

A Lingual Study of Canons 1732-1752 in  
The New Revised Code of Canon Law

A Research Paper  
Submitted to the Faculty  
Of St. Meinrad College of Liberal Arts  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts

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May, 1985  
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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this thesis is to give the reader a better understanding of the various categories of words used in The Code of Canon Law. This thesis consists of an explanation of some key words that are particular to The Code of Canon Law, a main vocabulary list, and a list of phrases that are difficult to translate into English.

The phrase listing is done in the same manner as the vocabulary listings, except the phrase listing will only have the definitions of the phrases as they appear in the English text of the Code. The commentary, regarding the key words and all vocabulary listings, is handled in the following manner. The word will be mentioned, the literal definition will be given with an explanation, and then, the meaning as the word is used in the text will be listed.

Within the main dictionary there are five listings. There is a Classical Latin vocabulary listing, an Ecclesiastical Latin vocabulary listing, a Medieval Latin vocabulary listing, a Modern Latin vocabulary listing, and a Legal Latin vocabulary listing, which are all contained within the same dictionary. There are six vocabulary listings within this thesis which are of use to any person studying the meaning of The Code of Canon Law.

This Code of Canon Law is the New and Revised Edition. It was published in 1983. The Canons which are covered in this

thesis are the Canons 1732-1752. These Canons deal with the Transferral and Removal of a Pastor, both from the administrative standpoint and from the procedural standpoint.

The Canons of the 1983 edition corresponding to the 1917 edition are very interesting. Canons 1732-1739 in the 1983 edition correspond to no Canons in the 1917 edition.<sup>1</sup> The Recourse against Administrative Decrees is explained and expounded upon more in the New and Revised Edition of the Code of Canon Law than in the older edition of the Code of Canon Law. Also, Canons 1732-1739 are modified to fit into the development of the ever-growing Modern Church.<sup>2</sup>

Canon 1740 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canons 2147, Article 1, and 2157, Article 1 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1741 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canon 2147, Article 2 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1742, Article 1 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canons 2148, Articles 1 and 2, and Canon 2158 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1742, Article 2 (CIC 1983), corresponds to Canon 2157, Article 2 (CIC 1917).<sup>3</sup>

Canon 1743 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canon 2150, Article 3 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1744, Article 1 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canons 2149, Article 2 and 2159 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1744 Article 2 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canons 2149, Article 1, and 2159 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1745, Sections 1 and 2 (CIC 1983) correspond to

Canons 2153, Article 1, and 2159 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1745, Section 3 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canons 2153, Article 3, and 2161, Article 1 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1746 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canons 2154, Article 1, and 2161, Article 2 (CIC 1917).<sup>4</sup>

Canon 1747, Articles 1, 2, and 3 (CIC 1983) correspond to Canons 2156, Articles 1 and 2, and, 2146, Article 3 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1748 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canon 2162 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1749 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canon 2164 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1750 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canons 2165 and 2166 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1751 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canon 2167 (CIC 1917).

Canon 1752 (CIC 1983) corresponds to Canons 2156, Articles 1 and 2, and 2146, Article 3 (CIC 1917).<sup>5</sup>

The revisions made in the new edition of the Code clarified the meaning of the older Code. Many times, the corresponding old Canons overlap when explaining the new and revised Canons. For this reason, Pope John Paul II has decided with the Synod of Bishops that the Code had to be modified and rewritten.<sup>6</sup>

Before going into the first section of this thesis, there is one more item which deserves mention. This is what does the the concepts of transferral and removal mean as stated by The

Code of Canon Law. Removal means that the pastor has not fulfilled his duty of ministry and the salvation of souls [salus animarum]. As a result of the pastor not fulfilling his duty, he is removed from office. Another reason for removal is if the pastor's health is poor.<sup>7</sup>

A pastor can be removed from office for five reasons. He can be removed from office if this pastor disturbs the relationship between the bishops and the other pastors or if a pastor disturbs the relationship between the pastor himself and the parishoners. A pastor disturbs this harmony by what he says or does or by what he fails to say or do.<sup>8</sup>

The second reason for removal is the pastor's incompetence to apply his knowledge to his ministerial experience within the parish. Along with this incompetence, there might be a sickness of the pastor's mind or body. The infirmity might very well cause the pastor's incompetence.<sup>9</sup>

The third reason for removal is the loss of a pastors good reputation. The loss of this reputation causes good parishoners to have an aversion towards the pastor. This aversion disturbs the relationship between the pastor and his parishoners. The hatred of a few good parishoners towards the pastor cause these people to also turn away from their pastor.<sup>10</sup>

The fourth motive for parochial removal is when the pastor seriously neglects to do his assigned duties or when he violates these duties and the rights of others in the parish. The fifth motive for removal follows closely the previous

motive for pastoral removal. This motive is when the pastor has poor administrative organization within temporal affairs. This motive is especially examined if the pastor fails as a spiritual leader as well as an administrator.<sup>11</sup>

Transferral means that a pastor is moved from one office or duty to another. A pastor who undergoes transferral has not neglected his pastoral duties. He performed his duties well, but for the good of all souls [salus animarum], he must move to another duty. A pastor is not transferred against his will. He undergoes transferral for the good of all souls and for the good of the Church.<sup>12</sup>

### WORD COMMENTARY

The first word which has been entirely dropped from the newer edition of the Code is inamovibilis, inamovibile. This word means irremovable.<sup>13</sup> This adjective had to do with the state of a pastor within a parish. An irremovable pastor could only be removed by the Bishop if the pastor has been denied the right to his parish.<sup>14</sup> A pastor could be removed if his ministry was not performed correctly. The Bishop then had to assign two examiners to examine the case and help the Bishop make the final decision whether to remove the pastor or not.<sup>15</sup> If the pastor did not resign within a certain time or if he did not ask for an extension, the Bishop then could proceed to remove the pastor, and the Bishop would not be required to make provisions for the now removed pastor.<sup>16</sup>

The pastor could resign for other reasons, that were not mentioned in the Code, if these were agreeable to the Bishop. Then the Bishop can declare the parish "vacant".<sup>17</sup> The pastor, if he responds within ten days, can have a rehearing. The Bishop and the two examiners, who are peers to the one being examined, can re-examine the facts. The pastor could also have two or three witnesses at this hearing. When the decision has been reached, it must be told to the pastor.<sup>18</sup>

The pastor also could not be transferred against his will. This means that if a Bishop wanted a pastor transferred, he had to do it through the Holy See, at Rome.<sup>19</sup> Also, it did not



matter whether a pastor was removable or irremovable, the pastor could not be transferred against his will unless his pastoral duties were not correctly done or the salvation of souls was being hampered by the pastor himself.<sup>20</sup> This Canon, 2163, Article 1 (CIC 1917) has been removed since 1976. So, all pastors can be transferred by the Bishop, even against the pastors' will.<sup>21</sup>

The notion of the irremovable pastor has been eliminated since 1917. The Council did this editing of Canon 2147, Article 1, because it had nothing to do with the Church outside of Rome.<sup>22</sup> Inamovibilis has to do with a pastor's stability due to a benefice. The benefice enabled a pastor to make his living in Europe. If a pastor started caring more for his benefice than for the spiritual care of the parish, then it could be harmful to that parish and the diocese and the pastor now should definitely be removed.<sup>23</sup> For these reasons, the Council abolished the irremovability clause in Canon Law. All pastors can now be removed if their duties are not performed correctly or if the salvation of souls is hampered.<sup>24</sup>

One interesting point within the new Code is that the Council has replaced inamovibilis and amovibilis with amotio, amotionis (feminine) and amoveo, amovere, amovi, amotum [a second conjugation verb].<sup>25</sup> The reason for replacing the adjectives with either a noun, verb, or participle is that they strengthen the meaning of the action of removing. Verbs show actions, whereas adjectives are stationary. Nouns show

subjectivity or objectivity, so that points out a removal, rather than just describes a state of a pastor.<sup>26</sup>

Another important word is translatio. Translatio, translationis (feminine) means a transfer or transferral. A transfer is when a pastor is moved from one office or duty to another. As stated before, a pastor is not transferred due to his inability or weakness, but rather a pastor is transferred, because he is needed for the good of another parish or office. Being moved into this office will truly be an aid to the salvation of souls.<sup>27</sup>

The only phrase that is commented upon for canons 1732-1752 is salus animarum. The meaning of this phrase is the salvation of souls. This has been in the old Code and it is also in the new Code. The salvation of souls entails a pastor's spiritual care for his people rather than just caring for them temporally.<sup>28</sup> The salvation of souls is the pastor's main duty to his parishoners. If a pastor did not live up to his task of maintaining the well-being of the souls of his parishoners then he could be removed.<sup>29</sup>

There are only two words that the commentary on the new Code of Canon Law cover in Canons 1732-1752. These two words are imperitia and odium.<sup>30</sup> Imperitia, imperitiae (feminine) literally means ignorance, inexperience or unskilfulness. In the Code, imperitia means an incompetence. This incompetence can either be of mind or of body. Incompetence of the pastor are one of the grounds within Canon Law in which that same

pastor can be removed.<sup>31</sup>

Odium, odii (neuter) literally means a hatred towards another person. This word, odium, was in the old Code. The Council has replaced odium with a more descriptive word which is aversio, aversionis (feminine).<sup>32</sup> Aversio means a strong dislike or an aversion. Hatred and aversion have the same strong feelings of dislike, but aversion adds a little more detail to what the people are actually feeling toward a pastor in order to get him removed. Aversion also means that the people turn away from the object that is disliked.<sup>33</sup> In this case, the parishoners dislike the pastor and they also turn away from him and all his pastoral cares and concerns within the parish.

