## Orbis Sensualium Scriptus

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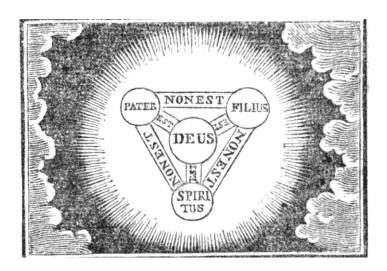
June 30, 2024

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## De Deo et Eliseo



#### 1.1 Intended Audience

This is intended for students who have completed Lectio 1 of Latin by the Natural Method and Chapters 1 and 2 of Lingua Latina Per Se Illustrata. There are 593 words.

Salvēte omnēs¹! Hodiē², dē³ Deō et Elisēō est lēctiō⁵. Eliseus fuit propheta in bibliā⁶. Eliseus est filius meus² parvus⁶. Eliseus, anglice⁶ Elisha, nōn est prophēta¹⁰ in bibliā, sed est parvus fīlius meus. Hodiē, Eliseus vīdit Deum, et Deus appāruit¹¹ eī¹². Eliseus dīxit eī "Mundus¹³ pulcher¹⁴ est, sed quis es tū¹⁵?" Deus dīxit eī "Ego sum¹⁶ alpha et omega, Deus abrahae, Deus Isaacī, et Deus Jacobī. Deus dīxit quod vīvit¹² in aeternō¹⁶. Eliseus vīxit¹ゥ. Estne Eliseus aeternus? Nōn est. Es tū? Nōn es²⁰, sed mortālīs²¹. Eliseus nōn est aeternus, sed mortālīs et Eliseus vīxit.

Deus est perfectissimus<sup>22</sup> et beātissimus<sup>23</sup>. Estne Eliseus perfectissimus et beātissimus? Nōn est, quia Eliseus mortālis est, sed perfectissimus et beātissimus Deus est aeternus. Es nōn perfectissimus sī<sup>24</sup> nōn es aeternus, Deus beātissimus quia<sup>25</sup> Deus fōns<sup>26</sup> grātiae<sup>27</sup> est. Eliseus Propheta habuit grātiam et Eliseus filius meus habet<sup>28</sup> grātiam, sed Eliseus propheta nōn fuit fōns grātiae et Eliseus filius meus nōn est fons grātiae. Deus est fōns, ergō<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Salvēte omnēs = Greetings All
 ^{2}Hodiē = Today
 <sup>34</sup> = Concerning, About
 <sup>5</sup>Lēctiō - Reading
 ^{6}Bibliā = The bible
 ^{7}Meus = My
 <sup>8</sup>Parvus = Small
 <sup>9</sup>Anglice = In English
^{10}Prophēta = Prophet
^{11}Appāruit = he appeared
^{12}\mathbf{E}\overline{\mathbf{i}} = \text{To him}
^{13}Mundus = World
<sup>14</sup>Pulcher = Beautiful
^{15}Quis es t\bar{u} = Who are you?
^{16}Ego Sum = I am (Sum suffices to say I am)
^{17}Vīvit = he lives
<sup>18</sup>Aeternus = Eternity
^{19}Vīxit = he lived
^{20}\mathbf{Es} = \text{You are}
^{21}Mortālīs = Mortal
<sup>22</sup>Perfectissimus = Most Perfect
<sup>23</sup>Beātissimus = Most Blessed
^{24}\mathbf{S}\overline{\mathbf{i}}=\mathrm{If}
^{25}Quia = Because
^{26}Fons = Font, Fountain
^{27}Grātia = Grace
^{28}Habet = He has
^{29}Erg\bar{\mathbf{o}} = Therefore
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Deus est beātissimus. Deus dīxit quod<sup>30</sup> "Ego sum in essentiā<sup>31</sup> ūnus<sup>32</sup>, et hypostasī<sup>33</sup> trēs<sup>34</sup>". Essentia Deī est ūna, spīritālis<sup>35</sup> est. Iōhannēs dīxit in Ēvangeliō<sup>36</sup> "Deus spīritus<sup>37</sup> est". Essentia Deī est sine<sup>38</sup> locō<sup>39</sup>, ubīque<sup>40</sup> et nūllibi<sup>41</sup>. Estne Eliseus sine locō? Nōn est, quia habet locum. Sī habet locum, nōn ubīque est, sed sī nōn habet locum ubīque est. Eliseus nōn nūllibi est, quia Eliseus in mundō est. Essentia Deī nōn est in mundō quia nōn habet locum.

Voluntās<sup>42</sup> Deī est sānctus<sup>43</sup> et vērāx<sup>44</sup>, quia fōns grātiae est. Grātia est vērāx et sānctā. Abraha vērāx fuit. Isaacus vērāx fuit et Jacobus vērāx fuit. Jūdās nōn vērāx fuit. Eliseus est sānctus in baptismō<sup>45</sup> quia Deus dēdit eī grātiam. Voluntās Deī clēmēns<sup>46</sup> et jūstus<sup>47</sup> est. Voluntās Deī est Deus, ergō Deus clēmēns et jūstus est. Deus clēmēns quia Deus dedit grātiam. Deus jūstus est quia Deus fēcit<sup>48</sup> et facit<sup>49</sup> bonum<sup>50</sup>. Estne Eliseus jūstus et clēmēns? Eliseus clēmēns est, et jūstus quia facit bonum. Potentia<sup>51</sup> Deī maxima<sup>52</sup> est quia Deus fēcit mundum et tenet<sup>53</sup> mundum in ente<sup>54</sup>. Habetne Eliseus potentiam maximam? Nōn habet, quia nōn fēcit mundum, nōn est ubīque et nūllibi, et nōn est fōns grātiae. Eliseus mortālis est, habet

 $^{30}$ **Quod** = That

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup>Essentia = Essense

 $<sup>^{32}\</sup>bar{\mathbf{U}}\mathbf{nus} = \mathrm{One}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup>**Hypostasis** = Person of the Trinity

