

*Nāvīgātiō Sānctī Brendānī Abbātis:
The Voyage of St. Brendan:
A Latin Reader in Two Levels*

Compiled by Aaron Decker

*Omnibus sine nōminibus
quī cūstōdīvērunt flammam litterāriām
per saecula.*

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Introduction

The *Nāvigātiō Sānc̄ti Brendānī Abbātis*, or *Voyage of St. Brendan the Abbot*, follows the journey of Bredan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577) and the monks who followed him on a trip to find the Promised Land of the Saints.

This volume contains the full, original Latin text of the *Nāvigātiō* (labelled *Orīginālis*) as well as a greatly simplified version (labelled *Simplicissimus*). The purpose of the simplified version is to allow beginning Latin learners to experience the *Nāvigātiō* much earlier and to give them familiarity with the content and vocabulary of the text before they attempt the original version.

The Latin text is provided on the left-hand page; the right-hand page contains a full glossary of every word used on the facing page. Unlike many glossaries, these page-specific glossaries contain every form of the words used. The provided definitions are simplified down to how the words were actually used on the page. This will save the novice reader much time and confusion. However, as you can imagine, creating a unique glossary for every page was quite labor-intensive and involved (non-AI) computer assistance, so there is a possibility that some errors made it through the proof-reading process. If you find any errors, please send them to me so that the book can be amended.

The simplified text was created with the following goals in mind:

- the elimination of the subjunctive
- the avoidance of relative pronouns when possible.
- the sheltering of vocabulary (reducing the number of unique words).
- the placement of words into English-like sentence order.
- the elimination of some details (such as which particular Psalms were sung) in order to keep a faster pace.

The original text largely follows Selmer's critical text. I've classicized some spellings, such as changing coena to cēna. The verse numbers follow that of the Dickinson commentary, which you can find linked to in the bibliography.

The following statistics contrast the two versions:

- *Simplicissimus*: 795 unique words, 4736 words total.
Average sentence length: 9.6 words.
- *Orīginālis*: 1642 unique words, 13042 words total.
Average sentence length: 20.7 words.

If using this in a classroom setting, I recommend going through the entire simplified version, then the entire original version. However, it is also perfectly acceptable to go easy-hard-easy-hard chapter-by-chapter.

Interpretation

On a historical level, St. Brendan almost certainly went on such a voyage. Tim Severin's 1976 voyage in a leather-skinned boat, like the one Brendan had, from Ireland to America proved that the Irish monks had the technical knowledge. Some

commentators link up events in the text to what monks on such a journey would have encountered (e.g. Island of Sheep = Faroe Islands, Island of Smiths = volcano, Crystal Column = iceberg, Promised Land of the Saints = Caribbean). However, details in the text militate against it being a mere travelogue. For example, the monks couldn't tell what material the crystal column was made out of, and it's outlandish to think that monks who sailed the northern Atlantic for seven years would have been unfamiliar with the icy nature of icebergs.

Therefore, this introduction focuses on the spiritual or symbolic interpretation of the text. We should not be surprised to find spiritual symbols and themes in this text, given that:

- the book was written and copied by Irish monks.
- the narrative is about monks who go on a spiritual pilgrimage and encounter other monks.
- the narrative abounds with Christian feast days, time periods (e.g. three days and three nights, forty days), and rituals such as the celebration of the Eucharist.
- the book was written in the Medieval time period.

However, many modern readers may be entirely unfamiliar with the practice of finding spiritual or symbolic interpretations, since modern literature and literary theory have moved away from such practices. I've found the following works helpful:

- the Bible as a whole and specifically the Old Testament allegorization found in the Pauline epistles.
- the *Gesta Romanorum*, which is a collection of medieval sermon illustrations where each story comes with an interpretation. This gives insight into how medievals interpreted their own stories.
- *Hymns on Paradise* by Ephraim the Syriac.
- *Life of Moses* by Gregory Of Nyssa.
- *The Language of Creation: Cosmic Symbolism in Genesis: A Commentary* by Matthieu Pageau.

You will also need to be generally familiar with Christianity. I recommend going to church.

Symbolic Quickstart

Poetry is unlike propositional knowledge in that it cannot be reduced down and transmitted in single, concrete ideas. However, you may find the following hints and data to be helpful for your interpretive journey; it is recommended to read the narrative first, or at the same time as this symbolism guide; it will not make much sense without being familiar with the events of the *Nāvigātiō*. The overarching symbolic theme is the spiritual progress made in the monastic life.

Boat: the boat symbolizes the church. The church being symbolized as a boat is common in Christianity; for example, in many traditional churches the main area where people sit is called the nave. The Bible contains a number of ship-related stories: Noah's Ark, Moses in the basket, and Christ with the disciples on the Sea of Galilee. A ship gets you across the sea of chaos to your destination. The monks who stay in

the boat arrive in the Promised Land of the Saints, the monk who jumps out after the Island of Smiths is taken to Hell alive. Judas is pictured as being on a "boat" consisting of a naked rock and a cloth "sail" that whips him in the face; much as he was a false disciple, in the *Nāvigātiō* he is on a false ship (though only on Sundays and certain feast days, he's in Hell the rest of the time). Brendan's ship contains some specific imagery: it is clad with leather skins, which is reminiscent of the garments of skin in Genesis 3, the tabernacle, and the Incarnation (the Word became flesh and dwelt (tabernacled)) amongst us. In several cases the boat is put in a tent, which was likely skin-clad; this is similar to how the presence of God was contained in a tent (the Holy of Holies) in a tent (the surrounding tabernacle), and also how the presence of God in the person of Christ is contained in a fleshly body (Christ's physical body) that was, for a time, contained in another body, that of the Virgin Mary. The text specifically relates that the boat has a tree placed in the middle of it as a mast. The mast holds up a cloth, catches the wind, and propels the ship to its destination; Christ was on the cross (often likened to a tree in scripture) and the Spirit of God propels the Church to its destination. In Greek πνεῦμα means both spirit and wind, and Christ specifically likens the Spirit to wind in John 3.

Clouds: clouds (or fog or mist) appear several times in the *Nāvigātiō*:

- in chapter 1 Barrindus and Mernoc travel through the cloud to get to the Promised Land of the Saints.
- a cloud surrounds them on the Island of Strong Men as they sing hymns.
- in chapter 28 Brendan and his crew sail through a cloud, which the procurator says surrounds the island.

In the Old Testament the presence of God is sometimes represented as a cloud which descends onto the temple.

Crystal Column and Island of Smiths: these seem to represent Heaven and Hell, respectively. The Crystal Column reaches all the way to Heaven but the Island of Smiths does not, it is merely tall. The smiths throwing the heated masses is similar to Polypheus the Cyclops throwing rocks at Odysseus.

Griffin and Sea Serpent: the griffin and the sea monster are basically the same story but with different elements, in which a bad creature is destroyed by a good creature.

Iascōnius: Iascōnius is perhaps the most fascinating character in the book. He has a name and seems "bad" at first, but never actually does anything wrong. Towards the end of the book he even helps the monks get to the Paradise of Birds. What could be a simple throw-away trope for a sea-voyage story (an island that's actually a creature) instead gets turned into an actual character complete with a character arc. It's also fascinating that they choose to disembark to have Mass on Iascōnius. This occurs:

- during their initial encounter with Iascōnius in chapter 10.
- in chapter 15 they are told they will celebrate Easter on him.
- in chapter 21 when the monks are worried about the beasts under the sea,

Brendan reminds them that they sang hymns on top of Iascōnius, whom he calls the 'master and devourer of all beasts of the sea".

- in chapter 27 they celebrate Mass on top of Iascōnius, who then carries them to the Paradise of Birds.

Monastic Life: several accounts in the book are about people transcending the physical and being in a place that represents Paradise or the presence of God. Examples include:

- Mernoc going to the Promised Land of the Saints.
- the Island of Ailbei with its lanterns lit each night by a spiritual presence.
- the Island of Strong Men singing with a cloud descending around them.
- Paul the Spiritual living on nothing but water from a fountain.

Procurator and other helpers: throughout the journey various figures appear, seemingly miraculously. They may be meant to be understood as angelic figures. Rather than attempting an identification, I will merely list them here:

- a man appears to them in chapter 1 and 28 in the Promised Land of the Saints.
- in chapter 5 they encounter a dog and a young man in the Empty Hall.
- in chapter 9 they encounter a man on the Island of Sheep.
- in chapter 11 the procurator (apparently the man from chapter 9) brings them supplies on the Paradise of Birds.
- in chapter 15 they meet the procurator again.
- in chapter 26 they celebrate Easter with the procurator.
- in chapter 27 the procurator travels with them, telling them that they cannot find the Promised Land of the Saints without him.
- in chapter 28 the procurator goes with them onto the island of the Promised Land of the Saints.

Water: water, and the lack thereof, is a common theme. There's also a very curious theme of needing permission to drink water, of water putting one to sleep, and of water being able to sustain without additional food.

- in chapter 6 the monks want to take water running off the rivulets into the ocean and Brendan forbids them, calling it theft.
- in chapter 12 the monks want to take water on the Island of the Family of Ailbē and Brendan says they need to ask permission first
- in chapter 13 the monks drink too deeply from the soporific fountain and fall asleep.
- in chapter 16 the monks are distraught about the lack of water on the island they arrive at after the sea serpent is killed.

Some Brief Grammar Notes

Pluperfect Subjunctive

A clause involving the pluperfect subjunctive is often used to start phrases in the *Nāvigātiō*.

Example: Cum haec audīsem, coepī illōs cōfortāre = Having heard these things, I began to comfort them.

Here the subjunctive is employed with audīsem, not to express doubt but simply because it's part of a circumstantial clause. You can translate these in the indicative

mood. The author's choice of the pluperfect seems mostly stylistic; it doesn't seem necessary to burden yourself with translating the aspect precisely. (As a quick reminder: "I swam" = perfect, "I had swum" = pluperfect).

Common transition words

Words like *vērō* and *autem* are often used in the *Nāvigātiō* to transition sentences and usually carry little semantic value. In my footnotes, I've often simply omitted those words if they can't be translated idiomatically.

The Dawn Treader

C.S. Lewis's *Voyage of the Dawn Treader* likely drew inspiration from the *Nāvigātiō*:

- three extra travelers join late on a trip to the Promised Land.
- one of the extra travelers steals (the monk and the bridle; Eustace and the bracelet).
- there are scary creatures living below the sea.
- they are attacked by a sea serpent.
- a bird gives them aid while they are sailing.
- they land on an island where the water is harmful to them (soporific fountain and Deathwater island).
- they find a seemingly abandoned island where dinner is set out for them.

Versiō Simplicissima

Caput I

Fābula Barrindī

Erat abbās. Nōmen eius erat Brendānus. Brendānus habuit amīcum. Nōmen amīci eius erat Barrindus. Barrindus quoque erat abbās. Barrindus habuit filium. Nōmen filiī erat Mernoc.

Barrindus vēnit ad Brendānus. Barrindus dīxit: “Iter fēcī.” Tunc Barrindus dīxit fābulam:

Mernoc erat monachus et vīvēbat in īsulam. Nōmen īsulae erat “Īnsula Dēliciōsa”.

Quādam¹ diē, Barrindus iit ad īnsulam Dēliciōsam. Mernoc dīxit: “Nāvigā mēcum”. Et nāvigāvērunt per nebulam et vēnērunt īsulam aliam. Nōmen īsulae erat “Terra Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum².”

Haec īsulae habēbat multās arborēs et nōn erat nox³ in hāc īsulā. Barrindus et Mernoc ambulābant per quadrāgintā diēs. Invēnērunt flūmen in terrā. Volēbant īre trāns flūmen, sed ḫrāvērunt. Vir appāruit. Vir habēbat vestimenta candida. Vir dīxit: “In hāc īsulā nōn est nox quia Iēsus Chrīstus est lūx noster. Nunc, nōn dēbētis īre trāns flūmen, sed dēbētis revertere ad terram suam.”

Barrindus et Mernoc revertērunt ad nāvem et nāvigāvērunt per nebulam ad īnsulam Dēliciōsam.

Brendānus sē cōgitāvit: “Ego quoque volō īre ad Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum.”

¹On a certain day. This is an ablative absolute.

²Promised Land of the Saints.

³There was not night on this island. The idea is that this island is a heaven-on-earth and it is always daytime.

abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis	quia: because
ad: to, towards, at, according to	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
aliam: other, another; singular feminine accusative from alius,	reprōmissiōnis: promise; singular feminine genitive from reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnis
alia, aliud	revertēre: to return;
ambulābant: they were walking; 3rd person plural imperfect	revertērunt: they returned; 3rd person plural perfect active from reverto, revertere, reverti, -
active from ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvi, ambulātus	sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānctus,
amicī: friend; singular masculine genitive from amicus, amica -um,	sāncti
amicor -or -us, amicissimus -a -um	se: himself
amicūm: friend; singular neuter nominative from amicus, amica	sed: but
-um, amicor -or -us, amicissimus -a -um	suam: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
appareō, appārēre, apparū, appāritus	terrām: land
arbōrēs: trees; plural feminine nominative from arbor, arboris	trāns: across, beyond;(preposition)
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish	tunc: then
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	vēnērunt: they came; 3rd person plural perfect active from veniō,
candida: bright, white, clean; singular feminine nominative from	venire, vēni, ventus
candidus, candida, candidum	vēnit: he came; 3rd person singular present active from veniō,
chrīstus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative	venire, vēni, ventus
from Chrīstus, Chrīstī	vestimenta: clothes; plural neuter accusative from vestīmentum,
cōgītāvit: he thought; 3rd person singular perfect active from	vestimentī
cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātus	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
dēbēs: you should; 2nd person singular present active from dēbeō,	vīvēbat: he was living; 3rd person singular imperfect active from dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus
dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus	vīvō, vīvere, vīxi, vīctus
dēbētis: you should; 2nd person plural present active from dēbeō,	volēbant: they were wanting; 3rd person plural imperfect active dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus
dēlīciōsa: delicious; singular feminine nominative from dēlīciōsus,	from volō, velle, volūi, -
dēlīciōsa, dēlīciōsum	volō: I want; 1st person singular present active from volō, velle,
dēlīciōsam: delicious; singular feminine accusative from	volūi, -
dēlīciōsus, dēlīciōsa, dēlīciōsum	
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,	
dīxi, dictus	
ego: I;(pronoun)	
eius: his/her/its	
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,	
fuī, futūrus	
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī,	
futūrus	
et: and	
fābula: story; singular feminine nominative from fābula, fābulae	
fābulam: story; singular feminine accusative from fābula, fābulae	
fēcī: I did, I made; 1st person singular perfect active from faciō,	
facere, fēcī, factus	
filiū: sons; singular masculine genitive from filius, filī	
filiūm: son; singular masculine accusative from filius, filī	
flūmen: river; singular neuter accusative from flūmen, flūminis	
habēbat: he had; 3rd person singular imperfect active from habeō,	
habēre, habūi, habitus	
habuit: he had; 3rd person singular perfect active from habeō,	
habēre, habūi, habitus	
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter	
nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	
iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Jēsūs, Jēsū	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from	
invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	
īre: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, iī, itus (irregular)	
iter: journey, trip; singular neuter accusative from iter, itineris	
īvit: he went; 3rd person singular perfect active from eo, ire, iī,	
itus	
lūx: light; singular feminine nominative from lūx, lūcis	
mē: to me, accusative from ego	
monachus: monk; singular masculine nominative from monachus,	
monachi	
multās: many; plural feminine accusative from multus, multa -um,	
-, plūrimus -a -um	
nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvigā: sail (imperative); 2nd person singular present active	
imperative from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus	
nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from	
nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus	
nebulam: fog, cloud; singular feminine accusative from nebula,	
nebulae	
nōmen: name; singular neuter nominative from nōmen, nōminis	
nōn: not	
nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra,	
nostrum	
nox: night; singular feminine nominative from nox, noctis	
nunc: now	
ōrāvērunt: they prayed; 3rd person plural perfect active from ōrō,	
ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātus	
per: through	
quā: what; singular female ablative of qui	
quadrāgintā: 40	

Caput II & III Brendānus Ēlēgit Frātrēs

Tunc Brendānus ēlēgit quattuordecim frātrēs. Monachī iērunt ad ūrātōrium.

Brendānus dīxit: “Frātrēs, volō īre ad Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum. Vultisne nāvigāre mēcum ad illam terram?” Frātrēs dīxērunt: “Ita. Ībimus tēcum. Ībimus tēcum ad mortem vel ad vītam.”

Sānctus Brendānus et monachī eius iēiūnābant. Iēiūnābant per quadrāgintā diēs.

Tunc nāvigāvērunt ad īsulam¹. Sānctus pater, nōmine Aende, vīvēbat in hāc īsulā.

Sānctus Brendānus et quattuordecim frātrēs eius erant in hāc īsulā per tribus diēbus et tribus noctibus.

¹This island is not the Terra Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
Aende: An Irish abbot
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
diēbus: days; plural common dative from diēs, diēi
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
dixērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
eius: his/her/its
ēlēgit: he chose; 3rd person singular perfect active from ēlīgō, ēlīgere, ēlēgī, ēlēctus
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
et: and
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc
ībimus: we will go; 1st person plural future active from eo, ire, īi, itus
iēiūnābant: they were fasting
iērunt: they went; 3rd person plural perfect active from eo, ire, īi, itus
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulae
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae
ire: to go; present infinitive from eō, ire, īi, itus (irregular)
ita: yes
mē: to me, accusative from ego
monachī: monks; plural masculine nominative from monachus, monachi
mortem: death; singular feminine accusative from mors, mortis
nāvigāre: to sail;
nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
noctibus: nights; plural feminine ablative from nox, noctis
nōmine: name; singular neuter from nōmen, nōminis
ōrātorium: oratory, building for prayer; neuter masculine
accusative from orator, oratoris
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
per: through
quadrāgintā: 40
quattuordecim: 14
reprōmissiōnis: promise; singular feminine genitive from reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnis
sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine gentive from sānctus, sānc̄ti
sānctus: holy, saint
tē: to you, accusative from tu
terrā: land
tribus: three; plural ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
tunc: then
vel: or
vītam: life; singular feminine accusative from vīta, vītae
vīvēbat: he was living; 3rd person singular imperfect active from vīvō, vīvere, vīxi, victus
volō: I want; 1st person singular present active from volō, velle, voluī -
vultis: you want; plural 2nd person present from volō, velle, voluī (irr.)

Caput IV & V Trēs Aliī Monachī

Tunc Brendānus et monachī iērunt ad ultimam partem regiōnis. Brendānus iit ad summitātem montem. Mons extendit sē longē in ōceanum. Hīc Brendānus fixit tentōrium.

In tentōriō Brendānus et monachī eius fēcērunt nāvem. Fēcērunt costās et columnās ex silvā, tunc cooperuērunt nāvem cum coriīs bovīnīs. Tunc liniērunt omnēs iūnctūrās pellium cum būtīrō. Fēcērunt nāvem in quadrāgintā diēs. Posuērunt arborem in mediō nāvis, et posuērunt vēlum super arborem.

Sānctus Brendānus praecēpit frātribus¹ suīs intrāre nāvem in nōmine Patrīs et Fīliī et Spīritus Sānctī.

Tunc trēs aliī frātres cucurrērunt dē suō monastēriō ad Brendānum. Trēs frātrēs cecidērunt ad pedēs Brendānī et dīxērunt: "Pater, volumus īre tēcum." Tunc Brendānus praecēpit illīs intrāre nāvem. Brendānus dīxit: "Sciō cūr vēnistis. Únus frāter faciet bonum et ībit ad paradīsum. Duo aliī frātres facient mālum et ībunt ad īudicium²."

¹Saint Brendan ordered his brothers to enter the boat. The dative is used with frātribus suīs because praecipere is a verb that uses the dative where the accusative would normally be expected.

²One of the "bad" monks dies because he stole, but repents before his death and is taken up into Paradise. The other "bad" monk descends alive into Hell. The brother "that will do well" will stay on the Island of Strong Men with another group of monks.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	linire, linīvī, linītūs
alii: others; plural masculine nominative from <i>alius</i> , <i>alia</i> , <i>aliud</i>	longē: long; singular masculine vocative from <i>longus</i> , <i>longa</i> -um, <i>longior</i> -or -us, <i>longissimus</i> -a -um
arbōrem: tree; singular feminine accusative from <i>arbor</i> , <i>arboris</i>	malum: evil, bad
bonum: good; singular neuter nominative from <i>bonum</i> , <i>boni</i>	mediō: middle; singular masculine ablative from <i>medius</i> , <i>media</i> , <i>medium</i>
bovinīs: bovine; plural masculine ablative from <i>bovinus</i> , <i>bovīna</i> , <i>bovinūm</i>	monachī: monk; singular masculine genitive from <i>monachus</i> , <i>monachī</i>
Brendāni: (genitive case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	monastēriō: monastery; singular neuter ablative from <i>monasterium</i> , <i>monastēriī</i>
Brendānum: (accusative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	mōns: mountain; singular masculine nominative from <i>mōns</i> , <i>montis</i>
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	montem: mountain; singular masculine accusative from <i>mōns</i> , <i>montis</i>
būtȳrō: butter; singular neuter ablative from <i>butyron</i> , <i>butyri</i>	nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>
cedidērunt: they fell; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>cadō</i> , <i>cadere</i> , <i>cecidi</i> , <i>cāsus</i>	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>
columnās: columns; plural feminine accusative from <i>columna</i> , <i>columnnae</i>	nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>
cooperūerunt: they covered; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>cooperiō</i> , <i>cooperīre</i> , <i>cooperūi</i> , <i>coopertus</i>	nōmīne: name; singular neuter ablative from <i>nōmen</i> , <i>nōminis</i>
coriīs: skins, hides; plural masculine ablative from <i>corius</i> , <i>coriī</i>	ōceanū: ocean; singular masculine accusative from <i>Oceanus</i> , <i>Oceani</i>
costās: ribs; plural feminine accusative from <i>costa</i> , <i>costae</i>	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from <i>omnis</i> , <i>omnis</i> , <i>omne</i>
cucurrērunt: they ran; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>currō</i> , <i>currere</i> , <i>cucurrī</i> , <i>cursus</i>	paradīsū: paradise; singular masculine accusative from <i>paradisus</i> , <i>paradisi</i>
cum: with	partēm: part; singular feminine accusative from <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i>
cūr: why	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from <i>pater</i> , <i>patris</i>
dē: of, from, away from, down from	patrīs: father; singular masculine genitive from <i>pater</i> , <i>patris</i>
diēs: day; singular common nominative from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēi</i>	pedēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from <i>pēs</i> , <i>pedis</i>
dixērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>dicō</i> , <i>dicere</i> , <i>dixi</i> , <i>dictus</i>	pelliūm: of pelts, of hides; plural feminine genitive from <i>pellis</i> , <i>pellis</i>
dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>dicō</i> , <i>dicere</i> , <i>dixi</i> , <i>dictus</i>	posuērunt: they had put; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>pōnō</i> , <i>pōnere</i> , <i>posuī</i> , <i>positus</i>
duo: two	praecepīt: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>praecipiō</i> , <i>praecipere</i> , <i>praecēpī</i> , <i>praeceptus</i>
eiūs: his/her/its	quadrāgintā: 40
et: and	regiōnis: regions; singular feminine genitive from <i>regiō</i> , <i>regiōnis</i>
ex: out of, from	sānctī: holy
extendit: he extends, he extended; 3rd person singular present active from <i>extendō</i> , <i>extendere</i> , <i>extendi</i> , <i>extensus</i>	sānctūs: holy, saint
facient: they will do, they will make; 3rd person plural future active from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facere</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factus</i>	sciō: I know; 1st person singular present active from <i>sciō</i> , <i>scīre</i> , <i>scīvī</i> , <i>scitus</i>
faciet: he will make; 3rd person singular future active from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facere</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factus</i>	se: himself
fēcērunt: they did, they made; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facere</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factus</i>	silvā: forest; singular feminine nominative from <i>silva</i> , <i>silvae</i>
filiī: sons; singular masculine genitive from <i>filius</i> , <i>filiī</i>	spīritūs: spirit, breath; singular masculine nominative from <i>spīritus</i> , <i>spīritūs</i>
fixit: he fastened; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>figō</i> , <i>figere</i> , <i>fixī</i> , <i>fixus</i>	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of <i>suus</i>
frāter: brother; singular masculine nominative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātrīs</i>	summītām: summit, top
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātrīs</i>	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of <i>suus</i>
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine dative or ablative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātrīs</i>	super: above, on top of
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	tē: to you, accusative from <i>tu</i>
ībit: he will go; 3rd person singular future active from <i>eō</i> , <i>īre</i> , <i>īvī</i> , <i>ītūs</i>	tentōrīō: tent; singular neuter ablative from <i>tentorium</i> , <i>tentoriī</i>
ībunt: they will be going; 3rd person plural future active from <i>eō</i> , <i>īre</i> , <i>īvī</i> , <i>ītūs</i>	tentōrīum: tent; singular neuter accusative from <i>tentorium</i> , <i>tentoriī</i>
īerunt: they went; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>eō</i> , <i>īre</i> , <i>īvī</i> , <i>ītūs</i>	trēs: three; plural common nominative from <i>trēs</i> -es -ia, <i>tertius</i> -a -um, <i>ternī</i> -ae -a, <i>ter</i>
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	tunc: then
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ūnus: one
intrāre: to enter;	vēlūm: sail, cloth; singular neuter nominative from <i>vēlum</i> , <i>vēlī</i>
īre: to go; present infinitive from <i>eō</i> , <i>īre</i> , <i>īi</i> , <i>ītūs</i> (irregular)	vēnīstis: you came; 2nd person plural perfect active from <i>veniō</i> , <i>venīre</i> , <i>vēnī</i> , <i>ventus</i>
īūdīcīum: judgement; plural masculine genitive from <i>judex</i> , <i>judicis</i>	volumūs: we want; 1st person plural present active from <i>vōlō</i> , <i>velle</i> , <i>voluī</i> , -
īunctūrās: joinings, junctions; plural feminine accusative from <i>junctura</i> , <i>juncturāe</i>	
īvit: he went; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>eo</i> , <i>ire</i> , <i>īi</i> , <i>ītūs</i>	
linīvērunt: they lined; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>liniō</i> ,	

Caput VI

Aula Vacua

Sānctus Brendānus ascendit in nāvem. Extendērunt vēlum et nāvigābant.

Habēbant prōsperum ventum. Post quīndecim diēs ventus cessāvit et coepērunt rēmigāre.

Sānctus Brendānus cōfortāvit frātrēs et dīxit: “Deus est gubernātor noster.” Et ventus movēbat nāvem per mare. Post quadrāgintā diēs, monachī nōn habuērunt cibum sed vīdērunt īsulam. Haec īsula erat saxōsa et alta.

Nāvīs appropinquāvit lītus. Vīdērunt rīpam altissimam sīcut mūrum. Rīvulī fluēbant dē summitātē īsulae ad mare. Sed monachī nōn poterant invenīre portum. Monachī sitiēbant et volēbant capere aquam ex rīvulīs. Tunc Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Nōn dēbētīs capere aquam ex rīvulīs. Est stultus quia Deus nōn nōbīs ostendit portum. Dominus Iēsus Chrīstus, post trēs diēs, ostendet portum servīs suīs.” Et post trēs diēs, invēnērunt portum.

Monachī ambulābant per lītus et invēnērunt canem. Canis vēnit ad pedēs Sānctī Brendānī. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit “Dēbēmus īre cum cane.” Et monachī et canis iērunt ad oppidum.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	noster: our; singular masculine nominative from noster, nostra,
alta: height; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from alo, alere, alui, altus	nostrum
altissimam: highest; singular feminine accusative from altus, alta -um, altior -or -us, altissimus -a -um	oppidum: town; singular neuter accusative from oppidum, oppidi
ambulābant: they were walking; 3rd person plural imperfect active from ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātus	ostendēt: you will show; 3rd person singular future from ostendō,
appropinquāvit: he approached; 3rd person singular perfect active from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	ostendēt: he shows, he showed; 3rd person singular present active from ostendit.
aquam: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	pedēs: feet; plural masculine accusative from pēs, pedis
ascendit: he ascends, he ascended; 3rd person singular present active from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	per: through
aula: court; singular feminine nominative from aula, aulae	portam: gate; singular feminine accusative from porta, portae
Brendāni: (genitive case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	portum: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	post: behind, after, since
cane: dog; singular common ablative from canis, canis	poterāt: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active from possum, posse, potuī, -
canem: dog; singular common accusative from canis, canis	prosperum: favorable, prosperous; singular neuter nominative from prosperus, prospera -um, prosperior -or -us, prosperrīmus -a -um
canis: dog; singular common genitive from canis, canis	quadrāgintā: 40
capere: to seize, to take hold;	quia: because
cessāvit: it ceased; 3rd person singular perfect active from cessō, cessāre, cessāvī, cessātus	quīndecim: fifteen; from quīndecim, quīndecimus -a -um, quīndeci -ae -a, quīndecie (n)s
Christus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christī	rēmigāre: to row;
cibum: food; singular masculine accusative from cibus, cibī	ripam: bank, shore; singular feminine accusative from rīpa, rīpae
coēpērunt: they started; from coēpi, coēpisse, coēpi, coēptum	rīvulī: small brook, rivulet; plural masculine nominative from rīvulus, rīvuli
cōfōrtāvit: he comforted, he strengthened; 3rd person singular perfect active from cōfōrtō, cōfōrtāre, cōfōrtāvī, cōfōrtātus	rīvulīs: small brooks, rivulets; plural masculine ablative from rīvulus, rīvuli
cum: with	sānctī: holy
dē: of, from, away from, down from	sānctus: holy, saint
dēbēmus: we should, we aught; 1st person plural present active from dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus	saxōsa: rocky; singular feminine nominative from saxōsus, saxōsa, saxōsum
dēbētis: you should; 2nd person plural present active from dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus	sed: but
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	servis: slaves, servants; plural masculine ablative from servus, servi
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	sītēbāt: they were thirsting; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sitiō, sitire, sitivi, -
Dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī	stultus: foolish, stupid; singular masculine nominative from stultus, stulta, stultum
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	summitātē: summit, top; singular feminine ablative from summitās, summitatīs
et: and	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
ex: out of, from	tunc: then
extendērunt: they stretched out; 3rd person plural perfect active from extendō, extendere, extendī, extensus	vacuam: empty, vacant; singular feminine accusative from vacuus, vacua, vacuum
fluēbant: they were flowing; 3rd person plural imperfect active from fluō, fluere, flūxi, flūxus	vēlūm: sail, cloth; singular neuter nominative from vēlūm, vēlī
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	vēnīt: he came; 3rd person singular present active from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
gubernātōr: helmsman, pilot; singular masculine nominative from gubernātōr, gubernatōris	ventūm: wind; singular masculine accusative from ventus, ventī
habēbant: they had; 3rd person plural imperfect active from habēo, habēre, habūi, habitus	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
habuērunt: they had; 3rd person plural perfect active from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	vīdērunt: they saw
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	vōlēbāt: they were wanting; 3rd person plural imperfect active from volō, velle, voluī, -
iērunt: they went; 3rd person plural perfect active from eo, ire, iī, itus	
Iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Iēsūs, Iēsū	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulāe: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnvenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from īnveniō, īnvenīre, īnvenī, īnventus	
īnvenīre: to find;	
īnvenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect from īnveniō, īnvenīre, īnvenī, īnventus	
īre: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, iī, itus (irregular)	
ītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītūs, lītoris	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
monachī: monk; plural masculine nominative from monachus, monachī	
movēbat: he was moving; 3rd person singular imperfect active from moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtūs	
mūrūm: city wall; singular masculine accusative from mūrus, mūrī	
nāvēm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvīgābānt: they were sailing; 3rd person plural imperfect active from nāvīgō, nāvīgare, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātūs	
nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
nōn: not	

Caput VI Aula Vacua (Simplicissimus)

Monachī intraverunt oppidum et vīdērunt aulam magnum cum sēdibus. Monachī sēdērunt in sēdibus. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit “Cavēte, frātrēs. Satanās vult dūcere vōs in temptātiōnem. Satanās vult dūcere ūnum ex tribus frātribus in fūrtum pessimum. Ōrātē prō animā eius, quia carō eius est in potestātem Satānae.”

Aula magna habuit vāscula argentea et frēna¹ argentea. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit “Deus dēdit cibum nōbīs. Accipite cibum.” Monachī ēdērunt pānēs et piscēs.

Tunc, monachī invēnērunt lectula in aulā et dormiēbant. Sānctus Brendānus vīdit daemonem. Daemon temptābat praedictum frātrem cum frēnō argenteō. Et Sānctus Brendānus ūrābat pernoctāns usque ad diem. In māne, monachī ēdērunt pānēs et piscēs iterum. Per trēs diēs et trēs noctēs Deus praeparāvit cēnam servīs suīs.

¹The frēnum could be a bridle or it could be some sort of ornamented necklace. The latter is more likely from context.

accipite: accept! receive!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from accipiō, accipere, accépi, acceptus	sēdērunt: they sat; 3rd person plural perfect active from sedeō, sedere, sēdi, sessus
ad: to, towards, at, according to	sēdibus: seats; plural feminine ablative from sēdēs, sēdis
anima: soul, mind, life; singular feminine nominative from anima, animae	servis: slaves, servants; plural masculine ablative or dative from servus, servī
argentea: silver; singular feminine nominative from argenteus, argentea, argenteum	suīs: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
argenteō: silver; singular masculine dative from argenteus, argentea, argenteum	temptābat: he was tempting; 3rd person singular imperfect active from tempō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus
aula: court; singular feminine nominative from aula, aulae	temptatiōnem: temptation; singular feminine accusative from temptatiō, temptatiōnis
aulam: court; singular feminine accusative from aula, aulae	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	tribus: three; plural ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
carō: flesh; singular feminine nominative from carō, carnis	tunc: then
cavēte: Beware!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus	ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
cēnam: dinner; singular feminine accusative from cēna, cēnæ	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
cibum: food; singular masculine accusative from cibus, cibi	vāscula: small vessel; plural neuter accusative from vāsculum, vasculi
cum: with	vīdērunt: they saw
daemōn: demon; singular masculine nominative from daemōn, daemōnis	vīdit: he saw; 3rd person singular perfect active from videō, vidēre, vīdī, visus
daemōnem: demon; singular masculine accusative from daemōn, daemōnis	vōs: you;(pronoun)
dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect active from dō, dare, dedi, datus	vult: he wants; singular 3rd person present from volō, velle, voluī (irr.)
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	
diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēī	
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dixi, dictus	
dormiēbant: we were sleeping; 3rd person plural imperfect active from dormiō, dormire, dormīvī, dormitus	
dūcere: to lead;	
ēdērunt: they ate; 3rd person plural perfect active from edō, edere, ēdī, ēsus	
eius: his/her/its	
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	
et: and	
ex: out of, from	
frātrem: brother; singular masculine accusative from frāter, frātris	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	
frēna: bridle; plural neuter nominative from frēnum, frēnī	
frēnō: bridle; singular masculine ablative from frēnum, frēnī	
fūrtum: theft, stolen article; singular neuter accusative from fūrtum, fūrtī	
habuit: he had; 3rd person singular perfect active from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
intrāvērunt: they entered; 3rd person plural perfect active from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus	
invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from inveniō, invenīre, invenī, inventus	
iterum: again	
lectula: little beds; plural neuter nominative diminutive from lectus, lectī	
māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
māgnum: large; singular neuter nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
manē: morning	
monachi: monks; plural masculine nominative from monachus, monachi	
nōbis: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
noctēs: nights; plural feminine accusative from nox, noctis	
oppidum: town; singular neuter accusative from oppidum, oppidī	
ōrābat: he was praying; 3rd person singular imperfect active from ūrō, ūrāre, ūrāvī, ūrātus	
ōrāte: pray! plural imperative from ūrō, ūrāre, ūrāvī, ūrātus	
pānēs: bread; plural masculine accusative from panis, panis	
per: through	
pernoctāns: spending the night; singular nominative present participle from pernoctō, pernoctāre, pernoctāvī, pernoctātus	
pessimū: worst; singular neuter nominative from pessimus, pessima, pessimum	
piscēs: fishes; plural masculine accusative from piscis, piscis	
potestātem: power; singular feminine accusative from potestās, potestātis	
praedictum: the aforesaid;	
praeparāvīt: he prepared; 3rd person singular perfect active from praeparō, praeparāre, praeparāvī, praeparātus	
prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of	
quia: because	
sānctus: holy, saint	
Satanae: Satan, adversary; singular masculine genitive from Satanas, Satanae	
Satanaś: Satan, adversary; singular masculine nominative from Satanas, Satanae	

Caput VII & VIII Brendānus Iacit Daemōnem

Sānctus Brendānus dīxit frātribus eius: "Nōn dēbētis capere aliquid ex hāc īnsulā." Et omnēs respondērunt: "Nōn capiēmus aliquid ex hāc īnsulā."

Tunc Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: "Ecce, frāter noster habet frēnum argenteum in sinū suō. Daemōn dedit frēnum sibi hāc nocte." Praedictus frāter iactāvit frēnum dē sinū suō et cecidit ante pedēs Brendānī et dīxit: "Peccāvī, pater, ignōsce! Ōra prō animā meā." Et omnēs frātrēs īrābant prō animā frātris.

Tunc daemōn exīvit dē frātre et dīxit Brendānī: "Cūr, vir Deī, mē iactās dē meā habitatiōne? Habitābam septem annōs in hōc frāter." Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: "Exī! Praecipiō tibi in nōmine Dominī nostrī Iēsu Christī."

Et vir Deī dīxit praedictō frātrī: "Accipe corpus et sanguinem Dominī, quia mox eris mortuus." Frāter cēpit Eucharistiam et mortuus est¹.

Tunc frātrēs cum Sānctō Brendānō iērunt ad lītus. Nāvis erat in lītore. Iuvenis appāruit cum pānibus et aquā et dīxit: "Accipite pānēs et aquam, et habēbunt cibum usque in Paschā." Et nāvigāvērunt in ōceanum.

¹The brother partook of the Eucharist and died. 'mortuus est' is a past passive participle + esse construction that means 'he died'.

accipe: accept! receive!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	iactāre, iactāvī, iactātus
accipite: accept! receive!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	iērunt: they went; 3rd person plural perfect active from eō, īre, ivī, itus
ad: to, towards, at, according to	Iēsū: Jesus, ablative singular of Iēsūs
aliquid: someone	īgnōsce: forgive!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from īgnōscō, īgnōscere, īgnōvī, īgnōtus
anima: soul, mind, life; singular feminine nominative from anima, animae	in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
annōs: years; plural masculine accusative from annus, annī	īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulæ
ante: before, in front, forwards	iūvenis: young man; singular common nominative from juvenis, juvenis, juvēne
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from appāreō, appārēre, appārūi, appārūtus	litorē: beach, shore; singular neuter from litus, litoris
aqua: water; singular feminine nominative from aqua, aquae	litus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from litus, litoris
aquā: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	mē: to me, accusative from ego
argenteum: silver; singular neuter accusative from argenteus, argentea, argenteum	mea: my; singular feminine nominative from meus, mea, meum
Brendāni: (genitive case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	mōrtuus: dead; singular masculine nominative perfect participle from morior, morī, mōrtuus sum
Brendānō: (ablative or dative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	mox: soon
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nāvīgāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus
capere: to seize, to take hold;	nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
capiēmus: we will take; 1st person plural future active from capiō, capere, cēpī, captus	noctē: night; singular feminine from nox, noctis
cecidit: he fell; 3rd person singular perfect active from cadō, cadere, cecidi, cāsus	nōmīne: name; singular neuter from nōmen, nōminis
cēpīt: he took; 3rd person singular perfect active from capiō, capere, cēpī, captus	nōn: not
Christi: annoointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from Christus, Christi	nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrum
cibū: food; singular masculine accusative from cibus, cibī	nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of nōster
corpus: body, flesh; singular neuter accusative from corpus, corporis	ōceanū: ocean; singular masculine accusative from Oceanus, Oceani
cum: with	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
cūr: why	ōrā: pray! singular imperative from ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātus
daemōn: demon; singular masculine nominative from daemōn, daemōnis	ōrābānt: they were praying; 3rd person plural imperfect active from ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātus
daemōnēm: demon; singular masculine accusative from daemōn, daemōnis	pānēs: bread; plural masculine nominative from panis, panis
dē: of, from, away from, down from	pānībus: bread; plural masculine from panis, panis
dēbētis: you should; 2nd person plural present active from dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbītus	pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from Pascha, Paschae
dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect active from dō, dare, dēdi, datus	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	peccāvī: I sinned; 1st person singular perfect active from peccō, peccāre, peccāvī, peccātus
dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	pedēs: feet; plural masculine accusative from pēs, pedis
Domīni: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, domīni	praecipiō: I order; 1st person singular present active from praecipiō, praecipere, praecepī, praeceptus
ecce: Look! Behold!	praedictō: the aforesaid; singular masculine dative perfect passive participle from praedicō, praeedicere, praeixī, praedictus
eius: his/her/its	praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedicō, praeedicere, praeixī, praedictus
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of
eris: you will be; 2nd person singular future active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	quia: because
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	respondeārunt: they responded; 3rd person plural perfect active from respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
et: and	sānctō: holy, dative or ablative
Eucharistiam: Eucharist/Lord's Supper/Communion; singular feminine accusative from eucharistia, eucharistiae	sānctus: holy, saint
ex: out of, from	sanguinem: blood; singular masculine accusative from sanguis, sanguinis
exi: come out!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from exeo, exire, exīvī, exitus	septem: seven
exīvit: he came out; 3rd person singular perfect active from exeo, exire, exīvī, exitus	sibi: to himself; singular dative of sē
frāter: brother; singular masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	sinū: pocket, fold; singular masculine ablative from sinus, sinūs
frātre: brother; singular masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
frātri: brother; singular masculine dative from frāter, frātris	tunc: then
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine dative or ablative from frāter, frātris	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
frātris: brothers; singular masculine genitive from frāter, frātris	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
frēnum: bridle; ornamental necklace	
habēbitis: you will have; 2nd person plural future active from habeo, habēre, habui, habitus	
habet: he has; 3rd person singular present active from habeo, habere, habui, habitus	
habitābam: I was living; 1st person singular imperfect active from habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātus	
habitātiōne: dwelling; singular feminine from habitātiō, habitātiōnis	
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	
iacit: he throws; 3rd person singular present active from iaciō, iacere, ieci, iactus	
iacētās: having been thrown; plural feminine accusative perfect passive participle from iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus	
iacētāvit: he threw; 3rd person singular perfect active from iactō,	

Caput IX Īnsula Ovium

Quādam diē¹ monachī vīdērunt īsulam. Nāvigāvērunt ad īsulam, et habēbant prōsperum ventum. In īsulā vīdērunt fontēs plēnās piscibus. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit frātribus suīs: "Sacrificēmus² Deō agnam immaculātam, quia hodiē est Cēna Domini."

Invēnērunt gregēs multārum ovium albārum. Ovēs erant maior quam bovēs. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit frātribus: "Capite ovem dē grege." Et frātrēs cēpērunt ūnam ovem dē grege. Praeparāvērunt omnia.

Tunc appāruit vir cum pānibus et cēterō cibō ad diem fēstum. Vir dedit cibum Brendānō. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: "Frātrēs, Dominus noster Iēsus Chrīstus dedit nōbīs hoc locum, ubi possumus celebrāre sānctam resurrēctiōnem suam."

Posteā, vir dīxit Sānctō Brendānō: "Post octo diēs ego dabō vōbīs cibum et aquam usque Pentēcostēn." Et Sānctus Brendānus dīxit "Scīs ubi erimus post octo diēs?" Et vir dīxit: "Vidēs īsulam prope hīc. Hāc nocte eritis in illā īsulā. Posteā nāvigābitis ad aliam īsulam, nōmine Paradīsus Āvium. Manēbitis usque Pentēcostēn."

Brendānus dīxit: "Cūr sunt ovēs tuae magnae? Ovēs tuae sunt maior quam bovēs." Vir respondit: "Nēmō capit lactem dē ovibus in hāc īsulā, et nōn est hiemps."

¹On a certain day.

²Let us sacrifice an immaculate lamb, because today is the Feast of the Lord. 'Sacrificēmus', which is subjunctive, is used instead of the indicative 'sacrificāmus'; the iussive subjunctive translates as 'let us sacrifice' instead of 'we sacrifice'.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 agnam: lamb; singular feminine accusative from agna, agnae
 albārum: white; plural feminine genitive from albus, alba -um
 albior -or -us, albissimus -a -um
 aliam: other, another; singular feminine accusative from alius,
 alia, aliud
 appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 appareō, appārēre, appārui, appāritus
 aquam: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae
 avium: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis
 bovēs: cows; plural masc. or fem. nom. or acc. from bōs, bovis
 Brendānō: (ablative or dative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 capit: he takes; 3rd person singular present active from capiō, capere, cēpī, captus
 capite: take!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from capiō, capere, cēpī, captus
 celebrāre: to celebrate;
 cēnā: dinner; singular feminine nominative from cēna, cēnae
 cēpērunt: they took; 3rd person plural perfect active from capiō, capere, cēpī, captus
 cēterum: the other; singular neuter nominative from cēterus, cētera, cēterum
 Christus: appointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christī
 cibō: food; singular masculine ablative from cibus, cibī
 cibum: food; singular masculine accusative from cibus, cibī
 cum: with
 cūr: why
 dabō: I will give; 1st person singular future active from dō, dare, dedi, datus
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect active from dō, dare, dedi, datus
 Deō: God; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei
 diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dictus
 dominī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, dominī
 dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī
 ego: I;(pronoun)
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
 erimus: we will be; 1st person plural future active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
 eritis: you will be; 2nd person plural future active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
 et: and
 fēstum: festival; singular neuter accusative from fēstus, fēsta, fēstum
 fontēs: fountains; plural masculine accusative from fōns, fontis
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative or accusative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātris
 grege: flock; singular common from grex, gregis
 gregēs: flocks; plural common nominative from grex, gregis
 habēbant: they had; 3rd person plural imperfect active from habeo, habēre, habui, habitus
 hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc
 hīc: here
 hiemps: winter; singular feminine nominative from hiemps, hiemis
 hoc: this; singular neuter accusative of hic, haec, hoc
 hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc
 hodiē: today
 Iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Jēsūs, Jēsū
 illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 illā: that; singular feminine ablative from ille, illa, illud
 immaculātam: unblemished, immaculate; singular feminine accusative from immaculātus, immaculāta, immaculātum
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulae
 īsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from insula, īnsulae
 invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 lactem: milk; singular neuter accusative from lac, lactis
 locum: place; singular neuter accusative from locum, locī
 māgnāe: large; plural feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna
 -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 maior: bigger; singular common nominative from māgnus, māgna

-um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 manēbitis: you will remain; 2nd person plural future active from
 maneō, manēre, mānsi, mānsus
 monachī: monk; singular masculine genitive from monachus, monachi
 multārum: many; plural feminine genitive from multus, multa -um,
 plūrimus -a -um
 nāvīgabītis: you will sail; 2nd person plural future active from
 nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
 nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
 nēmō: no one; singular common nominative from nēmō, nēminis
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nocte: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis
 nōmine: name; singular neuter ablative from nōmen, nōminis
 nōn: not
 nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra,
 nostrum
 octō: 8; from octo, octavus -a -um, octoni -ae -a, octie (n)s
 omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis,
 omne
 ovem: sheep; singular feminine accusative from ovis, ovis
 ovēs: sheep; plural feminine nominative or accusative from ovis,
 ovis
 ovibus: sheep; plural feminine ablative from ovis, ovis
 ovīum: of sheep; plural feminine genitive from ovis, ovis
 pānibus: bread; plural masculine ablative from panis, panis
 paradisū: paradise; singular masculine nominative from
 paradisū, paradisi
 Pentēcostēn: Pentecost; singular feminine accusative from
 Pentecoste, Pentecostes
 piscibūs: fishes; plural masculine ablative from piscis, piscis
 plēnās: full; plural feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um,
 plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
 possūmus: we are able to; 1st person plural present active from
 possum, posse, potū, -
 post: behind, after, since
 posteā: thereafter, later
 praeparāvērunt: they prepared; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 praeparō, praeparāre, praeparāvī, praeparātus
 prope: near, close
 prosperū: favorable, prosperous; singular neuter nominative
 from prosperus, prospera -um, prosperior -or -us,
 prospērrimus -a -um
 quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
 quām: how? how much?
 quia: because
 quādam: on a certain; singular female ablative from quīdam
 respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
 resurrēctiōnem: resurrection; singular feminine accusative from
 resurrēctiō, resurrēctiōnis
 sacrificēmūs: we (might) sacrifice; 1st person plural present
 active subjunctive from sacrificō, sacrificāre, sacrificāvī,
 sacrificātus
 sānctam: holy
 sānctō: holy
 sānctus: holy, saint
 scīs: you know; 2nd person singular present from sciō, scīre, scīvī,
 scītus
 suām: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present active from sum, esse,
 fui, futūrus
 tuae: your; singular feminine genitive from tuus, tua, tuum
 tunc: then
 ubī: where, when if
 ūnam: one; singular feminine accusative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus
 -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ventūm: wind; singular masculine accusative from ventus, ventī
 vidērunt: they saw
 vidēs: you see; 2nd person singular present active from videō,
 vidēre, vidi, visus
 vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu

Caput X Iascōnius

Sānctus Brendānus et monachī eius nāvigāvērunt. Nāvigāvērunt ad īsulam. Haec īsula nōn habuit herbās. Haec īsula nōn habuit arborēs. Haec īsula habuit saxa parva.

Monachī iērunt ex nāvem ad īsulam. Sed Sānctus Brendānus mānsit in nāve. Monachī cēpērunt carnēs crūdās ex nāvē. Monachī volēbant coquināre carnēs. Igitur, monachī creāvērunt ignem.

Ignī ārdente¹, īsula coepit movēre sīcūt unda! Monachī erant perterritī! Cucurrērunt ad nāvem, et Brendānus iūvit eōs intrāre nāvem. Et īsula natāvit ab nāve! Nōn erat īsula sed mōnstrum maris.

Brendānus dīxit: “Deus mē revēlāvit nōmen huius mōnstrum. Nōmen eius est Iascōnius.”

¹With the fire burning. 'Ignī ārdente' is an example of an ablative absolute, which is a short phrase with words in the ablative case that provide context for the conditions under which the sentence is taking place.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 arbōrēs: trees; plural feminine accusative from arbor, arboris
 ārdente: burning; singular masculine ablative present participle
 from ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsī, ārsus
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 carnēs: meat, flesh; plural feminine accusative from carō, carnis
 cēpērunt: they took; 3rd person plural perfect active from capiō,
 caperē, cēpī, captus
 coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio,
 coepere, coepi, coepitus
 coquināre: to cook;
 creāvērunt: they created; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 creo, creare, creavi, creatus
 crūdās: raw; plural feminine accusative from crudus, cruda -um,
 crudior -or -us, crudissimus -a -um
 cucurrērunt: they ran; 3rd person plural perfect active from currō,
 currere, cucurri, cursus
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,
 dīxi, dictus
 eius: his/her/its
 eōs: to them; plural masculine accusative from is, ea, id
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum,
 esse, fūi, futūrus
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fui, futūrus
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fui,
 futūrus
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 habuit: he had; 3rd person singular perfect active from habeō,
 habēre, habuī, habitus
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbae
 huius: of this; singular genitive of hic, haec, hoc
 Iasconius: Jasconius, a large sea creature
 iērunt: they went; 3rd person plural perfect active from eō, ire, iī,
 itus
 igitur: therefore
 ignem: fire; singular masculine accusative from īgnis, īgnis
 ignī: fire; singular masculine ablative from īgnis, īgnis
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae
 īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae
 intrāre: to enter;
 iūvit: he helped; 3rd person singular perfect active from iuvō,
 iuvāre, iuvī, iutus
 mānsit: he remained; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 maneō, manēre, mānsi, mānsus
 maris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris
 mē: to me, accusative from ego
 monachi: monk; singular masculine genitive from monachus,
 monachī
 mōnstrum: monster; singular neuter nominative from mōnstrum,
 mōnstri
 movēre: to move;
 natāvit: he swam; 3rd person singular perfect active from natō,
 natāre, natāvī, natātus
 nāve: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis
 nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
 nōmen: name; singular neuter nominative from nōmen, nōminis
 nōn: not
 parva: small; singular feminine nominative from parvus, parva
 -um, minor -or -us, minimus -a -um
 perterritī: being greatly frightened; singular masculine genitive
 perfect passive participle from perterreō, perterrēre,
 perterriū, perterritus
 revēlāvit: he revealed; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 revēlō, revēlāre, revēlāvī, revēlātus
 sānctus: holy, saint
 saxa: rocks; plural neuter accusative from saxum, saxī
 sed: but
 sīcut: as, same as, like
 unda: wave; singular feminine nominative from unda, undae
 volēbant: they were wanting; 3rd person plural imperfect active
 from volō, velle, voluī, -

Caput XI

Paradisus Avium

Tunc vidērunt aliam īsulam cum herbīs et silvīs. Nāvigāvērunt ad illam īsulam. Invēnērunt arbor super fontem. Arbor erat lāta sed nōn altā. Avēs candidissimae cooperuērunt arborem.

Sānctus Brendānus sē cōgitāvit: “Cūr sunt multae avēs super ūnam arborem?” Brendānus ūrāvit ad Deum: “Deus, revēlā mihi sēcrētum avium.” Et avis volāvit dē arbore ad nāvem ubi Brendānus sedēbat. Sēdit super prōram et extendit ālās eius. Brendānus dīxit: “Sī nūntius Deī es, dīc mihi: unde sunt istae avēs?”

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 álás: wings; plural feminine accusative from ála, álae
 aliam: other, another; singular feminine accusative from alius,
 alia, aliud
 alta: height; singular feminine nominative from altus, alta, altum
 arbor: tree; singular feminine nominative from arbor, arboris
 arbōre: tree; singular feminine ablative from arbor, arboris
 arbōrem: tree; singular feminine accusative from arbor, arboris
 avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis,
 avis
 avis: bird; plural masculine nominative from avis, avis
 avium: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis
 Brendánu: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 candidissimae: most bright/white, very bright/white; singular
 feminine genitive from candidus, candida -um, candidior -or
 -us, candidissimus -a -um
 cōgitāvit: he thought; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātus
 cooperiērunt: they covered; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 cooperiō, cooperiēre, cooperui, cooperitus
 cum: with
 cūr: why
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 deum: god; singular masculine accusative from Deus, Dei
 deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 dic: say!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from dicō,
 dīcere, dīxi, dictus
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dīcere,
 dīxi, dictus
 eius: his/her/its
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 es: you are; 2nd person singular present active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 extendit: he extended; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 extendō, extendere, extendi, extensus
 fontem: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis
 herbis: herbs, grass; plural feminine ablative from herba, herbae
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 īsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īsula, īsulae
 invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 inveniō, invenīre, īvenitus
 istae: those; plural feminine nominative from iste, ista, istud
 lāta: wide; singular feminine nominative from lātus, lāta, lātum
 mihi: to me;(pronoun)
 multae: many; singular feminine genitive from multus, multa -um,
 -, plūrimus -a -um
 nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 nāvigārērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
 nōn: not
 nūntius: messenger; singular masculine nominative from nuntius,
 nuntiū
 ōrāvit: he prayed; 3rd person singular perfect active from ōrō,
 ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātus
 paradisus: paradise; singular masculine nominative from
 paradisus, paradisi
 prōram: prow; singular feminine accusative from prōra, prōrae
 revēlā: reveal!; 2nd person singular present active imperative
 from revēlō, revēlāre, revēlāvī, revēlātus
 sānctus: holy, saint
 se: himself
 sēcrētum: secret; singular neuter nominative or accusative from
 sēcrētum, sēcrētī
 sed: but
 sedēbat: he was sitting; 3rd person singular imperfect active from
 sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
 sēdit: he sat; 3rd person singular perfect active from sedeō,
 sedēre, sēdī, sessus
 sī: if

silvīs: forests; plural feminine ablative from silva, silvae
 sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 super: above, on top of
 tunc: then
 ubī: where, when if
 ūnam: one; singular feminine accusative from ūnus -a -um, pīmus
 -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 unde: from where?
 vīdērunt: they saw
 volāvit: he flew; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō,
 volāre, volāvī, volātus

Caput XI Paradisus Avium (Simplicissimus)

Avis dīxit: "Nōs sumus dē illā magnā ruīnā antīquī hostis Satanae, sed nōn peccāvimus¹. Deus noster est iūstus: mīsit nōs in hōc locum. Nōn sustinēmus poenās et possumus vidēre praeſentiam Deī; sed aliēnāvit nōs ā cōsortiō aliōrum spīrituum in caelō. Movēmus per mundum sīcut aliī spīritūs, sed in sānctīs diēbus et Dominicīs accipimus corpora avium et laudāmus nostrum creātōrem. Tū cum tuīs frātribus habēs ūnum annum in tuō itinere; sex annī remanent. Celebrābis Pascha hīc omnī annō, et posteā inveniēs Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum." Et avis revertit ad aliās avēs.

In vesperā, avēs cantāvērunt hymnum per spatiū ūniūs hōrae. Et ad tertiam vigiliā noctis, frātrēs cantāvērunt hymnum. Et avēs cantābant quoque. Diē et nocte laudābant Dominum, usque octāvum diem.

Tunc avis volāvit ad nāvem et sēdāvit super prōram et dīxit: "In annō futūrō celebrābitis diem sānctum Paschae nōbīscum. Inveniētis īsulam post trēs mēnsēs, nōmine īnsula Familiae Ailbēi: ibi celebrābitis Nātīvitātem Dominī." Frātrēs extendērunt vēla et nāvigāvērunt in ūceanum, et avēs cantābant hymnum.

¹*We are from the great ruin of the ancient enemy (i.e. the Devil), but we did not sin.* The idea is that these spirits did not participate in Satan's rebellion yet were somehow involved in it and are therefore banished to the earth, where they can take on the form of birds on the Paradise of Birds on holidays and Sundays.

ā: from, out of, by, since
 accipimus: we accept, we take; 1st person plural present active
 from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.
 aliās: others; plural feminine accusative from alius, alia, aliud
 alienāvit: he alienated; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 aliēnō, alienāre, alienāvi, alienātus
 aliū: others; plural masculine nominative from alius, alia, aliud
 aliōrum: of others; plural masculine genitive from alius, alia, aliud
 anni: year; singular masculine genitive from annus, anni
 anno: year; singular masculine ablative from annus, anni
 annum: year; singular masculine accusative from annus, anni
 antiqui: of the ancient; singular masculine genitive from antiquus,
 antiqua -um, antiquior -or -us, antiquissimus -a -um
 avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis,
 avis
 avis: bird; plural masculine nominative from avis, avis
 avium: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis
 caelō: heaven, sky; singular masculine ablative from caelus, caeli
 cantābant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect active
 from cantō, cantāre, cantāvi, cantātus
 cantāvērunt: they sang; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 cantō, cantāre, cantāvi, cantātus
 celebrābis: you will celebrate; 2nd person singular future active
 from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 celebrābitis: you will celebrate; 2nd person plural future active
 from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 cōsortiō: fellowship; singular neuter dative from consortium,
 consorti(i)
 corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter nominative from corpus,
 corporis
 créatōrem: creator; singular masculine accusative from créator,
 créatōris
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi
 diēbus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi
 dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,
 dixī, dictus
 Domini: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus,
 domini
 Dominicis: Sundays; plural feminine ablative from Dominicā,
 Dominicāe
 Dominum: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus,
 domini
 est: he is;
 et: and
 extendērunt: they stretched out; 3rd person plural perfect active
 from extendō, extendere, extendī, extensus
 familiae: family; singular feminine genitive from familia, familiae
 frātres: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātris
 futūrō: future; singular masculine ablative from futūrus, futūra,
 futūrum
 habēs: you have; 2nd person singular present active from habeō,
 habēre, habui, habitus
 hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc
 hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc
 hōrae: hour, time; singular feminine genitive from hōra, hōrae
 hostis: enemy; singular common nominative from hostis, hostis
 hymnum: hymn; singular masculine accusative from hymnus,
 hymni
 ibī: there, then
 illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īsulae
 īsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īsulae
 īsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īsulae
 inveniēs: you will find; 2nd person singular future active from
 invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 invenietis: finding; 2nd person plural future active from invenio,
 invenire, inveni, inventus
 itinere: journey, trip; singular neuter ablative from iter, itineris
 iūstus: just; singular masculine nominative from iūstus, iūsta -um,
 iūstior -or -us, iūstissimus -a -um
 laudābant: they were praising; 3rd person plural imperfect active
 from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus
 laudāmus: we praise; 1st person plural present active from laudō,
 laudāre, laudātus
 locum: place; singular neuter accusative from locum, locī
 māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna
 -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 mēnsēs: months; plural masculine accusative from mēnsis, mēnsis
 misit: he sent; 3rd person singular perfect active from mittō,
 mittere, misi, missus

movent: they move; 3rd person plural present active from moveō,
 movēre, móvi, móitus
 mundū: world; singular masculine accusative from mundus,
 mundī
 nātivitātem: birth, nativity; singular feminine accusative from
 nātivitās, nātivitātis
 nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 nāvīgāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 noctē: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis
 noctis: nights; singular feminine genitive from nox, noctis
 nōmīne: name; singular neuter ablative from nōmen, nōminis
 nōn: not
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
 nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra,
 nostrum
 nōstrū: our; plural genitive of ego
 ōceanū: ocean; singular masculine accusative from Oceanus,
 Oceanī
 octāvū: octave, 8th
 omni: all, every; singular dative from omnis, omnis, omne
 Pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from
 Pascha, Paschae
 Paschae: Passover, Easter; singular feminine genitive from Pascha,
 Paschae
 peccāvīmus: we sinned; 1st person plural perfect active from
 peccō, peccāre, peccāvī, peccātus
 per: through
 poenās: penalty, punishment; plural feminine accusative from
 poena, poenae
 possumus: we are able to; 1st person plural present active from
 possum, posse, potuī, -
 post: behind, after, since
 posteā: thereafter, later
 praesentiam: present time; 1st person singular present active
 subjunctive from praesentio, praesentire, praesensi,
 praesensus
 prōrām: prow; singular feminine accusative from prōra, prōrae
 quō: what; singular ablative of quis
 remanēt: they remain; 3rd person plural present active from
 remanēō, remanēre, remānsi, remānsus
 reprōmissiōnīs: promise; singular feminine genitive from
 reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnīs
 revertit: he returned; 3rd person singular present active from
 reverto, revertere, reverti, -
 ruīnā: collapse, ruin, destruction; singular feminine ablative from
 ruina, ruīnæ
 sānctīs: holy
 sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānctus,
 sāncti
 sānctūm: holy, saint
 Satanae: Satan, adversary; singular masculine genitive from
 Satanas, Satanae
 sed: but
 sēdāvit: he sat; 3rd person singular perfect active from sēdō,
 sēdāre, sēdāvī, sēdātus
 sex: six
 sicut: as, same as, like
 spatiū: space; singular neuter nominative from spatiū, spatiū
 spīritūs: spirit, breath; plural masc. nom. from spīritus, spīritūs
 spīritūm: of spirits; pl. masc. gen. from spīritus, spīritūs
 sumus: we are; 1st person plural present active from sum, esse,
 fui, futūrus
 super: above, on top of
 sustinēmūs: we sustain; 1st person plural present active from
 sustineō, sustinēre, sustinū, sustentus
 terrām: land
 tertīam: third; singular feminine accusative from trēs -es -ia,
 tertīus -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 tu: you;(pronoun)
 tuis: yours; plural dative from tuus, tua, tuum
 tunc: then
 tuō: your; singular masculine dative from tuus, tua, tuum
 ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
 ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs
 - a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 vēlā: sail, cloth; plural neuter nominative from vēlūm, vēlī
 vesperā: evening; singular feminine ablative from vespera,
 vesperae
 vidēre: to see;
 vigiliām: vigil, watch; singular feminine accusative from vigilia,
 vigiliāe
 misit: he sent; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō,
 volāre, volāvī, volātus

Caput XII

Īnsula Familiae Ailbēī

Sānctus Brendānus et monachī eius nāvigābant per trēs mēnsēs. Quādam diē, īnsula appāruit. Nāvigābant circum īnsulam per quadrāgintā diēs, sed nōn poterant invenīre portum. Frātrēs ūrābant ad Dominum quia nōn habēbant cibum. Frātrēs ūrābant per trēs diēs. Tunc portus appāruit.

Tunc senex occurrit eīs. Senex tenuit manum Brendānī et iērunt ad monastērium. Sānctus Brendānus, cum frātribus suīs, stābat ante portam monastēriī et dīxit senī: “Cuius est istud monastērium?” Sed senex nōn respondēbat. Tunc Brendānus scīvit quod monachī in hōc monastēriō habēbant rēgulam silentiī et nōn dīcēbant.

Senex dūxit illōs ad refectōrium. Frātrēs sēdērunt et ēdērunt. In refectōriō erant vīgintī trēs frātrēs et ūnus abbās. Abbās dīxit: “Ēdimus pānēs sed nōn faciunt¹ pānēs; omnī diē Deus nōbīs dat pānēs.”

¹The monks are miraculously provided with bread every day. Similarly, the lamps in the church are miraculously lit every night.

abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis	refectōrium, refectōriī
ad: to, towards, at, according to	refectōrium: dining room, refectory; singular neuter nominative from refectōrium, refectōriī
Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.	rēgulam: rule, principle; singular feminine accusative from rēgula, rēgulæ
ante: before, in front, forwards	rēspondēbat: he was responding; 3rd person singular imperfect active from rēspondeō, rēspondēre, rēspondī, rēsponsus
appārūit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appāritus	sānctus: holy, saint
Brendāni: (genitive case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	scīvit: he knew; 1st person singular perfect from sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sed: but
cibum: food; singular masculine accusative from cibus, cibī	sēdērunt: they sat; 3rd person plural perfect active from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
circum: about, around, near	senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
cuius: whose; singular genitive from quis	senī: old man; singular dative from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
cum: with	silentiī: silence; singular neuter genitive from silentium, silentiī
dat: he gives; 3rd person singular present active from do, dare, dedi, datus	stābat: he was standing; 3rd person singular imperfect active from stō, stāre, stetī, status
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	suīs: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
dicebant: they were saying; 3rd person plural imperfect active from dico, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	tēnūt: he held, he had; 3rd person singular perfect active from teneō, tēnēre, tēnūi, tēnūtus
diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēī	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	tunc: then
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	ūnus: one
domīnum: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, domīnī	vīgīnti: 20
dūxit: he lead; 1st person singular perfect from dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductus	
ēdērunt: they ate; 3rd person plural perfect active from edō, edere, ēdī, ēsūs	
edīmus: we eat; 1st person plural present active from ed.īmus	
eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id	
eiūs: his/her/its	
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	
et: and	
fa ciunt: they are making, they are doing; 3rd person plural present active from facio, facere, feci, factus	
familīae: family; singular feminine genitive from familia, familīae	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine dative or ablative from frāter, frātrīs	
habēbant: they had; 3rd person plural imperfect active from habeo, habēre, habui, habitus	
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	
iērunt: they went; 3rd person plural perfect active from eo, ire, ivī, itus	
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnvenīre: to find;	
istud: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste, ista, istud	
manūm: hand; singular feminine accusative from manus, manūs	
mēnsēs: months; plural masculine nominative from mēnsis, mēnsis	
monāchī: monk; singular masculine genitive from monachus, monachī	
monastēriī: monastery; singular neuter genitive from monastērium, monastēriī	
monastēriō: monastery; singular neuter ablative from monastērium, monastēriī	
monastērium: monastery; singular neuter nominative from monastērium, monastēriī	
nāvīgābant: they were sailing; 3rd person plural imperfect active from nāvīgo, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvi, nāvīgātus	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
nōn: not	
occurrit: he ran; 1st person singular perfect from occurō, occurere, occurī, occursum	
omnī: all, every; singular dative from omnis, omnis, omne	
ōrābant: they were praying; 3rd person plural imperfect active from ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvi, ōrātus	
pānēs: bread; plural masculine nominative from panis, panis	
per: through	
portam: gate; singular feminine accusative from porta, portae	
portum: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs	
portūs: harbor, port; singular masculine nominative from portus, portūs	
poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active from possum, posse, potūi, -	
quā: what; singular female ablative of qui	
quadrāginta: 40	
quia: because	
quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui	
refectōriō: dining room, refectory; singular neuter dative from	

Caput XII Īnsula Familiae Ailbēī (Simplicissimus)

Tunc Brendānus et monachī eius intrāvērunt ecclēsiā et cantāvērunt psalmōs.

Ecclēsiā erat quadrāta et habēbat septem lūmināria et vīgintī quattuor sēdēs.

Brendānus interrogāvit abbātem dē silentiō monachōrum. Abbās respondit:

“Audīvimus nūllam vōcem hūmānam sed quandō cantāmus laudēs Deō. Brendānus dīxit: “Possumusne vīvere hīc?” Abbās respondit: “Nōn potestis vīvere hīc quia nōn est voluntās Deī. Deus revēlāvit mē quod dēbēs īre ad Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum cum quattuordecim frātribus tuīs. Habēs duōs aliōs: ūnus ībit ad īsulam nōmine Anachorītārum, sed alter ībit ad īferōs.

Tunc sagitta ignea volāvit per fenestram et incendit omnēs lampadēs Abbās dīxit: “Hoc lūmen est spīritāle.”

In māne, Brendānus interrogāvit: “Possumus exīre et facere iter nostrum?” Senex respondit: “Nōn dēbētis exīre sed dēbētis remanēre et celebrāre nātīvitātem Domini. Brendānus et monachī remānsērunt in īsulā nōmine Īnsula Familiae Ailbēī.

abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis	nātīvitās, nātīvitātis
abbātem: abbot; singular masculine accusative from abbās, abbātis	nōmīne: name; singular neuter ablative from nōmen, nōminis
ad: to, towards, at, according to	nōn: not
Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.	nostrū: our; plural genitive of ego
aliōs: others; plural masculine accusative from alius, alia, aliud	nūllam: no, none, not any; singular feminine accusative from nūllus, nūlla, nūllum (gen -ius)
alter: the other; singular masculine nominative from alter, altera, alterum	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
anachōritārum: of anchorites, of hermits; plural masculine genitive from anachōrita, anachōritae	per: through
audīvimus: we heard; 1st person plural perfect active from audio, audire, audi, auditus	possūs: we are able to; 1st person plural present active from possum, posse, potuī, -
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	potestis: you can; 2nd person plural present active from possum, posse, potuī, -
cantāmus: we sing; 1st person plural present active from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus	psalmōs: psalm; plural masculine accusative from psalmus, psalmī
cantāvērunt: they sang; 3rd person plural perfect active from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus	quadrāta: squares; singular feminine nominative from quadrātus, quadrāta, quadrātum
celebrāre: to celebrate;	quandō: when, because
cum: with	quattuor: 4
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quattuordecim: 14
dēbēs: you should; 2nd person singular present active from dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus	quia: because
dēbētis: you should; 2nd person plural present active from dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	remānsērunt: they remained; 3rd person plural perfect active from remaneō, remanere, remānsi, remānsus
Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei	reprōmissiōnēs: promise; singular feminine genitive from reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnis
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from respondeō, respondere, respondi, responsus
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, revēlāvit: he revealed; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīxi, dictus	revēlō, revēlāre, revēlāvī, revēlātus
domīnī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, dominī	sagitta: arrow; singular feminine nominative from sagitta, sagittae
duōs: two	sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine gentive from sānctus, sāncti
ecclēsīa: church; singular feminine nominative from ecclēsīa, ecclēsiae	sed: but
ecclēsīam: church; singular feminine accusative from ecclēsīa, ecclēsiae	sēdēs: seat; 2nd person singular present active from sedeō, sedēre, sēdi, sessus
eiūs: his/her/its	senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	septem: seven
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	silēntiō: silence; singular neuter ablative from silentium, silenti(i)
et: and	spīritālē: spiritual; singular neuter nominative from spīritālis, spīritālē
exīre: to come out;	terrām: land; singular feminine accusative from terra, terrae
facere: to make, to do;	tuīs: yours; plural dative from tuus, tua, tuum
familīa: family; singular feminine genitive from familia, familīae	tunc: then
fenestram: window; singular feminine accusative from fenestra, fenestrae	ūnus: one
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine dative or ablative from frāter, frātris	vīgīnti: 20
habēbat: he had; 3rd person singular imperfect active from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	vīvēre: to live;
habēs: you have; 2nd person singular present active from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	vōcem: voice; singular feminine accusative from vōx, vōcis
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	volāvit: he flew; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō, volāre, volāvī, volātus
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	volutās: will; singular feminine nominative from voluntās, voluntātis
hūmānam: human, cultured, refined; singular feminine accusative from hūmānus, hūmāna -um, hūmānior -or -us, hūmānissimus -a -um	
ībit: he will go; 3rd person singular future active from eō, īre, īvī, itus	
ignea: fiery; singular feminine nominative from igneus, ignea, igneum	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
incendit: it burnt; 3rd person singular perfect active from incendō, incendere, incēnsus	
inferōs: Hades, plural masculine accusative from inferus, īfera, īferum	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
interrogāvit: he asked; 3rd person singular perfect active from interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātus	
intrāvērunt: they entered; 3rd person plural perfect active from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus	
īre: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, īi, itus (irregular)	
iter: journey, trip; singular neuter accusative from iter, itineris	
lampadēs: lamps; plural feminine accusative from lampas, lampadis	
laudēs: praises; plural feminine accusative from laus, laudis	
lūmen: light; singular neuter nominative from lūmen, lūminis	
lūminaria: windows; plural neuter accusative from lūminare, lūminaris	
manē: morning	
mē: to me, accusative from ego	
monachī: monk; singular masculine genitive from monachus, monachī	
monachōrum: of monks; plural masculine genitive from monachus, monachī	
nātīvitātem: birth, nativity; singular feminine accusative from	

Caput XIII & XIV Fōns Sopōris

Posteā, senex dedit monachīs pānem et aquam, et Brendānus et monachī nāvigāvērunt ab īsulā. Et nāvigābant usque initium Quadrāgēsimae. Quādam diē vīdērunt īsulam. Frātrēs vexātī sunt cum famē et sitī. Sānctus Brendānus invēnērunt fontem et dīversās herbās et rādīcēs et piscēs. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit frātribus suīs: “Deus dēdit nōbīs hanc cōnsolātiōnem post labōrem. Ēditē piscēs et herbās et rādīcēs. Sed cavēte; nōn dēbētīs bibere nimis hanc aquam.”

Sed nonnullī frātrēs bibērunt ūnum calicem aquae, et dormīvērunt ūnō diē; aliī bibērunt duōs calicēs et dormīvērunt duōbus diēbus; aliī bibērunt trēs calicēs et dormīvērunt tribus diēbus. Brendānus ūrābat ad Dominum sine intermissiōne prō frātribus suīs.

Post trēs diēs, Brendānus dīxit: “Frātrēs, dēbēmus fugere istam mortem.” Cēpērunt piscēs et rādīcēs et aquam, et nāvigāvērunt ab īsulā.

Post trēs diēs et noctēs, ventus cessāvit et mare erat quasi coāgulātum. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Laxāte vēla, Deus erit gubernātor noster.” Post vīgintī diēs, habērunt ventum prōsperum. Tetendērunt vēla et nāvigāvērunt.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 aberunt: be away/absent/distant/missing; be free/removed from;
 be lacking; be distinct; 3rd person plural future active from
 absum, abesse, abfui, abfuturus
 ad: to
 aliī: others; singular dative from alias, alia, aliud
 aquae: water; singular feminine genitive from aqua, aquae
 aquam: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae
 bibere: to drink;
 bibērunt: they drank; 3rd person plural perfect active from bibo,
 bibere, bibi, bibitus
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 calicem: cup; chalice; singular masculine accusative from calix,
 calicis
 calices: cups, chalices; plural masculine accusative from calix,
 calicis
 cavēte: Beware!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from
 caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus
 cēpērunt: they took; 3rd person plural perfect active from capiō,
 capere, cēpī, captus
 cessāvīt: it ceased; 3rd person singular perfect active from cessō,
 cessāre, cessāvī, cessātus
 coagulātūm: having been coagulated; singular neuter nominative
 perfect passive participle from coagulō, coagulāre, coagulāvī,
 coagulātum
 cōsōlātōnēm: consolation; singular feminine accusative from
 cōsōlātiō, cōsōlātōnīs
 cum: with
 dēbēmūs: we should, we aught; 1st person plural present active
 from dēbēo, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbūtus
 dēbētīs: you should; 2nd person plural present active from dēbēo,
 dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbūtus
 dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect active from do, dare,
 dedi, datus
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diēbus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 dīversās: diverse; plural feminine accusative from diversus,
 diversa, dīversum
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere,
 dīxi, dīctus
 Dominūm: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus,
 domini
 dormīvērunt: they slept; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 dormiō, dormire, dormīvī, dormitus
 duōbus: two; plural masculine dative from duo -ae o, secundus -a
 -um, bīni -ae -a, bis
 duōs: two
 ēdītē: eat!; singular masculine vocative perfect passive participle
 from edo, edare, edidi, editus
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fūi, futūrus
 erit: he will be; 3rd person singular future active from sum, esse,
 fūi, futūrus
 et: and
 famē: hunger; singular feminine ablative from famēs, famis
 fōns: fountain; singular masculine nominative from fōns, fontis
 fontem: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine dative or ablative from frāter,
 frātris
 fugere: to flee;
 gubernātōr: helmsman, pilot; 2nd person singular future passive
 imperative from gubernō, gubernāre, gubernāvī, gubernātūs
 habuērunt: they had; 3rd person plural perfect from habeō,
 habēre, habui, habitus
 hanc: this; singular feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc
 herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbae
 initium: beginning, entrance; singular neuter nominative from
 initium, initī
 īsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īsula, īsulāe
 īsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īsula, īsulāe
 intermissiōne: intermission, interruption; singular feminine
 ablative from intermissiō, intermissiōnis
 invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 istam: that; singular feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud
 labōrem: labor; singular masculine accusative from labor, labōris
 laxātē: loosen! relax!; plural imperative from laxō, laxāre, laxāvī,
 laxātus
 mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris
 monachi: monk; singular masculine genitive from monachus,
 monachi
 monachīs: monks; plural masculine ablative from monachus,
 monachi
 mortēm: death; singular feminine accusative from mors, mortis
 nāvigābant: they were sailing; 3rd person plural imperfect active
 from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātūs
 nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātūs
 nimis: too much, extremely
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 noctēs: nights; plural feminine nominative from nox, noctis
 nōn: not
 nonnullī: some; masculine plural nominative of nonnullus, -a, -um
 nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra,
 nostrum
 ōrābat: he was praying; 3rd person singular imperfect active from
 ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātūs
 pānēm: bread; singular masculine accusative from panis, panis
 pīscēs: fishes; plural masculine nominative from pīscis, pīscis
 post: behind, after, since
 posteā: thereafter, later
 prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of
 prosperūm: favorable, prosperous; singular neuter nominative
 from prosperus, prospera -um, prosperior -or -us,
 prosperīm -a -um
 quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
 quādām: singular feminine ablative from quīdam
 Quadrāgesimāe: Lent, Christian fast of 40 days; singular feminine
 genitive
 quasi: as if, like, as much as
 rādīcēs: roots; plural feminine accusative from rādīx, rādīcīs
 sānctus: holy, saint
 sed: but
 senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis
 (gen.), senior -or -us, -
 sine: without
 sitū: thirst; singular masculine ablative from sitis, sitis
 sopōrīs: sleep-bringing; singular masculine genitive from sopor,
 sopōris
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 tetendērunt: they stretched, they extended; 3rd person plural
 perfect active from tendo, tendere, tetendi, tensus
 trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 tribus: three; plural ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni
 -ae -a, ter
 ūnō: one; singular masculine ablative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus -a
 -um, singuli -ae -a, semel
 ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus
 -a -um, singuli -ae -a, semel
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 vēlā: sails; plural neuter accusative from vēlūm, vēlī
 ventū: wind; singular neuter nominative from ventus, ventī
 ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
 vexātī: vexātī + erant: they had been vexed
 vīdērunt: they saw
 vīgīntī: 20

Caput XV

Fēsta in Diversīs Īnsulīs

Quādam diē appāruit īnsula quasi nūbēs. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Filiī, cognōscitis illam īnsulam?” Et frātrēs dīxērunt: “Minimē.” Brendānus respondit “Ego cognōscō. Est īnsula Ovium.” Tunc frātrēs coepērunt nāvigāre¹ ācriter, sed Brendānus dīxit: “Nōlīte stultē fatigāre membra vestra. Deus omnipotēns est gubernātor nōs.”

Vēnērunt ad īnsulam, et īdem prōcūrātor occurrit illīs et dūxit illōs ad portum. Prōcūrātor extendit tentōrium et praeparāvit balneum - erat Cēna Dominī - et induit omnēs frātrēs novīs vestīmentīs.

Frātrēs celebrābant Passiōnem Dominī cum magnā dīligentiā usque in Sabbatum Sānctum. Immolāvērunt victimās spīritālēs et ēdērunt Cēnam Dominī.

Prōcūrātor dīxit: “Nāvigāte, et celebrātē Resurrēctiōnem Dominī in Paradīsō Avium.” Onerāvit nāvem cum pānibus et pōtū et carnibus dēliciīs. Sānctus Brendānus dedit benedictiōnem et nāvigāvērunt ad īnsulam Avium.

¹*Then the brothers began to row sharply/strenuously.* Here nāvigāre means specifically to row (based on context).

ācr̄iter: sharply
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 appārēō, appārēre, appārūī, appārītus
 avīm: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis
 balneūm: bath; singular neuter accusative from balneum, balneī
 benedictiōnem: blessing; singular feminine accusative from
 benedictiō, benedictiōnis
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 carnībus: meat, flesh; plural feminine ablative from carō, carnis
 celebrābant: they were celebrating; 3rd person plural imperfect
 active from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 celebrātē: Celebrate!
 cēnā: dinner; singular feminine nominative from cēna, cēnae
 cēnam: dinner; singular feminine accusative from cēna, cēnae
 coēpērūnt: they started; from coēpī, coēpis̄e, coēpī, coēptum
 cōgnōscīt̄s: you recognize, you know; 2nd person plural present
 active from cognos̄co, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus
 cōgnōscō: I recognize, I know; 1st person singular present active
 from cognos̄co, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus
 cum: with
 dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect active from dō, dare,
 dēdi, datus
 dēliciīs: delicious; plural feminine ablative from delicia, deliciae
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī
 diligentia: diligence; \singular feminine ablative from diligentia,
 diligentiae
 dīxērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from dīcō,
 dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere,
 dīxi, dīctus
 Domīnī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus,
 domīni
 dūxit: he lead; 3rd person singular perfect dūcō, dūcere, dūxī,
 dūctus
 ēdērunt: they ate; 3rd person plural perfect active from edō,
 edere, ēdī, ēsus
 ego: I;(pronoun)
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī,
 futūrus
 et: and
 extēndit: he extended; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 extēndō, extēndere, extēndi, extēnsus
 fatigārē: to grow weary, to fatigue;
 fēsta: festivals; singular feminine nominative from fēstus, fēsta,
 fēstum
 filī: sons; plural masculine nominative from filius, filī
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 gubernātōr: helmsman, pilot; singular masculine nominative from
 gubernātōr, gubernātōrise or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 īdem: the same; singular masculine nominative from īdem, eadem,
 idem
 illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 immolāvērunt: they burned; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 immolō, immolārē, immolāvī, immolātus
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 induit: he dressed; 3rd person singular present active from induō,
 induere, induī, indutum
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 īnsulis: islands; plural feminine ablative from insula, īnsulæ
 māgnā: large; singular feminine ablative from māgnus, māgna
 -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 membra: limb, member; plural neuter accusative from membrum,
 membrī
 minimē: barely, no, not
 nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 nāvigārē: to sail;
 nāvigātē: sail! Plural imperative from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī,
 nāvigātus
 nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
 nōlīte: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōluī (irr.)
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
 novīs: new, inexperienced; plural neuter dative or ablative from
 novus, nova -um, novior -or -us, novissimus -a -um
 nūbēs: cloud; singular feminine nominative from nūbēs, nūbis
 occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō,
 occurrere, occurrī, occurrus
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,
 omne
 omnipotēns: all-powerful; singular masculine nominative from
 omnipotēns, (gen.), omnipotentis
 onerāvit: he loaded; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 onerō, onerāre, onerāvī, onerātus

Caput XV Fēsta in Diversīs Īnsulīs (Simplicissimus)

Avēs cantābant hymnōs. Frātrēs celebrāvērunt fēsta Paschālia usque ad octāvās Pentēcostēn. Prōcūrātor vēnit ad illōs in diē Dominicō octāvīs Paschae, et portāvit cibum.