Before the Church brought the word canon, canonis (masculine) into Ecclesiastical Latin the word meant a rule, a model, a measuring line, or an annual tribute established by law. When canon was brought into Ecclesiastical Latin it meant the Canon of the Mass, a catalogue of Sacred Writings as admitted by the Church, or a payment to the Church such as a collection. What the Council means by canon is a Canon or Canon Law. Canon Law is the Church's attempt to create an order for all of God's people to follow in order to obtain a true community life in the one body of Jesus the Christ.<sup>34</sup>

Administrativus, a, um (adj.) originally meant practical or administrative. In the Code, administrativus means administrative both for the Bishop in his duties and for the

priest in his duties. This shows the responsibility of the priest and the Bishop to keep the parish and the diocese in order from the chaos of society for the "salvation of souls".<sup>35</sup>

Pontifex, pontificis (masculine) originally meant a Roman high priest or an area pontiff. In the Code, pontifex takes on the Medieval and Ecclesiastical meanings of the word, pontifex, and this meaning is the Pontiff. The Pontiff is, the Bishop of Bishops and the Archbishop of all Archbishops, the Pope. The Pope is the "high priest" of the whole Catholic Church. He makes decisions on how to protect and care for his people who are the flock of the Catholic Church.<sup>36</sup>

One word that is really important in Canon Law is concilium, concilii (neuter). The original meaning of concilium was a collection of people, an association, a gathering, an union, a meeting, an assembly, a council, or a conjunction. The best meaning of this word as it is used in the Code is the Church Council.<sup>37</sup> This Council decides what is best for all the people within its jurisdiction.

There is a special Council within the Church and it is the Council which is described by the adjective oecumenicus, a, um. The Classical Latin definition of this word is "belonging to the whole world." The Code takes the Medieval and Ecclesiastical meaning of the word, oecumenicus. The Code translates oecumenicus as "ecumenical."<sup>38</sup> An ecumenical Council shows Church unity for all Christians.

The Code uses some older words as well as the modern

words. Episcopus, Episcopi (masculine) meant originally an overseer or a superintendent [from the Greek episcopos]. The Code uses the Ecclesiastical meaning of the word, episcopus and that means a Bishop [from the German Der Bischof].<sup>39</sup> The Bishop was originally seen as a main administrator of the district, be it a parish or a diocese.

Conferentia, conferentiae (feminine) means a bestowal, donation, a constituent, or a conference. Conference is the meaning of conferentia in the Code. The conference is a meeting of some of the superiors. It is similar to a council, but a council has to do with more detailed meetings concerning the Church. A conference is the meeting with a Bishop with a few of the pastors within his diocese. These conferences are concerned with the Church but only on a local level.<sup>40</sup>

The word for a diocese in the Code is dioecesis, dioecesis (feminine). The Classical meaning of this word is an administrative district or a governors jurisdiction. The Code stresses that a diocese is an administrative jurisdiction, but it is one of the Bishop's jurisdictions. The word dioecesis comes from the Greek word dioikesis.<sup>41</sup>

In the Code, the duty of the pastor is stressed within Canons 1732-1752. The Latin word for this duty is officium, officii (neuter). Officium means an office, an obligation, a service, or a duty. The code translates this word as a duty. The duty of the pastors is salus animarum, that is, the salvation of souls and spreading of God's message to all

people.<sup>42</sup>

The Code uses an interesting word for the standards of its canons. The word norma, normae (feminine) originally meant a carpenter's square, a right angle, a standard, pattern, rule, or precept. In Ecclesiastical Latin, the word norma meant a monastic rule. The Code uses the Modern Latin meaning of this word. The meaning of norma is a norm. A norm is a justified standard on which to judge law, or in this case Canon Law. Norma is not only modern, but it is also Legal Latin.<sup>43</sup>

One of the most important verbs within the Code of Canon Law is the word recurro, recurrere, recurri, recursum (third conjugation). Recurro means to fall back, return, hurry back, to recur or revert, to be applied. In the text, recurro means to have or take recourse. This is the legal action that a pastor would take against a decree from the Bishop for this pastor's removal. The noun form of this word is recursus, recursus (masculine). Recursus did not come into being, as a noun until, the Medieval Latin period.<sup>44</sup>

It is interesting to see the transition of an adjective into a noun. The prime example of this is the adjective superior, superior, superius (a comparative degree adjective used as a masculine noun). Superior means upper, outer, higher in degree or rank, further upstream, preceeding, previous, above, elder, higher senior, more powerful, superior, and stronger. In Medieval Latin, superior became a masculine noun, superior, superioris. The noun superior means a superior or a

higher one. The latter definition reflects the Classical definition of the adjective superior, and, that is, a higher one, or a superior one.<sup>45</sup>

The centering word of the whole code is expressed in the Latin as spes, spei (feminine). Spes means hope, an expectation or an anticipation, a prospect, a promise, desire, or apprehension. The writers of the Code, the Council, added a special meaning to this word. Spes is God's hope. God's hope in mankind and mankind's hope for each member within its system. The German people summed up this type of hope by the word die Hoffnung. Hope is the key to the whole Code, because it involves trust with each member of the body of Christ.<sup>46</sup>

Debeo, debere, debui, debitum [a second conjugation verb] means to owe, to have to do, to be under obligation to give to or provide for a person. Debeo also means to pay. The meaning which the Code uses is that form of debeo which shows the most action. This meaning is one ought to or should do something. Debeo has the flavoring of one must act or react to a certain situation. A pastor must perform his pastoral duties or else he will get removed.<sup>47</sup>

The Code stresses the necessity to constant change and improvement for the well-being of all members of the Christian community. The verb which stresses this action is emendo, emendare, emendavi, emendatum [a first conjugation verb]. Emendo means to reform, correct, revise, repair, improve, amend, or emend something that a person either says or does or

something which a person fails to say or do. In the Code, emendo means to correct a decree. The bishop might have to correct a decree of removal if the two examining pastors find nothing wrong with the pastor in judgment. This correction is important to both the livelihood of the diocese and the parish. The noun form of emendo is emendatio, emendationis (feminine). This noun means a correction or an emendation.<sup>48</sup>

Peremptorius, a, um (adj.) means destructive, deadly, final, decisive, final, mortal, and peremptory. The meaning of peremptorius used in the Code is peremptory. This Legal Latin definition of peremptorius [peremptory] means that a pastor has a certain time period in which to respond to the Bishop concerning the Bishop's decree upon the pastor for removal or transferral.<sup>49</sup>

In order for a law to be held within the Code of Canon Law, it must be valid. The verb that the Code uses for this purpose is valeo, valere, valui, valitum [a second conjugation verb]. Valeo is a form of good-bye or is a wish for one to be strong. In the Code, valeo means to be valid. When all the reasons for removal are valid as well as the rules being valid, then a pastor can and should be removed from the parish.<sup>50</sup>

An effective adjective which the Code contains regarding a type of order that should be practiced by the Church is hierarchicus, a, um. The Code uses the Medieval Latin definition of hierarchicus. The Medieval definition of this word is hierarchical. Hierarchical has to with anything or



anybody who has something to do with the order of the Church in its affairs.<sup>51</sup>

The action of discernment is paramount throughout the Church and the secular world. So, the verb, decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretum [a third conjugation verb] is important to show how the process of discerning and decreeing affects both the order of Church and state. Decerno means to settle, decide, determine, fight, distinguish, judge, declare, resolve, decree, ordain, appoint, sentence, deliberate, and to donate. The definition of decerno which fits into the Code is to decree. This action of decreeing comes from the Bishop and the two pastors who examine the case of a pastor who is to be removed or transferred.<sup>52</sup>

The pastor who might be removed hopes that the Bishop will suspend the sentence. The verb for this is suspendo, suspendere, suspendi, suspensum [a third conjugation verb]. The noun which is related to this verb is suspensio, suspensionis (feminine). Suspendo means to hang up, raise, suspend, hold up, to apply, and to suspend from action or operation. The very last definition is the definition used in the Code of Canon Law. A pastor in question hopes that the removal decree is suspended by the Bishop, if the pastor knows, without a doubt, that he is a very good minister and has not been slack in his duties.<sup>53</sup>

There are three nouns in the Code which mean either reason or case. The three nouns are motivum, motivi (neuter), casus,

casus, (masculine), and causa, causae (feminine). In the Code, motivum means a reason or motive for doing an action. Casus means an event, opportunity, case, state, condition, position, and reason. The main definition of casus is case. Causa means a reason, cause, case, excuse, result, or a source. The main definition of causa is reason. The case mentioned in the Code is the examining of the pastor. The reason is important for both the examining team and the pastor. The reason of the pastor in question is-what were his motives for failing to do his duties.<sup>54</sup>

When there is a reason for a Bishop to retract a decree of the removal of a pastor from the parish, it is important to get a revocation from the two examining pastors. These two examining pastors work together with the Bishop. The word that the Code uses for this is revoco, revocare, revocavi, revocatum [a first conjugation verb]. Revoco means to return, withdraw, reinstate, and in the text it means, to revoke. The noun form of revoco is revocatio, revocationis (feminine).<sup>55</sup>

If there is a pastor whose question of removal is considered, he is able to have an advocate. An advocate is a person who talks on the pastor's behalf at a meeting with the two examining pastors and the Bishop. The Code uses two words for the advocate. These two words are advocatus, advocati (masculine), and patronus, patroni (masculine). Patronus and advocatus both originally mean a patron, guardian, defender, supporter, counsellor, or pleader. This advocate pleads at the

court for the pastor in question.<sup>56</sup>

If the Bishop and the two examiners decide that removal is not the best policy for the pastor in question, this council declares the removal decree null and void. The adjective that is used in the Code is irritus, a, um (for inritus, a, um). Irritus means that a decree is not ratified or that it is invalid or cancelled. In the text, irritus means null and void.<sup>57</sup>