 $<sup>^{34}</sup>$ **Tres** = Three

 $<sup>^{35}</sup>$ Spīritālis = Spiritual

 $<sup>^{36}</sup>$ Evangelium = Gospel

 $<sup>^{37}</sup>$ Spīritus = Spirit

 $<sup>^{38}</sup>$ Sine = Without

 $<sup>^{39}</sup>$ **Locum** = Place, Location

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup>**ubīque** = Everywhere

 $<sup>^{41}</sup>$ **nūllibi** = Nowhere

 $<sup>^{42}</sup>$ Voluntās = Will

 $<sup>^{43}</sup>$ Sānctus = Holy

 $<sup>^{44}</sup>V\bar{e}r\bar{a}x = Truthful$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup>Baptismus = Baptism

 $<sup>^{46}</sup>$ Clēmēns = Merciful

 $<sup>^{47}\</sup>mathbf{J}\mathbf{\bar{u}stus} = \mathrm{Just}$ 

 $<sup>^{48}</sup>$ **Fēcit** = He has done/made

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup>**Facit** = He does/makes

 $<sup>^{50}</sup>$ Bonus = Good

 $<sup>^{51}</sup>$ **Potentia** = Power

 $<sup>^{52}</sup>$ Maxima = The greatest

 $<sup>^{53}</sup>$ **Tenet** = He holds

 $<sup>^{54}</sup>$ In ente = in being

locum, et est fīlius meus parvus. Deus est ubīque et nūllibi, tamen $^{55}$  omnia in omnibus est. Dominus tenet omnia in ente, sed Eliseus est mortālīs.

Deus habet immēnsam<sup>56</sup> sapientiam<sup>57</sup>. Eliseus vīdit sapientiam Deī, quia Eliseus vīdit mundum, et Eliseus vīdit Abraham, Isaacum et Jacobum et Iēsum Fīliī Deī. Habetne Eliseus sapientiam? Habet sapientiam, sī facit bonum. Deus in bonitāte<sup>58</sup> est optimus<sup>59</sup>. Deus fēcit bonum. Estne Eliseus optimus in bonitāte? Nōn est, quia Eliseus mortālis et habet locum. Esne optimus in bonitāte? Nōn es, quia mortālis et habēs<sup>60</sup> locum. Nōn es perfectissimus et beātissimus. Deus est lūx<sup>61</sup> inaccessa<sup>62</sup>. Lūx mundī Iēsus est.Iēsus habet lūcem, sed mundus nōn habet lūcem, quia Deus inaccessus est sine grātiā. Deus est sine locō, ergō inaccessus. Iēsus dēdit grātiam. Deus nōn habet locum, sed Iēsus locum habet in hūmānitāte<sup>63</sup>. Deus est cōnservātor<sup>64</sup> mundī quia Deus tenet mundum in ente. Cōnservātor tenet mundum in ente. Cōnservātor mundī sōlus<sup>65</sup> inexaustus<sup>66</sup> fōns grātiae est. Deus sōlus est, sed Eliseus nōn sōlus est.

Deus summus<sup>67</sup> bonus est quia fons omnium<sup>68</sup> in ente et fons grātiae est solus. Deus est fons omnium quia Deus fēcit mundum. Deus gubernātor<sup>69</sup> omnium est. Gubernātor dūcit<sup>70</sup>. Eliseus dūxit<sup>71</sup>. Eliseus filius meus dūcit Eliseum filium meum. Deus dūcit Deum et Mundum in praedestinātione<sup>72</sup>.

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^{55}Tamen = still, nonetheless
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 $<sup>^{56}</sup>$ **Immensa** = Immesurable

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup>Sapientia = Wisdom

 $<sup>^{58}</sup>$ Bonitās = Goodness

 $<sup>^{59}</sup>$ **Optimus** = Best

 $<sup>^{60}</sup>$ **Habēs** = You have

 $<sup>^{61}\</sup>mathbf{L}\mathbf{\bar{u}x} = \text{Light}$ 

 $<sup>^{62}</sup>$ Inaccessa = Inaccessible

 $<sup>^{63}</sup>$ **Hūmānitās** = Humanity

 $<sup>^{64}</sup>$ Conservator = Sustainer, that which keeps other things existing by virtue of his existence

 $<sup>^{65}</sup>$ **Sōlus** = Sole, Alone

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>66</sup>Inexaustus = Unexhausted

 $<sup>^{67}</sup>$ Summus = Highest

 $<sup>^{68}</sup>$ Omnium = Of all

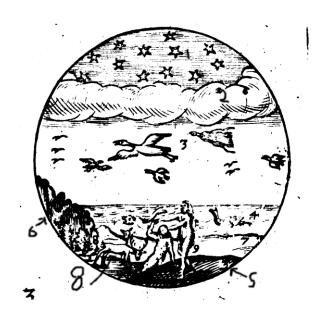
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup>**Gubernātor** = Governor, also used as a name for a Ship's Helmsman

 $<sup>^{70}</sup>$ **Dūcit** = He leads

 $<sup>^{71}</sup>$ **Dūxit** = He has led

 $<sup>^{72}</sup>$ **praedestināti** $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$  = Predestination

# Deus et Eliseus venerunt in mundum



### 2.1 Intended Audience

This is intended for students who have completed Lectio 2 of Latin by the Natural Method and Chapter 3 of Lingua Latina Per Se Illustrata. 336 words are in this chapter.

Deus accēpit Eliseum et ostendit Eliseō¹ mundum. Mundus est rotundus. Deus ostendit Eliseō Caelum $(1)^2$ . Caelum habet stēllās³ . Stēllae habent ignem⁴ in semetipīs⁵. Moysēs scrīpsit in Genesēō⁶, Deus fēcit in caelō lūmināria⁻. Maius⁶ lūminārium rēgnat diem, et minōra⁶ lūmināria rēgnat noctem. Maius Eliseus fuit prophēta. Minus Eliseus est fīlius meus parvus. In nocte sunt stēllae et lūna¹o. Stēllae et Lūna Splendent¹¹ in nocte. Lūna maius lūminārium in nocte. Stēllae minōrēs sunt lūmināria in nocte.

