Introduction

Jacques de Vitry (b. ca. 1160, d. 1240) was one of the most famous preachers of the high Middle Ages. He was born in northern France, studied at the University of Paris, and in 1210 became a canon regular in the diocese of Liège. For the next several years he traveled around northern France preaching against the Cathar heresy and in favor of the Albigensian crusade, and became renowned for his eloquence and persuasiveness. In 1214, on the strength of his reputation, Jacques was elected bishop of Acre, in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1229, after having participated in the ill-fated Fifth Crusade and absented himself from Acre for several years to preach against heretics in Liège, he resigned his see and was appointed cardinal bishop of Tusculum. Jacques is best known for his admiring biography of the mystic and early beguine Marie d’Oignies, for a history of the Holy Land, and for two sermons collections.

Jacques’s most popular collection, the *Sermones vulgares vel ad status*, contains sermons recorded in Latin but designed to be preached in the vulgar tongue to laypeople, and arranged according the social class and profession of the audience. The sermon I have transcribed and translated appears in Jacques’s less popular collection, in both senses of the word: the *Sermones dominicales et festivales*. Less popular, in that the sermons were preached to largely clerical, although not necessarily elite, audiences, and lack the lively *exempla* (illustrative anecdotes) for which Jacques was well known; and also in that there is no modern edition of these sermons, and so they are rarely studied. The sermon was intended for the third Sunday of Lent. In the manuscript I consulted the sermon fills twelve folios, or 23
columns of text, and would have taken about an hour to deliver. However, much of the sermon (the folios I have omitted) looks more like exegetical notes than polished oratory, and probably were not included in their current form in any oral performance.

The ‘theme’ (structuring biblical text) of the sermon is Luke 11:14: “And Jesus was casting out a demon, and it was mute.” Like all sermons preached in Lent, known as the tempus *revocationis*, this address was intended first and foremost to provoke contrition and penitence in preparation for confession. There is no immediately obvious reason, based on either the chosen theme or the function of the sermon, for Jews to figure so prominently. This was not a call to crusade; it was not a diatribe against social ills; it was not a narrative of the Passion. Rather than pointing to an external enemy, the preacher strives to lead each member of his audience through a process of introspection and self-recrimination, leading to a desire for expiation. I shall argue, as we discuss the text, that he does this by enlisting and channeling a range of emotions both attributed to and aroused by Jews.

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III. Jews in Preaching


"Emotions and Preaching"
Sara Lipton, SUNY Stony Brook

Jacques de Vitry “Sermons for Sundays and Festivals”— Sermon for the Third Sunday of Lent

Transcribed and translated by Sara Lipton

Source: Sermones dominicales et festivales de Jacobus de Vitriaco
BN lat. nouv. acq. 1537, fols. 228b - 233vb

Third Sunday of Lent

Jesus was ejecting a demon, and it was mute. [Luke 11:14].

I. Prologue: Protheme

We read in Exodus [Ex. 25:31-37] that the Lord ordered to be made a candelabrum of the purest gold, in which were a base, pipes, cups, revolving globes, and whispering lilies, and snuffers and trays and seven lamps or lights. By the candelabrum of purest gold is understood divine scripture, golden through wisdom; purest in not having any falsity mixed in; having lights (seven because the Spirit is declared septiform) that it might illumine us. Movable, because through the persecutions of heretics and of impious men, it is spread out, through training, in the hearts of the elect. Or movable, because it is stretched out in various expositions. The base signifies the rectitude of truth, and the fortitude to which divine scripture invites us. It has pipes because of the sweetness of sound and in communications, sweetness in promises, fortitude in the fulfilling of precepts and

1"Thou shalt make also a candlestick of beaten work of the finest gold, the shaft thereof, and the branches, the cups, and the bowls, and the lilies going forth from it./Six branches shall come out of the sides, three out of the one side, and three out of the other./Three cups as it were nuts to every branch, and a bowl withal, and a lily; and three cups, likewise of the fashion of nuts in the other branch, and a bowl withal, and a lily. Such shall be the work of the six branches, that are to come out from the shaft:/And in the candlestick itself shall be four cups in the manner of a nut, and at every one, bowls and lilies./Bowls under two branches in three places, which together make six coming forth out of one shaft./And both the bowls and the branches shall be of the same beaten work of the purest gold./Thou shalt make also seven lamps, and shalt set them upon the candlestick, to give light over against.”
counsels, just as a nut has bitterness in its hull, fortitude in its shell, sweetness in its center. It has revolving globes, because the preaching of divine scriptures is delayed among the saints neither in prosperity nor in adversity. Indeed, the word of God is not to be bound. [2 Tim. 9] The lilies are the radiance of the innocence that Holy Scriptures work in us, or the prizes of eternal blessedness, which blooms in eternal flowers, which we attain through observation of the Scriptures. It has snuffers for the clipping of superfluous things, trays for the extinguishing of heresies and sins, whispers, in infusing spiritual graces. Through the doctrine of the Scriptures, evils are extinguished in the hearts of the hearers, superfluities are snuffed out, and good spiritual things are infused. Of this candelabrum, Zachariah the Prophet said: I saw, and beheld a candelabra all of gold, and lamps on its own top, and seven lights on it, and seven openings for light. [Zach. 4:2] Which things can be understood as not only about Christ and the Church, but also about Divine Scripture, which is entirely golden through its spiritual sense. Regarding this, the lamps are said to be Christ explicating and illuminating Divine Scripture. It has seven lights because the Scriptures are said to be septiform in spirit. It has seven openings for light because the Divine Law is written infused with the Holy Spirit. Pray therefore to the Lord, that today with this candelabra he might deign to illuminate our minds with Divine Scripture.

