

Orbis Sensualium Scriptus

Elliot Lake

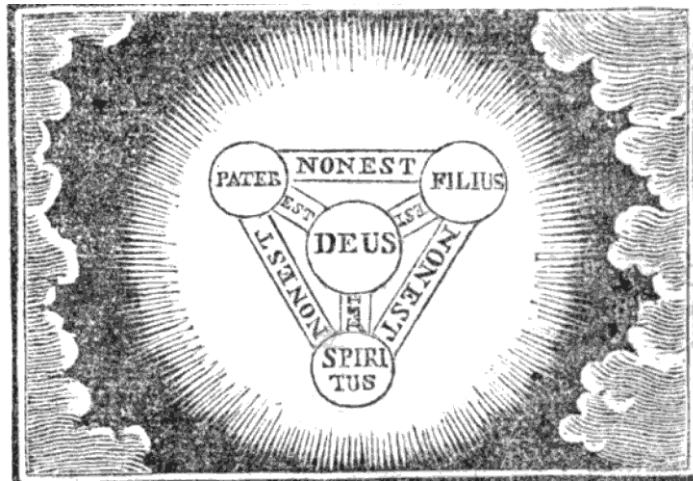
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Chapter 1

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.

1.2 Text

Salvēte omnēs¹! Hodiē², dē³ Deō et Elisēō est lēctiō⁵. Eliseus fuit propheta in bibliā⁶. Eliseus est filius meus⁷ parvus⁸. Eliseus, anglice⁹ Elisha, nōn est prophēta¹⁰ in bibliā, sed est parvus filius 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 abrahamae, Deus Isaacī, et Deus Jacobī. Deus dīxit quod vīvit¹⁷ in aeternō¹⁸. Eliseus vīxit¹⁹. Estne Eliseus aeternus? Nōn est. Es tū? Nōn es²⁰, sed mortālīs²¹. Eliseus nōn est aeternus, sed mortālīs et Eliseus vīxit.

Deus est perfectissimus²² et beātissimus²³. Estne Eliseus perfectissimus et beātissimus? Nōn est, quia Eliseus mortālīs est, sed perfectissimus et beātissimus Deus est aeternus. Es nōn perfectissimus sī²⁴ nōn es aeternus, Deus beātissimus quia²⁵ Deus fōns²⁶ grātia²⁷ est. Eliseus Propheta habuit grātiā et Eliseus filius meus habet²⁸ grātiā, sed Eliseus propheta nōn fuit fōns grātia et Eliseus filius meus nōn est fons grātia. Deus est fōns, ergō²⁹

¹**Salvēte omnēs** = Greetings All

²**Hodiē** = Today

³**dē** = Concerning, About

⁵**Lēctiō** - Reading

⁶**Bibliā** = The bible

⁷**Meus** = My

⁸**Parvus** = Small

⁹**Anglice** = In English

¹⁰**Prophēta** = Prophet

¹¹**Appāruit** = he appeared

¹²**Eī** = To him

¹³**Mundus** = World

¹⁴**Pulcher** = Beautiful

¹⁵**Quis es tū** = Who are you?

¹⁶**Ego Sum** = I am (Sum suffices to say I am)

¹⁷**Vīvit** = he lives

¹⁸**Aeternus** = Eternity

¹⁹**Vīxit** = he lived

²⁰**Es** = You are

²¹**Mortālīs** = Mortal

²²**Perfectissimus** = Most Perfect

²³**Beātissimus** = Most Blessed

²⁴**Sī** = If

²⁵**Quia** = Because

²⁶**Fōns** = Font, Fountain

²⁷**Grātia** = Grace

²⁸**Habet** = He has

²⁹**Ergō** = Therefore

Deus est beātissimus. Deus dīxit quod³⁰ "Ego sum in essentiā³¹ ūnus³², et hypostasi³³ trēs³⁴". Essentia Deī est ūna, spīritālis³⁵ est. Iōhannēs dīxit in Ēvangeliō³⁶ "Deus spīritus³⁷ est". Essentia Deī est sine³⁸ locō³⁹, ubīque⁴⁰ et nūllibi⁴¹. 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.

Voluntās⁴² Deī est sānctus⁴³ et vērāx⁴⁴, quia fōns grātia est. Grātia est vērāx et sānctā. Abraha vērāx fuit. Isaacus vērāx fuit et Iacobus vērāx fuit. Jūdās nōn vērāx fuit. Eliseus est sānctus in baptismō⁴⁵ quia Deus dedit eī grātiam. Voluntās Deī clēmēns⁴⁶ et jūstus⁴⁷ est. Voluntās Deī est Deus, ergō Deus clēmēns et jūstus est. Deus clēmēns quia Deus dedit grātiam. Deus jūstus est quia Deus fēcit⁴⁸ et facit⁴⁹ bonum⁵⁰. Estne Eliseus jūstus et clēmēns? Eliseus clēmēns est, et jūstus quia facit bonum. Potentia⁵¹ Deī maxima⁵² est quia Deus fēcit mundum et tenet⁵³ mundum in ente⁵⁴. Habetne Eliseus potentiam maximam? Nōn habet, quia nōn fēcit mundum, nōn est ubīque et nūllibi, et nōn est fōns grātia. Eliseus mortālis est, habet

³⁰**Quod** = That

³¹**Essentia** = Essense

³²**Ūnus** = One

³³**Hypostasis** = Person of the Trinity

³⁴**Trēs** = Three

³⁵**Spīritālis** = Spiritual

³⁶**Evangelium** = Gospel

³⁷**Spīritus** = Spirit

³⁸**Sine** = Without

³⁹**Locum** = Place, Location

⁴⁰**ubīque** = Everywhere

⁴¹**nūllibi** = Nowhere

⁴²**Voluntās** = Will

⁴³**Sānctus** = Holy

⁴⁴**Vērāx** = Truthful

⁴⁵**Baptismus** = Baptism

⁴⁶**Clēmēns** = Merciful

⁴⁷**Jūstus** = Just

⁴⁸**Fēcit** = He has done/made

⁴⁹**Facit** = He does/makes

⁵⁰**Bonus** = Good

⁵¹**Potentia** = Power

⁵²**Maxima** = The greatest

⁵³**Tenet** = He holds

⁵⁴**In ente** = in being

locum, et est filius meus parvus. Deus est ubique et nullibi, tamen⁵⁵ omnia in omnibus est. Dominus tenet omnia in ente, sed Eliseus est mortalis.