Resēdērunt ūnā mēnsā, tunc praedicta avis sēdit in prōrā nāviculae et extendit ālās suās. Avis dīxit: “Deus prōposuit vōbīs quattuor loca per quattuor tempora usque finem septem annī peregrīnātiōnis vestrae: celebrābitis Cēnam Dominī cum vestrō prōcūrātōre omnī annō; celebrābitis Pascham in dorsō bēluae; celebrābitis fēstam Paschālia nōbīscum usque in octāvās Pentēcostēn; celebrābitis Nātīvitātem Dominī apud familiam Ailbēi. Post septem annōs, inveniētis Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum, et ibi habitābitis quadrāgintā diēbus. Posteā revertētis ad terram vestrae.” Brendānus sē prōstrāvit ad terram cum frātribus suīs et laudāvērunt Deum. Tunc avis revertit ad arborem.

Tunc prōcūrātor dīxit: “Revertam ad vōs, in diē adventūs¹ Sānctī Spīritūs super apostolōs, cum cibō.” Post diēs fēstōs, Sānctus Brendānus praecēpit frātribus suīs praeparāre nāvem. Et praedictus prōcūrātor vēnit cum cibō et aquā. Frātrēs posuērunt cibum et aquam in nāvem et nāvigāvērunt ab īnsulā.

¹*I will return to you, on the day of the advent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles, with food. This refers to the Feast of Pentecost (see Acts chapter 2).*

ab: from, out of, by, since
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 adventūs: arrival, approach; singular masculine genitive from *adventus*, *adventūs*
Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.
 alās: wings; plural feminine accusative from *āla*, *ālāe*
 anni: year; singular masculine genitive from *annus*, *annī*
 anno: year; singular masculine dative from *annus*, *annī*
 annōs: years; plural masculine accusative *fablativenus*, *annī*
 apostolōs: apostle; plural masculine accusative from *apostolus*, *apostoli*
 apud: at, by, near
 aquā: water; singular feminine ablative from *aqua*, *aquae*
 aquam: *watēā*; singular feminine accusative *ablative* *equa*, *aquae*
 arbōrem: tree; singular feminine accusative from *arbor*, *arboris*
 avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from *avis*, *avis*
 avis: bird; plural masculine from *av.is*
 bēluae: beast, monster; singular feminine genitive from *bēlua*, *bēluae*
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 cantābant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect active from *cantō*, *cantāre*, *cantāvi*, *cantātus*
 celebrābitis: you will celebrate; 2nd person plural future active from *celebrō*, *celebrāre*, *celebrāvi*, *celebrātus*
 celebrāvērunt: they celebrated; 3rd person plural perfect active from *celebrō*, *celebrāre*, *celebrāvi*, *celebrātus*
 cēnam: dinner; singular feminine accusative from *cēna*, *cēnae*
 cibō: food; singular masculine ablative from *cibum* *cibum*, *cibī*
 cibum: food; singular masculine accusative from *cibus*, *cibī*
 cum: with
 Deum: god; singular masculine accusative from *Deus*, *Dei*
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from *Deus*, *Dei*
 diē: day; singular common ablative from *diēs*, *diēi*
 diēbus: days; plural common dative from *diablati*
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from *diēs*, *diēi*
 dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from *dicō*, *dicere*, *dixi*, *dictus*
 Domini: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from *dominus*, *domini*
Dominicō: Sunday; singular masculine ablative from *dominicu*, *dominica*, *dominicu*
 dorsō: back; singular neablativeative from *dorsum*, *dorsī*
 et: and
 extendit: he extends, he extended; 3rd person singular present active from *extendō*, *extendere*, *extendi*, *extensus*
 familiam: family; singular feminine accusative from *familia*, *familiae*
 fēsta: festivals; singular feminine nominative from *fēstus*, *fēsta*, *fēstum*
 fēstam: festival; singular feminine accusative from *fēstus*, *fēsta*, *fēstum*
 fēstōs: festive; plural masculine accusative from *fēstus*, *fēsta*, *fēstum*
 finem: boundary, end, limit; singular common accusative from *finis*, *finis*
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from *frāter*, *frātris*
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine dative or ablative from *frāter*, *frātris*
 habitābitis: you will have; 2nd person plural dative or ablative future active from *habitō*, *habitāre*, *habitāvi*, *habitātus*
 hymnōs: hymns; plural masculine accusative from *hymnus*, *hymnī*
 ibi: there, then
 illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from *īsula*, *īsulæ*
 inveniātis: finding; 2nd person pluablative active from *inveniō*, *invenire*, *invēnī*, *inventus*
 laudāvērunt: they praised; 3rd person plural *īerfect* active from *laudō*, *laudāre*, *laudāvi*, *laudātus*
 loca: places; 2nd person singular present active imperative from *loco*, *locare*, *locavi*, *locatus*
 mēnsa: table; singular feminine nominative from *mēnsa*, *mēnsae*
 nātivitātem: birth, nativity; singular feminine accusative from *nātivitās*, *nātivitātis*
 nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from *nāvis*, *nāvis*
 nāviculae: small boat; singular feminine genitive from *nāvica*, *nāviculae*
 nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from *nāvigō*, *nāvigāre*, *nāvigāvi*, *nāvigātus*
 nōbis: us; singular dative or ablative from *ego*
 octāvās: octaves, 8th
 octāvis: octaves, 8th
 omni: all, every; singular dative from *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne*
 Paschae: Passover, Easter; singular feminine genitive from *Pascha*, *Paschae*
 Paschālia: Paschal; plural neuter nominative from *paschālis*, *paschālis*, *paschāle*

Caput XVI

Bēlua Magna

Nāvigāvērunt per quadrāgintā diēs. Quādam diē, bēstia¹ immēnsae magnitūdinis appāruit. Bēstia iactābat spūmās dē nāribus eius et natābat vēlōciter, quasi voluit edere illōs. Frātrēs vīdērunt bēstiam et clāmābant ad Dominum. Dīxērunt: “Lībera nōs, Domine, ab bēluā.” Sānctus Brendānus cōnfortāvit illōs, et dīxit: “Nōn dēbētis esse perterritī. Deus est semper noster dēfēnsor.” Sed frātrēs magis et magis timēbant. Brendānus extendit manūs in caelum et dīxit: “Domine, līberā servōs tuōs.”

Tunc, ecce, ingēns bēlua, ab occidente, appāruit et pugnāvit contrā illam², et ēmīsit ignem ex ōre suō. Brendānus dīxit: “Vidēte, filiī, magnālia Redēmptōris nostrī; vidēte oboedientiam bēstiārum crēatōrī suō³.” Et misera bēstia quae persequēbātur servōs Chrīstī interfecta est⁴ in trēs partēs cōram illīs.

Alterā diē vīdērunt īsulam cum multīs arboribus. Ascendērunt dē nāve et vīdērunt posteriōrem partem⁵ bēluae mortuae. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Bēlua voluit vōs edere, sed dēvorābitis bēluam. Remanēbimus multum tempus in hāc īsulā.”

¹This sea beast is not Iascōnius. Both are referred to as a bēlua, but they are different creatures.

²*Then, behold, a giant sea beast from the west appeared and fought against that one (i.e. the first beast, which was attacking the monks).*

³*See the obedience of the creatures to his creator.* The number of bēstiārum is plural, which doesn't match the number of crēatōrī, which is singular; I've retained this phrase from the original.

⁴*And the miserable beast which was persuing the servants of Christ was killed into three parts before them.* The other sea beast tore the first beast into three pieces.

⁵*They got out of the boat and saw the rear part of the dead sea beast.*

ab: from, out of, by, since	from magnitūdō, magnitūdinis
ad: to, towards, at, according to	manūs: hand; singular feminine nominative from manus, manūs
altera: the other; singular feminine nominative from alter, altera,	miserā: miserable; singular feminine nominative from miser,
alterum	misera -um, miserior -or -us, miserrimus -a -um
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from	mortuāe: dead; singular feminine genitive perfect participle from
appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appāritus	moriōr, morī, mortuus sum
arbōribus: trees; plural feminine from arbor, arboris	multīs: many; plural dative from multus, multa -um, -, plūrimus -a -um
ascendērunt: they ascended; 3rd person plural perfect active from	multum: many; singular neuter nominative from multus, multa
ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	-um, -, plūrimus -a -um
bēlūa: beast, monster; singular feminine nominative from bēlūa,	nāribus: nostrils; plural feminine ablative from nāris, nāris
bēlūae	natābāt: he was swimming; 3rd person singular imperfect active
bēlūam: beast, monster; singular feminine accusative from bēlūa,	from natō, natāre, natāvī, natātus
bēlūae	nāvē: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis
bēstia: beast; singular feminine nominative from bēstia, bēstiae	nāvīgāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
bēstiam: beast; singular feminine accusative from bēstia, bēstiae	nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus
bēstīārum: of beasts; plural feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	nōn: not
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra,
caelū: heaven, sky; singular masculine accusative from caelus,	nostrū
caeli	nōstrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen.
Chrīstī: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from	of nōster
Christus, Christī	oboedientiam: obedience; singular feminine accusative from
clāmābāt: they were shouting out; 3rd person plural imperfect	oboedientia
active from clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātūs	occidente: west; singular masculine ablative from occidēns,
cōfōrtāvīt: he comforted, he strengthened; 3rd person singular	occidentis
perfect active from cōfōrtō, cōfōrtāre, cōfōrtāvī,	ōre: mouth; singular neuter from ōs, ōris
cōfōrtātūs	partem: part; singular feminine accusative from pars, partis
contrā: against, away from, facing	partēs: parts; plural feminine accusative from pars, partis
cōram: in the presence of	per: through
creatōri: creator; singular masculine dative from creatōr, creatōris	persequēbātūr: he was following; 1st person singular imperfect
cum: with	from persecuōr, persecuī, persecūtus sum
dē: of, from, away from, down from	perterrītī: being greatly frightened; singular masculine genitive
dēbētis: you should; 2nd person plural present active from dēbeō,	perfect passive participle from perterreō, perterrēre,
dēbērē, dēbūi, dēbūtus	perterriū, perterritus
dēfēnsōr: defender, protector; singular masculine nominative from	posteriōrem: following, next; singular common accusative from
dēfēnsōr, dēfēnsōris	posterus, postera -um, posterior -or -us, postrēmūs -a -um
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	pugnāvīt: he fought; 3rd person singular perfect active from
dēvorābītis: you will devour; 2nd person plural future active from	pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātus
dēvorō, dēvorārē, dēvorāvī, dēvorātūs	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēi	quādām: a certain; singular feminine ablative from quīdam
dīes: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi	quadrāgintā: 40
dīxērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from dīcō,	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	quasi: as if, like, as much as
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere,	redēmptōrīs: redeemer; singular masculine genitive from
dīxi, dīctus	redēmptōr, redēmptōris
Domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus,	remanēbīmūs: we will remain; 1st person plural future active from
domīnī	remanēō, remanērē, remānsī, remānsus
Domīnum: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus,	sānctūs: holy, saint
domīnī	sed: but
ecce: Look! Behold!	semper: always
edere: to eat; 2nd person singular present passive subjunctive	servōs: slaves, servants; plural masculine accusative from servus,
from edo, edare, edidi, editus	servī
eiūs: his/her/its	spūmās: foam; plural feminine accusative from spūma, spūmae
ēmīsīt: he sent; 3rd person singular perfect active from ēmittō,	suō: to him; singular dative of suus
ēmittere, ēmīssītus	tempus: time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus,
esse: to be	temporis
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī,	timēbāt: they were fearing; 3rd person plural imperfect active
fūtūrūs	from timēō, timērē, timūi, -
et: and	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, ternī -ae -a, ter
ex: out of, from	tunc: then
extendīt: he extended; 3rd person singular perfect active from	tuōs: your; plural masculine accusative from tuus, tua, tuum
extendō, extendere, extendi, extensū	vēlōcīter: quickly
filiī: sons; singular masculine genitive from filius, filī	vīdērunt: they saw
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	vidētē: look!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	videō, vidērē, vīdī, vīsus
iactābāt: he was throwing; 3rd person singular imperfect active	volūt: he wanted; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō,
from iactō, iactāre, iactāvī, iactātūs	velle, volūi, -
īgnēm: fire; singular masculine accusative from īgnis, īgnis	vōs: you;(pronoun)
īllāt: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
īllīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
īllōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
īmmēnsāe: immense, boundless; singular feminine genitive from	
īmmēnsūs, īmmēnsā, īmmēnsūm	
īn: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īngēns: huge, enormous; singular nominative from īngēns,	
īngēntīs (gen.), īngēntīor -or -us, īngēntīssīmūs -a -um	
īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulāe	
īnsulām: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulāe	
īnterfectā: īnterfect īst = was killed	
īliberā: liberate!; 2nd person singular present active imperative	
from īliberō, īliberārē, īliberāvī, īliberātūs	
īmagīs: rather, more	
īmāgīna: large; singular feminine nominative from īmāgnus, īmāgīna	
-um, īmajōr -or -us, īmāxīmūs -a -um	
īmāgnālīa: mighty works, mighty deeds; plural neuter nominative	
from īmāgnālē, īmāgnālīs	
īmāgnitūdīnīs: magnitude, greatness; singular feminine genitive	

Caput XVI Bēlua Magna (Simplicissimus)

Fixērunt tentōrium. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Accipite stīpendia vestra dē illā bēluā, ut sufficiat vōbīs per trēs mēnsēs: hāc nocte bēstiae dēvorābunt cadāver bēluae.” Accēpērunt carnem dē cadāvere bēluae et posuērunt illam in tentōrium.

Tunc frātrēs dīxērunt: “Abbā, quōmodo possumus vīvere hīc sine aquā?” Brendānus respondit: “Deus dabit aquam. Īte contrā merīdiānam plāgam istīus īnsulae, et inveniētis fontem et multās herbās.” Et invēnērunt omnia sīcut vir Deī praedēstināvit. Remānsērunt ibi trēs mēnsēs, quia erat tempestās in marī et ventus fortissimus.

Frātrēs ībant vidēre bēluam, et invēnērunt nihil sed ossa. Dīxērunt: “Abbā, sīcut dīxistī, ita¹ est.” Brendānus respondit: “Dīcam aliud signum vōbīs: invenietis partem bēluae illūc hāc nocte².”

Tunc frātrēs iērunt ad locum et invēnērunt cadāver bēluae sīcut vir Deī praedīixerat et accēpērunt carnem dē bēluā. Brendānus dīxit: “Dominus faciet tempus serēnum hodiē et crās et post crās, et cessābit impetus maris. Posteā nāvigābimus dē hāc īsulā.

Onerāvērunt omnēs in nāvem et nāvigāvērunt contrā septentriōnālem plāgam.

¹*Father, just as you said, thus it is.*

²*I will give another sign to you: you will find part of the beast there this night.*

abbā: father, abbot	meridianus, meridiana, meridianum
accéperunt: they accepted, they received; 3rd person plural perfect active from accipió, accipere, accépi, acceptus	multās: many; plural feminine accusative from multus, multa -um, - plūrimus -a -um
accipere: accept! receive!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from accipió, accipere, accépi, acceptus	nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
ad: to, towards, at, according to	nāvigābimus: we will sail; 1st person plural future active from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvi, nāvigātus
aliud: other; singular neuter accusative from alius, alia, aliud	nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvi, nāvigātus
aquā: water; singular feminine ablative from aqua, aquae	nihil: not at all
aquā: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	nocte: night; singular feminine from nox, noctis
bēlūa: beast, monster; singular feminine nominative from bēlūa, bēlūae	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
bēlūae: beast, monster; singular feminine genitive from bēlūa, bēlūae	omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
bēlūam: beast, monster; singular feminine accusative from bēlūa, bēlūae	onerāvērunt: they loaded; 3rd person plural perfect active from onerō, onerāre, onerāvī, onerātus
bēstiae: beast; singular feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	ossa: bones; plural neuter accusative from os, ossis
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	partem: part; singular feminine accusative from pars, partis
cadāver: corpse; singular neuter accusative from cadāver, cadāveris	per: through
cadāvēre: corpse; singular neuter ablative from cadāver, cadāveris	plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgæ
carnēm: meat, flesh; singular feminine accusative from carō, carnis	possumus: we are able to; 1st person plural present active from possum, posse, potū, -
cessabit: it will cease; 3rd person singular future active from cessō, cessāre, cessāvī, cessātus	post: behind, after, since
contrā: against, away from, facing	postea: thereafter, later
crās: tomorrow	posuērunt: they had put; 3rd person plural perfect active from pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus
dabit: he will give; 3rd person singular future active from dō, dare, dedi, datus	praedēstīnāvit: he predestined; 3rd person singular perfect active from praedēstīnō, praedēstīnāre, praedēstīnāvī, praedēstīnātus
dē: of, from, away from, down from	praedixerat: he had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect active from praedicō, praedicere, praedīxī, praedictus
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	quia: because
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	quōmodo: how, by which means
dēvorābunt: they will devour; 3rd person plural future active from dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	remānsērunt: they remained; 3rd person plural perfect active from remaneō, remanēre, remānsī, remānsus
dīcam: I will say; 1st person singular present active subjunctive from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from respondeō, respondēre, respondī, responsus
dīxērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	sānctus: holy, saint
dīxistī: you said; 2nd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	sed: but
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	septentriōnālēm: northern; singular common accusative from septentriōnālis, septentriōnālis, septentriōnālē
Dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī	serēnum: serene; singular neuter nominative from serēnus, serēna, serēnum
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	sīcūt: as, same as, like
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	signūm: sign; singular neuter accusative from signūm, signī
et: and	sīne: without
faciēt: it will make; 3rd person singular future active from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	stipendia: stipend, supplies; plural neuter nominative from stipendīum, stipendīi
fixērunt: they set up, they fixed; 3rd person plural perfect active from figō, figere, fixī, fixus	sufficient: they will suffice; 3rd person plural future active from sufficiō, sufficere, suffēcī, suffectus
fontēm: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis	tempestās: weather, storm; singular feminine nominative from tempestās, tempestātis
fortissimus: very strong; singular masculine nominative from fortis, forte, fortior -or -us, fortissimus -a -um	tempus: weather, time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus, temporis
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	tentōrium: tent; singular neuter accusative from tentorium, tentorii
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbae	tunc: then
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	ut: so that
hodiē: today	venient: they will come; 3rd person plural future active from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
ibant: they were going; 3rd person plural imperfect active from eō, iīe, ivī, itus	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
ibī: there, then	vestra: your
iērunt: they went; 3rd person plural perfect active from eō, iīe, ivī, itus	vidēre: to see;
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vīvēre: to live;
illūc: over there	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tū
impetus: fury, attack, assault; singular masculine nominative from impetus, impetūs	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
insulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulae	
insulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	
invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from invēniō, invēnire, invēni, inventus	
invenient: they will find; 3rd personal plural future active from invēniō, invēnire, invēni, inventus	
invenietis: you will find; 2nd person plural future active from invēniō, invēnire, invēni, inventus	
istīus: of this; singular genitive from iste, ista, istud	
ita: yes	
īte: go!; plural imperative from īre	
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
marī: sea; singular neuter from mare, maris	
maris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris	
mēnsēs: months; plural masculine nominative from mēnsis, mēnsis	
merīdiānam: noon, southern; singular feminine accusative from	

Caput XVII

Īnsula Virōrum Fortium

Quādam diē vidērunt īsulam. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Vidētisne illam īsulam?”

Frātrēs respondit “vidēmus.” Brendānus dīxit: “Trēs populī sunt in illā īsulā: populus puerōrum, populus iuvenum, et populus seniōrum. Īnus ex tribus frātribus manēbit illīc.”

Vēnērunt ad praedictam īsulam. Erat īsula mīrae plānitiae, et nōn erant arbōrēs. Īnsula erat cooperta cum scaltīs¹ albīs et purpureīs. Vīdērunt trēs turmās, sīcut vir Deī praedīxerat. Et turmae cantābant hymnōs. Prīma turma puerōrum erat in vestibus candidissimīs, et secunda turma erat in vestibus ianthinīs, et tertia turma erat in purpureīs dalmaticīs.²

¹The island was covered with white and purple scaltas. The scalta is some sort of fruit, but the exact meaning of the word is uncertain.

²The first group of boys was in white vestments, the second group was in violet-colored vestments, and the third group was in purple dalmatics. The dalmatics are a particular style of vestments worn by deacons.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 albīs: white; plural ablative from albus, alba -um, albior -or -us,
 albissimus -a -um
 arbōrēs: trees; plural feminine nominative from arbor, arboris
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 candidissimīs: most bright/white, very bright/white; plural dative
 from candidus, candida -um, candidior -or -us, candidissimus
 -a -um
 cantābant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect active
 from cantō, cantāre, cantāvi, cantātus
 cooperta: covered; singular feminine nominative perfect passive
 participle from cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperui, cooperitus
 cum: with
 dalmaticis: deacon's vestments; plural feminine ablative from
 dalmatica, dalmaticae
 deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,
 dixi, dictus
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum,
 esse, fuī, futūrus
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 fortium: strength, fortitude; plural masculine genitive from fortis,
 forte, fortior -or -us, fortissimus -a -um
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine dative or ablative from frāter,
 frātris
 hymnōs: hymns; plural masculine accusative from hymnus, hymnī
 ianthinīs: violet-colored; plural feminine ablative from janthinus,
 janthina, janthinum
 illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 illic: there
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae
 īnsulāe: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae
 īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae
 iuvenum: of the young men; plural masculine genitive from
 juvenis, juvenis, juvene
 manēbit: he will remain; 3rd person singular future active from
 maneō, manēre, mānsi, mānsus
 mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from
 mīrus, mīra, mīrum
 nōn: not
 plānitiae: flatness; singular feminine genitive from plānitia,
 plānitiae
 populi: people, populace; plural masculine nominative from
 populus, populī
 populus: people, populace; singular masculine nominative from
 populus, populī
 praedictam: the aforesaid; singular feminine accusative perfect
 passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī,
 praedictus
 praedixerat: he had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect active
 from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
 prīma: first; singular feminine nominative from prīmus, prīma,
 prīmum
 puerōrum: of boys; plural masculine genitive from puer, puerī
 purpūreis: purple; plural female ablative from purpūreus,
 purpūrea, purpūreum
 quā: what; singular female ablative of quī
 quādām: a certain one, singular feminine ablative of quīdam
 respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus
 sānctus: holy, saint
 scaltīs: an unknown type of plant. Ablative feminine plural from
 scalta, scaltae.
 secunda: second; singular feminine nominative from duo -ae o,
 secundus -a -um, bīnī -ae -a, bis
 seniōrum: older; plural genitive from senex, senis (gen.), senior
 -or -us, -
 sīcūt: as, same as, like
 sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 tertia: third; singular feminine nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius
 -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 tribus: three; plural dative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni
 -ae -a, ter
 turma: troop, group, crowd; singular feminine nominative from
 turma, turmae
 turmae: troop, group, crowd; plural feminine nominative from
 turma, turmae
 turmās: troop, group, crowd; plural feminine accusative from

turma, turmae
 ūnus: one
 vēnērunt: they came; 3rd person plural perfect active from veniō,
 venīre, vēnī, ventus
 vestībus: clothing; plural feminine ablative from vestis, vestis
 vidēmus: we see; 1st person plural present active from videō,
 vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
 vidērunt: they saw
 vidētis: you see; 2nd person plural present active from videō,
 vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
 vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
 virōrum: of the men; plural neuter genitive from virus, viri

Caput XVII Īnsula Virōrum Fortium (Simplicissimus)

Turmae cantābant multōs hymnōs, et nūbēs mīrae clāritātis cooperuērunt īnsulam. Turmae cantābant usque māne, quandō īnsula discooperta est dē nūbe. Deinde immolābant agnum immaculātum et omnēs veniēbant ad commūniōnem. Dīxērunt: “Hoc sacrum corpus Dominī, et Salvātōris sanguinem, sūmite vōbīs in vītam aeternam.”

Deinde duo ex turmā iuvenum portāvērunt cophinum plēnum dē scaltīs purpureīs et mīsērunt in nāvīm, et dīxērunt: “Sūmite dē frūctū Īnsulae Virōrum Fortium et reddite nōbīs frātrem¹ nostrum.” Tunc Sānctus Brendānus vocāvit praedictum frātrem ad sē et dīxit: “Ōsculāre² frātrēs tuōs et vāde cum illīs quī tē invocant.” Et praedictus frāter manēbat in īnsulā.

Frātrēs nāvigāvērunt ab īnsulā. Frātrēs coepērunt edere dē scaltīs Īnsulae Virōrum Fortium. Brendānus accēpit ūnam dē illīs. Vīdit magnitūdinem illīus et dīxit: “Numquam vīdī nec lēgī dē scaltās tantae magnitūdinis.” Et per duodecim diēs frātrēs reficiēbant dē scaltīs, et semper tenuērunt in ūre sapōrem mellis.

¹*Take of the fruit of the Island of Strong Men and return to us our brother.* Apparently the monk had been on the Island of Strong Men before.

²*Kiss your brothers and go with the ones which call you.*

ab: from, out of, by, since	ōre: mouth; singular neuter from <i>ōs</i> , <i>ōris</i>
accēpit: he received, he grasped; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>accipiō</i> , <i>accipere</i> , <i>accēpī</i> , <i>acceptus</i>	ōsculāre: kiss; singular imperative from <i>ōsculor</i> , <i>ōsculārī</i> , <i>ōsculātūm</i>
ad: to, towards, at, according to	per: through
aeternam: eternal; singular feminine accusative from <i>aeternus</i> , <i>aeterna</i> -um, <i>aeternior</i> -or -us, <i>aeternissimus</i> -a -um	plēnum: full; singular neuter accusative from <i>plēnus</i> , <i>plēna</i> -um, <i>plēnior</i> -or -us, <i>plēnissimus</i> -a -um
agnum: lamb; singular masculine accusative from <i>agnus</i> , <i>agni</i>	portāvērunt: they carried; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>porto</i> , <i>portare</i> , <i>portavi</i> , <i>portatus</i>
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	praedictum: the aforesaid; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from <i>praedict.um</i>
cantābant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>cantō</i> , <i>cantāre</i> , <i>cantāvi</i> , <i>cantātūs</i>	praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from <i>praedicō</i> , <i>praedicere</i> , <i>praedixi</i> , <i>praedictus</i>
clāritātis: clarity, brightness; singular feminine genitive from <i>clāritās</i> , <i>clāritātis</i>	purpūreis: purple; plural feminine ablative from <i>purpūreus</i> , <i>purpūrea</i> , <i>purpūreum</i>
coepérunt: he started; 3rd person plural present active from <i>coepio</i> , <i>coepere</i> , <i>coepi</i> , <i>coepus</i>	quādō: when, because
commūniōnem: communion; singular feminine accusative from <i>commūniō</i> , <i>commūniōnis</i>	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of <i>quis</i>
cooperūerunt: they covered; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>cooperiō</i> , <i>cooperīre</i> , <i>cooperūi</i> , <i>cooperus</i>	reddite: Return! Plural imperated from <i>reddere</i> .
cophinum: basket; singular masculine accusative from <i>cophinus</i> , <i>cophini</i>	reficere: to rebuild, to repair, to restore;
corpus: body, flesh; singular neuter accusative from <i>corpus</i> , <i>corporis</i>	reficēbant: they were rebuilding/repairing/restoring; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>reficiō</i> , <i>reficere</i> , <i>refēcī</i> , <i>refectus</i>
cum: with	sacrum: sacred thing; singular neuter accusative from <i>sacer</i> , <i>sacra</i> , <i>sacrum</i>
dē: of, from, away from, down from	Salvatoris: savior; singular masculine genitive from <i>salvātōr</i> , <i>salvātōris</i>
deinde: after	sānctus: holy, saint
diēs: day; singular common accusative from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēi</i>	sanguinem: blood; singular masculine accusative from <i>sanguis</i> , <i>sanguinis</i>
discoverta: having been uncovered; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from	sapōrem: taste; singular masculine accusative from <i>sapor</i> , <i>sapōris</i>
dixērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>dicō</i> , <i>dicere</i> , <i>dixi</i> , <i>dictus</i>	scaltās: an unknown type of plant. Accusative plural from <i>scalta</i> , <i>scaltae</i> .
dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>dicō</i> , <i>dicere</i> , <i>dixi</i> , <i>dictus</i>	scaltis: an unknown type of plant. Ablative plural from <i>scalta</i> , <i>scaltae</i> .
Dominī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from <i>dominus</i> , <i>domini</i>	se: himself
duo: two	semper: always
duodecim: two	sūmīte: take up!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from <i>sūmō</i> , <i>sūmēre</i> , <i>sūmpsi</i> , <i>sūmptus</i>
et: and	tantāe: of such
ex: out of, from	tē: to you, accusative from <i>tu</i>
fortium: strength, fortitude; plural genitive from <i>fortis</i> , <i>forte</i> , <i>fortior</i> -or -us, <i>fortissimus</i> -a -um	tenuērunt: they held; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>teneō</i> , <i>tene</i> , <i>tenui</i> , <i>tentus</i>
frāter: brother; singular masculine nominative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātris</i>	tunc: then
frātrem: brother; singular masculine accusative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātris</i>	tuōs: your; plural masculine accusative from <i>tuus</i> , <i>tua</i> , <i>tuum</i>
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātris</i>	turma: troop, group, crowd; singular feminine nominative from <i>turma</i> , <i>turmae</i>
frūctū: fruit; singular masculine ablative from <i>frūctus</i> , <i>frūctus</i>	turmae: troop, group, crowd; plural feminine nominative from <i>turma</i> , <i>turmae</i>
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	ūnam: one; singular feminine accusative from <i>ūnus</i> -a -um, <i>prīmus</i> -a -um, <i>singulī</i> -ae -a, <i>semel</i>
hymnōs: hymns; plural masculine accusative from <i>hymnus</i> , <i>hymnī</i>	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	vāde: go!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from <i>vādō</i> , <i>vādere</i> , <i>vāsī</i> , -
illīus: of that; singular genitive from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	veniēbant: they were coming; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>veniō</i> , <i>venīre</i> , <i>vēnī</i> , <i>ventus</i>
immaculātūm: unblemished, immaculate; singular neuter accusative from <i>immaculātūs</i> , <i>immaculātā</i> , <i>immaculātūm</i>	vīdī: I saw; 1st person singular perfect active from <i>videō</i> , <i>vidēre</i> , <i>vīdī</i> , <i>visus</i>
immolābant: they were burning; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>immolō</i> , <i>immolāre</i> , <i>immolāvī</i> , <i>immolātūs</i>	vīdīt: he saw; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>videō</i> , <i>vidēre</i> , <i>vīdī</i> , <i>visus</i>
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	virōrum: of the men; plural neuter genitive from <i>virus</i> , <i>viri</i>
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from <i>īnsula</i> , <i>īnsulae</i>	vītām: life; singular feminine accusative from <i>vīta</i> , <i>vītāe</i>
īnsulā: island, singular feminine ablative from <i>īnsula</i> , <i>īnsulae</i>	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from <i>tu</i>
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from <i>īnsula</i> , <i>īnsulae</i>	vocāvit: he called; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>vocō</i> , <i>vocāre</i> , <i>vocāvī</i> , <i>vocātūs</i>
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from <i>īnsula</i> , <i>īnsula</i>	
invocant: they invoked; 3rd person plural present active from <i>invoco</i> , <i>invocāre</i> , <i>invocāvī</i> , <i>invocātūs</i>	
iuvenum: of the young men; plural genitive from <i>juvenis</i> , <i>juvenis</i> , <i>juvēne</i>	
lēgī: I read; first person singular perfect from <i>legō</i> , <i>legere</i> , <i>lēgī</i> , <i>lēctūs</i>	
magnitudinem: magnitude, greatness; singular feminine accusative from <i>magnitudō</i> , <i>magnitūdīnīs</i>	
magnitūdīnīs: magnitude, greatness; singular feminine genitive from <i>magnitudō</i> , <i>magnitūdīnīs</i>	
manē: morning	
manēbat: he was remaining; 3rd person singular imperfect active from <i>maneō</i> , <i>manēre</i> , <i>mānsī</i> , <i>mānsus</i>	
mellīs: honey; singular neuter genitive from <i>mel</i> , <i>mellīs</i>	
mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from <i>mīrus</i> , <i>mīra</i> , <i>mīrum</i>	
mīsērunt: they sent; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>mittō</i> , <i>mittere</i> , <i>mīsī</i> , <i>missus</i>	
multōs: many; plural masculine accusative from <i>multus</i> , <i>multa</i> -um, <i>plūrimus</i> -a -um	
nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>nāvigō</i> , <i>nāvigāre</i> , <i>nāvigāvī</i> , <i>nāvigātūs</i>	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>	
nec: nor, not either	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from <i>ego</i>	
nostrūm: our; plural genitive of <i>ego</i>	
nūbē: cloud; singular feminine ablative from <i>nūbēs</i> , <i>nūbis</i>	
nūbēs: cloud; singular feminine nominative from <i>nūbēs</i> , <i>nūbis</i>	
numquam: never	
omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from <i>omnis</i> , <i>omnis</i> , <i>omne</i>	

Caput XVIII

Īnsula Ūvārum

Post duodecim diēs, Sānctus Brendānus iēiūnāvit. Post trēs diēs, avis grandissima volāvit super nāvem. Avis habuit rāmum ūvārum. Avis mīsit rāmum dē ōre suō in sinum sānctī virī. Tunc Sānctus Brendānus vocāvit frātrēs suōs ad sē et dīxit: “Vidēte et sūmīte prandium quod Deus mīsit vōbīs. Erant ūvae sīcūt pōma, et habēbant vīctum usque ad duodecimum diem.

Iterum vir Deī coepit ieiūnāre cum frātribus suīs. Tertiā diē vīdērunt īnsulam, tōtam coopertam cum arboribus dēnsissimīs. Arbōrēs habēbant frūctum praedictum ūvārum incrēdibilī fertilitātē¹. Nōn erant arbōrēs sterilī et nōn erant arbōrēs alterōrum generum. Invēnērunt portam et Brendānus ascendit dē nāvī et ambulābat per īnsulam. Erat odor suāvissimum.

Brendānus invēnit sex fontēs et herbās. Dīxit: “Ascendite dē nāve et fīgīte tentōrium et cōfortāminī dē optimīs frūctibus terrae. Per quadrāgintā diēs reficiēbant dē ūvīs et herbīs. Posteā, portāvērunt multum frūctum ad nāvem.

¹*The trees had the aforesaid fruit of grapes with incredible fertility.*

ad: to, towards, at, according to	praedictum: the aforesaid; singular neuter accusative from praedictum, praedicti
alterōrum: of others; plural masculine genitive from alter, altera, alterum	prandium: late breakfast, meal; singular neuter accusative from prandium, prandi
ambulābat: he was walking; 3rd person singular imperfect active from ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātus	quadrāgintā: 40
arbōrēs: trees; plural feminine nominative from arbor, arboris	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
arbōribus: trees; plural feminine ablative from arbor, arboris	rāmum: branch; singular masculine accusative from rāmus, rāmī
ascendit: he ascends, he ascended; 3rd person singular present active from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	reficiēbant: they were refreshing; 3rd person plural imperfect active from reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus
ascendite: ascend!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	sāncī: holy
avis: bird; singular masculine nominative from avis, avis	sāncetus: holy, saint
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sē: himself
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	sex: six
cōfōrtāmī: you are being comforted/strengthened; 2nd person plural present passive from cōfōrtō, cōfōrtāre, cōfōrtāvī, cōfōrtātus	sicut: as, same as, like
coopertam: covered; singular feminine accusative perfect passive participle from cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperuī, cooperitus	sinū: pocket, fold; singular masculine accusative from sinus, sinūs
cum: with	sterilī: sterile; plural feminine nominative from sterilis, sterilis, sterile
dē: of, from, away from, down from	suāvissimum: very sweet; singular neuter nominative from suāvis, suāvē, suāvior -or -us, suāvissimus -a -um
dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
dēnsissimī: very dense; plural dative from dēnsus, dēnsa -um, dēnsior -or -us, dēnsissimus -a -um	sūmīte: take up!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from sūmō, sūmēre, sūmpsi, sūmptus
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
die: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēi	suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi	super: above; on top of
diēs: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi	tentōrium: tent; singular neuter accusative from tentorium, tentorii
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	terrae: land; singular feminine genitive from terra, terrae
duodecim: two	tertiā: third; singular feminine ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
duodecimū: two	tōtām: whole, total; singular feminine accusative from tōtus, tōtā, tōtūm (gen -ius)
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	tunc: then
et: and	úsque: until, all the way, up until
fertilitātē: fruitfulness, fertility; singular feminine ablative from fertilitātis, fertilitātis	ūvae: grape; plural feminine nominative from ūva, ūvae
figite: fasten! fix!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from figō, figere, fixī, fixus	ūvārum: of grapes; plural feminine genitive from ūva, ūvae
fontēs: fountains; plural masculine nominative from fōns, fontis	victū: food; singular masculine accusative from victus, victūs
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	vīdērunt: they saw
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātris	vīdētē: look!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
frūctibus: fruits; plural masculine ablative from frūctus, frūctūs	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
frūctūm: fruit; singular neuter nominative perfect participle from fructum	virī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, virī
generū: types; singular masculine accusative from gener, generi	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
grandissimā: great, grand, imposing; singular feminine nominative from grandis, grandis, grande	vocāvit: he called; 3rd person singular perfect active from vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus
habēbant: they had; 3rd person plural imperfect active from habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus	volāvit: he flew; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō, volāre, volāvī, volātus
habuit: he had; 3rd person singular perfect active from habeo, habere, habui, habitus	
herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbae	
herbis: herbs, grass; plural feminine from herba, herbae	
ieiūnāre: to fast	
ieiūnāvit: he fasted	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
incrēdibili: incredible; singular feminine ablative from incrēdibilis, incrēdibilis, incrēdibile	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from insula, īnsulæ	
īnvenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from inveniō, invenire, inveni, inventus	
īnvenit: he finds, he found; 3rd person singular present active from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	
iterum: again	
mīsit: he sent; 3rd person singular perfect active from mittō, mittere, mīsi, missus	
multūm: many; singular neuter nominative from multus, multa -um, -, plūrimus -a -um	
nāvē: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvēm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis	
nōn: not	
odor: odor, scent; singular masculine nominative from odor, odōris	
optimīs: very good; plural dative from bonus, bona -um, melior -or -us, optimus -a -um	
ōre: mouth; singular neuter from ōs, ōris	
per: through	
pōma: apples; plural neuter nominative from pōmum, pōmī	
portām: gate; singular feminine accusative from porta, portae	
portavērunt: they carried; 3rd person plural perfect active from porto, portare, portavi, portatus	
post: behind, after, since	
posteā: thereafter, later	

Caput XIX & XX Grȳphus

Nāvigābant et grȳphus appāruit. Frātrēs dīxērunt: “Ille grȳphus dēvorābit nōs!”

Brendānus respondit: “Nōlīte timēre. Deus nōs dēfendet.” Grȳphus extendit ungulās et voluit capere servōs Deī. Et, ecce! Subitō avis, quae prius portāvit rāmum illīs cum frūctibus, volāvit ad grȳphum. Avis pulsāvit oculōs grȳphī et interfēcit grȳphum. Et cadāver grȳphī cecidit in mare cōram frātribus. Avis revertit ad locum suum.

Posteā, Sānctus Brendānus et frātrēs eius vīdērunt Īnsulam praedictam Familiae Ailbēi. Ibi celebrāvit Nātālem Dominī. Tunc nāvigāvērunt in ōceanō per multum tempus, nisi in praedictīs fēstīvitātibus, id est Pascha et Nātālis Dominī. In illīs habēbat requiem in praedictīs locīs.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	sānctus: holy, saint
Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.	servōs: slaves, servants; plural masculine accusative from servus, servī
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from	subitō: suddenly
appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārūtus	suum: his; singular masculine accusative from suus, sui
avis: bird; singular feminine nominative from avis, avis	tempus: time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus,
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish	temporis
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	timēre: to fear;
cadāver: corpse; singular neuter nominative from cadāver,	tunc: then
cadāveris	ungulās: claws, hooves; plural feminine accusative from ungula,
capere: to seize, to take hold;	ungulae
cecidit: he fell; 3rd person singular perfect active from cadō,	vidērunt: they saw
cadere, cecidī, cāsūs	volāvit: he flew; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō,
celebrāvit: he celebrated; 3rd person singular perfect active from	volāre, volāvī, volātus
celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus	voluit: he wanted; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō,
cōram: in the presence of	velle, volūi, -
cum: with	
defendēt: he will defend; 3rd person singular future active from	
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendi, dēfensus	
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	
dēvorābit: he will devour; 3rd person singular future active from	
dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	
dīxērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from dīcō,	
dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	
Dominī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus,	
domīnī	
ecce: Look! Behold!	
eiūs: his/her/its	
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī,	
futūrus	
et: and	
extendēt: he extends, he extended; 3rd person singular present	
active from extendō, extendere, extendi, extensus	
familiae: family; singular feminine genitive from familia, familiae	
fēstīvitātibus: festivity; plural feminine ablative from fēstīvitās,	
fēstīvitātis	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	
frūctibus: fruits; plural masculine ablative from frūctus, frūctus	
grīphī: griffin (genitive case), a lion-eagle hybrid; from grīphus,	
grīphī	
grīphum: griffin (accusative case), a lion-eagle hybrid; from	
grīphus, grīphī	
grīphus: griffin, a lion-eagle hybrid; from grīphus, grīphī;	
singular feminine accusative from insula, insulae	
illīs: those; plural masculine dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
interfēcīt: he killed; 3rd person singular perfect active from	
interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectus	
locīs: places; plural masculine from locus, locī	
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
mare: sea; singular neuter accusative from mare, maris	
multūm: many; singular neuter nominative from multus, multa	
-um, - plūrimus -a -um	
nātālem: birthday; singular common accusative from natalis,	
natalis, natale	
nātālis: birthday; singular common nominative from natalis,	
natalis, natale	
nāvīgābānt: they were sailing; 3rd person plural imperfect active	
from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus	
nāvīgāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from	
nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus	
niśī: if not, unless	
nōlītē: don't! Be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōluī	
(irr.)	
nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego	
ōceānō: ocean; singular masculine dative from Oceanus, Oceani	
oculōs: eyes; plural masculine accusative from oculus, oculī	
Pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from	
Pascha, Paschae	
per: through	
portāvit: he carried; 3rd person singular perfect active from porto,	
portare, portavi, portatus	
postēā: thereafter, later	
praedictāt: the aforesaid; singular feminine accusative perfect	
passive participle from praedīcō, praedicere, praedīxī,	
praedictus	
praedictīs: the aforesaid; plural ablative perfect passive participle	
from praedīcō, praedicere, praedīxī, praedictus	
priūs: before	
pulsāvit: he hit; 3rd person singular perfect active from pulsō,	
pulsāre, pulsāvī, pulsātus	
quāe: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis	
rāmūm: branch; singular masculine accusative from rāmus, rāmī	
requiēm: rest, repose; singular feminine accusative from requiēs,	
requiēī	
respondīt: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from	
respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus	
revertīt: he returned; 3rd person singular present active from	
reverto, revertere, reverti, -	

Caput XXI

Bēstiae sub Māre

Quōdam diē, Sānctus Brendānus celebrābat fēstīvitātem Sānctī Petrī Apostolī in suā nāve. Maris erat valdē clārum et potuērunt vidēre quicquid erat sub mare. Vīdērunt dīversa genera bēstiārum iacentēs super arēnam. Erant sīcut gregēs.

Frātrēs voluērunt Brendānum celebrāre suam missam cum silentiō, quia timuērunt bēstiās. Sānctus Brendānus subrīsit et dīxit: “Cūr timētis istās bēstiās sed nōn timuistis Iascōnium? Cantāvērunt hymnōs super dorsum eius et dēvorāvērunt bēluam magnam¹. Ergō cūr timētis istās bēstiās? Dominus noster Iēsus Chrīstus est Deus omnium bēstiārum.”

Brendānus coepit cantāre. Bēstiae sē levāvērunt ā terrā et natābant prope nāvem. Sed nōn pulsāvērunt nāvem, et, quandō Brendānus finīvit missam, fūgērunt per dīversās sēmitās ōceanī et natābant ā faciē servōrum Deī.

¹*You sang hymns on his (Jasconius's) back and ate the great beast.* For clarity: the *bēluam magnam* Brendan mentions them eating was not Jasconius.

ā: from, out of, by, since	possum, posse, potuī, -
apostolī: apostle; singular masculine genitive from apostolus, apostoli	prope: near, close
arēnam: sand; singular feminine accusative from arēna, arēnae	pulsāvērunt: they hit; 3rd person plural perfect active from pulsō, pulsāvērunt
bēluam: beast, monster; singular feminine accusative from bēluā, bēluae	pulsārē, pulsāvī, pulsātus
bēstiae: beast; plural feminine nominative from bēstia, bēstiae	quandō: when, because
bēstiārum: of beasts; plural feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	quicquid: whatever
bēstiās: beasts; plural feminine accusative from bēstia, bēstiae	quōdam: certain; ablative from quidam
Brendānum: (accusative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sānctī: holy
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sānctūs: holy, saint
cantāre: to sing;	se: himself
cantāvērunt: they sang; 3rd person plural perfect active from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus	sed: but
celebrābat: you were celebrating; 3rd person singular imperfect active from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus	sēmītās: footpath; plural feminine accusative from sēmita, sēmitae
celebrāre: to celebrate;	servōrum: of slaves, of servants; plural masculine genitive from servus, servī
Christus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christī	sīcut: as, same as, like
clārum: clear, bright, famous; singular neuter nominative from clārus, clāra -um, clārior -or -us, clārissimus -a -um	silentiō: silence; singular neuter ablative from silentium, silentiū
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
cum: with	suam: his; singular feminine acc. from suus
cūr: why	sub: below, under
Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	subrīdeō, subridēre, subrīsī, subrīsus
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	super: above, on top of
dēvōrāvērunt: they devoured; 3rd person plural perfect active from dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	timētis: you fear; 2nd person plural present active from timeō, timere, timuī, -
dīversa: diverse; singular feminine nominative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	timuērunt: they feared; 3rd person plural perfect active from timeō, timere, timuī, -
dīversās: diverse; plural feminine accusative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	timuīstis: you feared; 2nd person plural perfect active from timeō, timere, timuī, -
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	valdē: very
Dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī	vidēre: to see;
dorsum: back; singular neuter nominative from dorsum, dorsī	vīdērunt: they saw
eiūs: his/her/its	voluērunt: they wanted; 3rd person plural perfect active from volō, velle, voluī, -
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	
ergō: therefore	
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	
et: and	
faciē: shape, figure, appearance, look; singular feminine ablative from faciēs, faciēi	
fēstīvitātem: festivity; singular feminine accusative from fēstīvitās, fēstīvitātis	
fīnīvit: he finished, he limited; 3rd person singular perfect active from fīniō, finire, fīnīvī, fīnitus	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
fūgērunt: they fled; 3rd person plural perfect active from fūgiō, fūgere, fūgi, fūgitus	
genera: births, families, types, offspring; 2nd person singular present active imperative from genero, generare, generavi, generatus	
gregēs: flocks; plural common nominative from grex, gregis	
hymnōs: hymns; plural masculine accusative from hymnus, hymnī	
iacentēs: laying; plural common nominative present participle from iaceo, iacēre, iacuī, iacutūs	
Iasōnīum: Jascōnīus, a sea beast	
iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Jēsūs, Jēsū	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
istās: those; plural feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
levāvērunt: they raised up; 3rd person plural perfect active from levo, levare, levavi, levatus	
māgnam: large; singular feminine accusative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
maris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris	
missam: Mass; singular feminine accusative from missa, missae	
natābant: they were swimming; 3rd person plural imperfect active from natō, natāre, natāvī, natātūs	
nāvē: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōn: not	
nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrum	
ōceanī: ocean; singular masculine genitive from Oceanus, Oceani	
omniū: of all; plural genitive from omnis, omnis, omne	
per: through	
Petri: Peter; singular masculine genitive from Petrus, Petri	
potuērunt: they were able; 3rd person plural perfect active from	

Caput XXII

Columna Crystallī

Quādam diē, celebrābant missās et columnā appāruit in mare. Columnā nōn vidēbātur longē ab illīs, sed nōn poterant appropinquāre ante trēs diēs. Brendānus aspiciēbat summitātem sed nōn potuit prae altitūdine illīus: columnā erat altior quam āer. Columnā habēbat cōnōpēum rārum. Cōnōpēum erat tantum rārum ut nāvis posset trānsīre per forāmina illīus. Cōnōpēum habēbat colōrem argentī, sed erat dūrior quam marmor; columnā erat dē crystāllō clārissimō.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 āēr: air; singular common nominative from āēr, āeris
 altior: higher; singular common nominative from altus, alta -um,
 altior -or -us, altissimus -a -um
 altitūdine: height, depth; singular feminine from altitūdō,
 altitudinis
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 appāreō, appārēre, appāruī, appāritus
 appropinquāre: to approach,
 argenti: silver; singular neuter genitive from argentum, argentī
 aspiciebat: he was looking at; 3rd person singular imperfect active
 from aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxi, aspectus
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 celebrābant: they were celebrating; 3rd person plural imperfect
 active from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 clārissimō: very clear, very bright, very famous; singular
 masculine ablative from clārus, clāra -um, clārior -or -us,
 clārissimus -a -um
 colōrem: color; singular masculine accusative from color, colōris
 columnā: column; singular feminine nominative from columnā,
 columnae
 columnāe: column; singular feminine genitive from columnā,
 columnae
 cōnōpēum: canopy; singular neuter nominative or accusative from
 cōnōpēum, cōnōpēi
 crystallī: crystal; singular feminine genitive from crystallus,
 crystallī
 crystallō: crystal; singular feminine dative from crystallus,
 crystallī
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī
 dūrior: harder; singular common nominative from dūrus, dūra
 -um, dūrior -or -us, dūrissimus -a -um
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fū, futūrus
 et: and
 forāmina: openings, holes; plural neuter accusative from forāmen,
 forāminis
 habēbat: he had; 3rd person singular imperfect active from habeō,
 habēre, habui, habitus
 illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 illius: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 longē: far, adverb from longus -a -um
 mare: sea; singular neuter ablative from mare, maris
 marmor: marble; singular neuter nominative from marmor,
 marmoris
 missās: Masses; plural feminine accusative from missa, missae
 nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
 nōn: not
 per: through
 posset: he (might) have had been able; 3rd person singular
 imperfect active subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
 poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active
 from possum, posse, potuī, -
 potuit: he was able; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 possum, posse, potuī, -
 prae: before, in front, because of
 quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
 quam: how? how much?
 rārum: thin, far apart, rare; singular neuter accusative from rārus,
 rāra -um, rārior -or -us, rārissimus -a -um
 sed: but
 summītātem: summit, top; singular feminine accusative from
 summītās, summītātis
 tantum: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative
 from tantus, tanta, tantum
 trānsire: to go over, to cross;
 trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 ut: so that
 vidēbātur: he were appearing; 3rd person singular imperfect
 passive from videō, vidēre, vidī, visus

Caput XXII Columna Crystallī (Simplicissimus)

Sānctus Brendānus dīxit frātribus suīs: “Nāvigāte inter fibulās cōnōpēi.”

Intrāvērunt columnam et mare appāruit sīcut vitreum prae clāritāte, et potuērunt vidēre omnēs sub mare. Et potuērunt vidēre basēs columnae in terrā. Lūx sōlis nōn minor erat intus quam forīs.

Tunc Sānctus Brendānus mēnsūrābat ūnam forāmen inter quattuor cōnōpēōs et erat quattuor cubitīs¹ in omnēn partem. Et nāvigābant per tōtum diem iuxtā latus ūnum columnae, et erat mīlle quadringentīs¹ cubitīs. Per quattuor diēs nāvigābant inter quattuor angulōs praedictae columnae.

Quārtō diē invēnērunt calicem dē genere cōnōpēi. Sānctus Brendānus apprehendit vāscula et dīxit: “Dominus nōster Iēsus Chrīstus ostendit nōbīs hoc mīrāculum.” Et Brendānus perēgit dīvīnum officium².”

Posteā nāvigāvērunt ab columnā.

¹The ablative of measure is used here.

²And Brendan completed the Divine Office. This means that Brendan conducted a Mass.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 angulōs: corners, angles; plural masculine accusative from
 angulus, anguli
 appārūt: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 appārēō, appārēre, appārūī, appārītus
 apprehendit: he seizes, he seized; 3rd person singular present
 active from apprehendō, apprehendere, apprehendī,
 apprehēnsus
 basēs: bases; plural feminine nominative from basis, basos/is
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 calicem: cup, chalice; singular masculine accusative from calix,
 calicis
 Chrīstus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative
 from Christus, Christī
 clāritātē: clarity, brightness; singular feminine ablative from
 clāritās, clāritatīs
 columnā: column; singular feminine nominative from columnā,
 columnae
 columnāe: column; singular feminine genitive from columnā,
 columnae
 columnām: column; singular feminine accusative from columnā,
 columnae
 cōnōpēi: canopy; singular neuter genitive from cōnōpēū, cōnōpēi
 cōnōpēōs: canopy; plural masculine accusative from cōnōpēūs,
 cōnōpēi (a variant spelling of cōnōpēū used in the
 Nāvigātiō)
 cubitī: cubits; plural masculine ablative from cubitus, cubiti
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēī
 diēm: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēī
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī
 dīvīnum: divine; singular neuter nominative from dīvīnus, dīvīna
 -um, dīvīnior -or -us, dīvīnissimus -a -um
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,
 dīxī, dictus
 dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from
 dominus, domīnī
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 fibulās: ribs; plural feminine accusative from fibula, fibulae
 forāmēn: opening, hole; singular neuter accusative from forāmēn,
 forāmīnis
 forīs: outside (adverb)
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs
 genere: type; singular neuter ablative genus, generis
 hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc
 Iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Iēsūs, Iēsū
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 inter: between, among, during
 intrāvērunt: they entered; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus
 intus: inside
 invenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 iuxtā: near, nearly
 lātūs: wide; singular masculine nominative perfect passive
 participle from ferō, ferre, tulī, lātūs
 lūx: light; singular feminine nominative from lūx, lūcīs
 mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris
 mēnsūrābat: he was measuring; 3rd person singular imperfect
 active from mēnsūrō, mēnsūrāre, mēnsūrāvī, mēnsūrātus
 mīlle: one thousand
 minor: smaller; singular common nominative from parvus, parva
 -um, minor -or -us, minimus -a -um
 mīrāculūm: miracle; singular neuter accusative from mīrāculum,
 mīrāculi
 nāvīgābant: they were sailing; 3rd person plural imperfect active
 from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātūs
 nāvīgātē: sail! Plural imperative from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī,
 nāvīgātūs
 nāvīgāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātūs
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nōn: not
 nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra,
 nostrum
 officiūm: duty, service, favor; singular neuter nominative from
 officiū, offici(i)
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,
 omne
 ostendit: He showed; 3rd person singular present active from
 ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentus
 partēm: part; singular feminine accusative from pars, partis
 per: through
 perēgit: he completed; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 peragō, peragere, perēgī, perāctus
 posteā: thereafter, later

potuērunt: they were able; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 possum, posse, potuī, -
 p̄rae: because of
 p̄raedictae: the aforesaid; singular feminine genitive perfect
 passive participle from p̄raedictō, p̄raedicere, p̄raedictī,
 p̄raedictus
 quadringentīs: 400; plural masculine dative from quadringentī -ae
 -a, quadringentēsimus -a -um, quadringeni -ae -a,
 quadringentie (n)s
 quam: how? how much?
 quartō: fourth; singular masculine ablative from quattuor, quartus
 -a -um, quaterni -ae -a, -
 quattuor: 4
 sānctus: holy, saint
 sīcut: as, same as, like
 sōlis: sun; singular masculine genitive from sōl, sōlis
 sub: below, under
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 terrā: land; singular feminine ablative from terra, terrae
 tōtūm: whole, total; singular neuter nominative from tōtūs, tōta,
 tōtūm (gen -ius)
 tunc: then
 ūnam: one; singular feminine accusative from ūnus -a -um, p̄rimus
 -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, p̄rimus
 -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 vāscula: small vessel; plural neuter nominative from vāsculum,
 vāsculi
 vidēre: to see;
 vitreūm: glass; singular neuter nominative from vitreus, vitrea,
 vitreum

Caput XXIII Īnsula Fabrōrum

Post octo diēs, vīdērunt īsulam. Haec īsula erat valdē rūsticam, saxōsam et scoriōsam. Nōn habēbat arborēs vel herbās, sed erat plēnam officīnīs fabrōrum. Brendānus dīxit: “Nōlō īre ad hanc īsulam, sed ventus subtrahit nōs illūc.”

Audiērunt sonitūs follium sufflantium quasi tonitruum, et collīsīōnēs malleōrum contrā ferrum et cūdēs. Brendānus ḍrāvit: “Domine Iēsu Chrīste, līberā nōs dē hāc īsulā!”

Tunc ūnus ex habitātōribus īsulae iit forās. Erat valdē hispidus et igneus et tenebrōsus. Vīdit famulōs Chrīstī et revertit in suam officīnam. Brendānus dīxit “Filiī, nāvigāte et fugite istam īsulam.”

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 arborēs: trees; plural feminine nominative from arbor, arboris
 audīvērunt: they heard; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 audio, audire, audīvi, audītus
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 Chrīste: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine vocative from
 Christus, Christi
 Chrīsti: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from
 Christus, Christi
 collisiōnēs: collision; plural feminine accusative from collisiō,
 collisiōnis
 contrā: against, away from, facing
 cūdēs: anvils; plural feminine accusative from cūs, cūdis (a
 medieval variant of incūs, incūdis)
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,
 dixi, dictus
 Domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus,
 domīni
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 fabrōrum: of smiths; plural masculine genitive from faber, fabrī
 famulōs: servants, companions; plural masculine accusative from
 famulus, famuli
 ferrum: iron; singular neuter nominative from ferrum, ferrī
 filiī: sons; singular masculine genitive from filius, fili
 follīum: of bellows; plural masculine genitive from follis, follis
 forās: outside (adverb)
 fugīte: flee!; plural imperative from fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūs
 habēbat: he had; 3rd person singular imperfect active from habeō,
 habēre, habui, habitus
 habitātōribus: dwellers; plural masculine ablative from habitātor,
 habitātōris
 hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 hanc: this; singular feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc
 herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbae
 hispidus: rough, shaggy; singular masculine nominative from
 hispidus, hispida, hispidum
 Iēsū: Jesus, ablative singular of Iēsūs
 igneus: fiery; singular masculine nominative from igneus, ignea,
 igneum
 illūc: over there
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae
 īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulae
 īnsulāe: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae
 īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae
 ire: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, īi, itus (irregular)
 istam: that; singular feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud
 īit: he went; 3rd person singular perfect active from eo, ire, īi, itus
 libera: liberate!; 2nd person singular present active imperative
 from liberō, liberāre, liberātus
 malleōrum: of hammers; plural masculine genitive from malleus,
 malleī
 nāvīgātē: row! Plural imperative from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī,
 nāvigātus
 nōlō: I don't want; 1st person singular present active from nōlō,
 nōlle, nōlui, -
 nōn: not
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
 octō: 8; from octo, octavus -a -um, octoni -ae -a, octie (n)s
 officinam: workshop, manufactory; singular feminine accusative
 from officina, officinæ
 officinīs: workshops; plural feminine ablative from officīna,
 officinæ
 ūrāvit: he prayed; 3rd person singular perfect active from ūrō,
 ūrāre, ūrāvī, ūrātus
 plēnam: full; singular feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um,
 plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
 post: behind, after, since
 quasi: as if, like, as much as
 revertit: he returned; 3rd person singular present active from
 reverto, revertere, reverti, -
 rūsticam: rural; singular feminine accusative from rūsticus,
 rūstica, rūsticum
 saxōsam: rocky; singular feminine accusative from saxōsus,
 saxōsa, saxōsum
 scoriosam: slaggy. This is an uncommon word related to scōria,
 scōriae (slag).
 sed: but
 sonitūs: sound; plural masculine accusative from sonitus, sonitūs
 suam: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
 subtrahit: he carries off; 3rd person singular present active from

subtrahō, subtrahere, subtrāxī, subtractus
 sufflātū: inflating; plural genitive present participle from
 sufflō, sufflāre, sufflāvī, sufflātus
 tenebrōsū: dark; singular masculine nominative from tenebrōsus,
 tenebrōsa, tenebrōsum
 tonitruum: thunder; singular masculine nominative from
 tonitruum, tonitruī
 tunc: then
 ūnus: one
 valdē: very
 vel: or
 ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
 vīdērunt: they saw
 vīdit: he saw; 3rd person singular perfect active from videō,
 vidēre, vīdī, visus

Caput XXIII Īnsula Fabrōrum (Simplicissimus)

Sed praedictus barbarus occurrit ad lītus cum aliīs. Portāvit forcipem in manibus cum massā igneā dē scōriā, immēnsae magnitūdinis atque fervōris. Barbarus iactāvit praedictam massam super famulōs Chrīstī, sed massam nōn pulsāvit eōs. Massam cecidit in mare et coepit fervere, et fūmus ascendēbat dē mare.

Tunc aliī barbarī occurrērunt ad lītus et iactābant massās in mare post famulōs Chrīstī. Mare aestuābat sīcut cācabus plēnus carnibus.

Frātrēs audiēbant ululātum magnam per tōtum diem ab illā īsulā. Sānctus Pater cōfortābat suōs monachōs et dīxit: “Ō mīlitēs Chrīstī, sumus ante portam īfernōrum.”

ab: from, out of, by, since
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aestuābat: it was boiling; 3rd person singular imperfect active from *aestuō*, *aestuāre*, *aestuāvī*, *aestuātus*
 aliū: others; singular dative from *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*
 aliīs: others; plural dative from *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 ascendēbat: he was ascending; 3rd person singular imperfect active from *ascendō*, *ascendere*, *ascendī*, *ascēnsus*
 atque: and
 audiēbant: they were hearing; 3rd person plural imperfect active from *audio*, *audire*, *audiū*, *auditus*
 barbarī: barbarians; plural masculine nominative from *barbarus*, *barbara* -um, *barbarior* -or -us, *barbarissimus* -a -um
 barbarus: barbarous; singular masculine nominative from *barbarus*, *barbara* -um, *barbarior* -or -us, *barbarissimus* -a -um
 cācabus: cooking pot; singular masculine nominative from *cācabus*, *cācabī*
 carnibus: meat, flesh; plural feminine ablative from *carō*, *carnis*
 cecidit: he fell; 3rd person singular perfect active from *cadō*, *cadere*, *cecidi*, *cāsus*
 Christi: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from *Christus*, *Christi*
 coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from *coepio*, *coepere*, *coepi*, *coepitus*
 cōfortābat: he was comforting, he was strengthening; 3rd person singular imperfect active from *cōfortō*, *cōfortāre*, *cōfortāvī*, *cōfortātus*
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 diem: day; singular common accusative from *diēs*, *diēī*
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from *dīcō*, *dīcere*, *dīxī*, *dīctus*
 eōs: to them; plural masculine accusative from *is*, *ea*, *id*
 et: and
 famulōs: servants, companions; plural masculine accusative from *famulus*, *famulī*
 fervēre: to boil;
 fervōris: boiling heat; singular masculine genitive from *fervor*, *fervōris*
 forcipem: tongs, forceps; singular feminine accusative from *forceps*, *forcipis*
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from *frāter*, *frātris*
 fūmus: smoke; singular masculine nominative from *fūmus*, *fūmī*
 iactābant: they were throwing; 3rd person plural imperfect active from *iactō*, *iactāre*, *iactāvī*, *iactātus*
 iactāvit: he threw; 3rd person singular perfect active from *iactō*, *iactāre*, *iactāvī*, *iactātus*
 ignea: fiery; singular feminine nominative from *igneus*, *ignea*, *igneum*
 illa: that; singular feminine nominative from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
 immēnsae: immense, boundless; singular feminine genitive from *immēnsus*, *immēnsa*, *immēnsum*
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īfernōrūm: Hell; plural masculine genitive from *infernus*, *inferna*, *infernum*
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from *īnsula*, *īnsulae*
 īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from *īnsula*, *īnsulae*
 lītus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from *lītus*, *lītoris*
 māgnam: large; singular feminine accusative from *māgnus*, *māgna* -um, *major* -or -us, *maximus* -a -um
 magnitūdinis: magnitude, greatness; singular feminine genitive from *magnitūdō*, *magnitūdinis*
 manibūs: hands; plural feminine dative from *manus*, *manūs*
 mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from *mare*, *maris*
 māssā: mass, bulk; singular feminine nominative from *māssa*, *māssae*
 māssam: mass, bulk; singular feminine accusative from *māssa*, *māssae*
 māssās: mass, bulk; plural feminine accusative from *māssa*, *māssae*
 mīlītēs: soldiers; plural masculine nominative from *mīlēs*, *mīlītis*
 monachōs: monks; plural masculine accusative from *monachus*, *monachi*
 nōn: not
 occurrērunt: they ran; 3rd person plural perfect active from *occurrō*, *occurrere*, *occurrī*, *occursus*
 occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from *occurrō*, *occurrere*, *occurrī*, *occursus*
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from *pater*, *patris*
 per: through
 plēnus: full; singular masculine nominative from *plēnus*, *plēna* -um, *plēnior* -or -us, *plēnissimus* -a -um
 portam: gate; singular feminine accusative from *porta*, *portae*
 portāvit: he carried; 3rd person singular perfect active from *porto*, *portare*, *portāvī*, *portatus*
 post: behind, after, since

Caput XXIV

Monachus Iit ad Īfernū

Alterā diē appāruit illīs mōns altus in ūceanō. Īnsula erat valdē fūmōsus in summitāte. Et ventus trāxit illōs ad lītus eiusdem īnsulae. Erat rīpa magnae altitūdinis, et vix potuērunt vidēre summitātem. Rīpa erat colōris carbōnis et mīrae rēctitūdinis sīcūt mūrus.

Ūnus ex tribus frātribus exilīvit dē nāve et coepit ambulāre usque ad fundāmentum rīpae. Clāmāvit et dīxit: “Vae mihi, Pater! Exilīvit ā vōbīs, et nōn possum venīre ad vōs.”

Frātrēs dūcēbant nāvem retrō ā terrā et dīxērunt: “Miserēre nōbīs, Domine, miserēre nōbīs.” Et Brendānus aspiciēbat quōmodo daemōnēs dūcēbant virum īfēlīcem ad tormenta et flammās. Brendānus dīxit: “Vae tibi, filī, quia recēpistī, in vītā tuā, meriti tālem finem!”

Tunc frātrēs nāvigāvērunt ab īnsulā. Aspēxērunt īnsulam et vīdērunt montem discoopertum ā fūmō, et flammās usque ad aethera.

ā: from, out of, by, since	nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
ab: from, out of, by, since	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
ad: to, towards, at, according to	nōn: not
aetherā: sky, heaven, aether; singular masculine accusative from aethēr, aetheris	ōceanō: ocean; singular masculine ablative from Oceanus, Oceani
altera: the other; singular feminine nominative from alter, altera, alterum	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
altitūdinis: height, depth; singular feminine genitive from altitūdō, altitūdinis	possum: I am able; 1st person singular present active from possum, posse, potū, -
altus: high; singular masculilne nominative from altus, alta, altum	potuerunt: they were able; 3rd person plural perfect active from possum, posse, potū, -
ambulāre: to walk;	quia: because
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from appāreō, appārēre, appārūi, appāritus	quōmodo: how, by which means
aspēxerunt: they looked at; 3rd person plural perfect active from aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxi, aspectus	recēpisti: you received; 2nd person singular perfect active from recipiō, recipere, recēpi, receptus
aspiciēbat: he was looking at; 3rd person singular imperfect active from aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxi, aspectus	rēctitūdinis: straightness, rectitude; singular feminine genitive from rēctitūdō, rēctitūdinis
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	rīpa: bank, shore; singular feminine nominative from rīpa, rīpae
carbōnis: charcoal, coal; singular masculine genitive from carbō, carbōnis	rīpae: bank, shore; singular feminine genitive from rīpa, rīpae
clāmāvit: he shouted; 3rd person singular perfect active from clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātus	sicut: as, same as, like
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	summitāte: summit, top; singular feminine from summitās, summitātis
colōris: color; singular masculine genitive from color, colōris	summitātem: summit, top
daemōnēs: demons; plural masculine nominative from daemōn, daemōnis	tālem: such; singular common accusative from tālis, tālis, tāle
dē: of, from, away from, down from	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
discooperūt: having been uncovered; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from discooperūtum	tormēta: torments; plural neuter nominative from tormentum, tormentī
dīxerunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dictus	trāxit: it hauled; 3rd person singular perfect active from trahō, trahere, trāxi, tractus
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dictus	tribus: three; plural ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
Domine: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus, dominī	tua: you; singular feminine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
dūcēbant: they were leading; 3rd person plural imperfect active from dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductus	tunc: then
eius: his/her/its	ūnus: one
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
et: and	vae: woe
ex: out of, from	valdē: very
exilīvit: he went out; 3rd person singular perfect active from exiliō, exilire, exilīvī, -	venīre: to come;
fili: son; singular masculine vocative from filius, filī	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
finem: boundary, end, limit; singular common accusative from finis, finis	vidēre: to see;
flammās: flames; plural feminine accusative from flamma, flammae	vidērunt: they saw
frātres: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	virum: man; singular masculine accusative from vir, virī
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	vīta: life; singular feminine nominative from vīta, vītae
fūmō: smoke; singular masculine ablative from fūmus, fūmī	vix: barely
fūmōsūs: smoky; singular masculine nominative from fūmōsus, fūmōsa, fūmōsum	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
fundāmentū: foundation; singular neuter nominative from fundāmentum, fundāmentī	vōs: you;(pronoun)
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
infēlicem: unhappy; singular common accusative from infēlix, infēlicis (gen.), infēlicior -or -us, infēlicissimus -a -um	
īfernū: Hell; singular neuter nominative from infernus, inferna, infernum	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
ītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītūs, lītoris	
māgnāe: large; singular feminine genitive from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
meritī: merited; singular masculine genitive perfect passive participle from mereō, merēre, meruī, meritus	
mīhi: to me;(pronoun)	
mīrae: marvelous; singular feminine genitive from mīrus, mīra, mīrum	
miserēre: to pity, to have compassion;	
monachus: monk; singular masculine nominative from monachus, monachi	
mōns: mountain; singular masculine nominative from mōns, montis	
montem: mountain; singular masculine accusative from mōns, montis	
mūrus: city wall; singular masculine nominative from mūrus, mūri	
nāvē: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvem: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from	

Caput XXV

Iūdās Super Petram

Nāvigāvērunt per septem diēs. Appāruit vir, et vir sedēbat super petram. Pannus quasi mēnsūra ūnius sagī pendēbat inter duās forcellās ferreās¹.

Brendānus appropinquāvit et undae restitērunt quasi coāgulātae. Vir erat hispidus et dēfōrmis. Et undae, quandō effluēbant ad illam, percutiēbant eum. Et quandō ventus impulit pannum, pannus percutiēbat caput eius.

Brendānus interrogāvit eum: “Quis es?” Vir respondit: “Ego sum īfēlīcissimus Iūdās. Hic locus nōn est poenitentiam² meum, sed est indulgentiam Redēmptōris propter honōrem Dominicae resurrēctiōnis. Hodiē est Dominicus, sed in hōc vespere revertam in mediō montis quem vīdistis. Ārdeō sīcut massa plumbī liquefacta in ūllā, diē et nocte. Ibi est Leviathan³ cum daemonibus eius. Eram ibi quandō dēglūtīvit frātrem vestrum. Mōns ēmittit flammās quandō dēvorat animās impiōrum.”

¹A cloth about the measure of one cloak was hanging between two iron forks.

²This place is not my punishment, but is an indulgence of the Redeemer on account of the honor of the Sunday of resurrection. According to this text, Judas was allowed a lessened punishment on Sundays and feast days. Note how the liturgical calendar is viewed as affecting all creation. See for comparison angels being given bodily form on the Paradise of Birds on feast days.

³There is Leviathan with his demons. Here Leviathan is used as a name for the devil.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	mēnsūrae
animās: souls, minds, lives; plural feminine accusative from <i>anima</i> , <i>anima</i>	meum: my; singular neuter nominative from <i>meus</i> , <i>mea</i> , <i>meum</i>
appārūit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from	mōns: mountain; singular masculine nominative from <i>mōns</i> , <i>montis</i>
appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārūtus	montīs: mountains; singular masculine genitive from <i>mōns</i> , <i>montis</i>
appropinquāvit: he approached; 3rd person singular perfect active from	nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī,	nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
appropinquātus	nocte: night; singular feminine from <i>nox</i> , <i>noctis</i>
ārdeō: I burn; 1st person singular present active from <i>ārdeō</i> ,	nōn: not
ārdēre, ārsī, ārsus	ōlla: pot, jar; singular feminine nominative from <i>ōlla</i> , <i>ōllae</i>
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish	pannum: cloth, rag; singular masculine accusative from <i>pannus</i> , <i>pannī</i>
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	pannus: cloth, rag; singular masculine nominative from <i>pannus</i> , <i>pannī</i>
caput: head; singular neuter nominative from <i>caput</i> , <i>capitis</i>	pendēbat: he was hanging; 3rd person singular imperfect active
cellās: small rooms, cells; plural feminine accusative from <i>cella</i> ,	from <i>pendō</i> , <i>pendere</i> , <i>pependi</i> , <i>pēnsus</i>
cellae	per: through
coagulātē: having been coagulated; singular feminine genitive	percutiēbant: they were hitting; 3rd person plural imperfect active
perfect passive participle from <i>coagulō</i> , <i>coagulāre</i> , <i>coagulāvī</i>	from <i>percutiō</i> , <i>percutere</i> , <i>percussi</i> , <i>percussus</i>
cum: with	percutiēbat: he was hitting; 3rd person singular imperfect active
daemōnibus: demons; plural masculine ablative from <i>daemōn</i> ,	from <i>percutiō</i> , <i>percutere</i> , <i>percussi</i> , <i>percussus</i>
daemōnis	petram: stone, rock; singular feminine accusative from <i>petra</i> , <i>petrae</i>
dēfōrmis: deformed; singular common nominative from <i>deformis</i> ,	plumbī: lead; singular neuter genitive from <i>plumbum</i> , <i>plumbī</i>
deforme, <i>deformior</i> -or -us, <i>deformissimus</i> -a -um	poenitentī: penance; singular feminine accusative from
dēglutīvit: he swallowed; 3rd person singular perfect active from	<i>poenitentia</i> , <i>poenitentiae</i>
dēglutiō, dēglutīre, dēglutīvī, dēglutītus	propter: because of, near
dēvorat: he devours; 3rd person singular present active from	quāndō: when, because
dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	quasi: as if, like, as much as
die: day; singular common genitive from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēi</i>	quem: what, singular masculine accusative of <i>qui</i>
diēs: day; singular common nominative from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēi</i>	quis: who
Dominicāe: Sunday; singular feminine genitive from <i>Dominica</i> ,	redēmptōrīs: redeemer; singular masculine genitive from
<i>Dominicāe</i>	<i>redēmptōr</i> , <i>redēmptōris</i>
Dominicūs: Sunday; singular masculine nominative from	respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from
<i>dominicūs</i> , <i>dominica</i> , <i>dominicūm</i>	<i>respondeō</i> , <i>respondēre</i> , <i>respondi</i> , <i>respōnsus</i>
duās: two; plural feminine accusative from <i>duo</i> -ae o, <i>secundus</i> -a	restitērunt: they resisted; 3rd person plural perfect active from
-um, <i>bini</i> -ae -a, <i>bis</i>	<i>restisō</i> , <i>resistere</i> , <i>resti</i> , -
effluēbant: they were flowing out; 3rd person plural imperfect	resurrēctiōnis: resurrection; singular feminine genitive from
active from <i>effluō</i> , <i>effluere</i> , <i>efflūxi</i> -	<i>resurrēctiō</i> , <i>resurrēctiōnis</i>
ego: I: (pronoun)	revertam: I will return; 1st person singular present active
eiūs: his/her/its	subjunctive from <i>reverto</i> , <i>revertere</i> , <i>reverti</i> , -
ēmittit: he sends; 3rd person singular present active from <i>ēmittō</i> ,	sagī: military cloak; singular neuter genitive from <i>sagum</i> , <i>sagi</i>
ēmittere, <i>ēmisi</i> , <i>ēmissus</i>	sed: but
erām: I was; 1st person singular imperfect active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> ,	sedēbat: he was sitting; 3rd person singular imperfect active from
<i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	<i>sedeō</i> , <i>sedēre</i> , <i>sēdi</i> , <i>sessus</i>
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> ,	septēm: seven
<i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	sicut: as, same as, like
es: you are; 2nd person singular present active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> ,	sum: I am; 1st person singular present active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fūi</i> ,
<i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	<i>futūrus</i>
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fūi</i> ,	super: above, on top of
<i>futūrus</i>	undae: waves; singular feminine genitive from <i>unda</i> , <i>undae</i>
et: and	ūniūs: of one (genitive of <i>ūnus</i>)
eūm: to him; singular masculine accusative from <i>is</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>id</i>	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from <i>ventus</i> , <i>ventī</i>
ferreās: made of iron; plural feminine accusative from <i>ferreus</i> ,	vespere: evening; singular masculine from <i>vesper</i> , <i>vesperis</i>
<i>ferrea</i> , <i>ferreum</i>	vestrū: your; singular masculine accusative or singular neuter
flammas: flames; plural feminine accusative from <i>flamma</i> ,	nominative or accusative from <i>vester</i>
<i>flammea</i>	vidētis: you saw; 2nd person plural perfect active from <i>videō</i> ,
frātrem: brother; singular masculine accusative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātris</i>	<i>vidēre</i> , <i>vidī</i> , <i>visus</i>
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from <i>vir</i> , <i>virī</i>
hispidus: rough, shaggy; singular masculine nominative from	
<i>hispidus</i> , <i>hispida</i> , <i>hispidum</i>	
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	
hodiē: today	
honorem: honor; singular masculine accusative from <i>honor</i> ,	
<i>honōris</i>	
ibī: there, then	
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	
impiōrum: impious; plural masculine genitive from <i>impius</i> , <i>impia</i> ,	
<i>impium</i>	
impulit: he impelled, he urged on; 3rd person singular perfect	
active from <i>impellō</i> , <i>impellere</i> , <i>impuli</i> , <i>impulsus</i>	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
indulgentiam: leniency, pardon; singular feminine accusative from	
<i>indulgentia</i> , <i>indulgentiae</i>	
īnfēlicissimus: very unhappy; singular masculine nominative from	
<i>īnfēlix</i> , <i>īnfēlicis</i> (gen.), <i>īnfēlicior</i> -or -us, <i>īnfēlicissimus</i> -a -um	
inter: between, among, during	
interrogāvit: he asked; 3rd person singular perfect active from	
<i>interrogō</i> , <i>interrogāre</i> , <i>interrogāvī</i> , <i>interrogātus</i>	
Iūdās: Judas Iscariot	
Leviathan: Leviathan, a sea monster mentioned in Job 40:25. Here	
it is used as a name for the devil.	
liquefacta: being melted; singular feminine nominative perfect	
passive participle from <i>liquefaciō</i> , <i>liquefacere</i> , <i>liquefēci</i> ,	
<i>liquefactus</i>	
locus: place; singular masculine nominative from <i>locus</i> , <i>locī</i>	
māssā: mass, bulk; singular feminine nominative from <i>māssa</i> ,	
<i>māssae</i>	
mediō: middle; singular masculine ablative from <i>medius</i> , <i>media</i> ,	
<i>medium</i>	
mēnsūra: measure; singular feminine nominative from <i>mēnsūra</i> ,	

Caput XXV Iūdās Super Petram (Simplicissimus)

Sed sum hīc omnī diē Dominicō. Posteā et anteā crucior in profundō īfernī cum Hērōde et Pīlātō et Annā et Caiphā. Adiūrō vōs: īrā ad Dominum Iēsum: volō remanēre super hanc petram usque manē.” Brendānus respondit: “Ita, hāc nocte daemonēs nōn tē mordēbunt usque manē.”

Iterum Brendānus interrogāvit eum: “Quid est hic pannus?” Iūdās respondit: “Dedī istum pannum cuidam leprōsō, quandō eram camerārius Domini. Sed pannus nōn erat meus, ergō nōn habeō refrigerium sed magis impedīmentum. Et forcae ferreae, ubi pannus pendet – dedī illās sacerdōtibus templī. Et haec petra – mīsī illam in fossam in pūblicā viā.”

Vespere innumerābilis multitūdō daemonum cooperuit faciem maris et dīxērunt: “Recēde, vir Deī, ā nōbīs, quia nōn possumus appropinquāre Iūdām usque recēdās ab illō, et nōlēmus vidēre prīncipem nostrum sine Iūdām. Sed redde nōbīs nostrum morsum¹.”

¹But return to us our morsel. The demons view Judas as a piece of food that they can gnaw on for all eternity.

