SERMON QUE MANDO IMPRIMIR EL ILLUSTRISSIMO, Y
REVERENDIFFIMO S.D. FRAY MIGUEL GARCIA
ARCOBISPO DE MANILA...
(SERMON PRINTED ON THE INSTRUCTIONS
OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS REVEREND
FRAY MIGUEL GARCIA SERRANO,
ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA...)

ENTANDO DE ERNIER

Translated in English by Graziella Z. Cruz



National Library of the Philippines
Manila
2022

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ELILLVSTRISSIMO, YREVERENdiffimo S.D. Fray Miguel Garcia ferrano Arçobispo de Manila del co
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compania de IESVS en la Iglesia cathedral de la misma Ciudad, con a
sidencia de la real audiencia, cauildos, y religiones a ventinueue de No
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man do universalméte çelebrar en todos sus reynos la Magestad del Rey
nuestro Señor. D. Phelipe quarto en reuerencia del Santissimo Sacraméto, y accion de gracias por las mercedes, y beneficios recevidos de este señor en de fensa, y augmento de su real corona.



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SERMON QUE MANDO IMPRIMIR EL ILLUSTRISSIMO, Y REVERENDIFFIMO S.D. FRAY MIGUEL GARCIA ARCOBISPO DE MANILA ... = SERMON PRINTED ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS REVEREND FRAY MIGUEL GARCIA SERRANO, ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA...

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FOREWORD

As Director of The National Library of the Philippines (NLP), adhering to the mandate of NLP as repository of the printed and recorded cultural heritage of the country and other intellectual, literary and information sources, this publication is an epitome of our mission: to acquire, organize, conserve, and preserve Filipiniana materials and provide equitable access to library resources through a system of public libraries throughout the country.

Through the funding granted by the National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA) to the National Library of the Philippines, some rare books were translated to English. NLP takes pride that we have steadily and continuously bridged the gap between the materials in our custody and the Filipino people who may need access to this kind of materials.

It is with great hope that this book rekindles the interest of our countrymen, in order to sustain our uniquely Filipino cultural heritage or further develop it for generations to come.

CESAR GILBERT Q. ADRIANO

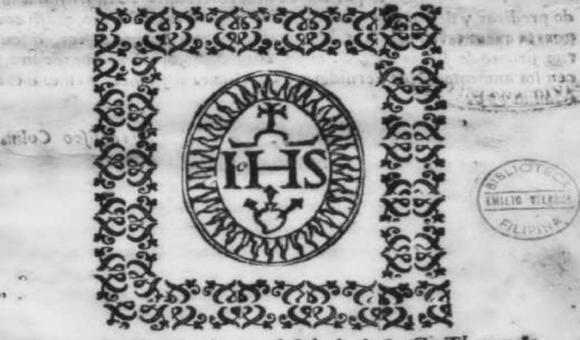
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SERMON

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dos de este señor en de fensa, y augmento de su rest corona.



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SERMON PRINTED ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS REVEREND FRAY MIGUEL GARCIA SERRANO, ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA AND MEMBER OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.

PREACHED BY FR. FRANCISCO COLIN OF THE SOCIETY
OF JESUS, IN THE CATHEDRAL OF THE SAME CITY
AND ATTENDED BY THE ROYAL AUDIENCIA, CABILDOS
AND RELIGIOUS ON NOVEMBER 19, 1627.

A FEAST OF OBLIGATION THAT HIS MAJESTY KING
FELIPE IV ORDERS CELEBRATED
EVERY YEAR IN HONOR OF THE HOLY SACRAMENT,
AND AN ACT OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE MERCIES

AND BLESSINGS RECEIVED FROM THE LORD...



To the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Fr. Miguel Garcia Serrano, Archbishop of Manila, member of the Council of His Majesty and c.

I open for your illustrious person the sermon I preached on the day of the feast of His Majesty (may God protect him) and although have been able to say more slowly what I previously said almost abruptly, and not wishing to go beyond the limits of a sermon, I have been able to limit myself because of my natural shyness. Your most illustrious person orders it preached after I have put it in clean and added what was necessary. Please accept my best wishes, which are, and will always be, to serve your most illustrious person whom may Our Lord protect and bless as we your servant Chaplains desire

Francisco Colin

A more de los ve ente

EX vero letabitur in Deo. Landabitur omnes qui juran t m eo,quia obstruftum eft os loquentin iniqua-

En a quel Cantiço de accion de gracias, q despues de aver roto al General Sifara, ofrezio à Dios la piadola, y valiente Debora le dice judices . 14. de Zabulon descenderunt, qui exercitum ducerent ad bellandun, que vinieron de Zabulon al los corro Capitanes de experiencia, y valor: el Hebreo, lee : potentes calamo scribae: Capitanes diestros, y valientes por la plu na. Entra luego la dificultad. Quetiene que ver valentia por la pluma, con valentia por la Lança para que se aya de esplicar lo vno con lo otro: Responde se conforme al parecer de Ruperto, sobre el mismo lugar, que aquellos Capitanes falieron desus casas para la faccion, no menos prevenidos de Hymnos, y canticos compueltos, y escritos para cantarles à Dios en reconocimiento de la merçed queles hizielle; que armados de lus armas para vencer al enemigo; y que por la diligencia y piedad en lo primero, merecieron tá feliz sucesso en la fegun do. De donde se colige, que el buen Capitan no à deser menos diligente y solicito endar gracias à Dios por las victorias confegui las, que diefto y vahete en jugar las armas, y ordenar lus exercitos.

Oy la Magestad de nuestro Catolico Rey y Señor Doa Phelipe 4. delle nombre, que Dios guarde muchos años; despues de a ver motra to en los success is del año passado de 625. el gran poder de fus ar nas ; da à todos fus valfallos bien claras mueltras de su valentia por la plumacon vn decreto, escrito (segun se auisa) de su mino, por el qual minda le celebre perpetuamente en todos lus Reynos fieita al Santiffi no Sacra nento en 29. de Nob. en memoria y recono-Camicato

THEME

Rex peso astabitur in Deo lautabitur omnes qui suram tuien quia abstrustum est os loquentia iniqua. Pf:62.v.10.

In that canticle of thanksgiving, and after having vanquished General Sisara, the pious and brave Deborah offered God *judic s. 14 as Zabulon descenderunt qui excercitum ducerent ad belolandum*, experienced and valiant Captains came from Zabulon to help; the Hebrew reads: *patentes calamo scribae*: skillful and valiant captains for the pen. Now comes the difficulty. What does bravery for the pen have to do with bravery for the lance to explain one or the other? Faith replies: the captains came out of their houses prepared with hymns and canticles written to be sung to *God* in recognition of His mercy toward them; and armed with these weapons to vanquish the enemy, and because of their diligence and piety regarding the first, they succeeded in obtaining the second. From this we understand that a good captain should not be less diligent or less speedy in giving thanks to God for the victories obtained than able and brave in the use of their aims in commanding armies.

Today, our Catholic King; Felipe II —whom may God protect after having displayed in the events of last 1625 the might of his weapons, gives *all* his vassals clear proof of his valor in favor of the pen.