Deus habet immensam⁵⁶ sapientiam⁵⁷. Eliseus vidit sapientiam Dei, quia Eliseus vidit mundum, et Eliseus vidit Abraham, Isaacum et Jacobum et Iesum Filium Dei. Habetne Eliseus sapientiam? Habet sapientiam, si facit bonum. Deus in bonitate⁵⁸ est optimus⁵⁹. Deus fecit bonum. Estne Eliseus optimus in bonitate? Non est, quia Eliseus mortalis et habet locum. Esne optimus in bonitate? Non es, quia mortalis et habes⁶⁰ locum. Non es perfectissimus et beatissimus. Deus est lux⁶¹ inaccessa⁶². Lux mundi Iesus est. Iesus habet lucem, sed mundus non habet lucem, quia Deus inaccessus est sine gratia. Deus est sine loco, ergo inaccessus. Iesus dedit gratiam. Deus non habet locum, sed Iesus locum habet in humanitate⁶³. Deus est conservator⁶⁴ mundi quia Deus tenet mundum in ente. Conservator tenet mundum in ente. Conservator mundi solus⁶⁵ inexhaustus⁶⁶ fons gratiae est. Deus solus est, sed Eliseus non solus est.

Deus summus⁶⁷ bonus est quia fons omnium⁶⁸ in ente et fons gratiae est solus. Deus est fons omnium quia Deus fecit mundum. Deus gubernator⁶⁹ omnium est. Gubernator ducit⁷⁰. Eliseus duxit⁷¹. Eliseus filius meus ducit Eliseum filium meum. Deus ducit Deum et Mundum in praedestinatione⁷².

⁵⁵**Tamen** = still, nonetheless

⁵⁶**Immensa** = Immeasurable

⁵⁷**Sapientia** = Wisdom

⁵⁸**Bonitas** = Goodness

⁵⁹**Optimus** = Best

⁶⁰**Habes** = You have

⁶¹**Lux** = Light

⁶²**Inaccessa** = Inaccessible

⁶³**Humanitas** = Humanity

⁶⁴**Conservator** = Sustainer, that which keeps other things existing by virtue of his existence

⁶⁵**Solus** = Sole, Alone

⁶⁶**Inexhaustus** = Unexhausted

⁶⁷**Summus** = Highest

⁶⁸**Omnium** = Of all

⁶⁹**Gubernator** = Governor, also used as a name for a Ship's Helmsman

⁷⁰**Ducit** = He leads

⁷¹**Duxit** = He has led

⁷²**praedestinatio** = Predestination

Chapter 2

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.

2.2 Text

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 lūmināria⁷. Maius⁸ lūminārium rēgnat diem, et minōra⁹ lūmināria rēgnat noctem. Maius Eliseus fuit prophēta. Minus Eliseus est filius meus parvus. In nocte sunt stēllae et lūna¹⁰. Stēllae et Lūna Splendent¹¹ in nocte. Lūna maius lūminārium in nocte. Stēllae minōrēs sunt lūmināria in nocte.

Eliseus vīdit in caelum. "Ecce¹²" dīxit Eliseus "Avēs(3)¹³ volant¹⁴". Avis¹⁵ Volat per caelum. Homō(9)¹⁶ est in mundō et venit per¹⁷ mundum. In caelō sunt nūbēs(2)¹⁸. Avēs volant per nūbēs, et Nūbēs pendent¹⁹ in caelō. Chrīstus pependit²⁰ in Cruce²¹ per crucifixiōnem²². Nūbēs habent umbram²³ in mundō. Eliseus nōn volat, sed venit in mundō. Deus nōn volat, sine locō est. Iēsus volāvit²⁴. Deus volāvit in nūbe ignis cum Moyse et Fīliis²⁵ Isrāēl. Deus apparuit Moysen et Aarōn et Fīliōs Isrāēl in Monte Horeb in Exodō in Nūbe.

¹**Eliseō** = To Elisha

²**Caelum** = Heaven, Sky

³**Stēllās, Stēllae** = Stars

⁴**Ignis** = Fire

⁵**Semetipīs** = In themselves

⁶**Genēsis** = The Book of Genesis

⁷**Lūmināria** = Lights

⁸**Maius** = Greater

⁹**Minōra** = Lesser

¹⁰**Lūna** = The Moon

¹¹**Splendent** = They shine

¹²**Ecce** = Behold

¹³**Avēs** = Birds

¹⁴**Volant** = fly

¹⁵**Avis** = Bird

¹⁶**Homō** = Man, Human

¹⁷**Per** = Through, During

¹⁸**Nūbēs** = Clouds

¹⁹**Pendent** = Hang

²⁰**Pependit** = He hung

²¹**Crux** = The cross

²²**Crucifixiō** = Crucifixion

²³**Umbra** = Shadow

²⁴**Volāvit** = He flew

²⁵**Fīliis** = With the Sons

Mundus habet montēs(5)²⁶. Mōns²⁷ est altus. Altissimus²⁸ Mōns mundī est Mōns Ēvērest. Mundus etiam habet silvās(6)²⁹, quae sunt magnae. Silva habet multās arborēs³⁰. Arbor est alta et habet folia³¹. Folia sunt parvae et cadunt³² ex arbore³³. Sub silvā³⁴ est umbra. Mōns habet umbram. In campō(7)³⁵ nōn sunt multae arborēs, sed paucae arborēs. Mundus habet campōs, quī habent foenum³⁶. Animālia(8)³⁷, quae sunt in campō, comedunt³⁸ foenum. Mōns et silva et campus habent foenum. Foenum est parvus, arbor est magna. Foenum, quod est in campōs, parvum est. Eliseus, filius meus parvus, est animal. Deus nōn est animal, sed creātor, cōservātor, et gubernātor mundī.