The Bishop has the power at anytime during the examination of a pastor to amend, substitute, or weaken the decree of removal. The words used within the Code which mean "to subrogate" and "to abrogate" a decree are subrogo, subrogare, subrogavi, subrogatum [first conjugation of surrogo] and obrogo, obrogare, obrogavi, obrogatum [first conjugation]. Subrogo means to substitute or subrogate. Obrogo means to repeal, abrogate, or weaken.<sup>58</sup>

One of the prescriptions for removal is that the pastor has an infirmity of mind or body. The text uses the word infirmitas, infirmitatis, (feminine). This infirmity makes it difficult for the pastor to perform his duties sufficiently. Infirmitas can also mean a weakness or frailness, a sickness or defenselessness, an ineffectiveness or an inadequacy, or an unreliability.<sup>59</sup>

If a pastor is going to spread the Gospel message efficiently, then he must have a fairly good and dependable reputation. Existimatio, existimationis (feminine) is the word

that the Code uses for a good reputation. Existimatio also means an opinion, a view, judgement, name, an honor, or a character. If a pastor's reputation is ruined then it is grounds for a removal. The loss of a pastor's good reputation, as it appears in the text is amissio existimationis. The loss of a pastor's reputation shows that the pastor is not as trust worthy as he was before the incident happened.<sup>60</sup>

Along with a loss of the pastor's good reputation, if there is a serious neglect and or violation of his pastoral duties, then the pastor can be removed. In the text, neglectus, neglectus (masculine) and violatio, violationis (feminine) are used. Neglectus means a neglect or a neglecting. Violatio means a profane treatment, injury, or a violation.<sup>61</sup>

There are two words which mean "to refuse" within the text of the Code. These two words are recuso, recusare, recusavi, recusatum [a first conjugation verb] and renuo, renuere, renui [a third conjugation verb]. Both of these verbs show the action of the pastor refusing to resign from his pastoral office. If the pastor has refused to resign after receiving his second invitation to do so, and the Bishop has proof of this, then the pastor is to be promptly removed.<sup>62</sup>

If it happens that the two examining pastors are unable to do an efficient examination of the pastor in question, then one or both of these examiners can be replaced during their inability. In the text, the word that is used for inability is impossibilitas, impossibilitatis (feminine). Impossibilitas can

also mean an impossibility.<sup>63</sup>

The Bishop can only act on the removal decree if, and only if, the Bishop has proof that the pastor is not performing the duty of a pastor efficiently. The text of the Code uses the word probatio, probationis (feminine). The meaning of probatio, in the text, is a proof. Probatio can also mean an approval, inspection, examination, or an assenting.<sup>64</sup>

After a pastor has been removed, the Bishop is to provide for this pastor an assignment to another duty or office. The Code uses the word consulo, consulere, consului, consultum [a third conjugation verb]. Consulo literally means to consult, observe, decide upon, adopt, or to resolve. The Code used the Ecclesiastical Latin meaning of consulo. This meaning of consulo is "to provide for a vacant office".<sup>65</sup>

If the pastor does not agree to follow the advice of the Bishop, the pastor is to explain why he does not do so. The Code uses the verb obsequor, obsequi, obsecutus sum [a deponent third conjugation verb]. Obsequor means to comply with, oblige, obey, submit, devote oneself to, or to gratify. The meaning of obsequor that is used in the text is "to follow out".<sup>66</sup>

The final word of this commentary is probably the most important word of all. Suprema lex means supreme law. Suprema comes from supremus, a, um [superlative degree adjective of superus, a, um]. Lex comes from lex, legis (feminine). This supreme law comes from God through his holy Church. This type of law is Divine Law as opposed to Legal Law. The word for

Legal Law is ius, iuris (neuter). This supreme law of the Church is to guide the Bishop in deciding the transferral and removal of all pastors.<sup>67</sup>

# MAIN DICTIONARY

## **Abstineo, abstinere, abstinui, abstentum (2nd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To keep away (from), restrain, abstain, fast, hold back, to stay, desist, refrain from, keep clear of, avoid.

(Medieval) To do penance, fast, excommunicate.

(Modern) To excommunicate.

## **Accepto, acceptare, acceptavi, acceptatum (1st. conjugation form of accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptum which is 3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To receive regularly, to take, to be given, to receive, submit, accept, admit, to grasp mentally.

(Medieval) To welcome, accept.

(Modern) To receive.

## **Actus, actus (masculine).**

(Classical) The moving or driving of an object, an impulse, a motion, the right of driving cattle through a place, a passage for cattle, the doing or performing of a thing, an act, a performance, public employment, business of a state, jurisdiction, an actor.

(Medieval) A legal act, an act, a statute, an actuality.

(Modern and Ecclesiastical) The Last Judgement.

## **Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To lead, bring, sail, attract, draw, introduce, import, prosecute, to put on trial, to induce,

cause, influence, believe, convince, persuade, reduce, defer, divert, plunge, land, to move towards, to close or shut (a door), to pull taut, to shorten, absorb, contract, draw together, pucker up, knit, give.

(Medieval) To adduce.

**Adiunctum, adiuncti (neuter).**

(Classical) A concomitant factor, circumstance, corollary, epithets, an essential feature or attribute, an adjunct.

(Medieval) A repetition, an accident.

**Administratio, administrationis (feminine).**

(Classical) An operation, a handling, working, method, performance, conduct, management, an administration, a government, an aid, assistant.

(Medieval) A supply, an administration, a management, government, an office, a reign, district.

(Ecclesiastical) The duties of a deacon.

**Administrativus, a, um.**

(Classical) Fit or suitable for the administration of a thing, practical, administrative.

(Medieval) Affording a supply.

**Advocatus, advocati (masculine).**

(Classical) A legal assistant or counsellor, pleader, advocate, counsel, helper, supporter, assistant, mediator, witness.

(Medieval) A patron, patron saint, warrantor, deputy, an attorney, a trustee, guardian, an oathhelper, officer.



(Ecclesiastical) An advocate (Ecclesiastical Law).

**Aequus, a, um.**

(Classical) Plain, level, even, flat, favorable, convenient, advantageous, kind, friendly, benevolent, smooth, straight, equal, matching, alike, requited, reciprocated, uniform, regular, fair, just, reasonable, impartially, indulgent, tranquil, calm, unruffled, resigned, content, satisfied, steady, equitable.

**Allego, allegare, allegavi, allegatum (1st. conjugation of adlego).**

(Classical) To send, employ, commission, put up, suborn, adduce, urge, plead, charge, despatch, depute, relate, recount, mention, incite, allege.

(Medieval) To depute, insert, describe, commit, assign, grant.

**Amissio, amissionis (feminine).**

(Classical) A loss, deprivation, a losing.

**Amotio, amotionis (feminine).**

(Classical) The process of removing, removal, deprivation.

(Medieval) Removal.

**Amoveo, amovere, amovi, amotum (2nd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To cause someone to go away, to get rid of, to remove, to withdraw, retire, send into exile, to banish, deprive one of rights, to take away, make remote, to keep away, to dissociate, keep apart, put away, to discard, dispel, allay, cast off.

**Anima, Animae (feminine).**

(Classical) A breath, consciousness, life, vital spot, an animal life, a Soul, disembodied spirit, ghost, person, soul, friend, air, wind, breeze, creature, mind (pysche).

(Ecclesiastical) A Soul, person, an essence, a people.

(Ecclesiastical German) Die Seele, die Luft, der Wind.

**Apostolicus, a, um.**

(Medieval) Apostolic, papal, episcopal.

(Medieval German) Apostolich.

(Ecclesiastical) Relating to an apostle, apostolic, papal.

(Modern) Concerning an apostle or a bishop, of a bishop.

**Argumentum, argumenti (neuter).**

(Classical) A fact or process of reasoning for a belief, evidence, proof, an argument, a conclusion, deduction, reason, motive, basis, symbol, subject, theme, plot, an event, a work of art, narrative, story, fable, token, mark, sign, an indication, the contents, a truth, reality.

(Medieval) An argument, a means, trick, tool, an engine, a construction, building, shackel, tire.

**Assignatio, assignationis (feminine).**

(Classical) A distribution, an allotment, assignment, allocation, a marking or a showing.

(Medieval) An assignment, attribution, a direction, an appointment, assignation, a tryst.

**Auctor, auctoris (masculine or feminine).**

(Classical) A vendor, seller, an authority, a gaurantor,

witness, guardian, an author, a representative, an agent, example, a pattern, model, paragon, an advocate, a supporter, teacher, professional, an originator, a source, creator, herald, harbinger, an announcer, inspirer, a mover, proposer, an initiator, a cause, doer, performer, builder, an inventor, artist, a founder, parents (pl.), a fundamental standard or basis, an executor, investigator, a writer, work, writing, reporter, narrator, advice, command, counsellor, advisor, leader.

(Medieval) An author, predecessor, ancestor, creator (Der Schöpfe).

**Auctoritas, auctoritatis (feminine).**

(Classical) The right of ownership, a title, an authorization, a sanction, an approval, a responsibility, resolution, proposal, advice, recommendation, guidance, lead, an authority, a force, command, leadership, an influence, authoritativeness, impressiveness, a dignity, reliability, justification, confirmation, proof, view, an opinion, a precedent, an example, a reputation, prestige, an ascendancy, esteem, estimation, a popularity, repute, production, an invention, a cause, judgement, counsel, persuasion, an encouragement, a decree, will, bidding, precept, decision, worth, value, security.

(Medieval) A royal ordinance, mandate, any written record.

**Aversio, aversionis (feminine).**

(Classical) An abhorrence, a loathing, distraction, a

turning away, an aversion.

(Medieval) A loss, ruin, an apostasy, a defection, an aversion, a disgust, hatred.

(Modern) A turning away, a concealing, a revolt, an apostasy, a weariness, disgust, rejection.

**Canon, canonis (masculine).**

(Classical) A marking or measuring line, a rule, model, an annual tribute established by law in grain, gold, silver, or clothing.

