*, gift; *puteus*, well; *vesper*, evening; *habitat*, lives; *habet*, has; *crescunt*, grow; *vocat*, calls; *dat*, gives; *portat*, carries. Here *cum* and *ex* take the ablative, while *ad* takes the accusative.

3.2 Recover three noun systems

Sort the nouns into first, second masculine, and second neuter patterns. Then parse *hortum*, *rosae*, *agrum*, *amico*, *pueris*, *mala*, and *puteo*. The neuter reminder belongs in memory: nominative and accusative match; their plural ends in *-a*.

Rebuild these transformations without looking back:

1. one apple becomes many apples;
2. a boy gives a gift to the farmer;
3. the servants carry water out of the wells;
4. Julia walks toward the field with her son.

3.3 Retell from a map

Draw four places—house, garden, field, well—and label them in Latin. Retell the paragraph from the map, first in the present and then with one new person. The map should prompt meaning; it should not reproduce the original wording.

3.4 Models and points to check

Project translation. Julia lives in a country house. The house has a small garden. Roses and lilies grow in the garden. Marcus, Julia's son, walks to the field with a friend. The farmer calls a servant and gives apples to the boys. The boys carry gifts, while the servant carries water from the well. At evening the mother calls her son and his friend home.

Transformation models: *mala*; *puer agricolae donum dat*; *servi aquam ex puteis portant*; *Iulia cum filio ad agrum ambulat*. Other word orders are possible when the endings remain coherent.

Declension as a recognition system — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The stems are *vi-*, *hort-*, *don-*, *reg-*, and *animal-*. Neuter nominative and accusative match, and neuter nominative/accusative plural ends in *-a* (or the relevant third- declension neuter plural pattern). Full paradigms should agree with the packet tables.

Syncretism resolved in context — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Examples include *donum regi datur* (dative singular), *animalia in silva currunt* (nominative plural neuter), and *finis viae apparet* (genitive singular). Other clauses are sound when verb agreement, government, or phrase attachment makes the analysis explicit.

Connected ordinary prose — model and points to check

Model / points to check. Translation: the farmer walks along the road to the town; in the garden the boys see a small animal; the king of the town gives gifts to the boys. Transformations: *agricolae per vias ad oppidum ambulant; in horto pueri animal parvum viderunt.*

CHAPTER 4

Unit 3: First and Second Declensions

Solution I.9 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.9

Focus: Paradigms, neuters, vocatives, and liturgical noun phrases**Use:** Write full forms, not ending fragments.

1. Give these forms of *missa*, *missæ* f.: genitive singular, dative plural, accusative plural, ablative singular.
Answer / model: *missæ, missis, missas, missa*.
2. Give these forms of *dominus*, *domini* m.: vocative singular, accusative singular, nominative plural, genitive plural.
Answer / model: *domine, dominum, domini, dominorum*.
3. Apply the neuter rule to *verbum*, *verbi* n.: give nominative/accusative singular and nominative/accusative plural.
Answer / model: Singular nominative and accusative: *verbum*; plural nominative and accusative: *verba*.
4. Transform *Dominus servum vocat* so that plural lords call plural servants; label both noun cases.
Answer / model: *Domini servos vocant*. *Domini* is nominative plural; *servos* is accusative plural.
5. Translate and parse the noun phrase *per omnia sæcula sæculorum*.
Answer / model: “through all ages of ages” or idiomatically “forever and ever”. *per* governs neuter plural accusative *omnia sæcula*; *sæculorum* is neuter plural genitive.
6. **Text:** *In principio creavit Deus cælum et terram*.
Passage ID: I.9.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Parse each noun and translate.
Answer / notes: *principio*: neuter singular ablative after *in*; *Deus*: masculine singular nominative subject; *cælum*: neuter singular accusative object; *terram*: feminine singular accusative coordinated object. “In the beginning God created heaven and earth.”

Solution I.10 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.10**Focus:** Declensional production and ending-based correction**Use:** Use macron-free course spelling and explain corrections from the paradigm.