In a decree written in his own hand, he ordered the perpetual celebration of a feast-throughout his kingdom- in honor of the Holy Sacrament every November 26 in remembrance

cimiento de los venturosos sucessos, que el dicho año se tunieron contra los enemigos de la Fe, y Corona de España, y en especial por a ver lleuado a hora des años tal dia como este à saluamento los Galcones de la carrera, y Flota de la nocua España conta señaladas prendas de la dinina puidencia contra los errados rúbos de la humana, como todo el mundo sabes

De teroboan Rey de lirael dize ofras 13.1. que en decrecando q de creto con acuerdo de lus grandes y priuados, que le hiziffe fieffa à los diofes falfos en memoria, y reconocimie ento de auer facado al Pueblo del cautiverio de Egipto: Ecce Du tui Ifrael, qui te eduxcerunt de terra Ægypti, luego : al punto lo pulieron sus vasallos por obra: loquente Ephraim (vaa glofa) Cum lo queretur Ieroboam, & eius contribules ae Principes, horror in vasit Ifrael, & deliquit in Baal. Yen el 3. de los Reyes c. 12. 30. se de clara el con curso del pueblo ala fielta con aquellas palabras: I bat enim populus ad adorandum Pitulum vique; in Dan; que todo el pueblo le pulo en camino para hallar se ala fiesta q se auia de hazer al bezerro en Dan. Ya nuestro Rey y Señor hablo por su decreto ; ya despacho su real cedula con acuerdo de su consejo en conformidad de lo decretado. Lo quereffa es que la obedefcamos fus vaffallos como la obedeze esta insigne y leal Ciudad celebrando vo tan folene triunfo (no à los dioses fallos y mentirosos hechos de cro y barro) fino al verdadero y supremo Dios, que esta de baxo de aquellas cortinas, y especies sacramentales Que fi ala voz y decreto de lerobean Rey intruso en sirael se junta las diez tribus, y para vna cofa tan fea le ordenan fiestas tan grandes, claro esta no auian de enperezar los animos de vecinos tan nobles y Christianos à la voz, y piadoso de creto de fu natural Rev, v Señor. Mas para que el fermon, que tambien es parte de la fiesta sea conforme al intento, y deuccion de su Mage ad

Riber. in Ie. 13. 1. and recognition of the victories that took place that year against the enemies of the Faith and the Spanish Crown and specially for the safety of the galleons and the fleet of New Spain.

It is said of Jeroboam; king of Israel: efeas 13.1. that he decreed that a feast be celebrated to honor the false gods and in memory and recognition of the salvation of the people from captivity by Egypt: ecce du tui Israelo, que te aduxercerunt de teerrae Aegypti, and his vassals did it:: loquente Ephraim cum loqueretur Jeeroboam & eius contribules ae in vacit Israel & delguit in Bael,, and in 3 of the king c.12.30 attendance of the people to the feast was declared thus: I bzl emin populus ad adpramdim vitalum usque, in Dan; and all the people went to the feast that was celebrated in honor of the young bull, Dan. Our lord and King had already decreed and sent his Royal Cedula. The issue was that we the vassals obey it as it is obeyed by those of this illustrious city and celebrate this solemn triumph (not to false gods and false deeds of gold and mud) but to the true and Supreme God Who lies beneath those sacramental covers, not to the voice or decree of Jeroboam, intruder king of Israel, who gathers together the 10 tribes and who, for such an ugly deed orders such a great feast; it is clear that this should not diminish the will of the noble Christian neighbors to listen to the voice and decree of their natural king and lord. And that the sermon, which is a part of the feast be in accordance with the purpose and devotion of His Majesty;

Magestad acudamos à sa de los Cielos por medio de la Reyna dellos, que es Maria con la oracion acostunbrada. A. Maria.

Rex pero letabitur in Deo &c.El Rey se alegrara; goçara se sus vaszallos y coligados cantando todos hymnos de lo or y alabança por averen mudecido los que hablaua eregias y maldades. Dauid Pf. 62.v. to. Palabras fon de vn Rey, que bie entendidas feran muy al propolito del triunfo que nos manda celebrar el nuestro. Para su declaracion es de aduertir, que hallado fe Dauid en vna foledad, y defierto acoffado de Saul y sus exercitos canto à Dios el salmo 62. de su salterio que enpieça: Deus Dens mes ad te de Ince vigilo, y acaba con las palabras pro pueltas: Rex vero lætabitur in Deo, laudabutur omnes qui jurant in eo, quia obstructum estos loquentium iniqua. En el qual Salmo he confiderando aqueltos pocos dias tres puntos. El primero la deuoció, y sed in saciable que en medio de sus ansias, y travajos le causava à David la memoria del Tabernaculo, y arca del tellamento; en quanto symbolo y figura del Santiffimo, y Dininiffimo Sacramento del altar. El .z. una. Profecia de los felizes, y prosperos sucessos que por medio de aquesta deuocion, y memoria auia de coleguir contra los enemigos de su corona. El 3. otra Profecia de las fieffas y regozijos detodo su pueblo que por los sucessos y vitorias dichas le aujan de hazer. En lo primero veo representadala deuocion, y ternura de nuello Rey y Señor para con el inefable Sacramento del altar. En lo 2. Los beneficios, mercedes, y vitorias que por medio della se consiguirron el año passado de 6 25. I en lo 3. se dan voas como vis lumbres de aquelta fiesta y celebre memoria que en acció de gracias por los dichos beneficios manda su Migestad establecer perpetuamente en todos fus reynos.

Viniendo pues à lo primero, dize Dauid. Deus Deusmes

let us appeal to heaven through its Queen who is Mary, with the usual prayer: Ave Maria.

Rex veto lastabitur in Deo & c. The king will rejoice with his vassals and allies and all shall sing hymns and praises for having silenced all those who speak heresy and evil. David / 62.v.to. These are the words of a king; they will be suitable for the triumph that our King orders us to celebrate. For his declaration, it should be observed that David, alone in the desert, and pursued by Saul and his armies, sang to God Psalm 62, which begins thus: Deus, dues, me ad te de luce vigile and ends with Rex vero laetabitur in Deo, laudabitur omnes qui jurant in ro, quia ovstructum esles loquentum imigu 2. I consider two points in that psalm. The first is his devotion and insatiable thirst that in the midst of his anguish and labors, for the memory of the Tabernacle and the Testament symbols of the image of the Most Holy and Most Divine Sacrament of the Altar. Second, he prophesied the success that he would have against the enemies of his crown through devotion. The third is another prophecy of the feasts and rejoicing of his people for the victories he would obtain. In the first I see devotion and the tenderness of our King and lord for the Sacrament of the Altar. In the second the gifts, mercies and victories gained in 625 through faith. In the third, I see images of that feast and the act of thanksgiving that His Majesty ordered to commemorate these events.

Returning to the first, David says Deus, ead to

ad te de luce vigilo. O Dios y Señor mio quan grande es la inquietod que padezco-mas madrugan mis ojos que vuelta loz. Y la causa est situat inte animaniea, qua muitipliciter tibi egromea: por que me dispierta la sed q mialina, y mi carnetienen de vos. Interra dejerta, inuia, o in aquoja en aqueste paramo de fierto, inculto, y lalebrolo in Sacto apparui tibi,me pule delaute de vueltro acatamiento como li cfluuiera en el fancto tabernaculo; y efto, vt videre virtute tua & gloriam tua para ver con mis ojos el area del testamento, representacion a figura de vueltra Magestad y gloria, que es la que à de apagar laied que mi cuerpo, y almatienen de vos, muy cierto de que no metengo de quedar boquileco, pues es mucho mayor vuestra milencordia, que mi necessidad y miseria: quoniam meltor est misericordia tua super vitas. Cayetano lee del Hebreo:quoniam melior gratia rua quam vite.por que le lenor queteneys una buena gracia que le ordena à apagar todas las maneras de hambre y fed, que es dezir, todas las necelidades y miferias que nascen de las muchas maneras y grados de vida vegetante sentiente, y racional que ay en mi. Pues Profeta Sancto acabaos de declarar; dezid nos que gracia es ella? ficut ad pe & pinguedine repleatur an mamea. Algunos lo entienden de la dulçuray fuauidad espiritual one se alcança por medio de la oracion, pero mas à mi propolito le puede en tender coforme à la dotrina de S. Tho del cuerpo y langre de Xpo; comoli dixera Dauid con espiritu profetico: lene me Dies del cuerpo, y fangre de su hijo que essa manteca y groffura con que se ande sultentar mis vidas y a apagar mis sedes. Esta es la milericordia q excede y lobre puja à todas mis vidas: melior est mijericor dia tua juper vitas. Esla es la buena gracia que tiene Dios para remediar las muchas necesides que nascen en el ho nbre de las muchas vidas que; tiene gratia tua prop-

a.3. ad 8. et alibi-

01 ...