(Medieval) A rule, standard.

(Ecclesiastical) Canon Law, a Canon, the Canon of the Mass, payment, pension, a catalogue of Sacred Writings as admitted by the Church.

(Legal) A member of a chapter.

**Capio, capere, cepi, captum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To take, receive, assume, seize, catch, arrest, gather, reap, obtain, choose, select, appoint, adopt, plan, accept, inherit, to be given, to acquire, incur, suffer, derive, begin, end, stop, undertake, carry out, rest, entertain, overcome, corrupt, contain, comprehend, defeat.

(Medieval) To receive, exact, arrest, take, hold, hunt, cause, understand.

(Modern) It is possible or allowable (impersonal)

**Casus, casus (masculine).**

(Classical) A falling down, fall, downward motion,

termination, an ending, accident, event, occurrence, experience, incidence, issue, outcome, opportunity, a chance, happening, misfortune, disaster, danger, risk, peril, hazard, circumstance, situation, state, condition, position, case, plight, contingency, an eventuality, error, overthrow, emergency, a calamity.

(Medieval) A wreck, deficiency, loss, case, cause, suit, hypothesis, reason, ground, subject, matter.

(Ecclesiastical) The Fall.

**Causa, causae (feminine).**

(Classical) Juridical proceedings, a legal case, a trial, case, plea, cause, side, claim, alleged reason, excuse, pretext, situation, opportunity, occasion, ground, principle, reason, result, origin, source, history, derivation, influence, activity, responsibility, blame, friendly relation, symptom, circumstance, position, factor, fact, subject, problem, stipulation, condition, cure, motive, an inducement.

(Medieval) A cause, case, accusation, an instance, action, indictment, charge, claim, crime, offense, war, stipulation, charter, deal, event, object, fortune, property, establishment, plant.

**Coetus (coitus), coetus (masculine).**

(Classical) A meeting, an encounter, union, a combination, gathering, an assembly, a concourse, crowd, band, company, gang, set, circle, group, society, sexual intercourse.

**Committo, committere, commisi, commissum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To bring into contact, bring together, to join together, join up, to make continuous, to intersect, weld together, to fill up, to close, connect, consider, combine, construct, attach, engage, set against each other, to begin, initiate, commence, expose, involve, commit, consign, venture, to bring before, to place, entrust, impart, perpetrate, effect, to make operative, to do, offend, incur, give up, forfeit, hand over.

(Medieval) To commit, incur a penalty, enjoin, consign, entrust, recommend.

(Modern) To fight, argue.

**Communio, communionis (feminine).**

(Classical) A mutual participation, an association, a sharing, kinship, union, an amalgamation, a communion, Church Communion, Church Community, Holy Communion.

(Medieval) A friendly intercourse, union of Christians, Holy Communion, common assent, (Die Gesellschaft).

(Modern) A Union of Christians or heretics, the Eucharist, the Lord's Table (the Altar), courtesy, kindness, goodfellowship, uncleanness, lowliness, humility.

**Compareo, comparere, comparui, - (2nd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To be able to be found, to be seen, to be obvious or evident, to be missing, to disappear, to be lost, to appear, to be clearly stated, to be realized, to be present, to exist, be visible, to be apparent.

(Medieval) To procure, to seem fit, to be present, to obey.

(Modern) To shine, to be visible.

**Competens, competentis (adj.).**

(Classical) Agreeing with, corresponding to, opposite, suitable.

(Medieval) Suitable, adequate, sufficient, fitting, decent, worthy.

(Modern) Sufficient.

(Legal) Competent.

**Concilium, concilii (neuter).**

(Classical) A collection of people, an association, a gathering, union, meeting, an assembly, a council, a conjugation.

(Ecclesiastical) A (Church) Council.

**Conferentia, conferentiae (feminine).**

(Medieval) A bestowal, conference, constituent, donation.

**Consentio, consentire, consensi, consensum (4th. conjugation).**

(Classical) To join or share in sensation, to join in feeling, to be in harmony or unison, to be in agreement, to agree, combine, conspire, favor, to be in sympathy with, to assent, allow, coincide, to be similar, to be consistent, to answer, consent, correspond, to act together, to be in conjunction, to unite.

(Medieval) To obey, to agree to.

**Consto, constare, constitui, constitum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To stand together, to stand with, to agree with, to agree, correspond, fit, to be in accord with, to be consistent, to be correct, to prove, last, remain, abide, endure, persevere, to establish, settle, manifest, to be evident or well known, to stand firm, to be unchanging, to constitute.

(Medieval) To belong, continue, agree, to make clear, establish, to depend upon, to be referable.

**Consulo, consulere, consului, consultum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To apply to, consult, observe, to make reference to, to take counsel, to decide upon, to adopt, resolve, to think well of, to be satisfied with, to look after, to pay attention to, to consider, reflect, deliberate, conclude, determine.

(Ecclesiastical) To provide for a vacant office.

**Contendo, contendere, contendi, contentum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To draw tight, make taut, stretch, bend, tune, lay out, extend, throw, hurl, shoot, exert, strain, tense, strive, to make an effort, to hasten, press forward, direct, pass, assert, allege, maintain, demand, compete, contend, dispute, argue, compare, contrast, match, affirm.

(Medieval) To rebel, resist, contradict, dispute, claim, deny, refuse (to give), receive, to withhold.

**Contentio, contentionis (feminine).**

(Classical) An eager stretching, straining, an exertion, a



tension, an effort, a vigorous struggling or striving for something, formal speech, contest, contention, strife, fight, dispute, controversy, comparison, contrast, antithesis, a raising of voice, an intensification, a competition, rivalry, conflict, disagreement, quarrel.

(Medieval) A dispute, rivalry, contention.

**Controversia, controversiae (feminine).**

(Classical) The action or instance of arguing or disputing, a debate, an onrush, a turning against, controversy, a quarrel, question, dispute.

(Modern) An opposing force.

**Corpus, corporis (neuter).**

(Classical) A body, constitution, virility, potency, corpse, physique, skin, complexion, flesh, pulp, solid substance, framework, structure, trunk, shaft, person, individual, concrete object, matter, character, an appearance, a theme, portion, element, size, bulk, area, volume, mass, density, league, union, troops, corps, society, guild, class, collection, an amount, aggregate, a sum.

(Ecclesiastical) The Body of Christ.

(Medieval) A bodily service in time of war.

(Modern) A body.

**Culpa, culpae (feminine).**

(Classical) A responsibility, blame, fault, reproach, guilt, a wrong doing, an offense, a neglect, an error, a

mistake, criminal negligence, an imperfection, a defect, a sickness, an injury, crime, failure.

(Ecclesiastical) A sin.

(Medieval) A guilt, blame, fault, a confession of guilt.

**Curo, curare, curavi, curatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) to take or have care of, to look or attend to, to cleanse, nourish, to take care of one's self, to tend or superintend, to refresh or invigorate one's self, to endeavor, avert, ward off, to take charge of, to manage, administer, govern, preside over, command, heal, cure, operate, watch over, treat, to worry or care about, to heed, desire, want.

(Medieval) To have the care of souls.

**Damnum, damni (neuter).**

(Classical) Financial loss, loss, deprivation, detriment, a penalty, fine, hurt, harm, damage, injury, natural defect.

(Medieval) A loss, damage, an injury, a penalty, an interest.

**Decerno, decernere, decrevi, decretum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To settle, decide, fight, determine, distinguish, judge, declare, resolve, decree, ordain, appoint, vote, propose.

(Medieval) To distinguish, sentence, deliberate, donate.

**Decido, decidere, decidi, decisum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To fall down, off, or over, to fall, to flow

down, hang down, to ruin, collapse, droop, wilt, die, sink, lapse, fail, go, wrong, end up, land, detach, cut off, cut out, cut down, fell, mark out, carve, flog, to bring to a conclusion, settle, decide, agree, to come to terms, terminate, end.

(Medieval) To fall short, to be deducted or unpaid, to revolt, secede, to fall out with another, to be forfeited, to lose a lawsuit.

(Modern) To lash, slay.

**Decisio, decisionis (feminine).**

(Classical) A curtailment, diminishment, a settlement, an agreement, a decision.

(Medieval) A cutting down, diminution, retailing, decision.

(Modern) A cutting off, partition.

(Legal) A (Legal) decision, cessation.

**Decretum, decreti (neuter).**

(Classical) An idea held with conviction, dogma, a principle, an opinion, a decision, a resolve, course of action, judgement, verdict, an order, a sentence of condemnation, a resolution, decree, vote, an ordinance.

(Medieval) A decree.

(Ecclesiastical) A decree of the clergy concerning Christian doctrine.

**Detineo, detinere, detinui, detentum (2nd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To detain, hold, keep, retain, occupy, take

up, reserve, delay, protract, engage.

(Medieval) To detain, possess, retain, refuse, give, keep, to impede or hinder.

**Detrimentum, detrimenti (neuter).**

(Classical) A material reduction, diminishment, reduction, harm, damage, loss, defeat, overthrow, injury.

(Medieval) A harming, harm.

(Modern) An eclipse of the sun.

**Devenio, devenire, deveni, deventum (4th. conjugation).**

(Classical) To come, arrive, turn up, go, extend, land, fall, to have recourse, to reach.

(Medieval) To come round, occur, to come into, belong, become, arise, proceed, make, accept.

**Dioecesis, dioecesis (feminine).**

(Classical) An administrative district, a governor's jurisdiction (Greek: dioikesis).

(Medieval) A parish.

(Ecclesiastical) A diocese, province, a bishop's jurisdiction.

**Discussio, discutere, discussi, discussum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To dash to pieces, break up, shatter, shake, disperse, scatter, dissipate, dispel, to bring to nothing.