Mundus habet aquam³⁹ in marī⁴⁰. Mare est locus multae aquae in mundō. Maximum⁴¹ mare est Ōceanus⁴² Pācificus. In marī piscēs(4)⁴³ natant⁴⁴. 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 mortuus⁴⁵ fuit in pisce magnō, sicut in librō Iōnae. Aqua est ūna quattuor⁴⁶ elementōrum⁴⁷. Quattuor elementa⁴⁸ sunt aqua, terra⁴⁹, āēr⁵⁰ et ignis. Mundus plēnus⁵¹ est cum quattuor elementīs.

²⁶**Montēs** = Mountains or Hills

²⁷**Mōns** = Mountain or hill

²⁸**Altissimus** = Highest, most high

²⁹**Silvae, Silvās** = Woods

³⁰**Arborēs** = Trees

³¹**Folia** = Leaves

³²**Cadunt** = They fall

³³**Ex arbore** = From the tree

³⁴**Sub silvā** = Under the wood

³⁵**Campus** = Field

³⁶**Foenum** = Grass

³⁷**Animal** = Animal

³⁸**Comedunt** = They eat

³⁹**Aqua** = Water

⁴⁰**Mare** = Sea

⁴¹**Maximum** = Biggest

⁴²**Ōceanus** = Ocean

⁴³**Piscēs** = Fish

⁴⁴**Natant** = They swim

⁴⁵**Mortuus** = Dead

⁴⁶**Quattuor** = Four

⁴⁷**Elementōrum** = of the elements

⁴⁸**Elementum** = Element

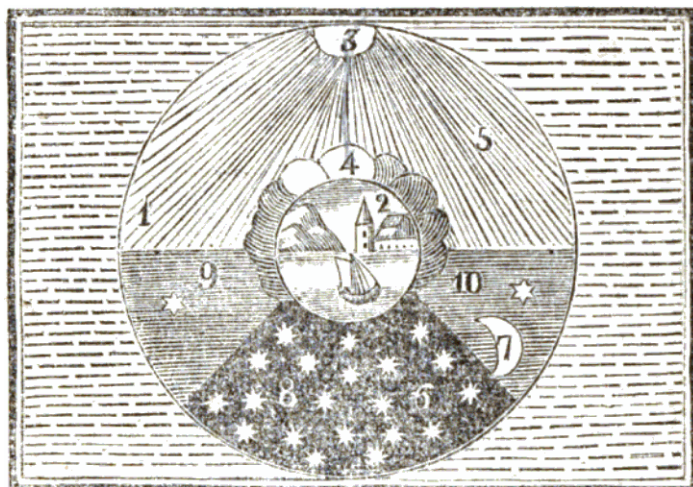
⁴⁹**Terra** = Earth

⁵⁰**Āēr** = Air

⁵¹**Plēnus** = Full

Chapter 3

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.

3.2 Text

Deus et Eliseus filius meus parvus ascendērunt in Caelum(1)¹. Quōmodo² Deus ascendit in caelum, sī sine corpore³ et sine locō est? Deus incarnātiōnem⁴ habet, quī ascendit in caelum et dēscendit ex caelō. Incarnātiō secundī⁵ hypostasis trīnitātis⁶ est Iēsus Christus. Ergō, Deus (In incarnātiōne) et Eliseus fuērunt in nūbibus(4)⁷, quia ascendērunt in Caelō. Elīās etiam et Iēsus ascendērunt in caelum, sed Iēsus sōlus sedet ad manum⁸ dexteram⁹ Deī.

In Caelō, Eliseus vīdit avēs¹⁰, quae volāvērunt¹¹ per nūbēs¹². Ubiubi¹³ avis¹⁴ volat, movet¹⁵ āerem. Ubiubi Eliseus aspexit¹⁶, Eliseus vīdit avēs et nūbēs. Quid nōn vīdit Eliseus? Angelōs¹⁷ nōn vīdit Eliseus. Cūr¹⁸? Suntne Angelī in Caelō cum Deō? Angelī in caelō sunt. Caelum habet trēs¹⁹ significātiōnēs²⁰. Significātiō prīma²¹ est haec²². Ubi sunt nūbēs et avēs et sōl(3)²³ et lūna(6)²⁴. Significātiō secunda²⁵. Ubi sunt Angelī. Angelī nōn habent corpora nec locōs, sicut Deus in essentiā, sed angelī in Caelō sunt. Tertia²⁶ significātiō est ubi est Deus, in aeternō. Angelī nōn sunt in aeternō,

¹**Caelum** = Heaven

²**Quōmodo** = How, By What Means

³**Sine corpore** = Without a body

⁴**Incarnātiōnem** = Incarnation

⁵**Secundī** = of the second

⁶**trīnitātis** = Trinity

⁷**Nūbibus** = In the Clouds

⁸**Manum** = Hand

⁹**Dexteram** = Right

¹⁰**Avēs** = Birds

¹¹**Volāvērunt** = They Flew

¹²**Nūbēs** = Through the Clouds

¹³**Ubiubi** = Whereever

¹⁴**Avis** = Bird

¹⁵**Movet** = It moves

¹⁶**Aspexit** = He looked

¹⁷**Angelōs** = Angels

¹⁸**Cūr** = Why

¹⁹**Trēs** = Three

²⁰**Significātiōnēs** = Meanings

²¹**Prīma** = First

²²**Haec** = This

²³**Sōl** = Sun

²⁴**Lūna** = Moon

²⁵**Secunda** = Second

²⁶**Tertia** = Third

sed in aevō²⁷. Angelī in aevō sunt quia creatiōnēs immortalēs²⁸ sunt sed nōn ex aeternō. Ubiubi es, Omnēs Angelī illīc²⁹ sunt. Ubiubi es, Deus tenet tē in ente et cum tē est. Utut³⁰ 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". Sicut terra ambit sōlem³⁶, et nūbēs ambiunt terram. Iēsus filius Nun (Hic est Joshua anglice) ambit Jerichōnem septiēs³⁷. Quid est "rotātur"? Terra rotātur et ambit Sōlem. Sōl nōn rotātur, sed stat³⁸. Sōl, ubiubi est, fulget³⁹ 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 mīsīt⁴⁵ 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 Lūna⁴⁸ et Stēllae(8)⁴⁹. Stēllae micant⁵⁰ in caelō et scintillant⁵¹. Nōn lūna scintillat, quia nōn Stēlla est, sicut carmen⁵² "Mica, Micā Stēllam Parvam". Stēllae scintillant quia similis

