

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-M21: Collation and Controlled Imitation

Preserve witnesses through diplomatic transcription and collation, then turn exact stylistic analysis into controlled original imitation

Packet key	M21
Stable lessons	EL-A5,A6
Course stage	Advanced Reading and Composition
What this assumes	Source relation and periodic-prose analysis through EL-M20
Continue with	EL-M22, Guided Composition and Independent Research

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

A5. Textual comparison and advanced commentary

Printed punctuation, capitalization, ligatures, and even word forms can differ among transcriptions and editions. An advanced reader records the witness before building an interpretation on a detail.

A **witness** is one particular document that preserves a text, such as a manuscript or printed copy. A page image is a surrogate for the document it reproduces; in these exercises it may stand for that witness when the physical copy is unavailable. An **edition** is an editor's presented text, usually based on one or more witnesses; a **transcription** is a representation that transfers the wording of a witness into another medium. Because a transcription can normalize or err, it is evidence about its source only to the degree that it represents that source accurately.

Textual comparison identifies and evaluates differences among such witnesses or representations. A **variant** is a difference in the text as presented. A **substantive variant** can alter wording, morphology, syntax, or sense; an **accidental** difference concerns such presentation features as spelling, capitalization, or punctuation unless that feature carries meaning in the case at hand.

This lesson develops the ability to:

- collate short passages from supplied base text and representations;
- distinguish substantive variants from typography and punctuation;
- write a concise grammatical commentary; and
- document uncertainty and alternative analyses honestly.

1.1 A minimal collation

To **collate** is to compare corresponding passages systematically and record every relevant agreement and difference. The **base witness** is the copy against which the others are reported; choosing it organizes the record but does not prove that every one of its readings is original or correct. The **base text** is the wording printed as the commentary's main text.

Worksheet IV.18 supplies a declared base and two comparison representations. Copy one line per phrase. Under it record each comparison line. This teaches the mechanics of collation without pretending that the course-built representations are independent historical witnesses. Classify a difference as:

- orthography (*æ/ae, j/i*);
- punctuation or capitalization;
- inflectional/morphological;
- lexical substitution, addition, omission, or transposition; or
- uncertain because the image or transcription is unreliable.

Do not silently create a hybrid text. For course exercises, a normalized form may be useful, but it must be labeled.

Normalization changes presentation to a declared standard—for example, consonantal *j* to *i*—without intending to change the underlying word or construction. A **hybrid text** silently combines readings from

different witnesses. An **apparatus** is the compact record that identifies witnesses and reports their variants against the base; it lets a reader distinguish documentary evidence from editorial choice.

1.2 The six-line commentary

A **grammatical commentary** is a sequence of focused notes that explains forms and constructions needed to understand a text. It differs from a translation, which gives continuous target-language sense, and from literary or theological commentary, which may build on grammar but answers broader questions. An **alternative analysis** is genuine only if it accounts for the attested form and context; a mere second English gloss is not an alternative parse.

For a difficult phrase, write no more than six lines initially:

1. lemma and morphology of the decisive form;
2. head/governor and local syntax;
3. clause relation;
4. contextually precise sense;
5. close parallel or source; and
6. a genuine alternative, ambiguity, or reason alternatives fail.

Only after this compact note should a longer literary or theological discussion be added. The constraint prevents commentary from avoiding the grammatical decision.

1.3 Rubrical register

A **rubric** is an authoritative direction governing the conduct of the rite, conventionally distinguished typographically from the words to be said. **Rubrical register** is the characteristic language of those directions: its function is instructional, even where its Latin uses an indicative rather than an imperative.

Rubrics commonly use an understood celebrant as subject, present indicatives as directions, participles for simultaneous action, and specialized adverbs of position or manner. Parse them as instructions before comparing them with prayer prose. A form's function in a rubric may be ordinary grammar in a specialized discourse setting rather than a unique "rubrical tense."

CHAPTER 2

A6. Controlled imitation

Composition becomes reliable when constraints are changed one at a time. Imitation here means preserving an observable grammatical or rhetorical frame, not pretending to manufacture an approved liturgical text.

A **model** is the attested sentence selected as evidence. A **frame** is the model's reusable architecture after particular vocabulary has been abstracted; it includes required constructions and their relations, not just a sequence of blank spaces. A **constraint** states what a draft must preserve, change, include, or exclude. A **transformation** is one deliberate change made under those constraints.

This lesson develops the ability to:

- transform a model while preserving its syntax;
- select vocabulary from attested constructions;
- diagnose English calques; and
- revise for agreement, government, sequence, and cohesion.

2.1 The imitation ladder

1. **Substitution:** replace one noun family, adjusting every agreeing or governing form. Substitution changes a selected constituent while retaining its syntactic role.
2. **Expansion:** add one participial, relative, or prepositional modifier without changing the main architecture. Expansion increases structure while leaving the original dependency intact.
3. **Compression:** replace a subordinate clause with a participle or ablative absolute where idiomatic. Compression expresses an existing relation with fewer finite clauses; it must not erase an essential logical relation.
4. **Polarity/person:** change affirmative to negative, singular to plural, or third person to first person while preserving the intended proposition and adjusting every dependent form.
5. **Semantic transfer:** retain the model's syntax and rhetorical sequence but replace its proposition, so that the new content is not a paraphrase of the model.

Worked example: a collect frame

Worked passage ID: W.IV.7; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Model: *Deus, qui hodierna die corda fidelium Sancti Spiritus illustratione docuisti: da nobis in eodem Spiritu recta sapere; et de eius semper consolatione gaudere.*

Frame:

Deus, qui + past divine act + : *da nobis* + two coordinated present infinitives, each with its complement.

Before substituting content, parse *corda*, *fidelium*, *illustratione*, *docuisti*, *nobis*, *recta*, and both infinitives. A successful imitation preserves the frame and attested constructions; it does not merely translate an English prayer word for word.

2.2 The calque audit

A **calque** is an expression reproduced piece by piece from another language. A calque may become established usage; the problem in this audit is an **unidiomatic calque**, whose resulting choices or construction lack support in the target register. Similarity to English is evidence for checking, not proof of

error. **Cohesion** is the set of explicit links—reference, connectors, repetition, and ordered relations—that makes successive sentences function as one discourse.