(Medieval) To discuss, investigate, determine, arrange, examine, inquire, interrogate, try, judge, explain, expound.

(Modern) To examine, review, test, investigate, judge,

discuss.

**Do, dare, dedi, datum (Irregular 1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To give, grant, concede, allow, permit, give up, yield, resign, bestow, present, confer, furnish, afford, offer, deliver, enlist, enroll, consent, to be presented, to put or place, carry, throw, make, cause, effect, inflict, impose, humor, please, devote, dedicate, communicate, produce, deceive, cheat, assign, ascribe, entertain.

**Duro, durare, duravi, duratum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To make hard, harden, solidify, inure, endure, to hold out, last, bear with, continue, remain, keep, survive, live, to go on, dry, stiffen, extend.

(Medieval) To extend, stretch.

**Ecclesia, Ecclesiae (feminine).**

(Classical) A meeting or an assembly, a place of assembly, a church.

(Medieval) A church.

(Ecclesiastical) The Church, a diocese, the clergy, the congregation, Christianity.

**Ecclesiasticus, a, um.**

(Classical) ecclesiastical.

(Medieval) ecclesiastical, spiritual, Christian, belonging to the Church, ecclesial.

**Elabor, elabi, elapsus sum (deponent).**

(Classical) To slip, slide, drop off or out, to be

uttered, to pass away, fade, steal, escape, extricate, avoid, sink, glide, flow out, creep, glide, disappear.

(Medieval) To pass, elapse.

**Emendatio, emendationis (feminine).**

(Classical) The removal of faults, correction, an amendment, a criticism, a means of improvement, emendation.

(Medieval) A fine, compensation, an improvement, a reform, repentance, reestablishment of law, administration of justice, composition, atonement, chastisement, punishment.

(Modern) A healing, repair, perfection.

**Episcopus, episcopi (masculine).**

(Classical) An overseer, a superintendant (Greek: episcopos).

(Ecclesiastical) A Bishop (German: Der Bischof).

**Evado, evadere, evasi, evasum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To go out and away, to pass, flow out, be emitted, to come or go upward, to climb, surmount, get through, escape, transcend, exceed, live beyond, survive, arrive, set, end up, result, come, emerge, turn out, materialize, to become.

**Excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To take or draw out, withdraw, exempt, except, to make an exception, to state or name expressly, to catch, capture, take, receive, come next to, succeed, intercept, listen to, overhear, follow.

**Exclusivus, a, um.**

(Medieval) exclusive.

**Exhortatio, exhortationis (feminine).**

(Classical) Encouragement, warning, exhortation, an inducement.

**Existimatio, existimationis (feminine).**

(Classical) The forming of an opinion, an opinion, view, judgement, reputation, name, supposition, honor, character, credit.

**Exitus, exitus (masculine).**

(Classical) A departure, an exit, a way out, an outlet, a final part or point, conclusion, close, an end, a termination, fate, fortune, result, issue, an outcome, execution, fulfillment, an event, accomplishment.

(Medieval) An issue, a produce, revenue, profit, an origination, a derivation, entrails, offspring, heirs.

(Modern) A grave.

**Faveo, favere, favi, fautum (2nd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To approve, show favor, to be indulgent to, to devote one's self to, to act in support, back up, show partiality, to side with, to be an admirer of, to incline to, to be favorable to, to avoid, keep silence, to favor, promote, befriend, protect, admire, applaud.

(Medieval) To consent.

**Fero, ferre, tuli, latum. (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To carry, convey, transport, take, lead, go,

proceed, be borne, to bear, move, extend, incline, tend, march, advance, exhibit, display, be pregnant, lift up, raise, elevate, support, contain, put forward, undergo, endure, sustain, play, propose, tell, relate, cite, call, name, offer, dispel, remove, consume, win, derive, obtain, acquire, gain, issue (give).

**Fio, fieri, factus sum (deponent form of facio).**

(Classical) To take place, occur, arise, develop, to be found, happen, result, to be made or produced, to be created, to be instituted, established, elected, appointed, to be prepared, to be done, to become, to amount to, to be given, to be valued, to be well.

(Medieval) To become, to be (German: machen and sein).

**Forum, fori (neuter).**

(Classical) A public square, a market, the general public, the Forum, the bar, courts, a court of law, an area before a tomb, a forum (of administrative justice).

(Medieval) A court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, law-court, an opinion, a judgement.

**Gravis, gravis, grave.**

(Classical) Heavy, weighty, burdensome, ponderous, loaded, laden, burdened, great, filled, full, grave, numerous, pregnant, strong, sound, deep, low, bass, unpleasant, offensive, bitter, noxious, severe, sick, gross, indigestible, feeble, oppressive, painful, hard, rich, obnoxious, violent, stern, harsh, earnest, thoughtful,



solemn, dignified, impressive, serious, fierce, intense, influential, deep (in the sense of wise).

**Hierarchicus, a, um.**

(Ecclesiastical) Hierarchical.

**Impedimentum, impedimenti (neuter).**

(Classical) An obstacle, hindrance, an impediment, an obstruction, baggage, luggage, a delay.

(Medieval) A hindrance.

(Modern) An obstruction, Sin.

**Imperitia, imperitiae (feminine).**

(Classical) An ignorance, lack of skill or experience, inexperience, awkwardness, incompetence.

(Modern) A wickedness.

**Impossibilitas, impossibilitatis (feminine).**

(Classical) An impossibility.

(Medieval) An impossibility, inability.

(Modern) A lack of power, weakness, an inability.

**Impugnatio, impugnationis (feminine).**

(Classical) An armed assault, an attack.

(Medieval) A hostile criticism, an impeachment, a disturbance, quarrel, an opposition.

(Modern) An abuse, attack, temptation, challenge, prosecution, arms, weapons.

**Infirmitas, infirmitatis (feminine).**

(Classical) A weakness, frailness, want of robustness, sickness, defencelessness, ineffectiveness, inadequacy,

want of steadfastness, instability, immature, unsoundness, unreliability, an infirmity, feebleness, fickleness.

(Medieval) An infirmity, ailment, invalidity.

**Inspecto, inspectare, inspectavi, inspectatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To look at, watch, observe, examine, to face towards, view, inspect.

(Modern) To inspect, survey.

**Institutum, instituti (neuter).**

(Classical) A course of action, plan, program, practice, habit, custom, usage, a mode of life, manners, teaching, precepts, doctrine, purpose, intention, design, regulation, institution, ordinance, arrangement, instruction, agreement, institute.

**Instructio, instructionis (feminine).**

(Classical) A formation, disposition, construction, insertion, equipping, fitting, training, instruction, erecting, building, arranging, planting, setting.

(Medieval) An instruction, education, inquiry, a lesson, copy.

**Insufficientia, insufficientiae (feminine).**

(Medieval) An insufficiency.

(Modern) An insufficiency, incompetence.

**Intellego, intellegere, intellexi, intellectum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To understand, realize, deduce, discern,

recognize, distinguish, appreciate, regard, to mean, to be intelligible, to have or exercise the powers of understanding, to see into, perceive, comprehend, to have a skill, observe, judge, feel, notice, to be acquainted with.

(Medieval) To agree, believe, care about, take interest in, think of.

**Intimatio, intimationis (feminine).**

(Classical) An intimation, announcement, a declaration.

(Medieval) An intention, a communication, notification or notice.

(Modern) A notice.

**Intimo, intimare, intimavi, intimatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To impress deeply, make familiar with, to put or bring into, to drive or press into, to announce, publish, make known, intimate.

(Medieval) To enjoin, exhort, impress, impart, announce, give to understand, to notify, serve upon, prefer, submit, enter, enroll, tell, relate, notice.

(Modern) To communicate.

**Invitatio, invitationis (feminine).**

(Classical) An invitation, incitement, a challenge, an invitation to a banquet or feast.

(Legal) A summons.

**Irritus (inritus), a, um.**

(Classical) Unratified, invalid, null and void, cancelled,

reversed, empty, unrealized, ineffectual, unprofitable, infertile, disappointed, baffled, undecided, unfixed, vain, useless, fruitless.

(Medieval) Vain, cancelled, void, invalid.

**Iubeo, iubere, iussi, iussum (2nd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To order, tell, dictate, direct, enjoin, prescribe, demand, appoint, designate, decree, enact, ask, bid, invite, greet, welcome, command, ratify, approve.

(Medieval) To be ready, think fit.

**Iudico, iudicare, iudicavi, iudicatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To judge, try, decide, preside at a trial, adjudge, consecrate, decree, sentence, condemn, pronounce, give judgement or sentence, declare guilty, determine, settle, estimate, appraise, consider, form an opinion, express, approve, deduce, conclude, infer, exercise judgement, to show discernment.

(Medieval) To judge, adjudge, decide, condemn, settle, inflict, pronounce, ordain, recognize, guard, govern, dispose, bequeath, provide, control.

**Iudicum, iudici (neuter).**

(Classical) A judgement, a juridical investigation, a trial, a judicial sentence, a court of justice, decision, an opinion, a discernment, judicial speeches.

(Medieval) Jurisdiction, a mode of trial, law, statute.

**Ius, iuris (neuter).**

(Classical) Law, legality, validity, a legal code, a legal

system, rule, ordinance, judicial pronouncement, justice, an oath, a court, equity, right, an obligation, claim, bond, relationship, ground, title, will, authority, jurisdiction, obligation, duty, reason.

(Medieval) A right, due, privilege, property, tax.

(Medieval German) Die Beordnung, Das Recht.

**Lex, legis (feminine).**

(Classical) The Law, a statute, constitution, legal right, title, rule, an ordinance, a regulation, principle, decree, natural principle, natural law, due measure, propriety, control, dominion, compact, agreement, contract, promise, term, discretion, proposition, bill, covenant, sentence, condition.