²⁷ **Aevō** = Aevum (The place which is described in subsequent sentences)

²⁸ **Immortalēs** = Immortal Beings(This is an adjective)

²⁹ **Illīc** = There

³⁰ **Utut** = However, in Whatever Way

³¹ **Rotātur** = Is rotated

³² **Ambit** = it goes around

³³ **Terram** = Earth

³⁴ **Stantem** = Standing

³⁵ **In mediō** = In the middle

³⁶ **Sōlem** = Sun

³⁷ **Septiēs** = Seven Times

³⁸ **Stat** = It stands

³⁹ **Fulget** = Shines

⁴⁰ **Perpetuō** = Constantly

⁴¹ **Nox** = Night

⁴² **Enim** = For

⁴³ **Tamen** = Still

⁴⁴ **Radiī** = The Rays

⁴⁵ **Mīsīt** = It has sent

⁴⁶ **Dēnsīs** = Dense, Compact

⁴⁷ **Tenebrae** = Darkness

⁴⁸ **Lūna** = Moon

⁴⁹ **Stēllae** = Stars

⁵⁰ **Micant** = They Twinkle

⁵¹ **Scintillant** = They Sparkle

⁵² **Carmen** = Song

Scintillīs⁵³ sunt. Scintilla est quae facit ignem, sicut vir facit ignem cum scintillā.

In māne(10)⁵⁴, Sōl movet in Caelum. In vesperī(9)⁵⁵, sōl movet ex caelō. In māne, vir labōrat⁵⁶ cum aliīs hominibus⁵⁷. In māne, Stēllae nōn micant, nec Lūna splendet. In vesperī, Lūna splendet in Caelō, sed nōn stēllae. In vesperī, crepusculum⁵⁸ est. In māne, nōn est crepusculum, sed aurōra⁵⁹ et dīlūculum⁶⁰. In vesperī, Discipulī Chrīstī⁶¹ ōrant⁶² Vesperās⁶³. In māne, ōrant Laudēs⁶⁴. Sōl facit lūcem, et ōrant Laudēs. Sōl facit tenebrās, et ōrant Vesperās. Deus amat⁶⁵ Vesperās.

⁵³**Scintillīs** = To Sparks

⁵⁴**Māne** = In the Morning

⁵⁵**Vesperī** = In the Evening

⁵⁶**Labōrat** = He toils/works

⁵⁷**Cum aliīs hominibus** = with other humans

⁵⁸**Crepusculum** = Twilight

⁵⁹**Aurōra** = Sunrise, Dawn

⁶⁰**Dīlūculum** = Daybreak

⁶¹**Discipulī Chrīstī** = Disciples of Christ (It's a plural and a genitive)

⁶²**Ōrant** = They pray

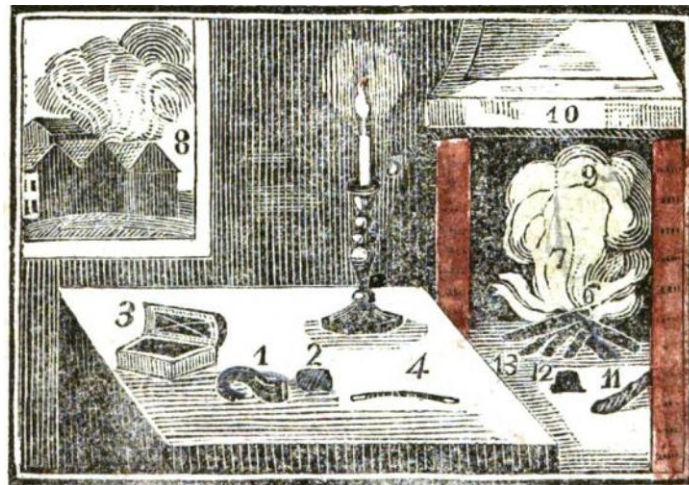
⁶³**Vesperās** = Vespers (Evening Prayer)

⁶⁴**Laudēs** = Lauds (Morning Prayer)

⁶⁵**amat** = He loves

Chapter 4

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.

4.2 Text

Deinde¹ Deus mīsit² Eliseum in Caelum, mīsit eum in terrā. Deus deinde reliquit³ Eliseum solum in terrā. Eliseus solum nōn scīvit⁴ locum in quō⁵ fuit. Deinde, Eliseus vidit virum⁶. Eliseus ambulāvit⁷ ad virum. Vir fuit prophēta Jēremiās. "Salvē" Eliseus dīxit ad eum⁸ "Quōmodo tē habēs?⁹". "Bene valeō¹⁰" dīxit Jēremiās, "Ut valēsne?¹¹" interrogāvit. "Male valeō¹²" dīxit Eliseus. "Cūr?¹³" Jēremiās interrogāvit¹⁴. "Quia" inquit¹⁵ Eliseus "Nōn videō¹⁶ Deum, sicut¹⁷ Vīdī¹⁸ eum". "Quārē¹⁹ trīstis²⁰ es²¹? Scīsne Deum in locīs omnibus esse²²?" . "Sciō" respondit "Sed sī nōn videō eum, quōmodo laetificor²³?" . "Sēde²⁴, faciō²⁵ ignem."

Jēremiās cēpit Chalybem(1)²⁶. Cum chalybe in manū suā²⁷, pulsāvit silicem(2)²⁸ cum chalybe. Deinde ex silice scintilla²⁹ volāvit in suscitābulum(3)³⁰.

¹**Deinde** = Then

²**Mīsit** = He sent

³**Reliquit** = He left

⁴**Scīvit** = He did know

⁵**Quō** = In which

⁶**Virum** = A man

⁷**Ambulāvit** = He walked

⁸**Eum** = Him

⁹**Quōmodo tē habēs** = How are you doing? (Literally how are you having yourself?)

¹⁰**Bene valeō** = I am well (Literally I am well well)

¹¹**Ut valēsne** = Are you well?

¹²**Male valeō** = I am not doing well (Literally I am well badly)

¹³**Cūr** = Why?