Eliseus vīdit in caelum. "Ecce<sup>12</sup>" dīxit Eliseus "Avēs(3)<sup>13</sup> volant<sup>14</sup>". Avis<sup>15</sup> Volat per caelum. Homō(9)<sup>16</sup> est in mundō et venit per<sup>17</sup> mundum. In caelō sunt nūbēs(2)<sup>18</sup>. Avēs volant per nūbēs, et Nūbēs pendent<sup>19</sup> in caelō. Chrīstus pependit<sup>20</sup> in Cruce<sup>21</sup> per crucifixiōnem<sup>22</sup>. Nūbēs habent umbram<sup>23</sup> in mundō. Eliseus nōn volat, sed venit in mundō. Deus nōn volat, sine locō est. Iēsus volāvit<sup>24</sup>. Deus volāvit in nūbe ignis cum Moyse et Fīliīs<sup>25</sup> Isrāēl. Deus appāruit Moysen et Aarōn et Fīliōs Isrāēl in Monte Horeb in Exodō in Nūbe.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ **Elise** $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$  = To Elisha

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Caelum = Heaven, Sky

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$ Stēllās, Stēllae = Stars

 $<sup>^{4}</sup>$ **Ignis** = Fire

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Semetipīs = In themselves

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>**Genēsis** = The Book of Genesis

 $<sup>^{7}</sup>$ **L**ūmināria = Lights

 $<sup>^{8}</sup>$ Maius = Greater

 $<sup>{}^{9}</sup>$ Minōra = Lesser

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$ **L**ūna = The Moon

 $<sup>^{11}</sup>$ Splendent = They shine

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$ **Ecce** = Behold

 $<sup>^{13}</sup>$ **Avēs** = Birds

 $<sup>^{14}</sup>$ Volant = fly

 $<sup>^{15}</sup>$ **Avis** = Bird

 $<sup>^{16}</sup>$ **Hom** $\bar{\mathbf{o}} = \text{Man}$ . Human

 $<sup>^{17}</sup>$ **Per** = Through, During

 $<sup>^{18}</sup>$ **Nūbēs** = Clouds

 $<sup>^{19}</sup>$ Pendent = Hang

 $<sup>^{20}</sup>$ **Pependit** = He hung

 $<sup>^{21}</sup>$ Crux = The cross

 $<sup>^{22}</sup>$ Crucifixio = Crucifixion

 $<sup>^{23}</sup>$ Umbra = Shadow

 $<sup>^{24}</sup>$ Volāvit = He flew

 $<sup>^{25}</sup>$ **Fīliīs** = With the Sons

Mundus habet montēs $(5)^{26}$ . Mōns $^{27}$  est altus. Altissimus $^{28}$  Mōns mundī est Mōns Ēvērest. Mundus etiam habet silvās $(6)^{29}$ , quae sunt magnae. Silva habet multās arborēs $^{30}$ . Arbor est alta et habet folia $^{31}$ . Folia sunt parvae et cadunt $^{32}$  ex arbore $^{33}$ . Sub silvā $^{34}$  est umbra. Mōns habet umbram. In campō $(7)^{35}$  nōn sunt multae arborēs, sed paucae arborēs. Mundus habet campōs, quī habent foenum $^{36}$ . Animālia $(8)^{37}$ , quae sunt in campō, comedunt $^{38}$  foenum. Mōns et silva et campus habent foenum. Foenum est parvus, arbor est magna. Foenum, quod est in campōs, parvum est. Eliseus, fīlius meus parvus, est animal. Deus nōn est animal, sed creātor, cōnservātor, et gubernātor mundī.

Mundus habet aquam $^{39}$  in marī $^{40}$ . Mare est locus multae aquae in mundō. Maximum $^{41}$  mare est Ōceanus $^{42}$  Pācificus. In marī piscēs $(4)^{43}$  natant $^{44}$ . Piscis natat in aquā, et est animal, et vīvit in aquā. Homō natat in aquā, sed nōn vīvit in aquā. Jonās nōn natāvit et vīxit in marī, quia mortuus $^{45}$  fuit in pisce magnō, sīcut in librō Iōnae. Aqua est ūna quattuor $^{46}$  elementōrum $^{47}$ . Quattuor elementa $^{48}$  sunt aqua, terra $^{49}$ , āēr $^{50}$  et ignis. Mundus plēnus $^{51}$  est cum quattuor elementīs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup>Montēs = Montains or Hills

 $<sup>^{27}</sup>$ Mōns = Mountain or hill

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup>**Altissimus** = Highest, most high

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup>Silvae, Silvās = Woods

 $<sup>^{30}</sup>$ **Arborēs** = Trees

 $<sup>^{31}</sup>$ Folia = Leaves

 $<sup>^{32}</sup>$ Cadunt = They fall

 $<sup>^{33}</sup>$ Ex arbore = From the tree

 $<sup>^{34}</sup>$ Sub silvā = Under the wood

 $<sup>^{35}</sup>$ Campus = Field

 $<sup>^{36}</sup>$ Foenum = Grass

 $<sup>^{37}</sup>$ **Animal** = Animal

 $<sup>^{38}</sup>$ Comedunt = They eat

 $<sup>^{39}</sup>$ Aqua = Water

 $<sup>^{40}</sup>$ Mare = Sea

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup>Maximum = Biggest

 $<sup>^{42}</sup>$ Ōceanus = Ocean

 $<sup>^{43}</sup>$ Piscēs = Fish

 $<sup>^{44}</sup>$ Natant = They swim

 $<sup>^{45}</sup>$ Mortuus = Dead

 $<sup>^{46}</sup>$ Quattuor = Four

 $<sup>^{47}</sup>$ Elementorum = of the elements

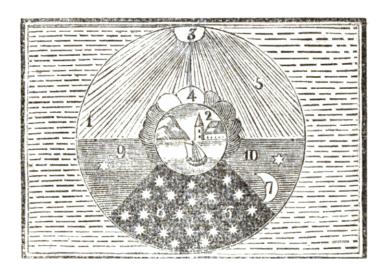
 $<sup>^{48}</sup>$ **Elementum** = Element