(Medieval) The Law, privilege, legal status, body of law, an ordeal, law, legal condition, easment, administration of justice, legal proceedings, sentence, judgement, an atonement, jurisdiction, justice, penalty, urban law court, interest, Mosiac Law (Pentetuch), confession, Divine Law.

**Malus, a, um.**

(Classical) unpleasant, distressing, painful, nasty, bad, wicked, evil, mischievous, harmful, noxious, unkind, unfavorable, hostile, insulting, abusive, unsuccessful, poor, low, humble, inappropriate, misplaced, destructive, ugly.

**Materia (materies, ei, feminine), materiae (feminine).**

(Classical) Wood as a building material, timber, woody part of a tree, woody branch or growth, mortar, material, matter, nutriment, food, fuel, stock, substance, object, subject matter, topic, theme, situation, occasion, ability, potential, cause, opportunity, talents, natural character.

(Medieval) Matter, affair, occasion, pretext, material cause.

(Legal) A potential candidate for office.

**Meditatio, meditationis (feminine).**

(Classical) A reflection, contemplation, meditation, a pondering, thought, an idea, intention, practising, rehearsal, exercise, declamation, preparation, custom, habit.

(Medieval) A meditation.

(Modern) A study of Scripture.

**Mens, mentis (feminine).**

(Classical) A mind, purpose, design, an intention, a significance, an attitude, a will, an inclination, a self-possession, composure, resolution, disposition, heart, soul, conscience, an understanding, intellect, a reason, judgement, discernment, consideration, reflection, thought, plan, design.

**Ministerium, ministerii (neuter).**

(Classical) A service, an attendance, supplying, a function, task, commission, help, support, an agency,

instrumentality, management, administration, servant, an attendant, instrument, a tool, utensils, ministry, employment, work, labor.

(Medieval) An administrative district, a household, an office, a public office, Divine worship, ministration of the Sacraments, Salus Animarum, Church dignity, Church district, food supply, buffet, stock, implements, furniture, sacred vessels.

(Ecclesiastical) A ministry.

(Modern) The office of Deacon, Church utensils.

**Modus, modi (masculine).**

(Classical) A measured amount, quantity, a unit of measurement, size, extent, length, number, proportion, measure, limit, bound, an end, moderation, restraint, beat, meter, time, note, tone, melody, tune, song, poems, poetry, verse, method, mode, way, a voice, kind, form, type.

(Medieval) A modality, mood, fashion, sort, kind, wording, sign, reason.

**Monitio, monitionis (feminine).**

(Classical) A warning, an admonition, advising, a reminding, advice.

(Medieval) A muster, local population, summons, campaign, claim.

**Motivum, motivi (neuter).**

(Medieval) A motive, impulse, reason, consideration.

**Mox (adv.).**

(Classical) After the present time, in the future, shortly, later, next, directly, presently, sooner than, afterwards, promptly.

(Medieval) Recently, immediately, at once, directly.

**Navo, navare, navavi, navatus.**

(Classical) To do, complete, accomplish, serve, assist, succeed, show, exhibit, prosecute, commit, perpetrate, devote, prosecute, to busy one's self, to carry through.

**Necessarius, a, um.**

(Classical) Essential, necessary, requisite, vital, compelling, incontrovertible, critical, unavoidable, compulsory, inevitably, indispensable, needful, related, connected, bound.

(Medieval) Useful, suitable, qualified, serviceable, convenient.

(Modern) Natural, capable.

**Norma, normae (feminine).**

(Classical) A (carpenter's) square, a right angle, a standard, pattern, rule, precept.

(Medieval) Monastic rule.

(Modern) A norm.

**Obrogo, obrogare, obrogavi, obrogatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To enact, obstruct, repeal, evade, weaken, invalidate, oppose, abrogate.

**Obsequor, obsequi, obsecutus sum (deponent).**



(Classical) To follow (out), devote, comply, defer, gratify, humor, oblige, submit, obey, yield before, give way to, to be amenable, to be tractable.

(Medieval) To perform.

**Oecumenicus, a, um.**

(Classical) Belonging to the whole world.

(Ecclesiastical) Ecumenical.

**Officium, officii (neuter).**

(Classical) A service, friendly office, last rites, an act of respect, courtesy, ceremony, rite, duty, an obligation, function, job, task, commission, an official engagement, business, an employment, a charge, department, position, post, office, favor, attendance.

(Medieval) An office, a rite, divine service, a department of a household, a trade, calling, workshop, power, capability of acting, an inquisition, a verdict, position, an officer, an official, Liturgy of the Hours, Sacred Vessels.

**Opus, operis (neuter).**

(Classical) A gain, work, labor, art, an employment, a fortification, machine, book, deed, action, performance, business, miracle, need, necessity, task, an occupation, activity, effort, make, style, affair, an achievement, a creation, scale, material, assistance (Der Dienst).

(Medieval) A customary service, peltry, embroidery.

(Modern) A work of mercy.

**Parochus, parochi (masculine).**

(Classical) A commissary, an entertainer, a host.

(Medieval) A parishoner, priest.

(Ecclesiastical) A Pastor.

**Paroecia, paroeciae (feminine) [parochia, parochiae (feminine)].**

(Classical) An ecclesiastical district, a parish.

(Medieval) A parish, parish Church, a diocese, a part of a diocese, parochial jurisdiction.

(Modern) A parish.

**Paroecialis, paroeciale.**

(Medieval) Parochial, of a parish Church, of a Church province, outside the capitol, parish.

(Modern) Parochial.

**Paroecianus, paroeciani (masculine).**

(Medieval) A parishoner, parish priest.

**Patronus, patroni (masculine).**

(Classical) A patron, guardian, defender, pleader, an advocate, a protector, a former master to a freed slave.

(Medieval) A patron, patron saint, an owner, a master, feudal lord, ward, an advocate, a sponser, an owner of a church, a leader, model, standard.

**Penes (prep. + acc.).**

(Classical) Under the physical control of, in the possession or charge of, on the person of, on, with, within the power of, in the hands of, on the part of, so

far as, concerns, amongst or among.

(Medieval) Towards, in respect of, as regards, in, near to, before.

**Pensio, pensionis (feminine).**

(Classical) A measured weight, a payment, an instalment, rent-money, compensation, recompense, rent.

(Medieval) A rent, an interest, a tribute, an annuity, a salary, weight.

(Ecclesiastical) A pension.

(Modern) A tax, an interest.

**Peremptorius, a, um.**

(Classical) Destructive, deadly, final, decisive, mortal.

(Modern) Destructive.

(Legal) Peremptory, final.

**Perpendo, perpendere, perpendi, perpensum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To weigh, poise, balance, assess, estimate, examine, ponder, consider.

(Medieval) To infer, consider, understand by thinking.

**Persona, personae (feminine).**

(Classical) A mask, gargoyle, a character in a play, a dramatic role, pretense, a character, subject of a portrait, a role, position, a characteristic, an individual personality, one's person, a particular individual, an important person, personage, an individual person, personification, a person, a part.

(Medieval) A character, person, a person of the Trinity.

(Modern) Legal status, person, honor, dignity, a person of the Trinity.

(Ecclesiastical) A person of the Trinity.

**Perturbatio, perturbationis (feminine).**

(Classical) A disturbance, an agitation, upheaval, upset, a disorder, disarrangement, confusion, disruption, distress, perturbation, an uneasiness, any strong emotion, a passion, a revolution.

(Medieval) A disturbance, an interference, prevention.

**Peto, petere, petivi (ii), petitum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To fall upon, fly, find, to rush at, attack, assault, assail, to let fly at, aim a blow at, thrust at, throw at, to embrace one, to seek, direct one's course to, to go or repair to, to make one ready for, to travel, to take refuge, visit, to start, proceed, to go towards, fetch, to demand, seek, require, to seek revenge or satisfaction from another, to sue, recover, beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat, reach out for, chase, pursue, petition, solicit, to be a candidate for office, to stand for election, to court, seek one's hand in marriage.

(Medieval) To ask.

(Ecclesiastical) To pray.

**Pontifex, pontificis (masculine).**

(Classical) A Roman high priest, a pontiff.

(Ecclesiastical) A bishop, an archbishop, the Pontiff.

**Praecaveo, praecavere, praecavi, praecautum (2nd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To be on one's guard, to exercise foresight, to beware, to take care, take precautions against, to seek to avert, to obviate, prevent, avoid.

**Praescriptum, praescripti (neuter).**

(Classical) A boundary, route, precept, rule, an ordinance, order, appointment, a command, dictation.

(Medieval) A prescription.

**Praestituo, praestituere, praestitui, praestitutum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To fix, to put in charge over, to determine or appoint beforehand, to mention beforehand.

(Medieval) To set in authority, to place at the head of.

**Presbyteralis, presbyterale.**

(Ecclesiastical) Presbyteral, of a priest, priestly.

**Prius, prioris (neuter noun: comparative degree adj.).**

(Classical) In front, ahead, front, leading, the front part of, previous, last, former, earlier, the first mentioned, the elder, the prior (one), superior, primary, better, more fundamental, basic, preferable, sooner.

(Medieval) At first, before.

(Modern) First.

**Probatio, probationis (feminine).**

(Classical) An approval, a passing, an inspection, assenting, criterion, a test, proof, evidence, a trial, an examination.

(Medieval) A probate, probation, wager.

(Ecclesiastical) Novitiate.

**Procurator, procuratoris (masculine).**

(Classical) A manager, keeper, superintendant, an administrator, a representative, an agent, attorney, a governor, an overseer, a deputy, procurator, steward, bailiff.

(Medieval) An official, a steward, dispenser, an attorney, a regent, a bishop.

(Ecclesiastical) A proctor.

**Propono, proponere, proposui, propositum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To expose, view, exhibit, put out, to set up or post up, publish, enact, give notice, announce, place before, place in front of, hold up, to imagine, keep, bear in mind, offer, propose, suggest, hold out, destine, appoint, set out, account, state, propound, display, conceive, say, declare, threaten, denounce, determine, intend, resolve, impose (take.