For every draft, circle English-driven choices and ask:

- Does the Latin verb govern this case or construction?
- Is the abstract noun needed, or would Latin prefer a verb/adjective?
- Has English word order hidden agreement or produced ambiguity?
- Is the tense chosen for Latin aspect and sequence, not English form?
- Can an attested ecclesiastical parallel defend the phrase?

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
L161	<i>persona, -æ f.</i>	person, role, character	noun; first declension; feminine; dramatic, grammatical, legal, and theological senses differ
L162	<i>desiderium, -i n.</i>	desire, longing	noun; second declension; neuter; object may appear in a genitive or be supplied by context
L163	<i>voluntas, voluntatis f.</i>	will, intention, good will	noun; third declension; feminine; possessor and object determine the local sense
L164	<i>confessio, confessionis f.</i>	confession, acknowledgment, praise	noun; third declension; feminine; sense follows object, setting, and relation to confiteor
L165	<i>civitas, civitatis f.</i>	city, civic body, commonwealth	noun; third declension; feminine; physical and corporate senses require context
L166	<i>doctrina, -æ f.</i>	teaching, learning, doctrine	noun; first declension; feminine; identify teacher, content, and authority from context
L167	<i>oratio, orationis f.</i>	speech, discourse, prayer	noun; third declension; feminine; genre and context decide whether speech or prayer is meant
L168	<i>sententia, -æ f.</i>	opinion, judgment, thought, sentence	noun; first declension; feminine; rhetorical, philosophical, legal, and grammatical senses differ
L533	<i>textus, -us m.</i>	text, connected wording, fabric	noun; fourth declension; masculine; material weaving, connected discourse, and an edited text require historical context
L534	<i>codex, codicis m.</i>	codex, manuscript book, code	noun; third declension; masculine; physical manuscript, bound book, and organized body of law require context
L535	<i>manuscriptum, -i n.</i>	manuscript	substantive neuter of a first/second-declension adjective; identify the physical or digital witness and do not use the label as an edition citation
L536	<i>editio, editionis f.</i>	publication, edition	noun; third declension; feminine; act of publishing and a particular edited form require bibliographic context
L537	<i>exemplar, exemplaris n.</i>	copy, model, exemplar	noun; third declension; neuter; physical copy, source model, and ideal pattern depend on context
L538	<i>scriptura, -æ f.</i>	writing; Scripture	noun; first declension; feminine; act or product of writing, written character, and sacred Scripture require context
L539	<i>pagina, -æ f.</i>	page, written sheet	noun; first declension; feminine; physical page, passage, and editorial page reference require context
L540	<i>versio, versionis f.</i>	turning, translation, version	noun; third declension; feminine; physical turning, translation, and textual version require context
L541	<i>titulus, -i m.</i>	title, inscription, heading	noun; second declension; masculine; inscription, legal claim, book title, and liturgical heading require context
L542	<i>rubrica, -æ f.</i>	red earth or ink; rubric	noun; first declension; feminine; material red pigment, red heading, and liturgical or legal direction require context

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology and use
L543	<i>orthographia</i> , -æ f.	orthography, correct spelling	noun; first declension; feminine; describes writing convention, not pronunciation; identify the edition and period being compared
L544	<i>punctum</i> , -i n.	point, mark, punctuation point	noun; second declension; neuter; physical point, textual mark, moment, and argumentative point require context
L545	<i>lacuna</i> , -æ f.	gap, missing portion	noun; first declension; feminine; physical hollow and a loss in a textual witness must be distinguished by evidence
L546	<i>coniectura</i> , -æ f.	inference, conjecture, conjectural reading	noun; first declension; feminine; ordinary inference and proposed textual repair require explicit evidence and uncertainty
L547	<i>testimonium</i> , -i n.	testimony, evidence, cited witness	noun; second declension; neuter; personal testimony, scriptural proof, and textual evidence require source context
L548	<i>fons</i> , <i>fontis</i> m.	spring, source, font	noun; third declension; masculine; water source, baptismal font, and documentary or intellectual source require context
L549	<i>apparatus</i> , -us m.	equipment, preparation, apparatus	noun; fourth declension; masculine; material equipment, ceremony, and critical apparatus depend on context

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	L161	<i>persona</i> , -æ f.	_____
N	L162	<i>desiderium</i> , -i n.	_____
N	L163	<i>voluntas</i> , <i>voluntatis</i> f.	_____
N	L164	<i>confessio</i> , <i>confessionis</i> f.	_____
N	L165	<i>civitas</i> , <i>civitatis</i> f.	_____
N	L166	<i>doctrina</i> , -æ f.	_____
N	L167	<i>oratio</i> , <i>orationis</i> f.	_____
N	L168	<i>sententia</i> , -æ f.	_____
N	L533	<i>textus</i> , -us m.	_____
N	L534	<i>codex</i> , <i>codicis</i> m.	_____
N	L535	<i>manuscriptum</i> , -i n.	_____
N	L536	<i>editio</i> , <i>editionis</i> f.	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
N	L537	<i>exemplar, exemplaris n.</i>	
N	L538	<i>scriptura, -æ f.</i>	
N	L539	<i>pagina, -æ f.</i>	
N	L540	<i>versio, versionis f.</i>	
N	L541	<i>titulus, -i m.</i>	
N	L542	<i>rubrica, -æ f.</i>	
N	L543	<i>orthographia, -æ f.</i>	
N	L544	<i>punctum, -i n.</i>	
N	L545	<i>lacuna, -æ f.</i>	
N	L546	<i>coniectura, -æ f.</i>	
N	L547	<i>testimonium, -i n.</i>	
N	L548	<i>fons, fontis m.</i>	
N	L549	<i>apparatus, -us m.</i>	
R1	L153	<i>sacramentum, -i n.</i>	
R1	L154	<i>mysterium, -i n.</i>	
R1	L155	<i>ius, iuris n.</i>	
R1	L156	<i>canon, canonis m.</i>	
R1	L516	<i>argumentum, -i n.</i>	
R1	L520	<i>anaphora, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L526	<i>periodus, -i f.</i>	
R1	L532	<i>eloquentia, -æ f.</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R2	L149	<i>nisi</i>	_____
R2	L150	<i>tam</i>	_____
R2	L151	<i>ita</i>	_____
R2	L152	<i>quoque</i>	_____
R2	L500	<i>amen</i>	_____
R2	L503	<i>etenim</i>	_____
R2	L509	<i>ideo</i>	_____
R2	L514	<i>quasi</i>	_____
R5	L121	<i>tempus, temporis n.</i>	_____
R5	L122	<i>dies, diei m./f.</i>	_____
R5	L123	<i>res, rei f.</i>	_____
R5	L124	<i>causa, -æ f.</i>	_____
R5	L448	<i>maiestas, maiestatis f.</i>	_____
R5	L455	<i>incarnatio, incarnationis f.</i>	_____
R5	L461	<i>salus, salutis f.</i>	_____
R5	L464	<i>remissio, remissionis f.</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G051	Marked word order and hyperbaton <i>word order</i>	What must be proved before a stylistic effect is proposed?	_____