1. Decline *gratia*, *gratiæ* *f.* in the singular, in order nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, vocative.
Answer / model: *gratia*, *gratiæ*, *gratiæ*, *gratiam*, *gratia*, *gratia*.
2. Decline *Deus*, *Dei* *m.* in the plural in the same case order; give accepted alternatives where relevant.
Answer / model: *dei* (also *dii*), *deorum* (also *deum*), *deis* (also *diis*), *deos*, *deis* (also *diis*), *dei* (also *dii*).
3. Give the singular vocative of *filius*, *fili* *m.*, *servus*, *servi* *m.*, and *Deus*, *Dei* *m.*.
Answer / model: *fili*, *serve*, *Deus*. Nouns in *-ius* normally contract to *-i*; regular *-us* becomes *-e*; liturgical *Deus* keeps *Deus*.
4. Change *verbum bonum* to genitive singular, dative plural, and accusative plural.
Answer / model: *verbi boni*; *verbis bonis*; *verba bona*.
5. Correct every error in *in principium erat verba*, intended “in the beginning was the Word”.
Answer / model: *In principio erat Verbum*. Stationary/metaphorical *in* takes ablative *principio*; singular subject is *Verbum*.
6. **Text:** *Deo gratias*.
Passage ID: I.10.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
List every possible isolated analysis of *Deo*, choose the contextual one, identify *gratias*, and translate.
Answer / notes: *Deo* can be dative or ablative singular; here it is dative recipient. *gratias* is first-declension feminine accusative plural. “Thanks be to God.”

Solution I.11 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.11

Focus: Mixed first/second-declension parsing and transformation

Use: Separate stem and ending when asked.

- For *ecclesiæ*, *animis*, *filiorum*, *dona*, list all possible case-number analyses before context.
Answer / model: *ecclesiæ*: genitive or dative singular, or nominative/vocative plural. *animis*: dative or ablative plural. *filiorum*: genitive plural. *dona*: neuter nominative/accusative/vocative plural, or singular imperative of *dono* in another context.
- Separate stem and ending in *animarum*, *domino*, *verbis*, *sæcula*; state declension.
Answer / model: *anim-arum*, first; *domin-o*, second masculine; *verb-is*, second neuter; *sæcul-a*, second neuter.
- Translate “the words of the Lord” and “to the souls of the servants”.
Answer / model: *verba Domini*; *animis servorum*.
- Transform *Maria filium laudat*, “Mary praises the son”, into “The sons praise Mary”.
Answer / model: *Filii Mariam laudant*.
- Diagnose *Domine Deus*, *dona anima pacem*, intended “Lord God, grant peace to the soul”.
Answer / model: *Domine Deus*, *dona animæ pacem*. *Domine Deus* is direct address; recipient *animæ* must be dative; *pacem* remains accusative.
- Text:** *Per omnia sæcula sæculorum. Amen.*
Passage ID: I.11.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
 Parse all declined forms, identify the indeclinable item, and give close and idiomatic translations.
Answer / notes: *omnia sæcula*: neuter plural accusative after *per*; *sæculorum*: neuter plural genitive. *Amen* is indeclinable. Close: “through all ages of ages”; idiomatic: “forever and ever. Amen.”

Solution I.12 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.12

Focus: Paradigm recall, neuter control, and syntax

Use: This may replace any other Unit 3 variant.

1. Write the full plural paradigm of *missa*, *missæ* f. in case order.

Answer / model: *missæ, missarum, missis, missas, missis, missæ.*

2. Write the full singular paradigm of *verbum*, *verbi* n. in case order.

Answer / model: *verbum, verbi, verbo, verbum, verbo, verbum.*

3. Give the requested form: “of God”; “O Lord”; “to the son”; “with gifts”; “the churches” as direct object.

Answer / model: *Dei; Domine; filio; cum donis; ecclesias.*

4. Explain why *dona* in *dona nobis pacem* and *dona Dei* should not receive the same analysis.

Answer / model: In *dona nobis*, *dona* is the singular imperative “grant”. In *dona Dei*, it is neuter plural nominative or accusative noun “gifts”, modified by genitive *Dei*. Syntax and dictionary possibilities decide.

5. Correct *Filius custodit ecclesia Domini*, intended “The Son guards the Church of the Lord”.

Answer / model: *Filius custodit Ecclesiam Domini*. Direct object *Ecclesiam* must be accusative; *Domini* is correctly genitive.

6. **Text:** *Peccata mundi tollis*.

Passage ID: I.12.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

This is a controlled transformation of *qui tollis peccata mundi*, not a received quotation; apply the neuter rule and parse the genitive.

Answer / notes: *peccata*: neuter plural accusative object; neuter plural nominative would look identical, but second-person verb and context make it object. *mundi*: masculine singular genitive. Understood subject: *tu*. “You take away the sins of the world.”

