

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-P1: Textual Prosody and Quantity

Read quantitative verse from the printed page by identifying syllables, quantity, elision, feet, and line structure without turning the course into pronunciation instruction

Packet key	P1
Stable lessons	EL-P1
Course stage	Advanced Poetry Branch
What this assumes	The complete common trunk through EL-M22, especially reliable morphology, poetic word order, textual annotation, and controlled composition
Continue with	EL-P2, Hexameter

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

Poetry branch: textual prosody

Starting point. Begin this branch after M22, when poetic order can be recovered without depending on line order and the full prose grammar is reasonably dependable.

R, PHAED-POST1919, Phaedrus 1.1.1–2:

*Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant,
siti compulsi. Superior stabat lupus.*

J. P. Postgate, ed., *Phaedri Fabulae Aesopiae* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1919), printed p. 1, scan PDF p. 35, visually checked; *u/v* is normalized. Project translation: “A wolf and a lamb had come to the same stream, driven by thirst. The wolf stood higher up.”

The same checked page supplies the exact metrical claim used below:

R, PHAED-POST1919, Book 1, Prologue 1–2:

*Aesopus auctor quam materiam repperit,
hanc ego polivi versibus senariis.*

The course normalizes *u/v*. Project translation: “Aesop, the author, found the subject matter; I have polished it in senarian verses.”

1.1 The senarius working frame

Bennett, *New Latin Grammar* §370.1, identifies the Latin iambic trimeter also as the *senarius*: six iambic feet. Its pure frame, with the course’s ordinary final anceps notation, is

⏏ – | ⏏ – || ⏏ – | ⏏ – || ⏏ – | ⏏ ×.

The double bars group the six feet into three dipodies; they are not caesura marks. This frame is a starting contract, not permission to force every position into a pure iamb. Bennett §370.2 permits a tribrach in any foot except the last and, in the odd-numbered feet, a spondee, dactyl, or anapaest. The caesura normally falls within the third foot and less often within the fourth. Write the six-foot frame first; then record every proposed substitution and its quantity evidence. The Phaedrus prologue tells us which family to test, while the fable line decides whether a particular test survives.

1.2 Quantity is textual evidence

A syllable may be long by nature, long by position, or short. Record nature from a lexicon or the supplied memory sheet; do not infer it from English. *ae*, *au*, and *oe* normally form long diphthongs. A vowel before two consonants is normally long by position for meter, although a stop plus liquid deserves separate testing. A vowel or vowel plus final *-m* before a following vowel or *h-* is normally available for elision. The last syllable of a line is metrically indifferent.

Mark syllable boundaries first, then natural quantities, then positional length, then possible elision. Keep

three marks distinct: known, inferred, and unresolved. Only after that compare the line with a metrical scheme. The printed prologue identifies the expected medium as *versibus senariis*; that is evidence for which scheme to test, not a completed scansion. Test the fable lines as iambic senarii only after recording their syllables and quantities, and leave any unresolved position visible.

From memory write the senarius frame and its substitution positions, the diphthongs, positional rule, elision environment, and meaning of anceps. Parse *eundem*, *venerant*, *compulsi*, and *superior*; then mark the text without translating. Keep a scansion ledger with columns for syllable, quantity, reason, position, and uncertainty.

1.3 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to syllabify a fresh line, mark secure natural and positional quantities, identify possible elision, test rather than assume a scheme, and keep unresolved quantities visible.