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G055	Proposition-first composition <i>composition</i>	State a reliable order for drafting a paragraph.	_____
G056	Evidence classes in source work <i>source discipline</i>	Distinguish received text, adaptation, and project composition.	_____
G080	Textual collation <i>source discipline</i>	What belongs in a minimal collation record?	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Build a sentence from *doctrina / voluntatem / format / oratio / sententiam / explicat*.

Composition. Write a four-sentence paragraph linking memory, desire, community, teaching, and discourse.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

CHAPTER 2

Reader: scholastic architecture and exact collation

Text class: R — received medieval prose, verified against THOM-LEON4.

Respondeo dicendum quod necessarium fuit ad humanam salutem esse doctrinam quandam secundum revelationem divinam, praeter philosophicas disciplinas, quae ratione humana investigantur.

Local apparatus. Thomas Aquinas, *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, *corpus*, in *Opera omnia iussu impensaue Leonis XIII*, vol. 4 (Rome: Typographia Polyglotta, 1888), printed p. 6, scan PDF p. 24, visually checked. Project translation: “I answer that it was necessary for human salvation that there be a certain teaching according to divine revelation, in addition to the philosophical disciplines investigated by human reason.”

Transcribe the sentence once diplomatically from the course text and once with your own expanded syntactic spacing. Collate the two word by word. Then map response formula, impersonal necessity, infinitive clause, prepositional qualification, and relative clause. Compose a P response on an ordinary question using the architecture *respondeo dicendum quod . . .*, but state no claim beyond the invented civic situation.

The complete formulary MR62-FORM-XII-PENT follows this reader chapter. Use it for the five-form commentary in Worksheet IV.19; the stable source ID, complete Latin, gloss, and reading notes are all printed in this packet.

2.1 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to transcribe and collate a bounded witness, analyze scholastic response architecture, and turn named source features into transparent original imitation.

CHAPTER 3

Fresh formulary: Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost

Stable source ID: MR62-FORM-XII-PENT. **Source class:** R. *Missale Romanum* (1962), Proper of the Time, Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost, printed pp. 392–393; local evidence PDF pp. 473–474; scan leaves 472–473. Both pages were visually checked. This block is supplied without the guided M18 sequence so that it can serve as a fresh cumulative reading.

3.1 The complete Proper

Introit — Ps. 69:2–3, 4

Deus, in adiutorium meum intende: Domine, ad adiuvandam me festina: confundantur et reveantur inimici mei, qui quaerunt animam meam. Ps. Avertantur retrorsum, et erubescant: qui cogitant mihi mala. V. Gloria Patri.

Collect

Omnipotens et misericors Deus, de cuius munere venit, ut tibi a fidelibus tuis digne et laudabiliter serviatur: tribue, quaesumus, nobis; ut ad promissiones tuas sine offensione curramus. Per Dominum.

Epistle — 2 Cor. 3:4–9

Fratres: Fiduciam talem habemus per Christum ad Deum: non quod sufficientes simus cogitare aliquid a nobis, quasi ex nobis: sed sufficientia nostra ex Deo est: qui et idoneos nos fecit ministros novi testamenti: non littera, sed spiritu: littera enim occidit, spiritus autem vivificat. Quod si ministratio mortis, litteris deformata in lapidibus, fuit in gloria; ita ut non possent intendere filii Israel in faciem Moysi, propter gloriam vultus eius, quae evacuatur: quomodo non magis ministratio Spiritus erit in gloria? Nam si ministratio damnationis gloria est: multo magis abundat ministerium iustitiae in gloria.

Gradual and Alleluia — Ps. 33:2–3; Ps. 87:2

Benedicam Dominum in omni tempore: semper laus eius in ore meo. V. In Domino laudabitur anima mea: audiant mansueti, et laetentur. Alleluia, alleluia. V. Domine, Deus salutis meae, in die clamavi et nocte coram te. Alleluia.

Gospel — Luc. 10:23–29

In illo tempore: Dixit Iesus discipulis suis: Beati oculi, qui vident quae vos videtis. Dico enim vobis, quod multi prophetae et reges voluerunt videre quae vos videtis, et non viderunt: et audire quae auditis, et non audierunt. Et ecce quidam legisperitus surrexit, tentans illum, et dicens: Magister, quid faciendo vitam aeternam possidebo? At ille dixit ad eum: In lege quid scriptum est? quomodo legis? Ille respondens, dixit: Diliges Dominum Deum tuum ex toto corde tuo, et ex tota anima tua, et ex omnibus viribus tuis, et ex omni mente tua: et proximum tuum sicut teipsum. Dixitque illi: Recte respondisti: hoc fac, et vives. Ille autem volens iustificare seipsum, dixit ad Iesum: Et quis est meus proximus? Suscipiens autem Iesus, dixit: Homo quidam descendebat ab Ierusalem in Iericho, et incidit in latrones, qui etiam despoliaverunt eum: et plagis impositis abierunt, semivivo relicto. Accidit autem ut sacerdos quidam descenderet eadem via: et viso illo praeterivit. Similiter et levita, cum esset secus locum, et videret eum, pertransiit. Samaritanus autem quidam iter faciens, venit secus eum: et videns eum, misericordia motus est. Et appropians alligavit vulnera eius, infundens oleum et vinum: et imponens illum in iumentum suum, duxit in stabulum, et curam eius egit. Et altera die protulit duos denarios, et dedit stabulario, et ait: Curam illius habe: et quodcumque

supererogaveris, ego cum rediero, reddam tibi. Quis horum trium videtur tibi proximus fuisse illi, qui incidit in latrones? At ille dixit: Qui fecit misericordiam in illum. Et ait illi Iesus: Vade, et tu fac similiter.