ad te de ute vigilio. Oh, my God and Lord, how great is the anxiety I suffer and my eyes do not close in sleep. And the cause est situir inte anima mea, qua multiplicater tibi caro mea because it awakens the thirst that my soul and body have for You. In terra desertamuta in aquesa in this desert sacto apparu tibi, I place myself before You in worship as if in front of the Holy Sacrament and this est videre virtute tua & gloriamtua to see with my eyes the ark of the testament, the representation of Your majesty and glory that is what will guench the thirst of my body and soul for You, certain that I do not have to remain dry-mouthed, for your mercy is greater that my need and misery: quoniam meitor est mosericordia tue super vitae. Cayetano reads from the Hebrew quoniam meitor gratia tue quam vitae because I know, my Lord that You have the grace to fill all needs, the hunger and pain and miseries in me. Now the holy Prophet tell us what grace is: sicut adipe pingquetme repletur anima mea. Some understand this as the spiritual tenderness that is obtained by prayer; but for me it can understood according to the doctrine of St. Tho. regarding the body and blood of Xpo as David gas said in prophecy: fillo me, God, with the body and blood of Your Son for it is the food that will sustain my life and slake my thirst. This is the mercy that is greater than my life: melior est miserucordia tua super vitae. This is the Grace of God that remedies the many needs that are born in man that has: gratia tua propter

ter vitar ; esplicacion que frisa con el milmo nonbre de la

Buchariffia, quequiere dezir bonagratia.

Pues ahora, quien no vee en aquellas anfias y apreturas de David, y en ius ardientes descos para con el Santissimo Saeramente figurado en el area del testamento, las de firo sobecano monarca Filipo en ocasion bien semejante. Hallauase aquelle Podere fo key el aro de 62 5. rodcado, no de valolo Saul co fu exercito, lino del mayor numero y potencia de ene enigos q jamas tuuo fu Corona El Ingles, el Olandes, el Dinamarca, el Suevo, El Moscovita, el Palatino, los estasdos sebeldes, y Ciudades A fiaticas; y abueltas deflos Herejes, el Fançes el Saboyano, y otros Catelicos coligados todos, y vaidos contra nueffro Rey. V nos desplegando banderas, y capitaneando excreitos en las riberas de Italia, otros afaltando prefidios, formando escuadrones, y reforçando tropas en los pailes altos y baxes Unos aprellando gruefías armadas de Nauios, y Galcones para inuadir las Fletas y cel as del oceano, otros juntando sus Galeras y Vajeles paratemar los paffos y escalas del comercio en el Mediterrat en Vnoghamatil Ziendo leuas continuas de infantes y cauallos; otros diligenciando focorros, y amontonando donativos, y todos alterado voluntades en la Europe, Afray Africa contra el trayor Poiétado, o ellos ilaman enemiro comun. y es Espara. Pues G haze nnestro Rey y monarca en tal calo? toma el cofejo de David: Deus Deus Meus adte de luce vigilo: otra letra: Deus fortitudo mea adte maturabo. Señor y Dios mic a vos q loys mi octaleza y de fensa en cammare mis diligencias y cuydados. Situit inte anima meas quam multipliciter tibi caro nea. interra de lerta inuta, et i naquela no estangrande la necesidad glatierra in culta y seca riene del agua lluvia de nucltro cielo, quata es la affició y anfia espiritual de mi alma bie qua multipliciter

vitae explanation of the name of the Eucharist which means: hora gratiae (illegible)

Who does not see on the hardship and anguish of David in his ardent desire for the Holy Sacrament in the ark of the testament that of our sovereign monarch Felipe in a similar situation? There was that mighty king, surrounded not by Saul and his armies, but by the greatest and most powerful enemy that the Crown has ever had: English, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Muscovites, the Palatine, the rebel cities and states of Asia; and the ancestors of these heretics, the French, the Savoyards, and other Catholics, all in league and united against our King. Some displaying banners and leading armies along the banks of Italy, other assaulting prisons, forming squadrons and reinforcing their troops in the high and low lands. Some preparing huge armadas and galleons to attack our fleet, others gathering their ships to steal the commerce of the Mediterranean, making continuous levies on infants and horses, others seeking and amassing donations, and all these powers of Europe, Asia and Africa against whom the call the common enemy – Spain. So what does our kind and monarch do? He takes the advice of David: Deus, Deis metis adte de luce vigile; another: Deus fortitude mea adte maturabo, my Lord and God, I will direct to You my cares and please Aitttutit inte anima mea, quan multiiplitar tibi caro mea in terra inuita ay inaqueja the need of the arid desert for rain water is not as the spiritual affliction and anxiety of my (illegible) soul *multiplicatur pleiter tibi caro mea;*

sclucios

pliciter tibi caro mea, que encierta manera elmayor la apres tura y necesidad corporal del cuerpo politico de mi corona por las muchas inualiones y affaites de fus enemigos. Sie, y alsi, in fancio apparui tibi (vna glofa) in templo, monafica rio, vel Euchariftia apparui tibi: Determine de prefentar me per mi persona, y las de mis vassalles en todos les templos y casas religiosas de mis Reynos delante de vueltro Sacrati-Isimo cuerpo y langre, ut uiderem uivintem et gloriam tuam. S. Heroni fortitudinem et gioriam tuam: para hazer elperiencia de uuestra fortaleza, y poder en destruicien y Ruina de mis enemiges. Effo el lo q dize el Santo Rey. I effo lo que pimos platicado en España los o la atravessamos el año de 6 2 5. Tantas plegarias, Rogativas, y procesiones enlas aldeas, villas, y Ciudades delante del Santissimo Sacramento proveydo todo, y mandado con Cedulas y decretos de fire piadolo Filipo, que fue todo esto Sino untestimonio cierto de las ansias y fervorosos de seos con que tanpoderoso Rey recurrio al favor y amparo de Dios facramentado?

A culla dixo Christo: V bi cunq: furit corpus, illic congregabuntur et aquilae: Matt .2 4.2 8. donde estuviere el cuerpo sejuntaron las aguilas S. Ambrosio. 1.4. de sacram. c.2. so de clara de la de vocion y recusso de los sieles al santissimo Sacramento Bonse Aquilae (dize) circa altare, i bi enem corpus, ibi et Aquilae; forma corporis altare est, et corpo Christi est in altari, Aquilae voestis. Ambrosio lo dixo de los sieles en general, y volo tengo por un singular encomio de los Pro genifores, descendientes y bassallos de la casa de Austria cuyo blason es el de las Aguilas Inperiales. Quien no saue el buelo caudaloso de Rodulso 3. Conde de Abspurg, y primer en perador de esta casa quando oyendo en el monte dode estava caçando el sonido de una canpanilla de las si sesse-

Francisco Gulima.in Hist . Ab

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that in a way pressure and need of the political body of my Crown is greater because of the many invasions and attacks of my enemies. Sic; and thus: in sancto apperu tibi (comment) in templo, monaterio vel Eucharistia aparus tibi; I present myself and my vassals in all the temples and religious houses in my kingdom before Your most sacred body and blood utut underem ut ciutem ist gloriam tuam, S. Heroni-fortiludmem et glorian tuam: to gain the strength and power to destroy and ruin my enemies. This is what our holy king says and this is what we did in the year 625/ So many prayers offered, Processions in the towns, villages and cities before the Holy Sacrament, the promulgation of decrees and royal Cedulas by our pious Felipe — all these a testimony of the fervent desire with which a powerful monarch sought the favor and protection of God.