¹⁴**Interrogāvit** = He asked

¹⁵**Inquit** = He said

¹⁶**Videō** = I am seeing, I see

¹⁷**Sicut** = Just as

¹⁸**Vīdī** = I saw

¹⁹**Quārē** = Why

²⁰**Trīstis** = Sorrowful, Distressed

²¹**Es** = You are

²²**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**Faciō** = I am making

²⁶**Chalybs(Nominative), Chalybis (Genitive)** = Steel

²⁷**In manū suā** = In his hand

²⁸**Silex(Nominative), silicis** = Flint

²⁹**Scintilla** = Spark

³⁰**Suscitābulum** = Tinderbox

In suscitatūlō, fūmus(9)³¹ ascendit in caelum. Deinde, Jēremiās posuit³² silicem et chalybem in terrā. Eliseus aspexit³³ silicem et chalybem. Chalybs est dūrus³⁴ est et etiam silex. Eliseus vīdit silicem quādo³⁵ pater eius³⁶ fēcit ignem in silvā.

Deinde Jēremiās ait³⁷ Eliseō "Saepe³⁸, nōn sentīmus³⁹ praesentiam⁴⁰ Deī, et sentīmus sine eō⁴¹". Jēremiās deinde cēpit⁴² suscitatūlum, et ex suscitabulō cēpit fōrmitem⁴³. Fōmes fēcit fūmum, et Jēremiās posuit fōrmitem in Turrem Lignī(6)⁴⁴. Flamma(7) excitāvit⁴⁵. Fūmus ascendit ex lignō. Lignum ārdet⁴⁶. Eliseus posuit manum suam in lignō, et lignum ussit⁴⁷ eum. "OOOW" exclāmāvit is. "Sicut lignum ūrit manum tuam, absentia⁴⁸ Deī ūrit animās nostrās⁴⁹. In ōrātiōne⁵⁰, nōn sentīmus. In labōre⁵¹, nōn laetificāmur⁵². In amōre Deī⁵³, cōsōlātiō⁵⁴ nōn invenītur⁵⁵". "Quārē" dīxit Eliseus "Sī Deus sicut flamma amōris est, dēbeō bonum sentīre⁵⁶". "Male dīcis" Jēremiās exclāmāvit "Scīsne Passiōnem Deī Nostrī in Cruce⁵⁷, quādo amor vīvēns⁵⁸

³¹**Fūmus** = Smoke

³²**Posuit** = He placed

³³**Aspexit** = He looked

³⁴**Durus** = Hard

³⁵**Quandō** = When

³⁶**Pater eius** = His Father

³⁷**Ait** = He said

³⁸**Saepe** = Often

³⁹**Sentīmus** = We feel, We are feeling

⁴⁰**Praesentia** = Presence

⁴¹**Sine eō** = Without him

⁴²**Cēpit** = He took

⁴³**Fōmes, Fōrmitis** = Tinder

⁴⁴**In Turrem Lignī** = Into a tower of wood

⁴⁵**Excitāvit** = It is roused

⁴⁶**Ārdet** = It glows

⁴⁷**Ussit** = It burnt/burned

⁴⁸**Absentia** = Absence

⁴⁹**Animās Nostrās** = Our souls

⁵⁰**In ōrātiōne** = In prayer

⁵¹**In labōre** = In toil, In Labour

⁵²**Laetificāmur** = We are gladdened, we are made joyful

⁵³**In amōre Deī** = In the love of God

⁵⁴**Cōsōlātiō** = Consolation

⁵⁵**Invenītur** = It is found

⁵⁶**Dēbeō bonum sentīre** = I ought to feel good

⁵⁷**In cruce** = On the cross

⁵⁸**Vīvēns** = Living

interfectus est⁵⁹?. ”Ita” Eliseus ait ”Sciō, sed tenebrae animī meī dolet⁶⁰ mihi”.

Subitō⁶¹, Vestīmentum Elisēi ūrēbat⁶². Eliseus iēcīt⁶³ id⁶⁴ ex corpore suō⁶⁵. ”Quārē accidit⁶⁶!?” . ”Deus dīlīgīt⁶⁷ tē cum permagnō⁶⁸ amōre, Elisee” respondit Prophēta. ”Sed incendium(8)⁶⁹ cēpit vestīmentum meum!” , ”Ita” Jēremiās ait ”sicut Fīlius Deī raptus est⁷⁰ ex vīvō. Incendium cordis raptus est ex discipulīs eius”. ”Sed, in prīmō diē sabbatī⁷¹, surrēxit⁷² cum magnā potestāte⁷³. Sicut is, sicut tū, sī dīlīgīs eum”. ”Dīlīgō eum” dīxit Eliseus, ”sed quārē pulsāvit mē?”. ”Quia”, dīxit ”Dēbēmus eum solum dīlīgere⁷⁴. Sī dīlīgīs creatiōnem, dīlīgīs eum nōn”.

Ex Vestīmentō Elisēi volāvērunt favillās⁷⁵, quae ascendērunt in caelum. Lūx⁷⁶ splendebat⁷⁷ ex favillīs. Deinde, nihil⁷⁸. ”Vir quī nōn dīlīgīt Deum cum omnibus eius, sicut favilla. Ārdēns⁷⁹ in prīncipiō⁸⁰, interficitur⁸¹ ā mundō et cōgitātiōnibus⁸² eius, trīstī eius⁸³. Sī vir dīlīgīt cum omnibus eius, nōn interficitur ā cōgitātiōnibus eius”. Favillae congregati sunt⁸⁴ in terrā sunt. Hae sunt cinerēs⁸⁵. ”Ecce Cinis in terrā, sicut hominēs, quī

⁵⁹**Interfectus est** = He was killed

⁶⁰**Dolet** = It pains

⁶¹**Subitō** = Suddenly

⁶²**Ūrēbat** = It was burning

⁶³**Iēcīt** = He threw

⁶⁴**Id** = It

⁶⁵**Ex corpore suō** = from his body

⁶⁶**Accidit** = It happened

⁶⁷**Dīlīgīt** = He loves

⁶⁸**Permagnō** = 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

⁷³**Potestās, Potestātis** = With great power

⁷⁴**Dēbēmus eum solum dīlīgere** = We ought to love him alone

⁷⁵**Favillās** = Glowing Ash

⁷⁶**Lūx** = Light

⁷⁷**Splendebat** = It was shining

⁷⁸**Nihil** = Nothing

⁷⁹**Ārdēns** = Glowing

⁸⁰**In prīncipiō** = In the beginning

⁸¹**Interficitur** = He is killed

⁸²**Cōgitātiōnibus** = Thoughts

⁸³**Trīstī eius** = By his sorrow

⁸⁴**Congregati sunt** = They were gathered

⁸⁵**Cinis, Cineris** = Ashes

nōn dīlēxērunt⁸⁶ Deum in vītā hāc⁸⁷. Sine vītā, sine amōre, sine grātiā”. Prophēta Jēremīās habuit ūnam lacrimam⁸⁸ in genā⁸⁹ suā.