Offertory — Exodi 32:11, 13–14

Precatus est Moyses in conspectu Domini Dei sui, et dixit: Quare, Domine, irasceris in populo tuo? Parce irae animae tuae: memento Abraham, Isaac, et Iacob, quibus iurasti dare terram fluentem lac et mel. Et placatus factus est Dominus de malignitate, quam dixit facere populo suo.

Secret

Hostias, quaesumus, Domine, propitius intende, quas sacris altaribus exhibemus: ut, nobis indulgentiam largiendo, tuo nomini dent honorem. Per Dominum nostrum.

Communion — Ps. 103:13–15

De fructu operum tuorum, Domine, satiabitur terra: ut educas panem de terra, et vinum laetificet cor hominis: ut exhilaret faciem in oleo, et panis cor hominis confirmet.

Postcommunion

Vivificet nos, quaesumus, Domine, huius participatio sancta mysterii: et pariter nobis expiationem tribuat, et munimen. Per Dominum.

3.2 Cumulative gloss and reading notes

Core words: *adiutorium*, help; *revereor*, stand in awe; *averto*, turn away; *munus*, gift; *offensio*, stumbling; *fiducia*, confidence; *sufficientia*, sufficiency; *idoneus*, fit; *vivifico*, give life; *evacuo*, bring to an end; *mansuetus*, meek; *legisperitus*, lawyer; *despolio*, strip; *semivivus*, half-dead; *stabularius*, innkeeper; *supererogo*, spend beyond; *propitius*, favorably; *munimen*, protection.

Begin without a translation. The Epistle develops contrast by *non . . . sed*, *si*, and *multo magis*; the Gospel embeds a question, a quotation of law, a narrative, and a returning question. Record who speaks before resolving every pronoun. Only after that compare the Gospel's enacted *misericordia* with Ambrose in M19.

Printed scriptural source windows

The Gradual prints Psalm 33:2–3 as one connected window: blessing and praise lead to the invitation that the meek hear and rejoice. The Offertory itself prints the selected Exodus 32:11, 13–14 context, moving from Moses' plea and the patriarchal promise to the stated divine relenting. Treat the headings as declared reuse and distinguish selection from any broader proposed echo.

3.3 Diplomatic text and normalization — connected practice

Connection. Textual comparison begins by preserving each witness before regularizing orthography or punctuation.

Practice. Transcribe the supplied base representation diplomatically, create a separately labeled normalized copy, and log every changed character, abbreviation, punctuation mark, capitalization, and line boundary.

Recall without notes. Reproduce three lines from the diplomatic copy without looking at the normalized text.

3.4 Collation and commentary — connected practice

Connection. A collation records witness differences; commentary may then discuss their grammatical or interpretive consequences without constructing an edition it cannot support.

Practice. Collate two packet witnesses, classify every difference, and write notes on only the variants that affect form, syntax, sense, or attribution. State the base and what the exercise does not establish.

Recall without notes. Reverse the base and verify that the same differences remain visible.

3.5 Controlled imitation with an evidence ledger — connected practice

Connection. Imitation joins close reading to composition when the imitated feature can be named, reproduced with new content, and checked.

Practice. Choose one clause frame, one ordering device, and one rhetorical pattern from Cicero, Augustine, or another named packet source. Compose three new sentences for each and annotate both correspondence and divergence.

Recall without notes. Remove the source and explain the feature from your own examples.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

A5 worksheet family: textual comparison

Worksheet IV.17 — Variant classification

Worksheet ID: IV.17

Focus: Do not build arguments on transcription noise.

Use: Use before the supplied collation exercise.

1. Classify *cælum/caelum*.

2. Classify *ejus/eius*.

3. Classify *corda/cor*.

4. Classify a colon in one witness and semicolon in another.

5. Classify omitted *non*.

Worksheet IV.18 — Build a minimal apparatus

Worksheet ID: IV.18

Focus: Record representations transparently.

Use: Everything needed for this editorial simulation is printed here.

1. Text: *Base: Vere dignum et iustum est, æquum et salutare, nos tibi semper et ubique gratias agere.*

T1: Vere dignum et iustum est, æquum et salutare: nos tibi semper et ubique gratias agere.

T2: Vere dignum et iustum est, æquum et salutare, nos tibi semper ac ubique gratias agere.

Passage ID: IV.18.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Collate T1 and T2 against the declared base.

2. Write a normalized line based on the declared base.

3. Which differences could affect grammatical or rhetorical analysis?

4. Write a four-line apparatus note.

Worksheet IV.19 — Six-line commentary**Worksheet ID:** IV.19**Focus:** Make grammatical decisions concise.**Use:** Use five difficult forms from the complete MR62-FORM-XII-PENT formulary printed after the packet reader.

1. What belongs on line 1?

2. What belongs on line 2?

3. What belongs on line 3?

4. What belongs on lines 4–5?

5. What belongs on line 6?

6. Write one complete six-line note.

Worksheet IV.20 — Rubrical register**Worksheet ID:** IV.20**Focus:** Read directions as their own prose type.**Use:** Use after prayer prose is secure.

1. **Text:** *Sacerdos, facta genuflexione, accedit ad altare.*

Passage ID: IV.20.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the sentence and identify the compressed circumstance.

-
2. Rewrite the circumstance as a finite temporal clause.

-
3. **Text:** *Celebrans, elevata Hostia, eam populo ostendit.*

Passage ID: IV.20.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Track the pronoun.

-
4. Why should the present indicative not automatically be called a special “rubrical tense”?

-
5. Write and annotate two rubric-style exercise sentences, one with a participle and one with a gerundive.
-

CHAPTER 2

A6 worksheet family: controlled imitation

Worksheet IV.21 — Agreement cascade

Worksheet ID: IV.21

Focus: Change one noun and everything it controls.

Use: Use to revisit production concord.