ā: from, out of, by, since	mordeō, mordēre, momordī, morsus
ab: from, out of, by, since	morsum: morsel, little piece; singular masculine accusative from morsum, morsi
ad: to, towards, at, according to	multitūdō: multitude, great number; singular feminine nominative from multitūdō, multitūdīnis
adiūrō: I adjure, I swear, I charge; 1st person singular present active from adjuro, adjurare, adjuravi, adjuratus	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
Annā: Ablative of Annas, a high priest involved with the crucifixion of Christ.	nocte: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis
anteā: before	nōlēmus: we won't want; 1st person plural future active from nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi, -
appropinquāre: to approach;	nōn: not
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nostrum: our; plural genitive of ego
Caiphā: Ablative of Caiphas, a high priest involved with the crucifixion of Christ.	omnī: all, every; singular dative from omnis, omnis, omne
camerārius: chamberlain; singular masculine nominative from camerārius, camerārii	ōrā: pray! singular imperative from ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātūs
cooperūt: he covered; 3rd person singular perfect active from cooperiō, cooperire, cooperū, cooperitus	pannum: cloth, rag; singular masculine accusative from pannus, panni
crucior: I am tormented; 1st person singular present passive from cruciō, cruciāre, cruciāvī, cruciātūs	pannus: cloth, rag; singular masculine nominative from pannus, panni
cuidam: to a certain; singular common dative from quīdam	pendet: he will hang; 3rd person singular future active from pendō, pendere, pependī, pēnsus
cum: with	petra: stone, rock; singular feminine nominative from petra, petrae
daemōnēs: demons; plural masculine nominative from daemōn, daemōnis	petram: stone, rock; singular feminine accusative from petra, petrae
daemōnum: of demons; plural masculine genitive from daemōn, daemōnis	Pilātō: ablative of Pontius Pilate, the Roman official involved with the crucifixion of Christ.
dedi: I gave; 1st person singular perfect active from do, dare, dedi, datus	possumus: we are able to; 1st person plural present active from possum, posse, potū, -
dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	postea: thereafter, later
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	principem: first man, prince; singular masculine accusative from princeps, principis
dixerunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	profundō: deep, bottomless, boundless; singular masculine ablative from profundus, profunda, profundum
Domini: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, domini	pūblica: public; singular feminine nominative from publicus, publica, publicum
dominīcō: Sunday; singular masculine dative from dominicus, dominica, dominicum	quandō: when, because
dominum: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, domini	quia: because
eram: I was; 1st person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	quid: who; singular neuter nom. or acc. of quis
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	recēdās: you (might) recede, withdraw; 2nd person singular present active subjunctive from recēdō, recēdere, recessī, recessus
ergō: therefore	recēde: recede! withdraw!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from recēdō, recēdere, recessī, recessus
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	reddē: return!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus
et: and	refrigeriū: consolation; singular neuter accusative from refrigerium, refrigeriū
eum: to him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id	remanēre: to remain;
faciem: shape, figure, appearance, look; singular feminine accusative from faciēs, faciēi	respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from respondeō, respondēre, respondī, responsus
ferreāe: made of iron; singular feminine genitive from ferreus, ferrea, ferreum	sacerdōtibus: priests; plural common dative from sacerdōs, sacerdōtīs
fossam: ditch, moat; singular feminine accusative from fossa, fossae	sed: but
furcae: fork; singular feminine genitive from furca, furcae	sine: without
habeō: I have; 1st person singular present active from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus	sum: I am; 1st person singular present active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	super: above, on top of
haec: this; these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	tē: to you, accusative from tu
hanc: this; singular feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc	templi: temple; singular neuter genitive from templum, templī
Hērōde: ablative of Herod, the Roman-installed king of Israel involved with the crucifixion of Christ.	ubī: where, when if
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
Iēsūm: Jesus, accusative singular of Iēsūs	vespere: evening; singular masculine ablative from vesper, vesperis
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	via: road; singular feminine nominative from via, viae
illās: that; plural feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vidēre: to see;
illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa, illud	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
impedimentum: impediment, hindrance, heavy baggage; singular neuter nominative from impedimentum, impedimentī	volō: I want; 1st person singular present active from volō, velle, voluī, -
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vōs: you; (pronoun)
īfernī: Hell; singular masculine genitive from infernus, inferna, infernum	
innumerābilis: countless; singular common nominative from innumerābilis, innumerābilis, innumerābile	
interrogāvit: he asked; 3rd person singular perfect active from interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātūs	
istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
ita: yes	
iterum: again	
Iūdām: Judas Iscariot (accusative case)	
Iūdūs: Judas Iscariot	
leprōsō: leper; singular common dative from leprōsus, leprōsī	
magis: rather, more	
manē: morning	
maris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris	
meus: my; singular masculine nominative from meus, mea, meum	
mīsī: I threw, I cast; 1st person singular perfect active from mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus	
mordēbunt: they will bite; 3rd person plural future active from	

Caput XXV Iūdās Super Petram (Simplicissimus)

Brendānus dīxit: “Nōn ego dēfendō Iūdām, sed Dominus Iēsus Chrīstus dēfendit Iūdām.” Daemonēs dīxit: “Quōmodo invocās nōmen Dominī super illum? Iūdās erat trāditor Dominī!” Brendānus respondit: “Praecipiō vōbīs in nōmine Dominī nostrī Iēsu Chrīstī: nōn facite malī illī usque māne.”

Māne, Brendānus coepit iter agere, et īfīnīta multitūdō daemonum cooperuit faciem abyssī. Dīxērunt: “Ō vir Deī, maledictus est ingressus tuus et maledictus est exitus tuus¹, quia pīnceps nōster flagellāvit nōs hāc nocte, quid nōn praesentāvimus sibi istum maledictum captīvum.”

Brendānus respondit: “Vestra maledictiō nōn pertinet nōbīs sed vōbīs².” Daemonēs respondērunt: “Īnfēlīx Jūdās sustinēbit duplīcēs poenās in istīs sex diēbus, quid dēfendistī illum in istā praeteritā nocte.” Brendānus respondit: “Praecipiō vōbīs et pīncipiō vestrō, in nōmine Dominī nostrī Iēsu Chrīstī: nōn extollite³ amplius cruciātibus quam anteā.” Tunc Brendānus et frātrēs eius nāvigāvērunt ab illā petrā.

¹*They said "O man of God, cursed is your going in and cursed is your going out, because our prinice whipped us this night, because we did not present to him this cursed captive."* The demons attempted to curse St. Brendan.

²*Brendan responded: "Your curse does not pertain to us but to you."*

³*Do not punish (Judas) more with tortures than before.*

ab: from, out of, by, since	multitūdō: multitude, great number; singular feminine nominative from multitūdō, multitūdīnis
abyssi: abyss; singular feminine genitive from abyssus, abyssī	nāvīgāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātūs
agere: to conduct, to act;	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
amplius: ampler, larger; singular neuter nominative from amplius, amplia ·um, amplior ·or ·us, amplissimus ·a ·um	nocte: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis
anteā: before	nōmēn: name; singular neuter nominative from nōmēn, nōminis
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nōmēne: name; singular neuter ablative from nōmēn, nōminis
captivū: captive; singular neuter nominative from captivus, captiva, captivum	nōn: not
Christi: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from Christus, Christī	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
Christus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christī	nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrum
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of nōster
cooperuit: he covered; 3rd person singular perfect active from cooperiō, cooperire, cooperū, cooperūs	pertinet: it pertains; 3rd person singular present active from pertineō, pertinēre, pertinū, pertentus
cruciātibus: tortures; plural masculine ablative from cruciātūs, cruciātūs	petrā: stone, rock; singular feminine nominative from petra, petrae
daemōnēs: demons; plural masculine nominative from daemōn, daemōnis	poenās: penalty, punishment; plural feminine accusative from poena, poenae
daemōnum: of demons; plural masculine genitive from daemōn, daemōnis	praecipiō: 1 order; 1st person singular present active from praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praecēptus
dēfendistī: you defended; 2nd person singular perfect active from dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendi, dēfensus	praesentāvimus: we presented; 1st person plural perfect active from praesento, praesentāre, praesentāvī, praesentātūs
dēfendō: I defend; 1st person singular present active from dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendi, dēfensus	praeterita: being passed by; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from praetereō, praeterire, praeterivī, praeteritus
dēfendistī: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	princeps: first man, prince; singular masculine nominative from princeps, principis
domīnī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, dominī	prīncipi: first man, prince; singular masculine dative from princeps, principis
dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī	quam: how? how much?
duplicēs: double; plural common nominative from duplex, (gen.), duplicitis	quia: because
ego: I; (pronoun)	quid: who; singular neuter nom. or acc. of quis
eius: his/her/its	quōmodo: how, by which means
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	respondērunt: they responded; 3rd person plural perfect active from respondeō, respondēre, respondī, responsus
et: and	respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from respondeō, respondēre, respondī, responsus
exitus: departure; singular masculine nominative from exitus, exitūs	sed: but
extollite: punish (this is a non-standard gloss, but is clear from context); 2nd person plural present active imperative from extollō, extollere, -,-	sex: six
faciem: shape, figure, appearance, look; singular feminine accusative from faciēs, faciēī	sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
facite: make! do!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	super: above, on top of
flagellāvit: he whipped; 3rd person singular perfect active from flagellō, flagellāre, flagellāvī, flagellātūs	sustinēbit: he will sustain; 3rd person singular future active from sustineō, sustinēre, sustinū, sustentus
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	trādītor: traitor; singular masculine nominative from trādītor, trādītōris
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	tunc: then
Iēsū: Jesus, ablative singular of Iēsūs	tuus: your; singular masculine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
Iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Jēsūs, Jēsū	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vestra: your
illi: that; singular dative or plural masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vestrō: your; singular masc. or neuter dative or ablative from vester
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
infēlix: unhappy; singular nominative from infēlīx, infēlīcīs (gen.), infēlīcīor ·or ·us, infēlīcīssimūs ·a ·um	
infīnīta: endless, infinite; singular feminine nominative from infinitūs, infinitā, infinitūm	
ingressus: entrance; singular masculine nominative perfect participle from ingredīor, ingredi, ingressus sum	
invocās: you invoke; 2nd person singular present active from invocō, invocāre, invocāvī, invocātūs	
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud	
istīs: those; plural dative or ablative from iste, ista, istud	
istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris	
Iūdām: Judas Iscariot (accusative case)	
Iūdās: Judas Iscariot	
maledictiō: curse; singular feminine nominative from maledictiō, maledictiōnis	
maledictum: insult; singular neuter accusative perfect passive participle from maledicō, maledicere, maledixī, maledictus	
maledictus: cursing; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from maledicō, maledicere, maledixī, maledictus	
malī: evil, bad	
manē: morning	

Caput XXVI

Paulus Herēmīta Spīritālis

Sānctus Brendānus et frātrēs eius nāvigāvērunt contrā merīdiānam plāgam et glōrificābant Deum in omnibus. Tertiā diē appāruit īnsula parva. Frātrēs coepit nāvigāre¹ ācrius, sed Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Frātrēs, nōn dēbētis fatīgāre corpora vestra: habētis satis labōrem.”

Appropinquāvērunt ad lītus, sed nōn vīdērunt portum, prae altitūdine rīpae. Circuīvit īnsulam et invēnērunt portum parvam.

Sānctus Brendānus dīxit frātribus suīs: “Expectāte hīc. Nōn dēbēmus intrāre sine licentiā virī Deī quī vīvit in hōc locō.” Brendānus ambulāvit ad summitātem illīus īnsulae et vīdit duās spēluncās et fontem parvum.

Tunc senex iit ab spēluncā et dīxit: “Ecce, quam bonum et quam iocundum habitāre frātrēs in ūnum².” Ergō Brendānus praecēpit omnēs frātrēs suōs venīre dē nāvī. Senex appellābat frātrēs singulōs propriīs nōminibus³. Et senex erat coopertus tōtus cum capillīs suīs. Capillī erant candidī sīcut nix, prae nimiā senectūte.

¹The brothers began to row harder. We know nāvigāre means to row, not just to sail, based on context.

²Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell in unity. This quote from the Psalms was a common greeting for monks.

³The old man was calling the brothers one-by-one according to their own names. The old man was given foreknowledge of their names.

ab: from, out of, by, since	nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis
ācrius: harsher; harsher from ācer, ācris -e, ācior -or -us,	nāvīgāre: to row;
ācerimus -a -um	nāvīgāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
ad: to, towards, at, according to	nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātūs
altitūdine: height, depth; singular feminine ablative from altitūdō,	nīmā: too much
altitudinis	nīx: snow; singular feminine nominative from nīx, nīvis
ambulāvit: he walked; 3rd person singular perfect active from	nōmīnibus: names; plural neuter ablative from nōmen, nōminis
ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātūs	nōn: not
appārūit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,
appārēō, appārēre, appārūī, appārītūs	omne
appellābat: he was calling, he was naming; 3rd person singular	omnībus: all; plural common ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
imperfect active from appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātūs	parvā: small; singular feminine ablative from parvus, parva -um,
appropinquāvērunt: they had approached; 3rd person plural	minor -or -us, minimus -a -um
perfect active from appropinquō, appropinquāre,	parvam: small; singular feminine accusative from parvus, parva
appropinquāvī, appropinquātūs	-um, minor -or -us, minimus -a -um
bonum: good; singular neuter nominative from bonum, boni	parvum: small; singular neuter accusative from parvus, parva -um,
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	minor -or -us, minimus -a -um
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	Paulus: Paul
candidī: bright, white, clean; singular masculine genitive from	plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgāe
candidus, candida -um, candidor -or -us, candidissimus -a	portū: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus,
-um	portūs
capillī: hair; plural masculine nominative from capillus, capillī	prae: because of
capillīs: hair; plural masculine from capillus, capillī	praeēcīpīt: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect active from
circuīvit: he went around; 3rd person singular perfect active from	praeēcipīō, praeēcipīre, praeēcīpī, praeēceptūs
circueō, circuīre, circuīvī, circuitus	propriūs: own, personal, individual; plural ablative from propriūs,
coēpīt: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coēpīo,	propria, propriū
coēpere, coēpi, coēptūs	quam: how? how much?
contrā: against, away from, facing	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
coēpōtūs: covered; singular masculine nominative perfect passive	ripaē: bank, shore; singular feminine genitive from rīpa, rīpae
participle from coēperiō, coēpēre, coēpūi, coēpōtūs	sānctūs: holy, saint
corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter accusative from corpus,	satis: enough
corporis	sed: but
cum: with	senēctūtē: old age; singular feminine ablative from senēctūs,
dē: of, from, away from, down from	senēctūtīs
dēbēmūs: we should, we aught; 1st person plural present active	senēx: old person, elder; singular masculine nominative from
from dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbītūs	senēx, senīs (gen.), senior -or -us, -
dēbētīs: you should; 2nd person plural present active from dēbeō,	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbītūs	sīne: without
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Deī	singulōs: one each; plural masculine accusative from singulus,
Deum: god; singular masculine accusative from Deus, Deī	singula, singulum
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	spēluncaē: cave; singular feminine ablative from spēlunca,
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere,	spēluncae
dīxi, dīctus	spēluncās: cave; plural feminine accusative from spēlunca,
duās: two; plural feminine accusative from duo -ae o, secundus -a	spēluncae
-um, bīnī -ae -a, bis	spīritālis: spiritual; singular common nominative from spīritālis,
ecce: Look! Behold!	spīritālis, spīritāle
eiūs: his/her/its	suīs: their; plural ablative of suus
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum,	summitātēm: summit, top
esse, fūi, futūrūs	suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,	tertiā: third; singular feminine ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
fūi, futūrūs	-um, terni -ae -a, ter
ergō: therefore	tōtūs: whole, total; singular masculine nominative from tōtūs, tōtā,
et: and	tōtūm (gen -ius)
expectātē: Await! plural imperative from expectō, expectārē,	tunc: then
expectāvī, expectātūs	ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus
fatīgāre: to grow weary, to fatigue;	-a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
fontēm: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis	venīre: to come;
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	vestra: your
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātrīs	vīdērunt: they saw
glorificābāt: they were glorifying; 3rd person plural imperfect	vīdīt: he saw; 3rd person singular perfect active from videō,
active from glorificō, glorificāre, glorificāvī, glorificātūs	vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
habētīs: you have; 2nd person plural present active from habeō,	vīrī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, vīri
habēre, habūi, habitus	vīvīt: he lives; 3rd person singular present active from vīvō,
habitārē: to inhabit;	vīvēre, vīxi, vīctus
heremita: hermit; singular masculine nominative from heremita,	
heremītē	
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
intrārē: to enter;	
īnvēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from	
invenīo, invenīre, invenī, invenītūs	
iōcundūm: pleasant, jocund; singular neuter nominative from	
jocundus, jocunda -um, jocundor -or -us, jocundissimus -a	
-um	
īvit: he went; 3rd person singular perfect active from eō, īre, īi,	
itus	
labōrem: labor; singular masculine accusative from labor, labōrīs	
licētia: license, liberty; plural neuter nominative present	
participle from licet, licere, licuit, licitus est	
litūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from	
litūs, litorīs	
locō: place; singular masculine ablative from locus, locī	
merīdiānam: noon, southern; singular feminine accusative from	
meridianus, meridiana, meridianum	

Caput XXVI Paulus Herēmīta Spīritālis (Simplicissimus)

Tunc Sānctus Brendānus interrogāvit senem: “Quōmodo habēs tālem vītam?”

Senex respondit: “Eram monachus in monastēriō sānctī Patriciī per quīnquāgintā annōs, et cūstōdiēbam cimitērium. Quādam diē, faciēbam¹ sepulchrum, et senex appāruit mihi et dīxit: ‘Nōn dēbēs facere fossam ibi, quia est sepulchrum alterīus.’ Et dīxī: ‘Pater, quis es tū?’ Senex respondit: “Ego sum abbās tuus. Heri migrāvī² dē saeculō et hic est locus sepultūrae meae. Crās, ī ad lītus maris. Inveniēs nāvem ibi. Nāvis dūcet tē ad locum ubi expectābis usque diem mortis tuae.”

Māne, ī ad lītus et invēnī nāvem. Nāvigāvī³ per trēs diēs et trēs noctēs. Tunc ventus impulit nāvem. Septimō diē appāruit haec īnsula. Manēbam hīc usque hodiē.

¹On a certain day, I was making (digging) a grave. He was doing this because he was the custodian of the cemetery.

²Yesterday I departed from this age and this is the place of my burial. Migrāvī dē saeculō is an idiom for dying, similar to the English 'he passed away'.

³I rowed for three days and three nights. By context we know that nāvigāvī must mean to row.

abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis	quīnquāgintā: fifty
ad: to, towards, at, according to	quis: who
alterius: of the other; singular genitive from alius, alia, aliud	quōmodo: how, by which means
annōs: years; plural masculine accusative from annus, anni	respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from
appārūit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from	respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus
appārēō, appārēre, appārui, appāritus	saeculō: age, generation; singular neuter ablative from saeculum,
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish	saeculī
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sāncti: holy
cīmītēriū: cemetery; singular neuter accusative from cīmītēriū,	sānctus: holy, saint
cīmītēriī	senem: old man; singular common accusative from senex, senis
crās: tomorrow	(gen.), senior -or -us, -
custōdēbam: I was guarding; 1st person singular imperfect active	senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis
from custōdiō, custōdīre, custōdīvī, custōdītus	(gen.), senior -or -us, -
dē: of, from, away from, down from	septimō: seventh
dēbēs: you should; 2nd person singular present active from dēbēō,	sepulchrū: grave; singular neuter nominative from sepulchrū,
dēbērē, dēbūi, dēbitus	sepulchrī
diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēī	sepultūrae: burial; singular feminine genitive future participle
diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēī	from sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī, sepultus
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	sum: I am; 1st person singular present active from sum, esse, fūi,
dixi: I said; 1st person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,	futūrus
dixi, dictus	tālem: such; singular common accusative from tālis, tālis, tāle
dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,	tē: to you, accusative from tu
dixi, dictus	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
dūcet: you will lead; 3rd person singular future active from dūcō,	-um, terni -ae -a, ter
dūcere, dūxi, ductus	tu: you;(pronoun)
ego: I;(pronoun)	tuāe: your; singular feminine genitive from tuus, tua, tuum
eram: I was; 1st person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,	tunc: then
fui, futūrus	tuus: your; singular masculine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
es: you are; 2nd person singular present active from sum, esse,	ubi: where, when if
fui, futūrus	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fūi,	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
futūrus	vītam: life; singular feminine accusative from vīta, vītæ
et: and	
expectābīs: you will await, you will expect; 2nd person singular	
future active from expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātūs	
facere: to make, to do;	
faciēbam: I was doing; 1st person singular imperfect active from	
faciō, facere, fēci, factus	
fossam: ditch, moat; singular feminine accusative from fossa,	
fossae	
habēs: you have; 2nd person singular present active from habeō,	
habēre, habui, habitus	
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter	
nom. or acc. of hīc, haec, hoc	
herī: yesterday	
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	
hodiē: today	
ī: go!; imperative of eō, īre, īi, itus (irregular)	
ibī: there, then	
īi: I went; singular 1st person perfect of eō, īre, īi, itus (irregular)	
impulit: he impelled, he urged on; 3rd person singular perfect	
active from impellō, impellere, impulī, impulsus	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	
interrogāvit: he asked; 3rd person singular perfect active from	
interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātūs	
invēnī: I found; 2nd person singular present active imperative	
from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	
inveniēs: you will find; 2nd person singular future active from	
invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	
lītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from	
lītūs, lītoris	
locum: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
locus: place; singular masculine nominative from locus, locī	
manē: morning (ablative case)	
manēbam: I was remaining; 1st person singular imperfect active	
from maneō, manēre, mānsi, mānsus	
maris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris	
meae: my; singular feminine genitive from meus, mea, meum	
migrāvī: I departed; 1st person singular perfect active from migrō,	
migrārē, migrāvī, migrātūs	
mihī: to me;(pronoun)	
monachus: monk; singular masculine nominative from monachus,	
monachī	
monastērīō: monastery; singular neuter ablative from	
monastēriū, monastēriī	
mortis: death; singular feminine genitive from mors, mortis	
nāvēm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvigāvī: I sailed; 1st person singular perfect active from nāvigō,	
nāvigārē, nāvigāvī, nāvigātūs	
nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis	
noctēs: nights; plural feminine nominative from nox, noctis	
nōn: not	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris	
Patrīciū: of Saint Patrick	
per: through	
quā: what; singular female ablative of qui	
quādām: on a certain; singular female ablative of quidam	
quia: because	

Caput XXVI Paulus Herēmīta Spīritālis (Simplicissimus)

Prīmā diē, luter portāvit mihi piscem in ūre suō. Luter quoque portāvit fasciculum¹ dē grāminibus inter suōs anteriōrēs pedēs. Luter ambulāvit super duōbus posteriōribus pedibus. Luter posuit piscem et grāmina ante mē et revertit ad mare.

Per trīgintā annōs, luter portābat mihi piscem, semper tertīā diē. Post trīgintā annōs invēnī istās duās spēluncās et istum fontem: ab ipsō fonte vīvēbam per sexāgintā annōs sine alterīus cibī.

Vīvēbam in hāc īsulā nōnāgēnāriīs annīs. Et hīc expectō diem iūdiciī² in istā carne.

Igitur accipite vāsculum plēnam dē istō fonte et nāvigāte ad patriam vestram. Celebrābitis Sabbatum Sānctum et Pascha atque sānctōs diēs Paschae ubi celebrāstis per sex annōs; et posteā, prōcūrātor vestrī benedīcet vōs, et nāvigābitis ad Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum, et ibi manēbitis quadrāgintā diēs. Post haec Deus patrum vestrōrum dūcet vōs sānōs atque incolumēs in terram nātīvitātis vestrāe."

¹*The otter also carried a bundle of kindling between his front feet. The otter walked on his two rear feet.*

²*And here I await the day of judgement in this flesh. In istā carne means in his present body. It's unclear whether the day of judgement referred to is his own death or the end of the world.*

ab: from, out of, by, since
 accipite: accept! receive!; 2nd person plural present active
 imperative from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 alterius: of the other; singular genitive from alius, alia, aliud
 ambulāvit: he walked; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātus
 annī: years; plural masculine from annus, annī
 annōs: years; plural masculine accusative from annus, annī
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 anteriōrēs: earlier, previous, former; plural common nominative
 from anterior, anterior, anterius
 atque: and
 benedicet: you will bless; 3rd person singular future active from
 benēdīcō, benēdīcere, benēdīxi, benēdīctus
 carne: meat, flesh; singular feminine from carō, carnis
 celebrābitis: you will celebrate; 2nd person plural future active
 from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 celebrāvistis: you celebrated; 2nd person plural perfect active
 from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 cibī: food; singular masculine ablative from cibus, cibī
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 die: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 duās: two; plural feminine accusative from duo -ae o, secundus -a
 -um, bīnī -ae -a, bis
 dūcet: you will lead; 3rd person singular future active from dūcō,
 dūcere, dūxi, ductus
 duōbus: two; plural masculine dative from duo -ae o, secundus -a
 -um, bīnī -ae -a, bis
 et: and
 expectō: I await, I expect; 1st person singular present active from
 expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātus
 fasciculum: small bundle; singular masculine accusative from
 fasciculus, fasciculī
 fonte: fountain; singular masculine ablative from fōns, fontis
 fontem: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis
 grāmina: grasses, herbs; plural neuter nominative from grāmen,
 grāminis
 grāminibus: grasses, herbs; plural neuter from grāmen, grāminis
 hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc
 hīc: here
 ibī: there, then
 igitur: therefore
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 incolūmēs: unharmed; plural common accusative from incolūmis,
 incolūmis, incolūme
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 inter: between, among, during
 invēni: I found; 2nd person singular present active imperative
 from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 ipsō: itself; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ipse, ipsa,
 ipsum
 ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or
 acc. from iste, ista, istud
 istās: those; plural feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud
 istō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from iste, ista,
 istud
 istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud
 iūdicī: judgement; singular neuter genitive from judicium, judicī
 luter: otter; singular masculine nominative from luter, luteris
 manēbitis: you will remain; 2nd person plural future active from
 maneo, manēre, mānsi, mānsus
 mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris
 mē: to me, accusative from ego
 mihi: to me;(pronoun)
 nātivitātis: birth, nativity; singular feminine genitive from
 nātivitās, nātivitātis
 nāvigābitis: you will sail; 2nd person plural future active from
 nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
 nāvigātē: sail! Plural imperative from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī,
 nāvigātus
 nōnāgēnāriis: ninety years; plural ablative from nōnāgīnta,
 nōnāgēsīmus -a -um, nōnāgeni -ae -a, nonagie (n)s
 ōre: mouth; singular neuter from ōs, ōris
 pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from
 Pascha, Paschae
 paschae: Passover, Easter; singular feminine genitive from Pascha,
 Paschae
 patriam: father; singular feminine accusative from patria, patriae
 patrūm: of fathers; plural masculine genitive from pater, patris
 pedēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from pēs, pedis
 pedibus: feet; plural masculine from pēs, pedis
 per: through

piscem: fish; singular masculine accusative from piscis, piscis
 plēnam: full; singular feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um
 plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
 portābat: he was carrying; 3rd person singular imperfect active
 from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
 portāvit: he carried; 3rd person singular perfect active from porto,
 portare, portavi, portatus
 post: behind, after, since
 posteā: thereafter, later
 posteriōribus: after; plural ablative from posterus, postera -um,
 posterior -or -us, postrēmus -a -um
 posuit: he put; 3rd person singular perfect active from pōnō,
 pōnere, posuī, positus
 prīma: first; singular feminine nominative from prīmus, prīma,
 prīmum
 prōcūrātōr: procurator; singular masculine nominative from
 prōcūrātōr, prōcūrātōris
 quadrāgīntā: 40
 quō: what; singular ablative of quis
 reprōmīssōnīs: promise; singular feminine genitive from
 reprōmīssō, reprōmīssōnīs
 revertī: he returned; 3rd person singular present active from
 reverto, revertere, reverti, -
 sabbatūm: Sabbath; singular neuter nominative from sabbatum,
 sabbatī
 sānctōrūm: of the saints; plural masculine gentive from sānctus,
 sānctī
 sānctōs: holy
 sānctūm: holy, saint
 sānōs: healthy, sound; plural masculine accusative from sānus,
 sānā, sānūm
 semper: always
 sex: six
 sexāgīntā: sixty
 sine: without
 spēluncās: cave; plural feminine accusative from spēlunca,
 spēluncāe
 suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
 suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
 super: above, on top of
 terrām: land
 tertīū: third; singular feminine ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 trigīntā: thirty
 ubī: where, when if
 vāsculum: small vessel; singular neuter nominative from
 vāsculum, vāsculī
 vestrae: your
 vestram: your; singular feminine accusative from vester
 vestrī: your; singular masc. or neut. gen. or plural masc. nom.
 from vester
 vestrōrūm: of yours; plural masculine or neuter genitive from
 vester
 vīvēbam: I was living; 1st person singular imperfect active from
 vivō, vivere, vīxi, vīctus
 vōs: you;(pronoun)

Caput XXVII

Monachī Faciunt Iter cum Iascōniō

Igitur Sānctus Brendānus cum frātribus suīs accēpērunt benedictiōnem virī Deī et nāvigāvērunt contrā merīdiem¹ per tōtum tempus Quadrāgēsima. Tunc, sīcut praedīxerat vir Deī, vēnērunt ad īsulam prōcūrātōris in Sabbatō Sānctō. Vēnērunt ad portum, et prōcūrātor occurrit illīs cum gaudiō magnō. Prōcūrātor levāvit omnēs dē nāve cum propriīs brāchiīs. Fēcit dīvīnum officium² diēi sānctī, et posuit cēnam cōram eīs. Vespere, ascendērunt ad nāvem cum prōcūrātōre.

Nāvigāvērunt et invēnērunt bēluam, et ibi, super dorsum eius, cantāvērunt hymnōs tōtā nocte. Tunc Iascōnius coepit īre in viam suam, et omnēs frātrēs coepērunt clāmāre ad Dominum. Dīxērunt: “Exaudī nōs, Deus salūtāris nōstrō.” Sānctus Brendānus cōfortābat suōs et dīxit: “Nōn dēbēs formidāre: nihil erit malī vōbīs.” Et bēlua vēnit rēctō cursū usque ad lītus īnsulae Avium. Manēbant ibi usque ad octāvās Pentēcostēn.

Post tempus sollemnitātum, prōcūrātor dīxit Sānctō Brendānō: “Ascendite nāvem et implēte utrēs cum fonte istō. Nāvigābam vōbīscum; sine mē nōn potestis invenīre Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum.” Frātrēs nāvigāvērunt et omnēs avēs cantāvērunt: “Deus, salūtārium nostrōrum, faciet prōsperum iter.”

¹*They sailed south through the whole time of Lent.*

²*He did the divine office of the holy day.* St. Brendan performed the requisite religious duties.

accēpērunt: they accepted, they received; 3rd person pl. perfect active from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	manēbant: they were remaining; 3rd person pl. imperfect active from maneō, manēre, mānsi, mānsus
ad: to, towards, at, according to	mē: to me, accusative from ego
ascēderunt: they had ascended; 3rd person pl. perfect active from ascēdō, ascēdere, ascēdi, ascēnsus	merīdiēm: south; sing. masc. acc. from merīdiēs, merīdiēī
ascēdite: ascend!; 2nd person pl. present active imperative from ascēdō, ascēdere, ascēdi, ascēnsus	monachī: monk; sing. masc. gen. from monachus, monachī
avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis, avis	nāvē: boat; sing. fem. from nāvis, nāvis
avīum: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis	nāvīgābām: I was sailing; 1st person sing. imperfect active from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātūs
bēlūa: beast, monster; sing. fem. nom. from bēlūa, bēlūae	nāvīgāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person pl. perfect active from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātūs
bēlūam: beast, monster; sing. fem. acc. from bēlūa, bēlūae	nīhīl: not at all
benedictiōnēm: blessing; sing. fem. acc. from bēnedictiō, bēnedictiōnis	noctē: night; sing. fem. abl. from nox, noctis
brachiōs: arms; pl. neut. from brachium, brachiū	nōn: not
Brendānō: (ablative or dative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
Brendānūs: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nōster: our; sing. masc. nom. from nōster, nostra, nostrum
cantāvērunt: they sang; 3rd person pl. perfect active from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātūs	nostrōrūm: our
cēnam: dinner; sing. fem. acc. from cēna, cēnae	oc̄tāvās: octaves, 8th
clāmāre: to shout;	officiū: duty, service, favor; sing. neut. nom. from officiū, officiū
coēpērunt: they started; from coēpī, coēpis̄e, coēpī, coēptūm	omnēs: all, every; pl. common nom. from omnis, omnis, omne
coēpit: he started; 3rd person sing. present active from coēpī, coēpēre, coēpi, coēptūs	pentēcōstēn: Pentecost; sing. fem. acc. from Pentēcōste, Pentēcōstēs
cōfōrtābat: he was comforting, he was strengthening; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from cōfōrtō, cōfōrtāre, cōfōrtāvī, cōfōrtātūs	per: through
contrā: against, away from, facing	portū: harbor, port; sing. masc. acc. from portus, portūs
cōram: in the presence of	post: behind, after, since
cum: with	posuit: he put; 3rd person sing. perfect active from pōnō, pōnere, posū, positus
cursū: course; sing. neut. abl. from currō, currere, cucurri, cursus	potestis: you can; 2nd person pl. present active from possum, posse, potū, -
dē: of, from, away from, down from	praēdixerat: he had said; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active from praēdicō, praēdicere, praēdixī, praēdictus
dēbēs: you should; 2nd person sing. present active from dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus	prōcūrātōr: procurator; 2nd person sing. future passive imperative from procūro, procurare, procuravi, procuratus
Deī: god, diety; sing. masc. gen. from Deus, Dei	prōcūrātōrē: procurator; sing. masc. abl. from prōcūrātōr, prōcūrātōrīs
Deus: god; sing. masc. nom. from Deus, Dei	prōcūrātōrīs: procurator; sing. masc. gen. from prōcūrātōr, prōcūrātōrīs
diēi: day; sing. common gen. from diēs, diēi	prōpriūs: own, personal, individual; pl. abl. from proprius, propria, propriūm
dīvīnum: divine; sing. neut. nom. from dīvīnus, dīvīna -um, dīvīnior -or -us, dīvīnissimus -a -um	prosperū: favorable, prosperous; sing. neut. nom. from prosperus, prospera -um, prosperior -or -us, prosperrimus -a -um
dīxērunt: they said; 3rd person pl. perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	Quādrāgēsīmāe: Lent, Christian fast of 40 days;
dīxit: he said; 3rd person sing. perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	rēctō: straight, proper, correct; sing. masc. dat. from rēctus, rēcta -um, rēctōr -or -us, rēctissimus -a -um
domīnum: lord; sing. masc. acc. from dominus, dominī	reprōmissiōnēs: promise; sing. fem. gen. from reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnēs
dorsū: back; sing. neut. acc. from dorsum, dorsī	Sabbatō: Sabbath; sing. neut. abl. from sabbatum, sabbatī
eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id	salūtārīs: salutary, redeeming; 2nd person sing. present passive from salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātūs
erit: he will be; 3rd person sing. future active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	salūtāriū: salutary, redeeming; pl. gen. from salutaris, salutaris, salutare
et: and	sānc̄tū: holy
exaudiē: hear!; 2nd person sing. present active imperative from exaudiō, exaudire, exaudīvī, exaudītūs	Sānc̄tō: holy
faciēt: it will make; 3rd person sing. future active from faciō, facere, fēcī, fāctus	sānc̄tōrūm: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānc̄tus, sānc̄ti
faciūnt: they are making, they are doing; 3rd person pl. present active from faciō, facere, fēcī, fāctus	sānc̄tus: holy, saint
fēcīt: he did; 3rd person sing. perfect active from faciō, facere, fēcī, fāctus	sīcūt: just, like, same as
fontē: fountain; sing. masc. from fōns, fontis	sīne: without
formidārē: to fear;	sollemnitātūm: of solemnities; pl. fem. gen. from sollemnitās, sollemnitātīs
frātrēs: brothers; pl. masc. nom. from frāter, frātrīs	suām: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
frātrībus: brothers; pl. masc. from frāter, frātrīs	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
gaudiō: joy, delight; sing. neut. abl. from gaudium, gaudiī	suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
hymnōs: hymns; pl. masc. acc. from hymnus, hymni	tempūs: time, period; sing. neut. nom. from tempus, temporis
Ias̄cōniō: ablative of Jas̄conius, a large sea creature	terrām: land
Ias̄conīus: Jas̄conius, a large sea creature	tōtā: whole, total; sing. fem. abl. from tōtus, tōta, tōtūm (gen -ius)
ibi: there, then	tōtūm: whole, total; sing. neut. nom. from tōtus, tōta, tōtūm (gen -ius)
igitūr: therefore	tunc: then
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
implētē: fill! plural imperative from impleō, implērē, implēvī, implētūs	utrēs: bag/bottle made of skin/hide; pl. masc. acc. from uter, utris
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vēnērūt: they came; 3rd person pl. perfect active from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
īnsulae: island; sing. fem. gen. from īnsula, īnsulae	vēnīt: he came; 3rd person sing. present active from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
īnsulam: island; sing. fem. acc. from īnsula, īnsulae	vespērē: evening; sing. masc. from vesper, vespēris
invenērunt: they found; 3rd person pl. perfect active from inveniō, invenire, inveni, inventus	viam: road; sing. fem. acc. from via, viae
invenīrē: to find;	vir: man; sing. masc. nom. from vir, virī
īre: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, īi, itus (irregular)	virī: man; sing. neut. gen. from virus, viri
istō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from iste, ista, istud	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
iter: journey, trip; sing. neut. nom. from iter, itineris	
levāvit: he raised up; 3rd person sing. perfect active from levo, levarē, levavi, levatus	
litūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from litūs, litoris	
māgnō: large; sing. masc. dat. from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
māli: evil, bad	

Caput XXVIII

Terra Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum

Sānctus Brendānus et frātrēs eius nāvigāvērunt ad īsulam prōcūrātōris. Ibi sūmpsērunt dispendia quadrāgintā diērum. Nāvigāvērunt contrā orientālem plāgam quadrāgintā diērum.

Post quadrāgintā diēs, nebula magna cooperuit eōs. Prōcūrātor interrogāvit Sānctō Brendānō: “Scītisne quae est ista nebula?” Sānctus Brendānus respondit: “Quae est?” Prōcūrātor dīxit: “Ista nebula circuit Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum.” Post spatiū ūnīus hōrae lūx ingēns circumfulsit illōs, et vēnērunt ad lītus.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
Brendānō: (ablative or dative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
circuit: he goes around; 3rd person singular present active from circuēō, circuīre, circuīvī, circuitus
circumfulsit: it shone all around; 3rd person singular perfect active from circumfulcio, circumfulcire, circumfulsi, circumfultus
contrā: against, away from, facing
cooperuit: it covered; 3rd person singular perfect active from cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperuī, cooperitus
diērum: days; plural common genitive from diēs, diēī
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī
dispendia: pay, nourishment; plural neuter nominative from dispendium, dispendiū
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dictus
eius: his/her/its
eōs: to them; plural masculine accusative from is, ea, id
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
et: and
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
hōrae: hour, time; singular feminine genitive from hōra, hōrae
ibī: there, then
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud
ingēns: huge, enormous; singular nominative from ingēns, ingēntis (gen.), ingēntior -or -us, ingēntissimus -a -um
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae
interrogāvit: he asked; 3rd person singular perfect active from interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātus
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud
lītus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītus, litoris
lūx: light; singular feminine nominative from lūx, lūcis
māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
nebula: fog, cloud; singular feminine nominative from nebula, nebulae
orientālēm: eastern; singular common accusative from orientālis, orientālis, orientāle
plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgae
post: behind, after, since
prōcūrātor: procurator; singular masculine nominative from prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris
prōcūrātōris: procurator; singular masculine genitive from prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris
quadrāginta: 40
quae: who; plural feminine nominative of quis
reprōmissiōnis: promise; singular feminine genitive from reprōmissio, reprōmissionis
respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect active from respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus
sānctō: holy
sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānctus, sāncti
sānctus: holy, saint
scitis: you know; 2nd person plural present from sciō, scīre, scīvī, scitus
spatium: space; singular neuter nominative from spatium, spatii
sūmpsērunt: they took up; 3rd person plural perfect active from sūmō, sūmēre, sūmpsī, sūmptus
terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
terrām: land
ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
vēnērunt: they came; 3rd person plural perfect active from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus

Caput XXVIII Terra Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum (Simplicissimus)

Vidērunt terram spatiōsam et plēnam arboribus pōmiferīs, sicut in tempore autumnālī. Circuībant illam terram, et nōn erat nox. Accipiēbant dē pōmīs, et bibēbant dē fontibus. Ambulābant per quadrāgintā diēs et nōn poterant invenīre finem. Quādam diē, invēnērunt flūmen magnum per medium īnsulae. Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Nōn possumus trānsīre istud flūmen.”

Tunc iuvenis occurrit illīs, appellābat singulōs cum propriīs nōminibus. Dīxit: “Ecce terram quam quaesīstī per multum tempus. Deus voluit ostendere tibi dīversa sēcrēta sua in ūceanō magnō. Revertite ad terram nātīvitātis tuae. Portāte tēcum dē frūctibus istīus et dē gemmīs, quantum nāvis tua potest capere. Istud flūmen dīvidit istam īnsulam.”

Accēpērunt frūctūs terrae et omnēs genera gemmārum. Coepit nāvigāre per medium nebulae. Vēnērunt ad Īnsulam Dēliciōsam. Vivēbat ibi trēs diēs. Tunc Sānctus Brendānus revertit ad locum suum.

¹*They circled around that land, and there was not night. The land is supernaturally always in daylight.*

²*Then the young man ran to them, calling them one-by-one with their own names.*

accēpērunt: they accepted, they received; 3rd person plural perfect active from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus	per: through
accipiēbant: they were receiving, they were accepting; 3rd person plural imperfect active from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus	plēnam: full; singular feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um, plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
ad: to, towards, at, according to	pōmiferis: fruit-bearing; plural ablative from pōmifer, pōmifera, pōmiferum
ambulābant: they were walking; 3rd person plural imperfect active from ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvi, ambulātus	pōmīs: fruits, grapes; plural neuter ablative from pōmum, pōmī
appellābat: he was calling, he was naming; 3rd person singular imperfect active from appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus	portātē: carry!; plural imperative of portō, portāre, portāvī, portātus
arbōribus: trees; plural feminine ablative from arbor, arboris	possūs: we are able to; 1st person plural present active from possū, possē, potū, -
autumnālī: autumnal; singular neuter ablative from autumnālis, autumnālē, autumnālē	poterāt: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active from possū, possē, potū, -
bibēbant: they drank; 3rd person plural imperfect active from bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitus	potest: he can; 3rd person singular present active from possū, possē, potū, -
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	propriūs: own, personal, individual; plural ablative from proprius, propria, proprium
capere: to seize, to take hold;	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
circuībant: they were going around; 3rd person plural imperfect active from circueō, circuīre, circuīvī, circuitus	quādām: on a certain; singular female ablative of quidam
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	quadrāgīntā: 40
cum: with	quaesīstī: you sought; 2nd person singular perfect active from quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quam: how? how much?
dēlīcīosam: delicious; singular feminine accusative from dēlīcīosus, dēlīcīosā, dēlīcīosūm	quantū: how much?
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	revertīt: he returned; 3rd person singular present active from revertō, revertere, revertī, -
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	revertītē: return!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from revertō, revertere, revertī, -
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi	sānctūs: holy, saint
diversa: diverse; singular feminine accusative from diversus, diversa, diversum	sēcrētā: secrets; singular feminine accusative from secretus, secreta -um, secretīor -or -us, secretissimus -a -um
dīvidit: he divides; 3rd person singular present active from dīvidō, dividere, dīvisi, dīvisus	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	singulōs: one each; plural masculine accusative from singulus, singula, singulūm
ecce: Look! Behold!	spatiōsām: spacious; singular feminine accusative from spatiōsus, spatiōsa, spatiōsum
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
et: and	suūm: his; singular masculine accusative from suus, suūtē: to you, accusative from tu
finēm: boundary, end, limit; singular common accusative from finis, finis	tēcūm: with you
flūmen: river; singular neuter nominative from flūmen, flūminis	tempore: time, period; singular neuter ablative from tempus, temporis
fontibus: fountains; plural masculine ablative from fōns, fontis	tempūs: time, period; singular neuter accusative from tempus, temporis
frūctibus: fruits; plural masculine ablative from frūctus, frūctūs	terrae: land; singular feminine genitive from terra, terrae
frūctus: fruit; singular masculine nominative from frūctus, frūctūs	terrām: land
gemmārūm: of gems; plural feminine genitive from gemma, gemmae	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
gemmīs: gems; plural feminine from gemma, gemmae	trānsīrē: to go over, to cross;
genera: births, families, types, offspring; plural neuter accusative from genus, generis	tres: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
ibī: there, then	tua: you; singular feminine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	tuae: your; singular feminine genitive from tuus, tua, tuum
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	tunc: then
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vēnērunt: they came; 3rd person plural perfect active from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
īnsulāe: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulāe	vīdērunt: they saw
īnsulām: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulāe	vīvēbat: he was living; 3rd person singular imperfect active from vivō, vivere, vīxi, victus
īnvērērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from inveniō, invenire, inveni, inventus	vōlūtī: he wanted; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō, velle, volūi, -
īnvenīrē: to find;	
istam: that; singular feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
istīs: of this; singular genitive from iste, ista, istud	
istūd: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste, ista, istud	
īuvenīs: young man; singular common nominative from juvenis, juvenis, juvene	
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
māgnō: large; singular masculine dative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
māgnūm: large; singular neuter nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
medium: middle; singular neuter nominative from mediūs, media, medium	
multūm: many; singular neuter nominative from multus, multa -um, plūrimus -a -um	
nātīvitātīs: birth, nativity; singular feminine genitive from nātīvitās, nātīvitātīs	
nāvīgārē: to sail;	
nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis	
nebulāe: fog, cloud; singular feminine genitive from nebula, nebulae	
nōminībus: names; plural neuter ablative from nōmen, nōminis	
nōn: not	
nox: night; singular feminine nominative from nox, noctis	
occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō, occurrere, occurrī, occurrus	
ōceāno: ocean; singular masculine ablative from Oceanus, Oceāni	
omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne	
ostendērē: to show;	

Versiō Orīginālis

Caput I

Fābula Barrindī

[1] Sānctus Brendānus, filius Finlocha nepōtis Altī¹, dē genere Eogēnī² Stāgnī Len, stāgnīlī regiōne Mumenensium³ ortus⁴ fuit. Erat vir magnae abstinentiae et in virtūtibus clārus, trium mīlium ferē monachōrum pater⁵.

[2] Cum esset⁶ in suō certāmine, in locō quī dīcitur Saltus⁷ Virtūtum Brendānī, contigit⁸ ut quīdam patrum ad illum quōdam vespere vēnisset, nōmine Barrindus, nepōs Neil⁹.

[3] Cumque interrogātus esset¹⁰ multīs sermōnibus ā praedictō sānctō patre, coepit lacrimāre et sē prostrāre in terram et diūtius permanēre in ḍrātiōne. [4] Sānctus Brendānus ērēxit illum dē terrā et ḍosculātus est eum, dīcēns: "Pater, cūr trīstitiam habēmus in adventū tuō? Nōnne ad cōsōlātiōnem nostram vēnistī? [5] Magis laetitiam tū dēbēs frātribus praeparāre. Indicā nōbīs verbum Deī, atque refice animās nostrās dē dīversīs mīrāculīs quae vīdistī in ḍceanō."

¹According to Carney, *nepōtis Altī* should be understood as communicating that Brendan belongs to the sept (an Irish term for clan) of Alte.

²*Of the Eoganacht of Loch Léin.* According to Carney: "The Eoganach (lit. 'septs descended from Eogen') were the great ruling dynasts of Munster, and a branch of this family exercised power near Loch Léin, one of the Killarney Lakes, and took their distinguishing epithet from it."

³Munster, a region in the southwest portion of Ireland. Not to be confused with Münster, Germany.

⁴*He was raised or he was born.* ortus + fuit is a past passive participle construction with orīrī, meaning to be born, to originate, or to arise.

⁵Pater here, and in many other places in this text, has a spiritual and not biological meaning.

⁶Having been in his struggle. Presumably this is some sort of spiritual struggle, perhaps an intense session of prayer. The subjunctive is used because it is a cum circumstantial clause.

⁷*In a place which is called the Valley of the Virtues of Brendan.*

⁸*It came to be that a certain father had come to him on a certain night.* The subjunctive vēnisset is used because this is a result clause with contigit.

⁹According to Carney, Barrindus is a great-grandson of Niall Noígiallach, who was a king in Ireland.

¹⁰*And having been asked many questions by the aforesaid holy father (i.e. Brendan).*

ā: from, out of, by, since	ortus: rising, beginning; singular masculine nominative perfect participle from orior, oriri, ortus sum
abstinentiae: abstinence, self-restraint; singular feminine genitive from abstinentia, abstinentiae	ōsculātus: ōsculātus est = he kissed; singular masculine nominative perfect participle from ōsculor, ōsculārī, ōsculātum. It is deponent, so it has active meanings even though it has passive endings.
ad: to, towards, at, according to	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
adventū: arrival, approach; singular neuter ablative from advenio, advenire, adveni, adventus	patre: father; singular masculine from pater, patris
altī: height; singular masculine genitive perfect passive participle from alo, alere, alui, altus	patrum: of fathers; plural masculine genitive from pater, patris
animās: souls, minds, lives; plural feminine accusative from anima, animae	permanēre: to remain;
atque: and	praedictō: the aforesaid; singular masculine dative perfect passive participle from praedico, praedicere, praedixi, praedictus
Brendānī: (genitive case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	praeparāre: to prepare;
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	prostrāvēre: they prostrated; 3rd person plural perfect active from prosternō, prosternere, prostrāvī, prostrātus
certāmīne: contest, struggle; singular neuter from certāmen, certāminis	quae: who; plural neuter accusative of quis
clārus: clear, bright, famous; singular masculine nominative from clārus, clāra -um, clārior -or -us, clārissimus -a -um	qui: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepus	quōdam: a certain; singular masculine ablative
cōnsolātiōnēm: consolation; singular feminine accusative from cōsolātiō, cōsolātiōnis	refice: restore!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from reficō, reficere, refēci, refectus
contigīt: it happened, it came to pass; 3rd person singular perfect active from contingō, contingere, contigī, contāctus	regiōne: region; singular feminine from regiō, regiōnis
cum: with	saltus: narrow pass, mountain defile, leap, jump; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from salio, salire, salivi, saltus
cūr: why	sānctō: holy
dē: of, from, away from, down from	sānctūs: holy, saint
dēbēs: you should; 2nd person singular present active from dēbeō, dēbere, dēbūi, dēbūtus	se: himself
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sermōnibus: conversation, speech; plural masculine from sermō, sermōnis
dicēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	stagnili: form/lie in pools; be under water; singular dative from stagno, stagnare, stagnavi, stagnatus
dīcitur: it is said; 3rd person singular present passive from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
dīutiūs: for a longer time	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
dīversus: diverse; plural neuter ablative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	terrām: land
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	tristitiam: sadness; singular feminine accusative from trīstitia, trīstitiae
ērēxit: he raised, he built; 3rd person singular perfect active from ērigō, ērigere, ērēxi, ērēctus	trīum: three; plural genitive from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
esset: he (might) have been; 3rd person singular imperfect active subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	tu: you;(pronoun)
et: and	tuō: your; singular masculine ablative from tuus, tua, tuum
eum: to him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id	ut: so that
fābula: story; singular feminine nominative from fābula, fābulae	vēnīsset: he (might) have had come; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
ferē: nearly, almost, about	vēnīstī: you came; 2nd person singular perfect active from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
filius: son; singular masculine nominative from filius, fili	verbū: word; singular neuter nominative from verbum, verbī
Finlocha: of Finloch; this appears to be the genitive form of a Latinized Celtic name	vespere: evening; singular masculine ablative from vesper, vesperis
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine dative from frāter, frātrīs	vīdīstī: you saw; 2nd person singular perfect active from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
fuit: he was; 3rd person singular perfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
genere: birth, family, type, offspring; singular neuter ablative from genus, generis	vīrtūtibus: virtues, manliness, power; plural feminine ablative from virtūs, virtūtis
habēmus: we have; 1st person plural present active from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus	vīrtutūm: of virtues, manliness, power; plural feminine genitive from virtūs, virtūtis
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
indicā: show! indicate!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from indicō, indicāre, indicāvī, indicātūs	
interrogātus: having been asked; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from	
lacrimāre: to cry;	
laetitiam: joy, gladness, fruitfulness; singular feminine accusative from laetitia, laetitiae	
locō: place; singular masculine dative from locus, locī	
magis: rather, more	
māgnae: large; singular feminine genitive from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
mīlium: of thousands; plural neuter genitive from mīlle, mīlle	
mīrāculīs: miracles; plural neuter from mīrāculum, mīrāculī	
monachōrum: of monks; plural masculine genitive from monachus, monachī	
multīs: many; plural dative from multus, multa -um, -, plūrimus -a -um	
nepōs: grandson; singular common nominative from nepōs, nepōtīs	
nepōtīs: grandson; singular common genitive from nepōs, nepōtīs	
nōbīs: us; singular dative from ego	
nōmīne: name; singular neuter from nōmen, nōminis	
nōnne: not, expecting an affirmative answer	
nostrām: our; plural genitive of ego	
nostrās: our; plural feminine accusative from noster, nostra, nostrūm	
ōceanō: ocean; singular masculine ablative from Oceanus, Oceani	
ōrātiōne: oration, speech, discourse; singular feminine ablative from ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis	

Caput I Fābula Barrindī (Orīginālis)

[6] Tunc Sānctus Barrindus, explētīs sermōnibus¹ sānctī Brendānī, coepit nārrāre dē quādam īnsulā, dīcēns: [7] “Filiolus meus Mernoc atque prōcūrātor² pauperum Chrīstī cōnfūgit ā faciē meā et voluit esse sōlitārius. Invenitque īnsulam iuxtā Montem Lapidis, nōmine Dēliciōsa. [8] Post multum vērō tempus nūntiātum³ est mihi quod plūrēs monachōs sēcum habuisset⁴, et Deus multa mīrābilia per illum ostendit. Itaque perrēxi illūc, ut vīsitāssem⁵ filiolum meum.”

[9] “Cumque appropinquāssem⁶ iter trium diērum, in occursum mihi festīnāvit cum frātrībus suīs: revēlāvit enim Dominus sibi adventum meum. [10] Nāvigantibus nōbīs in praedictam īnsulam occurrērunt obviam, sīcut exāmen apum, ex dīversīs cellulīs⁷, frātrēs.

¹Then Saint Barrindus, the words of Saint Brendan having been completed, began to narrate of a certain island, saying. Explētīs sermōnibus is an ablative absolute.

²Mernoc was in charge of some sort of ministry for the poor.

³After much time it was announced to me. nūntiātum + est = was announced; this is a past passive participle construction.

⁴That he had had more monks with him. The subjunctive is used because it is an indirect statement.

⁵Therefore I proceeded there, that I might visit my son. The subjunctive is used because it is a purpose clause.

⁶And having approached (the end of) the journey of three days, he hastened into my path with his brothers. The subjunctive is used because this is a circumstantial clause.

⁷Monks would often build little rooms called "cells" that they would live in. A comparison to bees is being made here probably to emphasize the communal life of the monks.

ā: from, out of, by, since	per: through
adventum: arrival, approach; singular masculine accusative from adventus, adventūs	perrēxi: I proceeded; 1st person singular perfect active from pergō, pergere, perrēxi, perrēctus
appropinquāvissem: I (might) have had approached; 1st person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquare, appropinquāvi, appropinquātus	plūrēs: more; plural common nominative from plus, (gen.), pluris
apum: of bees; plural feminine genitive from apes, apis	post: behind, after, since
atque: and	praedictam: the aforesaid; singular feminine accusative perfect passive participle from praedīcō, praedīcere, praedīxi, praedictus
Brendāni: (genitive case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	prōcūrātōr: procurator; singular masculine nominative from prōcūrātōr, prōcūrātōris
cellulīs: small rooms, cells; plural feminine from cellula, cellulae	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
chrīstī: annoited one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from Christus, Christī	quādam: a certain; singular feminine ablative from quīdam
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
cōfūgit: he fled; 3rd person singular present perfect from confugio, confugere, confugi, confugitus	revēlāvit: he revealed; 3rd person singular perfect active from revēlō, revēlāre, revēlāvi, revēlātus
cum: with	sānc̄tī: holy
dē: of, from, away from, down from	sānc̄tus: holy, saint
dēlīcīōsa: delicious; singular feminine nominative from dēlīcīōsus, dēlīcīōsum	sēcūm: with oneself
deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	sermōnibus: conversation, speech; plural masculine ablative from sermō, sermōnis
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
dīrēm: days; plural common genitive from dīēs, dīēi	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dīversīs: diverse; plural dative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	sōlītāriūs: solitary; singular masculine nominative from sōlītāriūs, sōlītāriā, sōlītāriūm
domīnus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, domīni	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	tempus: time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus, temporis
es̄sē: to be	trīum: three; plural genitive from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
et: and	tunc: then
ex: out of, from	ut: so that
exāmen: crowd, exam; singular neuter nominative from exāmen, exāminis	vērō: truly, even so, still
explētīs: having beeen filled, having been completed; masculine plural ablative past passive participle from expleō, explēre, explēvī, explētus	vīsītāvīssem: I (might) have had visited; 1st person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from vīsītō, vīsītāre, vīsītāvī
faciē: face, shape, figure, appearance, look; singular feminine ablative from faciēs, faciēi	vīsītātūs: visitatus
festīnāvit: he hastened, he hurried; 3rd person singular perfect active from festīnō, festīnāre, festīnāvī, festīnātūs	vōlūt: he wanted; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō, velle, volūi, -
filīolum: young son; plural feminine genitive from filiola, filiolae	
filīolus: young son; singular masculine nominative from filiolus, filiolī	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātrīs	
habuīset: he (might) have had; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus	
illūc: over there	
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
invenīt: he finds, he found; 3rd person singular present active from invenīo, invenīre, invenītus	
itaquē: so then, therefore	
iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris	
iuxta: near, nearly	
lapidīs: stone; singular masculine genitive from lapis, lapidis	
mea: my; singular feminine nominative from meus, mea, meum	
meum: my; singular neuter nominative from meus, mea, meum	
meus: my; singular masculine nominative from meus, mea, meum	
mīhi: to me;(pronoun)	
mīrābīlia: marvelous, wonderful; plural neuter nominative from mīrābilis, mīrābilis, mīrābile	
monachōs: monks; plural masculine accusative from monachus, monachi	
montēm: mountain; singular masculine accusative from mōns, montis	
multā: many; singular feminine nominative from multus, multa -um, - , plūrīmus -a -um	
multūm: many; singular neuter nominative from multus, multa -um, - , plūrīmus -a -um	
nārrāre: to narrate, to tell about;	
nāvīgātībus: navigating; plural dative present participle from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātūs	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
nōmīne: name; singular neuter from nōmen, nōminis	
nūntiātūm: having been announced; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from	
obviām: in the path	
occurredūrunt: they ran; 3rd person plural perfect active from occurrō, occurrere, occurri, occurrus	
occursūm: meeting; singular masculine accusative from occursus, occursūs	
ostendīt: he shows, he showed; 3rd person singular present active from ostend.it	
pauperūm: poor; plural genitive from pauper, pauperis (gen.), pauperior -or -us, pauperīmus -a -um	

Caput I Fābula Barrindī (Orīginālis)

[11] Erat enim habitatiō eōrum sparsa¹; tamen ūnanimiter illōrum conversatiō² in spē et fide et cāritāte, ūna refectiō, et ad opus Deī ūna ecclēsia perficiendum³. [12] Nihil aliud cibī ministrātur⁴ nisi pōma et nucēs atque rādīcēs et cētera genera herbārum. Frātrēs post complētōrium in suās singulās cellulās usque ad gallōrum cantūs seu pulsum campanae permansērunt.

[13] “Pernocitantibus nōbīs et perambulantibus⁵ tōtam īsulam, meus filiolus dūxit mē ad lītus maris contrā occidentem, ubi erat nāvicula, et dīxit mihi: [14] ‘Pater, ascende in nāvīm et nāvigēmus contrā occidentālem plagam⁶ ad īsulam quae dīcitur Terra Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum, quam Deus datūrus⁷ est successōribus nostrīs in novissimō tempore.’

[15] “Ascendentibus nōbīs et nāvigantibus, nebulae cooperuērunt nōs undique, in tantum ut vix potuissēmus⁸ puppim aut prōram nāviculae vidēre. [16] Trānsāctō vērō spatiō quasi ūnius hōrae, circumfulsit nōs lūx ingēns, et appāruit terra spatiōsa et herbōsa pomiferōsaque valdē. [17] Cum stetisset⁹ nāvis ad terram, ascendimus nōs et coepimus circuīre et perambulāre per quīndecim diēs illam īsulam, et nōn potuimus finem ipsīus invenīre.

¹For their dwelling place was sparse. Being monks, they did not have many possessions.

²However their way of life (was) harmoniously in hope and faith and charity.

³And a church for the completing the work of God. Here opus Deī probably refers to the sacraments. ad + perficiendum is a gerundive construction used to express purpose.

⁴Nothing else was served for food except apples and roots and other types of herbs. cibī could be considered a genitive of material.

⁵Having spent the night with us and having walked through the whole island. This is an ablative absolute.

⁶We will sail from the western shore to the island which is called the Promised Land of the Saints.

⁷Which God will give to our successors in the End Times (or the Last Day). datūrus + est is a future passive participle construction.

⁸To such an extent that we could hardly see the stern or prow of the ship. The subjunctive is used because it is a result clause.

⁹The ship having anchored (literally 'stood') at land.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aliud: other; sing. neut. nom. from *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*
 appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person sing. perfect active from
 appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārūtus
 ascende: ascend!; 2nd person sing. present active imperative from
 ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus
 ascēntibus: ascending; plural dative present participle from
 ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus
 ascēndimus: we ascend; 1st person pl. present active from
 ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus
 atque: and
 aut: or
 campānae: bells; sing. fem. gen. from *campāna*, *campānae*
 cantūs: song; plural masculine accusative from *cantus*, *cantūs*
 cāritātē: charity; sing. fem. from *cāritātās*, *cāritātis*
 cellulās: small room, cell; pl. fem. acc. from *cellula*, *cellulae*
 cētera: the other; sing. fem. nom. from *cēterus*, *cētera*, *cēterum*
 cibi: food; sing. masc. gen. from *cibus*, *cibi*
 circuīre: to go round;
 circumfūsīt: it shone all around; 3rd person sing. perfect active
 from *circumfūcio*, *circumfūcire*, *circumfūsī*, *circumfūsītus*
 coēpīmus: we started; 1st person pl. present active from *coēpīo*,
 coēpere, *coēpi*, *coēptus*
 complētōrium: compline, service of prayers at close of day; pl.
 masc. gen. from *completor*, *completoris*
 contrā: against, away from, facing
 conversātiō: intimacy, acquaintance, way of life, monastic life;
 sing. fem. nom. from *conversātiō*, *conversātiōnis*
 cooperūerunt: they covered; 3rd person pl. perfect active from
 cooperīo, *cooperīre*, *cooperūi*, *cooperūtus*
 cum: with
 datūrus: will be given; singular masculine nominative future
 participle from *dō*, *dāre*, *dēdi*, *dātus*
 deī: god, diety; sing. masc. gen. from *Deus*, *Dei*
 deus: god; sing. masc. nom. from *Deus*, *Dei*
 dīcītūr: it is said; 3rd person sing. present passive from *dīcō*,
 dīcere, *dīxi*, *dīctus*
 diēs: day; sing. common nom. from *diēs*, *diēi*
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person sing. perfect active from *dīcō*, *dīcere*,
 dīxi, *dīctus*
 dūxit: he led; 3rd person sing. perfect from *dūcō*, *dūcere*, *dūxi*,
 dūctus
 ecclēsīa: church; sing. fem. nom. from *ecclēsīa*, *ecclēsīae*
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter. genitive
 erat: he was; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from *sum*, *esse*,
 fui, *futūrus*
 et: and
 fidē: faith; sing. fem. gen. from *fidēs*, *fideī*
 filiolus: young son; sing. masc. nom. from *filiolus*, *filiolī*
 finēm: boundary, end, limit; sing. common acc. from *finis*, *finis*
 frātrēs: brothers; pl. masc. nom. from *frāter*, *frātrīs*
 gallōrum: of chickens, of roosters; pl. masc. gen. from *gallus*, *gallī*
 genera: births, families, types, offspring; singular feminine
 ablative from *genus*, *generis*
 habitātiō: dwelling; sing. fem. nom. from *habitātiō*, *habitātiōnis*
 herbārum: grass, herbs; pl. fem. gen. from *herba*, *herbae*
 herbōsa: grassy, herbaceous; sing. fem. nom. from *herbosus*,
 herbosa, *herbosum*
 hōrae: hour, time; sing. fem. gen. from *hōra*, *hōrae*
 illā: that; singular feminine accusative from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
 illōrum: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from *ille*, *illa*,
 illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 ingēns: huge, enormous; sing. nom. from *ingēns*, *ingēntis* (gen.),
 ingēntor -or -us, *ingēntissimus* -a -um
 īsulam: island; sing. fem. acc. from *īsula*, *īsulae*
 invenīre: to find;
 ipsīus: of itself; singular genitive from *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*
 lītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from
 lītūs, *lītoris*
 lūx: light; sing. fem. nom. from *lūx*, *lūcīs*
 maris: sea; sing. neut. gen. from *mare*, *maris*
 mē: to me, accusative from *ego*
 meus: my; sing. masc. nom. from *meus*, *mea*, *meum*
 mihi: to me; (pronoun)
 ministrātūr: he is being served; 3rd person sing. present passive
 from *ministrō*, *ministrārē*, *ministrāvī*, *ministrātūs*
 nāvīcula: small boat; sing. fem. nom. from *nāvīcula*, *nāvīculae*
 nāvīculae: small boat; sing. fem. gen. from *nāvīcula*, *nāvīculae*
 nāvīgantibus: navigating; plural dative present participle from
 nāvīgō, *nāvīgārē*, *nāvīgāvī*, *nāvīgātūs*
 nāvīgēmus: let us sail; 1st person pl. present active subjunctive
 from *nāvīgō*, *nāvīgārē*, *nāvīgāvī*, *nāvīgātūs*
 nāvīm: boat; sing. fem. acc. from *nāvis*, *nāvis*
 navīs: boat; sing. fem. nom. from *navis*, *navis*
 nebulae: fog, cloud; sing. fem. gen. from *nebula*, *nebulae*
 nihil: not at all
 nīsī: if not, unless

nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from *ego*
 nōn: not
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of *ego*
 nostrīs: our
 novīs: very new, very inexperienced; sing. masc. abl. from
 novus, *nova* -um, *novīor* -or -us, *novissimus* -a -um
 nūcēs: nuts; pl. fem. nom. from *nux*, *nūcīs*
 occīdētālēm: western; sing. common acc. from *occīdālīs*,
 occīdālīs, *occīdētālē*
 opūs: work, deed; sing. neut. nom. from *opus*, *operis*
 pater: father; sing. masc. nom. from *pater*, *patrīs*
 per: through
 perambulātībus: walking through; plural dative present
 participle from *perambulō*, *perambulārē*, *perambulāvī*,
 perambulātūs
 perambulārē: to walk through;
 perficiēdū: completing; singular neuter nominative future
 passive participle from *perficiō*, *perficere*, *perfēci*, *perfectus*
 permānērunt: they remained; 3rd person pl. perfect active from
 permānē, *permānērē*, *permānsī*, *permānsus*
 pernoctātībus: spending the night; plural ablative present
 participle from *pernoctō*, *pernoctārē*, *pernoctāvī*, *pernoctātūs*
 plāgām: coast; sing. fem. acc. from *plāga*, *plāgāe*
 pōmā: fruit, grapes; pl. neut. nom. from *pōmūm*, *pōmī*
 pomīferōsā: fruit-bearing; sing. fem. nom. related to *pōmīfer* -a
 -um
 post: behind, after, since
 potuīmus: we were able; 1st person pl. perfect active from
 possū, *posse*, *potuī*, -
 potuīsēmūs: we might have had been able to; 1st person pl.
 pluperfect active subjunctive from *possūm*, *posse*, *potuī*, -
 prōrām: prow; sing. fem. acc. from *prōra*, *prōrē*
 pulūs: pulse, stroke; singular neuter nominative perfect passive
 participle from *puls.ūm*
 puppīm: stern, poop (of a ship); sing. fem. acc. from *puppīs*,
 puppīs
 quāe: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of *quis*
 quam: how? how much?
 quasi: as if, like, as much as
 quīndēcīm: fifteen; from *quīndēcīm*, *quīndēcīmūs* -a -um, *quīndēcī*
 -ae -a, *quīndēcī* (n)s
 rādīcēs: roots; pl. fem. nom. from *rādīx*, *rādīcīs*
 refēctōi: dining hall, refectory; sing. fem. nom. from *refēctōi*,
 refēctōnīs
 reprōmissōnīs: promise; sing. fem. gen. from *reprōmissīo*,
 reprōmissōnīs
 sāncētōrūm: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from *sāncētūs*,
 sāncētī
 seu: or, what if
 singulās: one each; pl. fem. acc. from *singulus*, *singula*, *singulum*
 sparsā: having been scattered; singular feminine nominative
 perfect passive participle from *spargō*, *spargere*, *sparsī*,
 sparsūs
 spatiō: space; sing. neut. abl. from *spatiūm*, *spatiī*
 spatiōsā: spacious; sing. fem. nom. from *spatiōsūs*, *spatiōsā*,
 spatiōsum
 spēs, spēi: hope; from *spēs*, *spēi*
 stētīsēt: he (might) have had stood; 3rd person sing. pluperfect
 active subjunctive from *stō*, *stārē*, *stētī*, *status*
 suās: their; plural accusative feminine of *suūs*
 successōrībus: successors; pl. masc. from *successor*, *successōrīs*
 tamen: however
 tantū: so much, so great, this many; sing. neut. nom. from
 tantūs, *tanta*, *tantūm*
 tempōrē: time, period; sing. neut. from *tempūs*, *tempōris*
 terra: land; sing. fem. nom. from *terra*, *terrae*
 terrām: land
 tōtām: whole, total; sing. fem. acc. from *tōtūs*, *tōtā*, *tōtūm* (gen
 -īus)
 trānsactō: having spent; singular masculine ablative perfect
 passive participle from *transīgo*, *transīgērē*, *transegī*,
 transactūs
 ubī: where, when if
 ūnā: one; singular feminine nominative from *ūnūs* -a -um, *prīmūs*
 -ā -um, *singulī* -ae -a, *semēl*
 ūnāmīter: unanimously, harmoniously
 undīque: from all sides
 ūnīs: of one (genitive of *ūnūs*)
 ūsūqē: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 valdē: very
 vērō: thus, truly, even so, still
 vidērē: to see;
 vīx: barely

Caput I Fābula Barrindī (Orīginālis)

[18] “Nihil herbae vīdimus sine¹ flōre et arborum sine frūctū; lapidēs enim ipsīus² omnēs pretiōsī generis sunt. [19] Porrō quīntodecimō diē invēnimus fluvium vergentem³ ab orientālī parte ad occāsum; cumque cōsiderāssēmus haec omnia, dubium nōbīs erat quid agere dēbuissēmus⁴. Placuit⁵ nōbīs trānsīre flūmen, sed expectāvimus Deī cōsilium.

[20] Cum haec exposuimus intrā nōs, subitō appāruit quīdam vir⁶ magnō splendōre cōram nōbīs, quī statim propriīs nōminibus nōs appellāvit atque salūtāvit, dīcēns: [21] ‘Eugē, bonī frātrēs! Dominus enim revēlāvit vōbīs istam terram, quam datūrus est suīs sānctīs. Est enim medietās īinsulae istīus, usque ad istud flūmen. Nōn licet vōbīs trānsīre ulterius: revertimī igitur unde existis.’ [22] Cum haec dīxisset, statim illum interrogāvī unde esset⁷ aut quō nōmine vocārētur.

¹We saw no plants without flower or trees without fruit. The genitive is used with nihil: nihil herbae -> nothing of plants (literal) -> no plants (idiomatic).

²For the stones of themselves were all of precious types.

³Also on the 15th day we found a river running from the eastern part to the western. Vergentem is often used in the Nāvigātiō to describe rivers. Literally it means "laying", but a more idiomatic translation is "running".

⁴And having considered all these things, (it) was doubtful to us what we should have done. In this phrase, haec is neuter plural accusative.

⁵It pleased us to cross the river, but we awaited the counsel of God.

⁶Presumably the man is an angel. See also line 32.

⁷Having had said these things, I immediately asked him from where he was or by what name he was called. The subjunctive is used because it is an indirect question.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 agere: to conduct, to act;
 appārūit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārūtus
 appellavit: he called, he named; 3rd person singular perfect active from appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus
 arbōrum: of trees; plural feminine genitive from arbor, arboris
 atque: and
 aut: or
 boni: good; singular neuter genitive from bonum, boni
 cōsiderāvissimus: we (might) have had considered; 1st person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from cōsiderō,
 cōsiderāre, cōsiderāvī, cōsiderātus
 cōsilium: plan, advice, council; singular neuter nominative from cōsilium, cōsiliū
 cōram: in the presence of
 cum: with
 cumque: and with
 datūrus: will be given; singular masculine nominative future participle from
 dēbūssēmus: we (might) have had owed; 1st person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from dēbēō, dēbēre, dēbūi,
 dēbitus
 Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 dicēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō,
 dicere, dīxi, dictus
 diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi
 dīxisset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus
 dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, domini
 dubium: doubt; singular neuter nominative from dubius, dubia,
 dubium
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fūi, fūtūrus
 eset: he (might) have been; 3rd person singular imperfect active subjunctive from sum, esse, fūi, fūtūrus
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fūi,
 fūtūrus
 et: and
 eugē: Hey-o! (An untranslatable interjection)
 exīstīs: you came out; 2nd person plural perfect active from
 exēō, exīre, exīvī(i), exītus
 expectāvīs: we awaited, we expected; 1st person plural perfect active from expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātus
 exposuīs: we explained; 1st person plural perfect active from
 expōnō, exponere, exposūi, exposūtus
 flōre: flower; 2nd person singular present active imperative from
 floreo, florere, florūi, -
 flūmen: river; singular neuter nominative from flūmen, flūminis
 flūvium: river; singular masculine accusative from fluvius, flūvi(i)
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frūctū: fruit; singular masculine ablative from frūctus, frūctus
 generis: birth, family, type, offspring; plural masculine from
 gener, generi
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 herbae: grass, herb; singular feminine genitive from herba,
 herbae
 igitur: therefore
 illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 insulae: island; singular feminine genitive from insula, insulae
 interrogāvī: I asked; 1st person singular perfect active from
 interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātus
 intrā: within, between, during
 invenīs: we find, we found; 1st person plural present active
 from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 ipsius: of itself; singular genitive from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
 istam: that; singular feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud
 istiūs: of this; singular genitive from iste, ista, istud
 istud: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste,
 ista, istud
 lapidēs: stones; plural masculine nominative from lapis, lapidis
 licet: allow
 māgnō: large; singular masculine dative from māgnus, māgna
 -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 medietās: center, midpoint; singular feminine nominative from
 medietās, medietātis
 nihil: not at all
 nōbis: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nōmine: name; singular neuter from nōmen, nōminis
 nōminibus: names; plural neuter from nōmen, nōminis
 nōn: not
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
 occāsum: western; this comes from occāsus sōlis, meaning the
 setting of the Sun, which occurs in the west. Sing. masc. acc.
 from occāsus, occāsūs

Caput I Fābula Barrindī (Orīginālis)

[23] “Quī ait: ‘Cūr mē interrogās unde sim¹ aut quōmodo vocer? Quārē mē nōn interrogās dē istā īnsulā? Sicut illam vidēs modo, ita ab initiō mundī permanet². [24] Indigēs aliquid cibī aut pōtū sīve vestīmentī? Īnum annum enim es³ in hāc īnsulā, et nōn gustāstī cibō aut dē pōtū. [25] Numquam fuistī oppressus somnō, nec nox tē cooperuit. Diēs namque est semper sine ūllā caecitāte tenebrārum: hīc Dominus noster Iēsus Chrīstus lūx⁴ ipsīus est.’

[26] “Confestim inchoāvimus iter et ille praedictus vir nōbīscum pervēnit usque ad lītus ubi erat nostra nāvicula. [27] Ascendentibus autem in nāvīm, raptus⁵ est īdem vir ab oculīs nostrīs, et vēnimus per praedictam cālīginem ad Īnsulam Dēliciōsam. [28] At ubi frātrēs nōs vīdērunt, exultābant exultātiōne magnā dē adventū nostrō, et plōrābant dē absentiā nostrā multō tempore, dīcentēs: ‘Cūr, patrēs, dīmīsistis vestrās ovēs sine pāstōre in istā silvā errantēs? [29] Nōvimus autem abbātem nostrum frequenter ā nōbīs discēdere in aliquam partem—sed nescīmus in quam—et ibīdem⁶ dēmorārī aliquandō unum mēnsem, aliquandō duās ebdomadās seu unam ebdomadam vel plūs minusve.’

¹Why do you ask me where I am from or how I am called?

²In the manner you saw it, thus it remains from the beginning of the world. The idea here is that this land has been in the same paradisial state since the beginning of the world. It's in the wrong geographic location to be the Garden of Eden, but perhaps it's meant to be taken as some sort of terrestrial paradise that's existed from the beginning.

³For you have been in this island for one year. Presumably the man is speaking to Mernoc about his cumulative time in the island, since line 19 told us that this is on the fifteenth day of their journey. It's also possible that Barrindus's perception of time was incorrect while on the island.

⁴For our Lord Jesus Christ is himself light. This is reminiscent of Revelation 21:23.

⁵Therefore ascending into the boat, the same man was snatched from our eyes. raptus + est is a past passive participle construction.

⁶And in the same place to dwell for a month, sometimes for two weeks or plus or minus a week.

ā: from, out of, by, since
 ab: from, out of, by, since
 abbātem: abbot; sing. masc. acc. from abbās, abbātis
 absentiā: absence; sing. fem. abl. from absentia, absentiae
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 adventū: arrival, approach; sing. neut. abl. from advenio,
 advenire, adveni, adventus
 aīt: he said; 3rd person sing. present active from aio, -,-
 aliquam: anyone
 aliquandō: some day
 aliquid: someone
 annum: year; sing. masc. acc. from annus, annī
 ascēntibus: ascending; plural ablative present participle from
 ascēndō, ascēdere, ascēndi, ascēnsus
 at: and
 aut: or
 autem: but, however, moreover
 caecitātē: blindness; sing. fem. from caecitās, caecitatis
 cālīginem: fog, mist; sing. fem. acc. from cālīgō, cālīginis
 Christus: annotated one, Christ; sing. masc. nom. from Christus,
 Christī
 cibī: food; sing. masc. gen. from cibus, cibī
 cibō: food; singular masculine ablative from cibum cibum, cibī
 cōfestim: immediately
 cooperuit: it covered; 3rd person sing. perfect active from
 cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperuī, cooperitus
 cūr: why
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 dēliciōsam: delicious; sing. fem. acc. from dēliciōsus, dēliciōsa,
 dēliciōsum
 dēmorārī: to dwell, to detain, to delay; present infinitive from
 dēmor, dēmorārī, dēmorātus sum
 dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle
 from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus
 diēs: day; sing. common nom. from diēs, diēī
 dīmīstis: you leave, let go, you sent away; 2nd person pl. perfect
 active from dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmīsi, dīmissus
 dīscēdere: to depart;
 dominus: lord, master; sing. masc. nom. from dominus, domini
 duās: two; plural feminine accusative from duo -ae o, secundus -a
 -um, bini -ae -a, bis
 ebdomadā: week; sing. fem. acc. from ebdomada, ebdomadae
 ebdomadās: weeks; plur. fem. acc. from ebdomada, ebdomadae
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 erat: he was; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fui, futūrus
 errantēs: wandering, erroring; plural common nominative present
 participle from errō, errāre, errāvī, errātus
 es: you are; 2nd person sing. present active from sum, esse, fui,
 futūrus
 est: he is; 3rd person sing. present active from sum, esse, fui,
 futūrus
 et: and
 exultābant: they were exulting, they were rejoicing; 3rd person pl.
 imperfect active from exultō, exultāre, exultāvī, exultātus
 exultatiōne: exultation; sing. fem. abl. from exultatiō, exultatiōnis
 frātrēs: brothers; pl. masc. nom. from frāter, frātris
 frequenter: frequently; adverb from frequēns
 fuisti: you were; 2nd person sing. perfect active from sum, esse,
 fui, futūrus
 gustāvisti: you tasted, you enjoyed; 2nd person sing. perfect
 active from gustō, gustāre, gustāvī, gustātus
 hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc
 hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc
 ibidem: in the same place
 idem: the same
 iēsūs: Jesus; sing. masc. nom. from Jēsūs, Jēsū
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 inchoāvimus: we started; 1st person pl. perfect active from
 inchoō, inchoāre, inchoāvī, inchoātus
 indigēs: you lack?; sing. masc. nom. from Indiges, Indigetis
 initio: beginning, entrance; sing. neut. abl. from initium, initii
 insulā: island; sing. fem. abl. from insula, insulae
 insulam: island; sing. fem. acc. from insula, insulae
 interrogās: asking; 2nd person sing. present active from
 interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātus
 ipsiūs: of itself; singular genitive from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
 ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl. or plural neuter nom. or
 acc. from iste, ista, istud
 ita: thus, in this way
 iter: journey, trip; sing. neut. nom. from iter, itineris
 litus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from
 litus, litoris
 lūx: light; sing. fem. nom. from lūx, lūcis
 māgna: large; sing. fem. nom. from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or
 -us, maximus -a -um
 mē: to me, accusative from ego

mēnsem: month; sing. masc. acc. from mēnsis, mēnsis
 minusve: or less; from minus + ve
 modō: in this way; sing. masc. abl. from modus, modī
 multō: many; sing. masc. dat. from multus, multa -um, -, plūrimus
 -a -um
 mundi: world; sing. masc. gen. from mundus, mundī
 namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
 nāvīcula: small boat; sing. fem. nom. from nāvīcula, nāvīculae
 nāvīm: boat; sing. fem. acc. from nāvīs, nāvīs
 nec: nor, not either
 nescīmus: we do not know; 1st person pl. present active from
 nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī, nescītus
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nōn: not
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
 nōster: our; sing. masc. nom. from nōster, nostra, nōstrum
 nōstra: our; sing. fem. nom. from nōster, nostra, nōstrum
 nōstrīs: our
 nōstrō: our
 nōstrum: our; plural genitive of ego
 nōvīmus: we learned; 1st person pl. perfect active from nōscō,
 nōscere, nōvī, nōtus
 nox: night; sing. fem. nom. from nox, noctis
 numquām: never
 oculis: eyes; pl. masc. from oculus, oculī
 opprēssus: having been oppressed; singular masculine nominative
 perfect passive participle from opprimo, opprimere, oppressi,
 oppressus
 ovēs: sheep; pl. fem. nom. from ovis, ovis
 partem: part; sing. fem. acc. from pars, partis
 pāstōrē: shepherd, pastor; sing. masc. abl. from pāstor, pāstōrīs
 patrēs: fathers; pl. masc. nom. from pater, patris
 per: through
 permanēt: he remains; 3rd person sing. present active from
 permanēō, permanēre, permansi, permansus
 pervenit: he arrives; 3rd person sing. present active from
 perveniō, pervenire, pervēnī, perventus
 plōrābant: they were crying; 3rd person pl. imperfect active from
 plōrō, plōrāre, plōrāvī, plōrātus
 plūs: more, from mūltus
 pōtū: drink; singular masculine ablative from pōtōs, pōtūs
 pōtōs: drink, drinking; singular masculine nominative perfect
 passive participle from poto, potare, potavi, potus
 praedictam: the afōresaid;
 praedictus: the afōresaid;
 quām: how? how much?
 quārē: by what mean?
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 quōmodo: how, by which means
 raptūs: snatching away, robbery; singular masculine nominative
 perfect passive participle from
 sed: but
 semper: always
 seu: or, what if
 sicut: as, same as, like
 silvā: forest; sing. fem. abl. from silva, silvae
 sim: I (might) be; 1st person sing. present active subjunctive from
 sum, esse, fui, futūrus
 sine: without
 sīve: or, what if
 somnō: sleep; sing. masc. abl. from somnus, somnī
 tē: to you, accusative from tu
 tempore: time, period; sing. neut. from tempus, temporis
 tenebrārum: of darkness; pl. fem. gen. from tenebra, tenebrae
 ubī: where, when if
 ūlla: any; sing. fem. nom. from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen. -ius)
 ūnam: one; singular feminine accusative from ūnus -a -um, pīmus
 -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 unde: from where?
 ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmus
 -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 vel: or
 venīmus: we come, we came; 1st person pl. present active from
 veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
 vestimenti: clothing; sing. neut. gen. from vestīmentum,
 vestimenti
 vestrēs: your; plural feminine accusative from vester
 vīdērunt: they saw
 vīdes: you see; 2nd person sing. present active from video, vidēre,
 vīdī, vīsus
 vir: man; sing. masc. nom. from vir, virī
 vocer: I am being called; 1st person sing. present passive
 subjunctive from vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus

Caput I Fābula Barrindī (Orīginālis)

[30] “Cum haec audīssem¹, coepit illōs cōfortāre, dīcēns eīs: ‘Nōlīte², frātrēs, putāre aliquid nisi bonum. Vestra conversātiō procul dubiō est ante portam³ paradīsī. [31] Hīc prope est īnsula quae vocātur Terra Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum, ubi nec nox imminet nec diēs finītūr. [32] Illūc frequentātūr⁴ abbās Mernoc; angelī enim Domini cūstōdiunt illam. Nōnne cognōscitis in odōre vestīmentōrum nostrōrum quod in paradīsō Deī fuimus?’