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
L177	<i>poeta, -æ m.</i>	poet	noun; first declension; masculine; lexical gender is masculine despite first-declension endings
L178	<i>carmen, carminis n.</i>	song, poem	noun; third declension; neuter; genre and setting determine song, poem, or formal utterance
L567	<i>prosodia, -æ f.</i>	prosody	noun; first declension; feminine; Greek loanword; identify the exact system under discussion: quantity, meter, syllable count, or another later pattern
L568	<i>vocalis, vocalis f.</i>	vowel	substantive third-declension adjective; feminine with <i>littera</i> understood; identify the written vowel and syllabic role; this is not a pronunciation direction
L569	<i>diphthongus, -i f.</i>	diphthong	noun; second declension; feminine; Greek loanword; record the written vowel pair and test its metrical treatment with the supplied P1 rules and examples
L570	<i>elisio, elisionis f.</i>	elision	noun; third declension; feminine; mark the word boundary and candidate sounds, then test the actual metrical scheme

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	L177	<i>poeta, -æ m.</i>	_____
N	L178	<i>carmen, carminis n.</i>	_____
N	L567	<i>prosodia, -æ f.</i>	_____
N	L568	<i>vocalis, vocalis f.</i>	_____
N	L569	<i>diphthongus, -i f.</i>	_____
N	L570	<i>elisio, elisionis f.</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R1	L169	<i>compono, -ere, composui, compositum</i>	
R1	L170	<i>explico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L171	<i>demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L172	<i>distinguo, -ere, distinxi, distinctum</i>	
R1	L550	<i>affirmo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R1	L558	<i>interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum</i>	
R1	L563	<i>argumentor, argumentari, argumentatus sum</i>	
R1	L566	<i>expono, -ere, exposui, expositum</i>	
R2	L165	<i>civitas, civitatis f.</i>	
R2	L166	<i>doctrina, -æ f.</i>	
R2	L167	<i>oratio, orationis f.</i>	
R2	L168	<i>sententia, -æ f.</i>	
R2	L533	<i>textus, -us m.</i>	
R2	L538	<i>scriptura, -æ f.</i>	
R2	L544	<i>punctum, -i n.</i>	
R2	L549	<i>apparatus, -us m.</i>	
R5	L145	<i>quoniam</i>	
R5	L146	<i>dum</i>	
R5	L147	<i>quamvis</i>	
R5	L148	<i>si</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R5	L499	<i>ecce</i>	_____
R5	L502	<i>ergo</i>	_____
R5	L511	<i>sicut</i>	_____
R5	L515	<i>quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
G057	Poetic syntax remains syntax <i>poetry foundations</i>	State the first rule for approaching an unfamiliar line.	_____
G058	Syllable division for scansion <i>poetry foundations</i>	State a cautious working procedure.	_____
G059	Quantity by nature and position <i>metrical quantity</i>	Distinguish the two.	_____
G060	Common quantitative feet <i>metrical quantity</i>	Write the patterns for dactyl, spondee, iamb, and trochee.	_____
G061	Elision <i>scansion</i>	State the cautious working rule.	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Reconstruct *poeta* / *carmen* / *componit*.

Composition. Write three prose statements distinguishing poet, poem, and act of composition.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

1.1 Quantity-evidence sorting — connected practice

Connection. A metrical mark becomes dependable only when its reason remains attached to it. Natural quantity, positional length, elision, and final anceps answer different questions.

Practice. Make four columns headed *nature*, *position*, *elision environment*, and *not yet established*. Sort and explain these P examples: *caelum*, *aurum*, *poena*, *terra*, *multus*, *patrem*, *multam amicitiam*. Do not assign a metrical foot.

Recall without notes. Write the three ordinary diphthongs, the positional rule, the elision environment, and the meaning of final anceps.

1.2 Grammar before scheme — connected practice

Connection. Verse still has clause structure. Recovering that structure first prevents a proposed meter from manufacturing forms or relations.

Practice. Using R Phaedrus 1.1.1–2, write the two finite-verb spines; attach *ad rivum eundem*, *siti compulsi*, and *superior*; then make a P prose-order reconstruction. Only after that begin a separate syllable-and-quantity ledger.

Recall without notes. Parse *eundem*, *venerant*, *siti*, *compulsi*, *superior*.

1.3 A reproducible scansion ledger — connected practice

Connection. Repeated work should expose uncertainty rather than conceal it. A second return is useful when it can reproduce the first return's reasons without copying its marks.