(Medieval) To proclaim, preach, bring an action against, to lodge a complaint.

**Prorogo, prorogare, prorogavi, prorogatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To extend, to be added, to prolong, to keep going, to postpone, delay, to advance or carry over, to prolong, continue, preserve.

(Medieval) To do good, grant, spread, to hand or send a letter.

(Modern) To pay in advance.

**Pure (adv.).**

(Classical) In a clean manner, purely, innocently, uprightly, chastely, clearly, neatly, trimly, straight forwardly, genuinely, perfectly, unconditionally, absolutely.

(Medieval) Merely, unconditionally.

**Quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To seek, procure, search for, get, obtain, acquire, miss, ask, desire, think over, meditate, aim, plan, strive, endeavor, gain, look for, demand, need, require, inquire, interrogate, prefer, examine, investigate, find, hunt, discover, intend, try, earn.

**Reapse (adv.).**

(Classical) In reality, in fact, actually, really.

**Recedo, recedere, recessi, recessum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To draw back, retire, withdraw, to move back or away, recede, extend, to be set back, dwindle, to become detached, come away, to be subtracted, to pass (away), vanish, to back out, move away, dissociate, depart, decline, deviate, diverge, desist, change.

(Medieval) To return, revert, dismiss.

(Modern) To avoid, escape, die.

**Recurro, recurrere, recurri, recursum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To run or hurry back, fall back, return, come back, recur, go back, revert, to run in an opposite

direction, to have recourse, fall back upon, turn back, resort.

(Medieval) To belong to the jurisdiction of an authority or an institution, to have resort or seek refuge in a person.

(Modern) To run over, to run up.

**Recursus, recursus (masculine).**

(Classical) The action of running or hurrying, a withdrawal, means of a retreat, ebbing, return, reversion, going back, the power to bring back an image, a returning of vision.

(Medieval) A recourse or an appeal to a superior court, a resort, a right of recovery.

(Modern) A recourse, a legal domicile.

**Relatio, relationis (feminine).**

(Classical) A motion, a balancing of opposites, a reference, reply, retorting, returning, relating, narration, recital, a carrying or bringing back, a report, proposition, relation, reference, regard, respect.

(Medieval) A naming, relation, kinship, a reputation.

(Modern) An appeal, a ratio.

**Religiosus (relligiosus), a, um.**

(Classical) Full of religious scruples, superstitious, taboo, occupied in religious matters, sacred, reverent, faithful, religious, devout, conscientious, pious, considerate, careful, anxious.



(Medieval) Religious, relating to the life of a religious.

**Renuntiatio, renuntiationis (feminine).**

(Classical) An official report, official return, a declaration of withdrawal or resignation, a report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement, a resignation.

(Medieval) A renunciation.

(Modern) A renunciation, a verdict.

**Renuntio, renuntiare, renuntiavi, renuntiatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To report, to take or send back a message, announce, to give an account, answer, proclaim, return, declare, remind, renounce, call off, withdraw, forsake, give up, reflect, think, retract, revoke, recall, refuse, resign.

(Medieval) To renounce, answer, reply, waive.

**Rescindo, rescindere, rescidi, rescissum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To remove by hewing or cutting, to tear away, rip off, to lay bare, to split or break open, to cut or tear open, to cancel, revoke, rescind, annul, break down, open, abolish, abrogate, repeal.

**Revocatio, revocationis (feminine).**

(Classical) A recalling, repetition, the transference of a case back to the defendant's place of domicile, a cancellation, annulment, a summoning back.

(Medieval) A revocation, repeal, recovery, withdrawal.

(Legal) A resumption.

**Revoco, revocare, revocavi, revocatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To call upon, return, summon back, recall, withdraw, reinvite, reconvene, to call for, encore, to reinstate, return, direct backwards, to demand repayment of, to take back, cancel, annul, revoke, induce, refrain from, restrain, dissuade, pause, hold back, check, restore, revive, win back, save, resume, renew, refer back, shorten, reduce, refer, relate, repeat, retire, regain, recover, retract.

(Medieval) To vow again, depose, vouch, appeal, restore, give back, transfer, occupy, vindicate, collect, receive, celebrate.

(Modern) To invite.

**Salus, salutis (feminine).**

(Classical) Personal safety, an immunity from violence, a well-being, safety, freedom from damage, physical well-being, health, one's life, survival, freedom, security, salvation, refuge, a saviour, a means of deliverance, a greeting, salutation, prosperity, preservation, salute.

(Ecclesiastical) Salvation (of souls from sin) (German: das Wohl, das Heil).

(Modern) Eternal life, baptism, dedication, salvation.

**Scriptum, scripti (neuter).**

(Classical) An inscription, writing, written

communication, written contract or law, script, text, a letter of the law, a written work, game, treatise, composition, speech.

(Medieval) A deed, bond, charter.

**Sectio, sectionis (feminine).**

(Classical) The action of cutting or severing, the mowing of herbage, the cutting open of a body in surgery, castration, lot, the buying up at auctions of state property, a portion or fragment.

(Medieval) A section, dividing line, an intersection.

(Ecclesiastical) A portion of a benefice.

**Servo, servare, servavi, servatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To watch over, guard, mind, look after, observe, watch, look out for, examine closely, continue, stay, follow, keep, recognize, maintain, keep up, preserve, retain, set aside, reserve, put away, store, save, recover, regain, make good, recoup, protect, deliver, to give heed or pay attention to, to remain in one place or location.

(Medieval) To contain, observe, view, to have custody of.

(Modern) To save, to keep away.

**Singularis, singulare (adj.).**

(Classical) Belonging to a particular person or thing, relating to him or her alone, specific, peculiar, special, single, individual, separate, solitary, unaccompanied, unique, unusual, remarkable, singular, strange,

particular.

(Medieval) Individual.

**Societas, societatis (feminine).**

(Classical) A partnership, company, an alliance, a fellowship, society, communion, a close relationship, connection, an affinity, union, association, a league, confederacy.

(Medieval) Complicity, confederacy, company, marriage, prayer brotherhood, membership.

(Ecclesiastical) A fraternity.

**Sodalis, sodalis (masculine).**

(Classical) A member, companion, comrade, mate, crony, a band of friends, a fellow.

**Solutio, solutionis (feminine).**

(Classical) A loosing, unloosing, dissolution, looseness, weakness, payment, solution, an explanation, a freedom, discharge, fulfillment.

(Medieval) A distruction, an absolution.

**Spes, spei (feminine).**

(Classical) Hope, an expectation, anticipation, a prospect, promise, desire, apprehension.

(Medieval) Hope, (in German) Die Hoffnung.

**Stabiliter (adv.).**

(Classical) Firmly, steadfastly, enduringly, durably, permanently.

(Medieval) Immovable.

**Studium, studi (neuter).**

(Classical) A zeal, ardour, desire, fancy, an enthusiasm, eagerness, aim, a concern, pursuit, pastime, goodwill, support, cause, policy, partisan, spirit, study, inclination, fondness, an attachment, affection, a devotion, favor, kindness, an application.

(Medieval) A treatment, an opinion, a study room, school, university.

(Modern) A school, a place of study.

**Suasio, suasionis (feminine).**

(Classical) An offering, a suggestion, recommendation, an advocacy, a proposal, advice, an exhortation, a suasion, persuasion, counselling.

(Medieval) A persuasion.

**Subrogo (surrogo), subrogare, subrogavi, subrogatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To elect, substitute, subrogate.

(Medieval) To substitute, depute, beseech, put forward, supply, afford, subordinate, annex.

**Superior, superioris (a comparative degree adj. and in Med. Latin a masculine noun).**

(Classical) High in position, upper, upper part of, outer, further inland, upstream, further along the coast, preceeding, previous, above mentioned, earlier, one's predecessors, elder, higher, senior, greater, more powerful, stronger, better, superior.

(Medieval) A superior, a higher authority, royal official, chief officer, a foreman, an elder.

(Modern) A superior, head, an overlord.

**Suspendo, suspendere, suspendi, suspensum (3rd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To hang, suspend, hang up, place, kill by hanging, to build on arches, hold up, to leave hanging, to keep in suspense, to apply, to leave unsettled or undecided, to interrupt, to catch, to be flogged, support, to depend, rest, stay.

(Medieval) To hang, sneer at, suspend from office, postpone, leave, suspend from action or operation, attach, hang up, to forbid.

(Ecclesiastical) To suspend from receiving the Sacraments.

(Modern) To crucify, put on the rack, dismiss.

**Suspensio, suspensionis (feminine).**

(Classical) The arching or vaulting, an arched work, an imperfect pronunciation of a letter.

(Medieval) A hanging, suspension, checking, withholding, a refusal, an interruption, a break, an intermission, suspense, an expectation.

(Modern) A hanging, rising, swelling, delay, an expectation, suspense, a raised condition.

**Temporalis, temporale (adj.).**

(Classical) Temporal, temporary, subject to a time-limit, relating to the temporal world, due to the lapse of time.

(Medieval) Temporal, lay, secular, worldly, earthly,

material, chronic.

**Terminus, termini (neuter).**

(Classical) A post, store, a boundary marking of a piece of property, the remotest limit, furthest point of a country or empire, the endmost point or extremity, an end, a limit, bound, boundary, border.

(Medieval) A term, a fixed period of time, time, an expression, a word.

(Legal) A fixed date or point, a term.

**Transfero, transferre, transtuli, translatum (an irregular verb).**

(Classical) To carry or convey over to, to transport, bring, fetch, cross, transfer, shift, transpose, transplant, move, copy out, draw, apply, demand, translate, express, bring over, change, transform, direct, devote one's self to.