[33] “Tunc frātrēs respondērunt, dīcentēs: ‘Abbā, nōvimus quia fuistī in paradīsō Deī; spatiū maris, ubi est ille paradīsus, ignōrāmus. [34] Nam saepe fragrānciam vestīmentōrum abbātis nostrī probāvimus: paene usque ad quadrāgintā diēs tenēbantur ab odōre.’

¹When I had heard these things, he began to comfort them, saying to them.

²Do not, brothers, think anything except good.

³Your way of life without doubt is before the gates of Paradise. Here procul means "without". This is a good line to ponder; the monks live physically close to the Paradise, but conversātiō makes one think that it's their monastic way of life, and not their geographic location, that makes them near to Paradise.

⁴Mernoc the Abbot frequents there; for angels of the Lord guard him. Note that frequentātūr is used like a deponent verb because it has an active meaning in the sentence.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 abbā: father, abbot
 abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis
 abbātis: abbot; singular masculine genitive from abbās, abbātis
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aliquid: someone
 angelī: angel; plural masculine nominative from angelus, angelī
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 audīssim: I (might) have had heard; 1st person singular
 pluperfect active subjunctive from audio, audire, audīvi,
 audītus
 bonum: good; singular neuter nominative from bonum, boni
 coepit: he started; 1st person singular perfect from coepī,
 coepisse, coepi, coepitus
 cōgnōscitis: you recognize, you know; 2nd person plural present
 active from cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus
 cōfōrtāre: to comfort, to strengthen;
 cōversātiō: intimacy, acquaintance, way of life, monastic life;
 singular feminine nominative from cōversātiō,
 cōversātiōnis
 cum: with
 custōdīunt: they guard; 3rd person plural present active from
 custōdīo, custōdīre, custōdīvī, custōdītus
 deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō,
 dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle
 from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 domīni: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus,
 domīni
 dubiō: doubt; singular masculine dative from dubius, dubia,
 dubium
 eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fūi,
 futūrus
 finītūr: it is finished, it is limited; 3rd person singular present
 passive from finīō, finīre, finīvī, finītus
 fragrāntiam: fragrance; singular feminine accusative from
 fragrantia, fragrantiae
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frequentātūr: it is crowded, it is frequented; 3rd person singular
 present passive from frequentō, frequentāre, frequentāvī,
 frequentātus
 fuīmus: we were; 1st person plural perfect active from sum, esse,
 fūi, futūrus
 fuīstū: you were; 2nd person singular perfect active from sum,
 esse, fūi, futūrus
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 hīc: here;
 ignōrāmūs: we ignore, we do not know; 1st person plural present
 active from ignōrō, ignōrāre, ignōrāvī, ignōrātus
 illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 illūc: over there
 imminēt: it threatens, it is imminent; 3rd person singular present
 active from immineō, imminēre, -
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae
 maris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris
 Mernoc: an Irish abbot who visited the Promised Land of the
 Saints
 nam: yes, truly
 nec: nor, not either
 nīsī: if not, unless
 nōlītē: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi (irr.)
 nōnne: not, expecting an affirmative answer
 nostri: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen.
 of noster
 nostrōrum: our
 nōvīmus: we learned; 1st person plural perfect active from nōscō,
 nōscere, nōvī, nōtūs
 nox: night; singular feminine nominative from nox, noctis
 odōre: odor, scent; singular masculine ablative from odor, odōris
 paene: almost
 paradīsī: paradise; singular masculine genitive from paradīsus,
 paradīsī
 paradīsō: paradise; singular masculine ablative from paradīsus,
 paradīsī
 paradīsus: paradise; singular masculine nominative from
 paradīsus, paradīsī
 portām: gate; singular feminine accusative from porta, portae
 probāvīmus: we examined (by smell), we approved, we
 commended; 1st person plural perfect active from probō,
 probāre, probāvī, probātus
 procul: without, far

Caput I Fābula Barrindī (Orīginālis)

[35] “Illīc vērō mānsī duās continuās ebdomadās¹ cum filiolō meō, sine cibō et pōtū: in tantum habuimus dē satietāte corporālī ut ab aliīs vidērēmur replētī mustō². [36] Post vērō quadrāgintā diēs, acceptā benedictiōne frātrum et abbātis, reversus³ sum cum sociīs meīs, ut redīrem ad cellam meam, ad quam itūrus⁴ erō crās.”

[37] Hīs audītis, sānctus Brendānus cum omnī congregātiōne suā prōstrāvērunt sē ad terram, glōrificantēs Deum atque dīcentēs [38] “ ‘Iūstus Dominus in omnibus viīs suīs, et sānctus in omnibus operibus suīs,’ quī revēlāvit servīs suīs tanta⁵ ac tālia mīrābilia, et benedictus in dōnīs suīs, quī hodiē nōs refēcit dē tālī gustū spīritālī et pōtū.” [39] Hīs finītīs sermōnibus, dīxit sānctus Brendānus: “Eāmus ad refectiōnem corporis et ad Mandātum⁶ novum.” [40] Trānsāctā autem illā nocte, acceptā benedictiōne manē frātrum, ad cellam suam sānctus Barrindus perrēxit.

¹And I remained there two continuous weeks with my little son, without food and drink. Here filiolō is a term of endearment.

²We had such (of) satiation of the body that we appeared to them (like we were) full of new wine. A similar scenario is pictured in chapter fourteen of *Vita Antōnīi*, where Anthony emerges from a fast in a demon-haunted abandoned Roman fortress: "And they, when they saw him, wondered at the sight, for he had the same habit of body as before, and was neither fat, like a man without exercise, nor lean from fasting and striving with the demons, but he was just the same as they had known him before his retirement."

³I returned with my associates. reversus + sum is a past passive participle construction.

⁴To which I will return tomorrow. itūrus erō is a future periphrastic construction.

⁵Who revealed to his servants so great and such miracles and blessed in his gifts, which today refreshed us of such a spiritual taste and drink.

⁶According to the Dickinson commentary: "the New Commandment"; here apparently the scriptural text recited at Compline. The phrase itself reflects John 13:34."

ab: from, out of, by, since	prostrāvērunt: they prostrated, they laid down; 3rd person plural
abbātis: abbot; singular masculine genitive from abbās, abbātis	perfect active from prosternō, prostertere, prostrāvī,
ac: and	prostrātus
acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative	quadrāgintā: 40
perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpī,	quam: how? how much?
acceptus	qui: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
ad: to, towards, at, according to	redire: I (might) have returned; 1st person singular imperfect
alīs: others; plural ablative from alius, alia, aliud	active subjunctive from redeō, redire, redivī, reditus
atque: and	refēcīt: he refreshed; 3rd person singular perfect active from
audītis: you hear; 2nd person plural present from audiō, audire,	reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus
audīvī, audītūs	refectionēm: refreshing, restoring, repairing; singular feminine
autem: but, however, moreover	accusative from refectiō, refectionis
Barrindus: an Irish monk	replētū: having been filled/re-filled; singular masculine genitive
benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine from	perfect passive participle from repleō, replēre, replēvī,
benedictiō, benedictiōnis	replētus
benedictus: blessed; singular masculine nominative perfect	revēlāvīt: he revealed; 3rd person singular perfect active from
passive participle from benedīcō, benedīcere, benedīxī,	revēlō, revēlāre, revēlāvī, revēlātus
benedictus	reversus: reversus + est = he returned
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish	sānctus: holy, saint
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	satiētātis: sufficiency, abundance; singular feminine from satiētās,
cellam: small room, cell; singular feminine accusative from cella,	satiētātis
cellae	se: himself
cibō: food; singular masculine ablative from cibum cibum, cibī	sermōnibus: conversation, speech; plural masculine ablative from
congregationē: congregation; singular feminine ablative from	sermō, sermōnis
congregātiō, congregātiōnis	servīs: slaves, servants; plural masculine ablative from servus,
continuās: continuous; plural feminine accusative from continuus,	servī
continua, continuum	sine: without
corporālī: physical, corporeal; singular ablative from corporālīs,	sociīs: associates, companions; plural masculine from socius, sociī
corporālīs, corporālē	spīritālī: spiritual; singular ablative from spīritālīs, spīritālīs,
corporis: body, flesh; singular neuter genitive from corpus,	spīritālē
corporis	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from
crās: tomorrow	suus
cum: with	suam: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
dē: of, from, away from, down from	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
Deum: god; singular masculine accusative from Deus, Dei	tālī: such
dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle	tālīa: such; plural neuter nominative from tālis, tālis, tālē
from dicō, dicere, dīxī, dictus	tānta: so much, so great, this many; singular feminine nominative
dīēs: day; singular common nominative from dīēs, dīēī	from tantus, tanta, tantum
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere,	terram: land
dīxī, dictus	trānsāctā: having been passed; singular feminine nominative
domīnus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from	perfect passive participle from transigo, transigere, transegī,
domīnūs, domīnī	transactus
dōnīs: gifts; plural neuter ablativea from dōnum, dōnī	ut: so that
duās: two; plural feminine accusative from duo -ae o, secundus -a	vērō: truly, even so, still
-um, bini -ae -a, bis	vidērēmūr: we (might) have appeared; 1st person plural imperfect
eāmus: let us go; 1st person plural present active subjunctive	passive subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vidī, visus
from eo, ire, iū, itus	viās: roads; plural feminine ablative from via, viae
ebdomadās: weeks; plur. fem. acc. from ebdomada, ebdomadāe	
et: and	
filiolō: young son; singular masculine ablative from filiolus, filiolī	
fīnitīs: end; plural dative or ablative of fīnitus, fīnita, fīnītūm	
frātrūm: of brothers; plural masculine genitive from frāter, frātrīs	
glorificātēs: glorifying; plural common nominative present	
participle from glorificō, glorificārē, glorificāvī, glorificātus	
gustū: taste; singular masculine ablative from gustus, gustūs	
habuīmūs: we had; 1st person plural perfect active from habeō,	
habere, habuī, habitus	
hīs: to these; plural masculine dative or ablative of hic, haec, hoc	
hodiē: today	
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	
illīc: there	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
itūrus: will be going; singular masculine nominative future	
participle from	
iūstus: just; singular masculine nominative from jūstus, jūsta -um,	
jūstior -or -us, jūstissimus -a -um	
mandātūm: mandate; singular masculine nominative or accusative	
from mandātūm, mandātī	
manē: morning	
mānsi: I remained; singular 1st person perfect from maneo,	
manēre, mānsi, mānsus	
meām: my; singular feminine accusative from meus, mea, meum	
meīs: our; plural dative from meus, mea, meum	
meō: my; singular masculine ablative from meus	
mīrābilīa: marvelous, wonderful; plural neuter nominative from	
mīrābilis, mīrābilis, mīrābile	
mustō: must (new wine); singular neuter ablative from mustum,	
mustī	
noctē: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis	
nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego	
novum: new, inexperienced; singular neuter nominative from	
novus, nova -um, novior -or -us, novissimus -a -um	
omnī: all; every; singular ablative from omnīs, omnīs, omne	
omnībus: all; plural ablative from omnīs, omnīs, omne	
operībus: works, deeds; plural neuter ablative from opus, operīs	
perrēxit: he proceeded; 3rd person singular perfect active from	
pergō, pergere, perrēxī, perrēctus	
post: behind, after, since	
pōtū: drink; singular masculine ablative from pōtūs, pōtūs	

Caput II

Brendānus Ēligit Frātrēs

[1] Igitur sānctus Brendānus, dē omnī congregātiōne suā ēlēctīs¹ bīnīs frātribus septem, conclūsit sē in ūnō ūrātōriō cum illīs, et locūtus² est ad illōs, dīcēns: [2] “Conbellātōrēs meī amantissimī, cōnsilium atque adiūtōrium ā vōbīs praestōlor, quia cor meum et omnēs cōgitātiōnēs meae conglūtinātae³ sunt in ūnam voluntātem; tantum sī voluntās Deī est. [3] Terram—dē quā locūtus est pater Barrindus—Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum, in corde meō prōposuī illam quaerere. Quōmodo vōbīs vidētur, aut quod cōnsilium mihi vultis dare?”

[4] Illī vero, agnitā⁴ voluntāte sānctī patris, quasi ūnō ūre dīcunt omnēs: “Abbā, voluntās tua ipsa est et nostra. [5] Nōnne⁵ parentēs nostrōs dīmīsimus? Nōnne hērēditātem nostram dēspeximus, et corpora nostra trādidimus in manūs tuās? [6] Itaque parātī sumus sīve ad mortem sīve ad vitam tēcum īre. Ūnam tantum quaerāmus Deī voluntātem.”

¹Then Saint Brendan, having selected fourteen (literally, twice seven) brothers from all his congregation.

²He said. loquor is deponent, so locūtus est is how the perfect tense is formed.

³Because my heart and all of my thoughts have been cemented together in one will.

⁴And these (the brothers), having acknowledged the will of the holy father, like one mouth all said.

⁵Have we not sent away our parents? Have we not forsaken our inheritance, and handed our bodies into your hands?

ā: from, out of, by, since	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
abbā: father, abbot	patris: father; singular masculine genitive from pater, patris
ad: to, towards, at, according to	praestōlōr: I stand ready for; 1st person singular present from
adiūtōrium: help, support; plural masculine genitive from	praestōlōr, praestōlārī, praestōlātūs sum
adiūtōriū	
āgnita: having been recognized, having been acknowledged;	prōposū: I displayed; 1st person singular perfect active from
singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from	prōpōnō, prōpōnere, prōposū, prōpositus
āgnoscō, āgnoscere, āgnōvī, āgnitus	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
amantissimī: most loved; singular masculine genitive from amāns,	quaerāmūs: let us seek; 1st person plural present active
amantis (gen.), amantior -or -us, amantissimus -a -um	subjunctive from quaerō, quaerere, quaesivī, quaesitus
atque: and	quaerere: to seek
aut: or	quasi: as if, like, as much as
bellātōrēs: fighters; plural masculine nominative from bellātor,	quia: because
bellātōris	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
bīnīs: two each; plural dative from duo -ae o, secundus -a -um, bīnī	quōmodo: how, by which means
-ae -a, bis	reprōmissiōnis: promise; singular feminine genitive from
Barrindus: an Irish monk	reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnis
Brendānūs: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	sānc̄tū: holy
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sānc̄tōrum: of the saints; plural masculine gentive from sānc̄tus,
cōgītātiōnēs: thoughts; plural feminine nominative from cōgītātiō,	sānc̄tī
cōgītātiōnis	sānc̄tus: holy, saint
conbellātōrēs: comrades, fellow-fighters	se: himself
conclūsīt: he enclosed, shut himself in; 3rd person singular	septēm: seven
perfect active from conclūdō, conclūdere, conclūsī, conclūsus	sī: if
conglūtīnātāe + sunt: they have been cemented together	sive: or, what if
congrēgātiōnē: congregation; singular feminine ablative from	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from
congrēgātiō, congrēgātiōnis	suus
cōnsilīum: plan, advice, council; singular neuter nominative from	tantum: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative
cōnsilīum, cōnsiliū	from tantus, tanta, tantum
cor: heart; singular neuter nominative from cor, cordis	tē: to you, accusative from tu
corde: heart; singular neuter ablative from cor, cordis	terrām: land
corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter nominative from corpus,	trādīdīmūs: we handed over; 1st person plural perfect active from
corporis	trādō, trādere, trādīdī, trādītūs
cum: with	tua: you; singular feminine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
dare: to give;	tuās: yours; plural feminine accusative from tuus, tua, tuum
dē: of, from, away from, down from	ūnam: one; singular feminine accusative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs
Dei: god; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	-a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
dēspēxīmūs: we disdained; 1st person plural perfect active from	ūnō: one; singular masculine ablative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs -a
dēspiciō, dēspicere, dēspēxi, dēspectus	-um, singulī -ae -a, semel
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō,	vērō: truly, even so, still
dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	vidētūr: it appears; 3rd person singular present passive from
dīcūnt: they say; 3rd person plural present active from dīcō,	videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	vītām: life; singular feminine accusative from vīta, vītāe
dīmīsīmūs: we sent away; 1st person plural perfect active from	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmīsī, dīmissus	voluntās: will; singular feminine nominative from voluntās,
ēlēctīs: having been chosen; plural ablative perfect passive	voluntātīs
participle from ēlīgō, ēlīgere, ēlēgī, ēlēctus	voluntātēm: will; singular feminine accusative from voluntās,
ēlīgit: he chooses; 3rd person singular present active from ēlīgō,	voluntātīs
ēlīgere, ēlēgī, ēlēctus	vultīs: you want; plural 2nd person present from volō, velle, voluī
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī,	(irr.)
futūrus	
et: and	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs	
hērēdītām: inheritance; singular feminine accusative from	
hērēdītās, hērēdītātīs	
igitur: therefore	
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
illī: that; singular dative or plural masculine nominative from ille,	
illa, illud	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
ipsa: itself; singular feminine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	
īre: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, īi, itus (irregular)	
itaque: so then, therefore	
locūtūs: locūtūs est = he spoke	
manūs: hand; singular feminine nominative from manus, manūs	
meae: my; singular feminine genitive from meus, mea, meum	
meī: my;(pronoun)	
meō: my; singular masculine or neuter dative or ablative from	
meus	
meum: my; singular neuter nominative from meus, mea, meum	
mīhī: to me;(pronoun)	
mōrētē: death; singular feminine accusative from mōrs, mortis	
nōnne: not, expecting an affirmative answer	
nostra: our; singular feminine nominative from nōster, nostra,	
nostrūm	
nostrām: our; plural genitive of ego	
nostrōs: our	
omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,	
omne	
omnī: all, every; singular ablative from omnis, omnis, omne	
ōrātōriō: oratory, building for prayer; singular masculine ablative	
from oratorius, oratoria, oratorium	
ōre: voice (context), mouth; singular neuter ablative from ōs, ōris	
parātī: having been prepared; plural masculine nominative perfect	
passive participle from	
pārentēs: parents	

Caput III

Monachī Eunt ad Īnsulam Aende

[1] Dēfinīvit igitur Sānctus Brendānus, et hī quī cum eō erant, ieīūnium quadrāgintā diērum, semper per trīduānās, et posteā proficīscī¹. [2] Trānsāctīs iam quadrāgintā diēbus, et salūtātīs frātribus, commendātīsque omnibus praepositō monastēriī suī, quī fuit posteā suus successor in eōdem² locō, profectus est contrā occidentālem plāgam cum quattuordecim frātribus ad īnsulam cuiusdam sānctī patris, nōmine Aende. [3] Ibique dēmorātus³ est tribus diēbus et tribus noctibus.

¹Then Saint Brendan planned, and those who were with him, a fast of forty days, always by three days (i.e. in three-day intervals) and afterwards to set out. proficīscī is the present infinitive (it's a deponent verb)

²Having then spent forty days, and saluting the brothers, and having commended everything of his monastery to the prior, who was afterwards his successor in the same place, he set out from the west coast with fourteen brother for the inisland of a certain holy father named Aende.

³And there he dwelled three days and three nights.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
Aende: an Irish monk
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
commendātis: you command; 2nd person plural present from commendāre
contrā: against, away from, facing
cuiusdam: of a certain one; singular genitive from quidam
cum: with
dēfinīvit: he planned, he decided; 3rd person singular perfect active from dēfiniō, dēfinire, dēfinīvī, dēfinītūs
dēmorātus: dwelling, detaining; singular masculine nominative perfect participle from dēmoror, dēmorārī, dēmorātus
diēbus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēī
diērum: days; plural common genitive from diēs, diēī
eō: I go; 1st person singular present active from eo, ire, iī, itus
eōdem: the same;(pronoun)
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
et: and
eunt: they go; 3rd person plural present active from eo, ire, iī, itus
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris
fuit: he was; 3rd person singular perfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
hī: to these; plural masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc
iam: already, now, soon
ibī: there, then
iēiūnum: fast, fasting
igitur: therefore
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae
locō: place; singular masculine ablative from locus, locī
monachī: monk; singular masculine genitive from monachus, monachī
monastēriū: monastery; singular neuter genitive from monastērium, monastēriū
noctibus: nights; plural feminine ablative from nox, noctis
nōmine: name; singular neuter ablative from nōmen, nōminis
occidentālem: western; singular common accusative from occidentālis, occidentālis, occidentāle
omnibus: all; plural ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
patris: father; singular masculine genitive from pater, patris
per: through
plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgæ
posteā: thereafter, later
praepositō: prior (an official in a monastery); singular masculine dative from praepositorus, praepositi
profectus: profectus sum = I set out; singular masculine nominative perfect participle from
proficisci: to set out; present infinitive from proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum
quadrāgintā: 40
quattuordecim: 14
quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
salūtātis: you salute;
sānc̄tū: holy
sānc̄tus: holy, saint
semper: always
successor: successor; singular masculine nominative from successor, successoris
sūi: of him; singular or plural genitive of se
suus: his; singular masculine nominative from suus, sui
trānsactis: having been accomplished; plural ablative perfect passive participle from transigo, transigere, transegī, transactus
tribus: three; plural ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
triduānās: three days; plural feminine accusative from triduāna, triduānae

Caput IV

Monachī Faciunt Nāvem

[1] Post haec, acceptā benedictiōne sānctī patris et omnium monachōrum quī cum eō erant, profectus est in ultimam partem regiōnis suaē, ubi dēmorābantur¹ parentēs eius.

[2] Attamen nōluit illōs vidēre, sed in cuiusdam summitāte montis extendentis sē longē in ōceanum, in locō quī dīcitur Sēdēs Brendānī, fixit tentōrium, ubi erat introitus² ūnīus nāvis.

[3] Sānctus Brendānus et quī cum eō erant, acceptīs³ ferrāmentīs, fēcērunt ūnam nāviculam levissimam, costātam et columnātam ex īvō, sīcut mōs⁴ est in illīs partibus, et cooperuērunt illam coriīs⁵ bovīnīs atque rubrīcātīs in cortice roborīnō.

[4] Et liniērunt—forās—omnēs iūnctūrās pellūm ex būtīrō⁶; et mīsērunt duās aliās parātūrās⁷ nāvis dē aliīs coriīs intus in nāvīm, et dispendia quadrāgintā diērum, et būtīrum ad pellēs praeparandās ad cooperūmentū nāvis, et cētera ūtēnsilia, quae ad ūsum vītāe hūmānae pērīent. [5] Arborem⁸ posuērunt in mediō nāvis fixam, et vēlūm, et cētera quae ad gubernatiōnēm nāvis pērīent. [6] Sānctus Brendānus frātribus suis praecēpit, in nōmine Patris et Filiī et Spīritūs Sānctī, intrāre in nāvīm.

¹Where his parents were living. We're told in the next line that he didn't want to see his parents, perhaps similar to Abraham leaving his parents in Ur and sojourning in the Promised Land.

²Where there was the entrance of one ship. Symbolically, the trope of things being only large enough for Brendan's ship symbolizes the exclusivity of the Christian church.

³Saint Brendan and those who were with him, having taken (up) iron tools, made a light ship, with ribs and columns made of wood.

⁴Like the custom is in those parts. Leather-skinned coracles were a traditional method of Irish shipbuilding.

⁵They covered it with cow hides and reddened/coated it with oak bark. Presumably a liquid compound for treating the hides was derived from oak bark. The hide-covered ship evokes the symbolism of the tabernacle, which was walled with animal skins.

⁶And they lined -- outside -- all the junctures of the skin with butter. The butter was likely a waterproofing tallow.

⁷And they put two other boat's supplies of other hides inside the boat.

⁸They fixed a tree/mast in the middle of the boat.

acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from <i>accipiō</i> , <i>accipere</i> , <i>accēpi</i> , <i>acceptus</i>	leve, leviōr -or -us, levissimus -a -um
acceptūs: having been accepted; plural ablative perfect passive participle from <i>accipiō</i> , <i>accipere</i> , <i>accēpi</i> , <i>acceptus</i>	linērunt: they lined; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>liniō</i> , <i>linire</i> , <i>linīvī</i> , <i>linītūs</i>
ad: to, towards, at, according to	locō: place; singular masculine ablative from <i>locus</i> , <i>locī</i>
aliās: others; plural feminine accusative from <i>alius</i> , <i>alia</i> , <i>aliud</i>	longē: long; singular masculine vocative from <i>longus</i> , <i>longa -um</i> , <i>longior -or -us</i> , <i>longissimus -a -um</i>
aliūs: others; plural ablative from <i>alius</i> , <i>alia</i> , <i>aliud</i>	mediō: middle; singular masculine dative from <i>medius</i> , <i>media</i> , <i>medium</i>
arbōrem: tree; singular feminine accusative from <i>arbor</i> , <i>arboris</i>	mīsērunt: they sent; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>mittō</i> , <i>mittere</i> , <i>mīsī</i> , <i>missus</i>
atque: and	monachī: monk; singular masculine genitive from <i>monachus</i> , <i>monachī</i>
attamen: nevertheless	monachōrūm: of monks; plural masculine genitive from <i>monachus</i> , <i>monachī</i>
benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative from <i>benedictiō</i> , <i>benedictiōnis</i>	montūs: mountains; singular masculine genitive from <i>mōns</i> , <i>montis</i>
bovīnīs: bovine; plural ablative from <i>bovīnus</i> , <i>bovīna</i> , <i>bovīnūm</i>	mōs: manner, custom; singular masculine nominative from <i>mōs</i> , <i>mōris</i>
Brendāni: (genitive case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nāvēm: boat; singular feminine accusative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nāvīculam: small boat; singular feminine accusative from <i>nāvīcula</i> , <i>nāvīculae</i>
būtȳrō: butter; singular neuter ablative from <i>butyron</i> , <i>butyri</i>	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>
būtȳrum: butter; plural neuter genitive from <i>butyron</i> , <i>butyri</i>	nōluit: he didn't want; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>nōlō</i> , <i>nōlle</i> , <i>nōlūi</i> , -
cētera: the other things; plural neuter nominative from <i>cēterus</i> , <i>cēterum</i>	nōmīne: name; singular neuter ablative from <i>nōmen</i> , <i>nōminis</i>
cōlūmnātām: supported by pillars; singular feminine accusative from <i>cōlūmnātus</i> , <i>cōlūmnāta</i> , <i>cōlūmnātūm</i>	ōceanū: ocean; singular masculine accusative from <i>Oceanus</i> , <i>Oceani</i>
cōoperūmentū: covering; singular neuter nominative from <i>cōoperūmentum</i> , <i>cōoperūmenti</i>	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from <i>omnis</i> , <i>omnis</i> , <i>omne</i>
cōoperūerunt: they covered; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>cōoperiō</i> , <i>cōoperire</i> , <i>cōoperūi</i> , <i>cōoperūtus</i>	omnīum: of all; plural genitive from <i>omnis</i> , <i>omnis</i> , <i>omne</i>
cōrīūs: skins, hides; plural masculine ablative from <i>cōrīum</i> , <i>cōrīū</i>	pārātūrās: preparations; plural feminine accusative future participle from <i>pārō</i> , <i>pārāre</i> , <i>pārāvī</i> , <i>pārātūs</i>
cōrtīcē: bark of a tree; singular common ablative from <i>cōrtex</i> , <i>cōrticis</i>	pārēntēs: parents
cōstātām: ribbed; singular feminine accusative from <i>cōstātūs</i> , <i>cōstātā</i> , <i>cōstātūm</i>	pārētēm: part; singular feminine accusative from <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i>
cūiūsdām: of a certain; singular genitive from <i>quidam</i>	pārībus: parts; plural feminine ablative from <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i>
cūm: with	pātrīs: father; singular masculine genitive from <i>pater</i> , <i>patri</i>
dē: of, from, away from, down from	pēllēs: pelts, hides; 2nd person singular future active from <i>pello</i> , <i>pellere</i> , <i>peplū</i> , <i>pulsus</i>
dēmōrābāntū: they were dwelling, they were delaying; imperfect from <i>dēmoror</i> , <i>dēmorārī</i> , <i>dēmorātūs</i>	pēllīm: of pelts, of hides; plural feminine genitive from <i>pellis</i> , <i>pellis</i>
dīcītū: it is said; 3rd person singular present passive from <i>dīcō</i> , <i>dīcere</i> , <i>dīxi</i> , <i>dīctus</i>	pērīntē: they pertain; 3rd person plural present active from <i>pērīnēō</i> , <i>pērīnērē</i> , <i>pērīnūi</i> , <i>pērīntētus</i>
dīērūm: days; plural common genitive from <i>dīēs</i> , <i>dīēī</i>	pēst: behind, after, since
dīspēndīā: supplies; plural neuter nominative from <i>dīspēndūm</i> , <i>dīspēndīū</i>	posūērunt: they had put; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>posōnō</i> , <i>posōnērē</i> , <i>posūi</i> , <i>positus</i>
dūās: two; plural feminine accusative from <i>duo -ae o</i> , <i>secundūs</i> -a -um, <i>bīnī -ae a</i> , <i>bīs</i>	prāēcēpīt: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>prāēcipiō</i> , <i>prāēcipērē</i> , <i>prāēcēpī</i> , <i>prāēceptus</i>
eiūs: his/her/its	prāēparāndās: preparing; plural feminine accusative future passive participle from <i>prāēparō</i> , <i>prāēparārē</i> , <i>prāēparāvī</i> , <i>prāēparātūs</i>
eō: with him; plural masculine ablative from <i>is</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>id</i>	prōfēctūs: <i>prōfēctus est</i> = he set out; sing. masc. nom. perf. part. from <i>prōfīcīscor</i> , <i>prōfīcīscī</i> , <i>prōfēctus</i>
erānt: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrūs</i>	quādrāgīntā: 40
erāt: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrūs</i>	quāe: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of <i>quis</i>
est: he is;	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of <i>quis</i>
et: and	régiōnīs: regions; singular feminine genitive from <i>régiō</i> , <i>régiōnis</i>
ex: out of, from	robōrīnō: made of oak; singular masculine ablative from <i>robūr</i> , <i>robōrīs</i>
extēndēntīs: extending; singular genitive present participle from <i>extēndō</i> , <i>extēndērē</i> , <i>extēndī</i> , <i>extēnsūs</i>	rūbīcītās: red, reddened; plural ablative from <i>rūbīcītūs</i> , <i>rūbīcītā</i> , <i>rūbīcītūm</i>
faciūnt: they are making, they are doing; 3rd person plural present active from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facērē</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factūs</i>	sānctī: holy
fēcērunt: they did, they made; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facērē</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factūs</i>	sānctūs: holy, saint
ferrāmentīs: iron tools; plural neuter ablative from <i>ferrāmentūm</i> , <i>ferrāmentī</i>	se: himself
fīliī: sons; singular masculine genitive from <i>filius</i> , <i>fīlī</i>	sed: but
fixām: having been fixed, having been fastened; singular feminine accusative perfect passive participle from <i>figō</i> , <i>figērē</i> , <i>fixī</i> , <i>fixūs</i>	sēdēs: seat; 2nd person singular present active from <i>sēdēō</i> , <i>sēdērē</i> , <i>sēdī</i> , <i>sessus</i>
fixīt: he fastened; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>figō</i> , <i>figērē</i> , <i>fixī</i> , <i>fixus</i>	sīcūt: as, same as, like
forās: outside (adverb)	spīrītūs: spirit, breath; singular masculine nominative from <i>spīrītūs</i> , <i>spīrītūs</i>
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātrīs</i>	sūaē: her; singular feminine gen. or dat. or plural feminine nom. or voc. from <i>sūus</i>
guberñātōnēm: steering; singular feminine accusative from <i>guberñātō</i> , <i>guberñātōnis</i>	sūis: their; plural dative or ablative of <i>sūus</i>
haēc: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of <i>hic</i> , <i>haēc</i> , <i>hoc</i>	sumītātē: summit, top; singular feminine ablative from <i>sumītās</i> , <i>sumītātīs</i>
hūmānē: human; sing. fem. gen. from <i>hūmānus</i> , <i>hūmānā -um</i> , <i>hūmānīor -or -us</i> , <i>hūmānīssimus -a -um</i>	tēntōrīum: tent; singular neuter accusative from <i>tēntorīum</i> , <i>tēntorīi</i>
ībō: I will go; 1st person singular future active from <i>īrē</i>	ubī: where, when if
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	ultīmātā: farthest, last; singular feminine accusative from - -, <i>ulterior -or -us</i> , <i>ultīmūs -a -um</i>
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	ūnām: one; singular feminine accusative from <i>ūnus -a -um</i> , <i>prīmūs -a -um</i> , <i>singulī -ae -a</i> , <i>semel</i>
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	ūnīū: of one (genitive of <i>ūnus</i>)
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ūsum: have been being used, singular neuter nominative perfect participle from <i>ūtōr</i> , <i>ūtī</i> , <i>ūsum</i> (dep.)
intrāre: to enter;	ūtēnsīlia: utensils; plural neuter nominative from <i>utēnsilī</i> , <i>utēnsilē</i>
introītūs: entrance; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from <i>introēo</i> , <i>introērē</i> , <i>introīvī</i> , <i>introītūs</i>	vēlūm: sail, cloth; singular neuter nominative from <i>vēlūm</i> , <i>vēlī</i>
intūs: inside	vidērē: to see; present active infinitive
iunctūras: joinings, junctions; plural feminine accusative from <i>junctūra</i> , <i>junctūrē</i>	vītāe: life; singular feminine genitive from <i>vīta</i> , <i>vītāe</i>
ivō: of wood; singular neuter ablative from <i>ivūm</i> , <i>ivī</i>	
levīssīmām: very light; singular feminine accusative from <i>levīs</i> , <i>levīssīmūm</i>	

Caput V

Trēs Monachī

[1] Cumque ille¹ sōlus stetisset in lītore et benedīxisset portum, ecce trēs frātrēs supervēnerant dē suō monastēriō post illum, quī statim cecidērunt ante pedēs sānctī patris, dīcentēs: [2] “Pater, dīmitte nōs īre tēcum quō itūrus es; aliōquin² moriēmur in istō locō famē et sitī. Dēcrēvimus enim peregrinārī³ diēbus vītae nostrae.” [3] Cum vir Deī vīdisset illōrum angustiam, praecēpit illīs⁴ intrāre nāvim dīcēns, “Fīat voluntās vestra, filiolī.” [4] Et addidit: “Sciō quōmodo vōs vēnistis: iste frāter bonum opus operātus est; nam Deus praeparāvit aptissimum locum; vōbīs autem praeparāvit dēterrimum iūdīcīum⁵.”

¹And with that one (Saint Brendan) having stood on the beach and blessed the harbor.

²Otherwise we will die in this place of hunger and thirst. Many commentators see this as being a hunger strike.

³We have decided to sojourn as pilgrims the days of our lives.

⁴He ordered them to enter the boat. It appears that the author chose to put *illīs* is in the dative, not accusative, in a fashion similar to verbs such as *imperāre*.

⁵And he added: "I know why you came: this brother will do good work, for God has prepared a very good place (for him); you (two) however he has prepared a very bad judgement. One of the brothers goes to an island of monks; one of them steals and dies soon after getting caught, though he repents and communes first and therefore presumably goes to Paradise; the third ends up sinking down to Hell alive.

addidit: he added; 3rd person singular perfect active from addō, addere, addidi, additus	sōlum (gen -ius)
aliōquin: also	statim: immediately
angustum: tight situation, small space, narrow passage, being boxed in; singular feminine accusative from angustia, angustiae	stetisset: he (might) have had stood; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from stō, stāre, stetī, status
ante: before, in front, forwards	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
aptissimum: very ready, very apt; singular neuter nominative from aptus, apta -um, aptior -or -us, aptissimus -a -um	supervēnerant: they had overcame; 3rd person plural pluperfect active from superveniō, supervenīre, supervēnī, superventus
autem: but, however, moreover	tē: to you, accusative from tu
benedixisset: he (might) have had blessed; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from benedīcō, benedicere, benedīxi, benedictus	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
bonum: good; singular neuter nominative from bonum, boni	vēnistis: you came; 2nd person plural perfect active from veniō, venire, vēni, ventus
cedidērunt: they fell; 3rd person plural perfect active from cadō, cedere, cecidī, cāsus	vestra: your
cum: with	vīdisset: he (might) have had seen; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
dē: of, from, away from, down from	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
dēcrēvimus: we decided; 1st person plural perfect active from dēcernō, dēcernere, dēcrēvī, dēcrētus	vītae: life; singular feminine genitive from vita, vītae
deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
dēterrīmū: worst; singular neuter nominative from - -, dēterior -or -us, dēterrīmus -a -um	voluntās: will; singular feminine nominative from voluntās, voluntātis
deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	vōs: you; (pronoun)
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	
dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	
dībus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēi	
dīmitte: permit!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmisi, dīmissus	
ecce: Look! Behold!	
enī: for, truly, really, indeed	
et: and	
famē: hunger; singular feminine ablative from famēs, famis	
fiat: may it be; 3rd person singular present active subjunctive from fiō, fierī, factus sum	
filiolī: young sons; singular masculine genitive from filiolus, filiolī	
frāter: brother; singular masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illōrum: of them; plural masculine or neuter genitive from ille, illa, illud	
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
intrāre: to enter;	
īre: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, īū, itus (irregular)	
iste: that; singular masculine nom. from iste, ista, istud	
istō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from iste, ista, istud	
itūrus: will be going; singular masculine nominative future participle from	
iūdiciū: judgement; plural masculine genitive from judex, judicis	
lītore: beach, shore; singular neuter ablative from lītus, lītoris	
locō: place; singular masculine ablative from locus, locī	
locum: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
monachī: monk; singular masculine genitive from monachus, monachi	
monastēriō: monastery; singular neuter ablative from monastērium, monastēriū	
moriēmur: we will die; 2nd person plural future active from morior, morī, mortuus sum	
nam: yes, truly	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego	
nostrae: our; singular feminine genitive or dative of noster	
operātus: operātus + est = was performed	
opus: work, deed; singular neuter nominative from opus, operis	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris	
patris: father; singular masculine genitive from pater, patris	
pedēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from pēs, pedis	
peregrinārī: to make a pilgrimage; present active infinitive from peregrinor, peregrinārī, peregrinātus sum	
portum: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs	
post: behind, after, since	
praecēpit: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect active from praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praeceptus	
praeparāvīt: he prepared; 3rd person singular perfect active from praeparō, praeparāre, praeparāvī, praeparātus	
quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis	
quō: what; singular ablative of quis	
quōmodo: how, by which means	
sāncī: holy	
sciō: I know; 1st person singular present active from sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus	
sītī: thirst; singular feminine ablative from sitis, sitis	
sōlus: alone; singular masculine nominative from sōlus, sōla,	

Caput VI

Aula Vacua

[1] Ascendit Sānctus Brendānus in nāvī. Extēnsīsque vēlīs coepērunt nāvigāre contrā sōlstitium aestīvālē¹. [2] Habēbant autem prōsperum ventum: nihil fuit eīs opus² nāvigāre nisi tenēre vēla. Post quīndecim vērō diēs cessāvit ventus, et coepērunt nāvigāre usque³ dum vīrēs eōrum dēfēcērunt.

[3] Cōfestim sānctus Brendānus coepit illōs cōfortāre atque ammōnērē⁴, dīcēns: "Frātrēs, nōlīte formīdāre: Deus enim noster adiūtor est et nautor et gubernātor atque gubernā. [4] Mittite intus omnēs rēmigēs⁵ et gubernām; tantum dīmittite vēla extēnsa, et faciat Deus sīcut vult dē servīs suīs et dē suā nāvī."

[5] Reficiēbant autem semper ad vesperam. Aliquandō ventum habēbant; tamen ignōrābant ex quā parte veniēbat aut in quam partem ferēbātur nāvis. [6] Cōsummātīs iam quadrāgintā diēbus et omnibus dispendiīs quae ad vīctum pertinēbant, appāruit illīs quaedam īnsula ex parte septentriōnālī, valdē saxōsa et alta.

¹And with the sails extended they began to sail towards the summer solstice. The meaning of this is unclear, with west or north being suggested as directions.

²There was no work to them except to hold the sail.

³And they began to row until their strength lacked. Nāvigāre can mean "to sail" but here it clearly means "to row" based on the context. Note that vīrēs is from vīs, not vir.

⁴Immediately Saint Brendan started to comfort them, (and) to admonish them. Ammōnērē is an infinitive because it goes with coepit.

⁵Put all the oars and rudder inside, only leave the sail extended, and God will do as he wants with his servants and his boat.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	noster: our; singular masculine nominative from <i>noster</i> , <i>nostra</i> ,
adiutor: helper, assistant; singular masculine nominative from <i>adjutor</i> , <i>adjutoris</i>	<i>nostrum</i>
aestivāle: summer; singular neuter nominative from <i>aestivālis</i> , <i>aestivāle</i>	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from <i>omnis</i> , <i>omnis</i> , <i>omne</i>
aliquandō: on some days	omnibus: all; plural dative from <i>omnis</i> , <i>omnis</i> , <i>omne</i>
alta: tall; singular feminine nominative from <i>altus</i> , <i>alta</i> , <i>altum</i>	opus: work, deed; singular neuter nominative from <i>opus</i> , <i>operis</i>
ammonē: to admonish, to advise;	parte: part; singular masculine vocative perfect passive participle from <i>pario</i> , <i>parere</i> , <i>peperi</i> , <i>partus</i>
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>appāreō</i> , <i>appārēre</i> , <i>appārui</i> , <i>appāritus</i>	partem: part; singular feminine accusative from <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i>
ascendit: he ascends, he ascended; 3rd person singular present active from <i>ascendō</i> , <i>ascendere</i> , <i>ascendi</i> , <i>ascensus</i>	pertinebant: they were pertaining; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>pertineō</i> , <i>pertinēre</i> , <i>pertinuī</i> , <i>pertentus</i>
atque: and	post: behind, after, since
aula: court; singular feminine nominative from <i>aula</i> , <i>aulae</i>	prosperum: favorable, prosperous; singular neuter accusative from <i>prosperus</i> , <i>prospera</i> -um, <i>prosperior</i> -or -us, <i>prosperrimus</i> -a -um
aut: or	quā: what; singular female ablative of <i>qui</i>
autem: but, however, moreover	quadrāgintā: 40
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of <i>quis</i>
cessāvit: it ceased; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>cessō</i> , <i>cessāre</i> , <i>cessāvī</i> , <i>cessātus</i>	quam: how? how much?
coepérunt: they started; from <i>coepī</i> , <i>coepisse</i> , <i>coepī</i> , <i>coeptum</i>	quīndecim: fifteen; from <i>quīndecim</i> , <i>quīndecimus</i> -a -um, <i>quīndeci</i> -ae -a, <i>quīndecie</i> (n)s
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from <i>coepio</i> , <i>coepere</i> , <i>coepi</i> , <i>coeptus</i>	reficiēbant: they were eating/refreshing themselves; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>reficio</i> , <i>reficere</i> , <i>refēcī</i> , <i>refectus</i>
cōfestim: immediately	rēmīgēs: oars, oar-men; plural masculine nominative or accusative from <i>rēmēx</i> , <i>rēmīgēs</i>
cōfortāre: to comfort, to strengthen;	sānctus: holy, saint
cōsummātis: having been finished, plural feminine ablative from <i>cōsummō</i> , <i>cōsummāre</i> , <i>cōsummāvī</i> , <i>cōsummātus</i>	saxōsa: rocky; singular feminine nominative from <i>saxōsus</i> , <i>saxōsa</i> , <i>saxōsum</i>
contrā: against, away from, facing	semper: always
dē: of, from, away from, down from	septentrīōnāli: northern; singular ablative from <i>septentrīōnālis</i> , <i>septentrīōnāle</i>
dēfēcērunt: they lacked, 3rd person plural perfect from <i>dēficiō</i> , <i>dēficere</i> , <i>dēfēcī</i> , <i>dēfectus</i>	servis: slaves, servants; plural masculine ablative from <i>servus</i> , <i>servī</i>
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from <i>Deus</i> , <i>Dei</i>	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from <i>dīcō</i> , <i>dīcere</i> , <i>dīxi</i> , <i>dīctus</i>	sōlstitiūm: solstice, heat of summer; singular neuter nominative from <i>sōlstitiūm</i> , <i>sōlstitiū</i>
diēbus: days; plural common ablative from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēi</i>	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from <i>suus</i>
diēs: day; singular common nominative from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēi</i>	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of <i>suus</i>
dīmittō: leave!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from <i>dīmittō</i> , <i>dīmittere</i> , <i>dīmisi</i> , <i>dīmissus</i>	tamen: however
dispendīs: pay, nourishment; plural neuter ablative from <i>dispendīum</i> , <i>dispendi(i)</i>	tantū: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative from <i>tantū</i> , <i>tanta</i> , <i>tantum</i>
dum: while, as long as, until	tenēre: to hold;
eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from <i>is</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>id</i>	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	vacuam: empty, vacant; singular feminine accusative from <i>vacuus</i> , <i>vacua</i> , <i>vacuum</i>
eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter. genitive	valde: very
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	vēla: sail, cloth; plural neuter nominative from <i>vēlūm</i> , <i>vēlī</i>
et: and	vēlīs: sails; plural neuter ablative from <i>vēlūm</i> , <i>vēlī</i>
ex: out of, from	venīebat: he was coming; 3rd person singular imperfect active from <i>venīō</i> , <i>venīre</i> , <i>vēnī</i> , <i>ventus</i>
extēnsā: have been extended; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from <i>extendō</i> , <i>extendere</i> , <i>extendī</i> , <i>extensus</i>	ventūm: wind; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from <i>ventūm</i>
extēnsīs: have been extended; plural ablative perfect passive participle from <i>extendo</i> , <i>extendere</i> , <i>extendī</i> , <i>extensus</i>	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from <i>ventus</i> , <i>ventū</i>
faciat: let Him do; 3rd person singular present active subjunctive from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facere</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factus</i>	vērō: still, yet, but
ferēbātur: it was brought; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from <i>ferō</i> , <i>ferre</i> , <i>tūlī</i> , <i>lātus</i>	vesperam: evening; singular feminine accusative from <i>vespera</i> , <i>vesperae</i>
formidāre: to dread;	vīctūm: food; singular masculine accusative from <i>victus</i> , <i>victū</i>
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātrīs</i>	vīrēs: strength; plural feminine nominative from <i>vis</i> , <i>vīris</i>
fuit: he was; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	vult: he wants; singular 3rd person present from <i>volō</i> , <i>velle</i> , <i>voluī</i> (irr.)
guberna: rudder; singular feminine accusative from <i>guberna</i> , <i>guberne</i>	
gubernām: rudder; singular feminine accusative from <i>guberna</i> , <i>guberne</i>	
gubernātōr: helmsman, pilot; 2nd person singular future passive imperative from <i>gubernō</i> , <i>gubernāre</i> , <i>gubernāvī</i> , <i>gubernātūs</i>	
habēbant: they had; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>habēō</i> , <i>habēre</i> , <i>habuī</i> , <i>habitus</i>	
iam: already, now, soon	
ignōrābant: they were ignorant; 3rd person plural imperfect active from <i>ignōrō</i> , <i>ignōrāre</i> , <i>ignōrāvī</i> , <i>ignōrātūs</i>	
illīs: those; plural dative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from <i>īnsula</i> , <i>īnsulæ</i>	
īntus: inside	
mittite: send! put!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from <i>mittō</i> , <i>mittere</i> , <i>mīsī</i> , <i>missus</i>	
nautor: sailor; singular masculine nominative from <i>nautor</i> , <i>nautōris</i> . This is a medieval Latin term that is not found in many dictionaries.	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>	
nāvīgāre: to sail;	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>	
navis: boat; singular feminine nominative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>	
nihil: not at all	
nisi: if not, unless	
nōlīte: be unwilling! imperative plural of <i>nōlō</i> , <i>nōlle</i> , <i>nōluī</i> (irr.)	

[7] Cum autem appropinquāssent ad lītus illīus, vīdērunt rīpam altissimam sīcut mūrum, et dīversōs rīvulōs dēscendentēs dē summitāte īnsulae, fluentēs in mare. [8] Tamen minimē poterant invenīre portum ubi stetisset¹ nāvis. Frātrēs enim vexātī erant valdē dē famē et sitī; singulī vērō accēpērunt vāscula ut aliquid dē aquā potuissent² sūmere.

[9] Sānctus Brendānus, cum haec vīdisset, dīxit: “Nōlīte facere: stultum est enim quod agitis, quandō Deus nōn vult nōbīs ostendere portum intrāndī, et vultis rapīnam³ facere. [10] Dominus Iēsus Chrīstus post trēs diēs ostendet servīs suīs portum et locum manendī⁴, ut reficiantur corpora vexātōrum.”

[11] Cum autem circuīrent per trēs diēs illam īnsulam, tertia diē, circā hōram nōnam, invēnērunt portum ubi erat aditus ūnīus nāvis. [12] Et statim surrēxit sānctus Brendānus et benedīxit introitum. Erat namque petra incīsa ex utrāque parte, mīrae altitūdinis, sīcut mūrus.

¹However they were not able to find a harbor where the ship might be anchored. stāre is being used here as a nautical term, similar to how we say a ship "stands off" from harbor. The subjunctive is used to express doubt.

²Each one took vessels that they might be able to take something of the water.

³Do not do this, for what you do is foolish, when God has not wanted to show to us a harbor for entering, and you want to make robbery. intrāndī is a gerund in the genitive. It's unclear to me what the water is intended to represent; on a physical level the account doesn't make sense because the water would be flowing into the sea anyway. Water and its drinkability (or lack thereof) is a common theme in this text.

⁴The Lord Jesus Christ after three days will show to his servants a harbor and a place for staying. manendī is a gerund in the genitive.

accēpērunt: they accepted, they received; 3rd person plural perfect active from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus	ostendere: to show; 3rd person singular future from ostendō, ostendere, ostendi, ostentus
ad: to, towards, at, according to	parte: part; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from pario, parere, peperi, partus
aditus: entrance; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from adeo, adire, adivī, aditus	per: through
agitīs: you act, you conduct; 2nd person plural present active from agō, agere, ēgī, āctus	petra: stone, rock; singular feminine nominative from petra, petrae
aliquid: someone	portūm: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs
altissimam: highest; singular feminine accusative from altus, alta -um, altior -or -us, altissimus -a -um	post: behind, after, since
altitūdīnis: height, depth; singular feminine genitive from altitūdō, altitūdīnis	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active from possum, posse, potuī, -
appropinquāvissent: they (might) have had approached; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	potuissent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
aqua: water; singular feminine nominative from aqua, aquae	quāndō: when, because
autem: but, however, moreover	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
benedixit: he blessed; 3rd person singular perfect active from benedicō, benedicere, benedixī, benedictus	rapinām: robbery, pillage; singular feminine accusative from rapīna, rapināe
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	reficiātur: they (might) be refreshed; 3rd person plural present passive subjunctive from reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus
chrīstus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Chrīstus, Christī	rīpām: bank, shore; singular feminine accusative from rīpa, rīpae
circā: around, about, concerning	rīvulōs: small brooks, rivulets; plural masculine accusative from rīvulus, rīvuli
circuīrent: they (might) have gone round; 3rd person plural imperfect active subjunctive from circueō, circuīre, circuīvī, circuitus	sānctus: holy, saint
corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter accusative from corpus, corporis	servīs: slaves, servants; plural masculine from servus, servī
cum: with	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dē: of, from, away from, down from	sīngulī: one each; singular masculine genitive from singulus, singula, singulum
dēscēdētēs: descending; plural common nominative present participle from dēscēdō, dēscendere, dēscendī, dēscēnsus	sītī: thirst; singular feminine ablative with sitis, sitis
deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	stātīm: immediately
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	stētīsset: it (the ship) might anchor; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from stō, stāre, stētī, status
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	stūltūm: foolish, stupid; singular neuter nominative from stultus, stulta, stultum
dīversōs: various, diverse; plural masculine accusative from diversus, dīversa, dīversum	sūis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dīxī, dictus	sūmēre: to take up;
domīnus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, domīnī	sumītātēs: summit, top; singular feminine from summītās, summītātīs
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	sūrēxīt: he stood up; 3rd person singular perfect active from surgō, surgere, surrēxi, surrectus
erāt: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	tāmēn: however
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	tērtīa: third; singular feminine nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, termī -ae -a, ter
et: and	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, ternī -ae -a, ter
ex: out of, from	ubī: where, when if
facere: to make, to do;	ūnūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
famē: hunger; singular feminine ablative from famēs, famis	ut: so that
fluentēs: flowing; plural common nominative present participle from fluō, fluere, flūxi, flūxus	utra: either; singular feminine nominative from uter, utra, utrum
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	valdē: very
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	vāscula: small vessel; plural neuter nominative from vāsculum, vasculi
hōram: hour, time; singular feminine accusative from hōra, hōrāe	vērō: truly, even so, still
iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Jēsūs, Jēsū	vēxātī: vexātī + erant: they had been vexed
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vēxātōrūm: having been vexed; plural masculine genitive perfect passive participle from vexō, vexāre, vexāvī, vexātus
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	vīdērunt: they saw
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vīdīsset: he (might) have had seen; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
incīsa: having been cut; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from incidō, incīdere, incīdi, incīsus	vult: he wants; singular 3rd person present from volō, velle, volū (irr.)
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	vultīs: you want; plural 2nd person present from volō, velle, volū (irr.)
īnsulām: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
intrāndī: entering; singular masculine genitive future passive participle from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātūs	
īntroītūm: entrance; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from introit.um	
īnvenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from īvenīo, īvenīre, īvenī, īnventus	
īnvenīre: to find;	
lītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītūs, lītoris	
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
manēndī: remaining; singular masculine genitive gerund from maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsus	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
minimē: not	
mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from mīrus, mīra, mīrum	
mīrum: city wall; singular masculine accusative from mīrus, mīrī	
mīrus: city wall; singular masculine nominative from mīrus, mīrī	
namque: for and in fact, on the other hand	
nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
nōlītē: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi (irr.)	
nōn: not	
nōnam: the 9th	

[13] Cum vērō omnēs ascendissent dē nāvī et stetissent forīs¹ in terrā, praecēpit sānctus Brendānus ut nihil dē supellectilī tulissent dē nāvī forās. [14] Porrō ambulantibus per rīpās maris, occurit illīs canis per quandam sēmitam, et venit ad pedēs sānctī Brendānī, sīcut² solent canēs venīre ad pedēs dominōrum suōrum. [15] Tunc sānctus Brendānus dīxit frātribus suīs: “Nōnne bonum nūntium dōnāvit nōbīs Deus? Sequimīnī eum.” [16] Tunc sānctus Brendānus cum frātribus suīs secūtī sunt canem usque ad oppidum.

[17] Intrantibus autem oppidum, vīdērunt aulam magnam ac strātam³ lectulīs et sedīlibus, aquamque ad pedēs lavandōs. [18] Cum autem resēdissent, praecēpit sānctus Brendānus suīs sociīs, dīcēns: “Cavēte, frātrēs, nē Satanas perdūcat vōs in temptātiōnem. [19] Videō illum suādentem⁴ ūnum ex tribus frātribus, quī post nōs vēnērunt dē nostrō monastēriō, dē fūrtō pessimō. Ōrāte prō animā eius: nam carō eius trādita⁵ est in potestātem Satānae.”

[20] Illa domus, in quā residēbant, erat quasi īserta⁶ per parietēs, in circuitū, dē appendentibus vāsculīs dīversī generis metallī, frēnīs et cornibus circumdatīs argentō.

¹And everyone having ascended out of the ship and having stood outside on the land, Saint Brendan commanded that nothing of the equipment be taken outside of the ship.

²As dogs are accustomed to follow the feet of their masters.

³And entering the town, they saw a great hall laid out with beds and chairs, and water for washing feet.

⁴I see him persuading one of the three brothers, who after us came out of our monastery, of severe theft.

⁵Pray for his soul, for his flesh has been handed over into the power of Satan.

⁶The house, in which they were residing, was like it was introduced through walls, all around, of hanging vessels of diverse types of metals, and bridles and horns gilded with silver. A bridle could mean an ornamental necklace in this context (which helps explain why someone might want to steal one). The meaning of īserta here is unclear to me, perhaps the decorations act as a sort of heraldry that "introduces" the room to guests.

ac: and	nuntiū
ad: to, towards, at, according to	occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō, occurrere, occurrī, occursum
ambulantibus: walking; plural ablative present participle from ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātūs	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
anima: soul, mind, life; singular feminine nominative from anima, animae	oppidum: town; singular neuter nominative from oppidum, oppidi
appendentibus: hanging; plural ablative present participle from appendō, appendere, appendī, appendēnsus	ōrāte: pray! plural imperative from ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātūs
aquam: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	parietes: walls; plural masculine nominative from pariēs, parietis
argentō: silver; singular neuter dative from argentum, argentī	pedēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from pēs, pedis
ascendisset: he (might) have had ascended; 3rd person plural	per: through
pluperfect active subjunctive from ascendō, ascendere,	perdūcat: you (might) lead through; 3rd person singular present
ascendī, ascēnsus	active subjunctive from perdūco, perdūcere, perdūxi,
aulam: court; singular feminine accusative from aula, aulae	perductus
autem: but, however, moreover	pessimō: worst; singular masculine ablative from pessimus,
bonum: good; singular neuter nominative from bonum, boni	pessima, pessimum
Brendāni: (genitive case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	porrō: farther, further, also
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	post: behind, after, since
canem: dog; singular common accusative from canes, canis	potestātem: power; singular feminine accusative from potestās, potestātis
canēs: dogs; singular common nominative from can.es	praecepit: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect active from praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praeceptus
canis: dog; singular common genitive from canis, canis	prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of
carō: flesh; singular masculine dative from carus, cara -um, carior -or -us, carissimus -a -um	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
cavēte: Beware!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus	quādam: a certain; singular feminine accusative from quidam.
circūtū: circuit, outer shore; singular neuter ablative from circueō, circuire, circuiū(i), circuitus	quasi: as if, like, as much as
circumdatīs: surrounded; masculine plural ablative past passive participle from circumdō, circumdare, circumdedī, circumdatus	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
cornibūs: horns; plural neuter ablative from cornu, cornūs	resēdissent: they (might) have had sat down; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from resideō, residēre, resēdi, resessus
cum: with	residēbānt: they were sitting down; 3rd person plural imperfect active from resido, residere, residi, -
dē: of, from, away from, down from	rīpās: banks, shores; plural feminine accusative from rīpa, rīpae
deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	sānctū: holy
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	Satanae: Satan, adversary; singular masculine genitive from Satanas, Satanae
dīversi: diverse; singular masculine genitive from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	Satanās: Satan, adversary; singular masculine nominative from Satanas, Satanae
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	sēcūtī: sēcūtī + sunt = they followed
dominorū: of the lords, of the masters; plural masculine genitive from dominus, dominī	sedilībus: seats, benches, stools; plural neuter from sedile, sedilis
domus: house; singular feminine nominative from domus, domūs	sēmītām: footpath; singular feminine accusative from sēmita, sēmitae
dōnāvit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect active from dōnō, dōnāre, dōnāvī, dōnātūs	solent: they are accustomed to; 3rd person plural present active from soleō, solēre, solitus sum
eiūs: his/her/its	stetīs: they (might) have had stood; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from stō, stāre, stetī, status
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futurus	strātām: laid out; singular feminine accusative perfect passive participle from sterno, sternere, stravi, stratus
et: and	suādētēm: persuading; singular common accusative present participle from suādeō, suādēre, suāsī, suāsus
eum: to him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
ex: out of, from	supellectili: furniture, house furnishings; paraphernalia, articles necessary for business; singular feminine ablative from supellex, supellectili
forās: outside (adverb)	temptātiōnēm: temptation; singular feminine accusative from temptātiō, temptātiōnis
forīs: outside (adverb)	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	trādīta: having been handed over; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	tribūs: three; plural dative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
frēnīs: bridle; plural masculine ablative from frēnum, frēnī	tułissētē: they (might) have had brought; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from ferō, ferre, tułi, lātūs
fūrtō: theft, stolen article; singular neuter dative from fūrtum, fūrtī	tunc: then
generis: birth, family, type, offspring; plural masculine from gener, generi	ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	ut: so that
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vāsculīs: small vessels; plural neuter ablative from vāsculum, vāsculī
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vēnērūnt: they came; 3rd person plural perfect active from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
īnsertā: attached, inserted, introduced; nominative perfect passive participle from īsnero, īsnerere, īsnerui, īsbertus	venīre: to come;
intrantibus: entering; plural dative present participle from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātūs	vēnīt: it came; 3rd person singular present active from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
lavandōs: washing; plural masculine accusative gerund from lavō, lavāre, lāvī, lātūs	vērō: truly, even so, still
lectulīs: bed, coach; plural masculine ablative from lectulus, lectulī	videō: I see; 1st person singular present active from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
māgnam: large; singular feminine accusative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	vīdērūnt: they saw
maris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris	vōs: you;(pronoun)
metallī: metal; singular neuter genitive from metallum, metallī	
monastēriō: monastery; singular neuter dative from monastēriū, monastēriū	
nam: yes, truly	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis	
nē: not	
nihil: not at all	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
nōnne: not, expecting an affirmative answer	
nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego	
nostrō: our	
nūntiūm: messenger; singular masculine accusative from nuntius,	

[21] Tunc sānctus Brendānus dīxit ministrō¹ suō, quī solēbat pānem appōnere frātribus: “Fer prandium quod nōbīs Deus mīsit.” [22] Quī statim surrēxit: invēnit mēnsam positam, et linteāmina, et pānēs singulōs mīrī candōris, et piscēs.

[23] Cum allāta fuissent omnia, benedīxit sānctus Brendānus prandium et dīxit frātribus suīs: “Quī dat ēscam omnī carnī, cōfītēmīnī², Deō caelī.” [24] Residēbant igitur frātrēs et magnificābant Deum. Similiter dē pōtū, quantum³ volēbant. [25] Fīnīta iam cēna, et opus Deī perfīnītum, dīxit praedictus vir: “Requiēscite: ecce singula⁴ lectula et bene strāta. Opus⁵ est vōbīs ut repausētis membra vestra ex labōre nimiō nāvigiī vestrī.”

[26] Cum autem frātrēs obdormīssent, vīdit sānctus Brendānus opus diabolī, īfantem Aethiopum⁶, habentem frēnum in manū et iocantem ante frātrem praedictum. Statim sānctus Brendānus surrēxit et coepit ḍrāre, pernoctāns usque ad diem. [27] Iam vērō manē, cum frātrēs ad opus Deī festīnāssent⁷, ut—post hoc—iter ēgissent ad nāvīm, ecce appāruit mēnsa parāta sīcūt et prīdiē. Ita per trēs diēs et trēs noctēs praeparāvit Deus prandium servīs suīs.

¹Then Saint Brendan said to his minister/waiter. This is one of the fourteen monks with Brendan, whose job it is to set out food for the rest of the brothers.

²Give praise to God, who gives food to all flesh. This references Psalm 136:25. Typically *confiteor* means to confess, but here it has a special ecclesiastical meaning.

³Similary of drink, as much as they wanted. There was as much food and drink as they wanted.

⁴Rest, behold a bed for each one and (the bed is) well spread out.

⁵Opus est could mean 'it is necessary' or it could mean 'work' or 'deed', as in the miraculous work God did in providing the food and beds.

⁶However with the brothers having fallen asleep, Saint Brendan saw the work of the Devil, an Ethiopian infant, having a bridle (or ornamented necklace) in his hand and jesting in front of the aforesaid brother. The idea of portraying a demon as a black-colored boy has precedent in the *Vīta Antōnīi* by Athanasius.

⁷And in the morning, with the brothers having hastened to the work of God, so that, afterwards, they might have journeyed to the ship.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aethiopum: Ethiopian, black
 allāta: having been carried; plural neuter nominative perfect passive participle from afferō, afferre, attuli, allātus
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect active from appāreō, appārēre, appārūi, appāritus
 appōnere: to place, to set before;
 autem: but, however, moreover
 bene: good; adverb of bonus -a -um
 benedixit: he blessed; 3rd person singular perfect active from benēdīcō, benēdicere, benedixī, benedictus
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 caeli: heaven, sky; singular masculine genitive from caelus, caeli
 candōris: whiteness, brightness; singular masculine genitive from candor, candōris
 carnī: meat, flesh; singular feminine ablative from carō, carnis
 cēnā: dinner; singular feminine nominative from cēna, cēnae
 coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus
 cōfitemī: you confess; plural imperative from confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum
 cum: with
 dat: he gives; 3rd person singular present active from do, dare, dedi, datus
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei
 Deum: god; singular masculine accusative from Deus, Dei
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 diaboli: devil, demon; singular masculine genitive from diabolus, diaboli
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dixi, dictus
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 ēgissent: you might have had conducted; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from agō, agere, ēgī, āctus
 ēscam: food, victuals, bait; singular feminine accusative from ēsca, ēscæ
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 fer: bring, bear; tell/speak of; consider; carry off, win, receive, produce; get; 2nd person singular present active imperative from ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus
 festināvissent: they (might) have had hastened; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from festinō, festināre, festināvī, festinātus
 finīta: end; singular feminine ablative of finītus, finīta, finītū
 frātrem: brother; singular masculine accusative from frāter, frātris
 frātres: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris
 frēnum: bridle; ornamental necklace
 fuissent: 3rd person plural subjunctive pluperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 habentem: having; singular common accusative present participle from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus
 hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc
 iam: already, now, soon
 igitur: therefore
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 infantem: infant; singular common accusative from īfāns, īfāntis
 invenit: he finds, he found; 3rd person singular present active from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 iocantem: jesting, participle from iocor, iocārī, iocātus (dep.)
 ita: thus
 iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris
 labōre: labor; singular masculine ablative from labor, labōris
 lectula: little beds; plural neuter nominative diminutive from lectus, lectī
 linteāmina: linen napkins; plural neuter accusative from linteāmen, linteāminis
 magnificābant: they were esteeming greatly; 3rd person plural imperfect active from magnifico, magnificāre, magnificāvī, magnificātus
 manē: morning
 manū: hand; singular feminine ablative from manus, manūs
 membra: limb, member; plural neuter nominative from membrum, membrī
 mēnsa: table; singular feminine nominative from mēnsa, mēnsae
 mēnsam: table; singular feminine accusative from mēnsa, mēnsae
 ministro: I serve, I attend to; singular masculine dative from minister, ministri
 mīrī: wonderful, marvelous; singular masculine genitive from mirus, mira, mirum

mīsit: he sent; 3rd person singular perfect active from mittō, mittere, mīsi, mīssus
 nāvīgīū: vessel, ship, sailing, navigation; singular neuter genitive from nāvīgīum, nāvīgī
 nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 nimio: excessive, too great; singular masculine dative from nimius, nimia, nimium
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 noctēs: nights; plural feminine nominative from nox, noctis
 obdormīvissent: they (might) have had fallen asleep; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from obdormiō, obdormire, obdormīvī, obdormītūs
 omni: all, every; singular ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
 omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
 opus: work, deed. Opus Deī refers to a religious rite, perhaps a Mass; singular neuter accusative from opus, operis
 ōrāre: to pray;
 pānem: bread; singular masculine accusative from panis, panis
 pānēs: bread; plural masculine nominative from panis, panis
 parāta: having been prepared; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from parō, parāre, parāvī, parātūs
 pausētis: you (might) pause; 2nd person plural present active subjunctive from pausō, pausāre, pausāvī, pausātūs
 per: through
 perfinitū: having been completed; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from perfinit.ūm
 pernoctāns: spending the night; singular nominative present participle from pernoctō, pernoctāre, pernoctāvī, pernoctātūs
 pisces: fishes; plural masculine nominative from piscis, piscis
 positam: having been put; singular feminine accusative perfect passive participle from pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus
 post: behind, after, since
 pōtū: drink; singular masculine ablative from pōtūs, pōtūs
 praedictum: the aforesaid; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from praedict.ūm
 praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedīcō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
 p̄aeparāvīt: he prepared; 3rd person singular perfect active from p̄aeparō, p̄aeparārē, p̄aeparāvī, p̄aeparātūs
 prandium: breakfast, meal; singular neuter accusative from prandium, prandī
 prīdī: the day before
 quantum: how much?
 qui: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
 repausētis: you may rest; 2nd person plural present subjunctive from repausō, repausāre, repausāvī, repausātūs
 requiēscite: rest!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from requiesco, requiescere, requievi, requietus
 residēbant: they were sitting down; 3rd person plural imperfect active from residō, residere, residī, -
 sānctus: holy, saint
 servis: slaves, servants; plural masculine ablative from servus, servī
 sīcūt: as, same as, like
 similiter: similarly
 singula: one each; singular feminine nominative from singulus, singula, singulum
 singulōs: one each; plural masculine accusative from singulus, singula, singulum
 solēbat: he was accustomed to; 3rd person singular imperfect active from soleō, solēre, solitus sum
 statim: immediately
 strāta: laid out; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from sterno, sternere, stravi, stratus
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
 surrēxit: he raised up; 3rd person singular perfect active from surgō, surgere, surrēxi, surrēctus
 trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 tunc: then
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vestra: your
 vestrī: your; singular masc. or neut. gen. or plural masc. nom. from vester
 vīdit: he saw; 3rd person singular perfect active from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
 vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
 volēbant: they were wanting; 3rd person plural imperfect active from volō, velle, voluī, -

Caput VII

Brendānus Iacit Daemōnem

[1] Post haec sānctus Brendānus cum suīs sociīs coepit iter agere et frātribus dīcere: “Vidēte nē aliquis¹ ex vōbīs aliquid dē substantiā istīus īinsulae tollat sēcum.” [2] At illī omnēs respondērunt: “Absit², pater, ut aliquid fūrtī violet nostrum iter.” [3] Tunc sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Ecce, frāter noster, quem praedīxī vōbīs heri, habet frēnum argenteum in sinū³ suō, quem hāc nocte trādidit sibi diabolus.”

[4] Cum haec audīisset praedictus frāter, iactāvit illum frēnum dē sinū suō, et cecidit ante pedēs virī Deī, dīcēns: “Peccāvī, pater, ignōsce! Ōra prō animā meā, nē pereat⁴.” [5] Confestim omnēs simul prōsternēbant sē ad terram, dēprecantēs Dominum prō animā frātris.

¹See (to it) that no one of you takes with you anything from the substance of this island.

²Far be it from us, Father, that anything of theft would violate our journey.

³Behold, our brother, whom I foretold to you yesterday, has a silver bridle in his pocket (or in the fold of his garment), which the devil gave to him this night.

⁴Pray for my soul, that I may not perish.

absit: forbid it! May it be absent!
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 agere: to conduct, to act;
 aliquid: someone
 aliquis: someone
 animā: soul, mind, life; singular feminine ablative from anima,
 animae
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 argenteū: silver; singular neuter nominative from argenteus,
 argentea, argenteum
 at: and
 audiūsset: he (might) have had heard; 3rd person singular
 pluperfect active subjunctive from audio, audire, audiri,
 auditus
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 cecidit: he fell; 3rd person singular perfect active from cadō,
 cadere, cecidi, cāsus
 coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, trādidit;
 coepere, coepi, coepitus
 cōfestim: immediately
 cum: with
 daemōnēm: of demons; plural masculine accusative from daemōn,
 daemōnis
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 dēprecantēs: praying; plural common nominative present
 participle from dēpreco, dēprecāre, dēprecāvī, dēprecātūs
 diabolus: devil, demon; singular masculine nominative from
 diabolus, diaboli
 dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō,
 dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 dīcere: to say;
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere,
 dīxi, dīctus
 dominūm: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus,
 domini
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 frāter: brother; singular masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris
 frātris: brothers; singular masculine genitive from frāter, frātris
 frēnum: bridle, ornamental necklace; singular neuter accusative
 from frēnum, frēni
 fūrtī: theft, stolen article; singular neuter genitive from fūrtum,
 fūrtī
 habēt: he has; 3rd person singular present active from habeō,
 habēre, habū, habitus
 hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 herī: yesterday
 iacit: he throws; 3rd person singular present active from iaciō,
 iace, iēci, iactus
 iactāvit: he threw; 3rd person singular perfect active from iactō,
 iactare, iactāvī, iactātūs
 ignōsce: forgive!; 2nd person singular present active imperative
 from ignōscō, ignōscere, ignōvī, ignōtūs
 illi: that; singular dative or plural masculine nominative from ille,
 illa, illud
 illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īsula, īsulae
 istius: of this; singular genitive from iste, ista, istud
 iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris
 mea: my; singular feminine nominative from meus, mea, meum
 nē: not
 nocte: night; singular feminine from nox, noctis
 nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra,
 nostrum
 nostrum: our; plural genitive of ego
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,
 omne
 ōrā: pray! singular imperative from ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātūs
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
 peccāvī: I sinned; 1st person singular perfect active from peccō,
 peccāre, peccāvī, peccātūs
 pedēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from pēs, pedis
 pereat: may it perish; 3rd person singular present active
 subjunctive from pereō, perīre, perīvī(ii), peritus
 post: behind, after, since
 praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect
 passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixi,
 praedictus
 praedixi: I said before; 1st person singular perfect active from
 praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
 prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of
 prosternēbant: they were prostrating; 3rd person plural imperfect

active from prosternō, prosternere, prostrāvī, prostrātūs
 quem: what, singular masculine accusative of qui
 respondērunt: they responded; 3rd person plural perfect active
 from respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
 sānctus: holy, saint
 se: himself
 sēcum: with oneself
 sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
 simul: at the same time as
 sinū: pocket, fold; singular masculine ablative from sinus, sinūs
 sociīs: associates, companions; plural masculine from socius, sociī
 substantia: substance; singular feminine nominative from
 substantia, substantiae
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
 terrām: land; singular feminine accusative from terra, terrae
 tollat: they (might) lift up; 3rd person singular present active
 subjunctive from tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublātūs
 tunc: then
 ut: so that
 vidētē: look!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from
 videō, vidēre, vidi, visus
 violet: he (might) violate; 3rd person singular present active
 subjunctive from violō, violāre, violāvī, violātūs
 virī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, viri
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu

[6] Élevantēs sē frātrēs ā terrā, ēlevātōque frātre ā praedictō sānctō patre, ecce vīdērunt Aethiopum parvulum salīre¹ dē sinū suō et ululantem vōce magnā, dīcēns: [7] “Cūr mē, vir Deī, iactās dē meā habitātiōne, in quā habitāvī septem annōs, et facis mē aliēnārī ab hērēditāte meā?” [8] Sānctus Brendānus ad hanc vōcem dīxit: “Praecipiō tibi in nōmine Dominī nostri Iēsu Chrīstī ut nūllum hominem laeseris usque ad diem iūdiciī.” [9] Iterum conversus vir Deī ad praedictum frātrem ait: “Sūme corpus² et sanguinem Dominī, quia anima tua modo ēgrediētur³ dē corpore. [10] Hīc etenim habēbis locum sepultūrae tuae. Ēn frāter tuus, quī vēnit tēcum dē monastēriō nostrō, in īfernō⁴ habet locum sepultūrae.” [11] Itaque, acceptā eucharistiā, anima frātris ēgressa est dē corpore, suscepta ab angelīs lūcis, videntibus frātribus. Corpus autem eius conditum⁵ est in eōdem locō ā praedictō sānctō patre.

¹*Behold they saw the little Ethiopian (demon) to leap from his pocket and shouting with a great voice, saying.* The choice of the infinitive salīre is a little awkward here; I think it would have been better for the writer to have chosen the participle salientem to parallel ululantem.

²*Take the body and blood of the Lord.* This is referring to the Eucharist, which in this case is being given as Last Rites.

³*Because your soul will leave your body.* In other words, he will die.

⁴*Behold! Your brother, who came with you from our monastery, has his place of burial in Hell.* The third monk, who will do well, is not here mentioned. It's a little odd that the present tense was chosen for habet. One manuscript put it in the future with habēbit. Perhaps the present was chosen to emphasize that one's future destiny is already present in the choices one is making in the here-and-now.

⁵*Therefore his body was buried in the same place by the aforesaid holy father.*

ā: from, out of, by, since	locum: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī
ab: from, out of, by, since	lūcīs: light; plural masculine ablative from lucus, luci
acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative	māgnā: large; singular feminine ablative from māgnus, māgna
perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpī,	-um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
acceptus	mē: to me, accusative from ego
ad: to, towards, at, according to	mēā: my; singular feminine ablative from meus, mea, meum
aethiopum: Ethiopian, black; singular masculine accusative from	modō: presently, now
aethiopis, aethiopa, aethiopum	monastēriō: monastery; singular neuter ablative from
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present active from aio, -	monastēriū, monastēriī
aliēnāri: to be alienated; passive present infinitive from aliēnō,	nōmīne: name; singular neuter ablative from nōmen, nōminis
aliēnāre, aliēnāvī, aliēnātus	nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen.
angelis: angel; plural masculine ablative from angelus, angelī	of noster
anima: soul, mind, life; singular feminine nominative from anima,	nostrō: our
animae	nūllum: no, none, not any; singular neuter nominative from nūllus,
annōs: years; plural masculine accusative from annus, annī	nūlla, nūllum (gen -ius)
autem: but, however, moreover	parvulum: small child; singular masculine accusative from
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	parvulus, parvuli
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	patre: father; singular masculine ablative from pater, patris
Chrīstī: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from	praecipiō: I order; 1st person singular present active from
Christus, Christī	praecipiō, praecipere, praecepī, praeceptus
conditum: buried; singular neuter nominative perfect passive	praedictō: the aforesaid; singular masculine ablative perfect
participle from condō, condere, condidī, conditus	passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī,
conversus: having been turned; singular masculine nominative	praedictus
perfect passive participle from convertō, convertere, convertī,	praedictum: the aforesaid;
conversus	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
corpore: body, flesh; singular neuter ablative from corpus,	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
corporis	quia: because
corpus: body, flesh; singular neuter nominative from corpus,	salīre: leap, jump; present infinitive from saliō, salīre, saluī, saltus
corporis	sānctō: holy
cūr: why	sānctūs: holy, saint
dē: of, from, away from, down from	sanguinem: blood; singular masculine accusative from sanguis,
Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sanguinis
dicens: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō,	se: himself
dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	septem: seven
diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēī	sepultūrae: burial; singular feminine genitive future participle
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere,	from sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī, sepultus
dīxi, dīctus	sinū: pocket, fold; singular masculine ablative from sinus, sinūs
Dominī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus,	sūme: take up!; 2nd person singular present active imperative
domini	from sūmō, sūmēre, sūmpsi, sūmpsus
ecce: Look! Behold!	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
ēgredīēt: it will go out; 3rd person singular future passive from	suscepta: having been undertaken; singular feminine nominative
egredior, egredi, egressus sum	perfect passive participle from suscipiō, suscipere, suscēpī,
ēgressa: having gone out; singular nominative perfect passive	susceptus
participle from ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressum (deponēt)	tē: to you, accusative from tu
eius: his/her/its	terrā: land; singular feminine ablative from terra, terrae
ēlevantēs: lifting up; plural common nominative present participle	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
from ēlevō, ēlevāre, ēlevāvī, ēlevātus	tua: you; singular feminine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
ēlevātō: having been raised up; singular ablative past passive	tuae: your; singular feminine genitive from tuus, tua, tuum
participle from ēlevō, ēlevare, ēlevāvī, ēlevātus	tuus: your; singular masculine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
ēn: Behold!	ululātēm: howling; singular common accusative present
eōdem: the same;(pronoun)	participle from ululo, ululare, ululavi, ululatus
et: and	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
etenim: as a matter of fact	ut: so that
eucharistiā: Eucharist/Lord's Supper/Communion; singular	vēnit: he came; 3rd person singular present active from veniō,
feminine ablative from eucharistiā, eucharistiae	venire, vēnī, ventus
facis: you do, you make; 2nd person singular present active from	videntibus: looking; plural ablative present participle from videō,
faciō, facere, fecī, factus	vidēre, vidi, visus
frāter: brother; singular masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	vīdērunt: they saw
frātrē: brother; singular masculine from frāter, frātris	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
frātrem: brother; singular masculine accusative from frāter, frātris	vōcē: voice; singular feminine ablative from vōx, vōcis
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	vōcēm: voice; 1st person singular present active subjunctive from
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	vōcō, vōcārē, vōcāvī, vōcātus
frātris: brothers; singular masculine genitive from frāter, frātris	
habēbis: you will have; 2nd person singular future active from	
habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus	
habet: he has; 3rd person singular present active from habēō,	
habēre, habuī, habitus	
habitātiōne: dwelling; singular feminine ablative from habitātiō,	
habitātiōnis	
habitāvī: I inhabited; 1st person singular perfect active from	
habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātūs	
hanc: this; singular feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc	
hērēditātē: inheritance; singular feminine ablative from hērēditās,	
hērēditātis	
hīc: here	
hominem: person; singular masculine accusative from homō,	
hominis	
iactās: having been thrown; plural feminine accusative perfect	
passive participle from iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus	
Iēsū: Jesus, ablative singular of lēsūs	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
infernō: Hell; singular masculine dative from infernus, inferna,	
infernum	
itaque: so then, therefore	
iterum: again	
iudicīi: judgement; singular neuter genitive from judicium, judicīi	
laeseris: you will strike; 2nd person singular perfect active	
subjunctive from laedō, laedere, laesi, laesus	
locō: place; singular masculine dative from locus, locī	

Caput VIII

Monachī Accipiunt Cibum

[1] Igitur frātrēs cum sānctō Brendānō vēnērunt ad lītus eiusdem īsulae ubi erat illōrum nāvis. [2] Ascendentibus illīs nāvīm, occurrit illīs iuvenis¹, portāns cophinum plēnum pānibus et amphoram aquae, quī dīxit eīs: [3] “Sūmīte benedictiōnem dē manū frātris vestrī. Restat² enim longum iter usque dum inveniātis cōsōlātiōnem; tamen nōn dēficiet vōbīs pānis neque aqua, ab istō diē usque in Paschā.” [4] Acceptā benedictiōne coepērunt nāvigāre in ūceanum; semper per biduānās reficiēbant. Itaque per dīversa loca ūceanī ferēbātur³ nāvis.

¹The iuvenis might be an angel.

²For a long journey remains until you may find consolation; however neither bread nor water will be lacking to you, from this day until Easter. Note that pānis and aqua are both in the nominative; also note that istō diē means, from context, "this day", not "that day" like you might expect.

³Therefore the ship was carried on the ocean through diverse places.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus
 accipiunt: they accept; 3rd person plural present active from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 amphoram: two-handled earthenware jug; singular feminine accusative from amphora, amphorae
 aqua: water; singular feminine nominative from aqua, aquae
 aquae: water; singular feminine genitive from aqua, aquae
 ascēditibus: ascending; plural ablative present participle from ascēdō, ascēdere, ascēdī, ascēnsus
 benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative from benedictiō, benedictiōnis
 benedictiōnem: blessing; singular feminine accusative from benedictiō, benedictiōnis
 bīduānās: two days; plural feminine accusative from bīduānus, bīduāna, bīduānum
 cibum: food; singular masculine accusative from cibus, cibī
 coēpērunt: they started; from coēpī, coēpisse, coēpī, coēptum
 cōsōlātiōnem: consolation; singular feminine accusative from cōsōlātiō, cōsōlātiōnis
 cōphīnum: basket; singular masculine accusative from cōphīnus, cōphīni
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 dēficiet: it will lack; 3rd personal singular future from dēficiō, dēfīcere, dēfēcī, dēfectus
 diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēī
 dīversa: diverse; singular feminine accusative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus
 dum: while, as long as, until
 eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id
 eius: his/her/its
 eiusdem: the same; singular genitive of idem
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 ferēbātur: it was brought; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from ferō, ferre, tūlī, lātūs
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātris: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris
 igitur: therefore
 illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 illōrum: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae
 inveniātīs: you might find; 2nd person plural present active subjunctive from invenio, invenire, invenī, inventus
 istō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from iste, ista, istud
 itaque: so then, therefore
 iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris
 iuvenis: young man; singular common nominative from juvenis, juvenis, juvene
 lītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītūs, lītoris
 loca: places; 2nd person singular present active imperative from loco, locare, locavi, locatus
 longum: long, far; singular neuter nominative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um
 manū: hand; singular feminine ablative from manus, manūs
 monachī: monks; plural masculine nominative from monachus, monachī
 nāvīgāre: to sail;
 nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
 neque: not, not either
 nōn: not
 occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō, occurrere, occurri, occurrus
 ūceanī: ocean; singular masculine genitive from Oceanus, Oceani
 ūceanū: ocean; singular masculine accusative from Oceanus, Oceani
 pānībus: bread; plural masculine ablative from panis, panis
 pānis: bread; singular masculine nominative from panis, panis
 Paschā: Passover, Easter; singular feminine ablative from Pascha, Paschae
 per: through
 plēnum: full; singular neuter nominative from plēnus, plēna -um, plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
 portans: carrying; singular nominative present participle from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis

reficiēbānt: they were rebuilding/repairing/restoring; 3rd person plural imperfect active from reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus
 restat: it remains; 3rd person singular present active from restō, restāre, restī, -
 sānctō: holy
 semper: always
 sūmīte: take up!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from sūmō, sūmēre, sūmpsi, sūmptus
 tamen: however
 ubī: where, when if
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 vēnērunt: they came; 3rd person plural perfect active from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
 vestrī: your; singular masc. or neut. gen. or plural masc. nom. from vester
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu

Caput IX Īnsula Ovium

[1] Quādam diē vidērunt īsulam nōn longē ab illīs; cumque coepissent nāvigāre ad illam īsulam, subvēnit illīs prōsper ventus in adiūtōrium, ut nōn labōrāssent¹ plūs quam vīrēs poterant sustinēre. [2] Cumque nāvis stetisset² in portū, praecēpit vir Deī omnēs exīre forās; ipse autem ēgressus est post illōs.