Elisha vīdit lacrimam ”Quārē plōrās” ait Jēremīae. ”Quia, vir quī nōn dīligit Deum, nōn dat glōriam Deō, quī dīligit eum.”. ”Nōn comprehendō⁹⁰” ait Eliseus ”Quārē dīcis hās rēs⁹¹?”. ”Quia” ait ”Satana, in tenebrīs tuīs⁹², temptāvit tē peccāre⁹³”. ”Mementō⁹⁴, amīce, quem dīxit Iōannēs Climacus amīcus meus”. ”Quid dīxit?” interrogāvit Eliseus. ”Iōannēs dīxit Trēs sunt speciēi quī concurrunt⁹⁵ ad Deum. Prīmus⁹⁶, sicut Thūs⁹⁷ quod ūrit. Odor⁹⁸ eius bonus in prīncipiō, sed cremat⁹⁹. Particula morta¹⁰⁰ fit, quandō cremat et nōn ārdet. Secundum nōn cremat, sicut particulā morta, sed rotātur sicut molā¹⁰¹. Vult¹⁰² mercēs¹⁰³ eius ex Deō, sed nōn habet amōrem quae ūrit, sed nōn mortuus¹⁰⁴ sicut particula morta quae cremat. Tertius, et Optimus, sicut permagna flamma Amōris Deī. Sī vīs¹⁰⁵ tertium esse¹⁰⁶, interrogā¹⁰⁷ Deum in ōratiōne, et nōlī timēre¹⁰⁸.” Jēremīās dedit candēlam(5)¹⁰⁹ Eliseō, ”Accende¹¹⁰ Candēlam”. Eliseus accendit¹¹¹ candelum. ”Grātia nostra sicut candēla est. Deus accendit tē cum grātiā. Deus sānctum tē esse vult¹¹².

⁸⁶**Dīlēxērunt** = They have not loved

⁸⁷**In vītā hāc** = In this life

⁸⁸**Una Lacrima** = One tear

⁸⁹**Gena** = Cheek

⁹⁰**Comprehendō** = I understand

⁹¹**Hās Rēs** = These things

⁹²**In tenebrīs tuīs** = In your darkness

⁹³**Temptāvit tē peccāre** = He has tempted you to sin

⁹⁴**Mementō** = Remember!

⁹⁵**Concurrunt** = They run together, they are running together

⁹⁶**Prīmus** = First

⁹⁷**Thūs** = Incense

⁹⁸**Odor** = Odour

⁹⁹**Cremat** = It burns down to ashes

¹⁰⁰**Particula morta** = Dead cinder

¹⁰¹**Molā** = Millstone

¹⁰²**Vult** = He wants

¹⁰³**Mercēs** = Reward, Wages

¹⁰⁴**Mortuus** = Dead

¹⁰⁵**Vīs** = 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

¹¹²**Deus sānctum tē esse vult** = God wants you to be holy

Deinde, haec candēla est sicut sulphurātum(4)¹¹³, quod accendit hominēs cum amōre Deī. Vīsne sulphurātum Amōris Deī esse?”. ”Ita, Ego sum sulphurātum Domini, sed tristita¹¹⁴ mea nōn parva est. Volō incendium esse. Sed, hodiē, sine Deō meō, sentiō quod Carbō(12)¹¹⁵ sum”.

”Nōn carbō es. Sī es carbō, quārē trīstis es? Prūna¹¹⁶ etiam nōn trīstia est.” Jēremiās interrogāvit. Jēremiās dīxit ”Nōn es Prūna, quia prūna moritur¹¹⁷, et carbō mortuus est”. ”Tū es trīstis, nōn mortuus” dīxit Jēremiās, ”sed Jōhannēs dīxit dē monarchīs¹¹⁸ quī factī sunt¹¹⁹ monarchōs quia trīstis hic, quandō dīxit dē Thūre¹²⁰. Nōn dīxit dē monarchīs omnibus nec¹²¹ omnibus quī sentiunt trīstitiam. Tū nōn es sicut cinis(13), sed sentīs trīstitiam quae sentiuntur ā omnibus in tempore eius¹²² in mundum”. ”Quid dēbeō facere¹²³?” ”Necesse est tibi ōrāre¹²⁴ et jejūnāre¹²⁵ et eleemosynam dare¹²⁶, in rēbus tribus¹²⁷ est vīta christiānī¹²⁸, sī nōn potes facere hās rēs¹²⁹, necesse est¹³⁰ tibi¹³¹ humilis¹³², quia Deus dīligit humilem”.