(Medieval) To translate, convey, alienate, cross, change.

(Modern) To remove.

**Translatio, translationis (feminine).**

(Classical) A transplanting, a change of position, a transfer, shifting, transference, translation, a removing, transporting, transferring, a version.

(Medieval) A transcript, translation, transfer, a festival.

(Medieval) A removal, death, transcription, translation, version, metaphor.

**Transmitto, transmittere, transmisi, transmissum (3rd. conjugation of tramitto).**

(Classical) To send, pass over, send over, cross, travel, to let pass through, to pierce, to let pass by, to disregard, transmit, hand over, transfer, betray, convey, send off.

(Medieval) To entrust.

(Modern) To send forth.

**Usus, usus (masculine).**

(Classical) An application, employment, use, a purpose, treatment, legal right, possession, right, performance, practice, an experience, instance, usage, intercourse, a value, utility, a function, requirement, prerequisite, need, enjoyment, exercise.

(Medieval) Use, right, rite, an easement, custom, practice, law, duty.

(Modern) A marriage.

**Utilitas, utilitatis (feminine).**

(Classical) An interest, advantage, a convenience, consideration, validity, effectiveness, use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, expediency, benefit, profit.

(Medieval) Skill, an ability, a cause, concern, business, duty, mission, task, an errand, a pursuit, job, need, requirement, profit, benefit, revenue, an enjoyment, a property.



**Vaco, vacare, vacavi, vacatum (1st. conjugation).**

(Classical) To be vacant, empty, or unfilled, to present a gap or an empty space, to be unmarried, to be devoid or destitute, to be exempt, to be available, to be free from, to take a rest, to be unemployed, to lie idle, to be redundant, to have time to spare, to find leisure or to have leisure.

(Medieval) To annul, release, lie idle, to be vacant or empty, to fall, to be useless, to be void.

(Modern) To lie idle, to remain unused, to be useless, to have no function, to force or result, to be absent, to be empty.

**Valeo, valere, valui, valitum (2nd. conjugation).**

(Classical) To be physically powerful, to have strength, to be vigorous, to be robust, to be tough or stout, to be in sound health, to be well, "good-bye", to bid good-bye, to have force or power, to be potent, to prevail, to succeed, to have the ability, to avail, to be effective, to serve, to have weight or influence, to have legal authority, to be valid, to apply, to do a duty, to be worth, to mean or signify.

(Medieval) To be alive, to be valid, to be able, to be allowed.

**Validitas, validitatis (feminine).**

(Classical) Strength of body.

(Medieval) Strength or force.

(Modern) Validity.

**Violatio, violationis (feminine).**

(Classical) A profane treatment, violation, sexual violation, injury.

(Medieval) Violation.

**Vita, vitae (feminine).**

(Classical) An existence, life, a means of living, a lifetime, support, a way of life.

(Medieval) Eternal life, an obituary, food.

(Modern) True life, the Eucharist.

## PHRASE LISTING

De recursu proponendo [de recursibus proponendis (in the plural)]. This phrase is found in Canon 1734, Article 3, sections 1, 2, and 3.

Concerning the recourse proposed.

Eadem necessitate durante. This phrase is found in Canon 1747, Article 2.

While this need lasts.

Gravibus tantum de causis. This phrase is found in Canon 1736, Article 2.

Only for grave reasons.

Hoc tempore inutiliter transacto. This phrase is in Canon 1751, Article 2.

If this period of time has passed in vain.

In ceteris autem casibus. This phrase is found in Canon 1737, Article 2.

But in other cases.

Intra peremptorium terminum decem dierum utilitum. This phrase is found in Canon 1734, Article 2.

Within a peremptory period of ten available days.

Ne quid salus animarum detrimenti capiat. This phrase is found in Canon 1737, Article 3.

Lest the salvation of souls suffer any harm.

Non obstantibus allatis rationibus. This phrase is found in Canon 1750.

In spite of the reasons alleged.

Pendente recursu adversus amotionis decretum. This phrase is found in Canon 1747, Article 3.

While recourse is pending upon the decree of removal.

Per idoneam viam. This phrase is found in Canon 1733, Article 1.

By some suitable means.

Prae oculis habita. This phrase is found in Canon 1752.

Having before one's eyes.

Si opus sit. This phrase is found in Canon 1745, Article 2.

If it is necessary.

Suspensa decreti exsecutione. This phrase is found in Canon 1736, Article 3.

When the execution of the decree has been suspended.

Sub condicione. This phrase is found in Canon 1743.

Conditionally (literally this phrase means under a condition).

Valde optandum est. This phrase is found in Canon 1733, Article 1.

It is very desirable.

### Conclusion

The purpose of this thesis was to do a word study. First of all, there was a word commentary. In this commentary, the most important words of Canons 1732-1752 were commented upon thoroughly. The reason for the use of each of these words was given along with the definitions. The Commentary on the New Code of Canon Law, did not comment upon very many words within the text. If one adds the commentary which is in this paper and the commentary which is given in the Commentary of the New Code of Canon Law, one will be able to critically analyze the Code within a lingual context.

This paper's second purpose was to put the most important words into a dictionary. The derivations of each word were broken down into Classical, Medieval, Ecclesiastical, Legal, and Modern Latin words. From this study, the majority of the Words which are in the New Canon Law are Classical in root and in meaning.

The phrase listing is to help aid one in translating difficult and important phrases within the Canons. The listing was a simple glossary that one can easily thumb through when approaching Canons 1732-1752.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> James A. Coriden, Thomas J. Green, and Donald E. Heintschel, The Code of Canon Law: A Text and Commentary (New York: Paulist Press, 1985), p. 1068.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 1032.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 1068.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 1068.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 1068.

<sup>6</sup> The Canon Law Society of America, Proceedings of the Forty-First Annual Convention (Toledo, Ohio: Canon Law Society of America, 1979), p. 40.

<sup>7</sup> Coriden et al., p. 1035.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., pp. 1037-1038.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 1038.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 1038.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 1039.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 1043.

<sup>13</sup> Papae Benedicti XV., Codex Iuris Canonici (Maryland: The Newman Press, 1959), p. 670.

<sup>14</sup> Rev. Maurice Conor, B.A., J.C.L., The Administrative Removal of Pastors: An Historical Synopsis and Commentary (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1937), p. 95.

<sup>15</sup> T. Lincoln Bouscaren, S.J., Adam C. Ellis, S.J., and Francis N. Korth, S.J., Canon Law: A Text and Commentary

(Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1963), pp. 196-197.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., pp. 196-197.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., pp. 196-197.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., pp. 196-197.

<sup>19</sup> Rev. Stanislaus Woywood, O.F.M., LL.B., A Practical Commentary on the Code of Canon Law (New York City: Joseph Wagner, Inc., 1957), p. 435.

<sup>20</sup> Rev. William Anthony Galvin, M.A., J.C.L., The Administrative Transfer of Pastors: An Historical Synopsis and Commentary (Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1946), p. 10.

<sup>21</sup> Rev. Martin E. Lavin, gen. translator, Schema of the Canons on the manner of Procedure for the Protection of Rights or on Procedures (Revised) (Washington, D.C.: Canon Law Society of America, 1976), p. XIX.

<sup>22</sup> Canon Law Society of America, pp. 40-41.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., pp. 40-41.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., pp. 40-41.

<sup>25</sup> Canon Law Society of America, Code of Canon Law: Latin-English Edition (Washington, D.C.: Canon Law Society of America, 1983), p. 626.

<sup>26</sup> Joseph Lapidus, Tabulated Latin Grammar (All Rights Reserved, 1929), p. 16.

<sup>27</sup> Coriden et al., p. 1035.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., p. 1039.

- 29 Ibid., p. 1039.
- 30 Ibid., p. 1037.
- 31 Ibid., p. 1037.
- 32 Canon Law Society of America, Code of Canon Law: Latin-English Edition, p. 625.
- 33 Coriden et al., p. 1039.
- 34 J.F. Niermeyer, Mediae Latinitas Lexicon Minus (Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1976).
- 35 R.E. Latham, M.A., Revised Medieval Latin Word-List: from British and Irish Sources (London: Oxford University Press, 1965).
- 36 Niermeyer.
- 37 Latham.
- 38 Niermeyer.
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- 40 R.C. Palmer, gen. ed., Oxford Latin Dictionary (London: Oxford University Press, 1968).
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- 47 Palmer.  
48 Niermeyer.  
49 Lewis et al.  
50 Latham.  
51 Latham.  
52 Palmer.  
53 Niermeyer.  
54 Niermeyer.  
55 Palmer.  
56 Lewis et al.  
57 Palmer.  
58 Canon Law Society of America, Code of Canon Law:

Latin-English Edition, p. 624.

- 59 Ibid., p. 624.  
60 Ibid., p. 626.  
61 Ibid., p. 626.  
62 Ibid., p. 626.  
63 Ibid., p. 626.  
64 Ibid., p. 626.  
65 Ibid., p. 626.  
66 Ibid., p. 628.  
67 Ibid., p. 628.

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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank everybody who made the fruits of my work possible. First of all, I would like to thank my Mother and Father, for all their support, which brought me through all the good times and all the bad times.

I would also like to thank the support and encouragement of my high school Latin teacher, Mrs. Susan Mueller, because without her I would have never experienced the value of Classical Languages.

Next, I would like to thank Fathers Vincent Tobin, O.S.B., and Lambert Reilly, O.S.B. for their assistance in Medieval, Ecclesiastical, and Classical Latin instructions. The fruit of their many years of experience have been proven helpful and conducive for my training and my deep love of the Latin Language.

Next, I would like to thank all the faculty of Saint Meinrad College for all their guidance and support. Finally, I would like to thank Father Gerard, O.S.B. for his guidance of my thesis, and his assistance in tying down all my loose ends in the field of Classical Languages, both in the Latin and in the Greek.