 $<sup>^{49}</sup>$ **Terra** = Earth

 $<sup>{}^{50}\</sup>bar{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{er} = \mathrm{Air}$ 

 $<sup>^{51}</sup>$ **Plēnus** = Full

# Deus et Eliseus Ascenderunt in Caelum



### 3.1 Intended Audience

This is intended for students who have completed Lectio 3 and 4 of Latin by the Natural Method and Chapter 4 of Lingua Latina Per Se Illustrata. There are 436 words in this chapter.

Deus et Eliseus fīlius meus parvus ascendērunt in Caelum $(1)^1$ . Quōmodo<sup>2</sup> Deus ascendit in caelum, sī sine corpore<sup>3</sup> et sine locō est? Deus incarnātiōnem<sup>4</sup> habet, quī ascendit in caelum et dēscendit ex caelō. Incarnātiō secundī<sup>5</sup> hypostasis trīnitātis<sup>6</sup> est Iēsus Chrīstus. Ergō, Deus (In incarnātiōne) et Eliseus fuērunt in nūbibus $(4)^7$ , quia ascendērunt in Caelō. Ēlīās etiam et Iēsus ascendērunt in caelum, sed Iēsus sōlus sedet ad manum<sup>8</sup> dexteram<sup>9</sup> Deī.

In Caelō, Eliseus vīdit avēs<sup>10</sup>, quae volāvērunt<sup>11</sup> per nūbēs<sup>12</sup>. Ubiubi<sup>13</sup> avis<sup>14</sup> volāvit, movet<sup>15</sup> āerem. Ubiubi Eliseus aspexit<sup>16</sup>, Eliseus vīdit avēs et nūbēs. Quid nōn vīdit Eliseus? Angelōs<sup>17</sup> nōn vīdit Eliseus. Cūr<sup>18</sup>? Suntne Angelī in Caelō cum Deō? Angelī in caelō sunt. Caelum habet trēs<sup>19</sup> significātiōnēs<sup>20</sup>. Significātiō prīma<sup>21</sup> est haec<sup>22</sup> Ubi sunt nūbēs et avēs et sōl(3)<sup>23</sup> et lūna(6)<sup>24</sup>. Significātiō secunda<sup>25</sup> Ubi sunt Angelī. Angelī nōn habent corpora nec locōs, sīcut Deus in essentiā, sed angelī in Caelō sunt. Tertia<sup>26</sup> significātiō est ubi est Deus, in aeternō. Angelī nōn sunt in aeternō,

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Caelum = Heaven

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ **Quōmodo** = How, By What Means

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Sine corpore = Without a body

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Incarnātiōnem = Incarnation

 $<sup>{}^{5}</sup>$ **Secund** $\overline{1}$  = of the second

 $<sup>^6</sup>$ **trīnitātis** = Trinity

 $<sup>^{7}</sup>$ **Nūbibus** = In the Clouds

 $<sup>^8</sup>$ **Manum** = Hand

 $<sup>^9</sup>$ **Dexteram** = Right

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$ **Avēs** = Birds

 $<sup>^{11}</sup>$ Volāvērunt = They Flew

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$ **Nū**b**ē**s = Through the Clouds

 $<sup>^{13}</sup>$ **Ubiubi** = Whereever

 $<sup>^{14}</sup>$ **Avis** = Bird

 $<sup>^{15}</sup>$ **Movet** = It moves

 $<sup>^{16}</sup>$ **Aspexit** = He looked

 $<sup>^{17}</sup>$ **Angel** $\bar{o}$ **s** = Angels

 $<sup>^{18}\</sup>mathbf{C}\mathbf{\bar{u}r} = \mathbf{Why}$ 

 $<sup>^{19}</sup>$ **Trēs** = Three

 $<sup>^{20}</sup>$ Significātiōnēs = Meanings

 $<sup>^{21}</sup>$ **Prīma** = First

 $<sup>^{22}\</sup>mathrm{Haec}=\mathrm{This}$ 

 $<sup>^{23}</sup>$ S $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$ l = Sun

 $<sup>^{24}</sup>$ **Lūna** = Moon

 $<sup>^{25}</sup>$ Secunda = Second

 $<sup>^{26}</sup>$ **Tertia** = Third

sed in  $aev\bar{o}^{27}$ . Angelī in  $aev\bar{o}$  sunt quia creātiōnēs immortālēs<sup>28</sup> sunt sed nōn ex  $aetern\bar{o}$ . Ubiubi es, Omnēs Angelī illīc<sup>29</sup> sunt. Ubiubi es, Deus tenet tē in ente et cum tē est. Utut<sup>30</sup> fēcistī, Deus cum tē est. Utut es, Deus cum tē est, quia Deus dēdit ēns tibi.

Dicāmus dē significātiōne prīmā. Caelum rotātur³¹ et ambit³² terram(2)³³ stantem³⁴ in mediō³⁵. Quid est "ambit". Sīcut terra ambit sōlem³⁶, et nūbēs ambiunt terram. Iēsus fīlius Nun (Hic est Joshua anglice) ambit Jerichōnem septiēs³⁵. Quid est "rotātur"? Terra rotātur et ambit Sōlem. Sōl nōn rotātur, sed stat³³. Sōl, ubiubi est, fulget³³ perpetuō⁴⁰ in terrā. Sī nox⁴¹ in Eurōpā, diēs in Asiā. Nūbēs enim⁴² sunt in caelō, tamen⁴³ sōl fulget, sed radiī(5)⁴⁴ nōn sunt in terrā. Radius est lūx quam mīsit⁴⁵ Sōl in terrā. Eliseus nōn vīdit sōlem, sī in nūbibus dēnsīs⁴⁶ est. Eliseus autem vīdit avēs, ergō nūbēs dēnsae nōn sunt, ergō Eliseus vīdit sōlem et radiōs eius.