1. Change *hanc sanctam hostiam* to plural.

2. Change *cor mundum creatum est* to plural *corda*.

3. Replace *filius dilectus venit* with feminine *ancilla*.

4. Change *qui nos liberavit* so the antecedent is feminine plural.

5. Change *te protegente* to refer to plural *sancti*.

Worksheet IV.22 — Expansion and compression

Worksheet ID: IV.22

Focus: Move between explicit and compact syntax.

Use: Choose after A6-A.

1. Expand *Christo duce, procedimus* into a causal clause.

2. Compress *postquam dona accepimus* with a perfect passive participle and noun.

3. Expand *fideles orantes* into a relative clause.

4. Compress *ut sanctificemur* with a purpose gerundive phrase only if idiomatic; explain limits.

5. Transform three clauses from the supplied Pentecost Collect, then compare semantic loss or gain.

Worksheet IV.23 — Collect-frame imitation**Worksheet ID:** IV.23**Focus:** Preserve architecture, not vocabulary.**Use:** Use the Pentecost model in Volume IV.

1. Identify the address and relative ground in *Deus, qui...docuisti*.

2. Identify the main petition and its recipient.

3. Identify the two requested acts.

4. Using *Deus, qui populum tuum misericordia liberavisti*, begin an imitation.

5. Complete it with *da nobis...* and two coordinated infinitives.

Worksheet IV.24 — Calque audit

Worksheet ID: IV.24

Focus: Revise English-driven Latin.

Use: Use on a draft, then on these samples.

1. Revise *facere sensum* intended as English “make sense.”

2. Revise *dependeo in Deo* for “I depend on God.”

3. Revise *oro pro quod veniat*.

4. Revise *Deus vult nos esse sanctus*.

5. Audit five phrases in your own draft and document an attested replacement or defense.

CHAPTER 3

Before continuing

Before continuing. Keep diplomatic and normalized texts distinct; produce a reproducible collation with a named base; limit commentary to evidence the witnesses support; abstract clause, order, and rhetorical frames from exact sources; and produce multiple original imitations whose propositions, correspondence, divergence, and idiom are fully documented.

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	L161	<i>persona</i> , -æ f.	person, role, character
N	L162	<i>desiderium</i> , -i n.	desire, longing
N	L163	<i>voluntas</i> , <i>voluntatis</i> f.	will, intention, good will
N	L164	<i>confessio</i> , <i>confessionis</i> f.	confession, acknowledgment, praise
N	L165	<i>civitas</i> , <i>civitatis</i> f.	city, civic body, commonwealth
N	L166	<i>doctrina</i> , -æ f.	teaching, learning, doctrine
N	L167	<i>oratio</i> , <i>orationis</i> f.	speech, discourse, prayer
N	L168	<i>sententia</i> , -æ f.	opinion, judgment, thought, sentence
N	L533	<i>textus</i> , -us m.	text, connected wording, fabric
N	L534	<i>codex</i> , <i>codicis</i> m.	codex, manuscript book, code
N	L535	<i>manuscriptum</i> , -i n.	manuscript
N	L536	<i>editio</i> , <i>editionis</i> f.	publication, edition
N	L537	<i>exemplar</i> , <i>exemplaris</i> n.	copy, model, exemplar
N	L538	<i>scriptura</i> , -æ f.	writing; Scripture
N	L539	<i>pagina</i> , -æ f.	page, written sheet
N	L540	<i>versio</i> , <i>versionis</i> f.	turning, translation, version
N	L541	<i>titulus</i> , -i m.	title, inscription, heading
N	L542	<i>rubrica</i> , -æ f.	red earth or ink; rubric
N	L543	<i>orthographia</i> , -æ f.	orthography, correct spelling
N	L544	<i>punctum</i> , -i n.	point, mark, punctuation point
N	L545	<i>lacuna</i> , -æ f.	gap, missing portion
N	L546	<i>coniectura</i> , -æ f.	inference, conjecture, conjectural reading
N	L547	<i>testimonium</i> , -i n.	testimony, evidence, cited witness
N	L548	<i>fons</i> , <i>fontis</i> m.	spring, source, font
N	L549	<i>apparatus</i> , -us m.	equipment, preparation, apparatus
R1	L153	<i>sacramentum</i> , -i n.	sacrament, sacred sign, oath
R1	L154	<i>mysterium</i> , -i n.	mystery, sacred reality
R1	L155	<i>ius</i> , <i>iuris</i> n.	right, law, justice
R1	L156	<i>canon</i> , <i>canonis</i> m.	rule, canon
R1	L516	<i>argumentum</i> , -i n.	proof, argument, subject, sign
R1	L520	<i>anaphora</i> , -æ f.	anaphora, repetition at beginnings

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R1	L526	<i>periodus, -i f.</i>	period, circuit, complete sentence
R1	L532	<i>eloquentia, -æ f.</i>	eloquence, skilled expression
R2	L149	<i>nisi</i>	unless, if not, except
R2	L150	<i>tam</i>	so, to such a degree
R2	L151	<i>ita</i>	thus, so, in this way
R2	L152	<i>quoque</i>	also, too
R2	L500	<i>amen</i>	amen, truly, let it be so
R2	L503	<i>etenim</i>	for indeed
R2	L509	<i>ideo</i>	for that reason, therefore
R2	L514	<i>quasi</i>	as if, almost
R5	L121	<i>tempus, temporis n.</i>	time, occasion, season
R5	L122	<i>dies, diei m./f.</i>	day
R5	L123	<i>res, rei f.</i>	thing, matter, affair, reality
R5	L124	<i>causa, -æ f.</i>	cause, reason, case
R5	L448	<i>maiestas, maiestatis f.</i>	majesty, greatness
R5	L455	<i>incarnatio, incarnationis f.</i>	incarnation, taking flesh
R5	L461	<i>salus, salutis f.</i>	health, safety, salvation
R5	L464	<i>remissio, remissionis f.</i>	release, remission, forgiveness

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G051	Marked word order and hyperbaton <i>word order</i>	What must be proved before a stylistic effect is proposed?	First prove syntactic attachment from agreement, government, and clause structure. Then compare a neutral scaffold with the printed order and explain what separation or placement foregrounds.
G055	Proposition-first composition <i>composition</i>	State a reliable order for drafting a paragraph.	List the propositions and their logical relations; select Latin clause architecture and attested constructions; choose vocabulary; draft the finite-verb skeleton; then complete agreement and idiom. Do not let an English sentence dictate the Latin structure.
G056	Evidence classes in source work <i>source discipline</i>	Distinguish received text, adaptation, and project composition.	Received text reproduces an identified witness; an adaptation visibly changes a received base and records the change; project composition is new instructional Latin. None may be presented under another class merely because its wording sounds plausible.