Practice. Choose either of the two R Phaedrus lines printed at the opening of P1, preferably the line not used for your first ledger. Copy its received wording, divide it into syllables, and make columns for proposed quantity, reason, possible elision, metrical position, and uncertainty. Close the packet, rebuild the ledger, and reconcile only the differences for which you can state evidence.

Recall without notes. State the pure six-foot senarius frame, its bounded substitutions, and the order of operations from source transcription through scheme testing.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

P1 worksheet family: textual prosody

Worksheet P.1 — Syllables and evidence

Worksheet ID: P.1

Focus: Separate syllabification from quantity and quantity from conjecture.**Use:** Begin here before attempting a metrical scheme.

1. Divide *aqua*, *caelum*, *terra*, *agnus*, *eundem* into syllables.

-
2. For each statement write *nature*, *position*, or *neither*: *ae* is long; a vowel stands before *rr*; a line ends; a vowel stands before one consonant.

-
3. Explain why a syllable long by position need not contain a naturally long vowel.

-
4. In *multum ille*, mark the ordinary elision environment and state what is elided.

-
5. Make a five-column ledger for the preceding words: syllable, proposed quantity, reason, metrical position, uncertainty.
-

Worksheet P.2 — Phaedrus before scansion**Worksheet ID:** P.2**Focus:** Recover grammar before fitting a line to meter.**Use:** Use the verified Phaedrus opening printed in the packet.

- 1. Text:** *Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant, siti compulsi. Superior stabat lupus.*

Passage ID: P.2.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the two finite-verb spines and account for *eundem*, *siti compulsi*, *superior*.

-
- 2.** Put the passage into a neutral prose order without calling the result a variant.

-
- 3.** What contrast is prepared by *eundem* and *superior*?

-
- 4.** Why should the printed prologue's *versibus senariis* lead to a test rather than an assumed scansion?

-
- 5.** Annotate the excerpt in three layers: grammar, quantity evidence, interpretation.
-

Worksheet P.3 — Elision, anceps, and scheme testing**Worksheet ID:** P.3**Focus:** Keep textual form distinct from metrical realization.**Use:** Use after P1-A and P1-B when the evidence categories are clear.

1. Which phrase presents an ordinary elision environment: *saevae memorem*, *multum ille*, *Troiae qui*, or *primus ab*? Explain each boundary.

2. Define *anceps* at line end without saying that the vowel's natural quantity changes.

3. A proposed scan works only if a known short vowel is called long by nature. What should happen?

4. A stop plus liquid follows a vowel. What should the ledger say before the line is solved?

5. Write a short protocol for testing an unidentified line.

Worksheet P.4 — Cumulative textual-prosody record**Worksheet ID:** P.4**Focus:** Explain every mark and every limit.**Use:** Use a fresh line from Phaedrus after the earlier sheets are dependable.

- 1. Text:** *Longeque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improba latro incitatus iurgii causam intulit.*

Passage ID: P.4.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the comparative, apposition, participle, and genitives before marking quantity.

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- 2.** Identify one place where line order contributes more than neutral prose order.

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- 3.** State the difference between a source transcription, a prose reconstruction, and a scansion display.

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- 4.** List four reasons a mark may remain uncertain.

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- 5.** Prepare a complete P1 record for one line: transcription, syllables, quantity ledger, proposed scheme, grammar, prose order, translation, and limits.
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CHAPTER 2

Before continuing

Before continuing. Restore the supplied six-foot senarius frame and its bounded substitutions; from a printed line, divide words into syllables, distinguish quantity by nature and by position, mark defensible elisions, test rather than guess the metrical pattern, preserve textual uncertainties, and explain every mark without relying on a pronunciation guide.