Vestīmentum Elisēi cremāvit¹³³, flamma extīncta¹³⁴ fuit. Flamma in vestīmentō Elisēi cremavit. Fūlīgō¹³⁵ in terrā fuit, et fūlīgō in arboribus fuit quae fuērunt circā¹³⁶ incendium extīnctum. Jēremiās, quī fēcit ignem, habuit

¹¹³**Sulphurātum** = Match

¹¹⁴**Tristita** = Sorrowfulness, my Distress

¹¹⁵**Carbō** = Coal

¹¹⁶**Prūna** = Hot coal

¹¹⁷**Moritur** = It is dying, it dies

¹¹⁸**Dē monarchīs** = Concerning monks

¹¹⁹**Factī sunt** = They were made

¹²⁰**Thūre** = 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

¹²⁶**Eleemosynam dare** = to give alms

¹²⁷**In rēbus tribus** = In the three things

¹²⁸**Vīta christiānī** = 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

¹³⁴**Extīncta** = Quenched, Burnt out

¹³⁵**Fūlīgō** = Soot

¹³⁶**Circā** = Around

fūliginem in corpore suō. Favillae Vestimentī ārsērunt¹³⁷ in aere. "Sī habuistī¹³⁸ camīnum(10)¹³⁹, nōn favilla in aere fuērunt." Eliseus dīxit. "In silvā nōn est camīnus". "Sed in villā¹⁴⁰ est camīnus" Eliseus respondit. "Scīsne villam in silvā?" Eliseus interrogāvit. "Sciō" respondit Jēremīas "Vēnī mēcum¹⁴¹!". Jēremīas cēpit Torrem(11)¹⁴² in manū suā, et accendit eum. Torris ūrēbat¹⁴³. Eliseus aspexit in flammam in Torre. Torris est titiō. "Titiō tuus bonus est" Eliseus dīxit. "Quārē dīxistī hanc rem¹⁴⁴? Quārē dīxistī dē camīnō?". Eliseus "Parva sum". Vēnērunt in Silvam.

¹³⁷ **Ārsērunt** = They are glowing, they are burning

¹³⁸ **Habuistī** = You had

¹³⁹ **Camīnus** = A Chimney

¹⁴⁰ **Villā** = Villa, a Country Mansion

¹⁴¹ **Vēnī mēcum** = Come with me!

¹⁴² **Torris (Nominative), Torris (Genitive)** = Fire Brand, A stick which is let on fire

¹⁴³ **Ūrēbat** = It was burning

¹⁴⁴ **Quārē dīxistī hanc rem** = Why do you say this thing/matter?

Chapter 5

De Methodo Orationis Mentalis Dom Vitalis Lehodey



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 533 words in this chapter.

5.2 Text

In silvā Jēremiās et Eliseus ambulāvērunt. Jēremiās dīxit ad Eliseum "Unde vēnistī¹?" . "Nātus sum² in Britannīā, ubi sumus?" . "In Ītaliā sumus³. Nōn Rōmae, nōn Tusculī, nōn Tarentū, sed in Ītaliā." Jēremiās respondit. "Unde vēnistī?" interrogāvit Eliseus. "Isrāēl est ubi nātus sum, ante Chrīstum nātum, sed nātus es post Chrīstum nātum?" . "Sum, duo mīlia⁴ annī post Chrīstum nātum." . Aura⁵ bona flabat⁶ per arborēs, et placebat⁷ Jēremīae⁸ et Elisēo⁹. "Bona aura est In Silvā, flantur arborēs. Quō vēnerit?" ait Eliseus. Respondit "Nesciō. Deus scit, et scīvit ante creatiōnem¹⁰ mundi". "Sicut Deus spīrat¹¹ super¹² nōs. Bene flat haec aura. Ignis nōn tam bonus est quam aura." ait Eliseus. "Quid? nōn placet tibi ignis meus? Aura tam bona nōn est quam ignis. Haec frīgida¹³ aura nōn tam calida¹⁴ est quam ignis." respondit Jēremiās. "Vetus¹⁵ vir!" exclāmāvit Eliseus "Senectūs¹⁶ tua cēpit laetitiam bonae aerae ex tē". "Cēpit" respondit "Nōlī exclāmāre dē hāc rē¹⁷". "Sed" Jēremiās addidit¹⁸ "nōn cēpit ventus¹⁹ Deī, flat in corde meō".

"Quid est hic ventus?" interrogāvit Eliseus. "Ventus, vel ignis ōrātiōnis meae quī spīrat in mē". "Ignis? Quid ignis?" . "Ignis ōrātiōnis mentālis²⁰" respondit "Quī instrūxit²¹ mē in amōre et virtūte, Ventus cognitiōnis²² Deī,

¹**Vēnistī** = You come

²**Nātus sum** = I was born

³**Sumus** = We are

⁴**Mīlia** = Thousands

⁵**Aura** = Breeze

⁶**Flabat** = It blew

⁷**Placebat** = It was pleasing

⁸**Jēremīae** = To Jeremiah

⁹**Elisēo** = To Elisha

¹⁰**Creatiōnem** = Creation

¹¹**Spīrat** = He breathes

¹²**Super** = Over

¹³**Frīgida** = Cold

¹⁴**Calida** = Hot

¹⁵**Vetus** = Old

¹⁶**Senectūs** = Old Age

¹⁷**Nōlī exclāmāre dē hāc rē** = Don't shout about this thing

¹⁸**Addidit** = He added

¹⁹**Ventus** = Wind

²⁰**Ignis ōrātiōnis mentālis** = The Fire of Mental Prayer

²¹**Instrūxit** = It taught me

²²**Cognitiōnis** = Experience, Intuitive Knowledge

nōn sicut scientia²³ theologiae²⁴. "Quōmodo habeō cognitiōnem Deī? Volō habēre²⁵ procellam²⁶ Cognitiōnis Deī.". "Procella? Cūr interrogāvistī rem parvam? Cūr nōn interrogāvistī turbinem²⁷? Deus apparuit Moysī in Aegyptō, et fuit in turbine flammae. Haec turbō dūxit²⁸ populum eius ex Aegyptō. Cūr procellam sōlam²⁹ interrogāvistī? Deus amat³⁰ eum quī vult meliōrem³¹ amōrem.". "Quōmodo possum facere³² orātiōnem mentālem?" interrogāvit.

