

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-P2: Hexameter

Scan, construe, and imitate dactylic hexameter from an exact classical source while keeping a quantity ledger

Packet key	P2
Stable lessons	EL-P2
Course stage	Advanced Poetry Branch
What this assumes	Textual quantity, elision, and foot analysis through EL-P1
Continue with	EL-P3, Elegiac Verse

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: hexameter

R, VERG-HEND1891, *Aeneid* 1.1–4:

*Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
 Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniae venit
 litorea, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
 vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram.*

John Henderson, ed., *Aeneid, Book I* (Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1891), printed p. 27, scan PDF p. 31, visually checked. The edition prints *Trojae* and *Laviniae*; the course normalizes *j/i* but retains its *Laviniae* reading. Project translation: “Arms and the man I sing, who first from the shores of Troy, an exile by fate, came to Italy and the Lavinian shores, much buffeted on lands and on the deep by the power of the gods above, because of the mindful anger of savage Juno.”

1.1 Six feet and one sentence

A hexameter has six feet. Feet one through four may be dactyls (long–short–short) or spondees (long–long); the fifth is normally a dactyl; the sixth is long plus anceps. Word boundary and foot boundary are different. A principal caesura often gives the long line an internal turn, but syntax may continue far beyond it.

The first line tests as

– ◡ ◡ | – ◡ ◡ | – – | – – | – ◡ ◡ | – ×,

with word groups *arma vi / rumque ca / no Tro / iae qui / primus ab / oris*. The display is a metrical model; ordinary spelling remains the source text. Verify each length on the quantity sheet, including consonant groups.

Recover the delayed objects of *cano*, the antecedent of *qui*, the destinations governed by *venit*, and the forces expressed by *fato*, *vi*, and *ob iram*. Then scan two further lines and write a prose-order paraphrase labeled P.

1.2 Before continuing

You should reasonably be able to scan and construe a fresh hexameter, keep foot and word boundaries distinct, locate a plausible caesura, and explain how metrical order serves a sentence extending through several lines.

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
L179	<i>versus, -us m.</i>	line of verse, verse	noun; fourth declension; masculine; distinguish technical line from a broad poem or biblical verse reference
L180	<i>metrum, -i n.</i>	meter, metrical pattern	noun; second declension; neuter; name the pattern only after testing the line
L571	<i>dactylus, -i m.</i>	dactyl	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek loanword; metrical foot with long–short–short pattern; prove it from the scanned positions
L572	<i>spondeus, -i m.</i>	spondee	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek loanword; metrical foot with two long positions; distinguish a position from a spoken prescription
L573	<i>hexameter, hexametri m.</i>	hexameter line	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek compound; name the line only after testing its six-foot quantitative scheme
L574	<i>arsis, arsis f.</i>	arsis, metrical raising	noun; third declension; feminine; Greek loanword; technical definitions vary by system; use the definition printed in the branch sheet and do not convert it into a pronunciation rule

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	L179	<i>versus, -us m.</i>	_____
N	L180	<i>metrum, -i n.</i>	_____
N	L571	<i>dactylus, -i m.</i>	_____
N	L572	<i>spondeus, -i m.</i>	_____
N	L573	<i>hexameter, hexametri m.</i>	_____
N	L574	<i>arsis, arsis f.</i>	_____

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R1	L177	<i>poeta, -æ m.</i>	
R1	L178	<i>carmen, carminis n.</i>	
R1	L567	<i>prosodia, -æ f.</i>	
R1	L568	<i>vocalis, vocalis f.</i>	
R1	L569	<i>diphthongus, -i f.</i>	
R1	L570	<i>elisio, elisionis f.</i>	
R2	L169	<i>compono, -ere, composui, compositum</i>	
R2	L170	<i>explico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R2	L171	<i>demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R2	L172	<i>distinguo, -ere, distinxi, distinctum</i>	
R2	L550	<i>affirmo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	
R2	L558	<i>interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum</i>	
R2	L563	<i>argumentor, argumentari, argumentatus sum</i>	
R2	L566	<i>expono, -ere, exposui, expositum</i>	
R5	L137	<i>dignus, -a, -um</i>	
R5	L138	<i>sanctus, -a, -um</i>	
R5	L139	<i>æternus, -a, -um</i>	
R5	L140	<i>misericors, misericordis</i>	
R5	L482	<i>crux, crucis f.</i>	
R5	L485	<i>sanguis, sanguinis m.</i>	