Christ said to this: *Ubi cunq suret corpus ellic congregabuntur et aqwuilae, t2:4.8* Where the body was, the eagles were joined S. Ambrose 1.4 d sacrum: 2.2 is said of the devotion of the faithful to the Holy Sacrament. Bonae aquilaemen ca altare, ubi enam corpus, ibi el Aquilae, for, a corporis altare est, et corpus Christi est in altari, Aquilae voestis. Ambrose said this of the faithful in general and I understand it as, praise for the progenitors, descendants and vassals of the house of Austria, whose shield is that of the Imperial Eagles. Who does not know of Rudolgo II, Count of Abspurg and first emperor of this house when he heard in the mountain where he was hunting, when he heard the sound of a bell that is rung

quan do le la el Santissimo Sacrameto à alguno en spurgia fermo, acudio co en tranable devocion y afecto adode effaua el señor al qual úruio con su cauallo: vinculando por este camino, el cetro y Corona Inperial alos descendientes de su casa y linage? Quien puede ver lin ojos llenos de lagrimas à los inuictulsi nos Carlos, y Filipos descendiétes del gra Rodulfo aconpañan lo apie, y descubiertas sus cabeças con un cirio en lamano con soles y lluuias à este soberano señor, quando le Heuan à los en termos, y en las Procesiones or linarias? quien ignora las frequentes y casi continuas Comuniones de las serenissimas Marias, y Margaritas lumbreras resplandecientes de esta casa: que estodo esto fino juntarse las aguilas Imperiales cerca del altar: Bonae aquilae circa altare.

Acerca de aquella preguta q hizo Xpo a S Filipe Ioan.6. 3. Vnde emem' pane Filipe de dode seproveera el panpara q coma esta gente; andan los Dotores, tan cuydadosos, como varios sobre averiguar qual fuesse la causa de no preguntarse esto à ludas que era el dispensero, o proveedor del Colegio: ni à Pedro q avia de ser su Vicario, o à otro de los dicipulos mas lenalados; fino à Filipe q nofesabe tuniesse eausa ni obaigacion especial de saber del pan. La que Xpo n. s. tuvo para esto el lasabe. Las que los onbres pueden dar, y trahen comun nente los espositores no son mas de unas ouenas conjeturas. Y si à mi metuesse licito salir tanbien con la mia, no duda ria dezirámi propolito (preluponiendo q elpan q Xpo pedia para hazer el conbite era figura del fantifisimo Sacrameto como lo asrman Aug epi. S. Tho. y otros) q preguntar el fenor por el pan aFiliper y no á etro de los dicipulos fue queremos dar á en tender que entre Filipe y el Sacremento abria cierta conexion de afecto y afistencia espiritual mayor que co otros. Philippus (dizela glosa aujendolo tomado de S. Ilidor) Ifidor. inter

when the Holy Sacrament is taken to a sick person? He went with devotion and affection to where the Lord was and in this manner were the scepter and Imperial Crown linked to the descendants of that house. Who can look without tears in his eyes at the unconquerable Carloses and Filipos, descendants of the great Rudolfo, when on foot and bareheaded, sin sunshine or rain, they accompany our Lord when He is brought to the sick or when they attend processions? 'Who does not know of the frequent and virtuous Communions of the serene Marias, resplendent lights of this house? What is all this if not to gather the imperial eagles around the altar? Bonae aquilae cerca altare.

As for the question of Xpo to Felipe :Loan 6.3. Vade enem [ane? Felipe, from, where will the bread to feed the people come? ask the Doctors, as careful as others not to ask Judas who was the provider for the College; nor Juan who was to become its Vicar, or any other disciple, but having to ask Felipe who had no reason or obligation to know about the bread. What Xpo knew of it, he knows. What men can give and bring jointly; these are nothing more than conjectures. And if I can give my opinion I would doubtless say (assuming that the bread that Xpo was asking for the feast was the Holy Sacrament, as it is affirmed by Aug. Epi. S. Tho. and others) why would the Lord ask Felipe about the bread and not another disciple; we wish to make it understood there was a greater affection and spiritual union between Felipe and the Sacrament. Philippus is the comment taken from S. Isidor

erig. Glos.in Io an. 6. 5. interpretatur es lampadis. Filipe quiere uezir lampa a l'acfi Filipe es lampara quien se admira de q la cuel, ue Xpo dela te del Sacramento: los quandifeurrido por algunos fantoatios de Europa abran vilto coigada en ellos muchedunbre, y variedad de lamparas, vnas como naves, otras como galeras, algonas como Caltillos y otras en otras formas, y figuras contormealos diferentes motivos y de vociones de aquellos que la Votaron. Ahora pues. Quien quifiere en gracia de Filipo de Aultria 4 Rey de las Españas colgar un trofeo, y hazer vaa enprela o hyeroglifico q fea perpetua recordacion y memoria de la deuocion de aqueste Nicparce con el Sanuls mi Sacramento mande labrar una lampara q tenga bgura de Aguila Real y coronada y desques de hecha cuelque la en el sas tuatio de Dios sacrameta do sobreescriuie do per orla un mote que diga: V bicunq. fuerst corpus elle congregabuntur et aqui laes que con elto en la bechura de lampara quedare ofculpide elnonbre de Filipo Philippus inter pretatur os lampaanten la figura de Aguila clapellido de Austria; en la afistencia y culto del lantifsimo Sacrameto la deuccion y recurso g le tie e nie podereso monarea como heredero legitimo de lapiedad de los Aultries, epilogado todo el pensamiento y relumido en el mote de Xpo V bi juerit corpus congregabuntur et aquila, o en el de Ambrolio: Bona Aquile circa altare.

Y no piense nadie q por ser nro Filipo lampara del Sacramento dexa de ser espada tajante para pelear. De Gedeor
cuenta la sagrada escritora que para alcançar viteria del Madianita su enemigo armo sus soldades con lamparas, fudre 7.
20. y es lo bueno q aunque noteniar en las manos espadas sino lamparas con todo esso hazian amago de espada sino lamparas con todo esso hazian amago de espada de Diosy
de Gedeon viene sobre vosotros. Y añade el sagrado textes

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Interpretatur os lampadis. Felipe means lamp. If Felipe is the lamp that is hung by Xpo before the Holy Sacrament; those who have passed through some sanctuaries in Europe must have seen many such a variety of lamps; some shaped like ships, some like galleys, others like castles and others in different shapes for different reasons and devotions: Now then, who would like to hang a trophy in the name of Felipe of Austria, fourth king of Spain and make a hieroglyph that will be the perpetual recognition and remembrance of the devotion of this monarch to the Holy Sacrament, order a lamp made in the shape of the royal Eagle and then hang it in the Sanctuary of God and write a tine that says: V vidungfuerat corpus sitecongregabuntur et aquilae and put the name of Felipe Fillip's interpretatur ps la, faros; the eagle, the family name of Austria; in attendance and worship of the Most Holy Sacrament with the devotion of our powerful monarch, the legitimate heir of the Austrians and summed in a saving of Xpo; V ut brevit corpus congregabuntur et aqwuilae; and that of Ambrose, Bonae aquilae circa altare.