CHAPTER 5

Unit 4: Third Declension

Solution I.13 — Variant A

Worksheet ID: I.13

Focus: Stem recovery, consonant stems, i-stems, and liturgical syntax

Use: Derive each stem from the genitive before choosing an ending.

1. Derive the stem and state gender for *rex, regis m.*; *pax, pacis f.*; *nomen, nominis n.*; *corpus, corporis n.*; *altare, altaris n.*; *lux, lucis f.*.
Answer / model: *reg-*, masculine; *pac-*, feminine; *nomin-*, neuter; *corpor-*, neuter; *altar-*, neuter; *luc-*, feminine.
2. Give accusative singular, genitive plural, and dative/ablative plural of *rex, regis m.*.
Answer / model: *regem, regum, regibus*.
3. Give nominative/accusative plural and genitive plural of consonant-stem *nomen* and i-stem *altare*; state the contrasting rule.
Answer / model: *nomina, nominum; altaria, altarium*. Neuter consonant stems use *-a/-um*; neuter i-stems use *-ia/-ium*.
4. Translate and parse *ad altare Dei*.
Answer / model: *ad* governs neuter singular accusative *altare*; *Dei* is masculine singular genitive. “to the altar of God”.
5. Correct *in nominem Patris*, intended “in the name of the Father”.
Answer / model: *in nomine Patris*. Here *in* denotes location or state and governs ablative *nomine*; *Patris* is genitive singular.
6. **Text:** *Pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis*.
Passage ID: I.13.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Recover every third-declension dictionary form, parse the printed forms, and translate.
Answer / notes: *pax, pacis f.*: nominative singular; *homo, hominis m.*: *hominibus*, dative plural; *voluntas, voluntatis f.*: *voluntatis*, genitive singular. *bonæ* agrees with *voluntatis*. “Peace [be] to people of good will.”

Solution I.14 — Variant B**Worksheet ID:** I.14**Focus:** Third-declension paradigms and neuter control**Use:** Use dictionary forms, not resemblance to a first- or second-declension ending.

1. Decline *nomen*, *nominis* *n.* in the singular in case order.

Answer / model: *nomen*, *nominis*, *nomini*, *nomen*, *nomine*, *nomen*.

2. Decline *altare*, *altaris* *n.* in the plural in case order.

Answer / model: *altaria*, *altarium*, *altaribus*, *altaria*, *altaribus*, *altaria*.

3. Give the requested forms of *pater*, *patris* *m.*: genitive singular, accusative singular, ablative singular, nominative plural, genitive plural.

Answer / model: *patris*, *patrem*, *patre*, *patres*, *patrum*.

4. Translate “the bodies of the kings”, “to the fathers”, and “with perpetual light”.

Answer / model: *corpora regum*; *patribus*; *cum luce perpetua*.

5. Diagnose *corpus Christi custodiunt animam*, if singular Body is the subject.

Answer / model: *Corpus Christi custodit animam*. Neuter singular *corpus* requires singular verb *custodit*; *Christi* is genitive and *animam* accusative.

6. **Text:** *In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.*

Passage ID: I.14.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the third-declension forms, then account for every case relation and translate.

Answer / notes: Third-declension *nomine* is neuter singular ablative after *in*; *Patris* is masculine singular genitive. *Filii* and *Spiritus Sancti* are coordinated genitives. “In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”

Solution I.15 — Variant C

Worksheet ID: I.15

Focus: Ambiguous forms, i-stems, and transformations

Use: List possibilities before selecting the contextual analysis.

- For isolated *reges*, *nominibus*, *altaria*, *lucis*, list all possible case-number analyses.
Answer / model: *reges*: nominative/accusative/vocative plural. *nominibus*: dative/ablative plural. *altaria*: nominative/accusative/vocative plural. *lucis*: genitive singular or nominative/accusative plural only if a different lexeme were involved; for *lux*, *lucis* f., genitive singular.
- State the i-stem evidence and give ablative singular, nominative plural, and genitive plural for *altare*, *altarīs* n..
Answer / model: Nominative in -ar marks a neuter i-stem. Forms: *altari*, *altaria*, *altarium*.
- Transform *Rex custodit civitatem* so that plural kings guard plural cities.
Answer / model: *Reges custodiunt civitates*. *Reges* is nominative plural; *civitates* accusative plural.
- Give dictionary form, stem, and parse for *hominibus* in *dona hominibus pacem*.
Answer / model: *homo*, *hominis* m.; stem *homin-*; dative plural recipient of *dona*.
- Correct *ad altaribus Dei* and explain the government.
Answer / model: *ad altare Dei* for one altar, or *ad altaria Dei* for several. *Ad* governs accusative, never ablative *altaribus*.
- Text:** *Corpus Domini nostri Iesu Christi custodiat animam meam in vitam æternam*.
Passage ID: I.15.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.
Identify and parse every third-declension noun, classify the other nouns, and give a close translation.
Answer / notes: The only third-declension noun is *Corpus*, *corporis* n., nominative singular subject. *Domini* and *Christi* are second-declension genitives; *Iesu* is the irregular genitive of *Iesus*; *animam* and *vitam* are first-declension accusatives. The genitive chain modifies *Corpus*; *animam meam* is the object; *in vitam æternam* is an accusative goal. “May the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ preserve my soul unto everlasting life.”