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, reading, scansion, commentary, composition task, or worksheet that exposes the uncertainty; then use different verse 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	L177	<i>poeta, -æ m.</i>	poet
N	L178	<i>carmen, carminis n.</i>	song, poem
N	L567	<i>prosodia, -æ f.</i>	prosody
N	L568	<i>vocalis, vocalis f.</i>	vowel
N	L569	<i>diphthongus, -i f.</i>	diphthong
N	L570	<i>elisio, elisionis f.</i>	elision
R1	L169	<i>compono, -ere, composui, compositum</i>	put together, compose
R1	L170	<i>explico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	unfold, explain
R1	L171	<i>demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	show, demonstrate
R1	L172	<i>distinguo, -ere, distinxi, distinctum</i>	distinguish, divide, mark
R1	L550	<i>affirmo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	affirm, assert, strengthen
R1	L558	<i>interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum</i>	interpret, explain, translate
R1	L563	<i>argumentor, argumentari, argumentatus sum</i>	reason, argue
R1	L566	<i>expono, -ere, exposui, expositum</i>	set out, expose, explain
R2	L165	<i>civitas, civitatis f.</i>	city, civic body, commonwealth
R2	L166	<i>doctrina, -æ f.</i>	teaching, learning, doctrine
R2	L167	<i>oratio, orationis f.</i>	speech, discourse, prayer
R2	L168	<i>sententia, -æ f.</i>	opinion, judgment, thought, sentence
R2	L533	<i>textus, -us m.</i>	text, connected wording, fabric
R2	L538	<i>scriptura, -æ f.</i>	writing; Scripture
R2	L544	<i>punctum, -i n.</i>	point, mark, punctuation point
R2	L549	<i>apparatus, -us m.</i>	equipment, preparation, apparatus
R5	L145	<i>quoniam</i>	because, since; that
R5	L146	<i>dum</i>	while, until, provided that
R5	L147	<i>quamvis</i>	although; however much
R5	L148	<i>si</i>	if
R5	L499	<i>ecce</i>	behold, look, here is

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R5	L502	<i>ergo</i>	therefore, then
R5	L511	<i>sicut</i>	just as, as
R5	L515	<i>quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque</i>	whoever, whatever, every ... who

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
G057	Poetic syntax remains syntax <i>poetry foundations</i>	State the first rule for approaching an unfamiliar line.	Identify forms, agreement, government, finite and non-finite predicates, and clause boundaries before rearranging. Meter and emphasis may separate connected words, but they do not cancel morphology.
G058	Syllable division for scansion <i>poetry foundations</i>	State a cautious working procedure.	Divide words into syllables by vowels and diphthongs, assigning intervocalic consonants by the rules and examples printed in P1. Mark uncertainty and test the division against the supplied quantity sheet and verse; this analytical operation is not a pronunciation guide.
G059	Quantity by nature and position <i>metrical quantity</i>	Distinguish the two.	A syllable is long by nature when its vowel or diphthong is inherently long in the word or form; it is long by position when its vowel is followed by the consonantal structure that closes or weights the syllable under the meter's rules. A printed Missal without macrons does not supply all quantities.
G060	Common quantitative feet <i>metrical quantity</i>	Write the patterns for dactyl, spondee, iamb, and trochee.	Dactyl: long–short–short. Spondee: long–long. Iamb: short–long. Trochee: long–short. A metrical scheme does not by itself specify spoken realization.
G061	Elision <i>scansion</i>	State the cautious working rule.	At a word boundary, a final vowel or vowel plus <i>m</i> may be elided before a following vowel or <i>h</i> plus vowel under the verse's rules. Mark the candidate, test the meter, and retain any genuine textual uncertainty.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Reconstruct *poeta / carmen / componit*.

Model. *Poeta carmen componit.* *Poeta* is masculine nominative despite first-declension form.

Composition prompt. Write three prose statements distinguishing poet, poem, and act of composition.

Model. Model: *Poeta carmen componit. Carmen verba ordinat. Compositio laborem requirit.* Supplied words are project vocabulary.

Reading, composition, and practice models

Quantity-evidence sorting — model and points to check

Model / points to check. *caelum, aurum, poena* display *ae, au, oe*, ordinarily long by nature. In *terra* and *multus*, the preceding syllable is long by position before two consonants. *patrem* presents a stop-plus-liquid environment that should be marked for testing, not silently forced into one treatment. *multam amicitiam* presents final vowel plus *-m* before an initial vowel and therefore an ordinary elision environment. No item by itself establishes a foot.