In nocte est Tenebrae $(6)^{47}$ . In nocte sunt Lūna<sup>48</sup> et Stēllae $(8)^{49}$ . Stēllae micant<sup>50</sup> in caelō et scintillant<sup>51</sup>. Nōn lūna scintillat, quia nōn Stēlla est, sīcut carmen<sup>52</sup> "Mīca, Micā Stēllam Parvam". Stēllae scintillant quia similis

 $<sup>^{27}\</sup>mathbf{Aev}\mathbf{\bar{o}} = \text{Aevum}$  (The place which is described in subsequent sentences)

 $<sup>^{28}</sup>$ **Immortālēs** = Immortal Beings(This is an adjective)

 $<sup>^{29}</sup>$ **Illīc** = There

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup>**Utut** = However, in Whatevery Way

 $<sup>^{31}</sup>$ **Rotātur** = Is rotated

 $<sup>^{32}</sup>$ **Ambit** = it goes around

 $<sup>^{33}</sup>$ **Terram** = Earth

 $<sup>^{34}</sup>$ Stantem = Standing

 $<sup>^{35}</sup>$ In medi $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$  = In the middle

 $<sup>^{36}</sup>$ S $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$ lem = Sun

 $<sup>^{37}</sup>$ Septiēs = Seven Times

 $<sup>^{38}</sup>$ Stat = It stands

 $<sup>^{39}</sup>$ Fulget = Shines

 $<sup>^{40}</sup>$ **Perpetuō** = Constantly

 $<sup>^{41}</sup>$ Nox = Night

 $<sup>^{42}</sup>$ **Enim** = For

 $<sup>^{43}</sup>$ Tamen = Still

 $<sup>^{44}</sup>$ Radiī = The Rays

 $<sup>^{45}</sup>$ **Mīsit** = It has sent

 $<sup>^{46}</sup>$ **Dēnsīs** = Dense, Compact

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup>**Tenebrae** = Darkness

 $<sup>^{48}\</sup>mathbf{L}\mathbf{\bar{u}na} = \mathrm{Moon}$ 

 $<sup>^{49}</sup>$ Stēllae = Stars

 $<sup>^{50}</sup>$ **Micant** = They Twinkle

 $<sup>^{51}</sup>$ Scintillant = They Sparkle

<sup>52</sup>Carmen = Song

Scintillīs $^{53}$ sunt. Scintilla est quae facit ignem, sīcut vir facit ignem cum scintillā.

In māne $(10)^{54}$ , Sōl movet in Caelum. In vesperī $(9)^{55}$ , sōl movet ex caelō. In māne, vir labōrat $^{56}$  cum aliīs hominibus $^{57}$ . In māne, Stēllae nōn micant, nec Lūna splendet. In vesperī, Lūna splendet in Caelō, sed nōn stēllae. In vesperī, crepusculum $^{58}$  est. In māne, nōn est crepusculum, sed aurōra $^{59}$  et dīlūculum $^{60}$ . In vesperī, Discipulī Chrīstī $^{61}$  ōrant $^{62}$  Vesperās $^{63}$ . In māne, ōrant Laudēs $^{64}$ . Sōl fēcit lūcem, et ōrant Laudēs. Sōl fēcit tenebrās, et ōrant Vesperās. Deus amat $^{65}$  Vesperās.

 $<sup>^{53}</sup>$ Scintillīs = To Sparks

 $<sup>^{54}</sup>$ **Māne** = In the Morning

 $<sup>^{55}</sup>$ Vesper $\bar{i}$  = In the Evening

 $<sup>^{56}</sup>$ **Labōrat** = He toils/works

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup>Cum aliīs hominibus = with other humans

 $<sup>^{58}</sup>$ Crepusculum = Twilight

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup>**Aurōra** = Sunrise, Dawn

 $<sup>^{60}</sup>$ **Dīlūculum** = Daybreak

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup>Discipulī Chrīstī = Disciples of Christ (It's a plural and a genitive)

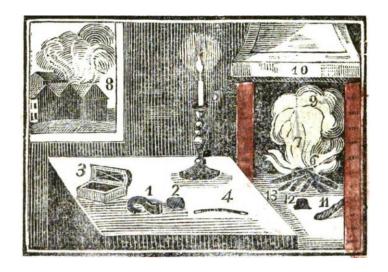
 $<sup>^{62}</sup>$ **Ōrant** = They pray

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>63</sup>Vesperās = Vespers (Evening Prayer)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>64</sup>Laudēs = Lauds (Morning Prayer)

 $<sup>^{65}</sup>$ amat = He loves

# De amaritudine in vita spirituali



### 4.1 Intended Audience

This is intended for students who have completed Lectio 5 and 6 of Latin by the Natural Method and Chapter 5 of Lingua Latina Per Se Illustrata. There are 837 words in this chapter.

Deinde¹ Deus mīsit² Eliseum in Caelum, mīsit eum in terrā. Deus deinde relinquit³ Eliseum Solum in terrā. Eliseus sōlus nōn scīvit⁴ locum in quō⁵ fuit. Deinde, Eliseus vīdit virum⁶. Eliseus ambulāvit² ad virum. Vir fuit prophēta Jēremīās. "Salvē" Eliseus dīxit ad eum⁶ "Quōmodo tē habēs?⁶". "Bene valeō¹0" dīxit Jēremīās, "Ut valēsne?¹¹" interrogāvit. "Male valeō¹²" dīxit Eliseus. "Cūr?¹³" Jēremīās interrogāvit¹⁴. "Quia" inquit¹⁵ Eliseus "Nōn videō¹⁶ Deum, sīcut¹† Vīdī¹੪ eum". "Quārē¹⁰ trīstis²⁰ es²¹? Scīsne Deum in locīs omnibus esse²²?". "Sciō" respondit "Sed sī nōn videō eum, quōmodo laetificor²³?". "Sēde²⁴, faciō²⁵ ignem."