Solution I.16 — Variant D

Worksheet ID: I.16

Focus: Stem-first production and syntax-driven parsing

Use: Parallel practice with a different vocabulary set.

1. From *homo*, *hominis* m.; *civitas*, *civitatis* f.; *mors*, *mortis* f.; *sacerdos*, *sacerdotis* m.; *sanguis*, *sanguinis* m., derive each stem.

Answer / model: *homin-*, *civitat-*, *mort-*, *sacerdot-*, *sanguin-*.

2. Give accusative singular and plural, genitive plural, and ablative singular of *civitas*, *civitatis* f..

Answer / model: *civitatem*, *civitates*, *civitatum*, *civitate*.

3. Apply the neuter rule to *corpus*, *corporis* n.: give accusative singular, nominative plural, accusative plural, and genitive plural.

Answer / model: *corpus*, *corpora*, *corpora*, *corporum*.

4. Translate “the name of the king”, “peace to the people”, and “at the altars”.

Answer / model: *nomen regis*; *pax hominibus*; *in altaribus*.

5. Correct the two ending errors in *Lux perpetuum luceat eis*.

Answer / model: *Lux perpetua luceat eis*. *Lux* is feminine singular nominative, so *perpetua* agrees; *eis* is already the correct dative plural.

6. **Text:** *Introibo ad altare Dei, ad Deum qui lætificat iuventutem meam*.

Passage ID: I.16.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse *altare*, *Dei*, *Deum*, and *iuventutem*; resolve the case of *qui*; translate.

Answer / notes: *altare*: neuter singular accusative after *ad*; *Dei*: genitive singular; *Deum*: masculine singular accusative after *ad*; *qui*: masculine singular nominative subject of *lætificat*, with antecedent *Deum*; *iuventutem*: feminine singular accusative object. “I shall go unto the altar of God, to God who gives joy to my youth.”

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M02, *The Noun Systems*, in Triptych’s print-first, self-paced Ecclesiastical Latin curriculum. It brings together the complete teaching units named on its cover, cumulative vocabulary and grammar memory work, connected ordinary or received Latin, written composition, integrated transfer practice, every A–D worksheet variant for its units, one qualitative readiness record, and matching terminal answers and models. The connected work emphasizes recognition in context rather than paradigm recitation alone.

EL-GUIDE owns the course-wide study and correction method, source classes, recurrence loop, and the meaning of “before continuing.” EL-MW owns the printable cumulative memory system. EL-REFERENCE owns the compact grammar and reading lexicon. This packet nevertheless prints the instruction, passages, glosses, forms, exercises, and models needed for its ordinary work; it does not quietly depend on a separate textbook, dictionary, Missal, translation, or person directing the work.

The description before continuing names what should become reasonably dependable in fresh Latin. Repeated vocabulary, paradigms, contrasts, reconstruction, and composition are the normal means of making it dependable.

1.2 Controlling records and local state

Course-wide research records own editions, passages, vocabulary, answers, curriculum structure, rights, and verification. The leaf’s packet map records its unit grouping, reader and memory sets, local boundary, and next direction. Claim-local qualifications remain beside affected material; received wording must agree with the course passage inventory and named edition.

Uncited ordinary examples are project-composed instructional Latin. Received texts, normalizations, adaptations, project glosses, and unresolved leads are distinguished by the course source convention. Project composition never presents itself as received liturgy, Scripture, or an author’s wording.

The redesigned source edition has not inherited the release status of the earlier installed PDFs. A successful build does not install or release a new snapshot; each changed PDF remains subject to the recorded source, rights, review, and exact-byte authorization boundaries.