Event	ID	Latin	Sense
R5	L490	<i>requies, requietis f.</i>	_____
R5	L495	<i>Pascha, Paschatis n.</i>	_____

1.3 Grammar retrieval

ID	Fact	Prompt	Response
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.	_____
G062	Dactylic hexameter <i>classical meters</i>	Describe its six-foot frame.	_____
G063	Caesura <i>metrical structure</i>	Define it and distinguish it from punctuation.	_____

1.4 Reconstruct and compose

Reconstruction. Reconstruct *carmen / quattuor / versus / habet / versus / unum / metrum / servant.*

Composition. Write a prose inventory of a short poem: number of lines, proposed meter, and one uncertainty.

Part III

Reading and Composition

CHAPTER 1

Connected Latin and written expression

1.1 Foot boundary and word boundary — connected practice

Connection. Hexameter is organized in feet, but syntax and words do not begin and end at every foot boundary. Keeping two rows prevents a visual division from becoming a false grammatical division.

Practice. Copy R *Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris*. On one row mark its six metrical divisions from the teaching; on a second row mark word boundaries; on a third row write the clause relations. Circle every place where the three rows do not coincide.

Recall without notes. Draw the hexameter frame: the alternatives in feet one through four, the normal fifth foot, and the final foot.

1.2 One epic sentence — connected practice

Connection. The first four lines teach sustained reading because their finite and non- finite forms distribute one proposition across several verse boundaries.

Practice. Make a sentence map for R *Aeneid* 1.1–4. Begin with *cano* and its objects; nest the relative clause under *virum*; place *venit*; then attach origin, destinations, modifiers, and the four expressions of circumstance or cause. Write a P prose-order aid underneath.

Recall without notes. Recover the functions of *Troiae, Italiam, fato, Lavina litora, terris, alto, vi superum, ob iram*.

1.3 Prose plan before hexameter — connected practice

Connection. Composition develops from an exact proposition. Meter may rearrange or refine sound Latin, but it cannot excuse a lost subject, false quantity, or altered destination.

Practice. Begin with P *Peregrinus, spe impulsus, per tempestates ad urbem sanctam venit*. Make a syntax ledger and a quantity ledger. Try one hexameter line, record every substitution, and return to the prose plan if a sound line cannot yet be made.

Recall without notes. Without notes, list the relations that the verse must preserve.

Part IV

Cumulative Practice

CHAPTER 1

P2 worksheet family: hexameter

Worksheet P.5 — The six-foot frame

Worksheet ID: P.5

Focus: Memorize the frame before solving variations within it.

Use: Use as the hexameter construction sheet.

1. State the alternatives in feet one through four, the usual fifth foot, and the sixth foot.

2. Why may a word boundary fall inside a foot?

3. Define a caesura cautiously.

4. What does enjambment require the reader to do?

5. From memory draw six empty feet and add a separate row for word boundaries.

Worksheet P.6 — The Aeneid opening line**Worksheet ID:** P.6**Focus:** Join a secure scansion to recoverable syntax.**Use:** Use the verified *Aeneid* opening printed in the packet.

- 1. Text:** *Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris*

Passage ID: P.6.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Give the six-foot pattern and the principal word grouping supplied by the teaching.

-
- 2.** Identify the objects of *cano* and the antecedent of *qui*.

-
- 3.** Why can *Troiae* not simply be joined to the nearest word without testing syntax?

-
- 4.** Write a source-faithful prose-order aid for the line.