II. The Body of the Sermon

Jesus expelling a demon and it was mute. [Luke 11:14] He who destroys a fence, a snake will bite him. [Eccl. 10:8] Our Lord came to the world that he might destroy the fence of sinners, which the devil will have built against God.

[Against the slander of the Jews]

The snake -- that is, the poisonous Jewish people, agitated by the stimulus of envy, bit him in slandering and blaspheming, and as much as it was frantic in dishonoring of him, so much was it frantic in harming his healing. About which Isaiah said, At whom are you jeering, at whom are you making faces, and sticking out your tongue? Are you not the sons of the wicked, the lying spawn? [Isaiah 57:3-5] Indeed, the Scribes and Pharisees laughed at the Lord and made faces at him, and spoke iniquity of the Highest. They saw the miraculous works of Christ, and like serpents in good perfume they wasted away.
[Of the Jews’ blasphemy, and that they render evil for good]

Whence, when the Lord had cured the mute and blind demon, they blasphemed, saying: *Through Beelzebub, prince of demons, he expels demons.* [Matt. 12:24] Because of this the Lord said through the prophet: *Through this, so that they might love me, they slandered me.* [Isaiah 60:14] Indeed, he showed many favors to the Jewish people, in teaching them, curing their sick, preventing demons from vexing them, reviving their dead. Yet they paid him back evil for good, and hate for his love, saying that good was evil, and evil, good. Whence Isaiah: *Woe, sinful nation, people heavy with iniquity, worthless seed, evil sons!* [Isaiah 1:4] They abandoned the Lord, they blasphemed the sanctuary of Israel. Indeed, they are stiff-necked, hard-necked. [Ex. 32:9], they didn’t want to bow down, that they might carry the yoke of sweet Christ.

[Of sin against the Holy Spirit]