"Dīcam³³ dē methodō³⁴ Dom Vītālīs Lehoedy. Scrīpsit³⁵ librum³⁶." respondit Jēremiās. "Prīmō, Franciscus Salensius Sānctus dīxit facere ūnam hōram³⁷ orātiōnis mentālī in diē ūnā. Lehoedy (quī scrīpsit viās orātiōnis mentālīs (Ways of Mental Prayer anglice), quem auscultās³⁸, dīxit facere dīmidiam³⁹ partem⁴⁰ hōrae. Potes loquī⁴¹ cum presbytērō dē tempore⁴² orātiōnis mentālīs. ". "Deinde?" respondit Eliseus. "Tolle⁴³ librum, quī est dē vitīis⁴⁴, vel dē virtūtibus⁴⁵, vel dē mystēriīs Fideī⁴⁶. Quicumque⁴⁷ bonus est tibi. Liber quem Lehoedy dīxit bonum appellātur⁴⁸ "Preparation For Death" vel praeparātiō mortis, quae scrīptus est ā Sānctō Alphonsō

²³**Scientia** = Intellectual Knowledge in the sense of book learning

²⁴**Theologiae** = Of theology

²⁵**Volō habēre** = I want to have

²⁶**Procellam** = Gust, Gale (In some contexts, storm)

²⁷**Turbō, Turbinis** = Tornado, Whirlwind

²⁸**Dūxit** = It led

²⁹**Sōlam** = Alone

³⁰**Amat** = He loves

³¹**Meliōrem** = Better

³²**Quōmodo possum facere** = How can I make

³³**Dīcam** = I will speak

³⁴**Methodō** = Method

³⁵**Scrīpsit** = He wrote

³⁶**Librum** = Book

³⁷**Hōram** = Hour

³⁸**Auscultās** = You are listening

³⁹**Dīmidiam** = Half

⁴⁰**Partem** = Part

⁴¹**Potes loquī** = You can speak

⁴²**Tempore** = Time

⁴³**Tolle** = Take!

⁴⁴**Vitīis** = Vices

⁴⁵**Virtūtibus** = Virtues

⁴⁶**Mystēriīs Fideī** = Mysteries of Faith

⁴⁷**Quicumque** = Whatever

⁴⁸**Appellātur** = It is called

ā Ligōriō”. ”Deinde” perrēxit⁴⁹ Jēremiās ”Tolle pāginam, et lege⁵⁰ eam quater⁵¹. Fac⁵² hanc rem quia in mente dēbeō habēre pāginam.”. ”Sicut dīxit Dāvīd in Psalmō⁵³ Prīmō, ”Beātus vir quī meditābitur⁵⁴ in lēge⁵⁵ suā diē⁵⁶ ac⁵⁷ nocte⁵⁸.” dīxit Eliseus. ”Bene dīxistī, Elisee, in hōc modō meditārī possumus⁵⁹”. ”Deinde, cōgitā⁶⁰ dē hāc rē in pāginā est. Fortasse⁶¹, dē patientiā⁶² Chrīstī in cruce, vel dē lēge novā⁶³. Cōgitā⁶⁴ ”Quōmodo possum⁶⁵ facere praecepta⁶⁶ Domini?” vel⁶⁷ ”Quōmodo possum dīligere Deum sicut is dīligit mē?”. ”Intellegō⁶⁸” respondit Eliseus. ”Deinde, ex cōsiderātiōne hāc, ōra ad Deum. Cōsiderātiō⁶⁹ nōn est ōratiō, sed cōsiderātiō dat auxilium⁷⁰ ōratiōnī⁷¹. Dīc⁷² Deō dē cōsiderātiōne, in precibus⁷³ interrogā grātiās⁷⁴ ex eō. Postrēmō⁷⁵, fac resolūtiōnem⁷⁶ ex precibus et ex cōsiderātiōne. Dīc Deō ”Fēcerō⁷⁷ hanc rem, quam facere necesse est.”.

Subitō⁷⁸, Procella flāvit, et arborēs sternēbantur⁷⁹. Procella sternēbat⁸⁰ ar-

⁴⁹**Perrēxit** = He continued

⁵⁰**Lege** = Read!

⁵¹**Quater** = Four times

⁵²**Fac** = Do! Make!

⁵³**Psalmus** = Psalm

⁵⁴**Meditābitur** = He will meditate

⁵⁵**Lēge** = Law

⁵⁶**Diē** = Day

⁵⁷**Ac** = and

⁵⁸**Nocte** = Night

⁵⁹**In hōc modō meditārī possumus** = In this way we can meditate

⁶⁰**Cōgitā** = Think!

⁶¹**Fortasse** = Perhaps

⁶²**Patientiā** = Patience

⁶³**Novā** = New

⁶⁴**Cōgitā** = Think!

⁶⁵**Possum** = I can

⁶⁶**Praecepta** = Commandments

⁶⁷**Vel** = Or

⁶⁸**Intellegō** = I understand

⁶⁹**Cōsiderātiō** = Consideration

⁷⁰**Auxilium** = Help

⁷¹**Ōratiōnī** = To prayer

⁷²**Dīc** = Say!

⁷³**In precibus** = In prayers

⁷⁴**Grātiās** = Graces

⁷⁵**Postrēmō** = Finally

⁷⁶**Resolūtiōnem** = Resolution

⁷⁷**Fēcerō** = I will do, I will make

⁷⁸**Subitō** = Suddenly

⁷⁹**Sternēbantur** = They were being stretched out

⁸⁰**Sternēbat** = It stretched out

borēs. Foenum⁸¹ etiam sternēbātur ā procellā. . Arbor cecīdit⁸² inter⁸³ Jēremīam et Eliseum. Cecidērunt in terrā. "Bene valēsne?" Eliseus interrogāvit. "Valeō" respondit Jēremīas. Deinde, terra movet sē. "Quid, iam terraemōtus⁸⁴?" . "In temporibus antīquīs⁸⁵, cōgitābant quod Terraemōtus accidit⁸⁶ quia ventī subterrānei⁸⁷ flant, et terra movētur ā hīs⁸⁸ ventīs. Jēremīas surrēxit⁸⁹ et extendit⁹⁰ manum suam "Vēnī mēcum". Jēremīas cēpit manum Elisēi et trāxit⁹¹ eam. Eliseus stetit⁹², deinde ambulāvērunt in silvam.

⁸¹**Foenum** = Grass

⁸²**Cecīdit** = It fell

⁸³**Inter** = Between

⁸⁴**Terraemōtus** = Earthquake

⁸⁵**Antīquīs** = Ancient

⁸⁶**Accidit** = It happened

⁸⁷**Subterrāneus** = Underground

⁸⁸**Hīs** = These

⁸⁹**Surrēxit** = He rose

⁹⁰**Extendit** = He extended

⁹¹**Trāxit** = He dragged, he pulled

⁹²**Stetit** = He stood