[3] Cumque coepissent circuīre illam īsulam, vidērunt aquās largissimās mānāre ex dīversīs fontibus plēnās piscibus. Dīxit sānctus Brendānus frātribus suīs: [4] “Faciāmus hīc opus dīvīnum; sacrificēmus Deō agnam³ immaculātam, quia hodiē est Cēna Domīnī.” Et ibi mānsērunt usque in Sabbatum Sānctum Paschae.

[5] Perambulantēs autem illam īsulam, invēnērunt dīversōs gregēs ovium ūniūs colōris, idest albī, ita ut nōn possent⁴ ultrā vidēre terram, prae multitūdine ovium. [6] Convocātīs frātribus suīs, sānctus Brendānus dīxit illīs: “Accipite quae sunt necessāria ad diem fēstum dē grege.” [7] Frātrēs vērō festīnābant, secundum mandātum virī Deī, ad gregem: quī statim accēpērunt dē grege ūnam ovem.

¹A properous wind came to their aid, so that they might not labor more than their strength could sustain. Note that vīrēs is from vīs, not vir.

²And with the ship anchored in port, the man of God (Brendan) ordered everyone to go outside; however he himself got out after them.

³It appears that they are going to cook a lamb for Easter, though not all commentators agree. For example, the Dickinson commentary suggests that "it is unclear whether we are to understand that the monks literally sacrificed an animal victim; in the later Middle Ages an actual lamb could be blessed at the Easter service. But it seems more likely that the language here is figurative."

⁴And walking through the island, they found various flocks of sheep of one color, that is white, so that they couldn't see the earth beyond them, because of the multitude of the sheep. The same thing (white animals covering something entirely) will happen in Caput XI: Paradisus Avium.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 accéperunt: they accepted, they received; 3rd person plural perfect active from accipió, accipere, accépi, acceptus
 accipite: accept! receive!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from accipió, accipere, accépi, acceptus
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 adiütórium: help, support; singular neuter accusative from adiütórium, adiutoriū
 agnā: lamb; singular feminine accusative from agna, agnae
 albī: white; singular masculine genitive from albus, alba -um, albior -or -us, albissimus -a -um
 aquās: water; plural feminine accusative from aqua, aquae
 autem: but, however, moreover
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 cēna: dinner; singular feminine nominative from cēna, cēnae
 circuire: to go round;
 coepissent: they (might) have had started; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus
 colōris: color; singular masculine genitive from color, colōris
 convocātis: you call together; 2nd person plural present from convoco, convocāre, convocātus
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei
 die: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi
 diversis: diverse; plural ablative from diversus, diversa, diversum
 diversōs: diverse; plural masculine accusative from diversus, diversa, diversum
 dīvīnum: divine; singular neuter nominative from dīvīnus, dīvīna -um, dīvinior -or -us, dīvinissimus -a -um
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dictus
 Domini: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, dominī
 ēgressus: ēgressus + est = he went out
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 exire: to come out;
 faciāmus: let us do, make; 1st person plural present active subjunctive from faciō, facere, fēci, factus
 festinābant: they were hastening; 3rd person plural imperfect active from festinō, festināre, festināvī, festinātus
 fēstum: festival; singular neuter nominative from fēstus, fēsta, fēstum
 fontibus: fountains; plural masculine ablative from fōns, fontis
 forās: outside (adverb)
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris
 grege: flock; singular common ablative from grex, gregis
 gregem: flock; singular common accusative from grex, gregis
 gregēs: flocks; plural common nominative from grex, gregis
 hīc: here
 hodie: today
 ibī: there, then
 id: it
 illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 illis: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 immaculātām: unblemished, immaculate; singular feminine accusative from immaculātus, immaculāta, immaculātum
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 invenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
 ita: so that
 laboravissent: they (might) have labored; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātus
 largissimās: very large; plural feminine accusative from largus, larga, largum
 longē: long; singular masculine ablative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um
 mānāre: to flow, to spring;
 mandātum: mandate; singular masculine nominative or accusative from mandātum, mandātī
 mānsērunt: they have remained; 3rd person plural perfect active from maneō, manēre, mānsi, mānsus
 multitudīne: multitude, great number; singular feminine ablative from multitūdō, multitūdīnīs
 nāvigāre: to sail;
 nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis

necessāria: necessities of life
 nōn: not
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
 opus: work, deed; singular neuter nominative from opus, operis
 ovēm: sheep; singular feminine accusative from ovis, ovis
 ovīum: of sheep; plural feminine genitive from ovis, ovis
 paschae: Passover, Easter; singular feminine genitive from Pascha, Paschae
 perambulātēs: walking through; plural common nominative present participle from perambulō, perambulāre, perambulāvī, perambulātus
 piscibus: fishes; plural masculine ablative from piscis, piscis
 plēnās: full; plural feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um, plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
 plūs: more, from mūltus
 portū: harbor, port; singular masculine ablative from portus, portūs
 possent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural imperfect active subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
 post: behind, after, since
 poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active from possum, posse, potuī, -
 prae: before, in front, because of
 praecēpīt: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect active from praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praeceptus
 prosper: favorable; singular masculine nominative from prosper, prospera, prosperum
 quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
 quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
 quam: how? how much?
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 quia: because
 Sabbatum: Sabbath; singular neuter nominative from sabbatum, sabbatī
 sacrificēmus: we (might) sacrifice; 1st person plural present active subjunctive from sacrificō, sacrificāre, sacrificāvī, sacrificātus
 sānc̄tum: holy, saint
 sānc̄tus: holy, saint
 secundum: second, following, behind
 statim: immediately
 stetisset: he (might) have had stood; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from stō, stāre, stetī, status
 subvenēt: he brought aid; 3rd person singular present active from subveniō, subvenīre, subvenēī, subventus
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 sustinēre: to sustain;
 terrā: land
 ultrā: beyond, further
 ūnām: one; singular feminine accusative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vidēre: to see;
 vīdērunt: they saw
 vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
 vīrēs: strength; plural feminine nominative from vis, viris
 virī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, viri

[8] Cum illam alligāssent¹ per cornua, sequēbātur illa—quasi domestica—illum qui tenēbat ligātūram in manū suā, usque ad locum ubi stetit vir Deī. [9] Iterum ait vir Deī ūnī ex frātribus: “Accipe agnum immaculātum dē grege.” Qui festīnāvit et fēcit sīcut sibi iussum fuerat².

[10] Cum illī parāssent omnia ad opus crāstinae³ diēī, ecce appāruit illīs vir habēns in manū sportam plēnam pānibus subcinerīciīs et cētera quae necessāria erant. [11] Cum haec posuisset ante virum Deī, cecidit prōnus super faciem suam tribus vicibus ad pedēs sānc̄tī patris, dīcēns: [12] “Unde mihi meritī, o margarīta Deī, ut pāscāris⁴ in istīs sānc̄tīs diēbus dē labōre manuum meārum?”

[13] Sānc̄tus Brendānus, ēlevātō illō dē terrā et datō ūsculō, dīxit: “Fīlī, Dominus noster Iēsus Chrīstus prōposuit nōbīs locum, ubi celebrāre possumus sānc̄tam suam resurrēctiōnem.” [14] Cui ait praedictus vir: “Pater, hīc celebrābitis istud Sabbatum Sānc̄tum; vigiliās vērō et missās crās in illā īnsulā, quam vōs vidētis, prōposuit vōbīs Deus celebrāre suae resurrēctiōnis.” [15] Dum haec dīxisset, coepit obsequium famulōrum Deī et omnia quae necessāria erant in crāstīnum praeparāre.

¹Having tied it by the horns, it (the sheep) followed (like a pet) the one who was holding the rope in his hand, up to the place where the man of God sat.

²Who hastened and did (it) just as he had been commanded.

³Having prepared everything for the work of the next day.

⁴From what (should I reckon I have) merited, that you, O pearl of God, might graze in these holy days from the labor of my hands?

accipe: accept! receive!; 2nd person sing. present active
 imperative from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 agnum: lamb; sing. masc. acc. from agnus, agnī
 aīt: he said; 3rd person sing. present active from aio, - , -
 alligāvissent: they had tied; 3rd person pl. pluperfect active
 subjunctive from alligō, alligāre, alligāvī, alligātūs
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person sing. perfect active from
 appāreō, appārēre, appārūi, appāritus
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 cecidit: he fell; 3rd person sing. perfect active from cadō, cadere,
 cecidi, cāsus
 celebrābitis: you will celebrate; 2nd person pl. future active from
 celebrāre
 celebrāre: to celebrate;
 cētera: the other; sing. fem. nom. from cēterus, cētera, cēterum
 Chrīstus: anointed one, Christ; sing. masc. nom. from Chrīstus,
 Chrīsti
 coepit: he started; 3rd person sing. present active from coepio,
 coepere, coepi, coepitus
 cornua: horn; pl. neut. nom. from cornu, cornū
 crās: tomorrow
 crāstinae: tomorrow; sing. fem. gen. from crāstinus, crāstina,
 crāstīnum
 crāstīnum: tomorrow;
 cui: who; singular dative from quist
 cum: with
 datō: gift; 2nd person sing. future active imperative from dō, dare,
 dedi, datus
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Dei: god, diety; sing. masc. gen. from Deus, Dei
 Deus: god; sing. masc. nom. from Deus, Dei
 dicens: saying; sing. nom. present participle from dicere
 diēbus: days; pl. common dat. from diēs, diēi
 diēi: day; sing. common gen. from diēs, diēi
 dixisset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person sing. pluperfect
 active subjunctive from dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus
 dixit: he said; 3rd person sing. perfect active from dīcō, dīcere,
 dixī, dictus
 domesticā: domestic animal, pet; sing. fem. nom. from domesticus,
 domestica, domesticum
 Dominus: lord, master; sing. masc. nom. from dominus, dominī
 dum: while, as long as, until
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 élēvātō: having been raised up; singular ablative past passive
 participle from élēvō, élēvāre, élēvāvī, élēvātūs
 erant: they were; 3rd person pl. imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 faciem: face; sing. fem. acc. from faciēs, faciēī
 famulōrum: of servants, of companions; pl. masc. gen. from
 famulus, famuli
 fēcit: he did; 3rd person sing. perfect active from faciō, facere,
 feci, factus
 festināvit: he hastened, he hurried; 3rd person sing. perfect active
 from festinō, festināre, festināvī, festinātūs
 fili: son; sing. masc. voc. from filius, fili
 frātrībus: brothers; pl. masc. ablative from frāter, frātrīs
 fuerat: he had been; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active from sum,
 esse, fuī, futūrus
 grege: flock; sing. common ablative from grex, gregis
 habēns: having; singular nominative present participle from
 habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 hīc: here;
 Jēsūs: Jesus; sing. masc. nom. from Jēsūs, Jēsū
 illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 illi: that; singular dative or plural masculine nominative from ille,
 illa, illud
 illis: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa,
 illud
 illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 immaculātūm: unblemished, immaculate; sing. neut. nom. from
 immaculātus, immaculāta, immaculātūm
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 insula: island; sing. fem. nom. from insula, insulae
 istīs: those; plural dative or ablative from iste, ista, istud
 istud: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste,
 ista, istud
 iterum: again
 iussum: had been commanded; singular neuter accusative perfect
 passive participle from iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus
 labōre: labor; sing. masc. ablative from labor, labōris
 ligātūram: ligature, binding; singular feminine accusative future
 participle from ligo, ligare, ligāvi, ligātūs
 locum: place; sing. masc. acc. from locus, loci
 manū: hand; sing. fem. abl. from manus, manūs
 manuum: of hands; pl. fem. gen. from manus, manūs
 margarīta: pearl; sing. fem. nom. from margarīta, margarītae
 meārūm: our; pl. fem. gen. from meus, mea, meum
 meriti: merited; singular masculine genitive perfect passive
 participle from mereō, merēre, meruī, meritus
 mihi: to me;(pronoun)
 Missās: Masses; plural feminine accusative from missa, missae
 necessāria: necessities of life
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nōster: our; sing. masc. nom. from nōster, nostra, nostrum
 obsequiū: service, obedience; sing. neut. nom. from obsequiū,
 obsequiū
 omnia: all; every; pl. neut. nom. from omnis, omnis, omne
 opus: work, deed; sing. neut. nom. from opus, operis
 ōsculō: kiss; sing. neut. dat. from ōsculum, ōsculi
 pānībus: bread; pl. masc. ablative from panis, panis
 parāvissent: they (might) have had prepared; 3rd person pl.
 pluperfect active subjunctive from parō, parāre, parāvī,
 parātūs
 pāscāris: you (might) feed/graze; 2nd person sing. present passive
 subjunctive from pāsco, pāscere, pāvī, pāstūs
 pater: father; sing. masc. nom. from pater, patris
 patris: father; sing. masc. gen. from pater, patris
 pedēs: feet; pl. masc. nom. from pēs, pedis
 per: through
 plēnū: full; sing. fem. acc. from plēnus, plēna -um
 possumus: we are able to; 1st person pl. present active from
 possum, posse, potuī, -
 posuisset: he (might) have put; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active
 subjunctive from pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus
 praedictus: the aforesaid;
 p̄eaparāre: to prepare;
 prōnūs: prone, sloped; sing. masc. nom. from prōnus, prōna,
 prōnum
 prōpositū: he displayed, he proposed; 3rd person sing. perfect
 active from prōpōnō, prōpōnere, prōposuī, prōpositūs
 quā: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
 quam: how? how much?
 quasi: as if, like, as much as
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 resurrēctiōnēm: resurrection; sing. fem. acc. from resurrēctiō,
 resurrēctiōnīs
 resurrēctiōnis: resurrection; sing. fem. gen.
 Sabbatum: Sabbath; sing. neut. nom. from sabbatum, sabbatī
 sāntām: holy
 sāntī: holy
 sāntīs: holy
 sāntūm: holy, saint
 sāntūs: holy, saint
 sequēbātur: he was following; 3rd personal singular imperfect
 from sequor, sequī, sécūtūs sum
 sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
 sicut: as, same as, like
 sportām: basket; sing. fem. acc. from sporta, sportae
 stetit: he stood; 3rd person sing. perfect active from stō, stāre,
 stēti, status
 sua: her/its
 suaē: her; singular feminine gen. or dat. or pluraul feminine nom.
 or voc. from suus
 suām: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
 subcinerīciīs: baked under ashes; pl. abl. from subcinericius,
 subcinericia, subcinericum
 super: above, on top of
 tēnēbat: he was holding; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from
 tēnēō, tēnēre, tēnū, tentus
 terra: land; sing. fem. nom. from terra, terrae
 tribūs: three; plural ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni
 -ae -a, ter
 ubī: where, when if
 unde: from where?
 ūnī: one; singular dative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus -a -um, singulī
 -ae -a, semel
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vicibus: times; pl. fem. abl. from vicis, vicis
 vidētis: you see; 2nd person pl. present active from videō, vidēre,
 vīdi, vīsus
 vigiliās: vigil, watch; pl. fem. acc. from vigilia, vigiliæ
 vir: man; sing. masc. nom. from vir, virī
 virūm: man; sing. masc. acc. from vir, virī
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
 vōs: you;(pronoun)

Caput IX Īnsula Ovium (Orīginālis)

[16] Fīnitīs omnibus et allātīs¹ nāvī, dīxit ad sānctum Brendānum praedictus vir: [17] “Vestra nāvicula nōn potest amplius portāre. Ego vōbīs trānsmittam post octo diēs quae vōbīs necessāria sunt dē cibō et dē pōtū usque in Pentēcostēn.” [18] Sānctus Brendānus dīxit: “Unde² tū nōstī ubi erimus post octo diēs?” [19] Cuī ait: “Hāc nocte eritis in illā īsulā quam vōs vidētis prope, et crās usque in sextam hōram. [20] Posteā nāvigābitis ad aliam īsulam, quae est nōn longē ab istā īsulā contrā occidentālem plāgam, quae vocātur Paradīsus Avium, ibique manēbitis usque in octāvās Pentēcostēn.”

[21] Interrogābat quoque sānctus Brendānus illum, quōmodo potuissent³ ovēs esse tam magnae, sīcut ibi vīsae sunt: erant enim maiōrēs quam bovēs. [22] Cui ille dīxit: “Nēmō colligit lac dē ovibus in hāc īsulā, nec hiemps distringit illās, sed in pāscuīs semper commorantur diē noctūque: ideōque maiōrēs sunt hīc quam in vestrīs regiōnibus.” [23] Profectīque sunt ad nāvīm et coepērunt nāvigāre, datā⁴ benedictiōne vicissim.

¹Everything having been finished and loaded into the ship, the aforesaid man said to Saint Brendan.

²From where did you learn where we will be after eight days?

³How the sheep could be of such size, as they appeared there: for they were larger than cows.

⁴And they set out to the ship and began to sail, the benediction having been given in turn.

ab: from, out of, by, since	nōn: not
ad: to, towards, at, according to	nōsti = nōvistī: you learned; 2nd person singular perfect active from nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtūs
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present active from aio, -,-	nōvistī: you learned; 2nd person singular perfect active from nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtūs
aliam: other, another; singular feminine accusative from alius, alia, aliud	occidentālem: western; singular common accusative from occidentalis, occidentalis, occidentale
allātīs: having been carried; plural ablative perfect passive participle from afferō, afferre, attuli, allātūs	octāvās: octaves, 8th
amplius: more, ampler, larger; singular neuter nominative from amplius, ampla -um, amplior -or -us, amplissimus -a -um	octō: 8; from octo, octavus -a -um, octoni -ae -a, octie (n)s
avīum: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis	omnībus: all; plural dative from omnis, omnis, omne
benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative from benedictiō, benedictiōnis	ovēs: sheep; plural feminine nominative from ovis, ovis
bovēs: cows; plural masc. or fem. nom. or acc. from bōs, bovis	ovībus: sheep; plural feminine from ovis, ovis
Brendānum: (accusative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	paradīsus: paradise; singular masculine nominative from paradisus, paradisi
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	pāscuīs: pasture, food; plural feminine ablative from pāscuum, pāscuī
cibō: food; singular masculine ablative from cibum cibum, cibī	Pentēcostēn: Pentecost; singular feminine accusative from Pentecoste, Pentecostes
coepērunt: they started; from coepī, coepisse, coepī, coeptum	plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgæ
colligit: he collects, he assembles; 3rd person singular present active from colligō, colligere, collēgi, collēctūs	portāre: to carry;
commorantur: they dwell, 3rd person present of commoror, commorāri, commorātūm (dep.)	post: behind, after, since
contrā: against, away from, facing	postea: thereafter, later
crās: tomorrow	potest: he can; 3rd person singular present active from possum, posse, potui, -
cui: who; singular dative from quis	pōtū: drink; singular masculine ablative from pōtūs, pōtūs
data: things given; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from do, dare, dedi, datus	potuīs: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from possum, posse, potui, -
dē: of, from, away from, down from	praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedīcō, praedicere, praedixi, praedictus
diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēī	prōfectī: prōfectī est = had set out
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	prope: near, close
distringit: it stretches, stresses; 3rd person singular present active from distringō, distringere, distrinxī, districtus	quae: which; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	quā: how? how much?
ego: I; (pronoun)	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	quōmodo: how, by which means
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	regiōnibus: regions; plural feminine ablative from regiō, regiōnis
erimus: we will be; 1st person plural future active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	sānctūm: holy, saint
eritis: you will be; 2nd person plural future active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	sānctus: holy, saint
esse: to be	sed: but
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	semper: always
et: and	sextām: sixth
fīnītīs: end; plural dative or ablative of fīnītūs, fīnīta, fīnītūm	sīcūt: as, same as, like
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	tam: as much, as much as
hīc: here	trānsmittām: I will send; 1st person singular present active subjunctive from trānsmittō, trānsmitterē, trānsmīsī, trānsmissus
hiemps: winter; singular feminine nominative from hiemps, hiemis	tu: you; (pronoun)
hōram: hour, time; singular feminine accusative from hōra, hōrae	ubi: where, when if
ibi: there, then	unde: from where?
ibique: and there, and then	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
ideo: for that reason	vestra: your
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vestrīs: your; plural dative or ablative from vester
illās: that; plural feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vicissim: in turn
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vidētīs: you see; 2nd person plural present active from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vīsae: vīsae + sunt = having been seen, having appeared
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulæ	vocātūr: to be called; 3rd person singular present passive from vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātūs
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulæ	vōs: you; (pronoun)
interrogābat: he was asking; 3rd person singular imperfect active from interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātūs	
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl. or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud	
lac: milk; singular neuter accusative from lac, lactis	
longē: long; singular masculine ablative from longus, longa -um, longiōr -or -us, longissimus -a -um	
māgnæ: large; singular feminine genitive from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
maiōrēs: bigger; plural common nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
manēbitīs: you will remain; 2nd person plural future active from manēō, manēre, mānsī, mānsus	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvicula: small boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvicula, nāviculae	
nāvigābitīs: you will sail; 2nd person plural future active from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātūs	
nāvigāre: to sail;	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nec: nor, not either	
necessāria: necessities of life	
nēmō: no one; singular common nominative from nēmō, nēminis	
noctē: night; singular feminine from nox, noctis	
noctū: at night	

Caput X Iascōnius

[1] Cum autem vēnissent ad aliam īsulam, coepit illa nāvis stāre¹, antequam portum illīus potuissent tenēre. [2] Sānctus Brendānus praecēpit frātribus exīre dē nāvī, in mare, et ita fēcērunt; tenēbantque nāvīm ex utrāque parte cum fūnibus², usque dum ad portum vēnit. [3] Erat autem illa īsula petrōsa sine ūllā herbā. Silva rāra erat ibi, et in lītore illīus nihil dē arēnā fuit. [4] Porrō pernoctantibus in ūrātiōnibus et in vigiliīs frātribus forīs nāvīm, vir Deī sedēbat intus: sciēbat enim quālis erat illa īsula; tamen nōluit indicāre, nē fuissent³ perterritī.

[5] Manē autem factō, praecepit sacerdōtibus ut singulī⁴ missās cantāssent, et ita fēcērunt. [6] Cum sānctus Brendānus et ipse cantāsset in nāvī, coepērunt frātrēs carnēs crūdās portāre forās dē nāvī, ut condīssent⁵ sale illās, et etiam piscēs quōs sēcum tulērunt dē aliā īsulā. [7] Cum haec fēcissent, posuērunt cācābūm super ignem. Cum autem ministrābant lignīs ignem et fervere coepisset⁶ cacabūs, coepit illa īsula sē movēre sīcūt unda.

¹Having therefore arrived at another island, the ship ran aground before they were able to hold (get to) a harbor of the island. Here stāre must mean "run aground" based on context.

²Saint Brendan ordered the brothers to exit the boat, into the sea, and thus they did; and they were holding the ship on either side with ropes, until they came to the harbor.

³However he did not want to indicate (it to them), lest they might have been terrified.

⁴However upon the morning, he ordered the priests to sing, each one, masses, and thus they did.

⁵The brothers began to carry crude meats outside the ship, that they might salt them.

⁶They were attending to the fire with wood (putting wood on the fire) and with the cauldron having begun to boil, the island began to move like a wave.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	from ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis
alia: other; singular feminine nominative from <i>alius</i> , <i>alia</i> , <i>aliud</i>	parte: part; singular feminine ablative from <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i>
aliam: other, another; singular feminine accusative from <i>alius</i> , <i>alia</i> , <i>aliud</i>	pernoctantibus: spending the night; plural ablative present
antequam: before	participle from <i>pernoctō</i> , <i>pernoctāre</i> , <i>pernoctāvī</i> , <i>pernoctātus</i>
arēna: sand; singular feminine nominative from <i>arēna</i> , <i>arēnae</i>	perterritī: being greatly frightened; singular masculine genitive
autem: but, however, moreover	perfect passive participle from <i>perterreō</i> , <i>perterrēre</i> ,
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	<i>perterrū</i> , <i>perterritus</i>
cācābūm: cooking pot; singular masculine accusative from <i>cācābus</i> , <i>cācābi</i>	petrōsa: rocky places; plural neuter nominative from <i>petrōsum</i> , <i>petrōsi</i>
cācābus: cooking pot; singular masculine nominative from <i>cācābus</i> , <i>cācābi</i>	piscēs: fishes; plural masculine nominative from <i>piscis</i> , <i>piscis</i>
cantāvissent: they had sung; 3rd person plural pluperfect active	porrō: farther, further, also
subjunctive from <i>cantō</i> , <i>cantāre</i> , <i>cantāvī</i> , <i>cantātus</i>	portāre: to carry;
cantāvisset: he had sung; 3rd person singular pluperfect active	portum: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from <i>portus</i> ,
subjunctive from <i>cantō</i> , <i>cantāre</i> , <i>cantāvī</i> , <i>cantātus</i>	<i>portūs</i>
carnēs: meat, flesh; plural feminine accusative from <i>carō</i> , <i>carnis</i>	posuērunt: they had put; 3rd person plural perfect active from
coēpērunt: they started; from <i>coepi</i> , <i>coepisse</i> , <i>coepi</i> , <i>coeptum</i>	<i>pōnō</i> , <i>pōnēre</i> , <i>posuī</i> , <i>positus</i>
coepisset: he (might) have started; 3rd person singular pluperfect	potuissent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural
active subjunctive from <i>coepio</i> , <i>coepere</i> , <i>coepi</i> , <i>coeptus</i>	pluperfect active subjunctive from <i>possum</i> , <i>posse</i> , <i>potuī</i> , -
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from <i>coepio</i> ,	<i>praecēpīt</i> : he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect active from
<i>coepere</i> , <i>coepi</i> , <i>coeptus</i>	<i>praecipiō</i> , <i>praecipere</i> , <i>praecēpī</i> , <i>praeceptus</i>
codivisissent: they (might) have seasoned; 3rd person plural	quālis: of such a kind; plural masculine nominative from <i>quālis</i> ,
pluperfect active subjunctive from <i>condiō</i> , <i>condīre</i> , <i>condīvī</i> ,	<i>quāle</i>
<i>condītus</i>	quōs: who; plural masculine accusative of <i>quis</i>
crūdās: raw; plural feminine accusative from <i>crudus</i> , <i>cruda</i> -um,	rāra: thin, far apart, rare; singular feminine nominative from
crudior -or -us, <i>crudissimus</i> -a -um	<i>rārus</i> , <i>rāra</i> -um, <i>rārior</i> -or -us, <i>rārissimus</i> -a -um
cum: with	sacerdōtibus: priests; plural common ablative from <i>sacerdōs</i> ,
dē: of, from, away from, down from	<i>sacerdōtis</i>
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from <i>Deus</i> , <i>Dei</i>	sale: salt; singular masculine ablative from <i>sāl</i> , <i>salis</i>
dum: while, as long as, until	sānctus: holy, saint
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	sciēbat: he was knowing; 3rd person singular imperfect from <i>sciō</i> ,
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> ,	<i>scīre</i> , <i>scīvī</i> , <i>scītus</i>
<i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	se: himself
et: and	sēcūm: with oneself
etiam: still	sedēbat: he was sitting; 3rd person singular imperfect active from
ex: out of, from	<i>sedeō</i> , <i>sedēre</i> , <i>sēdī</i> , <i>sessus</i>
exire: to come out;	sīcūt: as, same as, like
factō: made; singular masculine ablative perfect passive participle	silva: forest; singular feminine nominative from <i>silva</i> , <i>silvae</i>
from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facere</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factus</i>	sīne: without
fēcērunt: they did, they made; 3rd person plural perfect active	sīnguli: one each; singular masculine genitive from <i>singulus</i> ,
from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facere</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factus</i>	<i>singula</i> , <i>singulum</i>
fēcīscent: they (might) have had done; 3rd person plural	stāre: to stand, to remain;
pluperfect active subjunctive from <i>faciō</i> , <i>facere</i> , <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factus</i>	super: above, on top of
fervēre: to boil;	tamen: however
forās: outside (adverb)	tenēbant: they were holding; 3rd person plural imperfect active
forīs: outside (adverb)	from <i>teneō</i> , <i>tenēre</i> , <i>tenuī</i> , <i>tentus</i>
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātris</i>	tenēre: to hold;
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātris</i>	tulērunt: they brought; 3rd person plural perfect active from <i>ferō</i> ,
fūscent: they (might) have had been; 3rd person plural pluperfect	<i>ferre</i> , <i>tuli</i> , <i>lātus</i>
active subjunctive from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	ūlla: any; singular feminine nominative from <i>ūllus</i> , <i>ūlla</i> , <i>ūllum</i> (gen
fuit: he was; 3rd person singular perfect active from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> ,	-ius)
<i>fūi</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	unda: waves; singular feminine nominative from <i>unda</i> , <i>undae</i>
fūnibus: ropes; plural masculine ablative from <i>fūnis</i> , <i>fūnis</i>	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter	ut: so that
nom. or acc. of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	utra: either; singular feminine nominative from <i>uter</i> , <i>utra</i> , <i>utrum</i>
herba: grass, herb; singular feminine nominative from <i>herba</i> ,	vēnīscent: they (might) have had come
<i>herbae</i>	vēnīt: he came; 3rd person singular present active from <i>veniō</i> ,
Iasconīus: Jasconius, a large sea creature	<i>venire</i> , <i>vēnī</i> , <i>ventus</i>
ibi: there, then	vigiliūs: vigils, watches; plural feminine ablative from <i>vigilia</i> ,
ignem: fire; singular masculine accusative from <i>ignis</i> , <i>ignis</i>	<i>vigilīae</i>
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from <i>vir</i> , <i>virī</i>
illās: that; plural feminine accusative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	
illius: of that; singular genitive from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
indicāre: to indicate, to point out, to show;	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from <i>īnsula</i> , <i>īnsulæ</i>	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from <i>īnsula</i> , <i>īnsulæ</i>	
intus: inside	
ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from <i>ipse</i> , <i>ipsa</i> , <i>ipsum</i>	
ita: yes	
lignis: wood; plural neuter ablative from <i>lignum</i> , <i>lignī</i>	
litore: beach, shore; singular neuter ablative from <i>litus</i> , <i>litoris</i>	
manē: morning	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from <i>mare</i> , <i>maris</i>	
ministrābant: they were serving, they were attending; 3rd person	
plural imperfect active from <i>ministrō</i> , <i>ministrāre</i> , <i>ministrāvī</i> ,	
<i>ministrātus</i>	
missās: Masses; plural feminine accusative from <i>missa</i> , <i>missae</i>	
movēre: to move;	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>	
nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>	
nē: not	
nihil: not at all	
nōluit: he didn't want; 3rd person singular perfect active from	
nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi, -	
ōrātiōnibus: oration, speech, discourse; plural feminine ablative	

[8] Frātrēs vērō coepērunt currere ad nāvīm, dēprecantēs¹ patrōcinium sāncī patris.

Pater singulōs² manibus trahēbat intus; [9] relictīs³ omnibus quae portābant in illam īsulam, coepērunt nāvigāre. Porrō illa īsula ferēbātur in īceanum; immō⁴ poterant vidēre ignem ārdentem super duo mīliāria.

[10] Sānctus Brendānus nārrāvit frātribus quid hoc esset, dīcēns: “Frātrēs, admīrāminī quod fēcit haec īsula?” [11] Aiunt: “Admīrāmur valdē, necnōn et ingēns pavor penetrāvit nōs.” [12] Quī dīxit illīs: “Filiolī, nōlīte expavēscere: Deus enim revēlāvit mihi hāc nocte per vīsiōnēm sacrāmentum huius reī. [13] īsula nōn est, ubi fuimus, sed piscis, prior⁵ omnium natantium in īceanō. Quaerit semper suam caudam ut simul⁶ iungat capitī, et nōn potest, prae longitūdine. Quī habet nōmen Iascōnius.”

¹*The brothers began to run to the ship, crying for the protection of the holy father.*

²*The father pulled each one into the ship by hand.* On a spiritual level, this represents Brendan leading the monks into the faith and the protection of the Church.

³*Leaving all which they were carrying on that island, they began to sail.* This is similar to how the monks left all their worldly possessions behind to become monks.

⁴*However, they were able to see the fire burning more than two miles away.*

⁵*It is not an island, where we were, but a fish, superior/before everything swimming in the ocean.*

⁶*He is always seeking to join together his head and tail, and he cannot because of his size.* This most curious details implies that Iascōnius is like an ouroboros, a self-eating snake. Yet Iascōnius is unable to accomplish this because of his size. Iascōnius is an interesting character in that he is a neutral/good character in this story; for example in chapter 27 he carries their boat to the Paradise of Birds.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	active from penetrō, penetrāre, penetrāvī, penetrātus
admīrāmī: you admire; 2nd person plural present from admīrōr	per: through
admīrārī, admīrātūs sum	piscis: fish; singular masculine nominative from piscis, piscis
admīrāmūr: we admire; 1st person plural present from admīrōr	porrō: farther, further, also
admīrārī, admīrātūs sum	portābant: they were carrying; 3rd person plural imperfect active
āiunt: they said; 3rd person plural present active from aio, - , -	from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
ardentem: burning; singular common accusative present	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active
participle from ārdeō, ārdērē, ārsī, ārsus	from possum, posse, potuī, -
Brendānūs: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	potest: he can; 3rd person singular present active from possum,
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	posse, potuī, -
capiti: head; singular neuter dative from caput, capitīs	prae: before, in front, because of
caudam: tail; singular feminine accusative from cauda, caudae	prior: prior, ahead, previous; singular common nominative from
coēpērūt: they started; from coēpī, coēpisce, coēpī, coēptum	prior, prior, prius
currēt: to run;	quaē: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
dēpēcātēs: praying; plural common nominative present	quaerēt: he seeks; 3rd person singular present active from quaerō,
participle from dēpreco, dēpēcārē, dēpēcāvī, dēpēcātūs	quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Deī	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
dīcēs: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō,	quid: who; singular neuter nom. or acc. of quis
dicērē, dīxī, dīctus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dicērē,	rei: thing; singular feminine genitive from rēs, reī
dīxī, dīctus	relictūs: leaving behind; plural ablative perfect passive participle
duo: two	from relinquo, relinquerē, reliqui, relictus
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	revēlāvīt: he revealed; 3rd person singular perfect active from
esēt: he (might) have been; 3rd person singular imperfect active	revēlō, revēlārē, revēlāvī, revēlātūs
subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrūs	sacrāmentū: secret, sacrament; singular neuter nominative from
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī,	sacrāmentū, sacrāmentī
futūrūs	sānctī: holy
et: and	sānctus: holy, saint
expavēscēt: to become frightened;	sed: but
fēcīt: he did; 3rd person singular perfect active from faciō, facere,	semper: always
fēcī, factus	simul: at the same time as
ferēbātūt: it was brought; 3rd person singular imperfect passive	singulōs: one each; plural masculine accusative from singulus,
from ferō, ferre, tūlī, lātūs	singula, singulum
filīolī: young sons; singular masculine genitive from filiolus, filiolī	suām: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	super: above, on top of
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs	trahēbat: he was drawing, he was dragging; 3rd person singular
fuīmūs: we were; 1st person plural perfect active from sum, esse,	imperfect active from trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractus
fūlī, futūrūs	ubī: where, when if
habet: he has; 3rd person singular present active from habeō,	ut: so that
habērē, habuī, habitus	valdē: very
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	vērō: truly, even so, still
haec: this; these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter	vidēre: to see;
nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	vīsīōnēm: vision; singular feminine accusative from vīsīō, vīsīōnīs
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	
huius: of this; singular genitive of hic, haec, hoc	
Iascōnius: Jasconius, a large sea creature	
īgnēm: fire; singular masculine accusative from īgnis, īgnis	
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illā, illud	
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illā, illud	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illā, illud	
immō: of course, certainly, to the contrary	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īngēns: huge, enormous; singular nominative from īngēns,	
īngēntīs (gen.), īngēntīor -ōr -us, īngēntīssimūs -ā -um	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulāe	
īnsulām: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulāe	
īntus: inside	
iungat: he (might) join; 3rd person singular present active	
subjunctive from iungō, iungere, iūnxtī, iūnctus	
longitūdīne: length, longitude; singular feminine ablative from	
longitūdō, longitūdīnis	
manībus: hands; plural feminine ablative from manus, manūs	
mihi: to me; (pronoun)	
mīliāria: milestones; plural neuter nominative from miliarium,	
mīliariī(i)	
nārrāvit: he told; 3rd person singular perfect active from nārrō,	
nārrārē, nārrāvī, nārrātūs	
natāntīm: swimming; plural genitive present participle from	
natō, natārē, natāvī, natātūs	
nāvīgārē: to sail;	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nēcnōn: and also	
noctē: night; singular feminine from nox, noctis	
nōlītē: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōlū (irr.)	
nōmēn: name; singular neuter nominative from nōmēn, nōmīnis	
nōn: not	
nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego	
ōceānō: ocean; singular masculine ablative from Oceanus, Oceānī	
ōceānum: ocean; singular masculine accusative from Oceanus,	
Oceāni	
omnībus: all; plural ablative from omnis, omnis, omne	
omnīum: of all; plural genitive from omnis, omnis, omne	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patrīs	
patrīs: father; singular masculine genitive from pater, patrīs	
patrōcīnūt: protection; singular neuter nominative from	
patrōcīnūm, patrōcīnī	
pavor: fear, trembling; singular masculine nominative from pavor,	
pavōrīs	
penetrāvīt: he entered, he penetrated; 3rd person singular perfect	

Caput XI

Paradisus Avium

[1] Cum autem nāvigāssent¹ iuxtā illam īsulam ubi erant per trīdūm anteā, et vēnissent² ad summītām illīus, contrā occidentem, [2] vīdērunt aliam īsulam, prope sibi iūnctam, interveninge fretō nōn magnō³, herbōsam valdē et nemorōsam, plēnamque flōribus; coepērunt quaerere portum per circuitum īsulae. [3] Porrō nāvīgantibus contrā merīdiānam plāgam eiusdem īsulae, invēnērunt rīvulum vergentem in mare; ibi nāvīm ad terram mīsērunt.

[4] Ascēntibus illīs dē nāvī⁴, praecēpit Sānctus Brendānus ut nāvīm per fūnēs contrā alveum flūminis trāxissent⁵, quantum plūs potuissent⁵. [5] Erat autem illud flūmen tam lātum sīcut et lātitūdō illīus nāvis. Praedictus pater sedēbat in nāvī; et ita fēcērunt per spatiū ūnīus mīliāriī, usque dum ad fontem vēnerant eiusdem flūminis.

[6] Dīxit sānctus Brendānus: “Ecce, Dominus nōst̄r Iēsus Chrīstus nōbīs dedit locum ad manendum⁶ in suā sānctā resurrēctiōne.” [7] Et addidit: “Sī nōn habuissēmus⁷ alia dispendia, exceptō istō fonte, sufficere crēdō nōbīs ad vīctum et ad pōtum illum.”

¹Having sailed next to that island. The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause. As with many similar constructions in this text, the pluperfect is used but is awkward to translate into English.

²Having come to its summit. The subjunctive is used because this is also part of the cum circumstantial clause.

³With a strait, not large, intervening or with a small channel lying between. This is an ablative absolute construction.

⁴Ascending out of the boat. This is an ablative absolute construction.

⁵Saint Brendan ordered that the boat be pulled through the trough of the river using ropes, as far as they were able. The subjunctive trāxissent and potuissent are used here because it is a purpose clause using ut.

⁶Our Lord Jesus Christ gave us this place for staying during (the holiday of) his holy resurrection. Manendum is a gerund in the accusative because it goes with ad, which takes the accusative. Ad + a gerund in the accusative can be used to express purpose or a reason (e.g. for staying).

⁷If we didn't have other supplies, except this fountain, I believe it would suffice us for our food and drink. The subjunctive is used because a conditional statement is being made in which the speaker doesn't believe that the condition will likely be met -- Brendan thinks they will have other supplies, but is speaking about what would happen if they didn't.

Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	miliariū
ad: to, towards, at, according to	mīsērunt: they sent; 3rd person plural perfect from mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus
addidit: he added; 3rd person singular perfect from addō, addere, addidī, additus	nāvī: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis
alia: other; singular feminine nominative from alius, alia, aliud	nāvīgātibus: navigating; plural ablative present participle from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus
aliam: other, another; singular feminine accusative from alius, alia, aliud	nāvīgāvissent: they (might) have navigated; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus
alveum: cavity, trough; singular masculine accusative from alveus, alveī	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
anteā: before	nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
ascenditibus: ascending; plural ablative present participle from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	nemorōsām: woody, shaded; singular feminine accusative from nemorōsūs, nemorōsa, nemorōsum
autem: but, however, moreover	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
avium: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis	nōn: not
Christus: annotated one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christī	nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrum
circuitum: circuit, outer shore; singular masculine accusative from circuitus, circuitūs	occidentem: west; singular masculine accusative from occidēns, occidentis
coepērunt: they started; from coepī, coepisse, coepī, coeptum	paradīsū: paradise; singular masculine nominative from paradīsus, paradisi
contrā: against, away from, facing	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
crēdō: I believe; 1st person singular present from credo, credere, credidi, creditus	per: through
cum: with	plāgām: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgæ
dē: of, from, away from, down from	plēnām: full; singular feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um
dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect from do, dare, dedi, datus	plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
dispendia: pay, nourishment; plural neuter nominative from dispendūm, dispendī	plūs: more, from mūltus
dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	porrō: farther, further, also
domīnus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī	portūm: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs
dum: while, as long as, until	potuīs: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
ecce: Look! Behold!	pōtūm: drink; singular masculine accusative from pōtūs, pōtūs
eiūs: his/her/its	praecēpīt: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect from praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praeceptus
eiūsdem: of the same; singular genitive from īdem	praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedīcō, praedīcere, praedīxi, praedictus
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	prope: near, close
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	quaerere: to seek
et: and	quantū: how much?
exceptō: except	resurrēctiōne: resurrection
fēcērunt: they did, they made; 3rd person plural perfect from facīo, facere, fēcī, factus	rīvulūm: rivulet, small brook
flōribus: flowers; plural masculine ablative from flōs, flōris	sāncta: holy, saint
flūmen: river; singular neuter nominative from flūmen, flūminis	sānctus: holy, saint
flūminis: river; singular neuter genitive from flūmen, flūminis	sedēbat: he was sitting; 3rd person singular imperfect from sedeō, sedēre, sēdi, sessus
fonte: fountain; singular masculine from fōns, fontis	sī: if
fontem: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis	sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
fretō: strait, channel; singular neuter ablative from fretum, fretī	sīcūt: as, same as, like
fūnēs: ropes; plural masculine accusative from fūnis, fūnis	spatiūm: space; singular neuter nominative from spatiū, spatiī
habuissēmūs: we (might) have had; 1st person plural pluperfect subjunctive from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
herbōsam: grassy, herbaceous; singular feminine accusative from herbosus, herbosa, herbosum	sufficere: to be sufficient
ibī: there, then	summitātem: summit, top
Iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Iēsūs, Iēsū	tam: as much, as much as
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	terrām: land
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	trāxīsset: they (might) have had drawn
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	trīdūm: three days
illud: that; singular neuter nominative or accusative from ille, illa, illud	ubī: where, when if
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
insulāe: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	ut: so that
īnsulām: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	valdē: very
interveniente: come between, intervene; singular ablative present participle from intervenio, intervenire, interveni, interventus	vēnērāt: they had came
invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	vēnīsset: they (might) have had come
istō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from iste	vergentem: laying
ita: yes	vīdērunt: they saw
iūnctam: connected, joined; singular feminine accusative from junc̄tus, juncta -um, junc̄tior -or -us, junc̄tissimus -a -um	
iuxtā: near, nearly	
lātitūdō: breadth, width, latitude; singular feminine nominative from lātitūdō, lātitūdīnīs	
lātūm: wide; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from lat.um	
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
māgnō: large; singular masculine dative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
manēndūm: remaining; singular neuter nominative future passive participle from manēō, manēre, mānsī, mānsus	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
merīdiānām: noon, southern; singular feminine accusative from meridīanus, meridiana, meridianum	
mīliārīi: milestone; singular neuter genitive from miliarium,	

[8] Erat autem super illum fontem arbor mīrae lātitūdinis¹ in gīrum, nōn nimis altitūdinis, cooperta² avibus candidissimīs. In tantum³ cooperuērunt illam ut folia et rāmī eius minimē vidērentur⁴. [9] Cum haec vīdisset⁵ vir Deī, coepit intrā sē cōgitāre et tractāre quidnam esset⁶, aut quae causa fuisset⁷, ut tanta multitūdō avium potuisset⁸ esse in ūnā collēctiōne.

[10] In tantum⁹ sibi erat taedium ut effūdisset¹⁰ lacrimās, prōvolūtīs genibus¹¹, atque dēprecāset Deum¹², dīcēns: [11] “Deus, cognitor incognitōrum et revēlātor absconditōrum omnium, tū scīs angustiam cordis meī¹³: [12] dēprecor¹⁴ tuam maiestātem, ut mihi peccātōrī dignēris per tuam magnam misericordiam revēlāre tuum sēcrētum, quod modo videō prae oculīs meīs. Nōn dignitātis aut meritī praesūmō, sed clēmentiae tuae.”

¹Of marvelous width, a genitive of description.

²Covered by (very) white birds.

³They so covered it.

⁴So that its leaves and branches could barely be seen. The subjunctive is used because this is a result clause. The imperfect tense doesn't matter much for translation.

⁵The man of God having seen these things. The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause. Haec is plural neuter accusative in this instance.

^{6,7}He began to think to himself and determine what it was, or of what cause it was, that such a multitude of birds could be in one collection. The subjunctive is used because Brendan is musing what it might be.

⁸The subjunctive is used here because this is a result clause.

⁹It was so tedious to him that he had cried tears.

¹⁰The subjunctive is used here because this is a result clause.

¹¹Falling on his knees. This is an ablative absolute.

¹²And praying to God. The subjunctive is used because this is a circumstantial clause (even though cum is omitted). When translating this, it's most idiomatic to translate the accusative (Deum) as dative (to God).

¹³God, knower of the unknown and revealer of all things hidden, you know the burden/boxed-in-ness of my heart.

¹⁴I entreat your majesty. Dēprecor has an active meaning because it is a deponent verb.

absconditōrum: of things hidden; plural masculine genitive from absconditum, absconditi	multitūdō: multitude, great number; singular feminine nominative from multitūdō, multitūdinis
altitūdinis: height, depth; singular feminine genitive from altitūdō, altitūdinis	nīmis: too much, extremely
angustiam: small space, narrow passage, being boxed in; singular feminine accusative from angustia, angustiae	nōn: not
arbor: tree; singular feminine nominative from arbor, arboris	oculī: eyes; plural masculine from oculus, oculī
atque: and	omnīum: of all; plural genitive from omnis, omnis, omne
aut: or	peccātōrī: sinner; singular masculine dative from peccātor, peccātōris
autem: but, however, moreover	per: through
avibus: birds; plural feminine ablative from avis, avis	potuisset: he (might) have had been able; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
avīum: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis	prae: before, in front, because of
candidissimīs: most bright/white, very bright/white; plural ablative from candidus, candida -um, candidor -or -us, candidissimus -a -um	praeṣūmō: to presume, to anticipate; 1st person singular present from praeṣūmō, praeṣūmēre, praeṣūm̄pi, praeṣūm̄ptus
causa: cause, reason; singular feminine nominative from causa, causae	prōvolūtīs: fallen, rolled; plural ablative perfect passive participle from prōvolvō, prōvolvēre, prōvolvī, prōvolūtus
clēmentiae: mercies; singular feminine genitive from clēmentia, clēmentiae	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepus	quid: who; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
cōgitāre: to think;	rāmī: branches; singular masculine genitive from rāmus, rāmī
cōgnitor: knower, witness; singular masculine nominative from cōgnitor, cōgnitoris	revēlāre: to reveal;
collēctionē: collection; singular feminine ablative from collēctiō, collēctionis	revēlātōr: revealer; 2nd person singular future passive from revēlō, revēlāre, revēlāvī, revēlātus
cooperta: covered; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from cooperiō, cooperire, cooperūi, cooperūtus	scīs: you know; 2nd person singular present from sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum
cooperuērunt: they covered; 3rd person plural perfect from cooperiō, cooperire, cooperūi, cooperūtus	se: himself
cordis: heart; singular neuter genitive from cor, cordis	sēcrētūm: secret; singular neuter nominative or accusative from sēcrētūm, sēcrēti
cum: with	sed: but
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
dēprecāsset: they (might) have had prayed; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from dēpreco, dēprecāre, dēprecāvī, dēprecātus	super: above, on top of
dēprecōr: I prayed; 1st person singular present passive from dēpreco, dēprecāre, dēprecāvī, dēprecātus	taedium: weariness, tedium; singular neuter nominative from taedium, taediū
Deum: god; singular masculine accusative from Deus, Dei	tanta: so much, so great, this many; singular feminine nominative from tantus, tanta, tantum
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	tantum: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative from tantus, tanta, tantum
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	tractāre: to haul, to drag, to handle, to discuss;
dīgnēris: you (might) be deemed worthy; 2nd person singular present passive subjunctive from dīgnō, dīgnāre, dīgnāvī, dīgnatus	tu: you;(pronoun)
dignitās: worth, honor, esteem, rank; singular feminine genitive from dignitās, dignitātis	tuāe: your; singular feminine genitive from tuus, tua, tuum
effūdisset: he (might) have had poured out; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from effundō, effundere, effūdī, effūsus	tuām: your; singular feminine accusative from tuus, tua, tuum
eiūs: his/her/its	tuūm: your; singular neuter nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnūs -a -um, prīmus -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
esse: to be	ut: so that
eset: he (might) have been; 3rd person singular imperfect subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	videō: I see; 1st person singular present from videō, vidēre, vīdī, visus
et: and	vidērentur: he (may) have appeared; 3rd person plural imperfect passive subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, visus
folia: leaves; plural neuter nominative from folium, foliī	vīdīsset: he (might) have had seen; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, visus
fontem: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
fūisset: he (might) have had been; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	
genibūs: knee; plural neuter ablative from genu, genūs	
gīrum: circle, ring, circuit, course; singular masculine accusative from gýrus, gýri	
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
incōgnitōrum: unknown, untested; plural masculine genitive from incōgnitūs, incōgnita, incōgnitum	
intrā: within, between, during	
lacrimās: tears; plural feminine accusative from lacrima, lacrimae	
lātitūdinis: breadth, width, latitude; singular feminine genitive from lātitūdō, lātitūdinis	
māgnam: large; singular feminine accusative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
māiestātem: majesty; singular feminine accusative from majestas, majestatis	
meī: my;(pronoun)	
meīs: my; plural dative from meus, mea, meum	
meritī: of merit; singular neuter genitive meritum, meritī	
mihī: to me;(pronoun)	
minimē: barely, no, not	
mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from mīrus, mīra, mīrum	
mīsericordiam: pity, compassion, mercy; singular feminine accusative from mīsericordia, mīsericordiae	
mōdo: mode, manner, way, measure, size; singular masculine ablative from modus, modī	

[13] Cum haec dīxisset intrā sē atque resēdisset¹, ecce ūna ex illīs avibus volābat dē arbore—et sonābant ālāe eius sīcut tintinnābulum—contrā nāvīm ubi vir Deī sedēbat.

[14] Quae sēdit in summītāte prōrae et coepit extendere ālās quasi signō laetitiae et placidō vultū aspicere² sānctum patrem. [15] Statimque agnōvit vir Deī quia Deus recordātus esset³ dēprecātōnum eius; tunc ait ad avem: [16] “Sī nūntius Deī es, nārrā mihi: unde sunt istae avēs, aut prō quā rē illārum collēctiō hīc sit?”

[17] Quae statim ait: “Nōs sumus dē illā magnā ruīnā antīquī hostis, sed nōn peccandō⁴ aut cōnsēnsū sumus; sed, ubi fuimus creātī, per lāpsum illīus cum suīs satellitibus contigit et nostra ruīna⁵. [18] Deus autem noster iūstus est et vērāx: per suum magnum iūdiciū mīsit nōs in istum locum. [19] Poenās nōn sustinēmus: praeſentiam Deī possumus vidēre; tantum aliēnāvit nōs ā cōsortiō aliōrum quī stetērunt.

¹Having said these things and re-seated himself amongst the others. The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

²Who sat in the top of the prow and began to extend his wings like a sign of gladness and began to look at the holy father with a placid face. Aspicere is an infinitive here because it goes with coepit.

³And immediately the man of God knew that God had remembered his prayer. recordātus esset is the subjunctive pluperfect of recordārī, to remember. The usage of the subjunctive here is presumably a stylistic choice.

⁴We are from the great ruin of the ancient enemy (i.e. the Devil), but we are not (here) by sinning or by consent. peccandō and cōnsēnsū are both gerunds in the ablative.

⁵When we were created, through his fall our ruin with his attendants came to pass. contigit can mean "to happen, to come to pass". It appears that what the author is getting at is that there were some spirits who, though they didn't sin, were still affected by Satan's fall, much in the way that material creation, under the headship of Adam, was subjected to futility by the sin of Adam (Romans 8:20).

ā: from, out of, by, since	nūntius: messenger; singular masculine nominative from nūntius, nūntīi
ad: to, towards, at, according to	patrem: father; singular masculine accusative from pater, patris
āgnōvit: he recognized, he realized; 3rd person singular perfect from āgnōscō, āgnōscere, āgnōvī, āgnitus	peccāndō: sinning; singular masculine dative future passive participle from peccō, peccāre, peccāvī, peccātus
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-	per: through
ālāe: wings; singular feminine genitive from ālā, ālāe	placidō: placid, gentle, quiet; singular masculine ablative from placidus, placida, placidum
ālās: wings; plural feminine accusative from ālā, ālāe	poenās: penalty, punishment; plural feminine accusative from poena, poenae
āliēnāvit: he alienated; 3rd person singular perfect from aliēnō, aliēnāre, aliēnāvī, aliēnātus	possumus: we are able to; 1st person plural present from possum, posse, potū, -
aliōrum: of others; plural masculine genitive from alius, alia, aliud	praesentiam: present time; 1st person singular present subjunctive from praesentio, praesentire, praesensi, praesensu
antiqui: of the ancient; singular masculine genitive from antiquus, antiqua-um, antiquior -or -us, antiquissimus -a -um	prō: for; in favor of, before, in place of
arbōre: tree; singular feminine ablative from arbor, arboris	prōrāe: prow; singular feminine genitive from prōra, prōrae
aspicere: to look at, to contemplate;	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
atque: and	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
aut: or	quasi: as if, like, as much as
autem: but, however, moreover	qui: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
avem: bird; singular feminine accusative from avis, avis	quia: because
avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis, avis	re: thing; singular feminine genitive from rēs, reī
avibus: birds; plural feminine ablative from avis, avis	recordātus: remembrance, recollection
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	resēdīsset: he (might) have had sat down; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from resēdeō, residēre, resēdi, resessus
collēctiō: collection; singular feminine nominative from collēctiō, collēctiōnis	ruinā: collapse, ruin, destruction; singular feminine ablative from ruīna, ruīnae
cōnsēnsū: consensus; singular neuter ablative from cōsentīiō, cōsentire, cōnsēnsi, cōnsēnsus	sānctū: holy, saint
cōnsortiō: fellowship; singular neuter ablative from consortium, consortiū	satellitibus: attendants, guards, assistants; plural common from satelles, satellitīs
contigīt: to come to, to happen; 3rd person singular perfect from contingō, contingere, contigī, contāctus	se: himself
contrā: against, away from, facing	sed: but
creatū: of the thing created; singular masculine genitive perfect passive participle from creo, creare, creavi, creatus	sedēbat: he was sitting; 3rd person singular imperfect from sedeō, sedēre, sēdi, sessus
cum: with	sēdit: he sat; 3rd person singular perfect from sedeō, sedēre, sēdi, sessus
dē: of, from, away from, down from	sī: if
Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dēprecātūm: of deprecations; plural feminine genitive from dēprecātiō, dēprecātiōnis	signō: sign; singular neuter dative from signum, signī
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	sit: he (might) be; 3rd person singular present subjunctive from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
dīxīsset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus	sonābant: they were making sounds; 3rd person plural imperfect from sono, sonare, sonavi, sonatus
ecce: Look! Behold!	statim: immediately
eiūs: his/her/its	stētērunt: they stood; 3rd person plural perfect from stō, stāre, stēti, status
es: you are; 2nd person singular present from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	sumitātē: summit, top; singular feminine ablative from sumitās, sumitātīs
et: and	sumus: we are; 1st person plural present from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
ex: out of, from	sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
extendere: to extend;	sustinēmus: we sustain; 1st person plural present from sustineō, sustinēre, sustinūi, sustentus
fūimus: we were; 1st person plural perfect from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	suum: his; singular masculine accusative from suus, sui
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	tantum: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative from tantus, tanta, tantum
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	tintinnābūlūm: bell; singular neuter nominative from tintinnābūlūm, tintinnābūlī
hīc: here	tunc: then
hostis: enemy; singular common nominative from hostis, hostis	ubī: where, when if
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
illārum: that; plural feminine genitive from ille, illa, illud	unde: from where?
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	vērāx: true; singular nominative from vērāx, vērācīs (gen.), vērācīor -or -us, vērācīssimus -a -um
illīs: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	vidēre: to see;
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
intrā: within, between, during	volābat: he was flying; 3rd person singular imperfect from volō, volāre, volāvī, volātūs
istae: those; plural feminine nominative from iste, ista, istud	vultū: face, expression, appearance; singular masculine ablative from vultus, vultūs
istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
iūdīcīum: judgement; plural masculine genitive from iūdex, iūdīcīs	
iūstūs: just; singular masculine nominative from iūstus, iūsta, iūstum	
laetītīa: joy, gladness, fruitfulness; singular feminine genitive from laetītīa, laetītīa	
lāpsūm: fall, slipping; singular masculine accusative lāpsus, lāpsūs	
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
māgnūm: large; singular neuter nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
mihī: to me; (pronoun)	
mīsīt: he sent; 3rd person singular perfect from mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus	
nārrā: narratē; 2nd person singular present from nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī, nārrātūs	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōn: not	
nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego	
nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrū	
nostra: our; singular feminine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrū	

[20] “Vagāmur per dīversās partēs āeris et firmāmentī et terrārum, sīcut aliī spīritūs quī mittuntur¹; [21] sed in sānctīs diēbus atque Dominicīs accipimus corpora tālia quae tū vidēs, et commorāmur hīc, laudāmusque nostrum creātōrem. [22] Tū autem cum tuīs frātribus habēs ūnum annum in tuō itinere; adhūc restant sex. [23] Ubi hodiē celebrāstī Pascha, ibi omnī annō celebrābis, et posteā inveniēs quae posuistī in corde tuō, idest Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum.” [24] Cum haec dīxisset², levāvit sē dē prōrā illa avis, et coepit volāre ad aliās.

[25] Cum autem vespertīna hōra appropinquāasset³, coepērunt omnēs quae in arbore erant, quasi ūnā vōce, cantāre, percutientēs latera sua atque dīcentēs: [26] “Tē decet hymnus, Deus, in Syon, et tibi reddētur vōtum in Hierusalem⁴.” [27] Et semper reciprocābant praedictum versiculum quasi per spatiū ūniūs hōrae; et vidēbātur virō Deī et illīs quī cum eō erant illa modulātiō et sonus ālārum quasi carmen plānctūs, prō suāvitāte⁵.

¹We wander through diverse parts of the air and firmament and earth, like other spirits which are sent. Vagāmur is deponent, so it has an active meaning even though it has passive endings. The firmament is the separator between the heavenly waters (clouds) and earthly waters (sea) in ancient cosmology. The relative phrase quī mittuntur has a plural quī to match aliī spīritūs.

²Having said these things. Here haec is plural neuter accusative. The subjunctive is used because its a cum circumstantial clause.

³With the evening hour having approached. The subjunctive is used because its a cum circumstantial clause.

⁴You are deserving of hymns, God, in Zion, and a vow will be paid to you in Jerusalem. This is Psalm 64:2 in the Vulgate.

⁵The melody and the sound of the wings appeared to the man of God and to those who were with him like a song of lamentation, because of its sweetness. The author may have included this detail to reinforce the point that the birds have been exiled out of the fellowship of the spirits that stood in heaven; the verse they sing includes geographical references, but they are in exile. It's also interesting to note that the sound of the wings is mentioned. Recall that earlier the sound was described "like a bell" so it appears that their wings function musically.

accipimus: we accept, we take; 1st person plural present from accipiō, accipere, accépi, acceptus	partēs: parts; plural feminine nominative from pars, partis
ad: to, towards, at, according to	Pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from Pascha, Paschae
adhūc: until now	per: through
āeris: air; singular neuter genitive from aes, aeris	percūtientes: striking, beating; plural common nominative present participle from percutiō, percutere, percussi, percussus
ālārum: of wings; plural feminine genitive from āla, ālāe	plānctus: beating, wailing, lamentation; singular masculine nominative from plānctus, plānctūs
aliās: others; plural feminine accusative from alius, alia, aliud	posteā: thereafter, later
aliū: others; plural nominative from alius, alia, aliud	posuistī: you placed; 2nd person singular perfect from pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus
annō: year; singular masculine ablative from annus, annī	praedictum: the aforesaid;
annum: year; singular masculine accusative from annus, annī	prō: for; in favor of, before, in place of
appropinquāvisset: he (might) have had approached; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātūs	prōra: prow; singular feminine nominative from prōra, prōrae
arbōre: tree; singular feminine ablative from arbor, arboris	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
atque: and	quasi: as if, like, as much as
autem: but, however, moreover	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
avis: bird; singular feminine nominative from avis, avis	reciprocābant: they were going back and forth; 3rd person plural imperfect from reciprocō, reciprocāre, reciprocāvī, reciprocātūs
cantāre: to sing;	reddētur: to be returned; 3rd person singular future passive from reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus
carmen: song, poem, prayer; singular neuter nominative from carmen, carminis	reprōmissionis: promise; singular feminine genitive from reprōmissiō, reprōmissionis
celebrābūt: you will celebrate; 2nd person singular future from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātūs	restant: they stay behind, they remain; 3rd person plural present from restō, restāre, restitūl, -
celebrāvistī: you celebrated; 2nd person singular perfect from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātūs	sānctis: holy
coepérunt: they started; from coepi, coepisse, coepī, coeptum	sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānctus, sāncti
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus	se: himself
commorāmur: we dwell; 1st person plural present passive from commoro, commorare, commoravi, commoratus	sed: but
corde: heart; singular neuter ablative from cor, cordis	semper: always
corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter nominative from corpus, corporis	sex: six
creatōrem: creator; singular masculine accusative from creatōr, creatōris	sicut: as, same as, like
cum: with	sonus: sound; singular masculine nominative from sonus, sonī
dē: of, from, away from, down from	spatiū: space; singular neuter nominative from spatiū, spati(i)
decet: it is fitting; 3rd person singular present from decet, decēre, decuit, -	spīritus: spirit, breath; singular masculine nominative from spīritus, spīritūs
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	suāvitātē: sweetness, pleasantness; singular feminine ablative from suāvitās, suāvitātis
dīcētes: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dicō, dicere, dīxī, dictus	Syon: Zion
diēbus: days; plural common dative from diēs, diēi	tālia: such; plural neuter nominative from tālis, tālis, tāle
dīversās: diverse; plural feminine accusative from diversus, diversa, diversum	tē: to you, accusative from tu
dīxisset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from dicō, dicere, dīxī, dictus	terrām: land; singular feminine accusative from terra, terrae
Dominicīs: Sundays; plural feminine ablative from Dominicā, Dominicāe	terrārūm: of lands; plural feminine genitive from terra, terrae
eō: I go; 1st person singular present from eo, ire, iī, itus	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	tu: you;(pronoun)
et: and	tuīs: yours; plural dative from tuus, tua, tuum
firmāmentū: strengthening, support; singular neuter genitive from firmāmentum, firmāmentī	tuō: your; singular masculine dative from tuus, tua, tuum
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	ubī: where, when if
habēs: you have; 2nd person singular present from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmus -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmus -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
hīc: here	vagāmūr: we wander; present from vagor, vagari, vagatus sum
Hierusalem: Jerusalem	versiculūm: verse, poetic line; singular masculine accusative from versiculus, versiculi
hodiē: today	vespertīna: evening; singular feminine nominative ablative from vespertīnus, vespertīna, vespertīnum
hōra: hour, time; singular feminine nominative from hōra, hōrae	vidēbātur: he were appearing; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from video, vidēre, vidī, visus
hōrae: hour, time; singular feminine genitive from hōra, hōrae	vidēs: you see; 2nd person singular present from videō, vidēre, vidī, visus
hymnūs: hymn; singular masculine nominative from hymnus, hymni	virō: man; singular masculine dative from vir, virī
ibī: there, then	vōcē: voice; singular feminine ablative from vōx, vōcis
id: it	volārē: to fly;
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vōtūm: vow; singular neuter accusative from vōtum, vōtī
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
invenīēs: you will find; 2nd person singular future from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	
itinēre: journey, trip; singular neuter ablative from iter, itineris	
latera: side; plural neuter nominative from latus, lateris	
laudāmūs: we praise; 1st person plural present from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātūs	
levāvit: he raised up; 3rd person singular perfect from levo, levare, levavi, levatus	
mittuntur: they are being sent; 3rd person plural present passive from mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus	
modulātiō: melody, modulation; singular feminine nominative from modulātiō, modulātiōnis	
nostrūm: our; plural genitive of ego	
omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne	
omnī: all, every; singular ablative from omnis, omnis, omne	

[28] Tunc sānctus Brendānus āit frātribus suīs: “Reficite corpora vestra, quia hodiē animae nostrae dīvīnā refectiōne satiātae sunt¹.” [29] Fīnītā iam cēnā², coepērunt opus Deī peragere. Hīs omnibus fīnītīs³, vir Deī et quī cum eō erant dedērunt corporibus quiētem usque ad tertiam vigiliam noctis. [30] Ēvigilāns vērō, vir Deī coepit suscitāre frātrēs suōs ad vigiliās noctis sānctae, incipiēns illum versiculum: “Domine, labia mea aperiēs⁴.”

[31] Fīnītā iam sententiā sānctī virī, omnēs avēs ālīs et ōre resonābant, dīcentēs: “Laudāte Dominum, omnēs angelī eius; laudātē eum, omnēs virtūtēs eius.⁵” [32] Similiter et ad vesperās per spatiū hōrae semper cantābant. Cum autem aurōra refulsi⁶, coepērunt cantāre: [33] “Et sit splendor Dominī Deī nostrī super nōs⁷” aequālī modulātiōne⁸ et longitūdine psallendī, sīcut et in mātūtīnīs laudibus.

¹Because today our souls have been satisfied by the divine refreshment. satiātae sunt is a construction of a past passive participle + sunt, which means "has been satisfied".

²Now having finished dinner, they began to carry out the work of God. Fīnītā iam cēnā is an ablative absolute.

³Having finished everything, the man of God and those who were with him gave their bodies to rest until the third watch of the night. Hīs omnibus fīnītīs is an ablative absolute.

⁴Lord, you will open my lips. Vulgate Psalm 50:17

⁵Praise the Lord, all his angels, praise him all his Virtues. Vulgate Psalm 148:10. In this context, virtūtēs appears to refer to a particular class of angelic beings.

⁶When the dawn shone forth.

⁷And may the splendor of our Lord God be over us. Vulgate Psalm 89:17

⁸With a steady melody and length of singing, just as in the morning praises.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	quiēs, quiētis
aequāli: equal; singular dative from aequālis, aequāle, aequālior -or -us, aequāllissimus -a -um	refectione: refreshing, restoring, repairing; singular feminine abative from refectiō, refectionis
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, - , -	reficie: restore!; 2nd person plural present from reficiō, reficere, refēci, refectus
ālīs: wings; plural feminine ablative from ālā, ālāe	refulxit: it shone; 3rd person singular perfect from refulgeō, refulgēre, refulsi, -
angeli: angel; plural masculine nominative from angelus, angelī	resonābant: they were resounding; 3rd person plural imperfect from resonō, resonāre, resonāvī, resonātus
animāe: soul, mind, life; singular feminine genitive from anima, animāe	sānctae: holy
aperiēs: you will open; 2nd person singular future from aperiō, aperīre, aperūi, apertus	sāncti: holy
aurōra: dawn, sunrise; singular feminine nominative from aurōra, aurōrae	sānctas: holy, saint
autem: but, however, moreover	satiatae: those that have been satisfied; singular feminine genitive perfect passive participle from satiō, satiāre, satiāvī, satiātus
avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis, avis	semper: always
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sententīa: opinion, judgement, thought; singular feminine ablative from sententia, sententiae
cantābant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus	sīcūt: as, same as, like
cantāre: to sing;	similiter: similarly
cēnā: dinner; singular feminine ablative from cēna, cēnāe	sit: he (he might) be; 3rd person singular present subjunctive from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
coēpērūt: they started; from coēpi, coēpisse, coēpi, coēptum	spatiū: space; singular neuter accusative from spatiū, spatiū
coēpit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coēpīo, coēpere, coēpi, coēptus	splendor: splendor, brightness; singular masculine nominative from splendor, splendōris
corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter nominative from corpus, corporis	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
corporibūs: bodies; plural neuter ablative from corpus, corporis	sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
cum: with	suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
dēdērunt: they gave; 3rd person plural perfect from do, dare, dēdi, datus	super: above, on top of
deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	suscītāre: to awaken, to stir up;
dīcētēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	tertīam: third; singular feminine accusative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
dīvīna: divine; singular feminine nominative from dīvīnus, dīvīna -um, dīvīnior -or -us, dīvīnissimus -a -um	tunc: then
Domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus, domīni	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
Domīnī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, domīni	vērō: truly, even so, still
Dominūm: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, domīni	versiculum: verse, poetic line; singular masculine accusative from versiculus, versiculi
eiūs: his/her/its	vesperās: evening; plural feminine accusative from vespera, vesperae
eō: I go; 1st person singular present from eō, īre, īi, itus	vestra: your
erānt: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	vigiliām: vigil, watch; singular feminine accusative from vigilia, vigiliāe
et: and	vigiliās: vigil, watch; plural feminine accusative from vigilia, vigiliāe
eūm: to him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
ēvīgīlāns: awakening; singular nominative present participle from ēvīgīlō, ēvīgīlāre, ēvīgīlāvī, ēvīgīlātūs	virī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, virī
fīnītā: end	virtūtēs: virtue, manliness; plural feminine nominative from virtūs, virtūtis
fīnītīs: end	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	
hīs: to these; plural masculine dative or ablative of hic, haec, hoc	
hōdie: today	
hōrāe: hour, time; singular feminine genitive from hōra, hōrāe	
iam: already, now, soon	
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
incipiēns: starting; singular nominative present participle from incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus	
labia: lip; plural neuter nominative from labium, labīi	
laudātē: praise!; plural imperative from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātūs	
laudibūs: praises; plural feminine ablative from laus, laudis	
longitūdīne: length, longitude; singular feminine ablative from longitūdō, longitūdinis	
mātūtīnīs: mornings; plural ablative from matutinus, matutina, matutinum	
meā: my; singular feminine nominative from meus, mea, meum	
modulātīōne: melody, modulation; singular feminine ablative from modulātiō, modulātiōnis	
noctīs: night; singular feminine genitive from nox, noctis	
nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego	
nostrāe: our; singular feminine genitive or dative of noster	
nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of noster	
omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne	
omnībus: all; plural ablative from omnis, omnis, omne	
opus: work, deed; singular neuter accusative from opus, operis	
ōre: mouth; singular neuter from ōs, ōris	
per: through	
peragere: to carry through, to complete;	
psallēndī: singing a Psalm; singular masculine genitive future passive participle from psallō, psallere, psalli, -	
quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis	
quia: because	
quiētem: rest, response, quiet; singular feminine accusative from	

[34] Similiter, ad tertiam hōram, istum versiculum: “Psallite Deō nostrō, psallite, psallite rēgī nostrō, psallite sapienter¹.” [35] Ad sextam: “Inlūmina, Domine, vultum tuum super nōs, et miserēre nostrī².” [36] Ad nōnam, psallēbant: “Ecce quam bonum et quam iocundum habitāre frātrēs in ūnum³.” [37] Ita diē et nocte avēs reddēbant Dominō laudēs. Igitur sānctus Brendānus usque in octāvum diem reficiēbat frātrēs suōs⁴ fēstīvitātē paschālī.

[38] Cōnsummātīs itaque diēbus fēstīs⁵, dīxit: “Accipiāmus dē istō fonte stīpendia, quia usque modo nōn fuit nōbīs opus, nisi ad manūs et pedēs lavāre⁶.” [39] Hīs dictīs, ecce praedictus vir, cum quō anteā fuērunt trīduānum ante Pascha, quī distribuit illīs alimōnia paschālia, vēnit ad illōs cum suā nāvī plēnā vīctū et pōtū. [40] Ablātīsque omnibus dē nāvī cōram sānctō patre, locūtus est ad illōs īdem vir dīcēns⁷:

¹*Sing to our God, sing, sing to our king, sing wisely.* Psalm 46:7 in the Vulgate.

²*Shine, Lord, your face upon us, and have mercy on us.* Psalm 66:2 in the Vulgate.

³*Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell in unity.* Psalm 133:1 in the Vulgate.

⁴*Therefore Saint Brendan was refreshing his brothers by means of the Paschal festivities until the eighth day.*

⁵*Having spent therefore the festal days.*

⁶*Let us take a stipend from this fountain, because until now it has not been of use to us, except to wash hands and feet.* Accipiāmus is the hortatory subjunctive ("let us take"). We have to treat nōn fuit nōbīs opus as an idiom and pick something in English that makes sense. *opus* could also mean necessity.

⁷*And having loaded everything into the boat before the holy father, the same man spoke to them saying.* Note that we pick a meaning for dē that makes sense in the context: they are loading up the boat.

ablātūs: things having been carried away; plural ablative perfect passive participle from auferō, auferre, abstuli, ablātūs
 accipiamus: let us accept; 1st person plural present subjunctive from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 alimōnia: food, nourishment; plural neuter accusative from alimōnium, alimōnī
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 anteā: before
 avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis, avis
 bonū: good; singular neuter nominative from bonum, boni
 Brendānūs: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 cōsummātīs: being accomplished, being ended; plural ablative from cōsummō, cōsummāre, cōsummāvi, cōsummātūs
 cōram: in the presence of
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei
 dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 dictīs: things having been said; plural dative perfect passive participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diēbus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi
 distribuit: he distributed; 3rd person singular present from distribuō, distribuere, distribuī, distribūtūs
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 Domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus, dominī
 Dominō: lord; singular masculine dative from dominus, dominī
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 et: and
 fēstīs: festive; plural ablative from fēstus, fēsta, fēstum
 fēstītātē: festivity; singular feminine ablative from fēstītās, fēstītātēs
 fontē: fountain; singular masculine ablative from fōns, fontis
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs
 fuērunt: they were; 3rd person plural perfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrūs
 fuit: he was; 3rd person singular perfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrūs
 habitārē: to inhabit;
 hīs: to these; plural masculine dative or ablative of hic, haec, hoc
 hōram: hour, time; singular feminine accusative from hōra, hōrae
 igitū: therefore
 illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 inlūminā: illuminate!; 2nd person singular present from inlūminō, inlūmināre, inlūmināvī, inlūminātūs
 iōcundū: pleasant, jocund; singular neuter nominative from iōcundus, iōcunda -um, iōcundior -or -us, iōcundissimus -a -um
 istō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from iste, ista, istud
 istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud
 ita: yes
 itaque: so then, therefore
 laudēs: praises; 2nd person singular present subjunctive from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātūs
 lavāre: to wash;
 locūtus: locūtus est = he spoke
 manūs: hand; singular feminine accusative from manus, manūs
 miserērē: to pity, to have compassion;
 modō: mode, manner, way, measure, size; singular masculine dative from modus, modī
 nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis
 nīsī: if not, unless
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 noctē: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis
 nōn: not
 nōnam: the 9th
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
 nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of noster
 nostrō: our
 octāvūm: octave, 8th
 omnībus: all; plural ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
 opus: work, deed, necessity; singular neuter nominative from opus, operis
 Pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from Pascha, Paschae
 Paschālī: Paschal; singular ablative from paschālis, paschālis, paschāle
 Paschālīa: Paschal; plural neuter nominative from paschālis, paschālis, paschāle

paschālis, paschāle
 patre: father; singular masculine ablative from pater, patris
 pēdēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from pēs, pedis
 plēnā: full; singular feminine ablative from plēnus, plēna -um, plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
 pōtū: drink; singular masculine ablative from pōtus, pōtūs
 praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
 psallēbant: they were singing a Psalm; 3rd person plural imperfect from psallō, psallere, psallī, -
 psallīte: singing a Psalm; 2nd person plural present from psallō, psallere, psallī, -
 quam: how? how much?
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 quia: because
 quō: what; singular ablative of quis
 reddēbant: they were rending, they were returning; 3rd person plural imperfect from reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus
 reficiēbat: he was refreshing; 3rd person singular imperfect from reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus
 rēgī: king; singular masculine dative from rēx, rēgis
 sānctō: holy
 sānctus: holy, saint
 sapiēntē: wisely
 sextām: sixth
 similiter: similarly
 stipendia: stipend, supplies; plural neuter accusative from stipendum, stipendī
 sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
 suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
 super: above, on top of
 tertīam: third; singular feminine accusative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 triduānum: three days; plural feminine genitive from triduāna, triduānae
 tuum: your; singular neuter nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
 unūm: one; singular neuter nominative from unūs -a -um, primus -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 vēnit: he came;
 versiculūm: verse, poetic line; singular masculine accusative from versiculus, versiculi
 vīctū: food; singular masculine ablative from vīctus, vīctūs
 vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
 vultūm: face, expression, appearance; singular masculine accusative from vultus, vultūs

[41] “Virī frātrēs, hīc habētis sufficienter usque ad diem sānctum Pentēcostēn; et nōlīte bibere dē hōc fonte: fortis namque est ad bibendum¹. [42] Dīcam vōbīs nātūram illīus: quisquis bibet ex eō, statim irruet super eum sopor, et nōn ēvigilat usque dum complentur vīgintī quattuor hōrae. [43] Dum mānet forās dē fonte, habet sapōrem aquae et nātūram.” Acceptā benedictiōne sāncṭī patris, reversus est in locum suum. [44] Sānctus Brendānus mānsit in eōdem locō usque in octāvās Pentēcostēn. Illōrum erat refocilātiō avium cantus².

[45] Dīē vērō sānctō Pentēcostēn, cum sānctus vir cum suīs famulīs missam cantāsset³, venit illōrum prōcūrātor, portāns omnia quae ad opus diēī fēstī necessāria erant. [46] Cum autem simul discubuissent ad prandium⁴, locūtus est illīs īdem vir, dīcēns: “Restat vōbīs magnum iter. [47] Accipite dē istō fonte vestra vāscula plēna et pānēs siccōs, quōs potestis observāre in alium annum. Ego vōbīs tribuam quantum vestra nāvis potest portāre.” [48] Cum autem haec perfīnīta essent⁵, acceptā benedictiōne, reversus⁶ est in locum suum.

¹Brother-men, you have here sufficient (supplies) until the day of Holy Pentecost. And do not wish to drink from this fountain, for the water is strong to drink. bibendum is a gerund in the accusative.

²I will tell you of its nature: whoever will drink out of it, suddenly a deep sleep will rush upon him, and he will not wake until 24 hours is completed. While it remains outside of the fountain, it has the flavor and nature of water. Accepting a blessing from the holy father, he returned to his place. Saint Brendan remained in the same place until the Octave of Pentecost. The song of the birds was their refreshment.

³(Truly) on the day of Holy Pentecost, when the holy man had sung a mass with his associates. cantāsset is in the subjunctive because this is a cum circumstantial clause. The first part of the sentence is an ablative absolute.

⁴Therefore when they had sat down for breakfast at the same time. The subjunctive is used because of the cum circumstantial clause.

⁵These things having been finished. Haec is plural neuter nominative. perfīnītā + essent is a past passive participle + conjugation of esse construction. The usage of the subjunctive here is stylistic.