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G080	Textual collation <i>source discipline</i>	What belongs in a minimal collation record?	Name the witnesses and editions, transcribe the exact variant with sufficient context, distinguish spelling or punctuation from substantive difference, state which reading the lesson uses, and record the reason without inventing certainty about genealogy or authorial intention.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Build a sentence from *doctrina / voluntatem / format / oratio / sententiam / explicat*.

Model. *Doctrina voluntatem format; oratio sententiam explicat.* *format* and *explicat* are supplied project verbs.

Composition prompt. Write a four-sentence paragraph linking memory, desire, community, teaching, and discourse.

Model. Model: *Memoria doctrinam servat. Desiderium voluntatem movet. Civitas doctrinam audit. Oratio sententiam explicat.* Supplied verbs are project vocabulary.

CHAPTER 2

Reading, composition, and practice models

CHAPTER 3

Reader: scholastic architecture and exact collation

Text class: R — received medieval prose, verified against THOM-LEON4.

Respondeo dicendum quod necessarium fuit ad humanam salutem esse doctrinam quandam secundum revelationem divinam, praeter philosophicas disciplinas, quae ratione humana investigantur.

Local apparatus. Thomas Aquinas, *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, *corpus*, in *Opera omnia iussu impensaue Leonis XIII*, vol. 4 (Rome: Typographia Polyglotta, 1888), printed p. 6, scan PDF p. 24, visually checked. Project translation: “I answer that it was necessary for human salvation that there be a certain teaching according to divine revelation, in addition to the philosophical disciplines investigated by human reason.”

Transcribe the sentence once diplomatically from the course text and once with your own expanded syntactic spacing. Collate the two word by word. Then map response formula, impersonal necessity, infinitive clause, prepositional qualification, and relative clause. Compose a P response on an ordinary question using the architecture *respondeo dicendum quod* . . . , but state no claim beyond the invented civic situation.

The complete formulary MR62-FORM-XII-PENT follows this reader chapter. Use it for the five-form commentary in Worksheet IV.19; the stable source ID, complete Latin, gloss, and reading notes are all printed in this packet.

3.1 Models and points to check

The main report after *dicendum* is introduced by *quod*; *necessarium fuit* governs *esse*; *doctrinam quandam* is the subject accusative of that infinitive; *quae* resumes *disciplinas*. A collation ledger records differences before judging them.

CHAPTER 4

Fresh formulary: Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost

Stable source ID: MR62-FORM-XII-PENT. **Source class:** R. *Missale Romanum* (1962), Proper of the Time, Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost, printed pp. 392–393; local evidence PDF pp. 473–474; scan leaves 472–473. Both pages were visually checked. This block is supplied without the guided M18 sequence so that it can serve as a fresh cumulative reading.

4.1 The complete Proper

Introit — Ps. 69:2–3, 4

Deus, in adiutorium meum intende: Domine, ad adiuvandam me festina: confundantur et reveantur inimici mei, qui quaerunt animam meam. Ps. Avertantur retrorsum, et erubescant: qui cogitant mihi mala. V. Gloria Patri.

Collect

Omnipotens et misericors Deus, de cuius munere venit, ut tibi a fidelibus tuis digne et laudabiliter serviatur: tribue, quaesumus, nobis; ut ad promissiones tuas sine offensione curramus. Per Dominum.

Epistle — 2 Cor. 3:4–9

Fratres: Fiduciam talem habemus per Christum ad Deum: non quod sufficientes simus cogitare aliquid a nobis, quasi ex nobis: sed sufficientia nostra ex Deo est: qui et idoneos nos fecit ministros novi testamenti: non littera, sed spiritu: littera enim occidit, spiritus autem vivificat. Quod si ministratio mortis, litteris deformata in lapidibus, fuit in gloria; ita ut non possent intendere filii Israel in faciem Moysi, propter gloriam vultus eius, quae evacuatur: quomodo non magis ministratio Spiritus erit in gloria? Nam si ministratio damnationis gloria est: multo magis abundat ministerium iustitiae in gloria.

Gradual and Alleluia — Ps. 33:2–3; Ps. 87:2

Benedicam Dominum in omni tempore: semper laus eius in ore meo. V. In Domino laudabitur anima mea: audiant mansueti, et laetentur. Alleluia, alleluia. V. Domine, Deus salutis meae, in die clamavi et nocte coram te. Alleluia.

Gospel — Luc. 10:23–37

In illo tempore: Dixit Iesus discipulis suis: Beati oculi, qui vident quae vos videtis. Dico enim vobis, quod multi prophetae et reges voluerunt videre quae vos videtis, et non viderunt: et audire quae auditis, et non audierunt. Et ecce quidam legisperitus surrexit, tentans illum, et dicens: Magister, quid faciendo vitam aeternam possidebo? At ille dixit ad eum: In lege quid scriptum est? quomodo legis? Ille respondens, dixit: Diliges Dominum Deum tuum ex toto corde tuo, et ex tota anima tua, et ex omnibus viribus tuis, et ex omni mente tua: et proximum tuum sicut teipsum. Dixitque illi: Recte respondisti: hoc fac, et vives. Ille autem volens iustificare seipsum, dixit ad Iesum: Et quis est meus proximus? Susciciens autem Iesus, dixit: Homo quidam descendebat ab Ierusalem in Iericho, et incidit in latrones, qui etiam despoliaverunt eum: et plagis impositis abierunt, semivivo relicto. Accidit autem ut sacerdos quidam descenderet eadem via: et viso illo praeterivit. Similiter et levita, cum esset secus locum, et videret eum, pertransiit. Samaritanus autem quidam iter faciens, venit secus eum: et videns eum, misericordia motus est. Et appropians alligavit vulnera eius, infundens oleum et vinum: et imponens illum in iumentum suum, duxit in stabulum, et curam eius egit. Et altera die protulit duos denarios, et dedit stabulario, et ait: Curam illius habe: et quodcumque

supererogaveris, ego cum rediero, reddam tibi. Quis horum trium videtur tibi proximus fuisse illi, qui incidit in latrones? At ille dixit: Qui fecit misericordiam in illum. Et ait illi Iesus: Vade, et tu fac similiter.