But they impugned the grace of God and his majesty, nor did they care about their own salvation, nor could they tolerate the salvation of others. Because of this, their hearts were hardened like the heart of Pharaoh, [Ex. 7] who did not permit the sons of Israel to go out from Egypt. This is sin against the Holy Spirit. Through envy and malice they knowingly assailed the salvation of others and set themselves against the grace of the Holy Spirit. This is, however, an unforgivable sin, having no cause associated with its remission. Yet nevertheless, sin against the Father and sin against the Son are said to be forgivable. He who indeed through weakness sins against the Father, to whom power is attributed, and through ignorance sins against the Son, to whom wisdom is attributed, easily attains indulgence, because the causes of remission are those associated with him - that is, weakness and ignorance. However, he who sins through malice against the benevolence of the Holy Spirit, assailing Divine Grace and impeding the salvation of others, in the demanding of sins, thenceforward his heart is inflamed and hardened, so that scarcely, or never, is he visited by the Lord. But since, with Pharaoh and with the Devil, having a hardened heart, he tarry in his sins, and for that reason finally departs impenitent. Whence his sin of blasphemy is remitted neither in this world nor in the next. Because of these things, of this sort, the Blessed John in the canonical epistle said: *There is a sin that leads to death, and I do not say that you must pray about that.* [1 John 5:16] And the Apostle wrote to Titus: *Shun the heretical man after a first and second correction, knowing that he who is this way*
is subversive and is self-condemned and in error. [Tit. 3:10-11] And he said to Timothy: Just as Jannes and Jambres defied Moses, so these men defy the truth, men corrupt in mind and false in faith. [2 Tim. 3:8] Therefore, these obstinate men who end their lives in sin, whether through desperation, believing death in Christ to be insufficient, or through presumption, believing the Passion of Christ to be superfluous, are said to sin in the Holy Spirit. Similarly, Scribes and Pharisees were obstinate in their malice, seeing the miracles of Christ, and opposing the grace of the Holy Spirit, envying Christ, and withdrawing themselves, they (who didn’t want to understand that they might do good works) sinned in the Holy Spirit. Seeing, though, many signs and works which no one else could do, they did not want to say with Nicodemus: Rabbi, we know that you have come from God as a teacher. Indeed, no one can make the signs that you have made, unless God were with him. [John 3:2] But through malice, or, perhaps, for some, through curiosity, they sought signs from Heaven. They saw signs of utility and of compassion. They sought signs in curiosity, not that they might believe, but in order to tempt him. They saw indeed, presently, signs from Heaven: the sun was darkened in the Passion, and on the Day of Pentecost they heard a sound made suddenly from heaven, and nevertheless they didn’t want to believe. They thought to kill Lazarus, raised from death, since they couldn’t contradict such a plain miracle. Therefore, a depraved and adulterous offspring of a diabolical father, with whom Synagoga fornicated, having abandoned the first man, they maliciously sought a sign from Heaven. The blind saw, the lame walked, the leprous were cleansed before their eyes, and the good new was proclaimed to the poor. [Luke 7:22, Matt. 11:5] The Lord said to them: And if you do not believe me, believe my works. Nevertheless, they themselves were not in fear of the divine, but said that he said himself to cast out demons via the prince of demons. [Luke 11:15] Yet, however, he was utterly opposite to demons, and his works were opposite to the works of Satan. Indeed, the one was humble and benign, seeking to save souls. The other was proud and cruel, seeking to doom souls. The one gathered his faithful with preaching into one Church Body. The other sought to scatter them throughout a counterfeit church. Our Lord collected virtues and good works for the believers. The devil, on the contrary, scattered and dissipated. Because of this the Lord said: He who is not with me, is against me, and he who doesn’t gather with me, scatters, because he used to say: I in no way join together with him in whom there are bad works; I utterly speak against him. In that way therefore, in his virtue, [he asserts], just as in a fraud, you assert: I expel demons. We cannot be in accord, if our works are divided and our wills are opposed. And just as a bad tree can’t produce good fruit,
[cf. Matt. 12:33-34] they ought to believe works, and not maliciously seek signs of curiosity from heaven against which they can speak, attributing their qualities to passions of the air, or to malign spirits, just as we read of the magicians of Pharaoh, who in Egypt made certain signs with diabolical arts. [Ex. 7] The Scribes and Pharisees had Moses and the prophets, who wrote about and themselves heard Christ. As the Lord said, *If you believe Moses, you will believe in me, for indeed he himself wrote about me.* To such types are Jews today similar, who, having abandoned the counsel of the Scriptures, observe dreams and fantastical visions, and trust more in dreams and signs than in the Divine Scriptures. How evil and adulterous is this generation, exasperating the Lord and disbelieving, which maliciously sought signs from heaven; and the Lord gave it a sign, for evil and for retribution and for scandal: the sign of Jonah the prophet, the sign of the Passion, of the three-day grave, and of the resurrection, the sign of his death, which they themselves procured, through which they themselves were ruined. For just as Jonah was in the belly of the whale for three days and three nights, thus was also the Son of Man in the heart of the earth for three days and three nights. They sought signs of divinity and glory, for which they undeserving. For his disciples, however, he gave signs from heaven, by which he showed allegorically the glory of eternal blessedness on the mount, and, after that, truly on the day of the Ascension. To the unbelieving Jews, moreover, from the depth and not from the heavens, he gave a sign of humanity and of the Passion, not of glory, so that they might know themselves to be close to ruin, just as it was announced to the Ninivites, unless they would repent of the death of Christ. How great, therefore, always will have been the malice of the Jews, as is shown from what Isaiah said to Achaz, that he should seek for himself a sign for usefulness – that is, for his own consolation. [Isaiah 7:10] He himself they reject through iniquity, excusing themselves superficially in the austerity of the Law, which says: [Deut. 6] *You will not tempt the Lord your God.* They, however, as if there were not signs which they see every day, maliciously sought a sign from Heaven, not for themselves but in detriment of him. Behold how great is the perversity of that people, who, with the Lord perceiving, wanted to seek a sign, and yet did not before God seek a sign from Heaven. Achaz feared lest God be glorified with a sign, and his idols be spurned. [Isaiah 7:12] The just ones [*err: the Jews?*] feared lest he be believed by the people through a sign that God made on earth for him, and they sought such signs, as they did not believe that he could do. But the sons of the Jews ejected demons through exorcisms and certain oaths, invoking the name of God, and did not make other signs. [Act. 19:11ff.] Yet the Jews ascribed the expulsion of
demons effected by their sons to divine virtue, and not to diabolical power. How much more ought they ascribe to divine virtue the fact that Christ by command alone compelled the demon to go out, [Christ], who made so many other greater signs in their presence. Because of which he himself said: Your sons will be your judges [Luke 11:19] not in power, but in cooperation, because they attribute that expulsion not to the devil but to God. Or are your sons my witnesses? [signifies] the apostles, on whom the judges sat in judgment, yet they did not envy them as they envied Christ, nor did they impute to demons the expulsion of demons done by them. Indeed, the apostles did not yet preach against the malice of the Jews, and on that account they [the Jews] didn’t pursue them like [they pursued] Christ, nor did they say that they expelled demons for Beelzebub. The Lord, however, thus wisely responded to them, that their deceiving lips be muted, and their evil mouths of speaking be blocked, saying: Any kingdom divided against itself will be desolated, and house will fall upon house. So, too, with Satan, if he is divided against himself, how can his kingdom last? [Luke 11:17] And a little later he said: If it is through a finger of God that I drive out demons, then assuredly the kingdom of God has come upon you. [Luke 11:20] If Satan should expel Satan, the power of his malice could not last for long. [Luke 11:18] But with his rule divided, he will be overthrown. Any kingdom divided against itself will be ruined [Luke 11:17] and it will be emptied of inhabitants and it will be reduced to solitude, [Isaiah 6:11] as if in a hostile wasteland, and houses fall down deprived of inhabitants. Or, house is said to fall upon house, [Luke 11:16] while the house of one family is crushed by another. And since those who fight against the truth of God are citizens of Babylon and belonging to the devil’s kingdom, [?] aforesaid blasphemies and divided kingdom. As they themselves asserted: they ought to leave, lest they be involved in ruin together with those perishing. Because if the demon does not expel a demon, just as the truth of God holds, then what they themselves say (that Christ expelled demons through Beelzebub) is known to be false. Indeed, demons do not quarrel in evil among themselves in turn, but they gather together out of vanity into one self, having tails tied together, like the little foxes of Samson, and like a thicket of tangled thorns, [Nahum 1:10] just as infernal crows accompany each other, as birds of a feather stick together, and satyr calls to satyr, [Isaiah 34:14] and as screech owls howl to each other [Isaiah 13:22]. He assumes an unclean spirit when he wants, and easily finds seven spirits more wretched than himself, associates who run with him in evil. Therefore, Satan does not expel Satans.
For indeed it is better not to have perceived to way of the truth than, after having perceived it, to turn back, because a slave who knows the will of his lord and yet does not do it, will be flogged with many stripes. [Luke 12:47] Whence the Lord said in the Gospel [John 5:14] Behold you are now made well; do not sin, lest something worse should happen to you. And since the wife of Lot, looking back, was turned into stone [sic], because of the sin of ingratitude, which is the greatest sin before God. Or because of hypocrisy, for the last things are said to be worse than the first [Luke 11:26], since earlier good things, which he covers over, he begins to feign.