Jēremīas cēpit Chalybem $(1)^{26}$ . Cum chalybe in manū suā<sup>27</sup>, pulsāvit silicem $(2)^{28}$  cum chalybe. Deinde ex silice scintilla<sup>29</sup> volāvit in suscitābulum $(3)^{30}$ .

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^{1}Deinde = Then
 ^{2}Mīsit = He sent
 {}^{3}Relinquit = He left
 ^{4}Scīvit = He did know
 {}^{5}\mathbf{Qu}\mathbf{\bar{o}} = \text{In which}
 ^{6}Virum = A man
 ^{7}Ambulāvit = He walked
 ^{8}Eum = Him
 <sup>9</sup>Quōmodo tē habēs = How are you doing? (Literally how are you having yourself?)
^{10}Bene vale\bar{o} = I am well (Literally I am well well
<sup>11</sup>Ut valēsne = Are you well?
<sup>12</sup>Male valeō = I am not doing well (Literally I am well badly)
^{13}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{\bar{u}r} = \mathbf{Why?}
^{14}Interrogāvit = He asked
^{15}Inquit = He said
^{16}Vide\bar{o} = I am seeing, I see
^{17}Sīcut = Just as
^{18}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{\bar{i}d\bar{\imath}} = I \text{ saw}
^{19}Quārē = Why
<sup>20</sup>Trīstis = Sorrowful, Distressed
<sup>22</sup>Scīsne Deum in locīs omnibus esse = Whether you know God to be in all places?
^{23}Laetificor = I am made joyful
^{24}Sēde = Sit
^{25}Faci\bar{\mathbf{o}} = I am making
<sup>26</sup>Chalybs(Nominative), Chalybis (Genitive) = Steel
^{27}In manū suā = In his hand
<sup>28</sup>Silex(Nominative), silicis = Flint
<sup>29</sup>Scintilla = Spark
^{30}Suscitābulum = Tinderbox
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In suscitābulō, fūmus $(9)^{31}$  ascendit in caelum. Deinde, Jēremīas posuit $^{32}$  silicem et chalybem in terrā. Eliseus aspexit $^{33}$  silicem et chalybem. Chalybs est dūrus $^{34}$  est et etiam silex. Eliseus vīdit silicem quandō $^{35}$  pater eius $^{36}$  fēcit ignem in silvā.

Deinde Jēremīās ait<sup>37</sup> Eliseō "Saepe<sup>38</sup>, nōn sentīmus<sup>39</sup> praesentiam<sup>40</sup> Deī, et sentīmus sine eō<sup>41</sup>". Jēremīās deinde cēpit<sup>42</sup> suscitābulum, et ex sucitabūlō cēpit fōrmitem<sup>43</sup>. Fōmes fēcit fūmum, et Jēremīās posuit fōrmitem in Turrem Lignī(6)<sup>44</sup>. Flamma(7) excitāvit<sup>45</sup>. Fūmus ascendit ex lignō. Lignum ārdet<sup>46</sup>. Eliseus posuit manum eius in lignō, et lignum ussit<sup>47</sup> eum. "OOOW" exclāmāvit is. "Sīcut lignum ūrit manum tuam, absentia<sup>48</sup> Deī ūrit animās nostrās<sup>49</sup>. In ōrātiōne<sup>50</sup>, nōn sentīmus. In labōre<sup>51</sup>, nōn laetificāmur<sup>52</sup>. In amōre Deī<sup>53</sup>, cōnsōlātiō<sup>54</sup> nōn invenītur<sup>55</sup>.". "Quārē" dīxit Eliseus "Sī Deus sīcut flamma amōris est, dēbeō bonum sentīre<sup>56</sup>". "Male dīcis" Jēremīās exclāmāvit "Scīsne Passiōnem Deī Nostrī in Cruce<sup>57</sup>, quandō amor vīvēns<sup>58</sup>

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^{31}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{\bar{u}mus} = \text{Smoke}
^{32}Posuit = He placed
^{33}Aspexit = He looked
^{34}Durus = Hard
^{35}Quand\bar{o} = When
<sup>36</sup>Pater eius = His Father
^{37}Ait = He said
^{38}Saepe = Often
^{39}Sentīmus = We feel, We are feeling
^{40}Praesentia = Presence
^{41}Sine e\bar{o} = Without him
^{42}Cēpit = He took
^{43}Fōmes, Fōrmitis = Tinder
<sup>44</sup>In Turrem Lign\bar{i} = Into a tower of wood
^{45}Excitāvit = It is roused
^{46}ārdet = It glows
^{47}Ussit = It burnt/burned
<sup>48</sup>Absentia = Absence
^{49}Animās Nostrās = Our souls
^{50}In \bar{\mathbf{o}}ratione = In prayer
^{51}In labore = In toil, In Labour
^{52}Laetificāmur = We are gladdend, we are made joyful
^{53}In amore De\bar{i} = In the love of God
^{54}Cōnsōlātiō = Consolation
^{55}Invenītur = It is found
^{56}Dēbeō bonum sentīre = I ought to feel good
^{57}In cruce = On the cross
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 $^{58}$ **Vīvēns** = Living

interfectus est $^{59}$ ?". "Ita" Eliseus ait "Sciō, sed tenebrae animī meī dolet $^{60}$  mihi".