Offertory — Exodi 32:11, 13–14

Precatus est Moyses in conspectu Domini Dei sui, et dixit: Quare, Domine, irasceris in populo tuo? Parce irae animae tuae: memento Abraham, Isaac, et Iacob, quibus iurasti dare terram fluentem lac et mel. Et placatus factus est Dominus de malignitate, quam dixit facere populo suo.

Secret

Hostias, quaesumus, Domine, propitius intende, quas sacris altaribus exhibemus: ut, nobis indulgentiam largiendo, tuo nomini dent honorem. Per Dominum nostrum.

Communion — Ps. 103:13–15

De fructu operum tuorum, Domine, satiabitur terra: ut educas panem de terra, et vinum laetificet cor hominis: ut exhilaret faciem in oleo, et panis cor hominis confirmet.

Postcommunion

Vivificet nos, quaesumus, Domine, huius participatio sancta mysterii: et pariter nobis expiationem tribuat, et munimen. Per Dominum.

4.2 Cumulative gloss and reading notes

Core words: *adiutorium*, help; *revereor*, stand in awe; *averto*, turn away; *munus*, gift; *offensio*, stumbling; *fiducia*, confidence; *sufficientia*, sufficiency; *idoneus*, fit; *vivifico*, give life; *evacuo*, bring to an end; *mansuetus*, meek; *legisperitus*, lawyer; *despolio*, strip; *semivivus*, half-dead; *stabularius*, innkeeper; *supererogo*, spend beyond; *propitius*, favorably; *munimen*, protection.

Begin without a translation. The Epistle develops contrast by *non . . . sed*, *si*, and *multo magis*; the Gospel embeds a question, a quotation of law, a narrative, and a returning question. Record who speaks before resolving every pronoun. Only after that compare the Gospel's enacted *misericordia* with Ambrose in M19.

Printed scriptural source windows

The Gradual prints Psalm 33:2–3 as one connected window: blessing and praise lead to the invitation that the meek hear and rejoice. The Offertory itself prints the selected Exodus 32:11, 13–14 context, moving from Moses' plea and the patriarchal promise to the stated divine relenting. Treat the headings as declared reuse and distinguish selection from any broader proposed echo.

Diplomatic text and normalization — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The reference transcription controls the check. The two layers remain separate; uncertain characters are marked rather than guessed; normalization never silently changes morphology, word division, or source evidence.

Collation and commentary — model and points to check

Model / points to check. A sound apparatus is complete and directionally consistent, distinguishes graphic from substantive variation, and does not call one reading original, corrupt, or superior without appropriate textual evidence.

Controlled imitation with an evidence ledger — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The examples must be independent propositions with accurate Latin. The ledger cites exact source loci, avoids copying distinctive phrases, and treats failure to preserve a feature as information for revision.

CHAPTER 5

A5 worksheet family: textual comparison**Solution IV.17 — Variant classification**

Worksheet ID: IV.17

Focus: Do not build arguments on transcription noise.

Use: Use before the supplied collation exercise.

1. Classify *cælum/caelum*.

Answer / model: Orthographic expansion of ligature; not substantive.

2. Classify *ejus/eius*.

Answer / model: Orthographic *j/i* variation; not morphological.

3. Classify *corda/cor*.

Answer / model: Substantive inflectional number difference within the same lexeme: plural accusative/nominative neuter versus singular nominative/accusative neuter; syntax must decide.

4. Classify a colon in one witness and semicolon in another.

Answer / model: Punctuation/editorial unless evidence shows a larger textual difference.

5. Classify omitted *non*.

Answer / model: Substantive omission with potential reversal of sense; compare the supplied base and transcription before interpreting it.

Solution IV.18 — Build a minimal apparatus

Worksheet ID: IV.18

Focus: Record representations transparently.

Use: Everything needed for this editorial simulation is printed here.

1. **Text:** *Base: Vere dignum et iustum est, æquum et salutare, nos tibi semper et ubique gratias agere.*

T1: Vere dignum et iustum est, æquum et salutare: nos tibi semper et ubique gratias agere.

T2: Vere dignum et iustum est, æquum et salutare, nos tibi semper ac ubique gratias agere.

Passage ID: IV.18.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Collate T1 and T2 against the declared base.

Answer / notes: T1 expands *æ/ae*, prints *j* for *i* in *iustum*, and changes comma to colon; these are orthographic/editorial here. T2 substitutes *ac* for *et*; that is a substantive lexical difference even though the coordination remains grammatical and the broad sense is close.

2. Write a normalized line based on the declared base.

Answer / model: Model: *Vere dignum et iustum est, æquum et salutare, nos tibi semper et ubique gratias agere.* Label the *æ/ae* expansion; do not import T2's *ac* silently.

3. Which differences could affect grammatical or rhetorical analysis?

Answer / model: The punctuation may alter a proposed division but not the underlying construction by itself. The *et/ac* variant can affect a comment on connective choice or cadence. Ligature and *i/j* typography do not change morphology.

4. Write a four-line apparatus note.

Answer / model: Name the base, list T1's orthographic and punctuation differences, list T2's substantive connective, and keep normalization separate from the record of readings. These three lines are a course-built simulation, not claims about three historical witnesses.

Solution IV.19 — Six-line commentary

Worksheet ID: IV.19

Focus: Make grammatical decisions concise.

Use: Use five difficult forms from the complete MR62-FORM-XII-PENT formulary printed after the packet reader.

1. What belongs on line 1?

Answer / model: Lemma and complete morphology of the decisive form.

2. What belongs on line 2?

Answer / model: Its head/governor and local syntactic function.

3. What belongs on line 3?

Answer / model: Its clause and the clause's relation to the sentence.

4. What belongs on lines 4–5?

Answer / model: Precise contextual sense and a close source/parallel.

5. What belongs on line 6?

Answer / model: A genuine alternative or ambiguity, or a concise reason a tempting alternative fails.