And let no one think that because our Felipe is a lamp of the Holy Sacrament he ceases to be a slashing sword in battle. De Gideon relates the sacred scripture that to obtain victory in the Medianita, his enemy armed his soldiers with lamps (illegible) and it is a good thing that even if they had no swords but lamps in their hands, they threatened their enemy crying in loud voices:: *Gladius Domini & Gedemi* the sword of God and Gideon fall on you.

empfitg. Dominus granium in omnibus caftris, et mutud fo cel de trancabant que enbio Dios su espada contra aquellos exercitos y que con ella cayan degollados como por lus proprias manos. Y para que sevea que esta espada era el Santisimo Sacramento y las lanparas su devocion, queson las armas con les quales pelea firo Rey advictale el fueño y Protecia q fobro elle cafo tuvo el otro: V idebatur mihi subcinericius panis ex hordeo volvi, et in castra Madian desendere, cumq. pet veniffet ad t.benaculum percuffit illud, atq. fubvertit, et terrae funditus coaequavit Iud. 7. 13. Vi, dize, un pan cocido entre las cenizas q ferebolvia y dava fobre las tiendas y alejamientes de Madia, y las echava por el fuelo: el qual fueño oyedo otro fu conpanero le dixo la foltura: non est bic altud min gladius Gedeonis: pan q forebuelve y defde las ceniças llega à las tien das de Madian y las cha por tierra, este no es sino la espadaa. quien Dios á entregado todos sus enemigos para que los pafle à cachillo y triunte dellos. Y li fe futre adelantar un fueño con otro: Aqui viene bien el q proputo á su exercito el otro valerofo Capitan Macabeo quado les dixo quelele auia aparezido en suenños al lado de Onias sumo sacerdote el Sacto Profeta leremias el qual eltendiendo su mano derecha le dava una espada de oro diziende Accipe Sancti gladium mu nus à Dev in quo dejicies ad versarios populi mei Israel 2. Machab 15 16. Por leremias dize la Glosa de Nicolao de Lyra que fignificado Xpo Profeta Maximo, y por la espada de o ro anade otra glofa mas moderna q fe entiende lo milino que dezigmas aniba de Gedeon q es la Eucarilla la qual sepuede dezir que es de oro per la Caridad y amor encendido con el qual fue instituy do este Santissimo Sacramento para o con el al cancaffernos Vitoria de nuellros enemigos. Por el farrolo Capitan Iudas Macabeo fera finifica do auestro Valerede Eir lipo la-WILLIAM V

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And the sacred text adds; Dominus gladiun in omnibus casivis et musut socede troncabant that God sent His sword against those armies and they fell beheaded as if slain by their own hands. And to show that this sword was the Holy Sacrament and the lamp their devotion —weapons with which our King does battle- take note of the dream and prophecy that took place in this case: Videbatur nihi subsinericius panis ex hordes polvi, et in casira Madian deferendere, cumq. Per penieset ad tabernaculum percussit, Illud Alg. Subvertir et tetrae fundittus coaeguavit Jud.7.1 3. V. says bread rolled in ashes and comes to the stores of Madian that is no other than the sword that God has given to its enemies to be converted into knives to triumph over them. And if a dream can replace another, we have the one that was prophesied by another Maccabee captain to his army when he said that the holy prophet Jeremiah appeared in a dream beside Onasumo who. Extending his right hand, was giving him a golden sword saying: Accipe sandi gladium manus a Deo in quo deilcles ad versanos populi, mes Israel a Bachab. 15.1.6. The comment of Nicola de Lyra says through Jeremiah that Xpo was the greatest prophet and that the golden sword —adds another more modern comment- is the Eucharist and that it can be said that it is made of gold to represent charity and burning love; that the Most Holy Sacrament was instituted so that through it we may obtain victory against our enemies like the famous Maccabee captain Judas and thus will our brave Felipe

lipo al qual en comendando X po firo S. la devocion del fantifismo Sacramento ledeze, ellendida con mucha benevolencia lamano de su proteccion: Accipe sas sum glacium, munus à Deo in quo depicies adversarios populi mei & c.

Con ello nos hal'ames ya en el figundo l'unto de firo falmo t y fermo q es delas Vitorias y tuenos fuccifics, de España porte la devocion del Santifs mo y venerabilis mo Sacran ento delle altar. Que es lamateria del verso 9. delfalmo 62 q Vamos del claraando: Ipfi vero introibunt in in feriora tera: tradentur m marus gladit, partes vulpium erunt. Eltoy leftor dize Davide muy cierto q con el favor y auxilio q me grangeo per medios de la presencia mental de vueltro tabernaculo y arca, los cre-le migos q con tanta antia procuran mi perdicion y muerte haran lafuerte, y daran el gelpe en vago: In vanum que fier unt ani-le mam meam:no haran fuerças feran fepultades en vida en lasti cuevas y cauernes de la tierra, feran entre, ados á la cipada, y despedaçades de las fieras que abra muchas en las cauernas y de fiertos á donde ellos se retirará huyendo de mis armas. Ef-F to es lo q deria David, y lo milmo puede repetir en la ccalion preferte firo Filipo: Itfi rero in vanum que fierunt animami meam. lo que de la c'evocion y prefencia real del Santissimo li Sacramento le áleguido en mi Reynes de Elyaña es, Qui que rebart animamimean q los Breges perfices y rebeldes queve-s nian en busca de mi alma, q es mi corona y Catolicos Reynosis Ad calamitatem, & defolatinem, glosa Treveto, para desolaria los y devaltarlos, In vanum quaeficrunt, Vinicion en talde, trabajaren y le cantaró en balde, y despues de grandes gastoso y mayores estampidas, aviendo blatecado, q fe harian due-lo nos de en trambas carreras de las Indias o tomarian a Cadiz y que con nuevos focorros conquiferian el fertilissimo Rey no del Andaluzia, y fundarian en ella un nuevo Palatinado, vicudo

whom Xpo our Lord commended for his devotion to the Most Holy Sacrament and to whom he extended his hand with much benevolence, giving him His protection -Accipe sanctii gladium raubnus a Deo in quo decies adversario s populimei Israel12. Machag. 15.16

With this we find ourselves at that point of the psalm and sermon that is about the victories and good fortune that befell Spain because of its devotion to the Most Holy and Venerable Sacrament of the Altar which is the content of verse 9 of the psalm that we are explaining. *Ipsi vera introibunt in inferiora teerrae* tradentur in manus glaci partes erunt. David says, Lord, I am certain that with the favor and protection given me by means of the mental prophecy of your Tabernacle and ark, the enemies who seek my perdition and death with such fervor will give the blow in vain: on vanum vanum qui ferunt animam meam; they shall not be strong and will be buried alive in the caves and caverns of the earth, they will be given to the sword and be torn to pieces by the many beasts in the caverns when they flee from my weapon. This is what David said and the same can be repeated of our Lord Felipe: Ipse rere in vanum qui fuerunt animam mjeam; as devotion and the presence of the Holy Sacrament have been followed in my kingdom of Spain: qui que rebant animam meam; that the perfidious heretics and rebels who came seeking my soul, which is my crown and the catholic realms: Ad calamitatem & defoluatimt (comment I revete) to vanquish and decimate them, Invanum quaefierunt. They came in vain, and after great expense and many stampedes, having boasted that after they took the Indies they would take Cadiz and that with new reinforcements, they would conquer the kingdom of Andalucia and would set there a new Palatine.

viendo q les salia todo en Veno, Obstrusti estos lo quentium iniqua, callan mal q les pese sus bocas y se buelven mudos y manivacios; y á lo que podemos esperar ne parara en esso su desventura, Sino q tambien Tradentur in manus gladii, in troibunt in in senora terrae, partes inspium erunt, seran con el fauor de Dios en tregados al poder de firas armas, sepultados en las entraña de latiera, o del mar, y hechos presa de las efieras y monstruos q habitan en uno y otro elemento.

Traygamos algu lugar de la lagrada elcrita a elle ppelito de q laliga eretica del año de 625. fedes hizo por virtud del Santissimo Sacramento y q con la misma sueron desbaratados los enemigos que viniero contra España El Profeta Esai.c.6. y. dize: Et faciet Dis exectuum omnibus populis in monte hoc conviuium pinguium, conviuium vindemie, pinguium medullatoru vindemie defacate. 19 precipitabit in monte isto aciem vinculi collegati super omnes popules. O telam qua orditus est Juper omnes nationes de la Hara el Dios de los exertitos à su pueblo en este monte vn cont ite de manjar pingue y hantecolo, y de vino puro y regalado, y precir itara deste mis no monte al rostro del vinculo coligado, y la tela que se uslo y tramo fobre todas las naciones. Por aqueste conbite à la etra entienden muchos y gravifomos Doctores el de su car-Je y sangre q nos da Christo en la mesa del alt.r. La carne es ignificada en aquellas palatras: Convintum pinguium medulelatorii cobite pingue y de medulaila fangre en aquellas otras: convintum pindemie descare, contite de vino puro geneolo y regale io. Haffa aqui no cotravienen mucho los Doc-Jores. La dificultad effact declarar aquelfaciem vineuli coligati, of telam quam orditus eft fuper omnes nationes. Atriburedolo vnos al demonio en maranador, otros alos enredos de os vicios y pecados a fluales, y otros alpecado original que

Eusebius Cyvillus Procops Cypitan Leo Cal apud Cor nel.lisc.