-
- 5.** Explain how sound line structure and unfinished syntax coexist here.
-

Worksheet P.7 — A sentence across four lines**Worksheet ID:** P.7**Focus:** Map delayed government before interpreting epic scale.**Use:** Use lines 1–4 as one sentence.

1. **Text:** *Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram.*

Passage ID: P.7.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Attach the destinations and the four expressions of circumstance.

-
2. Parse *profugus*, *iactatus*, *memorem*.

-
3. What is gained by postponing *venit*?

-
4. Give a cautious note on *et terris ... et alto*.

-
5. Diagram the sentence from *cano* through *ob iram*.
-

Worksheet P.8 — Hexameter preparation and revision**Worksheet ID:** P.8**Focus:** Protect grammar and thought before attempting meter.**Use:** Use as a bounded composition rehearsal, not as received verse.

1. Write the prose thought “The pilgrim, driven by hope, came through storms to the holy city.” with supplied vocabulary *peregrinus*, *spes*, *impello*, *per tempestates*, *ad urbem sanctam*, *venio*.

2. Name the indispensable relations that a metrical revision must preserve.

3. If *spes* will not fit a proposed position, what may and may not change?

4. Why should the first successful line still be rescanned from the end?

5. Make quantity, syntax, and revision ledgers for one attempted line.

CHAPTER 2

Before continuing

Before continuing. Scan representative Virgilian lines with caesura and principal substitutions marked; recover syntax across verse order; explain how metrical order serves a sentence extending through several lines; and compose controlled hexameter exercises with a scansion ledger.

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	L179	<i>versus, -us m.</i>	line of verse, verse
N	L180	<i>metrum, -i n.</i>	meter, metrical pattern
N	L571	<i>dactylus, -i m.</i>	dactyl
N	L572	<i>spondeus, -i m.</i>	spondee
N	L573	<i>hexameter, hexametri m.</i>	hexameter line
N	L574	<i>arsis, arsis f.</i>	arsis, metrical raising
R1	L177	<i>poeta, -æ m.</i>	poet
R1	L178	<i>carmen, carminis n.</i>	song, poem
R1	L567	<i>prosodia, -æ f.</i>	prosody
R1	L568	<i>vocalis, vocalis f.</i>	vowel
R1	L569	<i>diphthongus, -i f.</i>	diphthong
R1	L570	<i>elisio, elisionis f.</i>	elision
R2	L169	<i>compono, -ere, composui, compositum</i>	put together, compose
R2	L170	<i>explico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	unfold, explain
R2	L171	<i>demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	show, demonstrate
R2	L172	<i>distinguo, -ere, distinxi, distinctum</i>	distinguish, divide, mark
R2	L550	<i>affirmo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	affirm, assert, strengthen
R2	L558	<i>interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum</i>	interpret, explain, translate
R2	L563	<i>argumentor, argumentari, argumentatus sum</i>	reason, argue
R2	L566	<i>expono, -ere, exposui, expositum</i>	set out, expose, explain
R5	L137	<i>dignus, -a, -um</i>	worthy, fitting
R5	L138	<i>sanctus, -a, -um</i>	holy, sacred; saint
R5	L139	<i>æternus, -a, -um</i>	eternal, everlasting
R5	L140	<i>misericors, misericordis</i>	merciful, compassionate
R5	L482	<i>crux, crucis f.</i>	cross
R5	L485	<i>sanguis, sanguinis m.</i>	blood
R5	L490	<i>requies, requietis f.</i>	rest, repose

Event	ID	Latin	Project gloss
R5	L495	<i>Pascha, Paschatis n.</i>	Passover, Easter, Paschal feast

Grammar models

ID	Fact	Prompt	Model
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.
G062	Dactylic hexameter <i>classical meters</i>	Describe its six-foot frame.	The line has six feet. The first four may normally be dactyls or spondees; the fifth is usually a dactyl; the sixth is a spondee or trochaic close. Substitution and elision must be tested on the actual line.
G063	Caesura <i>metrical structure</i>	Define it and distinguish it from punctuation.	A caesura is a word break within a metrical foot that helps articulate the line. Punctuation may coincide with it but does not establish it; scan the feet and word boundaries first.