Grammar before scheme — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The spines are *lupus et agnus venerant* and *lupus stabat*. One P reconstruction is *Lupus et agnus, siti compulsi, ad eundem rivum venerant. Lupus superior stabat. Eundem* is accusative masculine singular with *rivum*; *venerant* is third-person plural pluperfect active indicative; *siti* is ablative singular of cause; *compulsi* is nominative masculine plural; *superior* is nominative masculine singular and predicative of the wolf.

A reproducible scansion ledger — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The pure frame has six short–long iambic feet, with final anceps; a tribrach may replace an iamb outside the last foot, while odd feet may also receive the stated spondee, dactyl, or anapaest substitutions. A sound record preserves the source text; divides syllables; marks secure natural quantity; adds positional environments; notes possible elision; leaves unresolved evidence open; and only then tests a stated scheme. A later mismatch is repaired by checking evidence, not by silently changing a lexical quantity or the received wording.

CHAPTER 3

P1 worksheet family: textual prosody

Solution P.1 — Syllables and evidence

Worksheet ID: P.1

Focus: Separate syllabification from quantity and quantity from conjecture.**Use:** Begin here before attempting a metrical scheme.

1. Divide *aqua*, *caelum*, *terra*, *agnus*, *eundem* into syllables.
Answer / model: *a-qua*, *cae-lum*, *ter-ra*, *ag-nus*, *e-un-dem*. The diphthong *ae* remains one syllabic nucleus; *qu* functions as one consonantal unit; doubled or successive consonants normally divide between syllables.
2. For each statement write *nature*, *position*, or *neither*: *ae* is long; a vowel stands before *rr*; a line ends; a vowel stands before one consonant.
Answer / model: *ae*: nature; vowel before *rr*: position; line ending: neither—the final syllable is metrically anapests; vowel before one consonant: neither without further lexical evidence.
3. Explain why a syllable long by position need not contain a naturally long vowel.
Answer / model: Position is a metrical property of the syllable created by the following consonantal environment. Natural quantity belongs to the vowel or diphthong itself. The two kinds of evidence can yield the same metrical length for different reasons.
4. In *multum ille*, mark the ordinary elision environment and state what is elided.
Answer / model: Final *-um* stands before initial *i*-; the final vowel plus *m* is available for elision. The written words remain unchanged in a diplomatic transcription.
5. Make a five-column ledger for the preceding words: syllable, proposed quantity, reason, metrical position, uncertainty.
Answer / model: A sound ledger records only supported quantities, names nature or position as the reason, leaves the metrical-position column open until a scheme is tested, and marks unresolved short vowels rather than guessing them.

Solution P.2 — Phaedrus before scansion

Worksheet ID: P.2

Focus: Recover grammar before fitting a line to meter.

Use: Use the verified Phaedrus opening printed in the packet.

1. **Text:** *Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant, siti compulsi. Superior stabat lupus.*

Passage ID: P.2.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Identify the two finite-verb spines and account for *eundem*, *siti compulsi*, *superior*.

Answer / notes: The spines are *lupus et agnus venerant* and *lupus stabat*. *eundem* is accusative masculine singular agreeing with *rivum*; *siti* is ablative singular of cause; *compulsi* is nominative masculine plural agreeing with both animals; *superior* is nominative masculine singular predicative of the wolf.

2. Put the passage into a neutral prose order without calling the result a variant.

Answer / model: One project reconstruction is *Lupus et agnus, siti compulsi, ad eundem rivum venerant. Lupus superior stabat*. It is an analytic aid, not Phaedrus' text.

3. What contrast is prepared by *eundem* and *superior*?

Answer / model: Both animals come to the same stream, but the wolf occupies the higher position. The spatial inequality is textual; its moral force belongs to interpretation and must be argued from the continuing fable.