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they saw that this would be all in vain; *Obsirotii estosquentiuininiqua*, they shut their mouths and returned silent and empty handed and we can expect that their misfortune will be without end. But that *Tradentur in manus gladii*, in tenbunt in infemora terrae, panes calpiumerunt and with the help of God they will be handed to the might of our weapons, buried in the bowels of the earth or the ocean and imprisoned by the beasts and monsters that inhabit one or the other.

Let me bring the sacred scripture to the point when the heretic alliance of 625 that came to attack Spain was destroyed by virtue of the Holy Sacrament. The prophet Efae c.c. and it says; Et facet dñs exratii, omnibus populi in mone hoc convivium pinguium redultatoru vindemte defaecaten & praecihitabit in monte isto laciem vinculicolegati superomnis populois & telam quilo orsitus est superhomnes naciones & c. And the God of these armies will prepare a feast with pure wine and will take from the mountain the hanging link and the cloth that was joined to and woven through all the nations. Many Doctors understand this to be an invitation to share in the body and blood in the table of the Altar. The body is signified by the words Convitum pinguium medulatoru cobite pingue and the blood convivium vinderate defaecatae an invitation to share in the pure wine, The Doctors did not argue much. The difficulty is in declaring that Saciem & aladins non transibut terminus vestros I will take away from you the fierce beasts and the cutting swords that are their fangs and they shall not pass through your limbs and you shall live in peace and calm till the end of earth. What fitting words these are for us to ponder what God has done Spain.

Videatur Gafbar fan chez hic.

es como el vículo atado, y tela vroida labre todas las naciones del mundo. Yo para cimiento de mi elplicacion presupongo : Los, que faciem vinculi colligati es lo milmo que dezir V inculii colligatii por q la palabra Factes es tomada de otra Hebrea que fola mente fe pone ormatisgratio, y eli facies hominis facies penti, facies frigoria &c. en las fagradas letras vale tanto, como homo, ventus frigus. Lo 2, prefiipongo o la ligi que el año de 625, fe ur dio contra España fue liga q comprehendia todas las naciones, por que fibien les Principe e actualmente coligados, folamente eran de Europa, peren los pennitidos en la milma liga eran el Turco, el Perfiano, Mogor, el Dialca, el Achen cuyos poderofilcimos Reyros a barcan lo mejor de la Afray Africa Defuerte que con tod propriedad le puede ce ir della liga que fue vna como to vidida y tramada fobre todas las naciones, Telam queam on I ditus est juper omnes nationes. Dezirpues el proieta, qu haria Dios un conbite de lu carne y langre y q precipuaria coligación, o virculo, y des baria la tela que fe auta vidid fobre todas las naciones, fue profetizar el fin tan vergençolo por medio y viitud del cól·ito y mela del altar auian de ten ella, y to as las demas ligas que le hizieren contra el puch e querido y amado de Dios quees la Christiandad la quel com monte hermolo y emmente le descuella sobre todas las de mas lectas y naciones del mundo. Et faciet Dhus exerc tun omnibus populis inmonte hoc conutuium pinguium & prace pitabit in monte isto faciem vinculi colligati, & telam quam ditus est &c.l fi esto no fuelle affi, que proporcion tenia o el conbite Dis exercitum vn General de les exercites aim do de punta en blanco, con les especies facramentales que to ne que ver batton de General con viandes y manjares? Si duda fue ello dar nos à entender, que elle cobite le en cani

And as the basis for my explanation I give Lo. 1. that faciem vinculi colligate because the word fades is taken from the Hebrew that is only placed prwitiis gratia and thus facies facis vents, faces porgoris & the sacred words mean as much as homo, ventusfrigus. Lo.2. I assume that the alliance of 625 against Spain was a league composed of all the nations since although the powers actually united were only from Europe, entry into this group was allowed to the Turks, the Persians, the Mogor, the Dialco, Achen, whose powerful kingdoms belong to Asia and Africa. It can be said that this alliance was like a cloth that covered all the nations. *Telam* queam orditus est super omnes nations. The prophet says that God would prepare a feast of his body and blood and would rend the cloth that covers all the nations and a prophecy was made regarding the shameful end of all these nations that were united against the beloved people of God, which is Christemdom. Set faciet omni Deius exercotumpnibus populis in montehoc connutiumpinguium & copatibut citabit in monteislo facer,: vinculi colligate &telam quam ditus est& x.1. that cited it was not thus, that the feast had Dus exercitum a General who ordered armies, but what does the baton of a general have to do with food? Undoubtedly it was given to understand that it was offered to give strength

a dar nos vigor y calucigo para pelear no folamente con los enemiges invitibiles fino tanbien con los efteriores y vitibles, y muy en particular contra los de esta liga heretica y descabeça la. Parafte in confectu meo me fam ad verjus cos, qui tribulant me dixo el ProfetaRey Pf. 12 3. Puntte me Senor vna mela con la qual fortale zido y cofortado, no temielle la fuerça y poder de mis enemigos. Y por tanto el mayor goloe dellos es Ab Aquitone de las partes septentrionales dode se armo el miyor cuerpo de aquella liga: Ab aquelone padetur omne mg- "x Ier.i. lum. De aqui es que quito Dios que la mela de la propolició quetambien ne figura de la del altar mirale al norte y parte Ceptentrional: Meala enim Habit in parte Aquilonis exed. 26.26. Pondra se la mesa, y hara se el conbite, dize Dios, hazia la perte septentrional o Aquilonar para que con la presencia de aquella mela quede allolada y delfruida toda lafuerça y potencia de la Heregia que esta entronicada en el septentrion.

Y tiendo esto alli poco tiene ni à tenido España q temer las huestes enemigas pues como dize Geronimo à otro propo sito Hec mensa contra omnes inimicos tibi est auxilia, et arma en aquesta mesa del Sacramento tenemos sauor; armas y defensa para expugnar y debelar todas las suerças contrarias.

Notable a imiracion causo à Ambrosio ver à Daniel comiendo, co mucho saber y espacio en vn correl de Lecnes que bramauan de hambre: Inter leones same exasperaros nulta best tiales sevuie formatine, eta alienus à metu, ve posset epuelares l. 2. offic. c. 4. que entre Leones initados con el picante de la hambre no tema Daniel, antes coma con sabor y espacio, gran milagro es este dize Ambrosio. Mas si bien se considera lo que come Daniel es à saber Prandium quod misse tabi Det: Daniel. 14. 37. la comi da del cielo que Dios le auía enbiado no abra mucho quadmirar, pues comida del cielo, y enbiada de Dios es figura

Apud el bar l.z. and vigor to battle not only the invisible enemy but also the exterior and visible, most particularly that heretical alliance 'Parentum conspector meo mensan ad ad vents eos, qui tributant, the prophet king tells me pf.12.5. You set for me, my Lord, a table that strengthened me so I might not fear the enemy. And for this reason, the strongest blow is Ab Aquilone of the northern parts where the major force of that league was formed Ab Aquilone podegar omne, ialum. And God turned the table so that it faced north: Measa eminisiabit in parte Aquilonr exod 26.36 The table will give faith and so will the feast, said God and the table facing north will destroy the entire force and power of heresy that is ensconced in the north.

And as this is true, little does Spain have to fear the enemy armies as Geronimo said *Hace mensa contra omnes inimicos tabeat auxiliat & armja*. In that table of the Sacrament we find favor, weapons and defenses to expel And conquer all the enemy forces.