⁶He returned into his place. revertor is deponent, so reversus + est is a past passive participle + conjugation of esse construction, yet it has an active meaning.

acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from <i>accipiō</i> , <i>accipere</i> , <i>accēpi</i> , <i>acceptus</i>	manēre, mānsī, mānsus
accipite: accept! receive!; 2nd person plural present from <i>accipiō</i> , <i>accipere</i> , <i>accēpi</i> , <i>acceptus</i>	Missam: Mass; singular feminine accusative from <i>missa</i> , <i>missae</i>
ad: to, towards, at, according to	namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
alium: other; singular masculine accusative from <i>alius</i> , <i>alia</i> , <i>aliud</i>	nātūram: nature, quality
annum: year; singular masculine accusative from <i>annus</i> , <i>annī</i>	nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>
aquae: water; singular feminine genitive from <i>aqua</i> , <i>aquae</i>	necessāria: necessities of life
autem: but, however, moreover	nōlīte: be unwilling! imperative plural of <i>nōlō</i> , <i>nōlle</i> , <i>nōluī</i> (irr.)
avium: of birds; plural feminine genitive from <i>avis</i> , <i>avis</i>	nōn: not
benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative from <i>benedictiō</i> , <i>benedictiōnis</i>	observāre: to observe, to watch;
bibendum: drinking; accusative gerund from <i>bibo</i> , <i>bibere</i> , <i>bibi</i> , <i>bibitus</i>	octāvās: octave, 8th
bibere: to drink;	omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from <i>omnis</i> , <i>omnis</i> , <i>omne</i>
bibet: he will drink; 3rd person singular future from <i>bibo</i> , <i>bibere</i> , <i>bibi</i> , <i>bibitus</i>	opus: work, deed; singular neuter nominative from <i>opus</i> , <i>operis</i>
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	pānēs: bread; plural masculine nominative from <i>panis</i> , <i>panis</i>
cantāvisset: he (might) have had sung; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from <i>cantō</i> , <i>cantāre</i> , <i>cantāvī</i> , <i>cantātus</i>	patris: father; singular masculine genitive from <i>pater</i> , <i>patris</i>
cantus: song; singular masculine nominative from <i>cantus</i> , <i>cantūs</i>	pentēcostēn: Pentecost; singular feminine accusative from Pentecoste, Pentecostes
complētūr: it is completed, it is filled up; 3rd person plural present passive from <i>complēo</i> , <i>complēre</i> , <i>complēvī</i> , <i>complētus</i>	perfinita: perfinita + est: it has been finished
cum: with	plēnā: full; singular feminine nominative from <i>plēnus</i> , <i>plēna</i> -um, <i>plēnior</i> -or -us, <i>plēnissimus</i> -a -um
dē: of, from, away from, down from	portans: carrying; singular nominative present participle from <i>porto</i> , <i>portare</i> , <i>portavi</i> , <i>portatus</i>
dicam: I will say; 1st person singular future from <i>dicō</i> , <i>dicere</i> , <i>dixī</i> , <i>dictus</i>	portāre: to carry;
dicēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from <i>dicō</i> , <i>dicere</i> , <i>dixī</i> , <i>dictus</i>	potest: he can; 3rd person singular present from <i>possum</i> , <i>posse</i> , <i>potuī</i> , -
diē: day; singular common ablative from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēī</i>	potestis: you can; 2nd person plural present from <i>possum</i> , <i>posse</i> , <i>potuī</i> , -
diēi: day; singular common genitive from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēī</i>	prandium: breakfast, meal; singular neuter nominative from <i>prandium</i> , <i>prandīi</i>
diem: day; singular common accusative from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēī</i>	prōcūrātōr: procurator; 2nd person singular future passive from <i>procuro</i> , <i>procurare</i> , <i>procuravi</i> , <i>procuratus</i>
discubuissent: they had reclined at table/laid down; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from <i>discumbō</i> , <i>discumbere</i> , <i>discubūi</i> , <i>discubitus</i>	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of <i>quis</i>
dum: while, as long as, until	quantum: how much?
ego: I; (pronoun)	quattuor: 4
eō: I go; 1st person singular present from <i>eō</i> , <i>īre</i> , <i>īi</i> , <i>itus</i>	quisquis: whoever, each
eōdem: the same; (pronoun)	quōs: who; plural masculine accusative of <i>quis</i>
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fuī</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	refocilātō: refreshment; singular feminine nominative from <i>refocilo</i> , <i>refocilare</i> , <i>refocilavi</i> , <i>refocilatus</i>
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fuī</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	restat: it remains; 3rd person singular present from <i>restō</i> , <i>restāre</i> , <i>restitī</i> , -
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fuī</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	reversus: reversus + est = he returned
et: and	sānc̄tī: holy
eum: to him; singular masculine accusative from <i>is</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>id</i>	sānc̄tō: holy
ēvigilat: he wakes up, he rouses; 3rd person singular present from <i>ēvigilō</i> , <i>ēvigilāre</i> , <i>ēvigilāvī</i> , <i>ēvigilātus</i>	sānc̄tūm: holy, saint
ex: out of, from	sānc̄tūs: holy, saint
famulīs: servant, companions; plural masculine ablative from <i>famulus</i> , <i>famulī</i>	sapōrem: taste; singular masculine accusative from <i>sapor</i> , <i>sapōris</i>
fēstī: festive; singular masculine genitive from <i>fēstus</i> , <i>fēsta</i> , <i>fēstūm</i>	siccōs: dry, thirsty; plural masculine accusative from <i>siccus</i> , <i>sicca</i> , <i>siccūm</i>
fonte: fountain; singular masculine ablative from <i>fōns</i> , <i>fontis</i>	simul: at the same time as
forās: outside (adverb)	sopor: deep sleep, lethargy; singular masculine nominative from <i>sopor</i> , <i>soporis</i>
fortis: strong; singular common nominative from <i>fortis</i> , <i>forte</i> , <i>fortior</i> -or -us, <i>fortissimus</i> -a -um	statim: immediately
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātrīs</i>	sufficiētē: sufficiently
habet: he has; 3rd person singular present from <i>habeō</i> , <i>habēre</i> , <i>habuī</i> , <i>habitus</i>	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of <i>suus</i>
habētis: you have; 2nd person plural present from <i>habeō</i> , <i>habēre</i> , <i>habuī</i> , <i>habitus</i>	super: above, on top of
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	suūm: his; singular masculine accusative from <i>suus</i> , <i>sui</i>
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	tribuātōr: I will assign; 1st person singular future from <i>tribuō</i> , <i>tribuere</i> , <i>tribui</i> , <i>tribūtus</i>
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
hōrāe: hour, time; singular feminine genitive from <i>hōra</i> , <i>hōrāe</i>	vāscula: small vessel; plural neuter nominative from <i>vāsculum</i> , <i>vāsculi</i>
īdem: the same; singular masculine nominative from <i>īdem</i> , <i>eadem</i> , <i>īdem</i>	vēnīt: he came; 3rd person singular present from <i>veniō</i> , <i>venīre</i> , <i>vēni</i> , <i>ventus</i>
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	vērō: truly, even so, still
illīus: of that; singular genitive from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	vestra: your
illōrum: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	vīgīntī: 20
īn: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from <i>vir</i> , <i>virī</i>
irruēt: it will rush in; 3rd person singular future from <i>irruō</i> , <i>irruere</i> , <i>irruī</i> , <i>irrūtus</i>	vīrī: man; singular neuter genitive from <i>virus</i> , <i>viri</i>
īstō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from <i>iste</i> , <i>ista</i> , <i>istud</i>	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from <i>tu</i>
īter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from <i>iter</i> , <i>itineris</i>	
locō: place; singular masculine ablative from <i>locus</i> , <i>locī</i>	
locum: place; singular masculine accusative from <i>locus</i> , <i>locī</i>	
locūtūs: locūtūs est = he spoke	
māgnūm: large; singular neuter nominative from <i>māgnus</i> , <i>māgna</i> -um, <i>major</i> -or -us, <i>maximus</i> -a -um	
manēt: he remains; 3rd person singular present from <i>maneō</i> , <i>manēre</i> , <i>mānsī</i> , <i>mānsus</i>	
mānsit: he remained; 3rd person singular perfect from <i>maneō</i> , <i>manēre</i> , <i>mānsī</i> , <i>mānsus</i>	

[49] Sānctus Brendānus post octo diēs fēcit onerāre¹ nāvim dē omnibus quae sibi distribuit praedictus vir, et dē illō fonte omnia vāscula implēre fēcit. [50] Ductīs omnibus ad lītus², ecce praedicta avis citō volātū³ vēnit et resēdit super prōram nāvis; at vērō vir Deī agnōvit quod aliquid sibi voluit indicāre⁴. [51] “Nōbiscum celebrābitis diem sānctum Paschae, et istud tempus praeteritum quod fuit, in futūrō annō; [52] et ubi fuistis in praeteritō annō in cēnā Dominī, ibi eritis in annō futūrō in praedictō diē.

[53] “Similiter noctem Dominicam Paschae celebrābitis ubi prius celebrāstis, super dorsum Iascōniī. [54] Inveniētis quoque īsulam post trēs mēnsēs, quae vocātur īsula Familiae Ailbēī: ibi celebrābitis Nātīvitātem Dominī.” Cum haec dīxisset⁵, reversa est⁶ in locum suum. [55] Frātrēs coepērunt extendere vēla et nāvigāre in ūceanum, et avēs cantābant quasi ūnā vōce: “Exaudī nōs, Deus salūtāris nōster, spēs omnium fīniū terrae, et in marī longē⁷!”

¹Saint Brendan, after eight days, made the ship to be loaded with everything that the aforesaid man gave/distributed to him, and made to be filled every vessel from the fountain. fēcit + infinitive indicates that Brendan caused the action to occur, but perhaps was not the one to do the action himself (in this case, the other monks probably filled the vessels and loaded the ship).

²Everything having been lead/drawn to the beach. This is an ablative absolute.

³Behold the aforesaid bird, by quick flight, came and re-seated (himself) on the prow of the ship. citō volātū is an ablative absolute.

⁴And truly the man of God knew that he (the bird) wanted to indicate something to him. sibi is in the dative and refers to Brendan.

⁵Having said these things. Here haec is the neuter plural accusative and dīxisset is subjunctive because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

⁶He returned. reversa + est takes on a active meaning because revertī is deponent.

⁷Hear us, God our redemption, the hope of all the ends of the earth and in the sea afar off. Psalm 64:6.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 ägnōvit: he recognized, he realized; 3rd person singular perfect from ägnōscō, ägnōscere, ägnōvī, ägnitus
 Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.
 aliquid: something
 anno: year; singular masculine dative from annus, annī
 at: and
 avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis, avis
 avis: bird; plural masculine from av.is
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 cantābant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus
 celebrābitis: you will celebrate; 2nd person plural future from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 celebrāvistis: you celebrated; 2nd person plural perfect from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 cēnā: dinner; singular feminine nominative from cēna, cēnae
 cītō: quickly
 coēpérunt: they started; from coēpī, coēpisse, coēpī, coēptum
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 die: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 distribuit: he distributed; 3rd person singular present from distribuō, distribuere, distribuī, distribūtus
 dīxisset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dīctus
 Domīni: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, dominī
 Dominicam: Sunday; Dominica Pascha is Easter Sunday; singular feminine accusative from Dominicā, Dominicae
 dorsum: back; singular neuter nominative from dorsum, dorsī
 ductīs: to have been lead; plural ablative perfect passive participle from dūco, dūcere, dūxi, dūctus
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 eritis: you will be; 2nd person plural future from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
 et: and
 exaudi: hear!; 2nd person singular present from exaudiō, exaudire, exaudīvī, exaudītus
 extendere: to extend;
 familiae: family; singular feminine genitive from familia, familiae
 fēcīt: he did; 3rd person singular perfect from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
 finiū: boundaries; plural common genitive from finis, finis
 fonte: fountain; singular masculine ablative from fōns, fontis
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 fūstīs: you were; 2nd person plural perfect from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
 fuit: he was; 3rd person singular perfect from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
 futūrō: future; singular masculine ablative from futūrus, futūra, futūrum
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 Iascōniī: of Iasconius (the sea creature); singular masculine genitive from Iascōnius
 ibī: there, then
 illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa, illud
 implēre: to fill up;
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 indicāre: to indicate, to point out, to show;
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 inveniētis: you will find; 2nd person plural future from inveniō, invenire, invenī, inventus
 istud: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste, ista, istud
 lītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītūs, litoris
 locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī
 longē: far away (adverb)
 marī: sea; singular neuter ablative from mare, maris
 mēnsēs: months; plural masculine nominative from mēnsis, mēnsis
 nātīvitātem: birth, nativity; singular feminine accusative from nātīvitās, nātīvitātis
 nāvīgāre: to sail;
 nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 navīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, navis
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nōbīscum: with us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 noctem: night; singular feminine accusative from nox, noctis

Caput XII

Īnsula Familiae Ailbēī

[1] Igitur sānctus pater cum suā familiā per aequora ōceanī hūc atque illūc agitābātur per trēs mēnsēs. [2] Nihil poterant vidēre nisi caelum et mare. Reficiēbant semper per biduānum aut trīduānum. [3] Quādam vērō diē¹, appāruit illīs īnsula nōn longē. Cum appropinquāssent ad lītus², trāxit illōs ventus in partem³; [4] et ita per quadrāgintā diēs nāvigābant per īnsulae circuitum, nec poterant portum invenīre. [5] Frātrēs vērō quī in nāvī erant coepērunt Dominum dēprecārī cum flētū, ut illīs adiūtōrium praestōlāsset⁴: vīrēs enim eōrum, prae nimiā lassitūdine, paene dēfēcērunt. [6] Cum autem permānsissent in crēbrīs ūrātiōnibus per trīduānum et in abstinentiā⁵, appāruit illīs portus angustus—tantum unīus navis receptiō⁶—et appāruērunt illīs duo fontēs ibidem, ūnus turbidus et alter clārus. [7] Porrō frātrēs festīnābant cum vāsculīs ad hauriendam aquam. Intuēns⁷ vir Deī illōs ait: [8] “Filiolī, nōlīte peragere illicitam rem sine licentiā seniōrum quī in hāc īnsulā commorantur⁸. [9] Tribuent namque vōbīs hās aquās spontāneē, quās modo vultis fūrtim bibere.”

¹(Truly) on a certain day. This is an ablative absolute.

^{2,3}Having approached the shore, the wind drew them aside. Here partem (from pars) takes on the meaning of "side".

⁴And the brothers, who were in the boat began to implore God with tears that he would give them help. This usage of praestōlāsset is not well attested, but the meaning can easily be inferred based on context. The subjunctive is used because this is a purpose clause.

⁵Having remained in frequent prayer for three days and in abstinence, there appeared to them a narrow harbor. The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause. "Abstinence" hear appears to refer to them not eating or drinking much.

⁶Only the width of one ship. It's difficult to translate receptiō literally here. The idea is that only one ship can be received. Receptiō is in the nominative here -- the ablative would be receptiōne.

⁷The man of God, looking upon them, said. Intuēns is a present participle of intueor, to look at.

⁸Children, don't continue this illicit thing without license of the seniors who dwell in this island. Filiolī is a diminutive used to express affection. The senēs they need to get permission from are elder monks at the monastery.

abstinentia: abstinence, self-restraint; plural neuter nominative present participle from abstineo, abstinere, abstinui, abstensus	ita: thus
ad: to, towards, at, according to	lassitudine: faintness, weariness, exhaustion; singular feminine ablative from lassitudō, lassitudinis
adiūtōrium: help, support; plural masculine genitive from adjutor, adjutoris	licentia: license, liberty; plural neuter nominative present participle from licet, licere, licuit, licitus est
aequōra: level (calm) sea, possibly just a synonym for sea; plural neuter accusative from aequor, aequoris	litus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from litus, litoris
agitābātur: to be stirred up; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātus	longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, - , -	mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris
alter: the other; singular masculine nominative from alter, altera, alterum	mēnsēs: months; plural masculine nominative from mēnsis, mēnsis
angustus: small space, narrow passage, being boxed in; singular masculine nominative from angustus, angusta -um, angustior -or -us, angustissimus -a -um	modo: recently. Alternative reading of modō: in this way
appārērunt: they appeared; 3rd person plural perfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārui, appāritus	namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārui, appāritus	nāvī: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis
appropinquāvissent: they (might) have had approached; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	nāvīgābānt: they were sailing; 3rd person plural imperfect from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus
aquam: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
aquās: water; plural feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	nēc: nor, not either
atque: and	nihil: not at all
aut: or	nimia: too much
autem: but, however, moreover	nisi: if not, unless
bibere: to drink;	nōlīte: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi (irr.)
bīduānum: two days; singular neuter nominative from bīduānus, bīduāna, bīduānum	nōn: not
caelum: heaven, sky; singular masculine accusative from caelus, caeli	ōceānī: ocean; singular masculine genitive from Oceanus, Oceani
circūtūm: circuit, outer shore; singular masculine accusative from circūtus, circūtūs	ōrātiōnibus: oration, speech, discourse; plural feminine from ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis
clārus: clear, bright, famous; singular masculine nominative from clārus, clāra -um, clārior -or -us, clārissimus -a -um	paene: almost
coepérunt: they started; from coepī, coepisse, coepī, coeptum	partem: part; singular feminine accusative from pars, partis
commorantur: they dwell, 3rd person present of commoror, commorārī, commorātūm (dep.)	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
crēbrīs: frequent, repeated, thick; plural dative from crēber, crēbra -um, crēbrior -or -us, crēberrimus -a -um	per: through
cum: with	peragere: to carry through, to complete;
dēfēcērunt: they were exhausted; 3rd person plural perfect from dēfīcio, dēficere, dēfēcī, dēfēctus	permansent: having had remained; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from permanēō, permanēre, permansi,
deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	permansus
dēprecārī: to pray to; present active infinitive from dēprecor, dēprecārī, dēprecātus	porrō: farther, further, also
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	portūm: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	portus: harbor, port; singular masculine nominative from portus, portūs
dominūm: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, dominī	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect from possum, posse, potūi, -
duo: two	prae: before, in front, because of
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	praestōlāsset: appears to be from praestōlō (to wait), see footnote.
eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter. genitive	quādāgīntā: 40
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	quās: who; plural female accusative of quis
et: and	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
familia: family; singular feminine nominative from familia, familiae	receptiō: reception; singular feminine nominative from receptiō, receptiōnis
festinābānt: they were hastening; 3rd person plural imperfect from festinō, festināre, festināvī, festinātus	reficiābānt: they were eating/refreshing themselves; 3rd person plural imperfect from reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus
filioī: young sons; singular masculine genitive from filiolus, filioī.	rem: thing; singular feminine accusative from rēs, rēi
Brendan uses this term to connote affection for the monks under his care.	sānctus: holy, saint
flētū: weeping; singular neuter ablative from fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētus	semper: always
fontēs: fountains; plural masculine nominative from fōns, fontis	seniōrum: of the elders. plural genitive from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	sine: without
fūrtim: secret, stealthily	spontāneē: spontaneously
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
hās: this; plural feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc	tantū: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative from tantus, tanta, tantum
hauriēndam: drawing, drinking, exhausting; singular feminine accusative future passive participle from hauriō, haurīre, hausi, haustus	trāxit: it hauled, he discussed; 3rd person singular perfect from traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
hūc: toward here	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
ibidem: in the same place	tribūtēnt: they will assign; 3rd person plural future from tribuō, tribuere, tribui, tribūtus
igītū: therefore	tridūānum: three days; plural feminine genitive from tridūāna, tridūānae
illicītam: forbidden, unlawful, illicit; singular feminine accusative from illicitus, illicita, illicitum	turbidū: turbid, troubled, muddy; singular masculine nominative from turbidus, turbida, turbidum
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	ūnus: one
illūc: over there	ut: so that
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vāsculīs: small vessels; plural neuter from vāsculum, vāsculī
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulæ	vērō: truly, even so, still
intuēns: look at; consider, regard; admire; stare; singular nominative present participle from intueor, intueri, intuitus	vidēre: to see;
sum	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
invenīre: to find;	vīrēs: strength; plural feminine nominative from vis, viris
	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
	vultis: you want; plural 2nd person present from volō, velle, volū (irr.)

[10] Igitur ascendentibus illīs dē nāvī et cōsiderantibus quam partem itūrī essent¹, occurrit eīs senex nimiae gravitātis, capillīs niveō colōre et faciē clārus², quī tribus vicibus sē ad terram prōstrāvit antequam ūsculārētur³ virum Deī. [11] At vērō sānctus Brendānus et quī cum eō erant ēlevāvērunt eum dē terrā. [12] Ūsculantibus sē invicem⁴, tenuit manum sānc̄tū patris īdem senex, et ībat cum illō per spatium quasi ūnius stadiī ad monastērium.

[13] Tunc sānctus Brendānus, cum frātribus suīs, restitit ante portam monastēriī et dīxit senī: [14] “Cuius est istud monastērium? Et quis praeest ibī? Aut unde sunt quī commorantur illīc?” [15] Ita sānctus pater dīversīs sermōnibus⁵ senem interrogābat et numquam poterat ab illō ūllum respōnsum accipere, sed tantum, incrēdibili mānsuētūdine, manū silentium īnsinuābat⁶. [16] Statim, ut agnōvit sānctus pater illīus locī dēcrētum⁷, frātrēs suōs ammōnēbat, dīcēns: “Cūstōdīte ostia vestra ā locūtiōnibus, nē polluantur istī frātrēs per nostram scurrilitātem.”

¹Therefore ascending out of the ship and considering into which part they might go. A future participle itūrī is combined with essent (an imperfect subjunctive) here to render a future subjunctive.

²(With) hair the color of snow and a bright face. This is an ablative absolute.

³Who three times prostrated himself on the ground before kissing the man of God. ūsculārētur is a deponent verb, so it has an active meaning even though it has passive endings.

⁴Kissing each one in turn. This is an ablative absolute.

⁵Thus the holy father was interrogating the old man (by means of) diverse words. dīversīs sermōnibus is an ablative of means.

⁶But so much, with incredible gentleness, he insinuated/implied/communicated silence with his hands (or with hand signals). The ablative of means is used here. As will be discussed later in this chapter, most of the monks on the island have a vow of silence, so the monk is trying to use hand signals to communicate that to Brendan.

⁷Immediately, when the holy father recognized the decree (of silence) of this place, he was warning his brothers, saying: “Guard your mouths from speaking, so that these brothers may not be polluted by our buffoonery.”

ā: from, out of, by, since
 ab: from, out of, by, since
 accipere: to take, to grasp, to receive, to accept;
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 āgnōvit: he recognized, he realized; 3rd person singular perfect from āgnōscō, āgnōscere, āgnōvī, āgnitus
 ammonēbat: he was admonishing, he was advising; 3rd person singular imperfect from ammonēō, ammonēre, ammonū, ammonitus
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 antequam: before
 ascendentibus: ascending; plural ablative present participle from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus
 at: and
 aut: or
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 capillis: hair; plural masculine from capillus, capilli
 clārus: clear, bright, famous; singular masculine nominative from clārus, clāra -um, clārior -or -us, clārissimus -a -um
 colōre: color; singular masculine from color, colōris
 commorantur: they dwell, 3rd person present of commoror, commorārī, commorātūm (dep.)
 cōsiderantibus: considering; plural ablative present participle from cōsiderō, cōsiderāre, cōsiderāvī, cōsiderātūs
 cuius: whose; singular genitive from quis
 cum: with
 custodite: guard; from custod.ite
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 dēcrētūm: decree, decision; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from decrēt.um
 deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 dicens: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus
 dīversis: diverse; plural dative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dicere, dīxī, dīctus
 eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id
 elevāvērunt: they were elevating, they were alleviating; 3rd person plural perfect from elevō, elevāre, elevāvī, elevātūs
 eō: I go; 1st person singular present from eō, īre, īi, itus
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrūs
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrūs
 et: and
 eum: to him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id
 faciē: face, figure, appearance; singular feminine ablative from faciēs, faciēī
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātris
 gravitātis: importance, gravity, weight; singular feminine genitive from gravitās, gravitātis
 ībat: he was going; 3rd person singular imperfect from eo, ire, īi, itus
 ibī: there, then
 igitur: therefore
 illīc: there
 illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud
 illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa, illud
 incrēdibili: incredible; singular dative from incrēdibilis, incrēdibilis, incrēdibile
 īnsinuābat: he was insinuating, he was pushing in; 3rd person singular imperfect from īnsinuō, īnsinuāre, īnsinuāvī, īnsinuātūs
 interrogābat: he was asking; 3rd person singular imperfect from interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātūs
 invicem: alternately, mutually
 istī: to this, those; singular dative or plural nominative masculine from iste
 istud: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste, ista, istud
 ita: thus
 itūrī: to be gone to; future active participle from eō, īre, īi, itum
 locī: place; singular masculine genitive from locus, locī
 locūtiōnibus: speeches, discourse; plural feminine from locūtiō, locūtiōnis
 mansuētūdine: tameness; singular feminine ablative from mansuētūdō, mansuētūdīnis
 manū: hand; singular feminine ablative from manus, manūs
 manum: hand; singular feminine accusative from manus, manūs
 monastēriū: monastery; singular neuter genitive from monastēriū, monastēriū
 monastēriū: monastery; singular neuter nominative from monastēriū, monastēriū
 nāvī: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis
 nē: not
 nimiae: too much

niveō: snowy white; singular masculine dative from niveus, nivea, niveum
 nostrām: our; plural genitive of ego
 numquām: never
 occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō, occurrēre, occurrī, occurrūs
 ūsculantibus: kissing; plural dative present participle from ūscular, ūsculārī, ūsculātūs sum
 ūsculārētū: he (might) have been kissing; imperfect from ūscular, ūsculārī, ūsculātūs sum
 ūstia: doors; plural neuter accusative from ūstium, ūstī
 partē: part; singular feminine accusative from pars, partis
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
 patris: father; singular masculine genitive from pater, patris
 per: through
 polluantur: they (might) be polluted; 3rd person plural present passive subjunctive from polluō, pollūere, polluī, pollūtūs
 portām: gate; singular feminine accusative from porta, portae
 poterat: he was able to; 3rd person singular imperfect from possum, posse, potuī, -
 praeest: he preside, he takes command; 3rd person singular present from praeſum, praeſesse, praeſuī, praeſutūrūs
 prostrāvit: he prostrated; 3rd person singular perfect from proſternō, proſternere, proſtrāvī, proſtrātūs
 quam: how? how much?
 quasi: as if, like, as much as
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 quis: who
 respōnsum: response; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from respons.um
 restitūt: he stood; 3rd person singular perfect from resistō, resistere, restitūt, -
 sānc̄tū: holy
 sānc̄tus: holy, saint
 scurrilitātēm: buffoonery; singular feminine accusative from scurrilitās, scurrilitātis
 se: himself
 sed: but
 senēm: old man; singular common accusative from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
 senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
 senī: old man; singular dative from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
 sermōnibus: conversation, speech; plural masculine from sermō, sermōnis
 silentū: silence; singular neuter nominative from silentium, silentīi
 spatiū: space; singular neuter nominative from spatiū, spatiū
 stadiū: stadium (around 660 feet); singular neuter genitive from stadium, stadiū
 statim: immediately
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrūs
 suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
 tantū: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative from tantus, tanta, tantum
 tenuit: he held, he had; 3rd person singular perfect from teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus
 terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
 terram: land
 tribūs: three; plural dative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 tunc: then
 ūllum: any; singular neuter nominative from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
 unde: from where?
 ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
 ut: when
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vestra: your
 vicibus: times; plural feminine from vicis, vicis
 virūm: man; singular masculine accusative from vir, virī

[17] Hīs interdictīs verbīs, ecce ūndecim frātrēs occurrērunt obviam cum capsīs et crucibus et hymnīs, dīcentēs istud capitulum: [18] "Surgite, sānctī Deī, dē mānsiōnibus vestrīs et proficīscimī obviam vēritātī. Locum sānctificāte, plēbem benedīcite, et nōs famulōs vestrōs in pāce cūstōdīre dignēminī¹." [19] Fīnītō iam versiculō praedictō, pater monastēriī ūsculātus est² sānctum Brendānum et suōs sociōs per ūrdinēm; similiter et suī famulī ūsculābantur familiā sānctī virī.

[20] Datā pāce vicissim³, dūxērunt illōs in monastēriū, sīcut mōs est in occidentālibus partibus dūcere frātrēs, per ūrātiōnēs. [21] Post haec, abbās monastēriī cum monachīs coepērunt lavāre pedēs hospitū et cantāre: "Mandātum novum⁴." [22] Hīs fīnītīs, cum magnō silentiō excēpit illōs ad refectōriū. Pulsātō signō, lavātisque manibus, fēcit omnēs residēre⁵. [23] Iterum pulsātō secundō signō, surrēxit ūnus ex frātribus patris monastēriī, et coepit ministrāre mēnsam pānibus mīrī candōris et quibusdam rādīcibus incrēdibilis sapōris. [24] Sedēbant autem mixtim frātrēs cum hospitibus in ūrdine; inter duōs frātrēs semper pānis integer pōnēbātur. Idem minister, pulsātō signō, ministrābat pōtum frātribus.

¹Having prohibited words to these, behold, eleven brothers ran in the path with book-containers and crosses and hymnals, saying this verse: "Rise up, holy ones of God, from your rooms and set out in the path of truth. Sanctify the place, bless the common men, and deign to guard your companions in peace." This is probably a quotation from a liturgical text; it is not found in the Bible. dignēminī is subjunctive because it is iussive i.e. it is encouraging or commanding someone to do something. Also note that hīs in the beginning of the sentence could be ablative and match verbīs, or it could be dative and be referring to Brendan's monks.

²Having finished the aforesaid verse, the father of the monastery kissed Brendan and his companions in order; and similarly his monks kissed the family of the holy man. ūsculātus est means "he kissed" because the verb is deponent.

³Peace having been given in turn, they lead them to the monastery, like the custom is in western parts to lead brothers, through prayers.

⁴After these things, the abbot of the monastery with his monks began to wash the feet of the guests and to sing "A new commandment". This refers to John 13:34.

⁵Having hit the bell, and washing the hands, he made everyone to sit down. The signum is presumably a bell.

abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis	mīrī: wonderful, marvelous; singular masculine genitive from mirus, mīra, mirum
ad: to, towards, at, according to	mixtīm: mixedly, in a mixed manner (adverb)
autem: but, however, moreover	monachīs: monks; plural masculine from monachus, monachī
benedicite: bless!; 2nd person plural present from benedico, benedicere, benedixi, benedictus	monastēriū: monastery; singular neuter genitive from monastērium, monasterī
Brendānum: (accusative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	monastēriū: monastery; singular neuter nominative from monastērium, monasterī
candōris: whiteness, brightness; singular masculine genitive from candor, candōris	mōs: manner, custom; singular masculine nominative from mōs, mōris
cantāre: to sing;	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
capitulum: chapter; singular neuter nominative from capitulum, capitulī	novum: new, inexperienced; singular neuter nominative from novus, nova -um, novior -or -us, novissimus -a -um
capsis: cylindrical container for books; plural feminine ablative from capsā, capsae	obviam: in the path
coepērunt: they started; from coepī, coepisse, coepī, coeptum	occidentālibus: western; plural ablative from occidentālis, occidentālis, occidentāle
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus	occurrērunt: they ran; 3rd person plural perfect from occurrō, occurrere, occurri, occursus
crucibus: crosses; plural feminine from crux, crucis	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
cum: with	ōratiōnēs: speeches, discourses; plural feminine nominative from ōratiō, ōratiōnis
custōdīre: to guard, to watch over;	ōrdīne: order; singular masculine ablative from ōrdō, ōrdinis
data: things given; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from do, dare, dedi, datus	ōrdīnīs: order; singular masculine accusative from ōrdō, ōrdinis
dē: of, from, away from, down from	ōsculābantur: they were kissing; imperfect from ōsculor, ōsculāri, ōsculātus sum
dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	ōsculātus: ōsculātus est = he kissed; singular masculine nominative perfect participle from ōsculātus
dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	pāce: peace; singular feminine from pāx, pācis
dīgnēmīnī: you (might) be deemed worthy; 2nd person plural present passive subjunctive from dīgnō, dīgnāre, dīgnāvi, dīgnatus	pānībus: bread; plural masculine from panis, panis
dūcēre: to lead;	pānīs: bread; singular masculine nominative from panis, panis
dūōs: two	partībus: parts; plural feminine ablative from pars, partis
dūxērunt: they were leading; from dux.erunt	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
ecce: Look! Behold!	patrīs: father; singular masculine genitive from pater, patris
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	pedēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from pēs, pedis
et: and	per: through
ex: out of, from	plēbēm: common people; singular masculine accusative from plēbs, plēbis
excēpit: he took out; 3rd person singular perfect from excipiō, excipere, excēpī, exceptus	pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus: to put, to place; from pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus
familīam: family; singular feminine accusative from familia, familīae	post: behind, after, since
famulī: servant, companion; singular masculine genitive from famulus, famulī	pōtūm: drink; singular masculine accusative from pōtus, pōtūs
famulōs: servants, companions; plural masculine accusative from famulus, famulī	praedictō: the aforesaid; singular masculine dative perfect passive participle from praedīcō, praedīcere, praedīxī, praedictus
fēcīt: he did; 3rd person singular perfect from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	proficiscīmī: you set out; present from proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum
fīnītīs: end; plural dative or ablative of fīnītūs, fīnītā, fīnītūm	pulsātō: having been hit; perfect passive ablative participle from pulsō, pulsāre, pulsāvī, pulsātūs
fīnītō: end; singular dative or ablative of fīnītūs, fīnītā, fīnītūm	quībusdam: to a certain; plural ablative of quīdam
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	rādīcībus: roots; plural feminine from rādīx, rādīcīs
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātrīs	refectōrīum: dining room, refectory; singular neuter accusative from refectōrīum, refectōrī
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	residērē: to sit down, to settle;
hīs: to these; plural masculine dative or ablative of hic, haec, hoc	sāncītū: holy
hospītībus: guests; plural masculine from hospes, hospitīs	sanctificātē: Sanctify! Plural imperative of sanctificō, sanctificāre, sanctificāvī, sanctificātūs
hospītūm: of the guests; plural masculine genitive from hospes, hospitīs	sāncītūm: holy, saint
hymnīs: hymns; plural masculine from hymnus, hymnī	sapōrīs: taste; singular masculine genitive from sapor, sapōris
iam: already, now, soon	secundō: second
īdem: the same; singular masculine nominative from īdem, eadem, idem	sedēbānt: they were sitting; 3rd person plural imperfect from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	semper: always
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	sicut: as, same as, like
incrēdībīlīs: incredible; singular common nominative from incrēdībīlīs, incrēdībīlīs, incrēdībīlī	signō: sign; singular neuter ablative from signum, signī
integer: whole, intact, untouched; singular masculine nominative from integer, integra -um, integrīor -or -us, integrērimus -a -um	silentiō: silence; singular neuter dative from silentium, silenti(i)
inter: between, among, during	similiter: similarly
interdictīs: having been forbidden; plural dative perfect passive participle from interdīcō, interdīcere, interdīxi, interdīctus	sociōs: associates, companions; plural masculine accusative from socius, soci(i)
istud: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste, ista, istud	suī: of him; singular or plural genitive of se
iterūm: again	suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
lavārē: to wash;	surgītē: raise! lift! get up!; 2nd person plural present from surgō, surgere, surrēxi, surrēctus
lavātīs: you wash; from lav.atis	surrēxit: he raised up; 3rd person singular perfect from surgō, surgere, surrēxi, surrēctus
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	ūndēcīm: 11
māgnō: large; singular masculine dative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	ūnūs: one
mandātūm: mandate; singular masculine nominative or accusative from mandātūm, mandātī	verbīs: words; plural neuter from verbum, verbī
manībus: hands; plural feminine dative from manus, manūs	vēritātī: truth; singular feminine from vēritās, vēritātis
mānsiōnībus: rooms; plural feminine from mānsiō, mānsiōnis	versiculō: verse, poetic line; singular masculine dative from versiculus, versiculi
mēnsam: table; singular feminine accusative from mēnsa, mēnsae	vestrīs: your; plural dative or ablative from vester
minister: servant, waiter; singular masculine nominative from minister, ministri	vestrōs: your; plural masculine accusative from vester
ministrābat: he was serving, he was attending; 3rd person singular imperfect from ministrō, ministrāre, ministrāvī, ministrātūs	viciōsīm: in turn
ministrārē: to serve, to attend to;	vīrī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, viri

[25] Abbās quoque hortābātur¹ cum magnā hilaritāte frātrēs, dīcēns: [26] "Ex hōc fonte quem hodiē fūrtim bibere voluistis, ex eō modō facite cāritātem, cum iocunditāte et timōre Dominī. [27] Ex aliō fonte turbidō quem vīdistis lavantur² pedēs frātrum omni diē, quia omni tempore calidus est. [28] Pānēs vērō quōs vidētis, nōbīs ignōtum est³ ubi praeparantur aut quis portat ad nostrum cellārium. [29] Sed tamen nōtum nōbīs est⁴ quod ex Deī magnā elemosinā ministrantur servīs suīs per aliquam subiectam creātūram.

[30] Nōs sumus hīc vīgintī quattuor frātrēs; omni diē habēmus duodecim pānēs ad nostram refectiōnem: inter duōs, singulōs pānēs. [31] In fēstīvitātibus et in Dominicīs diēbus integrōs pānēs singulīs frātribus addit Deus, ut cēnam habeant ex fragmentīs; modo in adventū vestrō duplēcē annōnam habēmus. [32] Et ita nūtrit nōs Chrīstus ā tempore sānctī Patriciī et sānctī Ailbēi patris nostrī, usque modo per octōgintā annōs.

¹*The abbot also was exhorting the brothers with great joviality, saying: "Out of this fountain which today you wanted to stealthily drink, in the same way make hospitality with pleasantness and the fear of God."* Hortābātur has an active meaning because it comes from a deponent verb.

²*Out of the other turbid fountain, which you saw, the feet of the brothers are washed every day, because it is warm all the time.*

³*The bread which you saw, it is unknown to us where they are prepared or who carries them to our cellar.* ignōtum + est is a past passive particle construction.

⁴*However it is known to us that, out of the great mercy of God, they (meaning the loaves) are ministered to his servants through some subject creature.*

ā: from, out of, by, since
 abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 addit: he adds; 3rd person singular present from addō, addere, addidī, additus
 adventū: arrival, approach; singular neuter ablative from advenio, advenire, adveni, adventus
 Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.
 aliō: other; singular masculine ablative from alius, alia, aliud
 aliquam: anyone
 annōnam: ration, daily allotment (in context); singular feminine accusative from annōna, annōnae
 annōs: years; plural masculine accusative from annus, annī
 aut: or
 bibere: to drink;
 calidus: hot, warm; singular masculine nominative from calidus, calida -um, calidior -or -us, calidissimus -a -um
 cāritātem: charity; singular feminine accusative from cāritās, cāritātis
 cellārium: cellar; singular masculine accusative from cellarius, cellarii
 cēnam: dinner; singular feminine accusative from cēna, cēnae
 christus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christi
 creātūram: creature; singular feminine accusative future participle from creo, creare, creavi, creatus
 cum: with
 dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 dicens: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus
 diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diēbus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēi
 domini: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, domini
 dominicīs: Sundays; plural feminine from Dominica, Dominicae
 duodecim: two
 duōs: two
 duplīcem: double; singular common accusative from duplex, (gen.), duplīcis
 elemosina: alms; singular feminine nominative from elemosina, elemosinae
 eō: I go; 1st person singular present from eo, ire, iī, itus
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 facite: make! do!; 2nd person plural present from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
 fēstīvitābus: festivity; plural feminine ablative from fēstīvitās, fēstīvitātis
 fonte: fountain; singular masculine from fōns, fontis
 fragmentīs: fragments; plural neuter from fragmentum, fragmentī
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātris
 frātrum: of brothers; plural masculine genitive from frāter, frātris
 fūrtim: secret, stealthily
 habeant: let them have; 3rd person plural present subjunctive from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus
 habēmus: we have; 1st person plural present from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus
 hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc
 hilaritāte: good humor; singular feminine from hilaritās, hilaritātis
 hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc
 hodiē: today
 hortābātur: he was exhorting; imperfect from hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum
 ignōtūm: unknown
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 integrōs: whole, intact, untouched; plural masculine accusative from integer, integra -um, integrōr -or -us, integrīmīs -a -um
 inter: between, among, during
 iōcunditāte: pleasant, jocund; singular feminine from jocunditas, jocunditatis
 ita: yes
 lavantur: are being washed; 3rd person plural present passive from lavō, lavare, lāvī, lautus
 māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 ministrantur: being ministered to; 3rd person plural present passive from ministrō, ministrāre, ministrāvī, ministrātūs
 modo: presently
 modō: mode, manner, way; singular masculine ablative from modus, modī
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
 nostrām: our; plural genitive of ego
 nostri: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of noster

nostrū: our; plural genitive of ego
 nōtūm: known; singular neuter nom. or acc. perfect passive participle of gnōscō, gnōscere, nōvī, nōtūs
 nūtrīt: it nourishes; 3rd person singular present from nūtriō, nūtrīre, nūtrīvī, nūtrītus
 octōgīntā: 80; from octōgīnta, octōgēsimus -a -um, octōgēnī -ae -a, octōgīē (n)s
 omī: all; every; singular dative from omnis, omnis, omne
 pānēs: bread; plural masculine nominative from panis, panis
 patrīciī: patrician; aristocrat; singular masculine genitive from patricius, patricii
 patrīs: father; singular masculine genitive from pater, patris
 pedēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from pēs, pedis
 per: through
 portat: he carries; 3rd person singular present from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
 p̄raeparantur: being prepared; 3rd person plural present passive from p̄raeparō, p̄raeparāre, p̄raeparāvī, p̄raeparatus
 quattuor: 4
 quēm: what, singular masculine accusative of qui
 quia: because
 quis: who
 quō: what; singular ablative of quis
 quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
 quōs: who; plural masculine accusative of quis
 refectiōnēm: dining, refreshing; singular feminine accusative from refectiō, refectiōnis
 sānctī: holy
 sed: but
 servīs: slaves, servants; plural masculine from servus, servī
 singulīs: one each; plural dative from singulus, singula, singulum
 singulōs: one each; plural masculine accusative from singulus, singula, singulum
 subiectam: things subjected; singular feminine accusative perfect passive participle from subiō, subicere, subjeci, subjectus
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 sumus: we are; 1st person plural present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 tamen: however
 tempore: time, period; singular neuter ablative from tempus, temporis
 timōre: fear; singular masculine from timor, timōris
 turbidō: turbid, troubled, muddy; singular masculine dative from turbidus, turbida, turbidum
 ubī: where, when if
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vestrō: your; singular masc. or neuter dative or ablative from vester
 vidētis: you see; 2nd person plural present from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
 vīdistis: you saw; 2nd person plural perfect from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
 vīgīntī: 20
 volūtīstis: you wanted; 2nd person plural perfect from volō, velle, volūi, -

[33] “Attamen senectus aut languor in membrīs nostrīs minimē amplificātur; in hāc īnsulā nihil ad comedendum¹ indigēmus quod igne parātur, neque frīgus aut aestus superat nōs umquam. [34] Sed cum tempus missārum venit aut vigiliārum, incenduntur lūmināria in nostrā ecclēsiā, quae dūximus nōbīscum dē terrā nostrā, dīvīnā praedestīnātiōne², et ārdent usque ad diem, et nōn minuitur ūllum ex illīs lumīnāribus.”

[35] Postquam bibērunt, tribus vicibus abbās solitō mōre pulsāvit signum, et frātrēs ūnanimiter cum magnō silentiō et gravitāte levāvērunt sē ā mēnsā, antecēdentēs sānctōs patrēs ad ecclēsiā. [36] Gradiēbantur vērō post illōs sānctus Brendānus et praedictus pater monastēriī. [37] Cum ergō intrāssent ecclēsiā³, ecce: aliī duodecim frātrēs exiērunt obviam illīs, flectentēs genua cum alacritāte. [38] Sānctus quoque Brendānus, cum illōs vīdisset⁴, dīxit: “Abbā, cūr istī nōn refēcērunt nōbīscum simul?” [39] Cui ait pater: “Propter vōs, quia nōn potuit nostra mēnsa nōs omnēs capere in ūnum. Modō reficient, et nihil illīs dēerit. [40] Nōs autem intrāmus ecclēsiā et cantāmus vesperās, ut frātrēs nostrī, quī modō reficiunt, possint ad tempus cantāre vesperās post nōs.”

¹*In this island we lack nothing for eating that is prepared with fire.* comedendum is a gerund that can be translated as "eating".

²*According to divine predestination.* It appears that the act of bringing the lanterns with them was divinely fore-ordained.

³*Having therefore entered the church.* The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

⁴*Also, Saint Brendan, having seen them, said.* The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

ā: from, out of, by, since	minuitur: to be diminished; 3rd person singular present passive from minuō, minuere, minui, minūtus
abbā: father, abbot	missārum: of Masses; plural feminine genitive perfect passive participle from mittō, mittere, misi, missus
abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis	modō: mode, manner, way; singular masculine ablative from modus, modī
ad: to, towards, at, according to	monastērii: monastery; singular neuter genitive from monasterium, monasterii
aestus: heat; singular masculine nominative from aestus, aestūs	mōre: manner, custom; singular masculine from mōs, mōris
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-	neque: not, not either
alacritātē: cheerfulness, liveliness; singular feminine ablative from alacritas, alacritatis	nihil: not at all
alii: others; singular dative from alias, alia, aliud	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
amplificatur: being enlarged; 3rd person singular present passive from amplificō, amplificāre, amplificāvī, amplificātus	nōn: not
antecēdētēs: preceeding; plural common nominative present participle from antecedo, antecedere, antecessi, antecessus	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
ārdēt: they burn; 3rd person plural present from ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsi, ārsus	nostra: our; singular feminine nominative from noster, nostra, nostrum
attamen: nevertheless	nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of noster
aut: or	nostrīs: our
autem: but, however, moreover	obviām: in the path
bibērunt: they drunk; 3rd person plural perfect from bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitus	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	parātūr: it is prepared; 3rd person singular present passive from parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus
cantāmūs: we sing; 1st person plural present from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
cantāre: to sing;	patrēs: fathers; plural masculine nominative from pater, patris
capere: to hold;	possint: they may be able; 3rd person plural present subjunctive from possum, posse, potui, -
comedēdūmūs: eating; singular accusative gerund from comedo, comedere, comedī, comesus	post: behind, after, since
cui: who; singular dative from quis	postquam: since, since then, after
cum: with	potuit: he was able; 3rd person singular perfect from possum, posse, potui, -
cūr: why	praedēstinatiō: predestination; singular feminine from praedēstinatiō, praedēstinatiōnīs
dē: of, from, away from, down from	praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedīcō, praedīcere, praedīxi, praedictus
dēerit: it will lack; 3rd person singular future from dēsum, dēesse, dēfū, dēfūtūrūs	propter: because of, near
diēm: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēī	pulsāvit: he hit; 3rd person singular perfect from pulsō, pulsāre, pulsāvī, pulsātus
dīvīna: divine; singular feminine nominative from dīvīnus, dīvīna -um, dīvīnior -or -us, dīvīnissimus -a -um	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
dīxīt: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
duodecīm: two	quia: because
dūxīmūs: we lead; 1st person plural perfect from dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, dūctus	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
ecce: Look! Behold!	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
ecclēsīa: church; singular feminine nominative from ecclēsīa, ecclēsiae	refēcērunt: they dined; 3rd person plural perfect from refīcō, refīcere, refēcī, refēctus
ecclēsīam: church; singular feminine accusative from ecclēsīa, ecclēsiae	refīcīt: they will refresh, they will rebuild; 3rd person plural future from refīcō, refīcere, refēcī, refēctus
ergō: therefore	refīcītūt: they refresh, they rebuild; 3rd person plural present from refīcō, refīcere, refēcī, refēctus
et: and	sānctōs: holy
ex: out of, from	sānctūs: holy, saint
exīvērunt: they came out, they went out; 3rd person plural perfect from exeo, exire, exivī, exitus	se: himself
flectētēs: bending; plural common nominative present participle from flecto, flectere, flexi, flexus	sed: but
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	senēctūs: old age; singular feminine nominative from senēctūs, senēctūtis
frīgus: cold; singular neuter nominative from frīgus, frīgoris	signū: sign; singular neuter nominative from signū, signī
genua: knees; plural neuter nominative from genu, genūs	silēntiō: silence; singular neuter dative from silentium, silent(i)
gradiēbāntur: they were walking; 3rd person plural imperfect from gradīor, gradī, gressus sum	simul: at the same time as
gravitātē: gravity, weight, importance; singular feminine ablative from gravitās, gravitātis	soliō: being accustomed; singular masculine ablative perfect passive participle from soleō, solēre, solitus sum
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	superāt: he overcomes; 3rd person singular present from superō, superāre, superāvī, superātus
īgne: fire; singular masculine from ignis, ignis	tempus: time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus, temporis
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	tribus: three; plural dative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ūllū: any; singular neuter nominative from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
incendūt: set on fire; 3rd person plural present passive from incendo, incendere, incēndī, incēnsus	umquam: ever
indigēmūs: we lack; 1st person plural present from indīgeo, indīgere, indīgī, -	ūnāmītēr: unanimously, harmoniously
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
intrāmūs: we enter; 1st person plural present from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātūs	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
intravīsētēs: they (might) have had entered; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātūs	ut: so that
istī: to this, those; singular dative or plural nominative masculine from iste	vēnīt: he came; 3rd person singular present from venīō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
languor: faintness, languor, feebleness; singular masculine nominative from languor, languōris	vērō: truly, even so, still
levāvērūt: they raised up; 3rd person plural perfect from levo, levare, levāvī, levātus	vesperās: evening; plural feminine accusative from vespera, vesperae
lūminaria: windows; plural neuter nominative from lūminare, lūminaris	vīcībus: times; plural feminine from vīcīs, vīcīs
lūminarībus: windows; plural neuter from lūminare, lūminaris	vīdīsset: he (might) have had seen; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
māgnō: large; singular masculine ablative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	vīgiliārum: vigil, watch; plural feminine genitive from vīgilia, vīgiliāe
mēnsa: table; singular feminine nominative from mēnsa, mēnsae	vōs: you;(pronoun)
minimē: barely, no, not	

[41] Dum autem perfinīsset dēbitum vespertīnāle¹, coepit sānctus Brendānus cōsiderāre quōmodo illa ecclēsia erat aedificāta. [42] Erat enim quadrāta, tam longitūdinis quam lātitūdinis, et habēbat septem lūmināria, tria ante altāre quod erat in mediō, et bīna ante alia duo altāria. [43] Erant enim altāria dē crystāllō quadrātō facta², et eōrum vāscula similiter dē crystāllō, id est patina, et calicēs, et urceolī, et cētera vāsa quae pertinēbant ad cultum dīvīnum³; [44] et sedīlia vīgintī quattuor⁴ per circuitum ecclēsiae. Locus ubi abbās sedēbat erat inter duōs chorōs.

[45] Incipiēbat enim ab illō ūna turma et in illum fīniēbat, et alia turma similiter. Nūllus ex utrāque parte ausus erat praesumere inchoāre versum nisi praedictus abbās, nōn in monastēriō ūlla vōx aut ūllus strepitus. [46] Sī aliquod opus necesse fuisse alicui frātrī⁵, ibat ante abbātem et genū flectēbat cōram illō, postulāns in corde suō quae necesse fiēbant. [47] Statim sānctus pater, acceptā tabulā et grafiō, per revēlātiōnem Deī scribēbat, et dabat frātrī quī ab illō cōsilium postulābat.

¹*Having finished giving Vespers.* The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause. Vespertīnāle was not in any dictionary I consulted, but the meaning is clear: the service of Vespers was completed.

²*For there were two altars made of square crystal.*

³*And their vessels (were) similarly of crystal, that is, a shallow dish, and cups, and small pitchers, and other vessels which pertain to the Divine Cult.* Here cultum dīvīnum means the Eucharist (or Mass, or Lord's Supper, depending on what terminology you want to use).

⁴The twenty-four chairs around the church is reminiscent of the twenty-four elders around the throne of God in Revelation 4:4.

⁵*If any work/action had been necessary to any brother, he went before the abbot and would bend his knee before him, asking in his heart for the things that were necessary.*

ab: from, out of, by, since	inchoāre: to begin, to set going, to establish;
abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis	incipiēbat: they were starting; 3rd person singular imperfect from incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus
abbātem: abbot; singular masculine accusative from abbās, abbātis	inter: between, among, during
acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	lātitūdīnis: breadth, width, latitude; singular feminine genitive from lātitūdō, lātitūdīnis
ad: to, towards, at, according to	locus: place; singular masculine nominative from locus, locī
aedificāta: having been built; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī, aedificātus	longitūdīnis: length, longitude; singular feminine genitive from longitūdō, longitūdīnis
alia: other; singular feminine nominative from alius, alia, aliud	lūminaria: windows; plural neuter nominative from lūminare, lūminaris
alicui: to anyone; singular dative from aliqui	mediō: middle; singular masculine dative from medius, media, medium
aliquod: anyone; neuter singular nominative or accusative from aliqui	monastēriō: monastery; singular neuter dative from monastērium, monastērii
altāre, altāris: alter; from altāre, altāris	necessē: necessary; from necesse, undeclined
altāre: alter; singular neuter nominative from altāre, altāris	nisi: if not, unless
ante: before, in front, forwards	nōn: not
ausūs: daring; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from	nūllus: no, none, not any; singular masculine nominative from nūllus, nūlla, nūllum (gen -ius)
aut: or	opus: work, deed; singular neuter nominative from opus, operis
autem: but, however, moreover	parte: part; singular feminine ablative from pars, partis
bīna: two each; plural neuter nominative from duo -ae o, secundus -a -um, bīni -ae -a, bis	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	patina: a broad, shallow dish; singular feminine nominative from patina, patinae
calicēs: cups, chalices; plural masculine nominative from calix, calicis	per: through
cētera: the other; singular feminine nominative from cēterus, cētera, cēterum	perfinivissent: they (might) have had completed; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from perfiniō, perfinire, perfinivi, perfinitus
chorōs: choirs; plural masculine accusative from chorus, chorī	pertinebant: they were pertaining; 3rd person plural imperfect from pertineō, pertinēre, pertinūi, pertentus
circūtūm: circuit, outer shore; singular masculine accusative from circuitus, circuitūs	postulābat: he was asking for; 3rd person singular imperfect from postulō, postulāre, postulāvī, postulātus
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	postulāns: asking; singular nominative present participle from postulāre
cōsiderāre: to consider;	praedictus: the aforesaid
cōsiliūm: plan, advice, council; singular neuter nominative from cōsiliūm, cōsiliū	praesūmēre: to presume, to anticipate;
cōram: in the presence of	quadrāta: squares; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from quadro, quadrare, quadravi, quadratus
corde: heart; singular neuter from cor, cordis	quadrātō: square; singular neuter ablative from quadrātum, quadrātī
crystallō: crystal; singular feminine ablative from crystallus, crystallī	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
cultūm: cult, civilization; singular masculine accusative from cultus, cultūs	quam: how? how much?
dabat: he was giving; 3rd person singular imperfect from do, dare, dedi, datus	quattuor: 4
dē: of, from, away from, down from	qui: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
dēbitūm: debt, due, duty; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from debeō, débēre, débūi, débitus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	quōmodo: how, by which means
dīvinūm: divine; singular neuter nominative from dīvinus, dīvīna -um, dīvinior -or -us, dīvinissimus -a -um	révélātiōnēm: revelation; singular feminine accusative from révélātiō, révélātiōnis
dūm: while, as long as, until	sānctus: holy, saint
duo: two	scribēbat: he was writing
duōs: two	sedēbat: he was sitting; 3rd person singular imperfect from sedeō, sedēre, sēdi, sessus
ecclēsīa: church; singular feminine nominative from ecclēsīa, ecclēsiae	sedilia: seats, benches, stools; plural neuter nominative from sedile, sedilis
ecclēsīae: church; singular feminine genitive from ecclēsīa, ecclēsiae	septem: seven
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	sī: if
eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter. genitive	similiter: similarly
erant: they were;	stātīm: immediately
erat: he was;	strepitus: din, noise, clashing, sound; singular masculine nominative from strepitus, strepitūs
est: he is;	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
et: and	tabula: tablet; singular feminine nominative from tabula, tabulæ
ex: out of, from	tam: as much, as much as
facta: having been made; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	trīa: three
fiēbāt: they were done; 3rd person plural imperfect from fiō, fierī, factus sum	turma: troop, group, crowd; singular feminine nominative from turma, turmae
finiēbāt: they were limiting, they were finishing; 3rd person singular imperfect from finiō, finire, finīvī, finītūs	ubī: where, when if
flectēbāt: they were bending; 3rd person singular imperfect from flecto, flectere, flexi, flexus	ūlla: any; singular feminine nominative from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
frātri: brother; singular masculine from frāter, frātrīs	ūllus: any; singular masculine nominative from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
fuisset: he (might) have had been; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus -a -um, singuli -ae -a, semel
genū: knee; singular neuter nominative from genu, genūs	ūrceolī: small pitcher; singular masculine genitive from ūrceolus, ūrceoli
grafiō: stylus; singular neuter ablative from graphium, graphīi	utra: either; singular feminine nominative from uter, utra, utrum
habēbat: he had; 3rd person singular imperfect from habeo, habēre, habuī, habitus	vāsā: vessel; plural neuter nominative from vās, vāsīs
ībat: he was going; 3rd person singular imperfect from eo, ire, iī, itus	vāscula: small vessel; plural neuter nominative from vāsculum, vāsculi
id: it	versum: verse, poetic line; singular masculine accusative versus, versūs
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vespertīnālē: Vespers. This word isn't in any of my dictionaries but the meaning is clear.
illo: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa, illud	vīgīntī: 20
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vōx: voice; singular feminine nominative from vōx, vōcīs
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	

[48] Cum autem sānctus Brendānus haec omnia intrā sē cōnsiderāset, dīxit eī abbās: “Pater, iam tempus est ut revertāmur¹ ad refectōrium, ut omnia fiant cum lūce.” [49] Et ita fēcērunt ad hunc modum sīcut ad refectiōnem. Fīnitīs omnibus² secundum ūrdinēm cursūs diēi, omnēs cum magnā alacritātē festīnābant ad complētōrium.

[50] At vērō abbās, cum inchoāset³ praedictum versiculum, id est “Deus, in adiūtōrium meum intende,” et dedissent simul honōrem Trīnitātī, incipiēbant istum versiculum cantāre, dīcentēs: [51] “Iniūstē ēgimus, inīquitātem fēcimus. Tū, qui pius es pater, parce nōbīs, Domine⁴.” [52] “In pāce in id ipsum dormiam et requiēscam, quoniam tū, Domine, singulāriter in spē cōnstituistī mē⁵.” [53] Post haec cantābant officium⁶ quod pertinet ad hanc hōram. [54] Iam cōsummātō ūrdine psallendī, omnēs ēgrediēbantur forās frātrēs ad illōrum singulās cellulās, accipientēs hospitēs sēcum.

[55] Abbās vērō cum sānctō Brendānō residēbat in ecclēsiā, expectantēs adventum lūminis.

¹Then Saint Brendan, having all these things in himself considered, said to the abbot: “Father, now it is time to return to the refectory (dining room), so that all may be done with light.” cōnsiderāset is subjunctive because it's in a cum circumstantial clause; revertāmur and fiant are subjunctive because that are in ut clauses expressing conditionality.

²Having finished everything following the order of the course of the day. This is an ablative absolute.

³And the abbot, having started the before-said verse, which is “God, stretch out to my help,” and at the same time having given honor to the Trinity. The subjunctive is used because it is a cum circumstantial clause. The verse referenced is Psalm 69:2.

⁴We have conducted injustice, we have done iniquity. You, who is our pious Father, forgive us, Lord. The Dickinson College Commentary states that the verse referenced is Judith 7:19-20; however, that does not appear to be the case, and an internet search yielded no results for where this verse is from. Perhaps it is from a non-extant Irish liturgical text.

⁵In peace I will at the same time sleep and rest, because you, Lord, alone placed me in hope. The verse referenced is Psalm 4:8. The RSV renders in spē cōnstituistī mē as “you make me dwell in safety. For the in id ipsum clause, The Dickinson College Commentary is helpful: “In id ipsum is the Vulgate’s awkward translation of the Septuagint’s ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό, which in turn translated a Hebrew word meaning “altogether, at the same time.”

⁶The duty referred to here is the designated psalm for the hour. Many monastic traditions have a Book of Hours that specifies psalms and prayers to be said at specific times of the day.

abbās: abbot; singular masculine nominative from abbās, abbātis	imperative from intendō, intendere, intendi, intentus
accipientēs: accepting; plural common nominative present participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	intrā: within, between, during
ad: to, towards, at, according to	ipsum: itself; singular masculine acc. or neuter nom. or acc. from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
adiūtōriū: help, support; plural masculine genitive from adjutor, adjutoris	istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud
adventum: arrival, approach; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from advent.ūm	ita: thus
alacritātē: cheerfulness, liveliness; singular feminine from alacritās, alacritātis	lūce: light; singular masculine vocative from lucus, luci
at: and	lūminis: light; singular neuter genitive from lūmen, lūminis
autem: but, however, moreover	māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	-um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
cantābant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātūs	mē: to me, accusative from ego
cantāre: to sing;	meūm: my; singular neuter nominative from meus, mea, meum
cellulās: small rooms, cells; plural feminine accusative from cellulā, cellulae	modūm: mode, manner, way, measure, size; singular masculine accusative from modus, modi
complētōriū: compline, service of prayers at close of day; plural masculine genitive from completor, completoris	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
considerāvīset: he (might) have had considered; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from cōsiderō, cōsiderāre, cōsiderāvī, cōsiderātūs	officīum: duty, service, favor; singular neuter nominative from officium, officiī
cōstituīt: you placed, arranged, decreed, decided; 2nd person singular perfect from cōstituō, cōstituere, cōstituī, cōstitūtūs	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
cōsummātō: finished, consummated; singular masculine or neuter dative or ablative from consummātus, cōsummāta, cōsummātūm	omnīa: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
cum: with	omnībus: all; plural dative from omnis, omnis, omne
cursūs: of the course; singular genitive from cursus, cursūs, datus	ōrdīne: order; singular masculine from ōrdō, ōrdinis
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	ōrdīnēm: order; singular masculine accusative from ōrdō, ōrdinis
dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus	pācē: peace; singular feminine from pāx, pācīs
diēī: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	parcē: Pardon! Forgive! Singular imperative from parcō, parcere, pepercī, parsum
dīxīt: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus, dominī	pertīnet: it pertains; 3rd person singular present from pertīneō, pertīnēre, pertīnū, pertentus
dormīam: I will sleep; 1st person singular present subjunctive from dormīō, dormīre, dormīvī, dormītūs	pius: upright, pious; singular masculine nominative from pius, piā
ecclēsīa: church; singular feminine nominative from ecclēsīa, ecclēsiae	-um, -, piissimus -a -um
ēgīmus: we conducted, we acted; 1st person plural perfect from agō, agere, ēgī, ēctus	post: behind, after, since
ēgredībāntur: they went out; 3rd person plural indicative imperfect from ēgredīor, ēgredī, ēgressus sum	praedīctum: the aforesaid; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from praedict.ūm
ēi: to him, her, or it; singular dative from is, ea, id	psallēndī: singing a Psalm; singular masculine genitive future passive participle from psallō, psallere, psalli, -
es: you are; 2nd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
et: and	quoniam: after
expectātēs: expecting; plural common nominative present participle from expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātūs	refectōnēm: dining, refreshing; singular feminine accusative from refectō, refectōnīs
fēcērunt: they did, they made; 3rd person plural perfect from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	refectōriū: dining room, refectory; singular neuter nominative from refectōrium, refectōrii
fēcīmus: we made; 1st person plural perfect from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	requiēscām: I will rest; 1st person singular present subjunctive from requiesco, requiescere, requievi, requietus
festīnābānt: they were hastening; 3rd person plural imperfect from festīnō, festīnāre, festīnāvī, festīnātūs	residēbat: he was sitting down; 3rd person singular imperfect from residō, residere, residī, -
fiant: they might do; 3rd person plural subjunctive present from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	revertāmūr: he (might) return; 1st person plural present passive subjunctive from revertō, revertere, revertī, -
fīnītūs: end; plural dative or ablative of fīnītūs, fīnīta, fīnītūm	sānctō: holy
forās: outside (adverb)	sānctūs: holy, saint
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	se: himself
haec: these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	sēcum: with oneself
hanc: this; singular feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc	secundūm: second, following, behind
honorem: honor; singular masculine accusative from honor, honōris	sīcūt: as, same as, like
hōram: hour, time; singular feminine accusative from hōra, hōrae	simul: at the same time as
hospitēs: guests; plural masculine nominative from hospes, hospitīs	singulāriter: singularly, solitary, peerless; adverb from singulāris, singulāre
hunc: this; singular masculine accusative of hic, haec, hoc	singulās: one each; plural feminine accusative from singulus, singula, singulum
iam: already, now, soon	spēs, speī: hope; from spēs, speī
id: it	tempus: time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus, temporis
illōrūm: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from ille, illa, illud	Trīnitātī: Trinity; singular feminine from Trinitas, Trinitatis
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	tu: you; (pronoun)
inchoāvīset: he (might) have had started; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from inchoō, inchoāre, inchoāvī, inchoātūs	ut: so that
incipiēbānt: they were starting; 3rd person plural imperfect from incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus	vērō: truly, even so, still
iniquītātē: iniquity; singular feminine accusative from iniquītās, iniquītātīs	versiculum: verse, poetic line; singular masculine accusative from versiculus, versiculi
iniūste: unjustly; adverb from iniūstius	
intende: hold out! stretch! exert!; 2nd person singular present	

[56] Interrogāns beātus Brendānus sānctum patrem dē illōrum silentiō et conversātiōne, quōmodo potuit esse in hūmānā carne¹, [57] tunc praedictus pater cum immēnsā reverentiā et humilitāte respondit: “Abbā, cōram Chrīstō meō fateor: octōgintā annī sunt postquam venīmus in hanc īsulam. [58] Nūllam vōcem hūmānam audīvimus, exceptō quandō cantāmus Deō laudēs. [59] Inter nōs vīgintī quattuor vōx nōn excitātur, nisi per signum digitī aut oculōrum, tantum ā maiōribus nātū². [60] Nūllus ex nōbīs sustinuit īfirmitātem carnis aut spīrituum quae vagantur circā hūmānum genus postquam vēnimus in istum locum.”

[61] Sānctus Brendānus ait: “Licet nōbīs nunc hīc esse, an nōn?” Quī ait: “Nōn licet, quia nōn est Deī voluntās. [62] Cūr mē interrogās, pater? Nōnne revēlāvit tibi Deus quae tē oportet³ facere antequam hūc vēnissēs⁴ ad nōs? [63] Tē enim oportet revertī ad locum tuum cum quattuordecim frātribus tēcum, ubi praeparāvit Deus locum sepultūrae vestrae. [64] Duo vērō, quī supersunt: ūnus peregrīnābitur in Īnsulā quae vocātur Anachorītārum, porrō alter morte turpissimā condemnābitur apud īferōs.”

¹*Blessed Brendan, (was) interrogating the holy father about their silence and way of life, how it could be (done) in human flesh.*

²*Only by the elder born.* Only the older monks were allowed to make hand and eye signals.

³*Has not God revealed to you the things that you must do before you came here to us?* *te oportet* is a construction used to say *you must* or *you need to*.

⁴The use of the subjunctive here appears to be a stylistic choice.

ā: from, out of, by, since	-or -us, maximus -a -um
abbā: father, abbot	mē: to me, accusative from ego
ad: to, towards, at, according to	meō: my; singular masculine ablative from meus
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, - , -	morte: death; singular feminine from mors, mortis
alter: the other; singular masculine nominative from alter, altera,	nātū: birth; singular neuter ablative from nascor, nasci, natus sum
alterum	nisi: if not, unless
an: or? rather?	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
anachōrītarūm: of anchorites, of hermits; plural masculine	nōn: not
genitive from anachōrita, anachōritae	nōnne: not, expecting an affirmative answer
annī: year; singular masculine genitive from annus, annī	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
antequam: before	nūllam: no, none, not any; singular feminine accusative from
apud: at, by, near	nūllus, nūlla, nūllum (gen -ius)
audīvimus: we heard; 1st person plural perfect from audio, audire, audīvi, audītus	nūllus: no, none, not any; singular masculine nominative from
aut: or	nūllus, nūlla, nūllum (gen -ius)
beātus: blessed, happy from beātus, beāta -um, beātior -or -us,	nunc: now
beātissimūs -a -um	octōgintā: 80; from octōginta, octōgēsimus -a -um, octōgēnī -ae -a,
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	octōgiē (n)s
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	oculōrum: eyes; plural masculine genitive from oculus, oculi
cantāmus: we sing; 1st person plural present from cantō, cantāre,	oportet, oportere, oportuit, :- it is right/proper/necessary; from
cantāvī, cantātus	oportet, oportere, oportuit, -
carne: meat, flesh; singular feminine from carō, carnis	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
carnis: meat, flesh; singular feminine genitive from carō, carnis	patrem: father; singular masculine accusative from pater, patris
Christō: Christ (ablative case)	per: through
circā: around, about, concerning	peregrinābitur: he will sojourn; he will make a pilgrimage; 3rd
condemnābitur: he will be condemned; 3rd person singular future	person singular future from peregrinor, peregrinari,
passive from condemnō, condemnāre, condemnāvī,	peregrinatus sum
condemnātus	porro: farther, further, also
conversātiōne: intimacy, acquaintance, way of life, monastic life;	postquam: since, since then, after
singular feminine from conversatiō, conversatiōnis	potuit: he was able; 3rd person singular perfect from possum,
cōram: in the presence of (adverb that takes the ablative)	posse, potuī, -
cum: with	praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect
cūr: why	passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixi,
dē: of, from, away from, down from	praedictus
deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	praeparāvīt: he prepared; 3rd person singular perfect from
Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei	praeparō, praeparāre, praeparāvī, praeparātus
deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
digitī: finger, toe, digit; singular masculine genitive from digitus,	quandō: when, because
digitī	quattuor: 4
duo: two	quattuordecim: 14
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
esse: to be	quia: because
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	quōmodo: how, by which means
et: and	respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect from
ex: out of, from	respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
exceptō: except	revēlāvit: he revealed; 3rd person singular perfect from revēlō,
excitātur: he is being raised up; 3rd person singular present	revēlāre, revēlāvī, revēlātus
passive from excitō, excitāre, excitāvī, excitātus	reverentia: reverence, timidity, shyness; singular feminine
facere: to make, to do;	nominative from reverentia, reverentiae
fateor: I admit; present from fateor, fatērī, fassus sum	revertī: to be returned; present passive infinitive from revertō,
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātris	revertere, reverti, -
genus: birth, family, type, offspring; singular neuter genitive from	sāncutum: holy, saint
genū, genūs	sāncutus: holy, saint
hanc: this; singular feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc	sepultūrāe: burial; singular feminine genitive future participle
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	from sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultus
hūc: toward here	signū: sign; singular neuter nominative from signū, signī
hūmāna: human, cultured, refined; singular feminine nominative	silentiō: silence; singular neuter dative from silentium, silentiū
from hūmānus, hūmāna -um, hūmānior -or -us, hūmānissimus	spīritūm: of spirits; plural masculine genitive from spīritus,
-a -um	spīritūs
hūmānam: human, cultured, refined; singular feminine accusative	sunt: they are
from hūmānus, hūmāna -um, hūmānior -or -us, hūmānissimus	supersunt: they are left over, they remain; 3rd person plural
-a -um	present from supersum, superesse, superfūl, superfūtūrus
hūmānū: human, cultured, refined; singular neuter nominative	sustinetū: he sustained; 3rd person singular perfect from sustineō,
from hūmānus, hūmāna -um, hūmānior -or -us, hūmānissimus	sustinēre, sustinū, sustentus
-a -um	tantū: only, alone (adverb)
humilitā: humility, insignificance, commonplaceness; singular	tē: to you, accusative from tu
feminine ablative from humilitās, humilitātis	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
illōrum: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from ille, illa,	tunc: then
illud	turpissima: ugly, nasty, repulsive, shameful; singular feminine
immēnsa: immense, boundless; singular feminine nominative from	nominative from turpis, turpe
immēnsū, immēnsa, immēnsūm	tuū: your; singular neuter nominative from tuū, tua, tuūm
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ubī: where, when if
inferōs: Hades, plural masculine accusative from inferus, īfera,	ūnūs: one
inferum	vagantur: they wander; 3rd person plural present from vagor,
īfīrmītātem: infirmity, weakness; singular feminine accusative	vagari, vagatus sum
from īfīrmītās, īfīrmītātis	venīm: we come, we came; 1st person plural present from
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	vēnissēs: you (might) have had come; 2nd person singular
inter: between, among, during	pluperfect subjunctive from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
īterrogāns: asking; singular nominative present participle from	vērō: truly, even so, still
interrogō, īterrogāre, īterrogāvī, īterrogātus	vestrae: your
īterrogās: asking; 2nd person singular present from interrogō,	vīgīntī: 20
interrogāre, īterrogāvī, īterrogātus	vocātū: to be called; 3rd person singular present passive from
īstum: this; singular masculine accusative from īste, īsta, īstūd	vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātūs
laudēs: praises; 2nd person singular present subjunctive from	vōcēm: voice; 1st person singular present subjunctive from vocō,
laudō, laudare, laudāvī, laudātus	vocāre, vocāvī, vocātūs
licet: allow	voluntās: will; singular feminine nominative from voluntās,
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	voluntātis
maiōribus: bigger; plural dative from māgnus, māgna -um, major	vōx: voice; singular feminine nominative from vōx, vōcis

[65] Cum haec intrā sē tālia loquerentur, ecce, illīs videntibus¹, sagitta ignea, dīmissa per fenestram, incendit omnēs lampadēs quae erant positae ante altāria. [66] Quae cōfestim reversa est forās praedicta sagitta; tamen lūmen praeclārum remānsit in lampadibus. [66] Iterum interrogāvit beātus Brendānus ā quō extinguebantur manē lūmināria. [68] Cui ait sānctus pater: “Vēnī et vidē sacrāmentum² reī. Ecce, tū vidēs candēlās ārdentēs in mediō vāsculōrum; [69] tamen nihil dē illīs exūritur ut minus sint aut dēcrēscant, neque remanēbit māne ūlla favīlla, quia spīritāle lūmen est.”

[70] Sānctus Brendānus ait: “Quōmodo potest in corporālī creātūrā lūmen incorporāle corporāliter ārdēre?” [71] Respondit senex: “Nōnne lēgistī rubum ārdentem in monte Synāī³? Et tamen remānsit ipse rubus inlaesus ab igne.” [72] Ēvigilantibus tōtam noctem usque ad māne, sānctus Brendānus petīvit licentiam proficīscendī in suum iter. [73] Cui ait senex: “Nōn, pater: tū dēbēs nōbīscum celebrāre nātīvitātem Dominī usque ad octāvās Epiphaniae.” [74] Mānsit igitur sānctus pater cum suā familiā praedictum tempus, cum vīgintī quattuor patribus, in īsulā quae vocātur Īnsula Familiae Ailbēi.

¹*Having said these things amongst themselves, behold, appearing to them, a flaming arrow, sent through the window, lit all the lamps which were placed before the altar. loquerentur is subjunctive because it is in a cum circumstantial clause. illīs videntibus is an ablative absolute.*

²*Come and see the mystery of the thing. Sacramentum has many potential meanings; mystery or secret fits best here.*

³*Have you not read of the burning bush on Mount Sinai? The incident being referenced is Moses's encounter with the presence of God in the burning bush in Exodus 3. It's interesting to note that the burning bush is often represented as a thorn bush. Thorns were an effect of the fall (Genesis 3:18), so the presence of God in the thorn bush is a foreshadowing of Christ joining (hypostatically) his divine nature to a human body/nature in the incarnation. The mystery in the burning bush, the Incarnation, the Christian's life, and the lamps in this passage is all the same: God is able to be present without consuming or destroying the physical.*

ā: from, out of, by, since
 ab: from, out of, by, since
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.
 aīt: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-
 altāre, altāris: alter; from altāre, altāris
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 ardētem: burning; singular common accusative present
 participle from ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsī, ārsus
 ardētēs: burning; plural common nominative present participle
 from ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsī, ārsus
 ārdēre: to burn;
 aut: or
 beātus: happy, blessed; from beātus, beāta -um,
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 candēlās: candles; plural feminine accusative from candēla,
 candēlae
 celebrāre: to celebrate;
 cōfestim: immediately
 corporālī: physical, corporeal; singular ablative from corporālis,
 corporālis, corporāle
 corporālīter: bodily, physically, corporeally
 créatura: creature; singular feminine nominative future participle
 from creo, creare, creavi, creatus
 cui: who; singular dative from quis
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 dēbēs: you should; 2nd person singular present from dēbeō,
 dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus
 dēcrēscānt: they (might) be decreasing; 3rd person plural present
 subjunctive from dēcrēscō, dēcrēscere, dēcrēvi, dēcrētus
 dīmissa: having been sent away; sing. fem. nom. perf. pass. part.
 from dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmisi, dīmissus
 domīni: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus,
 domīni
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 Epiphāniae: Epiphany, a Christian holiday that occurs closely after
 Christmas.; singular feminine genitive from Epiphānia,
 Epiphāniae
 erānt: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fūi,
 futūrus
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
 et: and
 ēvigilāntibus: waking, being watchful; plural dative present
 participle from ēvigilō, ēvigilāre, ēvigilāvi, ēvigilātus
 extinguebāntur: they were being extinguished; 3rd person plural
 imperfect passive from extinguo, extingue, extinxī,
 extinctus
 exūrītūr: it is burned; 3rd person singular present passive from
 exūrō, exūrere, exussi, exustus
 famīlia: family; singular feminine nominative from famīlia, famīliae
 famīliae: family; singular feminine genitive from famīlia, famīliae
 favilla: ember; singular feminine nominative from favilla, favillae
 fenestram: window; singular feminine accusative from fenestra,
 fenestrae
 forās: outside (adverb)
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 igitur: therefore
 igne: fire; singular masculine from ignis, ignis
 ignea: fiery; singular feminine nominative from igneus, ignea,
 igneum
 illis: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 incendit: it burns, it burnt; 3rd person singular present from
 incendō, incendī, incēnsus
 incorpōrālī: incorporeal; singular neuter nominative from
 incorpōrālis, incorpōrālis, incorpōrāle
 inlaesūs: unharmed; singular masculine nominative from inlaesūs,
 inlaesa, inlaesum
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae
 interrogāvīt: he asked; 3rd person singular perfect from interrogō,
 interrogāre, interrogāvi, interrogātus
 intrā: within, between, during
 ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
 iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris
 iterum: again
 lampadēs: lamps; plural feminine nominative from lampas,
 lampadis
 lampadibūs: lamps; plural feminine ablative from lampas,
 lampadis
 lēgitī: you read; 2nd person singular perfect from legō, legere,
 lēgi, lēctus
 licentiam: license, permission; singular feminine accusative from
 licentia, licentiae
 loquerentur: they (might) have had said; imperfect from loquor,
 loqui, locutus sum
 lūmen: light; singular neuter nominative from lūmen, lūminis

lūminaria: windows; plural neuter nominative from lūminare,
 lūminaris
 manē: morning
 mānsit: he remained; 3rd person singular perfect from maneō,
 manēre, mānsi, mānsus
 mediō: middle; singular masculine ablative from medius, media,
 medium
 minus: less
 monte: mountain; singular masculine from mōns, montis
 nātīvitātem: birth, nativity; singular feminine accusative from
 nātīvitās, nātīvitātis
 neque: not, not either
 nihil: not at all
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 noctem: night; singular feminine accusative from nox, noctis
 nōn: not
 nōnō: not, expecting an affirmative answer
 octāvās: octave, 8th
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,
 omne
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
 patribūs: fathers; plural masculine from pater, patris
 per: through
 petivīt: he asked for; 3rd person singular perfect from petō,
 petere, petīvī, petītus
 positāe: having been put; singular feminine genitive perfect
 passive participle from pōnō, pōnere, posūi, positus
 potest: he can;
 paeclārum: very bright, remarkable; singular neuter nominative
 from paeclārus, paeclāra, paeclārum
 praedicta: the aforesaid;
 praedictum: the aforesaid;
 proficisci: setting out; singular masculine genitive future
 participle from proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum
 quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
 quattuor: 4
 quia: because
 quō: who; singular ablative of quis
 quomodo: how, by which means
 reī: thing; singular feminine genitive from rēs, reī
 remanēbit: he will remain; 3rd person singular future from
 remaneō, remanēre, remānsi, remānsus
 remānsit: he remained; 3rd person singular perfect from remaneō,
 remanēre, remānsi, remānsus
 respondit: he responded; 3rd person singular perfect from
 respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
 reversa: reversa + est = it returned
 rubū: thorn bush; sing. masc. acc. from rubus, rubī
 rubūs: thorn bush; sing. masc. nom. from rubus, rubī
 sacrāmentū: mystery, sacrament; singular neuter nominative
 from sacrāmentum, sacrāmentū
 sagitta: arrow; singular feminine nominative from sagitta, sagittae
 sānctus: holy, saint
 se: himself
 senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis
 (gen.), senior -or -us, -
 sint: they (might) be; 3rd person plural present subjunctive from
 sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
 spīritālē: spiritual; singular neuter nominative from spīritālis,
 spīritālis, spīritāle
 sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from
 suus
 suū: his; singular masculine accusative from suus, sui
 Synai: Sinai
 tālia: such; plural neuter nominative from tālis, tālis, tāle
 tamen: however
 tempus: time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus,
 temporis
 tōtam: whole, total; singular feminine accusative from tōtūs, tōta,
 tōtūm (gen -ius)
 tu: you;(pronoun)
 ūlla: any; singular feminine nominative from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen
 -ius)
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 vāsculōrūm: of small vessels; plural neuter genitive from
 vāsculum, vāsculū
 vēnī: I came; 2nd person singular present imperative from veniō,
 venīre, vēnī, ventus
 vidē: look!; 2nd person singular present imperative from videō,
 vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
 videntibūs: looking; plural ablative present participle from videō,
 vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
 vidēs: you see; 2nd person singular present from videō, vidēre,
 vīdī, vīsus
 vīgīnti: 20
 vocātū: to be called; 3rd person singular present passive from
 vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātūs

Caput XIII

Fōns Sopōris

[1] Trānsāctīs autem fēstīvitātibus¹, acceptā annōnā² et benedictiōne sānctōrum virōrum, beātus Brendānus cum suīs sequācibus tetendit vēla in ōceanum nāviculæ suae quantōcius; [2] et ibi sīve per nāvigium³ sīve per vēla ferēbātur nāvis per dīversa loca usque in initium Quadrāgēsimae.

[3] Quādam autem diē⁴ vīdērunt īsulam ē regiōne, nōn longē ab illīs. Cum frātrēs illam vīdissent⁵, coepērunt ācriter nāvigāre, quia iam valdē vexātī erant famē et sitī: ante trīduānum enim dēficit victūs et pōtūs. [4] At vērō, cum sānctus pater benedīxisset portum, et omnēs exīsset forās dē nāvī, invēnērunt fontem lūcidissimum, et herbās dīversās, ac rādīcēs in circuitū fontis, dīversaque genera piscium discurrentēs per alveum rīvulī mānantis dē fonte in mare.

¹Having completed, therefore, the festivities. This is an ablative absolute.

²Accepting a year's supplies and a blessing from the holy men. This is an ablative absolute.

³And then either through rowing or by sail the boat was brought through diverse places until the beginning of Lent.

Translating navigium as rowing is not supported by the dictionary but seems to be the gloss that makes the most sense in this context.

⁴However on a certain day. This is an ablative absolute.

⁵With the brothers having seen it. The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

ab: from, out of, by, since	pōtūs
ac: and	quādam: on a certain; singular feminine ablative from quidam
acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus	Quadrāgesimae: Lent, Christian fast of 40 days; singular feminine genitive from quadraginta, quadragesimus -a -um, quadrageni -ae -a, quadragie (n)s
āriter: sharply	quantōcīus: the sooner the better (adverb)
alveum: cavity, trough; singular masculine accusative from alveus, alvei	quia: because
annōnā: yearly income; singular feminine nominative from annōna, annōnae	rādīces: roots; plural feminine nominative from rādix, rādīcis
ante: before, in front, forwards	regiōnīs: region; singular feminine from regiō, regiōnis
at: and	rīvulī: small brook, rivulet; singular masculine genitive from rivulus, rivuli
autem: but, however, moreover	sāncītōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānctus, sānctī
beātus, beāta -um, beātior -or -us, beātissimus -a -um: happy, blessed; from beātus, beāta -um, beātior -or -us, beātissimus -a -um	sānctūs: holy, saint
benedictōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine from benedictiō, benedictiōnis	sequācībus: followers; plural ablative from sequax, sequacis (gen.), sequacior -or -us, sequacissimus -a -um
benedixisset: he (might) have had blessed; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from benedicō, benedicere, benedixi, benedictus	sītī: thirst; singular masculine genitive perfect passive participle from sīno, sīnere, sīvi, sītus
Brendānūs: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sīvē: or, what if
circūtū: circuit, outer shore; singular neuter ablative from circueo, circuire, circuivī, circuitus	suae: her; singular feminine gen. or dat. or plural feminine nom. or voc. from suus
coepērūt: they started; from coepī, coepisse, coepī, coeptum	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
cum: with	tētēdīt: he stretched, he extended; 3rd person singular perfect from tendo, tendere, tētēdī, tētēns
dē: of, from, away from, down from	trānsactīs: having been accomplished; plural dative perfect passive participle from transigo, transigere, transegī, transactus
dēfīcīō, dēfīcere, dēfēcī, dēfēctus: to run short, to lack; from dēfīcīō, dēfīcere, dēfēcī, dēfēctus	trīdūānum: three days; plural feminine genitive from trīdūāna, trīdūānae
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
discurrentēs: running around; plural common nominative present participle from discurreo, discurrere, discurri, discursus	valdē: very
dīversā: diverse; singular feminine nominative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	vēla: sail, cloth; plural neuter nominative from vēlum, vēlī
dīversās: diverse; plural feminine accusative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	vērō: truly, even so, still
ē: out of, from	vēxātī: vexātī + erant: they had been vexed
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	vīctūs: victuals, nourishment, necessities of life; plural masculine accusative from victus, vīctūs
et: and	vīdērunt: they saw
exivīssent: having gone outside; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from exēō, exīre, exivī, exitus	vīdīssent: they (might) have had seen; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from vīdeo, vīdere, vīdī, vīsus
famē: hunger; singular feminine from famēs, famis	vīrōrum: of the men; plural neuter genitive from virus, vīri
ferēbātūr: it was brought; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from fero, ferre, tuli, lātūs	
fēstīvitatībus: festivity; plural feminine from fēstīvitās, fēstīvitātis	
fontē: fountain; singular masculine from fōns, fontis	
fontēm: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis	
fontīs: fountain; singular masculine genitive from fōns, fontis	
forās: outside (adverb)	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	
generā: types; plural neuter accusative from genus, generis	
herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbae	
iam: already, now, soon	
ibi: there, then	
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
initīm: beginning, entrance; singular neuter nominative from initium, initī	
īnsulām: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnvenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect from invenio, invenire, invenī, inventus	
loca: places; 2nd person singular present imperative from loco, locare, locāvī, locatus	
longē: long, far; adverb	
lūcidissimum: very bright, very clear; singular neuter nominative from lūcidus, lūcida, lūcidum	
mānātīs: flowing, pouring; singular genitive present participle from mānō, mānāre, mānāvī, mānātūs	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvīculāe: small boat; singular feminine genitive from nāvīcula, nāvīcula	
nāvīgāre: to sail;	
nāvīgīum: rowing (in context), vessel, ship, sailing, navigation; singular neuter accusative from nāvīgīum, nāvīgī	
nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōn: not	
ōceanūm: ocean; singular masculine accusative from Oceanus, Oceani	
omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris	
per: through	
pīscīum: of fishes; plural masculine genitive from pīscīs, pīscī	
portūm: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs	
pōtūs: drink, drinking; plural masculine accusative from pōtūs,	

Caput XIII Fōns Sopōris (Orīginālis)

[5] Sānctus Brendānus frātribus suīs ait: “Deus dēdit nōbīs cōnsolātiōnem post labōrem. [6] Accipite piscēs, quantum sufficit ad nostram cēnam, atque assāte eōs ignī. [7] Colligite herbās et rādīcēs quās Dominus servīs suīs praepārāvit.” Et ita fēcērunt. [8] Cum autem effūdissent aquam ad bibendum¹, dīxit vir Deī: “Frātrēs, cavēte nē suprā modum ūtāminī hās aquās, nē gravius vexentur corpora vestra².”