[On the hardness of ingratitude and hypocrisy.]

For simulated equity is double iniquity. Therefore, he who previously was cleansed through the marks of baptism or confession, with the unclean spirit returning, is made worse, since through hypocrisy he is outwardly adorned with simulated virtues, and thus he whom previously the devil gobbled up in devouring, now he grinds and consumes in chewing. Whence in Job it is said of Behemoth: He eats hay like an ox [Job 40:10], first in devouring through sin, second in chewing through recidivism, so long as man returns like a dog to its vomit.

[On bad security and idleness.]

Therefore, let man not be torpid in security; so long as he is in his body, let him not presume about chastity, nor trust in his flesh. David, reconciled with Saul, did not dare to trust himself to him. [I Kings 27] Adam, so that he might labor, was placed in a place of desire. And you – do you idle in inactivity, in place of labor?! And if you sleep, your ruin nonetheless does not drowse, but need will come to you like a wayfarer. [Prov. 6:11] For as Solomon testifies, by indolence a building will be brought down – that is, the edifice of virtue -- and through the weakness of hands, the house shall fall. [Eccl. 10:18] For just as in the cave of idleness, whatever of good is in the soul, when somewhat neglected, little by little collapses, and so just as an old shoe, which is often resoled, and often broken, and after many breaks is worse to execute [a repair]; and just as a stream dammed with earth, and often broken, made worse to repair, so a repeated wound of a soul is more difficult to cure. For the Temple of the Lord was built in peace, but rebuilt with war and
struggle. And the vessel which once has been filled with oil, is said to not be usable for other purposes. And when once the fruit of good works is removed, not only do the leaves of good words blow away, but the whole tree is desiccated, and a man is made wretched, is like a shattered clay vessel, which is thoroughly destroyed, and no shard from it is left in which even a modicum of fire can be carried, or a drop of water can be drawn. [Isaiah 30:14] Therefore, as often as a sinner frequently relapses into sin, so often are his tears rendered worthless in God’s eyes, and however further he recedes, with so much more difficulty can he be repaired. Always, therefore, in fear and with caution must be labor for our salvation, so that our enemy might not find our house vacant: and until he will have gone out, the last things might be made worse than the first.