It caused Ambrose much admiration fo see Daniel eating with much pleasure in the den of the lions that were growling with hunger. *Inter leones fame exaspeeratis nulla bestialesfaevare formidine, ita alientks a mela, utpossel epuelare? Lai offie. C.4*, that among lions that were excited by their hunger, Daniel felt no fear and ate with pleasure and calm, a great miracle, says Ambrose. What Daniel was eating should be considered, meaning to say *Prandium quae misfit tibi Deis Damet. 14:17* the food that God sent him from heaven and

Ambrosio Supracitt . apit. 26.5

es figura del Sanctiffrmo Sacramento que es Pan de fuerte Panem Angelorum manducanit homo Pf. 77. 25. otra lette Panem fortium pan de fueries. Pues aora quien fe admira d que estado las Aguilas de España en torno del altar bone aquil circa altare, y apacentando le con aqueffe pan del cielo ta frequente y deuotamente: Comedetis panem restrum in faturi tate, delestimen los Leones que haze por armas la parcialida Herege, y que inter leones jame exajperatos esten tan figure

y fin miedo: ita alieni à metu vt poffint epulari .

Lepitici 26.5. dize Dios las palabras q aora acabe de cita Comedetis panem peftru in fai uritate: coincreys de vueftro pa hasta quedar hartos y latisfechos: pues que se seguira de ay Dabo pacem infinibus veftre auferam malas befteas, & gladius non transibit terminos vestros. Apartare de vosotros la best as fieras, y encarnizadas: la espada tajante de sus vinas y colmillos no paffara de vueltros terminos y ali quedareys co. paz y fosiego en los vitimos fines de vueltra tierra. Que palabras estas tan à prope sito para ponderar lo que este año à hecho Dios con Espana? Los leones ya he dicho of son los que trahen en sus armas Inglaterra y Olanda. Los fines y vitimon terminos, o linderes de españa estan en la Isla de Cadiz donde el otro Heroa levanto las dos colunas con el monte q dezia. Non plus vitra. Aqui se acaba la tierra, aqui son los vitis mos fines y mojones de España. Dize pues Dios hablando con los cipanoles en la ocation del ano 6 2 5. Comedetis panen pestrum in saturitate: vosotros screys solicitos y diligentes en comalgar os facramental y espiritualmente con frequencial de deuocion, y cortejo ante mialtar, y en retorno de aquella deuocion: auferam malas bestias apartare yo de vosotros las malas y en ormes bellias de los Hereges, & gladius non tranfibit terminos vestros, y aunque es verdad que lu espada y arthe image of the Holy Sacrament is the bread of fortune. Panern angelicum manducavit homo. Pf: 77.25 another is Panem f ortium, the bread Of the strong. And now who does not see the Eagles of Spain around the altar Bene aquila0 circa altare, and satisfying faith with that bread from heaven so frequently and devoutly; Comedetis panem vestrum in sanum late de, those lions are the arms of the heretics and inter leones fame exaspeeritus they can be so sure and without fear ita alieni a metu it pessint epalari

Levitic. 16.5. God speaks these words that I have just cited. Comedetis panem vestrii in facuntates you will eat until you are sated and this will be followed by Dabo pacem infinibus vestry auferammalar bestias and victory. I have already said that the lions are those from England and Holland, who come with their weapons, The outermost boundaries of Spain are in Cadiz where the other Heroa raised the 2 columns with the mountain said Non plus vitra. Here the land ends and here are the last borders and markers of Spain. God conversed with the Spanish in the year 625 Comedetis panemestrum ion satuviviate; you shall be eager and diligent in receiving the sacraments, and with devotion. Angeram ma; as bestias I will keep you away from the evil beasts of the heretics & Gladius non transibit yrtminod vestros and even if in truth your sword and arms

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Reservicios es el qua vencido y reyna, y en el la Fe, yportanto Exulter terrasde saltos de plazer la tierra firme de la Eu
ropa y America, Lettentar in julie mutte, regozijes: el numero sin numero de Islas q planto Dios en aqueste Archipielago delmar Pacifico, Et plantauit in illa Deminus Insuias
Eceles. 42.25. Hagase ento las ellas siesta y celebrese todos los
años tal dia como este perpetua memoria de tansingular benessicio, con la Magestad, y grandeza con q vemos lo haze
el dia de oy esta y llustre y gloriosa Ciudad de Manda centro

de las mayores Gentilidades del mundo. ~

Pero advirtamos q estas fieltas y accion de gracias no andefer esteriores solamente, sino tambien espirituales y interiores. Rex vero lætabitur in Deo el Rey le alegrara dize David, in Deo en Dios y legun Dios: no feran lus frestas y regozijos profanos, fino espirituales y sagrados. Scran fiestas hechas al Santissimo y divinissimo Sacramento del altar. En el Ver 6. avia dicho el mismo Prefeta: Sieut asipe et priguedine repleatur anima mea, et labiis exultationis laudobit es me um. Si quereys señor que abra mi boca y desplegue mis labios en vueltro loor y alabança, y que os de mil gracias por las vitorias confeguidas: Sicut adipe, et pinguedine repleatur anima mea: llenad mialma de lomas gruesso y pingue que ay en vos. S Hilario dize q alude aqui el Profeta Ad focrificium atipis aun facrificio delo grueffo y pingue de la res que de se haria enla vieja ley Exod. 2 9. Pero lo mas cierto es q se adelanto mas David, y g co la luz dela Profecia efféderia fus ojos a otro facrificio mas pingue delaley de gracia, q es el cuerpo y langre de Xpo al qual el mil no Profeta en otro lalmo Pfl.46. llama Sacrificium laudis Tacrificio de loor y alabança por que figun dize Ayguaro: Per illud summas gratias Deo reddimus pro omnibus bonis quæ nobis contulit, que con el retornamos à

(illegible) have won and rule, faith and because of this exaltes terra the steps to reach the firm ground of Europe and America Leteatur in salae monte rejoice in the countless islands that God planted in that archipelago of the Pacific Ocean Et pantavit in isla Dominus in Suias Ecles 4.1.25. <make feasts and celebrate every year such a day in perpetual commemoration of such a singular gift with the majesty and grandeur that we see it done this day in the illustrious and glorious City of Manila, center of the nobility of the world.

But let us remember that these feasts and acts of thanksgiving should not be only external but spiritual and internal Rex vero laetabi tur in Deo The king will be gladdened, says David, Ib Deo, in God. and according to God, and your feasts and rejoicing should not be profane but spiritual and sacred. These shall be feasts for the Most Holy and Most Divine Sacrament of the Altar. In the Ver. 6.aena the Prophet said Sicut acipe et puguedae repleatur anima meaet labiis exultativuis laudabit os meam. If you wish it, Lord, that I open my lips to praise You and that I give a thousand thanks for the victories gained: Sicut adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea: fill my soul with the gifts and blessings that are in You., S. Hillary says that the prophet alluded here to: Ad sacrificiumadipis to a sacrifice that we made of meat in the old law. Expd 20. But what is most certain is that faith helped David and that the light of the prophecy would bring him to a greater sacrifice of the law of grace that is the body and blood of Xpo. That same prophet says in another psalm. Sacrfficium laudis a sacrifice to praise because Per illud summas gratiasDeo reddimus pro omnibus vonis nobis contulit, with which we return

Dios sumas gracias por todos los beneficios, 6 de su nano recebimos: donde se vee la Christiana cordura y tanta inspiracion de nuestro Rey en auer dispuesto que el l'azimiento de gracias por los succesos reseridos sea celebrar siessa y tener patente al Sant ssimo y divinissamo Sacramento del alter.