6. Write one complete six-line note.

Answer / model: Answers vary; every line must use evidence. General theology cannot replace morphology and syntax.

Solution IV.20 — Rubrical register

Worksheet ID: IV.20

Focus: Read directions as their own prose type.

Use: Use after prayer prose is secure.

1. **Text:** *Sacerdos, facta genuflexione, accedit ad altare.*

Passage ID: IV.20.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the sentence and identify the compressed circumstance.

Answer / notes: *Sacerdos* nominative subject; *facta genuflexione* ablative absolute, perfect passive participle + noun, “a genuflection having been made”; *accedit* present active indicative; *ad altare* motion toward. This is a course-composed rubric-style example.

2. Rewrite the circumstance as a finite temporal clause.

Answer / model: Model: *Postquam sacerdos genuflexionem fecit, ad altare accedit.* The version changes aspect/style but makes the relation explicit.

3. **Text:** *Celebrans, elevata Hostia, eam populo ostendit.*

Passage ID: IV.20.2; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Track the pronoun.

Answer / notes: *Celebrans* nominative present participle used substantivally as subject; *elevata Hostia* ablative absolute; *eam* accusative feminine singular referring to *Hostiam*; *ostendit* finite verb; *populo* dative. Course-composed example.

4. Why should the present indicative not automatically be called a special “rubrical tense”?

Answer / model: It is ordinary present indicative used in instructional discourse; the register gives it directive force.

5. Write and annotate two rubric-style exercise sentences, one with a participle and one with a gerundive.

Answer / model: Models: *Sacerdos, manibus iunctis, orationem dicit. Calix caute tractandus est.* A complete annotation labels the constructions explicitly and notes that these are compositions, not liturgical rubrics.

CHAPTER 6

A6 worksheet family: controlled imitation**Solution IV.21 — Agreement cascade**

Worksheet ID: IV.21

Focus: Change one noun and everything it controls.

Use: Use to revisit production concord.

1. Change *hanc sanctam hostiam* to plural.
Answer / model: *has sanctas hostias*.
2. Change *cor mundum creatum est* to plural *corda*.
Answer / model: *corda munda creata sunt*.
3. Replace *filius dilectus venit* with feminine *ancilla*.
Answer / model: *ancilla dilecta venit*. The verb remains 3 singular.
4. Change *qui nos liberavit* so the antecedent is feminine plural.
Answer / model: *quæ nos liberaverunt*; if the feminine plural antecedent is nonpersonal, agreement still follows its gender/number.
5. Change *te protegente* to refer to plural *sancti*.
Answer / model: *sanctis protegentibus*, ablative plural noun + present participle.

Solution IV.22 — Expansion and compression

Worksheet ID: IV.22

Focus: Move between explicit and compact syntax.

Use: Choose after A6-A.

1. Expand *Christo duce, procedimus* into a causal clause.

Answer / model: One controlled transformation is *Quia Christus nos ducit, procedimus*. It selects a causal relation and adds the explicit object *nos*; it is not grammatically or semantically identical to the compact original.

2. Compress *postquam dona accepimus* with a perfect passive participle and noun.

Answer / model: One controlled transformation is *donis acceptis*, an ablative absolute. It suppresses the receiver expressed by *-imus* and leaves the exact temporal or causal relation implicit, so it is not an identity.

3. Expand *fideles orantes* into a relative clause.

Answer / model: *fideles qui orant*; context may require another tense/mood.

4. Compress *ut sanctificemur* with a purpose gerundive phrase only if idiomatic; explain limits.

Answer / model: Model with noun: *ad sanctificationem nostram*; a gerundive requires an object relationship, e.g. *ad animas sanctificandas*. The original passive subject cannot be mechanically converted without changing structure.

5. Transform three clauses from the supplied Pentecost Collect, then compare semantic loss or gain.

Answer / model: Answers vary. A sound response gives correct transformed Latin and notes changes in agency, time, emphasis, or explicit logical relation.

Solution IV.23 — Collect-frame imitation

Worksheet ID: IV.23

Focus: Preserve architecture, not vocabulary.

Use: Use the Pentecost model in Volume IV.

1. Identify the address and relative ground in *Deus, qui...docuisti*.

Answer / model: *Deus* vocative address; *qui* nominative relative subject referring to God, with perfect *docuisti* and its objects/means.

2. Identify the main petition and its recipient.

Answer / model: *da* imperative; *nobis* dative recipient/reference.

3. Identify the two requested acts.

Answer / model: Present active infinitives *sapere* and *gaudere*, coordinated and dependent on *da*.

4. Using *Deus, qui populum tuum misericordia liberavisti*, begin an imitation.

Answer / model: The supplied opening is already sound: vocative + relative clause, *populum tuum* object, *misericordia* ablative means, *liberavisti* perfect active.

5. Complete it with *da nobis...* and two coordinated infinitives.

Answer / model: Model: *Deus, qui populum tuum misericordia liberavisti: da nobis mandata tua diligere et in via tua perseverare*. Exercise composition, not a liturgical text.

Solution IV.24 — Calque audit

Worksheet ID: IV.24

Focus: Revise English-driven Latin.

Use: Use on a draft, then on these samples.

1. Revise *facere sensum* intended as English “make sense.”

Answer / model: Use an idiomatic proposition such as *intellegi potest* (it can be understood) or *rationi consentaneum est*, depending on intended sense; do not preserve the English collocation.

2. Revise *dependeo in Deo* for “I depend on God.”

Answer / model: Model: *a Deo pendeo* (with *ab + abl.*) or an attested ecclesiastical alternative fitting context.

3. Revise *oro pro quod veniat*.

Answer / model: Model: *oro ut veniat* for “I pray that he may come”; *pro* cannot introduce that content clause.

4. Revise *Deus vult nos esse sanctus*.

Answer / model: *Deus vult nos esse sanctos*; *nos* accusative subject of infinitive, *sanctos* predicate accusative agreeing.

5. Audit five phrases in your own draft and document an attested replacement or defense.

Answer / model: Answers vary; each decision names the governing construction and cites the packet’s reference grammar, lexicon, or authentic-source reader.

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-M21, *Collation and Controlled Imitation*, 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. Textual exercises do not claim to establish a critical edition, priority, or authorial original.

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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