[Another explanation of the aforesaid about Jews and gentiles.]

It is allowed that generally through the aforesaid words the Lord instructs us. However, he especially said this on account of the Jews, from whom the unclean spirit departed, while he led them out of Egypt, gave them the law through Moses, and walked among the nations, arid and dry of all spiritual fertility, and empty of the fluid of baptismal grace.

[On bad aridity.]

Moreover after the faith of Christ was received by the nations, the devil did not find rest among them, but the Jews, whom he had abandoned, he attacked again. For he found them idling, and inactive in good works, because now they did not have God and angels as guests.

[On bad adornment.]

And yet they were adorned outwardly through hypocrisy, and uselessly with the Pharisees’ observances, and as if cleansed externally by these useless marks, or were cleansed by legal observances, as it were, superfluous, and worth nothing after the grace the of Gospel. Moreover, with a multitude of even worse demons having entered, they were worse, in blaspheming and killing Christ, than originally they had been in Egypt.

III. Conclusion and Recapitulation
Therefore, dearest brothers, do not oppose Christ like the blaspheming Jews, or assail his grace. For they sin more, who contemn [him] now, while he is reigning in Heaven, than those who crucified him when he was walking on Earth. Let us not seek the same sign for testing; let the sign of the salvation-bringing cross suffice for us.

[On the Tau sign.] [Ez. 9:4]

Let us have the sign of the Tau impressed on the forehead of our hearts, and in the blood of the true lamb let us dip the lintel of the mind [Ex. 12], and each post, that is, of the body and of the soul.

[Of the spiritual curing of the possessed, the mute and the blind.]

We ought not to maliciously blaspheme the miracles of Christ, but rather revere, honor, and admire them; those things he once did visibly in the flesh in the sight of Jews, so daily, spiritually and invisibly he works them. He cures the mind possessed by demons, when he purges the mind of criminal sins, and the sinner no longer is insane, but humbly confessing his own sins, he knows his own infirmity, so that he can say with the prophet: *I know my iniquity, and my sin is always before me.* [Psalm 50:5] He gives speech to the mute, when, repenting, praising, and confessing, he says grace. He expels blindness, when he leads to knowledge of the truth. For that possessed person whom he cured, not only was mute, but also was blind, as Matthew said. Whence the Lord made three miracles together in one man, and these three daily are worked in penitents, when sins are expelled from the soul, and the light of grace is infused, he open lips, and loosens the mouth, so that they praise God.

[That the devil is strong, and God is said to be stronger.]

Let us be strong in Christ, and armed with spiritual arms, guarding the court of the heart. If moreover a stronger one should arrive, if malignant spirit should tempt us, if a spirit of power should ascend above us, let us not desert our places, let us take refuge in Christ, who is stronger than all our enemies. *Let the rabbit, a weak people, assemble its bed in a rock,* [Prov. 30:26], if infernal dogs should attack. For indeed the rock is Christ, he is a refuge from hedgehogs. For he with bit and
bridle binds fast their jaws, so that they might not come not near us.  \[\text{Psalm 31:9}\] Beware, though, lest the crafty enemy return to the house whence he escaped.  \textit{Do not give a place to the devil,}  \[\text{Eph. 4:27}\] lest he find some opening in you!  He seeks the chosen food, he is gluttonous, he desires rich and delicate meals, he disdains what is arid, and finds no enjoyment in them, nor does he find rest in dry places, lacking the richness of charity.

\[\text{On good richness, and bad aridity,}\]

It is not enough for him, if he should absorb the sea, unless also the River Jordan should flow into his mouth.  He enters the house that is cleansed of marks and freely adorned.  Attend, therefore, lest he should find it empty and unguarded, and badly secured.

\[\text{He shows another reason why the malignant spirit find no rest in arid places.}\]