[9] At vērō frātrēs inaequaliter dīffīnītiōnem³ virī Deī cōnsīderābant: aliī singulōs calicēs bibēbant, aliī bīnōs, cēterī namque ternōs; [10] in quōs irruit sopor trium diērum et noctium, in aliōs quoque duōrum diērum et noctium, in reliquōs vērō ūnīus diēi et noctis. [11] At sānctus pater sine intermissiōne dēprecābātur Dominum prō frātribus suīs, quod per ignōrantiam contigit illīs tāle perīcūlum.

¹*Having poured out water for drinking. effūdissent* is subjunctive because this is a cum circumstantial clause. *ad bibendum* is a gerund construction that means *for drinking*.

²*Brothers, beware lest you overuse these waters, lest your bodies be more gravely vexed.*

³*And the brothers considered the specification of the man of God unequally.*

accipite: take! accept!; 2nd person plural present imperative from accipio, accipere, accipi, acceptus	nostram: our; plural genitive of ego
ad: to, towards, at, according to	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
ait: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, - -	per: through
ali: others; singular dative from alius, alia, aliud	periculum: danger; singular neuter nominative from periculum, periculi
aliós: others; plural masculine accusative from alius, alia, aliud	piscis: fishes; plural masculine nominative from piscis, piscis
aquam: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	post: behind, after, since
aquás: water; plural feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	praeparavit: he prepared; 3rd person singular perfect from praeparo, praeparare, praeparavi, praeparatus
assáte: roast! bake! broil! Plural imperative from assō, assare, assavī, assatus	prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of
at: and	quantum: how much?
atque: and	quas: who; plural female accusative of quis
autem: but, however, moreover	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
bibebant: they drank; 3rd person plural imperfect from bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
bibendum: drinking; singular neuter nominative future passive participle from bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitus	quōs: who; plural masculine accusative of quis
bīnōs: two each; plural masculine accusative from duo -ae o, secundus -a -um, bīnī -ae -a, bis	rādīcēs: roots; plural feminine nominative from rādīx, rādīcīs
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	reliquōs: remaining; plural masculine accusative from reliquus, reliqua, reliquum
calicēs: cups, chalices; plural masculine nominative from calix, calicis	sānctus: holy, saint
cavēte: Beware!; 2nd person plural present imperative from caveō, cavere, cāvī, cautus	servīs: slaves, servants; plural masculine from servus, servī
cēnam: dinner; singular feminine accusative from cēna, cēnae	sine: without
cēterī: the other; singular masculine genitive from cēterus, cētera, cēterum	singulōs: one each; plural masculine accusative from singulus, singula, singulum
colligite: collect!; 2nd person plural present imperative from colligō, colligere, collēgi, collēctus	sopor: deep sleep, lethargy; singular masculine nominative from sopor, soporis
cōsiderabānt: they were considering; 3rd person plural imperfect from cōsiderō, cōsiderāre, cōsideravī, cōsiderātus	sufficit: it suffices; 3rd person singular present from sufficiō, sufficere, suffici, suffectus
cōsōlātiōnem: consolation; singular feminine accusative from cōsōlātiō, cōsōlātiōnis	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
contigit: to come to, to touch; 3rd person singular perfect from contingō, contingere, contigī, contāctus	suprā: over, above, beyond, before
corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter nominative from corpus, corporis	tale: such; so great; so excellent; of such kind; singular neuter nominative from tālis, tālis, tāle
cum: with	ternōs: three each; plural masculine accusative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect from do, dare, dedi, datus	trium: three; plural genitive from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
dēprecābātur: they were praying; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from dēprecō, dēprecāre, dēprecāvī, dēprecātus	ūtāmī: you (might) be using; present from ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	vērō: truly, even so, still
diēi: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	vestra: your
diērum: days; plural common genitive from diēs, diēi	vexentur: they (might) be vexing; 3rd person plural present passive subjunctive from vexō, vexāre, vexāvī, vexātus
diffinitionem: specification; definition, precise description; fixing/ marking a boundary; classification; pronunciation, ruling; singular feminine accusative from diffinitio, diffinitionis	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dicō, dicere, dīxī, dictus	viri: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, viri
dominū: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, dominī	
dominū: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī	
duōrum: two; plural masculine genitive from duo -ae o, secundus -a -um, bīnī -ae -a, bis	
effūdissent: they (might) have had poured out; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from effundō, effundere, effūdī, effusus	
eōs: to them; plural masculine accusative from is, ea, id	
et: and	
fēcērunt: they did, they made; 3rd person plural perfect from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātris	
gravius: graver, heavier; singular neuter nominative from gravis, grave, gravior -or -us, gravissimus -a -um	
hās: this; plural feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc	
herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbae	
ignī: fire; singular masculine ablative from ignis, ignis	
ignōrantiam: ignorance; singular feminine accusative from ignōrantia, ignōrantiae	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
inaequaliter: unequally	
intermissiōne: intermission, interruption; singular feminine from intermissiō, intermissiōnis	
irruit: it rushes, it rushed; 3rd person singular present from irruō, irruere, irruī, irrusus	
ita: thus	
labōrem: labor; singular masculine accusative from labor, labōris	
modū: mode, manner, way, measure, size; singular masculine accusative from modus, modi	
namque: for and in fact, on the other hand	
nē: not	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
noctīs: nights; singular feminine genitive from nox, noctis	
noctūm: of nights; plural feminine genitive from nox, noctis	

Caput XIII Fōns Sopōris (Orīginālis)

[12] Trānsāctīs quippe hīs tribus diēbus¹, dīxit sociīs suīs sānctus pater: [13] “Frātrēs, fugiāmus istam mortem, nē dēterius² nōbīs contingat: Dominus enim dedit nōbīs pāstum, et vōs fēcistis inde dētrīmentum. [14] Ēgredimī igitur forās dē hāc īsulā, et accipite stīpendia dē istīs piscibus, atque praeparāte quantum necesse est per trīduānos usque in cēnam Dominī; [15] similiter dē aquā, singulōs calicēs frātribus per singulōs trīduānos; et ex rādīcibus aequaliter.” [16] Onerantibus autem nāvīm dē omnibus quae vir Deī praecēperat³, tetendērunt vēla, et coepērunt nāvigāre in ūceanum contrā septentriōnālem plāgam.

¹*Having indeed spent these three days.* This is an ablative absolute.

²*Lest something worse happen to us.*

³*Therefore having loaded the boat with everything which the man of God had commanded.* This is an ablative absolute.

accipite: accept! receive!; 2nd person plural present imperative from *accipiō*, *accipere*, *accēpī*, *acceptus*
 aequāliter: equally
 aqua: water; singular feminine nominative from *aqua*, *aquae*
 atque: and
 autem: but, however, moreover
 calicēs: cups, chalices; plural masculine nominative from *calix*, *calicis*
 cēnam: dinner; singular feminine accusative from *cēna*, *cēnae*
 coēpērunt: they started; from *coēpī*, *coēpisse*, *coēpī*, *coēptum*
 contingat: happen to; 3rd person singular present subjunctive from *contingō*, *contingere*, *contīgī*, *contāctus*
 contrā: against, away from, facing
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect from do, dare, *dedi*, *datus*
 dēi: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from *Deus*, *Dei*
 dēterius: worse, unfavorably
 dētrīmentum: harm, detriment; singular neuter nominative from *dētrīmentum*, *dētrīmentī*
 diēbus: days; plural common dative from *diēs*, *diēī*
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from *dīcō*, *dīcere*, *dīxī*, *dictus*
 domīni: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from *dominus*, *domīni*
 dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from *dominus*, *domīni*
 ēgredimī: you are going out; present from *egredior*, *egredi*, *egressus sum*
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, *fuī*, *futūrus*
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 fēcistis: you made; 2nd person plural perfect from *faciō*, *facere*, *fēci*, *factus*
 forās: outside (adverb)
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from *frāter*, *frātris*
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from *frāter*, *frātris*
 fūgiāmūs: let us flee; 1st person plural present subjunctive from *fūgiō*, *fugere*, *fūgī*, *fugitus*
 hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, *haec*, *hoc*
 hīs: to these; plural masculine dative or ablative of hic, *haec*, *hoc*
 igitur: therefore
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 inde: from there, since
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from *īnsula*, *īnsulae*
 istam: that; singular feminine accusative from *iste*, *ista*, *istud*
 istīs: those; plural dative or ablative from *iste*, *ista*, *istud*
 mortēm: death; singular feminine accusative from *mors*, *mortis*
 nāvigāre: to sail;
 nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from *nāvis*, *nāvis*
 nē: not
 necesse: necessary; from *necesse*, undeclined
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from *ego*
 ūceanum: ocean; singular masculine accusative from *Oceanus*, *Oceani*
 omnībus: all; plural ablative from *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne*
 onerantībus: loading; plural ablative present participle from *onerō*, *onerārē*, *onerātūs*
 pāstum: pasture, fodder, food; singular masculine accusative from *pāstus*, *pāstūs*
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from *pater*, *patrīs*
 per: through
 piscībus: fishes; plural masculine ablative from *piscis*, *piscīs*
 plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from *plāga*, *plāgāe*
 praeceperat: he had ordered; 3rd person singular pluperfect from *praecipiō*, *praecipere*, *praecepī*, *praeceptus*
 praeparātē: prepare!; from *praepar.ate*
 quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of *quis*
 quantum: how much?
 quippe: surely, indeed, the thing is
 rādīcībus: roots; plural feminine ablative from *rādīx*, *rādīcīs*
 sānctus: holy, saint
 septentriōnālēm: northern; singular common accusative from *septentriōnālis*, *septentriōnālis*, *septentriōnālē*
 similiter: similarly
 singulōs: one each; plural masculine accusative from *singulus*, *singula*, *singulum*
 sociīs: associates, companions; plural masculine from *socius*, *sociī*
 stipendīa: stipend, supplies; plural neuter nominative from *stipendīum*, *stipendīi*
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of *suus*
 tetendērunt: they stretched, they extended; 3rd person plural perfect from *tendo*, *tendere*, *tetendi*, *tensus*
 trānsactīs: having been accomplished; plural dative perfect passive participle from *transigo*, *transigere*, *transegī*, *transactus*
 tribus: three; plural ablative from *trēs* -es -ia, *tertius* -a -um, *terni* -ae -a, *ter*

Caput XIV

Mare Quasi Coāgulātum

[1] Porrō post trēs diēs et noctēs, cessāvit ventus, et coepit mare esse quasi coāgulātum¹, prae nimiā tranquillitāte. [2] Sānctus pater dīxit: "Mittite rēmigēs² in nāvīm, et laxātē vēla, iuxtā: ubicumque vult Deus enim gubernāre illam³, faciet." [3] Ferēbātur itaque nāvis circiter, per vīgintī diēs. Post haec, iterum ventum Deus illīs suscitāvit prōsperum, ab occidente contrā orientem. [4] Coepērunt simul tendere vēla in altum et nāvigāre. Reficiēbant semper post trīduānum.

¹*The sea began to be coagulated or the sea began to be like curdled milk.* They could be far enough north that the sea is getting very icy, or they could be in the Sargasso Sea, which is known for becoming becalmed, or they could be in another location in the Atlantic.

²*Put the oars into the boat and loosen the sail.* rēmigēs has a definition of "oarsmen" in the dictionary but "oars" seems to be what the author is trying to communicate. Presumably, loosening the sail means that the boat will drift through sea.

³*For everywhere God wills to steer something, that he will do.*

ab: from, out of, by, since
 altum: high; singular neuter accusative from altus, alta, altum
 cessāvit: it ceased; 3rd person singular perfect from cessō,
 cessāre, cessāvī, cessātus
 circiter: near, close, about
 coagulātum: having been coagulated; singular neuter nominative
 perfect passive participle from coagulat.um
 coepērunt: they started; from coepī, coepisse, coepī, coeptum
 coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio,
 coepere, coepi, coepitus
 contrā: against, away from, facing
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī,
 dictus
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 esse: to be
 et: and
 faciet: it will make; 3rd person singular future from faciō, facere,
 fēcī, factus
 ferēbātur: it was brought; 3rd person singular imperfect passive
 from ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus
 gubernāre: to steer, to direct, to guide;
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 illis: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 itaque: so then, therefore
 iterum: again
 iuxtā: near, nearly
 laxāte: loosen! relax!; plural imperative from laxō, laxāre, laxāvī,
 laxātus
 mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris
 mittite: put!; 2nd person plural present imperative from mittō,
 mittere, mīsī, missus
 nāvīgāre: to sail;
 nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
 nimia: too much
 noctēs: nights; plural feminine accusative from nox, noctis
 occidente: east; singular masculine ablative from occidēns,
 occidentis
 orientem: daybreak, dawn, East; singular common accusative
 present participle from orior, oriri, ortus sum
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
 per: through
 porrō: farther, further, also
 post: behind, after, since
 prae: before, in front, because of
 prosperum: favorable, prosperous; singular neuter nominative
 from prosperus, prospera -um, prosperior -or -us,
 prosperrimus -a -um
 quasi: as if, like, as much as
 reficiēbant: eating, restoring (themselves); 3rd person plural
 imperfect from reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus
 rēmigēs: oars, oar-men; plural masculine nominative or accusative
 from rēmex, rēmigēs
 sānctus: holy, saint
 semper: always
 simul: at the same time as
 suscitāvīt: he stirred up, he awakened; 3rd person singular
 perfect from suscitō, suscitāre, suscitāvī, suscitātus
 tendere: to stretch, to extend;
 tranquillitātē: tranquility; singular feminine ablative from
 tranquillitās, tranquillitātis
 trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 triduānum: three days; plural feminine genitive from triduāna,
 triduānae
 ubicumque: everywhere
 vēla: sail, cloth; plural neuter nominative from vēlum, vēlī
 ventum: wind; singular neuter nominative perfect passive
 participle from vent.um
 ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
 vigintī: 20
 vult: he wants; singular 3rd person present from volō, velle, voluī
 (irr.)

Caput XV

Fēsta in Diversīs Īnsulīs

[1] Quādam vērō diē¹ appāruit illīs īnsula ā longē, quasi nūbēs. Dīxit sānctus Brendānus: “Fīoliī, cognōscitis vōs illam īnsulam?” [2] At illī dīxērunt: “Minimē.” At ille ait: “Ego cognōscō. [3] Ipsa est enim illa īnsula in quā fuimus alterō annō in cēnā Dominī, ubi noster bonus prōcūrātor commorātur.” [4] Tunc frātrēs coepērunt nāvigāre ācriter prae gaudiō, quantum vīrēs eōrum poterant sustinēre. [5] Cum haec vir Deī vīdisset, dīxit: “Nōlīte, puerī, stultē fatīgāre membra vestra. [6] Nōnne Deus omnipotēns est gubernātor et naūtor nostrae nāviculae? Dīmittite sibi, quia ipse dīrigit nostrum iter sīcūt vult.”

[7] Cum autem appropinquāssent² ad lītus praedictae īnsulae, occurrit illīs obviam in nāviculā idem prōcūrātor, et dūxit illōs ad portum ubi praeteritō annō ascendērunt dē nāvī, [8] magnificāns Deum et ūsculāns pedēs singulōrum, incipiēns ā sānctō patre usque ad novissimum, dīcēns: “Mīrābilis Deus in sānctīs suīs. Deus Isrāēl ipse dabit virtūtem et fortitūdinem plēbī suae. Benedictus Deus!”

¹On a certain day. vērō doesn't translate well into idiomatic English in these contexts.

²Having therefore appoached the shore of the aforesaid island. The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

³God is marvelous in his saints. The God of Israel himself will give power and strength to His people. Blessed be God. The verse referenced is Psalm 67:36.

ā: from, out of, by, since	Israel: Israel
āriter: strenuously, sharply	iter: journey, trip; singular neuter accusative from iter, itineris
ad: to, towards, at, according to	litus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from litus, litoris
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-	longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um
alterō: the other; singular masculine ablative from alter, altera, alterum	magnificāns: esteeming greatly; singular nominative present participle from magnificō, magnificāre, magnificāvī, magnificātus
annō: year; singular masculine dative from annus, anni	membra: limb, member; plural neuter nominative from membrum, membrī
appārūt: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appārēo, appārēre, appārū, appāritus	minimē: barely, no, not
appropinquāvissent: they (might) have had approached; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquare, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	mīrābilis: marvelous, wonderful; singular common nominative from mīrābilis, mīrābilis, mīrābile
ascendērunt: they had ascended; 3rd person plural perfect from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascensus	nautor: sailor; singular masculine nominative from nautor, nautōris. This is a medieval Latin term that is not found in many dictionaries.
at: and	nāvī: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis
autem: but, however, moreover	nāvīcula: small boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvīcula, nāvīculae
benedictus: blessed; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from benedicō, benedicere, benedixi, benedictus	nāvīculae: small boat; singular feminine genitive from nāvīcula, nāvīculae
bonus: good; singular masculine nominative from bonus, bona -um, melior -or -us, optimus -a -um	nāvīgāre: to sail;
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nōlīte: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōluī (irr.)
cēnā: dinner; singular feminine nominative from cēna, cēnae	nōnne: not, expecting an affirmative answer
coēpērunt: they started; from coēpī, coēpisse, coēpī, coēptum	nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrum
cōgnōscīt: you recognize, you know; 2nd person plural present from cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus	nōstrea: our; singular feminine genitive or dative of nōster
cōgnōscō: I recognize, I know; 1st person singular present from cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus	nōstrūm: our; plural genitive of ego
commorātūr: he dwells; 3rd person singular present passive from commoro, commorare, commoravi, commoratus	nōvissimum: very new, very inexperienced; singular neuter nominative from novus, nova -um, novior -or -us, novissimus -a -um
cum: with	nūbēs: cloud; 2nd person singular future from nubo, nubere, nupsi, nuptus
dabit: he will give; 3rd person singular future from do, dare, dedi, datus	obvīam: in the path
dē: of, from, away from, down from	occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō, occurrere, occurrī, occursus
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	omnipotēns: all-powerful; singular nominative from omnipotēns, (gen.), omnipotentis
Deum: god; singular masculine accusative from Deus, Dei	ōsculāns: kissing; singular nominative present participle from ōsculor, ōsculārī, ōsculātus sum
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	patre: father; singular masculine from pater, patris
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dīctus	pedēs: feet; plural masculine nominative from pēs, pedis
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	plēbī: to the common people; singular masculine accusative from plēbs, plēbis
dīmittīte: take leave!; 2nd person plural present imperative from dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmisi, dimissus	portūm: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs
dīrigit: he aligns, he directs; 3rd person singular present from dīrigō, dirigere, dīréxi, dīrectus	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect from possum, posse, potū, -
dīversīs: diverse; plural ablative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	prae: before, in front, because of
dīxērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dīctus	praeēdītāe: the aforesaid; singular feminine genitive perfect passive participle from praeēdīcō, praeēdicere, praeēdīxi, praeēdictus
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dīctus	praeērītō: previous
domīnī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, dominī	prōcūrātōr: procurator; singular masculine nominative from prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris
dūxit: he lead; 3rd person singular perfect from dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductus	puerī: boy; singular masculine genitive from puer, puerī
ego: I;(pronoun)	quādām: on a certain; singular female ablative of quidam
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	quantū: how much?
eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter. genitive	quasi: as if, like, as much as
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	quia: because
et: and	sānctīs: holy
fatīgāre: to grow weary, to fatigue;	sānctō: holy
fēsta: festivals; singular feminine nominative from fēstus, fēsta, fēstum	sānctus: holy, saint
filīoli: young sons; singular masculine genitive from filiolus, filiolī	sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
fortitūdinem: strength, fortitude; singular feminine accusative from fortitūdō, fortitūdīnīs	sīcūt: as, same as, like
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	singulōrūm: one each; plural masculine genitive from singulus, singula, singulum
fuīmus: we were; 1st person plural perfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	stultē: stupidly, foolishly; adverb from stultus, stulta, stultum
gaudiō: joy, delight; singular neuter ablative from gaudium, gaudiī	suāe: her; singular feminine gen. or dat. or plural feminine nom. or voc. from suus
gubernātōr: helmsman, pilot; 2nd person singular future passive imperative from gubernō, gubernāre, gubernāvī, gubernātūs	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	sustīnērē: to sustain;
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	tunc: then
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	ubī: where, when if
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
illī: that; singular dative or plural masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vērō: truly, even so, still
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	vestra: your
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vīdīsset: he (might) have had seen; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
incipiēns: starting; singular nominative present participle from incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus	vīrēs: strength; plural feminine nominative from vis, viris
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	vīrtūtēm: virtue, manliness; singular feminine accusative from vīrtūs, vīrtūtis
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	vōs: you;(pronoun)
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	vult: he wants; singular 3rd person present from velle
īnsulīs: islands; plural feminine from īnsula, īnsulae	
ipsa: itself; singular feminine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	
ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	

Caput XV Fēsta in Diversīs Īnsulīs (Orīginālis)

[9] Fīnitō iam versiculō¹, et omnibus ablātīs dē nāvī, extendit tentōrium et praeparāvit balneum — erat enim Cēna Dominī—et induit omnēs frātrēs novīs vestīmentīs, et fēcit illōrum obsequium² per trīduānum.

[10] Frātrēs quoque Passiōnem Dominī celebrābant cum magnā dīligentiā usque in Sabbatum Sānctum. [11] Fīnitīs ūrdinibus diēī Sabbatī, immolātīsque victimīs spīritālibus Deō, atque cēnā cōsummātā³, dīxit idem prōcūrātor ad sānctum Brendānum et ad illōs quī cum eō erant: [12] “Proficīscimī et ascendite nāvīm, ut celebrētis sānctam Dominicā noctem resurrēctiōnis ubi celebrāstis alterō annō illam, et diem similiter usque in sextam hōram. [13] Posteā nāvigātē ad īsulam quae vocātur Paradīsus Āvium, ubi fuistis in praeteritō annō ā Paschā usque in octāvās Pentēcostēn, [14] et asportāte vōbīscum omnia quae necessāria sunt dē cibō et pōtū. Ego vērō vīsitābō vōs diē Dominicā alterā.” [15] Et ita fēcērunt; onerāvitque ipse nāvīm pānibus et pōtū ac carnibus cēterīsque dēliciīs, quantum poterant capere. [16] Sānctus Brendānus, datā benedictiōne⁴, ascendit in nāvīm, et coepērunt statim nāvigāre ad aliam īsulam.

¹This verse now having been finished. This is an ablative absolute.

²He did service to them for three days. A literal translation of obsequium from the dictionary is difficult here, so I recommend translating more idiomatically given the context.

³The order of the Sabbath day being finished, and the spiritual victims having been immolated to God, and the dinner having been consumed, the same procurator said to Saint Brendan. This is an ablative absolute.

⁴The benediction having been given. This is an ablative absolute.

ā: from, out of, by, since
 ablātis: things having been carried away; plural ablative perfect passive participle from auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus
 ac: and
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aliam: other, another; singular feminine accusative from alius, alia, aliud
 altera: the other; singular feminine nominative from alter, altera, alterum
 alterō: the other; singular masculine ablative from alter, altera, alterum
 anno: year; singular masculine ablative from annus, anni
 ascendit: he ascends, he ascended; 3rd person singular present from ascendō, ascendere, ascendi, ascēnsus
 ascendite: ascend!; 2nd person plural present imperative from ascendō, ascendere, ascendi, ascēnsus
 asportātē: take away! Plural imperative from asportō, asportāre, asportāvī, asportātus
 atque: and
 avium: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis
 balneum: bath; singular neuter accusative from balneum, balneī
 benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative from benedictiō, benedictiōnis
 Brendānum: (accusative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 capere: to seize, to take hold;
 carnibus: meat, flesh; plural feminine ablative from carō, carnis
 celebrābant: they were celebrating; 3rd person plural imperfect from celebro, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 celebrāvistis: you celebrated; 2nd person plural perfect from celebro, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 celebrētis: you (might) have been celebrating; 2nd person plural present subjunctive from celebro, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 cēnā: dinner; singular feminine nominative from cēna, cēnae
 cēteris: the others; plural dative from cēterus, cētera, cēterum
 cibō: food; singular masculine ablative from cibum cibum, cibī
 coēpērunt: they started; from coēpī, coēpisse, coēpī, coēptum
 cōsummātā: finished, consummated; singular feminine nom. or abl. or plural neuter nom. or acc. from cōsummātus, cōsummāta, cōsummātum
 cum: with
 data: things given; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from do, dare, dedi, datus
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 dēliciūs: delicious; plural feminine ablative from delicia, deliciae
 Deō: god; singular masculine ablative from Deus, Dei
 diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi
 diēi: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi
 diligētā: diligence; plural neuter nominative present participle from diligō, diligere, dilexi, dilectus
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dīctus
 domini: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, dominī
 dominica: Sunday; singular feminine nominative from Dominica, Dominicae
 dominicām: Sunday; singular feminine accusative from Dominica, Dominicae
 ego: I; (pronoun)
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 eō: I go; 1st person singular present from eo, ire, iī, itus
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 extēdit: he extends, he extended; 3rd person singular present from extendo, extendere, extēndi, extēnsus
 fēcērunt: they did, they made; 3rd person plural perfect from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
 fēcīt: he did; 3rd person singular perfect from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
 fīnītīs: end; plural dative or ablative of fīnītus, fīnīta, fīnītūm
 fīnītō: end; singular dative or ablative of fīnītus, fīnīta, fīnītūm
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 fuīstis: you were; 2nd person plural perfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 hōram: hour, time; singular feminine accusative from hōra, hōrae
 iam: already, now, soon
 illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 illōrum: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from ille, illa, illud
 illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 immolātīs: having been burned; ablative perfect passive participle from immolō, immolāre, immolāvī, immolātus
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 induit: he dresses, he dressed; 3rd person singular present from induō, induere, induī, induūtus
 īsulām: island; singular feminine accusative from īsula, īsulae
 ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
 ita: thus
 māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna
 -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 nāvī: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis
 nāvīgārē: to sail;
 nāvīgātē: sail! Plural imperative from nāvīgō, nāvīgārē, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātūs
 nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 necessāria: necessities of life
 noctēm: night; singular feminine accusative from nox, noctis
 novīs: new, inexperienced; plural ablative from novus, nova -um, noviōr -or -us, novissimus -a -um
 obsequiūm: allegiance, obedience; singular neuter nominative from obsequiū, obsequiū
 octāvās: octave, 8th
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
 omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
 omnībus: all; plural ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
 onerāvīt: he loaded; 3rd person singular perfect from onerō, onerārē, onerātūs
 ḍōrōnībus: order; plural masculine ablative from ḍōrōdō, ḍōrōnīs
 pānībus: bread; plural masculine ablative from panis, panis
 paradīsūs: paradise; singular masculine nominative from paradīsūs, paradīsū
 paschā: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from Pascha, Paschae
 passiōnēm: suffering, passion; singular feminine accusative from passiō, passiōnīs
 pentēcostēn: Pentecost; singular feminine accusative from Pentecoste, Pentecostes
 per: through
 posteā: thereafter, later
 potērātā: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect from possum, posse, potū, -
 pōtū: drink; singular masculine ablative from pōtūs, pōtūs
 p̄raēparāvīt: he prepared; 3rd person singular perfect from p̄raēparō, p̄raēparārē, p̄raēparāvī, p̄raēparātūs
 p̄raēterītō: previous
 p̄rōcūrātōr: procurator; singular masculine nominative from p̄rōcūrātōr, p̄rōcūrātōrīs
 proficīscīmī: set out!; plural imperative from proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum
 quāe: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
 quantum: however much
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 quō: what; singular ablative of quis
 resūrēctiōnīs: resurrection; singular feminine genitive from resūrēctiō, resūrēctiōnīs
 sabbatī: Sabbath; singular neuter genitive from sabbatum, sabbatū
 sabbatūm: Sabbath; singular neuter nominative from sabbatum, sabbatī
 sānctām: holy
 sānctūm: holy, saint
 sānctus: holy, saint
 sextām: sixth
 similērē: similarly
 spīrītālībus: spiritual; plural ablative from spīrītālīs, spīrītālīs, spīrītālē
 statīm: immediately
 sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 tentōrīm: tent; singular neuter nominative from tentorium, tentōrī
 tridūānum: three days; plural feminine genitive from tridūāna, tridūānae
 ubī: where, when if
 usqūe: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 versiculō: verse, poetic line; singular masculine ablative from versiculus, versiculi
 vestīmentīs: clothes; plural neuter from vestīmentum, vestīmentī
 victimīs: sacrificial victim; plural feminine ablative from victimā, victimae
 vīsītābō: I will visit; 1st person singular future from visitō, visitare, visitāvī, visitatūs
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
 vocātūr: to be called; 3rd person singular present passive from vocō, vocare, vocāvī, vocatūs
 vōs: you; (pronoun)

Caput XV Fēsta in Diversīs Īnsulīs (Orīginālis)

[17] Cum autem appropinquāssent ad locum ubi ascendere dēbuiissent dē nāvī¹, ecce appāruit illīs cacabus² quem alterō annō dīmīsērunt. [18] Tunc sānctus Brendānus, illō ascēdente dē nāvī cum suīs frātribus, coepit cantāre hymnum trium puerōrum³ usque in finem. [19] Fīnītō praedictō hymnō, vir Deī ammonēbat suōs frātrēs, dīcēns: “Ō filiolī, vigilāte, et ōrāte ut nōn intrētis in temptātiōnem. [20] Cōnsīderātē quōmodo Deus subiugat inmānissimam bēstiam subtus nōs sine ūllō impedīmentō.” [21] Frātrēs vērō vigilābant sparsim per illam silvam usque ad vigiliās mātūtīnās. Posteā omnēs sacerdōtēs singulās missās Deō offerēbant usque ad tertiam hōram. [22] Immō beātus Brendānus cum suīs frātribus ascēdēns nāvīm immolābat agnum immaculātum Deō, et dicēbat frātribus: [23] “In alterō annō hīc celebrāvī resurrectionem Domini; ita volō⁴ et hōc annō.” Inde profectī sunt ad Īnsulam Avium.

¹Therefore having approached the place where they should have ascended from the ship. The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause. Appropinquāvissent syncopates to appropinquāssent (the vi drops out).

²The cacabus (cooking pot) that they see here on the shore is the one that they lost during their incident with Jascōnius the sea monster in chapter 13. They had been heating it up on the back of Jascōnius when he felt the heat and dove into the ocean. The cacabus then floated away. Presumably it was of a concave shape that displaced enough water to float, perhaps like a cauldron, and was driven by the waves to the shore of the nearby island.

³They hymn of the three boys/youths appears to be the song sung by the three Israelites, who were placed into the blazing furnace, in Daniel 3:52-90. This may foreshadow the Īnsula Fabrōrum in chapter 23.

⁴And thus I wish (to do likewise) this year (also).

ad: to, towards, at, according to	nōn: not
agnū: lamb; singular masculine accusative from agnūs, agnī	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
alterō: the other; singular masculine ablative from alter, altera, alterum	offerebant: they were offering; 3rd person plural imperfect from offerō, offerre, obtuli, oblātus
ammonēbat: he was admonishing, he was advising; 3rd person singular imperfect from ammonēō, ammonēre, ammonū, ammonitus	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
annō: year; singular masculine ablative from annus, annī	ōrātē: pray! plural imperative from ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī, ōrātus
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appāritus	per: through
appropinquāvissent: they (might) have had approached; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	postēā: thereafter, later
ascendēs: ascending; singular nominative present participle from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	praedictō: the aforesaid; singular masculine dative perfect passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
ascendēte: ascending; singular ablative present participle from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	prōfectī: prōfectī est = had set out
ascendēre: to ascend;	puerōrum: of boys; plural masculine genitive from puer, puerī
autem: but, however, moreover	quēm: what, singular masculine accusative of qui
avīum: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis	quōmodo: how, by which means
beātus: blessed; from singular masucine nominative from beātus, beāta -um, beātior -or -us, beātissimus -a -um	resurrēctiōnem: resurrection; singular feminine accusative from resurrēctiōnēs, resurrēctiōnēs
bēstiam: beast; singular feminine accusative from bēstia, bēstiae	sacerdōtēs: priests; plural common nominative from sacerdōs, sacerdōtis
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	sānctus: holy, saint
cācabus: cooking pot; singular masculine nominative from cācabus, cācabī	silvam: forest; singular feminine accusative from silva, silvae
cantare: to sing;	sine: without
celebrāvī: I celebrated; 1st person singular perfect from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus	singulās: one each; plural feminine accusative from singulus, singula, singulum
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	sparsim: sparsely, dispersedly, here and there (adverb)
cōsiderātē: consider! plural imperative from cōsiderō, cōsiderāre, cōsiderāvī, cōsiderātus	subiugat: he subjugates; 3rd person singular present from subjugō, subjugāre, subjugāvī, subjugātus
cum: with	subtus: under, below
dē: of, from, away from, down from	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
dēbūssent: they (might) have had owed; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus	suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	temptātiōnem: temptation; singular feminine accusative from temptātiō, temptātiōnis
Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei	tertīam: third; singular feminine accusative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	trīum: three; plural genitive from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
dicēbat: he was saying; 3rd person singular imperfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	tunc: then
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	ubī: where, when if
dīmiserāt: they lost; 3rd person plural perfect from dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmisi, dīmissus	ūllō: any; singular masculine ablative from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
domīnī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, domīnī	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
ecce: Look! Behold!	ut: so that
et: and	vērō: truly, even so, still
filioli: young sons; singular masculine genitive from filiolus, filioli	vigilābant: they were watching, they were alert; 3rd person plural imperfect from vigilō, vigilare, vigilavi, vigilatus
finēm: boundary, end, limit; singular common accusative from finis, finis	vigilātē: stay alert! plural imperative from vigilō, vigilare, vigilāvī, vigilātus
finītō: end; singular dative or ablative of finītus, finīta, finītūm	vigiliās: vigil, watch; plural feminine accusative from vigilia, vigiliāe
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātrīs	volō: I want; 1st person singular present from volō, velle, volūi, -
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	
hōram: hour, time; singular feminine accusative from hōra, hōrae	
hymnō: hymn; singular masculine ablative from hymnus, hymnī	
hymnum: hymn; singular masculine accusative from hymnus, hymnī	
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa, illud	
immaculātūm: unblemished, immaculate; singular neuter nominative from immaculātus, immaculāta, immaculātūm	
immō: of course, certainly	
immolābat: he was burning; 3rd person singular imperfect from immolō, immolāre, immolāvī, immolātus	
impedimentō: impediment, hindrance, heavy baggage; singular neuter ablative from impedimentum, impedimentī	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
inde: from there, since	
inmānissimam: immense, savage, monstrous; singular feminine accusative from inmānis, inmāne, inmānior -or -us, inmānissimus -a -um	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulāe	
intrētis: he (might) enter; 2nd person plural present subjunctive from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus	
ita: yes	
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
mātūtinās: mornings; plural feminine accusative from matutinus, matutina, matutinūm	
missās: Masses; plural feminine accusative from missa, missae	
nāvi: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	

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[24] Appropinquantibus autem ad portum dēstinātum ipsius īinsulae, omnēs avēs cantābant, quasi ūnā vōce, dīcentēs: “Salūs Deō nostrō, sedentī super thronum, et agnō¹.” [25] Et iterum: “Deus Dominus, et inlūxit nōbīs. Cōnstituite diem sōlemnem in condēnsīs usque ad cornū altāris².” [26] Tam vōcibus quam ālīs³ resonābant diū, quasi dīmidium hōrae, usque dum sānctus pater cum suā sānctā familiā, et omnibus quae erant in nāvī dēlātīs⁴, resēdit in tentōriō suō. [27] Ibi quoque cum suīs famulīs celebrāvit fēsta Paschālia usque ad octāvās Pentēcostēn. [28] Praedictus namque prōcūrātor vēnit ad illōs, sīcut praedīxerat, in diē Dominicō octāvīs Paschae, portāns sēcum omnia alimōnia quae ad ūsum vītae hūmānae pertinēbant.

¹*Salvation (belongs) to our God, sitting upon the throne, and the Lamb.* The verse referenced is Revelation 7:10.

²*The Lord is God and has shone on us. Appoint a solemn day (and go) in crowds up to the horn of the altar.* The verse referenced is Psalm 118:27.

³*As much with voices as with wings they made music for a long time, around half an hour.* Recall that the birds are described as having wings that sound like bells.

⁴*Everything that was in the boat having been unloaded, he resettled in his tent.*

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 agnō: lamb; singular masculine dative from agnus, agnī
 alimōnia: food, nourishment; singular feminine nominative from alimoni.a
 ālis: wings; plural feminine ablative from āla, ālae
 altāre, altāris: alter; from altāre, altāris
 appropinquantibus: approaching; plural ablative participle from appropinquāre
 appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātūs: to approach; from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātūs
 autem: but, however, moreover
 avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis, avis
 cantābant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātūs
 celebrāvit: he celebrated; 3rd person singular perfect from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātūs
 condēnsis: dense, thick, packed together; plural dative from condēnsus, condēnsa, condēnsum
 cōstituite: Plan! Arrange! Decide!; 2nd person plural present imperative from cōstituō, cōstituere, cōstituī, cōstitūtūs
 cornū: horn; singular neuter accusative from cornu, cornūs
 cum: with
 dēlātūs: having been transferred, having been brought down; plural dative perfect passive participle from dēferō, dēferre, dētuli, dēlātūs
 Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei
 dēstinātūm: target, purpose, destination; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from dēstinātūm, dēstinātī
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 dīcentes: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus
 diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēī
 diem: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēī
 dīmidium: half; singular neuter nominative from dimidium, dimidiū
 diū: for a long time
 Dominicō: Sunday; singular masculine ablative from dominicus, dominica, dominicum
 dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī
 dum: while, as long as, until
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 familia: family; singular feminine nominative from familia, familiae
 famulīs: servants, companions; plural masculine ablative from famulus, famuli
 fēsta: festivals; singular feminine nominative from fēstus, fēsta, fēstum
 hōrae: hour, time; singular feminine genitive from hōra, hōrae
 hūmānae: human, cultured, refined; singular feminine genitive from hūmānus, hūmāna -um, hūmānior -or -us, hūmānissimus -a -um
 ibī: there, then
 illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 inlūxit: he began to shine; from inlūcēscō, inlūcēscere, inlūxī, -insulæ: island; singular feminine genitive from insula, insulæ
 ipsiū: of itself; singular genitive from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
 iterum: again
 namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
 nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nostrō: our
 octāvās: octaves, 8th
 octāvīs: octaves, 8th
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
 omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
 omnibus: all; plural ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
 Paschae: Passover, Easter; singular feminine genitive from Pascha, Paschae
 paschālia: Paschal; plural neuter nominative from paschālis, paschālis, paschāle
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
 pentēcostēn: Pentecost; singular feminine accusative from Pentecoste, Pentecostes
 pertinebant: they were pertaining; 3rd person plural imperfect from pertineō, pertinēre, pertinū, pertentus
 portans: carrying; singular nominative present participle from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
 portum: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portus
 praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
 praedixerat: he had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
 prōcūrātor: procurator; singular masculine nominative from prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris
 quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
 quam: how? how much?
 quasi: as if, like, as much as
 quō: what; singular ablative of quis
 resēdit: he sat, he settled; 3rd person singular perfect from resideō, residēre, resēdī, resessus
 resonābant: they were resounding; 3rd person plural imperfect from resonō, resonare, resonāvī, resonātūs
 salūs: health, soundness; singular feminine nominative from salūs, salūtis
 sāncta: holy, saint
 sānctus: holy, saint
 sēcum: with oneself
 sedentī: sitting; singular dative present participle from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
 sīcūt: as, same as, like
 sōlemnem: solemn; singular common accusative from sōlemnīs, sōlemnē, sōlemnīor -or -us, sōlemnīssimus -a -um
 sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
 super: above, on top of
 tam: as much, as much as
 tentoriō: tent; singular neuter ablative from tentorium, tentoriū
 thronum: throne; singular masculine accusative from thronus, thronī
 ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ūsum: use, singular masculine accusative from ūsus, ūsūs
 vēnit: he came; 3rd person singular present from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
 vītae: life; singular feminine genitive from vīta, vītae
 vōce: voice; singular feminine ablative from vōx, vōcis
 vōcibus: voices; plural feminine ablative from vōx, vōcis

[29] Cum autem resēdissent ad mēnsam¹, ecce praedicta avis resēdit in prōrā nāviculae, extēnsīs ālīs strepidantibusque sīcut sonitum organī magnī. [30] Tunc vir Deī agnōvit quia illa voluit sibi indicāre aliquid. Ait namque eadem avis: [31] “Deus prōposuit vōbīs quattuor loca per quattuor tempora usque dum finiantur septem annī peregrinatiōnis vestrae, id ēst: [32] in Cēnā Dominī cum vestrō prōcūrātōre, qui praesēns est omnī annō; in dorsō bēluae Paschā celebrābitis; nōbīscum fēsta Paschālia usque in octāvās Pentēcostēn; apud familiam Ailbēī Nātīvitātem Dominī celebrābitis.

[33] Post septem annōs, antecēdentēs magnae ac dīversae perīclitātiōnēs, vōbīs inveniētis Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum quam quaeritis, et ibi habitābitis quadrāgintā diēbus; et posteā redūcet vōs Deus ad terram nātīvitātis vestrae.” [34] Sānctus pater, ut audīvit, prōstrāvit sē ad terram cum frātribus suīs, referēns grātiās et laudēs suō creātōrī. [35] Cum haec perfinīset² venerābilis senex, avis reversa est in locum suum.

¹*Having had therefore re-seated themselves at the table, behold the aforesaid bird reseated himself on the prow of the ship.* The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

²*The venerable old man (i.e. Saint Brendan) having had finished these things.* Here haec is the neuter plural accusative.

ac: and
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 āgnōvit: he recognized, he realized; 3rd person singular perfect from āgnōscō, āgnōscere, āgnōvī, āgnitus
 Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.
 āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-
 aliquid: someone
 ālis: wings; plural feminine ablative from ālā, ālāe
 anni: year; singular masculine genitive from annus, anni
 annō: year; singular masculine ablative from annus, anni
 annōs: years; plural masculine accusative from annus, anni
 antecēdētēs: preceding; plural common nominative present participle from antecedo, antecedere, antecessi, antecessus
 apud: at, by, near
 audīvit: he heard; 3rd person singular perfect from audio, audire, audīvi, audītus
 autem: but, however, moreover
 avis: bird; plural feminine nominative from avis, avis
 bēluae: beast, monster; singular feminine genitive from bēlua, bēluae
 celebrābit: you will celebrate; 2nd person plural future from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus
 cēnā: dinner; singular feminine nominative from cēna, cēnæ
 créatōri: creator; singular masculine dative from créator, créatōris
 cum: with
 Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 diēbus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diversae: diverse; singular feminine genitive from diversus, diversa, diversum
 domīnī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, domīnī
 dorsō: back; singular neuter dative from dorsum, dorsī
 dum: while, as long as, until
 eadem: the same, singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nominative or ablative
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus
 et: and
 extēnsīs: have been extended; plural dative perfect passive participle from extendo, extendere, extendi, extensus
 familiam: family; singular feminine accusative from familia, familiae
 fēsta: festivals; singular feminine nominative from fēstus, fēsta, fēstum
 finiantur: he might be finishing; 3rd person plural present passive subjunctive from finiō, finire, finivī, finitus
 frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs
 grātiās: graces; plural feminine accusative from grātia, grātiae
 habitābit: you will have; 2nd person plural future from habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātus
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 ibi: there, then
 id: it
 illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 indicāre: to indicate, to point out, to show;
 inveniētis: finding; 2nd person plural future from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 laudēs: praises; 2nd person singular present subjunctive from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus
 loca: places; 2nd person singular present imperative from loco, locare, locavi, locatus
 locum: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, loci
 māgnāe: large; singular feminine genitive from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 māgnī: large; singular masculine ablative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 mēnsam: table; singular feminine accusative from mēnsa, mēnsae
 namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
 nātivitātem: birth, nativity; singular feminine accusative from nātivitās, nātivitātis
 nātivitātēs: birth, nativity; singular feminine genitive from nātivitās, nātivitātis
 nāviculae: small boat; singular feminine genitive from nāvicula, nāviculae
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nōbīscum: with us; singular ablative from ego
 octāvās: octaves, 8th
 omni: all, every; singular ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
 organi: organ, instrument; singular neuter ablative from organum, organi
 Pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from Pascha, Paschae
 paschālia: Paschal; plural neuter nominative from paschālis, paschālis, paschāle
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
 Pentēcostēn: Pentecost; singular feminine accusative from

Pentecoste, Pentecostes
 per: through
 peregrinātiōnis: travel, pilgrimage; singular feminine genitive from peregrinātiō, peregrinātiōnis
 perfīniūset: he (might) have had completed; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from perfīniō, perfīniē, perfīniū, perfīnītus
 perīclitātiōnēs: trials, tests; plural feminine nominative from perīclitātiō, perīclitātiōnis
 post: behind, after, since
 posteā: thereafter, later
 praedicta: the aforesaid; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from praedīcō, praedīcere, praedīxī, praedictus
 praesēns: present; singular nominative from praesēns, (gen.), praesēntis
 prōcūrātōre: procurator; singular masculine from prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris
 prōposuit: he displayed, he proposed; 3rd person singular perfect from prōpōnō, prōpōnē, prōposūi, prōpositus
 prōrā: prow; singular feminine nominative from prōrā, prōrāe
 prostrāvit: he prostrated; 3rd person singular perfect from prosternō, prosternere, prostrāvī, prostrātus
 quadrāgīntā: 40
 quaerītis: you are seeking; 2nd person plural present from quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus
 quam: how? how much?
 quāttuor: 4
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 quia: because
 redūcēt: he will lead back, he will bring back; 3rd person singular future from redūcō, redūcere, redūxi, reductus
 referēns: bringing back, reporting; singular nominative present participle from referō, referre, rettulī, relātus
 repremissiōnēs: promise; singular feminine genitive from reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnis
 resēdīsset: they (might) have had sat down; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from resēdeō, resēdēre, resēdī, resēssus
 resēdīt: he sat, he settled; 3rd person singular perfect from resēdeō, resēdēre, resēdī, resēssus
 reversa: reversa + est = it returned
 sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānctus, sānctī
 sānctūs: holy, saint
 se: himself
 senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
 septem: seven
 sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
 sicut: as, same as, like
 sonītū: sound; singular masculine accusative from sonītus, sonītus
 strepitātibus: making a harsh noise; plural ablative present participle from strepito, strepitare, strepitavi, strepitatus
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
 suum: his; singular masculine accusative from suus, sui
 tempora: times, periods; plural neuter accusative from tempus, temporis
 terrā: land
 tunc: then
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 venerābili: venerable; singular common nominative from venerābilis, venerābili
 vestrae: your
 vestrō: your; singular masc. or neuter dative or ablative from vester
 vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
 volūt: he wanted; 3rd person singular perfect from volō, velle, volūi, -
 vōs: you; (pronoun)

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[36] Porrō¹ praedictus prōcūrātor, finītā refectiōne, dīxit: “Deō adiuvante, revertar ad vōs, in diē adventūs Sāncū Spīritūs super apostolōs², cum dispendiīs vestrīs.” [37] Acceptā benedictiōne sāncū patris et omnium quī cum eō erant, reversus est³ in locum suum. Porrō venerābilis pater mānsit ibīdem praedictōs diēs. [38] Cōnsummātīs itaque diēbus fēstīs, sāncutus Brendānus frātribus suīs praecēpit preparāre nāvīgīum et implēre vāscula ex fonte. [39] Ducta iam nāvis ad mare, ecce praedictus socius⁴ cum nāvī onerātā ēscīs ad frātrēs venit. [40] Cumque haec omnia posuisset in nāviculā sāncū virī, ūsculātīs omnibus, reversus est unde vēnerat.

¹Also the aforesaid procurator, having finished dining, said.

²The day of the coming of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles is Pentecost. See Acts 2:1-31.

³He returned to his place. reversus + est is a past passive participle construction.

acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from *accipiō*, accipere, accēpi, acceptus
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 adiuvante: helping; singular ablative present participle from *adjuvo*, adjuvare, adjuvi, adjutus
 adventus: arrival, approach; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from *advenio*, advenire, adveni, adventus
 apostolōs: apostle; plural masculine accusative from *apostolus*, apostoli
 benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative from *benedictiō*, *benedictiōnis*
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 cōsummātis: having been accomplished; plural ablative past passive participle from *cōsummō*, *cōsummāre*, *cōsummāvi*, *cōsummātus*
 cum: with
 Deō: god; singular masculine ablative from *Deus*, *Dei*
 diē: day; singular common genitive from *diēs*, *diēi*
 diēbus: days; plural common dative from *diēs*, *diēi*
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from *diēs*, *diēi*
 dispendiō: supplies; plural neuter from *dispendium*, *dispendiū*
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from *dīcō*, dicere, *dīxi*, *dīctus*
 ducta: having been lead; singular feminine ablative perfect passive participle from *dūcō*, dūcere, *dūxi*, *ductus*
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 eō: I go; 1st person singular present from *eō*, *īre*, *īi*, *itus*
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from *sum*, *esse*, *fūi*, *fūtūrus*
 ēscis: food, victuals, bait; plural feminine ablative from *ēscā*, *ēscāe*
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 fēstīs: festive; plural ablative from *fēstus*, *fēsta*, *fēstum*
 finītā: end; singular feminine ablative of *finītus*, finīta, finītum
 fonte: fountain; singular masculine from *fōns*, *fontis*
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from *frāter*, *frātris*
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from *frāter*, *frātris*
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of *hic*, haec, *hoc*
 iam: already, now, soon
 ibidem: in the same place
 implēre: to fill up;
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 itaque: so then, therefore
 locum: place; singular masculine accusative from *locus*, *locī*
 mānsit: he remained; 3rd person singular perfect from *maneō*, *manēre*, *mānsi*, *mānsus*
 mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from *mare*, *maris*
 nāvi: boat; singular feminine from *nāvis*, *nāvis*
 nāvicula: small boat; singular feminine nominative from *nāvicula*, *nāviculae*
 nāvīgīum: vessel, ship, sailing, navigation; singular neuter nominative from *nāvīgīum*, *nāvīgīi*
 nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from *nāvis*, *nāvis*
 omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne*
 omnibus: all; plural ablative from *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne*
 omnīum: of all; plural genitive from *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne*
 onerātā: having been burdened; singular feminine ablative perfect passive participle from *onerō*, *onerāre*, *onerāvī*, *onerātus*
 ōsculātīs: having been kissed; plural ablative perfect participle from *ōsculor*, *ōsculārī*, *ōsculātus sum*
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from *pater*, *patris*
 patris: father; singular masculine genitive from *pater*, *patris*
 porrō: farther, further, also
 posuisset: he (might) have put; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from *pōnō*, *pōnere*, *posū*, *positus*
 praecēpit: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect from *praecipiō*, *praecipere*, *praecēpī*, *praeceperī*
 praedictōs: the aforesaid; plural masculine accusative perfect passive participle from *praedīcō*, *praedicere*, *praedixī*, *praedictus*
 praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from *praedīcō*, *praedicere*, *praedixī*, *praedictus*
 prāparāre: to prepare;
 prōcūrātōr: procurator; singular masculine nominative from *prōcūrātōr*, *prōcūrātōris*
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of *quis*
 refectiōne: refreshing, restoring, repairing; singular feminine ablative from *refectiō*, *refectiōnis*
 reversus: reversus + est = he returned
 revertar: I will return; 1st person singular present passive subjunctive from *reverto*, *reverte*, *reverti*, -
 sānc̄tī: holy

sānctus: holy, saint
 socius: associate, companion; singular masculine nominative from *socius*, *sociī*
 spīritus: spirit, breath; singular masculine nominative from *spīritus*, *spīritū*
 suīs: their; plural dative or ablative of *suus*
 super: above, on top of
 suum: his; singular masculine accusative from *suus*, *sui*
 unde: from where?
 vāscula: small vessels; plural neuter accusative from *vāsculum*, *vāscūli*
 venerābilis: venerable; singular common nominative from *venerābilis*, *venerābilis*, *venerābile*
 vēnerat: he had come; 3rd person singular pluperfect from *veniō*, *venīre*, *vēnī*, *ventus*
 vēnit: he came; 3rd person singular present from *veniō*, *venīre*, *vēnī*, *ventus*
 vestris: your; plural dative or ablative from *vester*
 virī: man; singular neuter genitive from *virus*, *viri*
 vōs: you; (pronoun)

Caput XVI

Bēlua Magna

[1] Venerābilis autem pater cum suīs sodālibus nāvigāvit in ūceanum, et ferēbātur per quadrāgintā diēs nāvis. [2] Quādam vērō diē, appāruit illīs bēstia immēnsae magnitūdinis post illōs ā longē, quae iactābat dē nāribus spūmās, et sulcābat undās vēlōcissimō cursū, quasi ad illōs dēvorandōs. [3] Cum hoc frātrēs vīdērunt, ad Dominum clāmābant, dīcentēs: “Lībera nōs, Domine, nē nōs dēvoret ista bēlua!” [4] Sānctus vērō Brendānus cōfortābat illōs, dīcēns: “Nōlīte expavēscere, minimae¹ fideī. [5] Deus, qui est semper noster dēfēnsor, ipse nōs līberābit dē ūre istīus bēstiae et dē cēterīs perīculīs.”

[6] At vērō cum appropinquāasset illīs, antecēdēbant undae mīrae altitūdinis usque ad nāvīm dumtaxat². Frātrēs magis ac magis timēbant. [7] Venerābilis quoque senex, extēnsīs manibus in caelum, dīxit: “Domine, līberā servōs tuōs, sīcut līberāstī Dāvīd dē manū Goliae gigantis. Domine, līberā nōs, sīcut līberāstī Iōnam dē ventre cētī magnī.”

¹Do not become frightened, (you) of little faith.

²And having approached them, great waves of marvelous height, at least up to (the height of) the ship, were preceeding (the beast).

ā: from, out of, by, since	magis: more
ac: and	māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna
ad: to, towards, at, according to	-um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
altitūdinis: height, depth; singular feminine genitive from altitūdō, altitūdinis	māgni: large; singular masculine genitive from māgnus, māgna
antecēdēbant: they were preceeding; 3rd person plural imperfect from antecedo, antecedere, antecessi, antecessus	-um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
appārūt: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārūtus	magnitūdinis: magnitude, greatness; singular feminine genitive from magnitūdō, magnitūdinis
appropinquāvisset: he (might) have had approached; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquare, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	manibus: hands; plural feminine ablative from manus, manū
at: and	manū: hand; singular feminine ablative from manus, manū
autem: but, however, moreover	minimae: very small; singular feminine genitive from parvus, parva -um, minor -or -us, minimus -a -um
bēlūa: beast, monster; singular feminine nominative from bēlūa, bēlūae	mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from mīrus, mīra, mīrum
bēstīa: beast; singular feminine nominative from bēstia, bēstiae	nāribus: nostrils; plural feminine from nāris, nāris
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nāvīgāvit: he sailed; 3rd person singular perfect from nāvīgō, nāvīgāre, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātus
caelū: heaven, sky; singular masculine accusative from caelus, caeli	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
cēterīs: the others; plural dative from cēterus, cētera, cēterum	nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
cētī: large sea animal, whale, shark, dolphin; singular masculine genitive from cētus, cētī	nē: not
clāmābant: they were shouting out; 3rd person plural imperfect from clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātus	nōlīte: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōluī (irr.)
cōfōrtābat: he was comforting, he was strengthening; 3rd person singular imperfect from confortō, cōfōrtare, cōfōrtāvī, cōfōrtātus	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
cum: with	nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrum
cursū: course; singular neuter ablative from curro, currere, curri, cursus	ōceanū: ocean; singular masculine accusative from Oceanus, Oceanī
David: David, the king of Israel that slew Goliath.	ōre: mouth; singular neuter ablative from ōs, ōris
dē: of, from, away from, down from	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
dēfēnsōr: defender, protector; singular masculine nominative from dēfēnsōr, dēfēnsōris	per: through
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	pericūlis: dangers; plural neuter from periculum, periculi
dēvorāndōs: devouring; plural masculine accusative future passive participle from dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	post: behind, after, since
dēvōret: he (may) devour; 3rd person singular present subjunctive from dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	quadām: on a certain; singular feminine ablative from quīdam
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	quadrāgīntā: 40
dīcētēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	quasi: as if, like, as much as
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīco, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
Domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus, dominī	sānctus: holy, saint
Domīnum: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, dominī	semper: always
dumtaxat: at least, only	senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	servōs: slaves, servants; plural masculine accusative from servus, servī
et: and	sīcūt: as, same as, like
expavēscere: to become frightened;	sodālibus: companions; plural common ablative from sodālis, sodālis
extēnsīs: have been extended; plural ablative perfect passive participle from extendo, extendere, extendi, extensus	spūmās: foam; plural feminine accusative from spūma, spūmae
ferēbātū: it was brought; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
fidei: faith; singular feminine genitive from fidēs, fideī	sułcābat: it was furrowing, it was plowing; 3rd person singular imperfect from sulco, sulcāre, sulcāvī, sulcātus
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	timēbāt: they were fearing; 3rd person plural imperfect from timeō, timēre, timūi, -
gigātis: giant; singular masculine genitive from gigant.is	tuōs: your; plural masculine accusative from tuus, tua, tuum
Golīiae: of Goliath, the Philistine giant that David slew; from Golias, Goliae.	undae: waves; singular feminine genitive from unda, undae
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	undās: waves; plural feminine accusative from unda, undae
iactābat: he was throwing; 3rd person singular imperfect from iactō, iactāre, iactāvī, iactātus	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	vēlōcīsmō: very quickly; singular masculine ablative from vēlōx, vēlōcis (gen.), vēlōcīor -or -us, vēlōcīssimus -a -um
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	venerābilis: venerable; singular common nominative from venerābilis, venerābilis, venerābile
immēnsae: immense, boundless; singular feminine genitive from immēnsis, immēnsa, immēnsum	ventre: belly, abdomen; singular masculine ablative from venter, ventris
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vērō: truly, even so, still
Ionām: Jonah, the prophet to Nineveh who spent three days in the belly of a sea monster; from Ionas, Ionae.	vīdērunt: they saw
ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl. or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud	
istīus: of this; singular genitive from iste, ista, istud	
libera: liberate!; 2nd person singular present imperative from liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus	
liberābit: he will liberate; 3rd person singular future from liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus	
liberāvīt: you liberated; 2nd person singular perfect from liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus	
longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um	

Caput XVI Bēlua Magna (Orīginālis)

[8] Hīs finītīs tribus versibus, ecce ingēns bēlua, ab occidente, iuxtā illōs trānsībat obviam¹ alterī bēstiae; quae statim irruit bellum² contrā illam, ita ut ignem ēmīsisset³ ex ūre suō. [9] At vērō senex frātribus suīs ait: “Vidēte, filiolī, magnālia Redēmptōris nostrī; vidēte oboedientiam bēstiārum créatōrī suō. [10] Modo expectātē finem reī: nihil enim ingeret nōbīs haec pugna malī, sed prō glōriā Deī reputābitur.” [11] Hīs dictīs, misera⁴ quae persequēbātur famulōs Chrīstī interfected est in trēs partēs cōram illīs, et altera reversa est, post victōriam, quō ībat.

[12] Alterā vērō diē vīdērunt īsulam procul, arbustam valdē et spatiōsam. [13] Appropinquantibus vērō illīs ad ipsīus lītus atque ascendentibus dē nāvī, vīdērunt posteriōrem partem illīus bēluae quae erat interfected⁵. [14] Ait Sānctus Brendānus: “Ecce, quae voluit vōs dēvorāre, ipsam dēvorābitis⁶. Vōs expectābitis multum tempus in hāc īsulā. [15] Levātē ergō vestram nāviculam altius in terram et quaerite locum in istā silvā ubi tentōrium vestrum possit stāre.” [16] Ipse sānctus pater praedēstināvit locum illīs ad habitandum⁷.

¹These three verses having been finished, behold a massive beast from the west, crossing in the path of the other beast next to them. In a way, the three verses could be thought of as Saint Brendan summoning the second beast.

²Who immediately rushed to battle against the other.

³In this way, that he sent out fire from his mouth. The subjunctive is used because this is a result clause.

⁴These things having been said, the miserable (beast) which was following the servants of Christ was killed (and split) in three parts before them, and the other returned, after its victory, to where it was going. misera is an adjective used substantively here to refer to the beast.

⁵erat + interfected = had been killed. A past passive participle plus an imperfect of esse yields a pluperfect.

⁶Behold, the one who wanted to devour you, you yourselves will devour.

⁷The holy father himself predestined the place for them to live. habitandum is a gerundive.

ab: from, out of, by, since	levāte: raise up!; plural imperative from levō, levāre, levāvī,
ad: to, towards, at, according to	levātus
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-	lītus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from
altera: the other; singular feminine nominative from alter, altera, alterum	lītus, lītoris
alterī: the other; singular dative from alter, altera, alterum	locum: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī
altius: higher; singular neuter nominative from altus, alta -um,	magnālia: mighty works, mighty deeds; plural neuter nominative
altior -or -us, altissimus -a -um	from magnāle, magnālis
appropinquātibus: approaching; plural masculine ablative	mali: evil
present active participle from appropinquāre	misera: miserable; singular feminine nominative from miser,
arbustum: planted with trees; singular feminine accusative from	misera -um, miserior -or -us, miserrimus -a -um
arbustus, arbusta, arbustum	modō: mode, manner, way, measure, size; singular masculine
ascenditibus: ascending; plural ablative present participle from	ablative from modus, modī
ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	multum: many; singular neuter nominative from multus, multa
at: and	-um, -, plūrimus -a -um
atque: and	nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis
bellum: battle, war; singular neuter nominative from bellum, bellī	nāvīculam: small boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvicula,
bēlūa: beast, monster; singular feminine nominative from bēlūa,	nāvīculae
bēlūae	nihil: not at all
bēlūae: beast, monster; singular feminine genitive from bēlūa,	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
bēlūae	nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen.
bēstiae: beast; singular feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	of noster
bēstīārum: of beasts; plural feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	oboeidentiam: obedience; singular feminine accusative from
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	oboeidentia, oboeidentiae
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	obvīam: in the path
chrīstī: annoointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from	occidente: western; singular masculine ablative from occidēns,
Christus, Christī	occidentis
contrā: against, away from, facing	ōrē: mouth; singular neuter from ōs, ōris
cōrām: in the presence of	partem: part; singular feminine accusative from pars, partis
creatōri: creator; singular masculine from creatōr, creatōris	partēs: parts; plural feminine nominative from pars, partis
dē: of, from, away from, down from	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	persequēbātur: he was following; imperfect from persequor,
dēvōrābītis: you will devour; 2nd person plural future from	persequī, persecutus sum
dēvōrō, dēvōrāre, dēvōrāvī, dēvōrātus	possit: he (may) be able; 3rd person singular present subjunctive
dēvōrāre: to devour;	from possum, posse, potuī, -
dictīs: things having been said; plural ablative perfect passive	post: behind, after, since
participle from dicō, dicere, dīxī, dictus	posteriōrem: following, next; singular common accusative from
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	posterus, postera -um, posterior -or -us, postrēmus -a -um
ecce: Look! Behold!	praedēstīnāvīt: he predestined; 3rd person singular perfect from
ēmīsīsset: he (might) have had sent out; 3rd person singular	praedēstīnō, praedēstīnāre, praedēstīnāvī, praedēstīnātus
pluperfect subjunctive from ēmittō, ēmittere, ēmīsī, ēmissus	prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	procūl: far
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fūi,	pugna: fight; singular feminine nominative from pugna, pugnae
fūtūrus	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
ergō: therefore	quaerīt: seek!; 2nd person plural present imperative from
et: and	quaerō, quaerere, quāsīvī, quāsītus
ex: out of, from	redēmptōris: redeemer; singular masculine genitive from
expectābītis: you will await, you will expect; 2nd person plural	redēmptōr, redēmptōris
future from expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātus	rei: thing; singular feminine genitive from rēs, reī
expectātē: Await! plural imperative from expectō, expectāre,	reputābītūr: it will be thought of; 3rd person singular future
expectāvī, expectātus	passive from reputō, reputāre, reputāvī, reputātus
famulōs: servants, companions; plural masculine accusative from	reversa: reversa + est = it returned
famulus, famuli	sānctus: holy, saint
filīoli: young sons; singular masculine genitive from filiolus, filiolī	sed: but
finēm: boundary, end, limit; singular common accusative from	senex: old person, elder; singular nominative from senex, senis
finis, finis	(gen.), senior -or -us, -
finītīs: end; plural dative or ablative of finītus, finīta, finītūm	silvā: forest; singular feminine ablative from silva, silvae
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs	spatiōsam: spacious; singular feminine accusative from spatiōsū,
glōria: glory, fame, honor; singular feminine nominative from	spatiōsa, spatiōsum
glōria, glōriæ	stāre: to stand, to remain;
habitāndū: living; singular neuter nominative future passive	statim: immediately
participle from habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātūs	suīs: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter	tempus: time, period; singular neuter accusative from tempus,
nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	temporis
hīs: to these; plural masculine dative or ablative of hic, haec, hoc	tentōriūm: tent; sing. neut. nom. from tentorium, tentoriī
ibāt: he was going;	terrām: land
īgnēm: fire; singular masculine accusative from īgnis, īgnis	trānsībat: he was going over, he was crossing; 3rd person singular
īllām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	imperfect from trānseō, trānsīre, trānsīvī, trānsītus
īllīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
īllīs: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	-um, ternī -ae -a, ter
īllōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	tribūs: three; plural ablative from trēs -es -ia
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ubī: where, when if
īngēns: huge, enormous; singular nominative from īngēns,	ut: so that
īngēntīs (gen. -), īngēntior -or -us, īngēntissimus -a -um	valdē: very
īngeret: he will carry in; 3rd person singular future from īngerō,	vērō: truly, even so, still
īngerere, īgessī, īgestus	versibus: verses, poetic lines; plural masculine ablative from
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulae	versus, versūs
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	vestram: your; singular feminine accusative from vester
īnterfecta: imperfect est = was killed	vestrūm: your; singular masculine accusative or singular neuter
īpsam: itself; singular feminine accusative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	nominative or accusative from vester
īpse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	victōriām: victory; singular feminine accusative from victōria,
īpsīus: of itself; singular genitive from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	victōriæ
īrruit: it rushes, it rushed; 3rd person singular present from īrruō,	vīdērunt: they saw
īrruere, īrruī, īrrutus	vidētē: look!; 2nd person plural present imperative from video,
īsta: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or	vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
acc. from iste, ista, istud	voluit: he wanted; 3rd person singular perfect from velle
īta: in this way	
īuxtā: near, nearly	

Caput XVI Bēlua Magna (Orīginālis)

[17] Cum autem fēcissent¹ secundum praeceptum virī Deī, ac mīsissent² omnia ūtēnsilia in tentōrium, dīxit sānctus Brendānus frātribus suīs: [18] “Accipite stīpendia vestra dē illā bēluā, ut sufficiat vōbīs per trēs mēnsēs: hāc enim nocte erit illud cadāver dēvorātum ā bēstiīs.” [19] Ita usque ad vesperās asportābant carnēs, quantum eīs opus erat, secundum mandātum sānctī patris.

[20] At vērō frātrēs, cum haec omnia perfēcissent, dīxērunt: “Abbā, quōmodo possumus hīc vīvere sine aquā?” [21] Quibus ipse ait: “Numquid difficilius est Deō vōbīs tribuere aquam quam vīctum? [22] Īte igitur contrā merīdiānam plāgam īnsulae istīus, et inveniētis fontem lūcidissimum et herbās multās ac rādīcēs, [23] et inde mihi dispendia sūmīte secundum mēnsūram.” Et invēnērunt omnia sīcut vir Deī praedēstināvit. [24] Mānsit ergō ibi sānctus Brendānus trēs mēnsēs, quia erat tempestās in marī et ventus fortissimus et inaequālitās āeris, dē pluviā et grandine.

¹*Having done these things following the orders of the man of God.* The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

²*And having put all the utensils into the tent.* The subjunctive is used because this is a cum circumstantial clause.

ā: from, out of, by, since	mihī: to me;(pronoun)
abbā: father, abbot	mīssent: they (might) have had sent; 3rd person plural
ac: and	pluperfect subjunctive from mittō, mittere, mīsi, missus
accipere: accept! receive!; 2nd person plural present imperative from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus	multas: many; plural feminine accusative from multus, multa -um, - , plūrimus -a -um
ad: to, towards, at, according to	nocte: night; singular feminine from nox, noctis
āeris: air; singular neuter genitive from aes, aeris	numquid: is it possible?
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, - , -	omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
āquā: water; singular feminine ablative from aqua, aquae	opus: need, necessity; singular neuter nominative from opus, operis
āquam: water; singular feminine accusative from aqua, aquae	patris: father; singular masculine genitive from pater, patris
asportābant: they were carrying away; 3rd person plural imperfect from asporto, asportāre, asportāvī, asportātus	per: through
at: and	perfēcissent: they (might) have had finished; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from perficiō, perficere, perfēci, perfectus
autem: but, however, moreover	plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgæ
bēlua: beast, monster; singular feminine nominative from bēlua, bēluae	pluvīa: rainy; singular feminine ablative from pluvius, pluvia, pluvium
bēstīa: beasts; plural feminine ablative from bēstia, bēstiae	possumus: we are able to; 1st person plural present from possum, posse, potuī, -
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	praeceptum: order, direction, precept; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from praecept.um
cadāver: corpse; singular neuter accusative from cadāver, cadāveris	praedēstīnāvit: he predestined; 3rd person singular perfect from praedēstīnō, praedēstīnāre, praedēstīnāvī, praedēstīnātus
carnēs: meat, flesh; plural feminine accusative from carō, carnis	quam: how? how much?
contrā: against, away from, facing	quia: because
cum: with	quibus: what; plural dative or ablative of qui
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quōmodo: how, by which means
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	rādīcēs: roots; plural feminine accusative from rādīx, rādīcis
Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei	sānctī: holy
dēvōrātūm: having been devoured; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from devorat.um	sānctus: holy, saint
diffīcilius: difficult; singular neuter nominative from diffīcīlis, diffīcīle, diffīcīlior -or -us, diffīcīllimus -a -um	secundum: second, following, behind
dispendīa: nourishment, supplies, pay; plural neuter nominative from dispendīum, dispendī	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dīxērunt: they said; 3rd person plural perfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dictus	sīne: without
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dictus	stīpendīa: stipend, supplies; plural neuter nominative from stipendīum, stipendī(i)
eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id	sufficiāt: it (might) suffice; 3rd person singular present subjunctive from sufficiō, sufficere, suffēci, suffectus
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
erāt: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	sūmītē: take up!; 2nd person plural present imperative from sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptus
et: and	tempētās: weather, storm; singular feminine nominative from tempētās, tempētātīs
fēcīscent: they (might) have had done; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from faciō, facere, fēci, factus	tēntōrīūm: tent; singular neuter accusative from tentorium, tentorii
fontēm: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, ternī -ae -a, ter
fortīssimus: very strong; singular masculine nominative from fortīs, forte, fortīor -or -us, fortīssimus -a -um	tribuēre: to divide, to assign, to attribute;
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs	ut: so that
grandīne: hail; singular feminine ablative from grandō, grandīnis	ūtēnsīlia: utensils; plural neuter nominative from utensilis, utensīle
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	vērō: truly, even so, still
herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbæ	vesperās: evening; plural feminine accusative from vespera, vesperae
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	vestra: your
ibī: there, then	vīctūm: food; singular masculine accusative from victus, victūs
igītūr: therefore	vīr: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vīrī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, virī
illud: that; singular neuter nominative or accusative from ille, illa, illud	vīvēre: to live;
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
īnaēquālītās: inequility; singular feminine nominative from īnaēquālītās, īnaēquālītātis	
inde: from there, since	
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnvenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	
īnvenītīs: finding; 2nd person plural future from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	
ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	
īstīus: of this; singular genitive from iste, ista, istud	
īta: yes	
īte: go! Plural imperative of eō, īre	
lūcidissimum: very clear; singular neuter nominative from lūcidus, lūcīda, lūcidūm	
mandātūm: mandate; singular masculine nominative or accusative from mandātūm, mandātī	
mānsit: he remained; 3rd person singular perfect from maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsus	
marī: sea; singular neuter from mare, maris	
mēnsēs: months; plural masculine accusative from mēnsis, mēnsis	
mensurām: measure; singular feminine accusative future participle from metīor, metīri, mensus sum	
merīdiānam: southern; singular feminine accusative from meridianus, meridiana, meridianum	

[25] Frātrēs vērō ibant vidēre quod dīixerat vir Deī dē illā bēluā. Cum autem vēnissent ad locum ubi erat cadāver anteā, nihil invēnērunt nisi tantum¹ ossa. [26] Reversī sunt² cōfestim ad virum Deī, dīcentēs: “Abbā, sīcut dīxistī, ita est.” [27] Quibus ille ait: “Sciō, filiolī, quia voluistis mē probāre sī vērum dīxī annōn³. Aliud signum dīcam vōbīs: portiō cuiusdam piscis hāc nocte veniet illūc, et crās reficiēminī inde.”

[29] Sequentī vērō diē exiērunt frātrēs ad locum, et invēnērunt sīcut vir Deī praedīixerat, et attulērunt quantum poterant portāre. [30] Ait illīs venerābilis pater: “Ista dīligenter observātē sale conditā: inde habēbitis necessitātem. [31] Faciet enim Dominus serēnum tempus hodiē et crās et post crās, et cessābit impetus maris et flūctuum; posteā proficīscēminī dē locō istō.”

[32] Trānsāctīs autem diēbus praedictīs, praecēpit sānctus Brendānus suīs frātribus onerāre nāvīm et utrēs implēre atque alia vāscula, herbās ac rādīcēs ad suum opus colligere, [33] quia praedictus pater, postquam fuit sacerdōs, nihil gustāvit, in quā spīritus vītiae esset, dē carne. [34] Onerātis omnibus in nāvīm, et vēlīs extēnsīs, profectī sunt contrā septentriōnālem plāgam.

¹Having come to the place where the body was before, they found nothing except only bones.

²They returned immediately to the man of God. Reversī + sunt is a past passive participle construction with an active meaning because the verb is deponent.

³That one (Brendan) said to them: "I know, my sons, that you wanted to test me to see if I said the truth, did you not?"

abbā: father, abbot	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
ac: and	necessitātem: necessity; singular feminine accusative from necessitās, necessitās
ad: to, towards, at, according to	nihil: not at all
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, - , -	niſi: if not, unless
alia: other; singular feminine nominative from alius, alia, aliud	nocte: night; singular feminine from nox, noctis
aliud: other; singular neuter nominative from alius, alia, aliud	obſervāte: watch!; plural imperative from obſervō, obſervāre, obſervāvī, obſervātus
annōn: Was it not? Can it be that? Expects positive answer.	omnībus: all; plural ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
anteā: before	onerāre: to load, to burden;
atque: and	onerātis: you load, you burden; from oner.atis
attulērunt: they had carried; 3rd person plural perfect from afferō,	opus: need, necessity; singular neuter nominative from opus, operis
afferre, attulī, allātus	ossa: bones; plural neuter nominative from os, ossis
autem: but, however, moreover	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
bēlūa: beast, monster; singular feminine nominative from bēlūa,	piscis: fish; singular masculine nominative from piscis, piscis
bēlūae	plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgæ
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577)	portāre: to carry;
cadāver: corpse; singular neuter nominative from cadāver,	portiō: share, part, portion; singular feminine nominative from portiō, portiōnis
cadāveris	post: behind, after, since
carne: meat, flesh; singular feminine from carō, carnis	postea: thereafter, later
cessābit: it will cease; 3rd person singular future from cessō,	postquam: since, since then, after
cessārē, cessāvī, cessātus	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect from possum, posse, potuī, -
colligere: to collect, to assemble;	praecēpīt: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect from praecipiō,
conditā: seasoned; singular feminine ablative from conditū,	praecipere, praecēpī, praeceptus
conditā, conditū	praedictis: the aforesaid;
cōfestim: immediately	praedictus: the aforesaid;
contrā: against, away from, facing	praedixerat: he had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
crās: tomorrow	probāre: to approve, to commend, to demonstrate;
cuiusdam: of a certain; singular genitive from quidam	prōfēcti: prōfēcti est = had set out
cum: with	proficēmī: you will set out; future from proficīscor, proficīscī,
dē: of, from, away from, down from	profectus sum
dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
dīcam: I will say; 1st person singular present subjunctive from	quantum: how much?
dīcō, dicere, dīxī, dīctus	quia: because
dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle	quibus: what; plural dative or ablative of qui
from dīcō, dicere, dīxī, dīctus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
dīē: day; singular common genitive from dīēs, dīēi	rādīcēs: roots; plural feminine nominative from rādīx, rādīcīs
dīēbus: days; plural common ablative from dīēs, dīēi	refīcīmī: you will refresh, you will restore; 2nd person plural future passive from refīcīō, refīcere, refēcī, refectus
dīligerēt: diligently	reversī: returned; plural masc. nom. perf. part. from revertēre
dīixerat: he had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect from dīcō,	sacerdōtēs: priests; singular common nominative from sacerdōs,
dīcere, dīxī, dīctus	sacerdōtis
dīxī: I said; 1st person singular perfect from dīcere	sale: salt; singular masculine ablative from sāl, salis
dīxīstī: you said; 2nd person singular perfect from dīcere	sānctus: holy, saint
domīnus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from	sciō: I know; 1st person singular present from scīre
domīnū, domīnī	septentrīōnālē: northern; singular common accusative from septentrīōnālīs, septentrīōnālīs, septentrīōnālē
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	sequētī: following; singular dative present participle from sequor, sequī, sēcūtus sum
erāt: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fūī,	serēnūm: serene; singular neuter nominative from serēnūs,
futūrūs	serēna, serēnum
esēt: he (might) have been; 3rd person singular imperfect	sī: if
subjunctive from sum, esse, fūī, futūrūs	sicut: as, same as, like
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fūī, futūrūs	signūm: sign; singular neuter nominative from signūm, signī
et: and	spīritūs: spirit, breath; singular masculine nominative from spīritus, spīritus
exīvērunt: they came out, they went out; 3rd person plural perfect	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suūs
from exēō, exīre, exīvī, exītus	suūm: his; singular masculine accusative from suūs, sui
extēnsī: have been extended; plural ablative perfect passive	tantū: only
participle from extēndo, extēdere, extēndi, extēnsū	tempus: weather, time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus, temporis
faciēt: it will make; 3rd person singular future from faciō, facere,	trānsactīs: having been accomplished; plural dative perfect passive participle from transīgo, transīgere, transegi,
fēcī, fāctus	trānsactus
filīoli: young sons; singular masculine genitive from filiolus, filioli	ubī: where, when if
flūctūm: of waves, of billows, of turbulence; plural masculine	utrēs: bag/bottle made of skin/hide; plural masculine nominative from uter, utris
genitive from flūctus, flūctūs	vāscula: small vessel; plural neuter nominative from vāsculum,
frātēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātēs	vāscūlī
frātēbus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātēs	vēlīs: sails; plural neuter ablative from vēlūm, vēlī
fuit: he was; 3rd person sing. perf. from sum, esse, fūī, futūrūs	venerābīlīs: venerable; singular common nominative from venerābīlīs, venerābīlīs, venerābīle
gustāvīt: he tasted, he enjoyed; 3rd person singular perfect from	venīt: he will come; 3rd person singular future from venīō,
gustoī, gustārē, gustāvī, gustātūs	venīre, vēnī, ventus
habēbītīs: you will have; 2nd person plural future from habēō,	vēnīssent: they (might) have had come
habērē, habūī, habitus	vērō: truly, even so, still
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	vērūm: true; singular neuter nominative from vērūs, vērā -um,
herbās: herbs; plural feminine accusative from herba, herbae	vērīor -or -us, vērīssimus -a -um
hodiē: today	vidērē: to see;
ībāt: they were going; 3rd person plural imperfect from eō, īre	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
īlla: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	virūm: man; singular masculine accusative from vir, virī
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vītāē: life; singular feminine genitive from vīta, vītāē
īllīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
īllūc: over there	volūtīstīs: you wanted; 2nd person plural perfect from velle
īmpētūs: attack, assault, fury; singular masculine nominative from	
īmpētūs, īmpētūs	
implērē: to fill up;	
īn: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnde: from there, since	
īnēnērūt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect from inēnētio,	
īnēnētio, īnēnētūs	
īsta: that; singular fem. nom. or abl, or plural neut. nom. or acc.	
from īste, īsta, īstūd	
īstō: that; singular masc. or neuter abl. from īste, īsta, īstūd	
īta: thus	
īlocō: place; singular masculine dative from locus, locī	
īlocū: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
īmāris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris	
mē: to me, accusative from ego	

Caput XVII

Īnsula Virōrum Fortium

[1] Quādam vērō diē vīdērunt īsulam longē ab illīs. Dīxit sānctus Brendānus: “Vidētis illam īsulam?” Aiunt illī: “Vidēmus.” [2] Dīcit illīs: “Trēs populī sunt in illā īsulā: populus puerōrum, et populus iuvenum, tertius vērō populus seniōrum. Porrō ūnus ex frātribus vestrīs illīc peregrīnābitur.” [3] Frātrēs interrogābant quisnam esset¹ ex eīs. Cum autem persevērāssent in illā sententiā, et vīdisset illōs trīstēs, ait: “Iste est ille frāter quī permānsūrus² est ibi.” [4] Fuit autem praedictus frāter ūnus ex tribus frātribus quī subsecūtī sunt sānctum Brendānum dē suō monastēriō, dē quibus praedīxerat frātribus anteā, quandō ascendērunt nāvīm dē patriā suā.