Subitō<sup>61</sup>, Vestīmentum Elisēr ūrēbat<sup>62</sup>. Eliseus iēcit<sup>63</sup> id<sup>64</sup> ex corpore suō<sup>65</sup>. "Quārē accidit<sup>66</sup>!?". "Deus dīligit<sup>67</sup> tē cum permagnā<sup>68</sup> amōre, Elisee" respondit Prophēta. "Sed incendium(8)<sup>69</sup> cēpit vestīmentum meum!", "Ita" Jēremīās ait "sīcut Fīlius Deī raptus est<sup>70</sup> ex vīvō. Incendium cordis raptus est ex discipulīs eius". "Sed, in prīmō diē sabbatī<sup>71</sup>, surrēxit<sup>72</sup> cum magnā potestāte<sup>73</sup>. Sīcut is, sīcut tū, sī dīligis eum". "Dīligō eum" dīxit Eliseus, "sed quārē pulsāvit mē?". "Quia", dīxit "Dēbēmus eum sōlum dīligere<sup>74</sup>. Sī dīligis creātiōnem, dīligis eum nōn".

Ex Vestīmentō Eliseī volāvērunt favīllās<sup>75</sup>, quae ascendērunt in caelum. Lūx<sup>76</sup> splendebat<sup>77</sup> ex favīllīs. Deinde, nihil<sup>78</sup>. "Vir quī nōn dīligit Deum cum omnibus eius, sīcut favīlla. Ārdēns<sup>79</sup> in prīncipiō<sup>80</sup>, interficitur<sup>81</sup> ā mundō et cōgitātiōnibus<sup>82</sup> eius, trīstī eius<sup>83</sup>. Sī vir dīligit cum omnibus eius, nōn interficitur ā cōgitātiōnibus eius". Favīllae congregati sunt<sup>84</sup> in terrā sunt. Hae sunt cinerēs<sup>85</sup>. "Ecce Cinis in terrā, sīcut hominēs, quī

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^{59}Interfectus est = He was killed
^{60}Dolet = It pains
^{61}Subit\bar{\mathbf{o}} = \text{Suddenly}
^{62}\bar{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{r}\bar{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{t} = \text{It was burning}
^{63}Iēcit = He threw
^{64}Id = It
^{65}Ex corpore su\bar{\mathbf{o}} = from his body
<sup>66</sup>Accidit = It happened
^{67}Dīligit = He loves
^{68}Permagnā = Very big
^{69}Incendium = Blaze
^{70}Raptus est = He was taken
^{71}In prīmō diē sabbatī = On the first day, the sabbath
^{72}Surrēxit = He arose
<sup>73</sup>Potestās, Potestātis = With great power
<sup>74</sup>Dēbēmus eum sōlum dīligere = We ought to love him alone
^{75}Favīllās = Glowing Ash
^{76}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{\bar{u}x} = \text{Light}
^{77}Splendebat = It was shining
^{78}Nihil = Nothing
^{79}\bar{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{rd\bar{e}ns} = \text{Glowing}
^{80}In prīncipi\bar{\mathbf{o}} = In the beginning
^{81}Interficitur = He is killed
<sup>82</sup>Cōgitātiōnibus = Thoughts
^{83}Trīstī eius = By his sorrow
<sup>84</sup>Congregati sunt = They were gathered
<sup>85</sup>Cinis, Cineris = Ashes
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nōn dīlēxērunt<sup>86</sup> Deum in vītā hāc<sup>87</sup>. Sine vītā, sine amōre, sine grātiā". Prophēta Jēremīās habuit ūnam lacrimam<sup>88</sup> in genā<sup>89</sup> eius.

Elisha vīdit lacrimam "Quārē plōrās" ait Jēremīae. "Quia, vir quī nōn dīligit Deum, nōn dat glōriam Deō, quī dīligit eum.". "Nōn comprehendō<sup>90</sup>" ait Eliseus "Quārē dīcis hās rēs<sup>91</sup>?". "Quia" ait "Satana, in tenebrīs tuīs<sup>92</sup>, temptāvit tē peccāre<sup>93</sup>". "Mementō<sup>94</sup>, amīce, quem dīxit Iōannēs Climacus amīcus meus". "Quid dīxit?" interrogāvit Eliseus. "Iōannēs dīxit Trēs sunt speciēī quī concurrunt<sup>95</sup> ad Deum. Prīmus<sup>96</sup>, sīcut Thūs<sup>97</sup> quod ūrit. Odor<sup>98</sup> eius bonus in prīncipiō, sed cremat<sup>99</sup>. Particula morta<sup>100</sup> fit, quandō cremat et nōn ārdet. Secundum nōn cremat, sīcut particulā morta, sed rotātur sīcut molā<sup>101</sup>. Vult<sup>102</sup> mercēs<sup>103</sup> eius ex Deō, sed nōn habet amōrem quae ūrit, sed nōn mortuus<sup>104</sup> sīcut particula morta quae cremat. Tertius, et Optimus, sīcut permagna flamma Amōris Deī. Sī vīs<sup>105</sup> tertium esse<sup>106</sup>, interrogā<sup>107</sup> Deum in ōrātiōne, et nōlī timēre<sup>108</sup>." Jēremīās dedit candēlam(5)<sup>109</sup> Eliseō, "Accende<sup>110</sup> Candēlam". Eliseus accendit<sup>111</sup> candelum. "Grātia nostra sīcut candēla est. Deus accendit tē cum grātiā. Deus sānctum tē esse vult<sup>112</sup>.