Ni le contenta el Christiano Rey con esta demoltracion, le y culto efferior; en la mudança de vida y coffembres quiere n que principal mente nos mostremos egredecidos à la ciusta a bondad. Y affi dize en su decreto que con tantos beneficios a y mercodes como recibe de Dios se siente obligado a encargar la reformacion de conflun bres, y el caftigo de los vicios y pecados publicos para que los milmos beneficios que Dios nes haze y los auxilios que nos da nole muevan a viar in con nofotros de mayor caffigo, fino reforman os la vica y efculamos sus ofensas. Algo desto nos dize tambien David en la nuestro Salmo. Porque no contento de avernos profetizado que esta fiesta avia deser, como es, fissa del Santifimo Sacramento anadio que po feria bella y culto folamente effenor, y de boca, como dizen, sino tambien de obras Labia mea laudabunt te dize en el verf. 4. es verdad leñor que os care gracias y alabare co mis labios, pero no contento de alabaros con ellos: Benedicam te in vita mea alabare y engras decere vueltro nombre In vita mea en mi modo de viur, y en la reformacion de mis costumbres; & innomine tuc y con vuellio fauor y auxilio Leuabo manus meas meneare mis manes, no folamente para leuantar las en la oracion; fino tambien (como aduierte Augustino) para aplicarlas a laobra y hazer de mi parte lo q metoca. Exéplo podemos tener desto en el milmo Dauid en el qual reparò Eufebio fobre el titulo del Salmo 33. que solo por auer recebido de manos del Sacerdote los panes de la proposicion que eran figura del Santifimo Saciaencuto

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to God with thanks for the blessings we received from Him and where we see the Christian faith and holy inspiration of our King for having ordered this act of thanksgiving in honor of the Most Holy and Most Divine Sacrament of the Altar.

But the King is not content with the external demonstration and wants us to show through our way of living our gratitude for that holy gift and asks us to reform and orders the punishment of public vice and sin. David tells us of this in a psalm. Not content wi Mutavit vultumunteth having prophesied that this feast would take place, he added that it would not be merely an external event but also of deeds: Labia mea laudabunt he says in verse 4, it is true, Lord that I will give You thanks and praise You with my lips but not content with praising You this way Benedicam te in vita nea, in my way of life and in the improvement of my ways and on nornine tue and with Your favor and protection Levabo manusnues I will raise my hands, not only in prayer but also as an ardent Agustinian to use them to labor and do my share. An example of this is David himself as Eusebio spoke in the title of Psalm 33 saving that only because he received from the hands of the priest the bread that was the Holy Sacrament

nen o Murauit vultum mudo de semblante y sigon lee Synaco transformauit modum aut mores suos mudo de costumbres y modo de proceder. El titulo delle Salmo 32. dize all Dauidi cum immutanit vultum juum coram Achimelech. Los Doctores comun mente dizen que se ade leer Abimelech, y referir este caso al que le passo à Dauid con el Rey Achis llanado por otro nombre Abimelech quando difimulado Daid el semblante y acciones sesingio loco. Eusebio no quiere paffar por esfo, notando de temerarios à los que dizen que For yerro se puso Achimelech por Abimelech. y afi refiere I cafo al que le passo à David con el Sacerdote Achimelech Reg. 21. 1. quando ledio à comer los panes de la proposici. on, y la mudança de semblante dize que sue cierta disimula-- ion con que Dauid deslunbro al Sacerdote para que no carefe en la cuenta de que venia huydo. Vn moderno sobre Escobar de o sta esplicacion literal de Busebio funda otra mistica, y dize ue la mudança de l'emblante que hizo Dauid, fue Ejunene 5.7.n.6.7. y astus est senex, que llegandose à secebir los panes de la propolicion moço le torno repentinamente viejo, para dar nos à ntender que si esta virtud touo la figura y representacion delantissimo Sacramento quanta mas raçon sera que obre en olotros espiritual mente este esceto el mismo Sacramento " uando nos llegamos à comulgar y que el que fuere moço en o is costumbres aunque por otra parte no lo sea en les anes o ucque las canas verdades de lus mocedades en canas blanas y saçonadas de madureça y cassidad. Que con esto cumliremes con lo que nos manda nueftro Rey y llenaremos la rofecia de Dauid Lambitur in Den de festejar esta soleniad en Dios y legun Dios: Benedicam Dominim in vita. y ebendezir y reuerenciar su sancto nombre, y venerable cramento con la pureza de vida y costumbres. Y pucs

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or Mutavit vultum mute and trembling and synaco transformavit, oduin aut mares suot mute by habit and manner. The title of the psalm says Dautos cunt immutavit vultum sum caram Achimelech. The Doctors usually say that it should be read Abimelech and to refer this event it that occurred to David with King Achis who is also known as Abimelech whom David discovered when he pretended to be mad, When he recognized his face and actions and changed his name to Achimelech, Reg. 21.5. Given the bread and the change in appearance was certainly how David discovered the priest so that he might not seem to be fleeing. A modern theory regarding that literal translation of Eusebio has it that the change in the appearance of David was Ejunehe situs est fenex- that when he went to receive the bread he suddenly became old to make us understand that if virtue took the shape of the Holy Sacrament how much more reason there was to have this spiritual event affect us; with this we will comply with what the King commands: we will fulfill the prophecy of David Laedabitur in Deo to celebrate with solemnity according to God's will: Benedicen Dominum in vita and that we should speak with reverence God's holy name and the Venerable Sacrament with purity of manner and habits.

Y pues ya con esto abremes cumplido con los tres puetos que se prepulieron al principio, y con tedo lo que se con tiene en el Decreto y cedula del Rey queftro Señor, acabada de aplicar y esplicar el salmo solamente queda que villa por vna parte la muchedumbre y petencia de los enemigos , liga eretica que el eño de 625. redearon à España, y considerá. do por otra los felizes y prosperos sucessos que contra sus de pravados intentos nos dio Dios por medio y virtnd del Santissimo Sacrameto q apellidando vitoria y triunio cantemos la gloria à las Magestades divina y humana con el mismo verso con q la Iglefia cierra los falmos diziendo, Gloria Patri, dy Filio & Spiritui Santto Gloria al Padre q nos dio à su hijo para Capitan y guia de nuestas peleas, gloria al hijo que no contento de aucr le veffido de carne humana le quilo armar de especies de pan y vino, y con ellas desbaratar à nuestros enemigos. Gloria al Espiritu Sancto que inspiro a nuestro Rey vn consejo tan saludable, como es la celebridad de aquelle triunfo Gloria vida, y felicifsimos anos al milmo Rey Ca holico Sener rueltro que en tan temprana edad supo obrar hazaña tan grada. Gloria al Reyno, y à todos les dela Catholica parte y vande. Gloria en la tier ra, ygloria en el Cielo; quam muhi de wobs.

And so, with this we will have complied with the three points that were mentioned at the start and with all that is contained in. the decree and Cedula of our lord and King. We have finished explaining and applying the psalm and what only remains for us to remember is the great number and power of the enemy heretic alliance of 625 that surrounded Spain and to consider on the other hand the successes obtained against these depraved intentions that God —through the virtue of the Holy Sacrament- gave triumph vinculli colgati & teloam iuam orditus est super omnes naciones. Some attribute it to the devil, others to vice and sin and others still to original sin that is like the hanging link and the cloth that is thrown over the world. Let us sing glory to the majesties -divine and human- with the same verse with which the Church closes the psalms, saying Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancta, Glory to the Father who gave us His Son as our commander and guide in our baffles, Glory to the Son who, not content with becoming man, also took the form of bread and wine and in this manner vanquished our enemies; Glory to the Holy Spirit who inspired our King with advise so worthy of praise such as the celebration of that triumph.. Glory to the and happy years of our Catholic King who at such an early age knew how to win such victories, Glory to the kingdom and all Catholics, Flory to the earth and Glory to heaven, quam muhi *(vob.s.

About the Translator

Graziella Guerrero-Zacarias Cruz has about 13 years of experience as Spanish Translator in various Philippine institutions and 11 years as Spanish Cataloger of the National Archives. She was born, raised and educated in Manila. She is the mother of Antonio Perfecto Ramon Jose Maria y Zacarias.

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