Reconstruction and composition models

Reconstruction prompt. Reconstruct *carmen / quattuor / versus / habet / versus / unum / metrum / servant.*

Model. *Carmen quattuor versus habet; versus unum metrum servant.* The first *versus* is accusative plural; the second is nominative plural.

Composition prompt. Write a prose inventory of a short poem: number of lines, proposed meter, and one uncertainty.

Model. Model: *Carmen quattuor versus habet. Metrum adhuc incertum est. Quantitas unius syllabæ examinanda est.*

Reading, composition, and practice models

Foot boundary and word boundary — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The taught metrical grouping is *arma vi / rumque ca / no Tro / iae qui / primus ab / oris*. The words remain *arma / virumque / cano / Troiae / qui / primus / ab / oris*; *arma* and *virum* are objects of *cano*, while *qui* begins a relative clause whose finite verb is delayed. Feet one through four permit dactyl or spondee, the fifth is normally a dactyl, and the sixth is long plus anceps.

One epic sentence — model and points to check

Model / points to check. A defensible map begins *cano arma et virum*; *qui* refers to *virum*, and *venit* governs the relative clause. *ab oris Troiae* gives origin; *Italiam* and *Lavina litora* are destinations; *fato* accompanies *profugus*; *terris* and substantival *alto* mark land and sea; *vi superum* and *ob iram* state forces or causes. A P prose order may follow the model in the teaching, but it is not a Virgilian variant.

Prose plan before hexameter — model and points to check

Model / points to check. The pilgrim remains the subject; *spe* supplies the motivating cause; *impulsus* agrees with the subject; *per tempestates* marks the traversed circumstance; *ad urbem sanctam* remains the destination; and *venit* gives completed arrival. A documented prose result is sounder than a line purchased with broken grammar or unsupported quantity.

CHAPTER 3

P2 worksheet family: hexameter

Solution P.5 — The six-foot frame

Worksheet ID: P.5

Focus: Memorize the frame before solving variations within it.

Use: Use as the hexameter construction sheet.

1. State the alternatives in feet one through four, the usual fifth foot, and the sixth foot.
Answer / model: Feet one through four may be dactyls (long-short-short) or spondees (long-long); the fifth is normally a dactyl; the sixth is long plus anceps.
2. Why may a word boundary fall inside a foot?
Answer / model: Feet are metrical units made of syllables; words are lexical units. Their boundaries interact rhetorically but do not have to coincide.
3. Define a caesura cautiously.
Answer / model: A significant word boundary within a foot, often contributing an internal articulation of the line. Its presence and effect must be shown in the particular verse.
4. What does enjambment require the reader to do?
Answer / model: Continue the syntax across the verse boundary while still observing the line's metrical and rhetorical shape. A line end does not automatically complete a clause.
5. From memory draw six empty feet and add a separate row for word boundaries.
Answer / model: The first row should show four variable feet, a normally dactylic fifth, and long plus anceps sixth. The second row must remain independent so that a word boundary is not mistaken for a foot division.

Solution P.6 — The Aeneid opening line

Worksheet ID: P.6

Focus: Join a secure scansion to recoverable syntax.

Use: Use the verified *Aeneid* opening printed in the packet.

1. **Text:** *Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris*

Passage ID: P.6.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Give the six-foot pattern and the principal word grouping supplied by the teaching.

Answer / notes: Pattern: dactyl, dactyl, spondee, spondee, dactyl, final long plus anceps. Grouping: *arma vi / rumque ca / no Tro / iae qui / primus ab / oris*. A full ledger should still justify the quantities.

2. Identify the objects of *cano* and the antecedent of *qui*.

Answer / model: *arma* and *virum* are coordinated accusative objects; *qui* refers to *virum*.