And because the father of the house does not know at what hour the thief will come, he will always be vigilant, and would not allow his house to be broken into, \[\text{Matt. 24:43}\] lest the last things of that man be made worse than the first, and an unclean spirit live there, with seven other spirits more evil than himself, that is, with the universe of vices, with the crowd of demons disturbing themselves, and in rivalry, each one occupying his own place.  And because of this, in this way, not finding any rest in dry and waterless places, but great conflict and battles among themselves, while anyone wishes to claim lodgings for himself, and to live in the house with the mark of Satan, superficially clean on the outside;

\[\text{On the ornament of hypocrisy, and secular adornment.}\]

while the wretched man wishes to appear just, and to excuse himself of sins, and through hypocrisy wishes to be adorned with simulated virtue, or also with superfluous secular appetite, embellishes his body in the clothing of worldly vanity.  Do not therefore raise your horn on high, do not speak iniquity against God, like the Pharisees, but with the woman of the Gospel, let us raise our voice in praise of Christ and his mother, so that we confess the blessed womb of the Virgin, and her breasts, \[\text{Luke 11:27-28}\] which Christ suckled, so that thus heretics, who deny the true humanity in Christ, might be confuted, just as, with Christ answering,
blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it, the Pharisees are refuted, who wished neither to hear nor to fulfill the word of God, but rather to blaspheme it. Let us hear the word of God in faith, and keep it in works, [Luke 11:28] so that we might deserve to enjoy fully his blessing.

He lives and reigns, through all things, blessed God, for ever and ever. Amen.
"Emotions and Preaching"
Sara Lipton, SUNY Stony Brook

Jacob of Vitry “Sermons for Sundays and Festivals”— Sermon for the Third Sunday of Lent
Transcribed by Sara Lipton

Source: Sermones dominicales et festivales de Jacobus de Vitriaco
BN lat. nouv. acq. 1537, fols. 228b - 233vb

Eadem dominica theuma sumptum de Evangelico Secundum Lucam xxx.

insuper de divina scriptura, que tota aurea est per sensum spiritualem. Supra quam lampas esse dicitur – id est – Christus divinam scripturam exponens et illuminans. Septem habet lucernas quia septiformi spiritu referate sunt scripture. Septem habet infusoria quia spiritu sancto inspirante scripta est lex divina. Orate igitur dominum, ut Hodie candelabro divine scripture mentes nostras illuminare dignetur. 