4. Why should the printed prologue's *versibus senariis* lead to a test rather than an assumed scansion?

Answer / model: The verified prologue identifies the expected medium, but each fable line must still be syllabified and its quantities checked. A source label does not license invented quantities or ignored elision.

5. Annotate the excerpt in three layers: grammar, quantity evidence, interpretation.

Answer / model: The layers should remain visibly distinct. Grammar identifies forms and relations; quantity records reasons and uncertainty; interpretation may discuss shared need and unequal position but may not be presented as a manuscript reading.

Solution P.3 — Elision, anceps, and scheme testing

Worksheet ID: P.3

Focus: Keep textual form distinct from metrical realization.

Use: Use after P1-A and P1-B when the evidence categories are clear.

1. Which phrase presents an ordinary elision environment: *saevae memorem*, *multum ille*, *Troiae qui*, or *primus ab*? Explain each boundary.
Answer / model: *multum ille*: final vowel plus *m* before a vowel. The others begin the next word with a consonantal sound: *m-*, *qu-*, *ab*'s initial vowel is preceded by final *s* in *primus*, so no vowel-to-vowel boundary occurs there.
2. Define *anceps* at line end without saying that the vowel's natural quantity changes.
Answer / model: The final syllable may fill the last metrical position whether naturally long or short. The metrical license concerns the position, not a rewritten lexical quantity.
3. A proposed scan works only if a known short vowel is called long by nature. What should happen?
Answer / model: Reject or revise the scan. Recheck syllable division, positional length, elision, the edition's reading, and the proposed scheme; do not change a known quantity to rescue the pattern.
4. A stop plus liquid follows a vowel. What should the ledger say before the line is solved?
Answer / model: Mark the environment explicitly and test both treatments where the verse permits. It deserves separate examination rather than an automatic two-consonant decision.
5. Write a short protocol for testing an unidentified line.
Answer / model: Model order: preserve the text; divide syllables; mark secure natural quantities; mark positional environments; note elision; leave uncertainties open; compare plausible schemes; reject any scheme requiring false forms or quantities; record the remaining ambiguity.

Solution P.4 — Cumulative textual-prosody record

Worksheet ID: P.4

Focus: Explain every mark and every limit.

Use: Use a fresh line from Phaedrus after the earlier sheets are dependable.

1. **Text:** *Longeque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improba latro incitatus iurgii causam intulit.*

Passage ID: P.4.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Parse the comparative, apposition, participle, and genitives before marking quantity.

Answer / notes: *inferior* is nominative masculine singular predicative of *agnus*; *latro* is the nominative subject and a characterizing renaming of the wolf; *incitatus* is a perfect passive participle agreeing with *latro*; *iurgii* is genitive with *causam*; *fauce improba* is ablative and characterizes the utterance or impulse.

2. Identify one place where line order contributes more than neutral prose order.

Answer / model: The opposed placements *superior* and *inferior*, followed by the delayed noun *agnus*, sharpen the spatial contrast; delayed *latro* then renames the wolf after his motivation is introduced. Other text-based observations are possible.

3. State the difference between a source transcription, a prose reconstruction, and a scansion display.

Answer / model: The transcription records received wording within declared normalization; the reconstruction is project analysis of syntax; the scansion display maps syllables to a proposed metrical scheme. None may silently replace another.

4. List four reasons a mark may remain uncertain.

Answer / model: Unrecorded natural quantity; ambiguous syllabification or consonantal treatment; possible elision; variant reading; more than one metrical resolution; any four genuinely distinct reasons.

5. Prepare a complete P1 record for one line: transcription, syllables, quantity ledger, proposed scheme, grammar, prose order, translation, and limits.

Answer / model: A complete record lets another reader reconstruct every decision, labels project additions, and leaves unsupported quantities or interpretations unresolved.

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-P1, *Textual Prosody and Quantity*, 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. This branch is page-based textual prosody. The packet prints both the Phaedrus fable window and the verified prologue wording that names senarian verse; it neither supplies nor presupposes a spoken pronunciation system.

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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