3. Why can *Troiae* not simply be joined to the nearest word without testing syntax?

Answer / model: It is genitive singular with *oris*, “from the shores of Troy.” Poetic separation delays its head; proximity alone would misread the relation.

4. Write a source-faithful prose-order aid for the line.

Answer / model: Model P: *Cano arma et virum qui primus ab oris Troiae [venit]*. The bracketed verb arrives in the continuing sentence and is not inserted into the source line.

5. Explain how sound line structure and unfinished syntax coexist here.

Answer / model: The line completes a metrical unit but carries the relative clause forward to *venit*. Its objects and relative opening are intelligible now, while destination and circumstances accumulate in later lines.

Solution P.7 — A sentence across four lines

Worksheet ID: P.7

Focus: Map delayed government before interpreting epic scale.

Use: Use lines 1–4 as one sentence.

1. **Text:** *Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram.*

Passage ID: P.7.1; exact source and collation state are recorded in the passage inventory.

Attach the destinations and the four expressions of circumstance.

Answer / notes: *Italiam* and *Lavina litora* are accusative destinations with *venit*; *fato* marks fate or cause; *terris* and *alto* locate the buffeting on land and sea; *vi superum* gives the divine force or cause; *ob iram* gives the cause, with *memorem* modifying *iram* and *Iunonis* dependent on it.

2. Parse *profugus*, *iactatus*, *memorem*.

Answer / model: *profugus* nominative masculine singular agreeing with the man; *iactatus* nominative masculine singular perfect passive participle with *ille*; *memorem* accusative feminine singular agreeing with *iram*.

3. What is gained by postponing *venit*?

Answer / model: Origins, exile, and destination unfold around the relative subject before the motion reaches its finite completion. The delay lets the journey feel extended without making the grammar incomplete.

4. Give a cautious note on *et terris ... et alto*.

Answer / model: Repeated *et* balances the two spheres of wandering. *alto* is a substantivized neuter adjective for the deep sea; the phrase is syntactically parallel to *terris*.

5. Diagram the sentence from *cano* through *ob iram*.

Answer / model: The diagram should keep *cano* with its two objects; nest the relative clause under *virum*; place *venit* as its finite spine; attach destinations, appositional/predicative modifiers, participial material, and causal phrases to the correct governors.

Solution P.8 — Hexameter preparation and revision

Worksheet ID: P.8

Focus: Protect grammar and thought before attempting meter.

Use: Use as a bounded composition rehearsal, not as received verse.

1. Write the prose thought “The pilgrim, driven by hope, came through storms to the holy city.” with supplied vocabulary *peregrinus*, *spes*, *impello*, *per tempestates*, *ad urbem sanctam*, *venio*.

Answer / model: Model P: *Peregrinus, spe impulsus, per tempestates ad urbem sanctam venit.*

2. Name the indispensable relations that a metrical revision must preserve.

Answer / model: The pilgrim is subject; hope causes or motivates; *impulsus* agrees with the subject; storms form the traversed circumstance; the holy city remains the destination; arrival remains completed.

3. If *spes* will not fit a proposed position, what may and may not change?

Answer / model: A metrically suitable, semantically defensible expression may replace it and must be recorded. Its quantity or case may not be falsified, and the causal relation may not disappear merely to fill the foot.

4. Why should the first successful line still be rescanned from the end?

Answer / model: A forward fit can conceal an illicit resolution, false elision, or damaged final feet. Independent rechecking tests the whole pattern rather than confirming the drafting path.

5. Make quantity, syntax, and revision ledgers for one attempted line.

Answer / model: Answers vary. Every syllable needs a reason where quantity matters; every word needs a recoverable function; every substitution needs an old form, new form, and reason. A prose-only result remains acceptable preparation when no sound verse has yet been made.

Part VI

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Packet boundary

This is packet EL-P2, *Hexameter*, 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. Received lines remain tied to exact public-domain edition bases; all imitation is visibly project-composed.

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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