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^{86}Dīlēxērunt = They have not loved
 ^{87}In vītā hāc = In this life
^{88}Una Lacrima = One tear
^{89}Gena = Cheek
^{90}Comprehend\bar{o} = I understand
^{91}Hās Rēs = These things
^{92}In tenebrīs tuīs = In your darkness
<sup>93</sup>Temptāvit tē peccāre = He has tempted you to sin
^{94}Mement\bar{\mathbf{o}} = \text{Remember!}
<sup>95</sup>Concurrent = They run together, they are running together
^{96}Prīmus = First
^{97}Thūs = Incense
^{98}Odor = Odour
<sup>99</sup>Cremat = It burns down to ashes
<sup>100</sup>Particula morta = Dead cinder
^{101}Mol\bar{a} = Millstone
^{102}Vult = He wants
^{103}Mercēs = Reward, Wages
^{104}Mortuus = Dead
^{105}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{\bar{i}s} = \text{You want}
^{106}Esse = To be
^{107}Interrogā = Ask!
^{108}Nōlī timēre = Don't be afraid
^{109}Candēla = Candle
^{110}Accende = Light!
^{111}Accendit = He lit
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 $^{112}$ Deus sānctum tē esse vult = God wants vou to be holv

Deinde, haec candēla est sīcut sulphurātum $(4)^{113}$ , quod accendit hominēs cum amōre Deī. Vīsne sulphurātum Amōris Deī esse?". "Ita, Ego sum sulphurātum Dominī, sed tristita<sup>114</sup> mea nōn parva est. Volō incendium esse. Sed, hodiē, sine Deō meō, sentiō quod Carbō $(12)^{115}$  sum".

"Non carbō es. Sī es carbō, quārē trīstis es? Prūna<sup>116</sup> etiam non trīstia est." Jēremīās interrogāvit. Jēremīās dīxit "Non es Prūna, quia prūna moritur<sup>117</sup>, et carbō mortuus est". "Tū es trīstis, non mortuus" dīxit Jēremīās, "sed Jōhannēs dīxit dē monarchīs<sup>118</sup> quī factī sunt<sup>119</sup> monarchōs quia trīstīs hic, quandō dīxit dē Thūre<sup>120</sup>. Non dīxit dē monarchīs omnibus nec<sup>121</sup> omnibus quī sentiunt trīstitiam. Tū non es sīcut cinis(13), sed sentīs trīstitiam quae sentītur ā omnibus in tempore eius<sup>122</sup> in mundum". "Quid dēbeō facere<sup>123</sup>?" "Necesse est tibi ōrāre<sup>124</sup> et jejūnāre<sup>125</sup> et eleemonsynam dare<sup>126</sup>, in rēbus tribus<sup>127</sup> est vīta chrīstiānī<sup>128</sup>, sī non potes facere hās rēs<sup>129</sup>, necesse est tibi ibi<sup>131</sup> humilis<sup>132</sup>, quia Deus dīligit humilem".

Vestīmentum Eliseī cremāvit<sup>133</sup>, flamma extīncta<sup>134</sup> fuit. Flamma in vestīmentō Eliseī cremat. Fūlīgō<sup>135</sup> in terrā fuit, et fūlīgō in arboribus fuit quae fuērunt circā<sup>136</sup> incendium extīnctum. Jēremīās, quī fēcit ignem, habuit fūlīginem

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^{113}Sulphurātum = Match
<sup>114</sup>Tristita = Sorrowfulness, my Distress
^{115}\mathbf{Carb}\mathbf{\bar{o}}=\mathrm{Coal}
^{116}Prūna = Hot coal
^{117}Moritur = It is dying, it dies
^{118}Dē monarchīs = Concerning monks
^{119}Factī sunt = They were made
^{120}\mathbf{Th\bar{u}re} = Incense
^{121}Nec = Neither, nor
^{122}In tempore eius = In his time
^{123}Quid dēbeō facere? = What ought I to do?
^{124}ōrāre = To pray
^{125}Jejūnāre = To fast
<sup>126</sup>eleemonsynam dare = to give alms
^{127}In rēbus tribus = In the three things
^{128}Vīta chrīstiānī = The Christian Life
^{129}Sī nōn potes facere hās rēs = If you cannot do these things
^{130}Necesse est = It is necessary
^{131}Tibi = To you
^{132}Humilis = Humble
^{133}Cremāvit = It had burnt out to ashes
<sup>134</sup>Extīncta = Quenched, Burnt out
^{135}Fūlīg\bar{\mathbf{o}} = \text{Soot}
^{136}Circ\bar{\mathbf{a}} = \text{Around}
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in corpore suō. Favīllae Vestīmentī ārsērunt<sup>137</sup> in aere. "Sī habuistī<sup>138</sup> camīnum $(10)^{139}$ , nōn favīlla in aere fuērunt." Eliseus dīxit. "In silvā nōn est camīnus". "Sed in vīllā<sup>140</sup> est camīnus" Eliseus respondit. "Scīsne vīllam in silvā?" Eliseus interrogāvit. "Sciō" respondit Jēremīās "Vēnī mēcum<sup>141</sup>!". Jēremīās cēpit Torrem $(11)^{142}$  in manū suā, et accendit eum. Torris ūrēbat<sup>143</sup>. Eliseus aspexit in flammam in Torre. Torris est titiō. "Titiō tuus bonus est" Eliseus dīxit. "Quārē dīxistī hanc rem<sup>144</sup>? Quārē dīxistī dē camīnō?". Eliseus "Parva sum". Vēnērunt in Silvam.

 $<sup>^{137}</sup>$ **ārsērunt** = They are glowing, they are burning

 $<sup>^{138}</sup>$ **Habuist** $\overline{1}$  = You had

 $<sup>^{139}</sup>$ Camīnus = A Chimney

 $<sup>^{140}\</sup>mathbf{V}\mathbf{\bar{i}ll\bar{a}}=$  Villa, a Country Mansion

 $<sup>^{141}</sup>$ **Vēnī mēcum** = Come with me!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>142</sup>Torris (Nominative), Torris (Genitive) = Fire Brand, A stick which is let on fire

 $<sup>^{143}\</sup>bar{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{r}\bar{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{t} = \text{It was burning}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>144</sup>Quārē dīxistī hanc rem = Why do you say this thing/matter?

# De Methodo Orationis Mentalis Francisci Salesi



#### 5.1 Intended Audience

This is intended for students who have completed Lectio 7 and 8 of Latin by the Natural Method and Chapter 6 of Lingua Latina Per Se Illustrata. There are x words in this chapter.

1

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>bar{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{r}\bar{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{t} = \text{It was burning}$