et voluntates contrarie. Et quem non potest arbor mala fructus bonos facere, 
opерibus debuerunt credere, non signa curiositatis de celo maliciose querere, 
qui bus ipsi possent contradicere, attribuentes ea qualititibus et passionibus aeris vel 
et spiritibus malignis, sicut legitimus de magis Pharaonis, qui arte diabolica in 
eypto quedam faciebant signa. [Ex. 7] Habeant scribe et pharisei Moysen et 
prophetas qui de christo scripserant ipsos audirent. Sicut dominus ait: Si crederitis 
Moysi et mihi crederitis, de me enim ille scrispit. Quanti sunt hodie iudeis similes, 
qui relickt scripturarum consilio, observant somnia et fantasticas visiones, et magis 
confidunt in somnis et signis quam in divinis scripturis. Quam autem generatio 
-mala et adultera dominum exasperans et incredula, signum de celo maliciose 
petebat, et dominus dedit ei signum in malum et in retributionem et in scandalum. 
Signum Ione prophete, signum passionis, sepulture triduane et resurrectionis, 
signum mortis sue, quam ipsi procuraverunt, per quam ipsi corruerunt. Sicut enim 
fuit Ionas in ventre ceti tribus diebus et tribus noctibus. Sic erit et filius hominis in 
corde terre tribus diebus et tribus noctibus. Signa petebant divinitatis, et glorie, 
qui bus indigni erant. Discipluis autem dedit signum de celo, quibus gloriam eternae 
beatitudinis in monte figuraliter et post ea in die ascensionis veraciter ostendit. 
Judeis autem incredulis de profundo non de sublimi humanitatis et passionis, non 
glorie signum dedit, ut scirent se proximos esse subversioni. Sicut nunciatum est 
ninivitis nisi de christi morte peniterent. Quanta autem semper fuerit iudeorum 
malicia, ex hoc patet quod cum Ysaia diceret Achazh, ut peteret sibi signum ad 
utilitatem – scilicet – ad consolationem suam, [Is. 7] ipse per iniquitate recusant, 
excusas se superficialiter legis austeritate, que ait: [Deut. 6] Non temptabis 
dominum deum tuum. Istit autem: ac si non essent signa que cotidie videbant: non 
sibi sed in detrimentum suum signum de celo maliciose petebant. Ecce quanta 
perversitas illius gentis, que domino percipiente, signum petere voluit, nec autem 
contra dominum signum de celo petiit. Timuit Achazh ne deus glorificaretur in 
signo, et ydola spernerentur. [Is. 8] Timebant iusti ne per signa que deus faciebat in 
terra ei a populo credetur et talia signa petebant, que ipsum posse facere non 
credebant. Filii autem iudeorum per exorcismos et adiurationes quasdam invocato 
de nomine, eieiebant demonia, nec alia faciebant signa. [Act. 19] Judei tamen 
demoniorum expulsionem a filii suis factam, divine virtuti, non diabolice potestati 
ascribcebant. Quanto magis debuerunt ascribere divine virtuti hoc quod christus 
solo precepto demonia exire compellebat, qui tot alia maiora 
signa coram ipsis faciebat. Propter quod ipse ait: Filii vestri iudices viri erunt, non 
potestate, sed comparatione, quia expulsionem illam non diabolo sed deo 
imputabant. Vel filii vestri testes mei apostoli, quibus non ita sicut christo
eius sicut pedes ursi, satellites, scilicet, Principum, ad malum currentes, quo pede
more ursorum terunt, dum pauperes conculcent et atterunt. Et os eius sicut os
leonis, devorans, scilicet, per violentiam, et foetens per corruptionem exempli et
infamiam. De fortitudine autem eius et crudelitate, dicit Dominus in Iob: In collo
eius morabitur fortitudo. [Job 41] De praesumptione diaboli. Per colli
fortitudo, diaboli elationem indomabilem et ministrorum eius, qui potentes
sunt, violentiam ostendit. Et iterum: Reputabit quasi paleas ferrum, et quasi
lignum putridum aes: Ferrum acuitur, ut adversarius vulneratur. Verba durae
praedicationis per arrogantiam contemnit, et patientiam, constantiam, quae per aes,
quod durabile est, intelligitur, quasi lignum putridum in pulverem redigit. Propter
quod Dominus in Job subiungit: Non fugabit eum vir sagittarius. A reproborum
enim cordibus praedicatorum sagitta non eiicit. Unde iterum dicit: In stipula [stalk,
stem] versi sunt ei lapides de fundo, authoritates, scilicet, divinae scripturae, vel
ipsi sancti fortes in Ecclesia, quos ipse ex praesumptione contemnit, et eorum
fortitudo, quasi stipulam reputans pro nihilo ducit. Et iterum de illo Dominus
sic ait: Quasi stipulam aestimabit malleum, et deridebit vibrantem hastam.
Malleum, id est, divinae percussionis vindictam, dum semper peccata peccatis
addit. Contemnit, et hastam vibrantem, id est, comminationes divinas parvipendit.
Habet igitur inimicus humani generis inaestimabilem fortitudinem, nisi refrenetur
per maiorum potentiam. Ipse est velut Nemroth venator robustus coram domino.
Propter quod propheta dicit: Et fortes quasierunt animam meam. De armaturis
diaboli. Non solum autem fortis, sed ad nocendum armatus spiritualibus nequitis
et multimodis versutiis est, quibus impugnat genus humanum. De arcu diaboli.
Habet arcum et sagittas, galeam et hastam, gladium et scutum, loricam et ocreas,
calcaria et equum. Unde Psalmus de Domino ait: Ibi confregit potentias, arcum,
scutum, gladium, et bellum. Arcum habet fortis armatus, quo eminus percutit, dum
per occultas infidias et dolos latentes, quasi a remotis incautos decipit. Ipsi enim
peccatores, id est, daemones intenderunt arcum, ut sagittent in obscuris, non solum
rectos corde, sed et immaculatum ipsum, scilicet, Christum, quod valde fuit
amarum, dum ipsum machinabantur interficere, quem videbant mortuos suscitare.
Unde Jeremias: Extenderunt linguam suam, quasi arcum mendacii. [Jer. 9] De
sagittis diaboli. Sagittas habet fortis armatus, verba, scilicet, malae persuasionis et
hereticorum praedicationis, quibus simplicium corda vulnerat, et animas
parvulorum necat. Unde Isaias: Ecce ego suscitabo super vos Medos, qui
argentum non quaerant nec aurum velint, sed sagittas parvulos interficient: [Is. 13]
Sagitta occulta percutit, quia vix deprehenditur, donec percussit. Habet praeterea
galeam [helmet] in capite, id est, elationis praeminentiam in mente. De galea
quiescentes, et sibi complacentes. Eodem modo reprobi homines, qui in sua
cultia gloriuntur, gladiis malitiae suae inmituntur. Non solum gladium, sed et
hastam habet inimicus, ut acumine calliditatis suae corda valeat penetrare. Unde
Domini in Job: Cum apprehenderit eum gladius, resistere non poterit, nec hasta,
nec thorax. Hasta acumen callidi, talis thorax duritia obstinationis est. [Mich. 4]
Unde Micheas propheta de huiusmodi hasta sei lancea ait: Concident gladius suos
in vomeres, et hastas suas in ligones. Relictis enim gladiis et hastis
impugnationem et contumeliae, ponent manum ad aratum crucifixi. Et
Ezechiel ait: [Ez. 37] Accipientes universi hastam et clypeum, hastam qua feriant,
et clypeum quo se tegant. Habet etiam inimicus noster ocreas, caligas, scilicet,
ferreas, quibus munit pedes et tibias pravorum affectuum, ut fortiter currat ad
malum. Unde Isaias: [Is. 5] Non est deficiens nec laborans in eo, non dormitabit
neque dormiet, nec solvetur cingulum renun eius, nec rumpetur corrigia
calceamentum eius. Quasi dicat, Semper vigilat, quasi leo circuens et quae exemplum quem
dvolet: fortiter ad malum currit, nunquam deficit. [I Peter 5] De membris autem
eius dicit Jeremias: Factus est cursus eorum malus, et fortitudo dissimilis. Quod de
illis specialiter intelligitur, qui fortitudinem, quam habere debuerunt ad bonum,
convertunt in lamul, qui potentes sunt et faciant malum. De quibus Isaias: [Is. 5]
Vae qui potentes estis ad bibendum vinum, viri fortes ad miscendam ebrietatem.
Habet praeterea fortis armatus calcaria, quibus corda hominum stimulat ad mala.
Hace sunt motus illiciti et prava desideria. Calcaribus irae et invidiae, stimulat ad
opera crudelitatis: Calcaribus desideriorum carnalium ad opera voluptatis: Hoc
stimulo pungebat Apostolum tentando, nec tamen vulnerando, quia ipse non
consensit. [1 Cor. 12] Unde ipse ait: Ne magnitudo revelationum extollat me,
datus est mihi stimulus carnis meae, angelus Satanae, qui me colaphizet. Habet
insuper equos suos miles iste infernalis, homines, scilicet, reprobos, quos ipse
freno erroris posito in maxillis eorum, ducit ad libitum suum. Propterea propheta
ait: Equum et ascensorem proiecit in mare, id est, amaritudine poenae aeternae.
hominum plerunque velocius currunt ad malum, quam aquilae, id est, boni et
spirituales volent ad bonum. Et iterum ait: [Jer. 8] Omnes conversi sunt ad
cursum suum, sicut equus impetu vadens ad proelium. Et in Apocalypsi dicitur:
[Apoc. 9] Potestas equorum in ore eorum, et in caudis eorum. In ore, mala
persuadendo: In caudis, occulte decipiendo. Vel per temporalia, quae posterius
habere debemus, homines secularibus deditos praecipitando. De pace malorum et
tribulationibus bonorum. Dum igitur fortis armatus atrium suum custodit, in pace
sunt omnia, que possidet. Deus autem non flagellat eos, de quibus non curat: sed