CHAPTER 2

References

These references identify and verify the received Latin printed in the course. Every passage, gloss, comparison text, and model needed for the work is already supplied in the packet or its course companions; consulting the source editions is not part of ordinary packet completion. Project explanation, translation, reconstruction, exercises, comparison sets, and compositions are distinguished from received wording by the P/R convention in the scope record.

2.1 Missal and biblical corpus

- Catholic Church, *Missale Romanum ex decreto SS. Concilii Tridentini restitutum, Summorum Pontificum cura recognitum*, editio typica (Rome: Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1962). Page images control doubtful wording over OCR or a searchable presentation.
- The four complete course dossiers are listed separately so each stable ID remains legible:
 - MR62-FORM-ADV1: First Sunday of Advent, printed pp. 1–2;
 - MR62-FORM-PENT: Pentecost, pp. 356–358;
 - MR62-FORM-XII-PENT: Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 392–393;
 - MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT: Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 416–417.
 The identified page images were visually checked.
- *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis, Sixti V et Clementis VIII*, Michael Hetzenauer, ed. (1914), is the controlling biblical comparison witness where a passage record names it. A Missal reading remains a Missal reading even when it quotes or adapts Scripture.

2.2 Verified connected prose

- CAES-DUPONTET1900: Renatus Du Pontet, ed., *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum pars prior* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1900), *Bellum Gallicum* 1.1.1.
- CIC-FALCONER1923: W. A. Falconer, ed., *De senectute, De amicitia, De divinatione* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1923), *Laelius* 6.20. The course reproduces no facing edition translation.
- HIER-CSEL54: Isidor Hilberg, ed., *S. Eusebii Hieronymi Epistulae*, CSEL 54 (Vienna and Leipzig: Tempsky and Freytag, 1910), *Epistula* 22.30.4.
- AUG-CSEL33: Pius Knöll, ed., *S. Aureli Augustini Confessionum libri XIII*, CSEL 33 (Vienna: Tempsky, 1896), *Confessiones* 1.1.1 and 10.27.38.
- AMB-KRAB1857: Johann Georg Krabinger, ed., *De officiis ministrorum libri III* (Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1857), 1.11.38.
- THOM-LEON4: *Sancti Thomae Aquinatis Opera omnia iussu impensaque Leonis XIII*, vol. 4 (Rome: Typographia Polyglotta, 1888), *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, corpus opening.

2.3 Verified poetry

- PHAED-POST1919: J. P. Postgate, ed., *Phaedri Fabulae Aesopiae* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1919), 1.1.1–6.
- VERG-HEND1891: John Henderson, ed., *Aeneid, Book I* (Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1891), 1.1–4.
- OVID-OWEN1885: S. G. Owen, ed., *P. Ovidi Nasonis Tristium libri V* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1885), 1.1.1–2.
- HOR-WICKGAR1912: E. C. Wickham and H. W. Garrod, eds., *Q. Horati Flacci opera* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1912), *Carmina* 1.11.
- MR62-FORM-PENT: the complete Pentecost Sequence in the 1962 Missal, printed p. 357.

The consulted print editions are public domain in the United States as recorded in the edition manifest. Their scans are verification witnesses and are not reproduced. All English renderings in the course are new project translations. Candidate passages by other authors remain outside the received course corpus until an exact edition and page have been checked.

2.4 Grammar and Reading Lexicon

The course's Reference Grammar and complete controlled Reading Lexicon are the immediate aids for packet work. The inherited comparison bibliography includes J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough, *New Latin Grammar* (1903); Charles E. Bennett, *New Latin Grammar*, 1918 revision; Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary* (1879); and Du Cange et al., *Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis*, L. Favre ed. (1883–1887).

Those works describe different strata and do not form one undifferentiated authority. A classical rule does not by itself establish a biblical, patristic, medieval, or stable liturgical development. Most inherited rule explanations lack a recorded locus-by-locus chain to those works, so the course does not claim that every rule or project gloss has received an independent external lexical audit.

2.5 Citation and normalization

Missal passages are cited by stable source ID, liturgical locus, genre, and printed pages; biblical passages by book, chapter, and verse; historical authors by work and section. Declared changes of *j/i*, *u/v*, ligature, capitalization, punctuation, accent, or line display are recorded apart from substantive variants. A prose-order reconstruction, scansion display, or composition remains P analysis even when every word derives from a received passage. The edition manifest, source ladder, poetry map, and passage inventory give the exact page-image locators and remaining evidence limits.

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