aridis et inaquosis requiescere desiderat, sed ibi requiem non repperit. Ait igitur intra se: *Revertar in domum meam, unde exivi*. Ad novitios enim et noviter conversos, qui nundum experientia tentationum a Deo cauti sunt, nec adhuc humoris carnalis desiderii longis et crebris ieiuniis in se siccaverunt, reverti desiderat, cum sanctos et perfectos homines supplantare non valeat. Et quoniam invenit domum scopis mundatum et ornatum, et vacante: assumit septem spiritus nequiores se, id est, septem vitia criminalia, vel universitatem peccatorum. De nequitia septem spirituum [sic], et de domo ornata et vacante. [*Gen. 1*]


De mala securitate et otio. Non igitur torpeat homo securitate, quamdui est in corpore, non de castitate praesumat, non de carne confidat. David sanctus reconciliatus Sauli non est ausus credere se ei. [*I Kgs. 27*] Adam ut operaretur, positus est in loco voluptatis, et tu otio torpis in loco laboris? Et si dormis, perditio tamen tua non dormitat, sed veniet tibi quasi viator aegestas. [*Prov. 6*] *In pigritiis enim, teste Salamone, humiliabitur contignatio,* id est, virtutum aedificium, et in
altum cornu vestrum, nolite loqui adversus Deum iniquitatem, sicut Pharisaei: sed
cum muliere Evangelica vocem extollamus in Christi laudem et matris eius: ut
beatum confiteamur ventrem virginis, et ubera eius quae Christus suxit, ut sic
haeretici confutentur, qui veram in Christo negant humanitatem, sicut Christo
respondente: beati qui audiunt verbum dei, et custodiunt illud, confutati sunt
Pharisaei, qui verbum dei nec audire, nec implere, sed magis blasphemare
volebant. Nos autem verbum Dei audiamus fide: et custodiamus opere, ut eius
perfrui mereamur beatitudine. Qui vivit et regnat, per omnia benedictus Deus in
secula seculaorum. Amen.