[5] Appropinquābant ergō ad praedictam īsulam usque dum nāvis stetit in lītore. [6] Erat illa īsula mīrae plānitiae, in tantum ut illīs vidērētur aequālis marī, sine arboribus aut aliquid quod ā ventō movērētur. Valdē erat spatiōsa, tamen cooperta scaltīs³ albīs et purpureīs. [7] Ibique vīdērunt trēs turmās, sīcut vir Deī praedīxerat; nam inter turmam et turmam spatiū erat quasi iactus lapidis dē fundā. [8] Et semper ībant hūc atque illūc, et ūna turma cantābat standō in ūnō locō, dīcēns “Ībunt sānctī dē virtūte in virtūtem, et vidēbunt Deum deōrum in Syon⁴.”

¹The brothers were asking who it might be out of them. The subjunctive is used because it is part of an indirect question.

²That one is that brother who will be remaining there.

³The scalta is an unknown type of fruit, flower, or plant.

⁴The saints will go from power into power and you will see the God of gods in Zion. The verse referenced is Psalm 83:8.

ā: from, out of, by, since	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
ab: from, out of, by, since	nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
ad: to, towards, at, according to	patria: fatherland; singular feminine nominative from patria, patriae
aequālis: equal; singular common nominative from aequālis, aequāle, aequālior -or -us, aequāliissimus -a -um	peregrinābitur: he will make a pilgrimage, he will sojourn; future from peregrinor, peregrinari, peregrinatus sum
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, - , -	permansūrus: will be remaining; singular masculine nominative future participle from
āiunt: they said; 3rd person plural present from aio, - , -	persevērāscent: they (might) have had persevered; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from persevērō, persevērāre, persevērāvī, persevērātus
albīs: white; plural ablative from albus, alba -um, albior -or -us, albissimus -a -um	plānitiae: flatness, plain; singular feminine genitive from plānitia, plānitiae
aliquid: someone	populi: people, populace; singular masculine genitive from populus, populi
anteā: before	populus: people, populace; singular masculine nominative from populus, populi
appropinquābant: they had approached;	porrō: furthermore
arbōribus: trees; plural feminine ablative from arbor, arboris	praedictam: the aforesaid;
ascendērunt: they had ascended; 3rd person plural perfect from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	praedictus: the aforesaid;
atque: and	praedixerat: he had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
aut: or	puerōrum: of boys; plural masculine genitive from puer, puerī
autem: but, however, moreover	purpūreis: purple; plural dative from purpūreus, purpūrea, purpūreum
Brendānum: (accusative case) Brendan of Clonfert	quādam: on a certain
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577),	quandō: when, because
cantābat: he was singing; 3rd person singular imperfect from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus	quasi: as if, like, as much as
cooperta: covered; sing. fem. nom. perf. pass. part. from cooperiō, cooperire, cooperui, cooperitus	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
cum: with	quibus: what; plural dative or ablative of qui
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quis: who
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
Deōrum: of gods; plural masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sāncū: holy
Deum: god; singular masculine accusative from Deus, Dei	sāncūtum: holy, saint
dicēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	sāncūtus: holy, saint
dīcit: he says; 3rd person singular present from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	scaltīs: an unknown type of plant. Abl. pl. from scalta, scaltae.
dīē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	semper: always
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	seniōrum: older; plural genitive from senex, senis (gen.), senior -or -us, -
dum: while, as long as, until	sententia: opinion, judgement, thought; sing. fem. nom. from sententia, sententiae
eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id	sīcūt: as, same as, like
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	sine: without
ergō: therefore	spatiōsa: spacious; singular feminine nominative from spatiōsus, spatiōsa, spatiōsum
eset: he (might) have been; 3rd person singular imperfect subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	spatiūm: space; singular neuter nominative from spatium, spatīū
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	standō: standing; singular masculine dative future passive participle from stō, stāre, stetī, status
et: and	stetī: he stood; 3rd person singular perfect from stō, stāre, stetī, status
ex: out of, from	sua: her/its;
fortiūm: strength, fortitude; plural genitive from fortis, forte, fortior -or -us, fortissimus -a -um	subsecutī: subsecutī + est = was following; from subsequor, subsequi, subsecūtūm (dep.)
frātēr: brother; singular masculine nominative from frātēr, frātrīs	sunt: they are; 3rd pers. pl. pres. from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frātēr, frātrīs	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine from frātēr, frātrīs	Syon: Zion
fuit: he was; 3rd person sing. perf. from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	tamen: however
funda: sling; singular feminine ablative from funda, fundae	tantum: so much
hūc: toward here	tertiū: third; singular masculine nominative from trēs -es -ia
iactūs: throwing, casting, hurling; sing. masc. nom. perf. passive part. from iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia
ibant: they were going; 3rd person pl. imp. from īre	tribūs: three; plural dative from trēs -es -ia
ibī: there, then	trīstēs: sad; plural common nominative from trīstis, trīstis, trīste
ibunt: they will be going; 3rd person plural future īre	turma: choir, troop, group; sing. fem. nom. from turma, turmae
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	turma: choir, troop, group; sing. fem. acc. from turma, turmae
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	trūmā: choir, troop, group; pl. fem. acc. from turma, turmae
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from unūs -a -um
illi: that; sing. dat. or pl. masc. nom. from ille, illa, illud	ūnō: one; singular masculine ablative from unūs -a -um
illīc: there	ūnūs: one
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
illīs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	ut: so that
illūc: over there	valdē: very
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ventō: wind; singular masc. ablative from ventus, ventī
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ	vērō: truly, even so, still
īnsula: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulæ	vestrīs: your; plural dative or ablative from vester
īnsulæ: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulæ	vidēbunt: you will see; 3rd person plural future from videō, vidēre, vidi, visus
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulæ	vidēmūs: we see; 1st person plural present from vidēre
inter: between, among, during	vidērētūr: he may have appeared; 3rd person sing. imp. pass. subj. from vidēre
interrogābant: they were asking; 3rd per. pl. imp. from interrogō, interrogāre, interrogātus	vidērunt: they saw
iste: that; singular masculine nom. from iste, ista, istud	vidētīs: you see; 2nd person plural present from videō, vidēre, vidi, visus
īvēnum: of the young men; plural genitive from iuvenis, iuvenis	vidīsset: he (might) have had seen; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vidi, visus
īpādis: stone; singular masculine genitive from lapis, lāpīs	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
ītōre: beach, shore; singular neuter ablative from lītūs, lītōs	īvōrōrum: of the men; plural neuter genitive from virus, virī
locō: place; singular masculine ablative from locus, locī	īvītūtē: virtue, manliness; singular feminine from virtūs, virtūtis
longē: long; far (adverb)	īvītūtēm: virtue, manliness; singular feminine accusative from virtūs, virtūtis
māri: sea; singular neuter from mare, maris	
mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from mīrus, mīra, mīrum	
monāstēriō: monastery; singular neuter ablative from monāstēriū, monāstēriū	
moveērētūr: they (might) have been moving; 3rd person sing. imp. pass. subj. from moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtūs	
nam: yes, truly	

Caput XVII Īnsula Virōrum Fortium (Orīginālis)

[9] Dum ūna turma perfīniēbat illum versiculum, alia turma stābat et incipiēbat cantāre carmen praedictum, et ita faciēbant sine cessātiōne. [10] Erat autem prīma turma puerōrum in vestibus candidissimīs, et secunda in ianthinīs vestibus, et tertia turma in purpureīs dalmaticīs.

[11] Erat hōra quārta quandō tenuērunt portum īnsulae. Cum autem sexta vēnerat, coepērunt cantāre turmae simul, dīcentēs: [12] “Deus misereātur nostrī¹” usque in finem, et “Deus, in adiūtōrium meum intende²”; similiter et tertium psalmum “Crēdidī propter³,” et ḥrātiōnem suprā; [13] similiter ad hōram nōnam aliōs trēs psalmōs: “Dē profundīs⁴,” et “Ecce, quam bonum⁵,” “Lauda Hierusalem⁶;” [14] cantābant ad vesperās: “Tē decet hymnus, Deus, in Syon⁷,” “Benedic, anima mea, Dominō⁸,” “Domine, Deus meus⁹,” et tertium psalmum: “Laudāte, puerī, Dominum¹⁰,” et Quīndecim Gradūs¹¹ cantābant sedendō.

[15] Cum autem perfinīssent illum cantum, statim obumbrāvit illam īnsulam nūbēs mīrae clāritātis, sed nōn poterant vidēre quae anteā vīderant, prae spissitūdine nūbis.

[16] Attamen audiēbant vōcēs canentium praedictum carmen sine intermissiōne usque ad vigiliās mātūtīnās.

¹Lord, have mercy on us. Vulgate Psalm 66:2

²God, come to my aid. Vulgate Psalm 69:2

³I believed because. Vulgate Psalm 115:1

⁴From the depths (I called to you, Lord). Vulgate Psalm 129:1

⁵Behold, how good (and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell in unity). Vulgate Psalm 132:1

⁶Praise Jerusalem. Vulgate Psalm 147:1

⁷A hymn befits you, Lord, in Zion. Vulgate Psalm 64:2

⁸Bless, my soul, the Lord. Vulgate Psalm 102:1. Dominō is in the dative because benedicere can use the dative instead of the accusative.

⁹O Lord my God. Vulgate Psalm 7:2

¹⁰Children, praise the Lord. Vulgate Psalm 112:1

¹¹The Quīndecim Gradūs are Vulgate Psalms 119-133.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	nōnam: the 9th
adiutōrium: help, support; plural masculine genitive from adjutor, adjutoris	nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of noster
alia: other; singular feminine nominative from alius, alia, aliud	nūbēs: cloud; 2nd person singular future from nubo, nubere, nupsī, nuptus
aliōs: others; plural masculine accusative from alius, alia, aliud	nūbīs: cloud; 2nd person singular present from nubo, nubere, nupsī, nuptus
anima: soul, mind, life; singular feminine nominative from anima, animae	obumbrāvit: it overshadowed, it darkened; 3rd person singular perfect from obumbrō, obumbrāre, obumbrāvī, obumbrātus
anteā: before	ōrātiōnem: oration, speech, discourse; singular feminine accusative from ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis
attēmant: nevertheless	perfīniēbat: he was completing; 3rd person singular imperfect from perfīniō, perfīniōre, perfīnīvī, perfīnītus
audiēbant: they were hearing; 3rd person plural imperfect from audio, audire, audīvī, audītus	perfīnīvissent: they (might) have had completed; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from perfīniō, perfīniōre, perfīnīvī, perfīnītus
autē: but, however, moreover	portūm: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs
benedīc: bless!; 2nd person singular present imperative from benēdīcō, benēdīcere, benēdīxī, benēdīctus	poterāt: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect from possum, posse, potū, -
bonūm: good; singular neuter nominative from bonūm, bonī	prae: before, in front, because of
candidissimīs: most bright/white, very bright/white; plural ablative from candidus, candida -um, candidor -or -us, candidissimus -a -um	praedictūm: the aforesaid; singular neuter accusative past passive participle from praedīcō, praedīcere, praedīxī, praedīctus
canētūm: singing; plural genitive present participle from canō, canere, cecīnī, cantus	prīma: first; singular feminine nominative from prīmus, prima, prīmū
cantābāt: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus	profundūs: deep, bottomless, boundless; plural ablative from profundus, profunda, profundum
cantāre: to sing;	propter: because of, near
cantūm: song; singular masculine accusative from cantus, cantūs	psalmōs: psalm; plural masculine accusative from psalmus, psalmī
carmen: song, poem, prayer; singular neuter nominative from carmen, carminis	psalmūm: psalm; singular masculine accusative from psalmus, psalmī
cessātiōnē: rest, relaxation, respite; singular feminine ablative from cessatiō, cessatiōnis	puerī: boy; singular masculine genitive from puer, puerī
clāritātis: brightness, clarity; singular feminine genitive from clāritās, clāritātis	puerōrūm: of boys; plural masculine genitive from puer, puerī
coepērunt: they started; from coepī, coepisse, coepī, coeptum	purpūreis: purple; plural ablative from purpūreus, purpūrea, purpūreum
crēdidi: I believed, I entrusted; 1st person singular perfect from credo, credere, credīdī, creditus	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
cum: with	quām: how? how much?
dalmatīcīs: deacon's vestments; plural feminine ablative from dalmatica, dalmaticaē	quāndō: when, because
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quārtā: fourth; singular feminine nominative from quattuor, quartus -a -um, quaterni -ae -a, -
decēt: it is fitting; 3rd person singular present from decēt, decērē, decuit, -	quāndēcīm: fifteen;
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	secundā: second; singular feminine nominative from duo -ae o, secundus -a -um, bīmī -ae -a, bis
dīcēntēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus	sed: but
Domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus, dominī	sedēndō: sitting; singular masculine ablative future passive participle from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
Domīnō: lord; singular masculine dative from dominus, dominī	sextā: sixth
Domīnum: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, dominī	similiter: similarly
dum: while, as long as, until	simul: at the same time as
ecce: Look! Behold!	sīne: without
erāt: he was;	spīsītūdīne: density, consistency, thickness; singular feminine ablative from spīsītūdō, spīsītūdīnis
et: and	stābāt: he was standing; 3rd person singular imperfect from stō, stāre, stētī, status
faciēbāt: they were doing, they were making; 3rd person plural imperfect from faciō, facere, fecī, factus	stātīm: immediately
finēm: boundary, end, limit; singular common accusative from finis, finis	suprā: over, above, beyond, before
gradūs: step; singular masculine nominative from gradus, gradūs	Syon: Zion
Hierusalem: Jerusalem	tē: to you, accusative from tu
hōrā: hour, time; singular feminine nominative from hōra, hōrae	tēnērūnt: they held; 3rd person plural perfect from teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus
hōram: hour, time; singular feminine accusative from hōra, hōrae	tertīa: third; singular feminine nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
hymnūs: hymn; singular masculine nominative from hymnus, hymni	tertīūm: third; singular neuter nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
ianthīnīs: violet-colored; plural ablative from janthinus, janthīna, janthīnum	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	turma: choir, troop, group, crowd; singular feminine nominative from turma, turmae
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	turmae: choir, troop, group, crowd; singular feminine genitive from turma, turmae
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
incipiēbat: he was starting; 3rd person singular imperfect from incipiō, incipere, inceptus	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	vēnerāt: he had come; 3rd person singular pluperfect from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	versīculūm: verse, poetic line; singular masculine accusative from versīculūs, versīculī
intende: hold out! stretch! exert!; 2nd person singular present imperative from intendō, intendere, intendī, intentus	vesperās: evening; plural feminine accusative from vespera, vesperae
intermissiōnē: intermission, interruption; singular feminine from intermissiō, intermissiōnis	vestībus: clothing; plural feminine ablative from vestis, vestis
īta: yes	vīderāt: they had seen; 3rd person plural pluperfect from videō, vidēre, vīdī, visus
laudā: praise!; singular imperative from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātūs	vidērē: to see;
laudātē: praise!; plural imperative from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātūs	vīgiliās: vigil, watch; plural feminine accusative from vigilia, vigiliāe
mātūtīnās: mornings; plural feminine accusative from matutinus, matutina, matutinum	vōcēs: voices; 2nd person singular present subjunctive from vocō, vocārē, vocāvī, vocātūs
mea: my; singular feminine nominative from meus, mea, meum	
meum: my; singular neuter nominative from meus, mea, meum	
meus: my; singular masculine nominative from meus, mea, meum	
mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from mīrus, mīra, mīrum	
misereātūr: he (might) pity; 3rd person singular present passive subjunctive from misereō, miserēre, miserū, miseritus	
nōn: not	

Caput XVII Īnsula Virōrum Fortium (Orīginālis)

[17] Coepērunt turmae cantāre, dīcentēs: “Laudāte Dominum dē caelīs¹”; deinde:

“Cantātē Dominō²”; tertium: “Laudāte Dominum in sānctīs eius³.” [18] Post haec

cantābant duodecim psalmōs per ōrdinem psaltēriī.

[19] At vērō cum diēs illūcēseret⁴, discooperta est īnsula dē nūbe. Cōfestim
cantābant trēs psalmōs: “Miserēre meī, Deus⁵,” “Deus, Deus meus, ad tē dē lūce
vigilō⁶,” “Domine, refugium⁷”; [20] ad tertiam aliōs trēs, idest “Omnēs gentēs⁸,” “Deus,
in nōmine tuō⁹,” “Dilēxi, quoniam¹⁰” sub Allēlūiā. [21] Deinde immolābant agnum
immaculātum et omnēs ad commūniōnem veniēbant, dīcentēs: [22] “Hoc sacrum corpus
Dominī, et Salvātōris sanguinem, sūmīte vōbīs in vītam aeternam¹¹.”

[23] Itaque, finītā immolātiōne, duo ex turmā iuvenum portābant cophinum plēnum dē
scaltīs purpureīs et mīsērunt in nāvīm, dīcentēs: [24] “Sūmīte dē frūctū Īnsulae Virōrum
Fortium et reddite nōbīs frātrem nostrum¹² et proficīscimī in pāce.”

¹Praise the Lord from the heavens. Vulgate Psalm 148:1

²Sing to the Lord. Vulgate Psalm 149:1

³Praise the Lord in his holy (places or saints). Vulgate Psalm 150:1

⁴And with the day having begun to dawn, the island was uncovered by the cloud. The subjunctive is used because it is a cum circumstantial clause.

⁵Have mercy on me, God. Vulgate Psalm 50:3

⁶God, my God, for you I watch in the morning. Vulgate Psalm 62:2

⁷God (you have become my) refuge. Vulgate Psalm 89:1

⁸All peoples, clap with your hands. Vulgate Psalm 46:2

⁹God, in your name (make me safe). Vulgate Psalm 53:3

¹⁰I have delighted, since (God will hear the sound of my prayer). Vulgate Psalm 114:1

¹¹This exact phrase doesn't appear in the Bible. It's probably part of the medieval Irish liturgical tradition.

¹²It appears that one of the three monks who joined the journey late had originally been from this island.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aeternam: eternal; singular feminine accusative from aeternus,
 aeterna -um, aeternior -or -us, aeternissimus -a -um
 agnum: lamb; singular masculine accusative from agnus, agnī
 aliōs: others; plural masculine accusative from alias, alia, aliud
 alleluia: hallelujah
 at: and
 caelis: heavens, skies; plural masculine ablative from caelus, caeli
 cantabant: they were singing; 3rd person plural imperfect from
 cantō, cantāre, cantāvi, cantātus
 cantāre: to sing;
 cantāte: Sing! Plural imperative from cantāre
 coēpērunt: they started; from coēpī, coēpisse, coēpī, coēptum
 commūniōnem: communion; singular feminine accusative from
 commūniō, commūniōnis
 cōfestim: immediately
 cōphimus: basket; singular masculine accusative from cōphimus,
 cōphini
 corpus: body, flesh; singular neuter accusative from corpus,
 corporis
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 deinde: after
 deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle
 from dicō, dicere, dīxi, dīctus
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi
 dīlēxi: I loved; 1st person singular perfect from dīligō, diligere,
 dīlēxī, dīlēctus
 discōperta: having been uncovered; singular feminine nominative
 perfect passive participle from
 domine: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus,
 domini
 domini: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus,
 domini
 dominō: lord; singular masculine dative from dominus, dominī
 dominū: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus,
 domini
 duo: two
 duodecim: two
 eius: his/her/its
 et: and
 ex: out of, from
 finītā: end; singular feminine ablative of finītus, finīta, finītū
 fortū: strength, fortitude; plural genitive from fortis, forte,
 fortior -or -us, fortissimus -a -um
 frātrem: brother; singular masculine accusative from frāter, frātris
 frūctū: fruit; singular masculine ablative from frūctus, frūctūs
 gentēs: peoples, clans, nations; plural feminine nominative from
 gēns, gentis
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc
 id: it
 idest: that is
 illūcēseret: it (might) have begun to dawn; 3rd person singular
 imperfect subjunctive from illūcēscō, illūcēscere, illūxi, -
 immaculātū: unblemished, immaculate; singular neuter
 nominative from immaculātus, immaculāta, immaculātū
 immolābant: they were burning; 3rd person plural imperfect from
 immolō, immolāre, immolāvi, immolātus
 immolātiōne: sacrifice; singular feminine ablative from immolō,
 immolāre, immolāvi, immolātus
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 insula: island; singular feminine nominative from insula, insulae
 insulae: island; singular feminine genitive from insula, insulae
 itaque: so then, therefore
 iuvenum: of the young men; plural genitive from juvenis, juvenis,
 juvēne
 laudate: praise!; plural imperative from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī,
 laudātus
 luce: light; singular masculine ablative from lucus, luci
 meī: my;(pronoun)
 meus: my; singular masculine nominative from meus, mea, meum
 miserēre: pity! singular imperative from misereor, miserērī,
 miseritus (deponent);
 mīsērunt: they sent; 3rd person plural perfect from mittō, mittere,
 mīsī, missus
 nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego
 nōmīne: name; singular neuter from nōmen, nōminis
 nostrum: our; plural genitive of ego
 nūbē: cloud; singular feminine ablative from nūbēs, nūbīs;
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,
 omne
 ōrdinēm: order; singular masculine accusative from ōrdō, ōrdinis
 pāce: peace; singular feminine ablative from pāx, pācis
 per: through
 plēnum: full; singular neuter nominative from plēnus, plēna -um,
 plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
 portabant: they were carrying; 3rd person plural imperfect from
 porto, portare, portavi, portatus
 post: behind, after, since
 proficisciāmī: set out!; plural imperative from proficīscor,
 proficīscī, profectus sum
 psalmōs: psalm; plural masculine accusative from psalmus, psalmī
 psaltērī: the Psalms; singular neuter genitive from psaltērī,
 psaltērī
 purpūreīs: purple; plural ablative from purpūreus, purpūrea,
 purpūreum
 quoniam: after
 reddite: Return! Plural imperated from reddere.
 refugīum: refuge; singular neuter nominative from refugīum,
 refugīi
 sacram: sacred thing; singular neuter nominative from sacer,
 sacra, sacrum
 salvātōris: savior; singular masculine genitive from salvātōr,
 salvātōris
 sānctis: holy
 sanguinēm: blood; singular masculine accusative from sanguis,
 sanguinis
 scaltīs: an unknown type of plant. Ablative plural from scalta,
 scaltae.
 sub: below, under
 sumīte: take up!; 2nd person plural present imperative from sumo,
 sumere, sumpsi, sumptus
 tē: to you, accusative from tu
 tertīam: third; singular feminine accusative from trēs -es -ia,
 tertīus -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 tertīum: third; singular neuter nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertīus -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertīus -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 tuō: your; singular masculine dative from tuus, tua, tuum
 turmā: choir, troop, group, crowd; singular feminine ablative from
 turma, turmāe
 turmāe: choir troop, group, crowd; plural feminine nominative
 from turma, turmāe
 veniēbant: they were coming; 3rd person plural imperfect from
 veniō, venire, vēni, ventus
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vigilō: I am awake, I watch; 1st person singular present from
 vigilo, vigilare, vigilavi, vigilatus
 virōrum: of the men; plural neuter genitive from virus, viri
 vītam: life; singular feminine accusative from vīta, vītae
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu

Caput XVII Īnsula Virōrum Fortium (Orīginālis)

[25] Tunc sānctus Brendānus vocāvit praedictum frātrem ad sē et ait: “Ōsculā frātrēs tuōs et vāde cum illīs quī tē invocant. [26] Bonā hōrā concēpit tē māter tua¹, in quā meruistī habitāre cum tālī congregātiōne.” Ōsculātīsque² omnibus et sānctō patre, ait illī sānctus Brendānus: [27] “Fīlī, recordāre quanta beneficia prōposuit tibi Deus in hōc saeculō. Vāde et ōra prō nōbīs.” Prōtinus secūtus³ est duōs iuvenēs ad eōrum scolam. [28] Venerābilis pater cum suīs sodālibus coepit nāvigāre. Cum autem hōra nōna vēnerat, praecēpit suīs frātribus reficere corpora dē scaltīs Īnsulae Virōrum Fortium. [29] Cum haec dīxisset, vir Deī accēpit ūnam dē illīs. Ut autem vīdit magnitūdinem illīus et illam plēnam esse⁴ sūcō, admīrātus est et ait: [30] “Numquam vīdī nec lēgī dē scaltās tantae magnitūdinis.” Erant enim aequālis statūrae in modum pilae magnae. [31] Tunc praecēpit vir Deī vāsculum sibi afferrī, exprēmitque ūnam ex illīs, et attulit dē sūcō lībram ūnam, quam sānctus pater dīvīsit in duodecim unciās, dāns ūnīcuique singulam unciam. [32] Ita per duodecim diēs frātrēs reficiēbant dē singulīs scaltīs, tenentēs semper in ōre sapōrem mellis.

¹Your mother conceived you in a good hour. Brendan is telling the man that he has good fortune.

²And having kissed everyone and the holy father, Saint Brendan said to that one (the monk re-joining the monks on the island).

³Onward he followed two young men to their school.

⁴When, however, he saw the size of them and saw that one to be full of juice, he marveled and said.

accēpit: he received, he grasped; 3rd person singular perfect from nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	nōna: ninth
accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus	numquam: never
ad: to, towards, at, according to	omnibus: all; plural dative from omnis, omnis, omne
admīrātus: admirātus + est = was admired	ōrā: pray! singular imperative from ūrō, ūrāre, ūrāvi, ūrātus
aequālis: equal; singular common nominative from aequālis,	ōre: mouth; singular neuter from ūs, ūris
aequāle, aequālior -or -us, aequāllissimus -a -um	ōscula: kisses; plural neuter nominative from ūsculum, ūsculi
afferrī: to be brought; present passive infinitive from afferō,	ōsculātis: having been kissed; plural ablative perfect participle
afferre, attuli, allātus	from ūsculor, ūsculārī, ūsculātus sum
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, - , -	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
attulit: he brought; 3rd person singular perfect from afferō,	patre: father; singular masculine from pater, patris
afferre, attuli, allātus	per: through
autem: but, however, moreover	pilae: ball; singular feminine genitive from pila, pilae
beneficia: beneficence, kindness; plural neuter nominative from	plēnam: full; singular feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um,
beneficiū, beneficiī	plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
bona: good; plural neuter nominative from bonum, boni	praecepsit: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect from praecipiō,
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	praecipere, praecēpi, praecuptus
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	praedictum: the aforesaid; singular neuter nominative perfect
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio,	passive participle from praedict.ūm
coepere, coepi, coepitus	premit: he presses, he overwhelms; 3rd person singular present
concepit: she conceived; 3rd person singular perfect from	from premō, premere, pressī, pressus
concipiō, concipere, concēpi, conceptus	prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of
congregātōne: congregation; singular feminine ablative from	prōposuit: he displayed, he proposed; 3rd person singular perfect
congregātiō, congregātiōnis	from prōponō, prōpōnere, prōposūi, prōpositus
corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter nominative from corpus,	prōtinus: forward, onward
corporis	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
cum: with	quam: how? how much?
dans: giving; singular nominative present participle from do, dare,	quanta: how much?
didi, datus	qui: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
dē: of, from, away from, down from	recordare: remember! Singular imperative of recordārī
Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	reficere: to rebuild, to repair, to restore;
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	reficiēbant: they were rebuilding/repairing/restoring; 3rd person
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi	plural imperfect from reficiō, reficere, refēci, refectus
divisit: he divided; 3rd person singular perfect from dividō,	saeculō: age, generation; singular neuter ablative from saeculum,
dividere, divisi, divisus	saeculi
dixisset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect	sānctō: holy
subjunctive from dīcō, dicere, dixī, dictus	sānctus: holy, saint
duodecim: two	sapōrem: taste; singular masculine accusative from sapor, sapōris
duōs: two	scaltās: an unknown type of plant. Accusative plural from scalta,
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	scaltae.
eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter, genitive	scolam: school; singular feminine accusative from scola, scolae
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī,	se: himself
futūrus	secūtus: secūtus + est = he followed
esse: to be	semper: always
et: and	sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
ex: out of, from	singulam: one each; singular feminine accusative from singulus,
exprēmit: he squeezed out. Uncommon spelling of 3rd person	singula, singulum
singular perfect from exprimō, exprimere, expressi,	singulīs: one each; plural dative from singulus, singula, singulum
expressus	sodālibus: companions; plural common ablative from sodālis,
fili: son; singular masculine vocative from filius, filī	sodālis
fortium: strength, fortitude; plural genitive from fortis, forte,	stāturāe: stature; singular feminine genitive future participle from
fortior -or -us, fortissimus -a -um	stō, stāre, stēti, status
frātrem: brother; singular masculine accusative from frāter, frātris	sūcō: juice; singular masculine ablative from sūcus, sūci
frātres: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine from frāter, frātris	tālī: such
habitāre: to inhabit;	tantaē: of such
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter	tē: to you, accusative from tu
nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	tenentēs: holding; plural common nominative present participle
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	from teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus
hōra: hour, time; singular feminine nominative from hōra, hōrae	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	tua: you; singular feminine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
illi: that; singular dative or plural masculine nominative from ille,	tunc: then
illa, illud	tuōs: your; plural masculine accusative from tuus, tua, tuum
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	ūnam: one; singular feminine accusative from ūnus -a -um, prīmus
illius: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	-a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ūnciā: a twelfth part, an ounce; singular feminine accusative
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	from ūncia, ūnciae
invocant: they invoked; 3rd person plural present from invocō,	ūnciās: twelfth parts, ounces; plural feminine accusative from
invocāre, invocāvi, invocātus	ūncia, ūnciae
ita: yes	ūnicuique: each one; ablative from ūnusquisque
īvenēs: young men; plural common nominative from juvenis,	ut: when
juvenis, īvenē	vāde: go!; 2nd person singular present imperative from vādō,
lēgi: I read; 1st person singular perfect from legō, legere, lēgī,	vādere, vāsi, -
lēctus	vāsculum: small vessel; singular neuter nominative from
libram: pound (of weight); singular feminine accusative from libra,	vāsculum, vāsculi
librae	venerābilis: venerable; singular common nominative from
māgnāe: large; singular feminine genitive from māgnus, māgna	venerābilis, venerābilis, venerābile
-um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	vēnerat: he had come; 3rd person singular pluperfect from veniō,
māgitudinē: māgitude, greatness; singular feminine	venīre, vēnī, ventus
accusative from māgītūdō, māgītūdīnīs	vīdī: I saw; 1st person singular perfect from videō, vidēre, vīdī,
māgītūdīnīs: māgitude, greatness; singular feminine genitive	vīsus
from māgītūdō, māgītūdīnīs	vīdit: he saw; 3rd person singular perfect from videō, vidēre, vīdī,
mātēr: mother; singular feminine nominative from mātēr, mātrīs	vīsus
mellīs: honey; singular neuter genitive from mel, mellīs	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
meruīstī: you earned; 2nd person singular perfect from mereō,	vīrōrum: of the men; plural neuter genitive from virus, virī
merēre, merūlī, meritus	vocāvit: he called; 3rd person singular perfect from vocō, vocāre,
modūm: mode, manner, way, measure, size; singular masculine	vocāvī, vocātus
accusative from modus, modī	
nāvīgārē: to sail;	
nec: nor, not either	

Caput XVIII

Īnsula Ūvārum

[1] Fīnītis iam duodecim diēbus, sānctus pater praecēpit trīduānum ieīūnāre. [2] Porrō, trānsāctō trīduānō, ecce ūna avis grandissima volābat ē regiōne¹ nāvis, tenēns rāmum cuiusdam arboris ignōtae habentem in summō botrum magnum mīrae rubicunditātis. [3] Quem rāmum mīsit dē ōre suō in sinum sānctī virī. Tunc sānctus Brendānus vocāvit frātrēs suōs ad sē et ait: “Vidēte et sūmite prandium quod Deus mīsit vōbīs.” [4] Erant enim ūvae illīus sīcūt pōma; quās dīvīsit vir Deī frātribus per singulās ūvās, et ita habēbant vīctum usque ad duodecimum diem.

[5] Iterum vir Deī coepit praedictum ieīūnium cum frātribus suīs. [6] Tertiā namque diē vīdērunt īsulam nōn longē ab eīs, tōtam coopertam arboribus dēnsissimīs, habentēs frūctum praedictum ūvārum incrēdibilī fertilitāte, ita ut omnēs arborēs incurvātae fuissent² ad terram, ūnīus frūctūs, ūnīusque colōris.

¹Then, three days having passed, behold a great bird was flying directly opposite the ship, having a branch of a certain unknown tree, having very large grapes of marvelous redness. This meaning of regiōne is less common, but is the gloss that makes sense in this sentence.

²Having fruit of the aforesaid grapes of incredible fertility, so that all the trees were curved to the ground, of one fruit, of one color.

ab: from, out of, by, since
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aīt: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-
 arbōrēs: trees; plural feminine nominative from arbor, arboris
 arbōribus: trees; plural feminine from arbor, arboris
 arboris: tree; singular feminine genitive from arbor, arboris
 avis: bird; plural masculine from av.is
 bōtrum: grape; singular feminine accusative from bōtrus, bōtrī
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio,
 coepere, coepi, coepitus
 colōris: color; singular masculine genitive from color, colōris
 coopertam: covered; singular feminine accusative perfect passive
 participle from cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperuī, coopertus
 cuius: whose; singular genitive from quis
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei
 dēnsissimis: very dense; plural dative from dēnsus, dēnsa -um,
 dēnsior -or -us, dēnsissimus -a -um
 Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei
 diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī
 diēbus: days; plural common ablative from dies, diēī
 diēm: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēī
 dīvīsīt: he divided; 3rd person singular perfect from dīvidō,
 dividere, dīvīsī, dīvīsus
 duodecim: two
 duodecimum: two
 ē: out of, from
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 eis: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī,
 futūrus
 et: and
 fertilitātē: fruitfulness, fertility; singular feminine ablative from
 fertilitātis, fertilitātis
 finītīs: end; plural dative or ablative of finītus, finīta, finītūm
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris
 frūctum: fruit; singular neuter nominative perfect participle from
 fruct.um
 frūctus: fruit; singular masculine accusative from frūctus, frūctūs
 grandissima: great, grand, imposing; singular feminine nominative
 from grandis, grandis, grande
 habēbant: they had; 3rd person plural imperfect from habeō,
 habēre, habuī, habitus
 habentem: having; singular common accusative present participle
 from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus
 habentēs: having; plural common nominative present participle
 from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus
 iam: already, now, soon
 iēiūnāre: to fast
 iēiūnūm: fast, fasting
 ignōtae: unknown; singular feminine genitive from ignōtus,
 ignōta, ignōtūm
 illius: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 incrēdibili: incredible; singular dative from incrēdibilis,
 incrēdibilis, incrēdibili
 incurvātāe: being curved; plural feminine nominative perfect
 passive participle from
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 ita: yes
 iterum: again
 longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um,
 longiōr -or -us, longissimus -a -um
 māgnum: large; singular neuter nominative from māgnus, māgna
 -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
 mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from
 mīrus, mīra, mīrum
 mīsit: he sent; 3rd person singular perfect from mittō, mittere,
 mīsī, missus
 namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
 nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
 nōn: not
 omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,
 omne
 ōre: mouth; singular neuter ablative from ōs, ōris
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
 per: through
 pōma: fruit, grapes; plural neuter nominative from pōmum, pōmī
 porrō: farther, further, also
 praecepit: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect from praecipiō,
 praecipere, praecepī, praeceptus
 praedictum: the aforesaid; singular neuter nominative perfect
 passive participle from praedict.um

prandium: breakfast, meal; singular neuter nominative from
 prandium, prandī
 quās: who; plural female accusative of quis
 quem: what; singular masculine accusative of qui
 quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
 rāmūm: branch; singular masculine accusative from rāmus, rāmī
 regiōne: opposite; singular feminine from regiō, regiōnis
 rubicunditatis: redness. This word did not appear in any
 dictionaries I consulted, but the meaning is clear from the
 context. It appears to be a variant of rubicundus -a -um,
 meaning red, ruddy, or rubicund.
 sāncītī: holy
 sānctūs: holy, saint
 se: himself
 sīcut: as, same as, like
 singulās: one each; plural feminine accusative from singulus,
 singula, singulum
 sinum: pocket, fold; singular masculine accusative from sinus,
 sinūs
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 sūmīte: take up!; 2nd person plural present imperative from sumo,
 sumere, sumpsi, sumptus
 summō: highest, greatest; singular masculine ablative from
 summus, summa, summum
 suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
 suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
 tēnēs: holding; singular nominative present participle from
 teneō, tēnēre, tenuī, tentus
 terrām: land
 tertīā: third; singular feminine ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a
 -um, terni -ae -a, ter
 tōtām: whole, total; singular feminine accusative from tōtus, tōta,
 tōtūm (gen -ius)
 trānsactō: having been accomplished; singular masculine ablative
 perfect passive participle from transigo, transigere, transegi,
 transactus
 trīduānō: three days; singular masculine ablative from trīduanus,
 trīduana, trīduanum
 trīduānum: three days; plural feminine genitive from trīduāna,
 trīduānae
 tunc: then
 ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmus
 - a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
 ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 ūvae: grape; singular feminine genitive from ūva, ūvae
 ūvārūm: of grapes; plural feminine genitive from ūva, ūvae
 ūvās: grapes; plural feminine accusative from ūva, ūvae
 vīctūm: food; singular masculine accusative from victus, victūs
 vīdērunt: they saw
 vīdētē: look!; 2nd person plural present imperative from videō,
 vidēre, vidi, visus
 vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
 virī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, virī
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
 vocāvit: he called; 3rd person singular perfect from vocō, vocāre,
 vocāvī, vocātus
 volābat: he was flying; 3rd person singular imperfect from volō,
 volāre, volāvī, volātus

Caput XVIII Īnsula Īvārum (Orīginālis)

[7] Nūlla erat sterilis arbor nūllaque alterīus generis in eādem īsulā. [8] Tunc frātrēs tenuērunt portum; vir Deī ascendit dē nāvī et coepit circuīre illam īsulam. [9] Erat autem odor illīus sīcut odor domūs plēnae malīs pūnicīs¹. Frātrēs adhūc expectābant in nāvī, dōnec vir Deī ad eōs redīret. [10] Interim flābat illīs ventus odōrem suāvissimum, ita ut ad oblīviōnem illōrum ieīūnium cōnārētur².

[11] At venerābilis pater invēnit sex fontēs irriguissimōs, herbīs virentibus ac dīversīs rādīcibus. [12] Post haec reversus ad frātrēs suōs, portāns sēcum dē prīmitiīs īsulae, dīcēns illīs: “Ascendite dē nāvī et fīgite tentōrium et cōfortāminī dē optimīs frūctibus terrae istīus quam Dominus ostendit nōbīs.” [13] Ita, per quadrāgintā diēs, reficiēbant dē ūvīs et herbīs ac rādīcibus fontium. [14] Post vērō praedictum tempus, ascendērunt nāvīm, portantēs sēcum dē frūctibus quantum poterat nāvis eōrum portāre.

¹*There was however an odor of that (island) like the odor of a house full of pomegranates. The Punic apples are pomegranates.*

²*Meanwhile a wind blew to them a most sweet odor, so that it caused them to forget their fast.*

ac: and
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 adhūc: until now
 alterius: of the other; singular genitive from *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*
 arbor: tree; singular feminine nominative from *arbor*, *arboris*
 ascendērunt: they had ascended; 3rd person plural perfect from
 ascendō, *ascendere*, *ascendī*, *ascēnsus*
 ascendit: he ascends, he ascended; 3rd person singular present
 from *ascendō*, *ascendere*, *ascendī*, *ascēnsus*
 ascendite: ascend!; 2nd person plural present imperative from
 ascendō, *ascendere*, *ascendī*, *ascēnsus*
 at: and
 autem: but, however, moreover
 circuīre: to go round;
 coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from *coepio*,
 coepere, *coepi*, *coepitus*
 cōnārētūr: they (might) have tried; imperfect from *cōnor*, *cōnārī*,
 cōnātus sum
 cōfortāmīnī: you are being comforted/strengthened; 2nd person
 plural present passive from *cōfortō*, *cōfortāre*, *cōfortāvī*,
 cōfortātus
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from *Deus*, *Dei*
 dicens: saying; singular nominative present participle from *dīcō*,
 dīcere, *dīxi*, *dīctus*
 diēs: day; singular common nominative from *diēs*, *diēī*
 dīversīs: diverse; plural ablative from *dīversus*, *dīversa*, *dīversum*
 dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from
 dominus, *domīnī*
 domus: house; singular feminine nominative from *domus*, *domūs*
 dōnec: while, as long as, until
 eadem: the same, singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nominative or ablative
 eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter. genitive
 eōs: to them; plural masculine accusative from *is*, *ea*, *id*
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*,
 futūrus
 et: and
 expectābant: you were awaiting, you were expecting; 3rd person
 plural imperfect from *expectō*, *expectāre*, *expectāvī*,
 expectātus
 figite: fasten! fix!; 2nd person plural present imperative from *figō*,
 figere, *fixī*, *fixus*
 flābat: he was blowing, he was breathing; 3rd person singular
 imperfect from *flō*, *flare*, *flāvī*, *flātus*
 fontēs: fountains; plural masculine nominative from *fōns*, *fontis*
 fontiū: of fountains; plural masculine genitive from *fōns*, *fontis*
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from *frāter*, *frātris*
 frūctibus: fruits; plural masculine ablative from *frūctus*, *frūctūs*
 generis: birth, family, type, offspring; plural masculine from *gener*,
 generi
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*
 herbis: herbs, grass; plural feminine ablative from *herba*, *herbae*
 iēiūnium: fast, fasting
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
 illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
 illīus: of that; singular genitive from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
 illōrum: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from *ille*, *illa*,
 illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 insula: island; singular feminine nominative from *īnsula*, *īnsulæ*
 insulā: island; singular feminine ablative from *īnsula*, *īnsulæ*
 insulæ: island; singular feminine genitive from *īnsula*, *īnsulæ*
 insulam: island; singular feminine accusative from *īnsula*, *īnsulæ*
 interim: during
 invenit: he finds, he found; 3rd person singular present from
 invenio, *invenire*, *inveni*, *inventus*
 irriguissimōs: very well-watered; superlative from *irriguus* -a -um.
 istīus: of this; singular genitive from *iste*, *ista*, *istud*
 ita: thus
 malīs: apples, plural neuter ablative from *mālūm*, *mālī*
 nāvī: boat; singular feminine from *nāvis*, *nāvis*
 nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from *nāvis*, *nāvis*
 nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from *nāvis*, *nāvis*
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from *ego*
 nūlla: no, none, not any; singular feminine nominative from *nūllus*,
 nūlla, *nūllum* (gen. -ius)
 oblīviōnēm: forgetfulness; singular feminine accusative from
 oblīviō, *oblīviōnis*
 odor: odor, scent; singular masculine nominative from *odor*, *odōris*
 odōrem: odor, scent; singular masculine accusative from *odor*,
 odōris
 optimīs: very good; plural dative from *bonus*, *bona* -um, *melior* -or
 -us, *optimus* -a -um
 ostendit: he shows, he showed; 3rd person singular present from
 ostendit
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from *pater*, *patris*
 per: through

plēnae: full; singular feminine genitive from *plēnus*, *plēna* -um,
 plēnior -or -us, *plēnissimus* -a -um
 portans: carrying; singular nominative present participle from
 porto, *portare*, *portavi*, *portatus*
 portantēs: carrying, bringing; plural common nominative present
 participle from *porto*, *portare*, *portavi*, *portatus*
 portāre: to carry;
 portum: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from *portus*,
 portūs
 post: behind, after, since
 poterat: he was able to; 3rd person singular imperfect from
 possum, *posse*, *potuī*, -
 praedictum: the aforesaid; singular neuter nominative perfect
 passive participle from *praedicō*, *praedicere*, *praedixī*,
 praedictus
 prīmītūs: first fruits; plural feminine ablative from *primitia*,
 primitiae
 pūnicis: Carthaginian; plural ablative from *Pūnicus*, *Pūnica*,
 Pūnicum
 quadrāgintā: 40
 quam: how? how much?
 quantum: how much?
 rādīcibus: roots; plural feminine ablative from *rādīx*, *rādīcis*
 redīret: he was returning; 3rd person singular imperfect
 subjunctive from *redeo*, *redire*, *redivī*, *reditus*
 reficiēbant: they were dining; 3rd person plural imperfect from
 reficiō, *reficere*, *refēcī*, *refectus*
 reversus: reversus + est = he returned
 sēcum: with oneself
 sex: six
 sīcūt: as, same as, like
 sterīlis: sterile; singular common nominative from *sterilis*, *sterile*
 suāvissimū: very sweet; singular neuter nominative from *suāvis*,
 suāve, *suāvior* -or -us, *suāvissimus* -a -um
 suōs: their; plural accusative of *suus*
 tempus: time, period; singular neuter accusative from *tempus*,
 temporis
 tentōrium: tent; singular neuter accusative from *tentorium*,
 tentorii
 tenuerūt: they held; 3rd person plural perfect from *teneō*,
 tenēre, *tenūī*, *tentus*
 terrae: land; singular feminine genitive from *terra*, *terrae*
 tunc: then
 ut: so that
 ūvīs: grapes; plural feminine ablative from *ūva*, *ūvae*
 venerābilis: venerable; singular common nominative from
 venerābilis, *venerābilis*, *venerābile*
 ventūs: wind; singular masculine nominative from *ventus*, *ventī*
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vir: man; singular masculine nominative from *vir*, *virī*
 virentibus: green; plural ablative from *virēns*

Caput XIX

Grifa

[1] Ascendentibus, porrō tendēbant vēlum in classe¹, quō ventus dirigisset². Et cum nāvigāssent, appāruit illīs avis quae vocātur grifa³, ā longē volāns obviam illīs. [2] Cum hanc vīdissent frātrēs, dīcēbant ad sānctum patrem: “Ad dēvorandum⁴ nōs venit illa bēstia!” [3] Quibus ait vir Deī: “Nōlīte timēre: Deus adiūtor noster est, quī nōs dēfendet etiam hāc vice⁵.”

[4] Illa extendēbat ungulās ad servōs Deī capiendōs⁶. Et ecce subitō avis, quae illīs alterā vice portāvit rāmum cum frūctibus, vēnit obviam grifae, rapidissimō volātū. [5] Quae statim voluit dēvorāre illam⁷; at vērō dēfendēbat sē, usque dum superāsset ac abstulisset oculōs grifae praedicta avis. [6] Porrō grifa volābat in altum, ut vix frātrēs potuissent vidēre; attamen interfectrīx nōn dimissit illam dōnec eam interēmit. [7] Nam cadāver eius cōram frātribus iuxtā nāvīm cecidit in mare. Altera vērō avis reversa est in locum suum.

¹Classis typically refers to a fleet or navy, but here clearly only one boat is intended.

²*Ascending they also hoisted the sail in the boat, to where the wind might have directed them.* Dirigisset is not in any dictionary I consulted, but it's clear the author intended the pluperfect subjunctive of dīrigere. The dictionaries favor the spelling: dīrēxisset.

³Grifa is typically spelled grīphus; I've chosen to go with the spelling that Selmer chose in his critical text.

⁴*That beast comes to eat us.* ad + dēvorandum is gerund (or gerundive) construction used to express a purpose.

⁵*Do not fear: God is our helper, who will defend us also this time.* Brendan is referencing the incident with the sea monster in chapter XVI.

⁶*It was extending its claws to devour the servants of God.* Capiendōs is a gerundive that is used here to express a purpose.

⁷*Who (i.e. the griffin) right away wanted to devour it (i.e. the bird).* It's interesting to contrast the large beast in chapter XVI which seemed to be the aggressor against the monster seeking to harm the monks, whereas here the bird seems to be the one aggressed against.

ā: from, out of, by, since	porrō: farther, further, also
abstulisset: he (might) have carried away; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus	portāvit: he carried; 3rd person singular perfect from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
ac: and	potuissent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
ad: to, towards, at, according to	praedicta: the aforesaid; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from praedīcō, praedīcere, praedixī, praedictus
adiutor: helper, assistant; singular masculine nominative from adjutor, adjutoris	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -, -	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
altera: the other; singular feminine nominative from alter, altera, alterum	quibus: what; plural dative or ablative of qui
altum: heights; plural neuter accusative from altum, altī	quo: what; singular ablative of quis
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appāreō, appārēre, appārui, appāritus	rāmum: branch; singular masculine accusative from rāmus, rāmī
ascendib⁹: ascending; plural ablative present participle from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	rapidissimō: very quick; singular masculine ablative from rapidus, rapida -um, rapidior -or -us, rapidissimus -a -um
at: and	reversa: reversa + est = it returned
attamen: nevertheless	sānctum: holy, saint
avis: bird; singular masculine nominative from avis, avis	se: himself
bēstia: beast; singular feminine nominative from bēstia, bēstiae	servōs: slaves, servants; plural masculine accusative from servus, servi
cadāver: corpse; singular neuter nominative from cadāver, cadāveris	statim: immediately
capiendōs: seizing; plural masculine accusative future passive participle from capiō, capere, cēpī, captus	subitō: suddenly
cecidit: he fell; 3rd person singular perfect from cadō, cadere, cecidi, cāsus	superāvisset: he (might) have overcome; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from superō, superāre, superāvī, superātus
classe: ship, fleet; singular feminine from classis, classis	suum: his; singular masculine accusative from suus, sui
cōram: in the presence of	tendēbant: they were stretching; 3rd person plural imperfect from tendo, tendere, tetendi, tensus
cum: with	timēre: to fear;
dēfendēbat: he was defending; 3rd person singular imperfect from dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendi, dēfensus	ungulās: claws, hooves; plural feminine accusative from ungula, ungulæ
defendet: he will defend; 3rd person singular future from dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendi, dēfensus	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	ut: so that
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	vēlum: sail, cloth; singular neuter accusative from vēlum, vēlī
dēvorandum: devouring; singular neuter nominative future passive participle from dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	vēnit: he came; 3rd person singular present from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
dēvorāre: to devour;	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
dicēbant: they were saying; 3rd person plural imperfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dictus	vērō: truly, even so, still
dimissit: he left, 3rd person singular perfect from dīmittere	vice: time, turn; singular feminine ablative from vicis, vicis
dīrigis: you align, you direct; 2nd person singular present from dīrigō, dīrigere, dīrēxī, dīrēctus	vidēre: to see;
dōnec: until	vidīsset: they (might) have had seen; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
dum: while, as long as, until	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
eam: her; singular feminine accusative from is, ea, id	vix: barely
ecce: Look! Behold!	vocāt: to be called; 3rd person singular present passive from vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus
eius: his/her/its	volābat: he was flying; 3rd person singular imperfect from volō, volāre, volāvī, volātus
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	volāns: flying; singular nominative present participle from volō, volāre, volāvī, volātus
et: and	volātū: flying, flight; singular neuter ablative from volō, volāre, volāvī, volātus
etiam: still	voluit: he wanted; 3rd person singular perfect from volō, velle, voluī, -
extendēbat: he was extending; 3rd person singular imperfect from extendo, extendere, extensi	
frātēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	
frūctibus: fruits; plural masculine ablative from frūctus, frūctūs	
Grifa: griffin, a lion-eagle hybrid; from grifa, grifae	
grifa: griffin, a lion-eagle hybrid; from grifa, grifae	
grifae: griffin, a lion-eagle hybrid; from grifa, grifae	
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	
hanc: this; singular feminine accusative of hic, haec, hoc	
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
illis: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
interēmit: he extinguished, he did away with; 3rd person singular present from interemo, interemere, interemi, interemptus	
interfectix: killer (the bird, not the griffin); singular feminine nominative from interfectrix, interfectricis	
iuxtā: near, nearly	
locum: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um	
mare: sea; singular neuter accusative from mare, maris	
missit: send, throw, hurl, cast; let out, release, dismiss; disregard; 3rd person singular perfect from mitto, mittere, additional forms	
nam: yes, truly	
navigavissent: they (might) have navigated; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōlīte: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōlui (irr.)	
nōn: not	
nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego	
nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrum	
obviam: in the path	
oculōs: eyes; plural masculine accusative from oculus, oculī	
patrem: father; singular masculine accusative from pater, patris	

Caput XX

Regressus ad Īnsulam Ailbēī

[1] Sānctus Brendānus cum suīs naūtōribus nōn post multōs diēs vīdērunt Īnsulam praedictam familiae Ailbēī, ibique Nātālem Domini¹ celebrāvit cum suīs frātribus. [2] Hīs perfinītīs diēbus fēstīs, venerābilis pater, acceptā benedictiōne abbātis et famulōrum suōrum, circuībat ūceanum per multum tempus, nisi² in praedictīs fēstīvitātibus, id est Pascha et Nātālis Domini. [3] Nam in illīs habēbat requiem in praedictīs locīs.

¹Nātālis Domini = birthday of the Lord = Christmas

²*The vernerable father (Brendan), having received the blessing of the abbot and his companions, was going around the ocean for much time, except in the aforesaid festives, that is, Easter and Christmas.*

abbātis: abbot; singular masculine genitive from *abbās*, *abbātis*
acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative
 perfect passive participle from *accipiō*, *accipere*, *accēpī*,
acceptus
ad: to, towards, at, according to
Ailbēi: The name of a group of monks living on an island.
benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative
 from *benedictiō*, *benedictiōnis*
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
celebrāvit: he celebrated; 3rd person singular perfect from
celebrō, *celebrāre*, *celebrāvī*, *celebratus*
circuībat: he was going around; 3rd person singular imperfect
 from *circueō*, *circuire*, *circuivi(ii)*, *circitus*
cum: with
diēbus: days; plural common dative from *diēs*, *diēī*
diēs: day; singular common nominative from *diēs*, *diēī*
domini: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from *dominus*,
domīni
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*, *futūrus*
et: and
familiae: family; singular feminine genitive from *familia*, *familiae*
famulōrum: of servants, of companions; plural masculine genitive
 from *famulus*, *famuli*
fēstīs: festive; plural ablative from *fēstus*, *fēsta*, *fēstum*
fēstīvitātibus: festivity; plural feminine ablative from *fēstīvitās*,
fēstīvitātis
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from *frāter*, *frātris*
habēbat: he had; 3rd person singular imperfect from *habeō*,
habēre, *habūi*, *habitus*
hīs: to these; plural masculine dative or ablative of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*
ibi: there, then
id: it
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from *īnsula*, *īnsulæ*
locīs: places; plural masculine ablative from *locus*, *locī*
multōs: many; plural masculine accusative from *multus*, *multa*
 -um, -, *plūrimus* -a -um
multum: many; singular neuter nominative from *multus*, *multa*
 -um, -, *plūrimus* -a -um
nam: yes, truly
nātālem: birthday; singular common accusative from *natalis*,
natalis, *natale*
nātālis: birthday; singular common nominative from *natalis*,
natalis, *natale*
nautoribus: sailor; plural masculine ablative from *nautor*, *nautōris*.
 This is a medieval Latin term that is not found in many
 dictionaries.
niſī: if not, unless
nōn: not
ōceanum: ocean; singular masculine accusative from *Oceanus*,
Oceani
Pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from
Pascha, *Paschae*
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from *pater*, *patris*
per: through
perfīnitīs: having been finished; masculine plural ablative past
 passive participle from *perfīniō*, *perfīnire*, *perfīnīvī*, *perfīnitūs*
post: behind, after; since
praedictam: the aforesaid; singular feminine accusative perfect
 passive participle from *praedīcō*, *praedīcere*, *praedīxī*,
praedictus
praedictīs: the aforesaid; plural ablative perfect passive participle
 from *praedīcō*, *praedīcere*, *praedīxī*, *praedictus*
regressus: return; singular masculine nominative from *regressus*,
regressūs.
requiēm: rest, repose; singular feminine accusative from *requiēs*,
requiēī
sānctus: holy, saint
suis: their; plural dative or ablative of *suus*
suōrum: their; plural genitive of *suus*
tempus: time, period; singular neuter nominative from *tempus*,
temporis
venerābīlis: venerable; singular common nominative from
venerābīlis, *venerābīlis*, *venerābīle*
vīdērunt: they saw

Caput XXI

Bēstiae sub Māre

[1] Quōdam vērō tempore, cum Sānctus Brendānus celebrāsset Sānctī Petrī Apostolī fēstīvitātem¹ in suā nāvī, invēnērunt mare clārum ita ut possent vidēre quicquid² subtus erat. [2] Cum autem aspexissent intus in profundum, vīdērunt dīversa genera bēstiārum, iacentēs super arēnam. [3] Vīdēbātur quoque illīs quod potuissent manū tangere illās, prae nimiā clāritāte illīus maris. [4] Erant enim sīcut gregēs iacentēs in pāscuīs prae multitūdine; tālēs vidēbantur sīcut iūnctās in gīrum, applicantēs³ capita ad posteriōra iacendō.

[5] Rogābant frātrēs venerābilem patrem ut celebrāsset cum silentiō suam missam, nē bēstiae audīssent ac elevāssent sē ad persequendōs servōs Chrīstī. [6] Sānctus pater subrīsit atque dīcēbat illīs: “Mīror valdē vestram stultitiam. [7] Cūr timētis istās bēstiās et nōn timuistis omnium bēstiārum maris dēvorātōrem et magistrum⁴, sedentēs vōs atque psallentēs multīs vicibus in dorsō eius?

¹The feast of St. Peter and St. Paul is June 29th.

²*They found the sea clear so that they could see whatever was below.* The subjunctive is used with possent because it is in a result clause.

³*For they were like flocks lying in pastures because of their multitude; such ones appeared to be joined together in circles, lying with their heads on their tails.* Perhaps this is ouroboros imagery similar to Iascōnius.

⁴*Why do you fear these beasts and you didn't fear the master and devourer of all the creatures of the sea, seating yourselves and singing psalms many times on his back?* This refers to Jasconius.

ac: and	petri: Peter; singular masculine genitive from Petrus, Petri
ad: to, towards, at, according to	possent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural
apostoli: apostle; singular masculine genitive from apostolus, apostoli	imperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
arēnam: sand; singular feminine accusative from arēna, arēnae	posteriora: after; plural neuter nominative from posterus, postera
aspēxissent: they (might) have had looked at; 3rd person plural	-um, posterior -or -us, postrēmus -a -um
pluperfect subjunctive from aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxi, aspectus	potuissent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural
atque: and	pluperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
audīvissent: they (might) have had heard; 3rd person plural	prae: before, in front, because of
pluperfect subjunctive from audio, audire, audiri, auditus	profundum: deep, bottomless, boundless; singular neuter
autem: but, however, moreover	nominative from profundus, profunda, profundum
bēstiae: beast; singular feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	psallētēs: singing a Psalm; plural common nominative present
bēstiārum: of beasts; plural feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	participle from psallō, psallere, psallī, -
bēstiās: beasts; plural feminine accusative from bēstia, bēstiae	quicquid: whatever
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
capita: head; plural neuter nominative from caput, capitī	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
celebrāvisset: he (might) have had celebrated; 3rd person singular	quōdām: on a certain. Singular masculine or neuter ablative from quidam.
pluperfect subjunctive from celebrō, celebrare, celebrāvī, celebrātus	rogābant: they were asking; 3rd person plural imperfect from rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātūs
Chrīsti: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from Christus, Christī	sānctī: holy
clāritāte: clarity, brightness; singular feminine ablative from clāritās, clāritatīs	sānctus: holy, saint
clārum: clear, bright, famous; singular neuter nominative from clārus, clāra -um, clārior -or -us, clārissimus -a -um	se: himself
cum: with	sedentēs: sitting; plural common nominative present participle from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
cūr: why	servōs: slaves, servants; plural masculine accusative from servus, servi
dēvōrātōrem: devourer, glutton; singular masculine accusative from dēvōrātor, dēvōrātōris	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dicēbat: he was saying; 3rd person singular imperfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	silentiō: silence; singular neuter ablative from silentium, silentii
dīversa: diverse; singular feminine nominative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	stultitiae: folly; singular feminine accusative from stultitia,
dorsō: back; singular neuter dative from dorsum, dorsī	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
eius: his/her/its	suam: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
ēlevāvissent: they came up; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from ēlevō, ēlevāre, ēlevāvī, ēlevātūs	sub: below, under
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	subrisit: he smiled; 3rd person singular perfect from subrīdeō, subrīdēre, subrisī, subrisūs
erānt: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	subtus: under, below
erāt: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	super: above, on top of
et: and	tālēs: such; plural common nominative from tālis, tālis, tāle
fēstīvitātem: festivity; singular feminine accusative from fēstīvitās, fēstīvitatīs	tangere: to touch, to strike;
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	tempore: time, period; singular neuter ablative from tempus, temporis
genera: types; plural neuter accusative from genus, generis	timētīs: you fear; 2nd person plural present from timeō, timēre, timūī, -
gregēs: flocks; plural common nominative from grex, gregis	timuīstīs: you feared; 2nd person plural perfect from timeō, timēre, timūī, -
gýrum: circle, ring, circuit, course; singular masculine accusative from gýrus, gýri	ut: so that
iacēdō: laying; singular masculine ablative future passive participle from iaceō, iacēre, iacūī, iacitūs	valdē: very
iacentēs: laying; plural common nominative present participle from iaceo, iacēre, iacūī, iacitūs	venerābilem: venerable; singular common accusative from venerābilis, venerābilis, venerābile
illās: that; plural feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vērō: truly, even so, still
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	vestram: your; singular feminine accusative from vester
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	vicibus: times; plural feminine ablative from vicis, vicis
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vidēbantur: they were appearing; 3rd person plural imperfect passive from videō, vidēre, vidi, vīsus
intus: inside	vidēbātur: he were appearing; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from videō, vidēre, vidi, vīsus
invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	vidēre: to see;
istās: those; plural feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud	vidērunt: they saw
ita: yes	vōs: you;(pronoun)
iūnctās: connected, joined; plural feminine accusative from iūnctus, iūncta -um, iūnctior -or -us, iūnctissimus -a -um	
magistrum: teacher; singular masculine accusative from magister, magistri	
manū: hand; singular feminine ablative from manus, manūs	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
maris: sea; singular neuter genitive from mare, maris	
miror: I am amazed; from miror, mirari, miratus sum (deponent)	
missam: Mass; singular feminine accusative from missa, missae	
multīs: many; plural ablative or dative from multus, multa -um, -plūrimus -a -um	
multitūdine: multitude, great number; singular feminine ablative from multitūdō, multitūdinis	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis	
nē: not	
nimia: too much	
nōn: not	
omnīum: of all; plural genitive from omnis, omnis, omne	
pāscuīs: pasture, food; plural neuter ablative from pāscuum, pāscuī	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris	
patrem: father; singular masculine accusative from pater, patris	
persequendōs: following; plural masculine accusative future participle from persecor, persecuī, persecutūs sum	

[8] Immō et silvam scindistis¹ et ignem succendistis carnemque coquīstis. Ergō cūr timētis istās? [9] Nōnne deus omnium bēstiārum est Dominus noster Iēsus Chrīstus, qui potest humiliāre omnia animantia?”

[10] Cum haec dīxisset, coepit cantāre in quantum² potuit altius; cēterī namque ex frātribus aspiciēbant semper³ bēstiās. [11] Cum autem audīsset, bēstiae levāvērunt sē ā terrā et natābant in circuitū nāvis, ita ut nōn potuissent frātrēs ultrā vidēre in omnem partem, prae multitūdine dīversārum natantium. [12] Tamen nōn appropinquābant nāviculae, sed longē lātēque natābant, et ita hūc atque illūc, dōnec vir Deī finīvit missam, sē retinēbant. [13] Post haec, quasi fugiendō, omnēs bēstiae per dīversās sēmitās⁴ ūceanī ā faciē servōrum Deī natābant. [14] Sānctus Brendānus per octo diēs, prosperō ventō et vēlīs extēnsīs, vix potuit mare clārum trānsmeāre⁵.

¹Certainly you cut down wood and kindled a fire and cooked meat.

²Having said these things, he began to sing as loudly as he could.

³Yet others of the brothers were always looking at the beasts. They are still too afraid to sing and instead look worriedly at the beasts.

⁴After this, like they were fleeing, all of the animals were swimming through various paths of the sea from the face of the servants of God. Fugiendō is a gerund.

⁵Saint Brendan, with prosperous winds and sails extended, could hardly sail across the clear (region of the) sea in eight days.

ā: from, out of, by, since	nōn: not
altius: higher; singular neuter nominative from altus, alta -um, altior -or -us, altissimus -a -um	nōnē: is not?, expecting an affirmative answer
animantia: living things; plural neuter nominative present participle from animō, animāre, animāvī, animātūs	noster: our; singular masculine nominative from noster, nostra, nostrum
appropinquābant: they had approached; 3rd person plural imperfect from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātūs	ōceānū: ocean; singular masculine genitive from Oceanus, Oceāni
aspiciēbant: they were looking at; 3rd person plural imperfect from aspicio, aspīcere, aspēxi, aspectus	octō: 8; from octo, octavus -a -um, octoni -ae -a, octie (n)s
atque: and	omnem: each, every, every one (of a number); all (pl.); all/the whole of; singular common accusative from omnis, omnis, omne
audiūsset: they (might) have had heard; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from audio, audire, audīvi, audītūs	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
autem: but, however, moreover	omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
bēstiae: beast; singular feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	omnīum: of all; plural genitive from omnis, omnis, omne
bēstīarūm: of beasts; plural feminine genitive from bēstia, bēstiae	partem: part; singular feminine accusative from pars, partis
bēstīās: beasts; plural feminine accusative from bēstia, bēstiae	per: through
Brendānūs: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	post: behind, after, since
cantāre: to sing;	potest: he can; 3rd person singular present from possum, posse, potuī, -
carnēm: meat, flesh; singular feminine accusative from carō, carnis	potuissent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
cēterī: the other; singular masculine genitive from cēterus, cētera, cēterum	potuit: he was able; 3rd person singular perfect from possum, posse, potuī, -
Christus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christī	prae: before, in front, because of
circuitū: circuit, outer shore; singular neuter ablative from circuēō, circuire, circuīvī(i), circuitus	prosperō: favorable, prosperous; singular masculine ablative from prosperus, prospera -um, prosperior -or -us, prosperrimus -um
clārum: clear, bright, famous; singular neuter nominative from clārus, clāra -um, clārior -or -us, clārissimus -a -um	quantum: how much?
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	quasi: as if, like, as much as
cum: with	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
cūr: why	retinēbant: they were holding back, they were retaining; 3rd person plural imperfect from retineō, retinēre, retinuī, retentus
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sānctus: holy, saint
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	se: himself
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	sed: but
dīversārūm: diverse; plural feminine genitive from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	sēmītās: footpath; plural feminine accusative from sēmita, sēmitae
dīversās: diverse; plural feminine accusative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	semper: always
dīxisset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from dīcō, dicere, dīxī, dictus	servōrūm: of slaves, of servants; plural masculine genitive from servus, servī
Dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, domini	silvam: forest; singular feminine accusative from silva, silvae
dōnec: while, as long as, until	succendistis: you set on fire; 2nd person plural perfect from succendō, succendere, succēdī, succēnsus
ergō: therefore	tamen: however
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
et: and	timētis: you fear; 2nd person plural present from timeō, timēre, timuī, -
ex: out of, from	trānsmeāre: to go across, to pass over;
extēnsis: have been extended; plural ablative perfect passive participle from extendo, extendere, extendi, extensus	ultrā: beyond, further
faciē: shape, figure, appearance, look; singular feminine ablative from faciēs, faciēl	ut: so that
finīvit: he finished; 3rd person singular perfect from finiō, finīre, finīvī, finītūs	vēlīs: sails; 2nd person singular present subjunctive from volō, velle, voluī, -
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	ventō: wind; singular masculine ablative from ventus, ventī
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	vidēre: to see;
fugiēdō: fleeing; singular masculine ablative future passive participle from fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitus	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	vix: barely
hūc: toward here	
humiliāre: to humble, to abase, to humiliatē;	
īēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Jēsūs, Jēsū	
īgnēm: fire; singular masculine accusative from ignis, ignis	
illūc: over there	
immō: of course, certainly, to the contrary	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
istās: those; plural feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
istīs: those; plural dative or ablative from iste, ista, istud	
ita: so that	
lātē: widely; adverb from lātus -a -um	
levāvērunt: they raised up; 3rd person plural perfect from levo, levare, levavi, levatus	
longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
missam: Mass; singular feminine accusative from missa, missae	
multitūdīne: multitude, great number; singular feminine ablative from multitūdō, multitūdinis	
namque: for and in fact, on the other hand	
natābant: they were swimming; 3rd person plural imperfect from natō, natāre, natāvī, natātūs	
natantīm: swimming; plural genitive present participle from natō, natāre, natāvī, natātūs	
nāvīculāe: small boat; singular feminine genitive from nāvīcula, nāvīculae	
nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis	

Caput XXII Columna Crystallī

[1] Quādam vērō diē, cum celebrāssent¹ missās, appāruit illīs columnā in marī; [2] et nōn longē ab illīs vidēbātur, sed nōn poterant ante trēs diēs appropinquāre. [3] Cum autem appropinquāasset vir Deī, aspiciēbat summitātem illīus; tamen minimē potuit prae altitūdine illīus: namque altior erat quam āēr². [4] Porrō cooperta fuit ex rārō conopeō: in tantum rārus erat ut nāvis posset trānsire per forāmina illīus. [5] Ignōrābant dē quā creātūrā factus esset cōnōpēus: habēbat colōrem argentī, sed tamen dūrior illīs vidēbātur quam marmor; columnā erat dē crystāllō clārissimō.

[6] Dīxit sānctus Brendānus frātribus suīs: "Mittite rēmigēs intus in nāvī et arborem³ atque vēla, et aliī teneant ex vōbīs interim fibulās⁴ conopeī." [7] Spatium namque magnum tenēbat praedictus sagus⁵ ā columnā, quasi ūnīus miliāriī, et ita extendēbātur in profundū. [8] Cum haec fēcissent, ait ad illōs vir Deī: "Mittite nāvīm intus per aliquod forāmen, ut videāmus diligenter magnālia creātōris nostrī."

¹And on a certain day, having had celebrated Masses, a column appeared to them in the sea, and it did not appear long from them, but they were not able to approach it before three days.

²The man of God having approached, he was looking at its top, but he couldn't because of its height: for it was higher than the sky.

³Put the oars, and the mast and sail, inside the boat, and let others of you hold the boat between the ribs of the canopy. Here *arborem* best translates to "mast", which they lowered to get through the opening in the canopy. A potential interpretation: they celebrated the Mass (commemorating the crucifixion) and see a crystal column reaching to the heavens (symbolizing Paradise), after a three day journey (corresponding to the three days between the crucifixion and resurrection) they reach the column. Having reached the column of Paradise, they put the oars inside the boat (symbolizing the end of the striving of the Church) and take down the mast/tree/cross (symbolizing the end of the suffering of the Church).

⁴Fībula can mean clasp, buckle, brace, connection, bond, fetter, or a needle used to stitch together a wound. I've translated this as "ribs" based on the context. Some interpret the column as an iceberg, though it's then unclear what the canopy is. Also, monks sailing the Atlantic would know what an iceberg was made of, contra line five. Perhaps icebergs could be considered to be earthly shadows of the crystal column they saw.

⁵The aforesaid sage (Brendan) was keeping a great distance from the column, about a mile, and thus the column was extended into the deep. Perhaps this means their distance from the column allowed them to see it going far below water.

ā: from, out of, by, since	in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
ab: from, out of, by, since	interim: during
ad: to, towards, at, according to	intus: inside
āēr: air, sky; singular common nominative from āēr, āēris	ita: yes
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -, -	longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um
ali: others; singular dative from alias, alia, aliud	magnālia: mighty works, mighty deeds; plural neuter accusative from magnāle, magnālis
aliquid: anyone; neuter singular nominative or accusative from aliqui	māgnūm: large; singular neuter nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um
altior: higher; singular common nominative from altus, alta -um, altior -or -us, altissimus -a -um	māri: sea; singular neuter ablative from mare, maris
altitudine: height, depth; singular feminine from altitūdō, altitudinis	mārmor: marble; singular neuter nominative from marmor, mārmoris
ante: before, in front, forwards	mīlāriū: milestone; singular neuter genitive from miliarium, mīlarii
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārui, appāritus	minimē: barely, no, not
appropinquāre: to approach;	missās: Masses; plural feminine accusative from missa, missae
appropinquāisset: he (might) have had approached; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	mittit: send! put!; 2nd person plural present imperative from mittō, mittere, mīsi, missus
arbōrem: tree; singular feminine accusative from arbor, arboris	namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
argēti: silver; singular neuter genitive from argētum, argēti	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
aspicēbat: he was looking at; 3rd person singular imperfect from aspicō, aspicere, aspēxi, aspectus	nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
atque: and	nōn: not
autem: but, however, moreover	nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of noster
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	per: through
celebrāvissent: they (might) have had celebrated; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus	porrō: farther, further, also
clārissimō: very clear, very bright, very famous; singular masculine ablative from clārus, clāra -um, clārior -or -us, clārissimus -a -um	posset: he (might) have had been able; 3rd person singular imperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
colōrem: color; singular masculine accusative from color, colōris	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect from possum, posse, potuī, -
columna: column; singular feminine nominative from columna, columnae	potuit: he was able; 3rd person singular perfect from possum, posse, potuī, -
columnae: column; singular feminine genitive from columna, columnae	prae: before, in front, because of
cōnōpēi: canopy; singular neuter genitive from cōnōpēum, cōnōpēi	praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixi, praedictus
cōnōpēō: canopy; singular neuter ablative from cōnōpēum, cōnōpēi	profundū: deep, bottomless, boundless; singular neuter nominative from profundus, profunda, profundum
cōnōpēus: canopy; singular masculine nominative from cōnōpēus, cōnōpēi	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
cooperta: covered; singular feminine nominative perfect participle from	quam: how? how much?
creatōris: creator; singular masculine genitive from creatōr, creatōris	quasi: as if, like, as much as
creatūra: creature; singular feminine nominative from creatūra, creatūrae	rārō: thin, far apart, rare; singular masculine ablative from rārus, rāra -um, rārior -or -us, rārissimus -a -um
crystallī: crystal; singular feminine genitive from crystallus, crystallī	rārus: thin, far apart, rare; singular masculine nominative from rārus, rāra -um, rārior -or -us, rārissimus -a -um
crystallō: crystal; singular feminine dative from crystallus, crystallī	rēmīgēs: oars; plural masculine nominative or accusative from rēmex, rēmīgēs
cum: with	sagus: sage (referring to Brendan); singular masculine nominative from sagus, saga, sagum
dē: of, from, away from, down from	sānctus: holy, saint
Dei: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sed: but
die: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	spatiū: space; singular neuter nominative from spatiū, spatiū
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
diligenter: diligently	summitātē: summit, top
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dīctus	tamen: however
dūrīor: harder; singular common nominative from dūrus, dūra -um, dūrīor -or -us, dūrissimus -a -um	tantū: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative from tantus, tanta, tantum
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	teneant: they (might) hold; 3rd person plural present subjunctive from teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus
et: and	tenebāt: he was holding; 3rd person singular imperfect from teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus
ex: out of, from	trānsire: to go over, to cross;
extendēbātur: it was being extended; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from extendō, extendere, extendi, extensus	trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
factus: made; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
fēcissent: they (might) have had done; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from faciō, facere, fēci, factus	ut: so that
fibulās: ribs; plural feminine accusative from fibula, fibulæ	vēla: sail, cloth; plural neuter accusative from vēlūm, vēlī
forāmen: opening, hole; singular neuter nominative from forāmen, forāminis	vērō: truly, even so, still
forāmina: openings, holes; plural neuter nominative from forāmen, forāminis	videāmus: we (might) see; 1st person plural present subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine dative or ablative from frāter, frātris	vidēbātur: he were appearing; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
habēbat: he had; 3rd person singular imperfect from habeō, habēre, habui, habitus	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
īgnōrābant: they were unaware; 3rd person plural imperfect from īgnōrō, īgnōrare, īgnōrāvī, īgnōrātus	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	

[9] Cum intus intrāssent et aspexissent hūc¹ atque illūc, mare appāruit illīs vitreum prae clāritāte, ita ut omnia quae subtus erant possent vidēre. [10] Nam² basēs columnae poterant cōnsiderāre, et summitātem cōnōpēi similiter iacentem in terrā. Lūx sōlis nōn minor erat intus quam forīs.

[11] Tunc sānctus Brendānus mēnsūrābat³ forāmen ūnum inter quattuor cōnōpēōs, quattuor cubitīs in omnem partem. [12] Igitur nāvigābant per tōtum diem iuxtā latus ūnum illīus columnae, et semper umbram sōlis et calōrem poterant sentīre⁴ ultrā: ita usque ad hōram nōnam. [13] Sīc et ipse vir Deī semper mēnsūrābat⁵ latus ūnum: mīle quadringentīs cubitīs mēnsūra ūna per latera illīus columnae erat. [14] Sīc per quatriduānum operābātur⁶ venerābilis pater inter quattuor angulōs praedictae turris.

¹Having entered inside and looked here and there, the sea appear to them (like) glass because of its clarity.

²For they could consider (look at) the bases of the column, and the further edge of the canopy likewise lying in the earth.

³Then Saint Brendan was measuring an opening between the four canopies, (and it was) four cubits in each part. This is reminiscent of John measuring the temple in Revelation 11.

⁴Therefore they sailed for a whole day next to one side of the column, and they were always able to feel the heat of the sun (even in) the shade.

⁵And thus the man of God himself was always measuring one side: the measure of one side of that column was 1,400 cubits. Assuming a Roman cubit of 1.46 feet, 1,400 cubits = 2,044 feet. The ablative of measure is used with quadringentīs cubitīs.

⁶Thus for four days the venerable father was working (the ship) around the four corners of the aforesaid tower. It took them four days to sail all the way around the crystal column.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	quatriduum, quatriduī
angulōs: corners, angles; plural masculine accusative from angulus, anguli	quattuor: 4
appārūit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārū, appāritus	sānctus: holy, saint
aspēxissent: they (might) have had looked at; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxī, aspectus	semper: always
atque: and	sentire: to sense, to feel;
basēs: bases; plural feminine nominative from basis, basos/is	sīc: thus
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	similiter: similarly
calōrem: warmth, heat; singular masculine accusative from calor, calorīs	sōlis: sun; singular masculine genitive from sōl, sōlis
clāritātē: clarity, brightness; singular feminine ablative from clāritās, clāritatīs	subtus: under, below
columnāe: column; singular feminine genitive from columna, columnae	summitātē: summit, top
cōnōpēi: canopy; singular neuter genitive from cōnōpēum, cōnōpēi	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
cōnōpēus: canopy; singular masculine nominative from cōnōpēus, cōnōpēi	tōtūm: whole, total; singular neuter nominative from tōtūs, tōta, tōtūm (gen -ius)
cōnsiderāre: to consider;	tunc: then
cubitīs: cubits; plural masculine ablative from cubitum, cubitī	turris: tower; singular feminine nominative or genitive from turris, turris
cum: with	ultrā: beyond, further
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	umbram: shadow, shade; singular feminine accusative from umbra, umbrae
diēm: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi	ūna: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fūi, fūtūrūs	ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fūi, fūtūrūs	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
et: and	ut: so that
forāmen: opening, hole; singular neuter accusative from forāmen, forāminis	venerābilis: venerable; singular common nominative from venerābilis, venerābilis, venerābile
forīs: outside (adverb)	vidēre: to see;
hōram: hour, time; singular feminine accusative from hōra, hōrae	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
hūc: toward here	vitreum: glass; singular neuter nominative from vitreus, vitrea, vitreum
iacentem: laying; singular common accusative present participle from iaceō, iacēre, iacūi, iacitūs	
igitur: therefore	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	
illūc: over there	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
inter: between, among, during	
intravissent: they (might) have had entered; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātūs	
intus: inside	
ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	
ita: thus	
iuxtā: near, nearly	
latera: side; plural neuter nominative from latus, lateris	
lātūs: wide; singular masculine nominative from lātūs, -a, -um	
lūx: light; singular feminine nominative from lūx, lūcis	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
mēnsūra: measure; singular feminine nominative future participle from metior, metiri, mensus sum	
mēnsūrābat: he was measuring; 3rd person singular imperfect from mēnsūrō, mēnsūrāre, mēnsūrāvī, mēnsūrātūs	
mīlle: one thousand	
minor: smaller; singular common nominative from parvus, parva -um, minor -or -us, minimus -a -um	
nam: yes, truly	
nāvigābant: they were sailing; 3rd person plural imperfect from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātūs	
nōn: not	
nōnām: the 9th	
omnem: all, every; singular common accusative from omnis, omnis	
omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from omnis, omnis, omne	
operābātur: he was working; 3rd personal singular imperfect from operor, operari, operatus sum (deponent)	
partem: part; singular feminine accusative from pars, partis	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris	
per: through	
possent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural imperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -	
poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect from possum, posse, potuī, -	
prae: before, in front, because of	
praedictae: the aforesaid; singular feminine genitive perfect passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus	
quadrīngentīs: 400; plural masculine ablative from quadrīngentī -ae -a, quadrīngentesimus -a -um, quadrīngeni -ae -a, quadrīngentie (n)s	
quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis	
quam: how? how much?	
quatriduanum: four days; singular neuter nominative from	

[15] Quārtō autem diē invēnērunt calicem¹ dē genere cōnōpēī et patēnam dē colōre columnae, iacentēs in quādam fenestrā in latere columnae contrā austrum. [16] Quae statim vāscula sānctus Brendānus apprehendit, dīcēns: “Dominus noster Iēsus Chrīstus ostendit nōbīs hoc mīrāculum, et, ut ostendātur multīs ad crēdendum², mihi dēdit ista bīna mūnera.” [17] Statim praecēpit vir Deī frātribus dīvīnum officium peragere et posteā corpora reficere, quia nūllum taedium habēbant dē cibō sūmere aut pōtū postquam vidērunt³ illam columnam.

[18] Trānsāctā vērō illā nocte, coepērunt frātrēs nāvigāre contrā septentriōnem. [19] Cum autem trānsiērunt quoddam forāmen, posuērunt arborem et vēla in altum, et aliī tenēbant ex frātribus fibulās cōnōpēī quōusque omnia praeparāssent in nāvī. [20] Extēnsīs vēlīs, coepit prōsper ventus post illōs flāre, ita ut nihil illīs opus⁴ fuissest nāvigāre nisi tantum tenēre fūniculōs et gubernam. [21] Sīc ferēbatur per octo diēs nāvicula contrā aquilōnem.

¹And on the fourth day they found a chalice of the same sort of material as the canopy and a paten (a shallow dish) of the color of the column, laying in a certain window in the side of the column facing the south. The Eucharist was miraculously provided for them.

²Our Lord Jesus Christ showed to us this miracle, and, so that it may be shown to many so that they may believe, he gave me these two gifts. crēdendum is a gerundive.

³Because no one had tiredness (requiring them) to take food or drink after they had seen the column. It appears that the sight of the column provided them with nourishment, a not uncommon trope in the Nāvigātiō.

⁴Extending the sails, a prosperous wind began to blow past them, so that there was no work for them to sail except only to hold the rigging and rudder.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	-um
ali: others; singular dative from <i>alius</i> , <i>alia</i> , <i>aliud</i>	mūnera: gifts; plural neuter nominative from <i>mūnus</i> , <i>mūneris</i>
altum: height; singular neuter accusative from <i>altum</i> , <i>alti</i>	nam: yes, truly
apprehendit: he seizes, he seized; 3rd person singular present	nāvī: boat; singular feminine from <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i>
from apprehendō, apprehendere, apprehendi, apprehēnsus	nāvicula: small boat; singular feminine nominative from <i>nāvicula</i> ,
aquilōnem: north, north wind; singular masculine accusative from	<i>nāviculae</i>
<i>aquilō</i> , <i>aquilōnīs</i>	nāvigāre: to sail;
arbōrem: tree; singular feminine accusative from <i>arbor</i> , <i>arboris</i>	nihil: not at all
austrum: south, south wind; singular masculine accusative from	nisi: if not, unless
<i>auster</i> , <i>austri</i>	nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from <i>ego</i>
aut: or	nocte: night; singular feminine from <i>nox</i> , <i>noctis</i>
autem: but, however, moreover	nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from <i>nōster</i> , <i>nostra</i> ,
bīna: two each; plural neuter nominative from <i>duo</i> -ae o, secundus	<i>nōstrum</i>
-a -um, <i>bīni</i> -ae -a, <i>bīs</i>	nūllum: no, none, not any; singular neuter nominative from <i>nūllus</i> ,
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish	<i>nūlla</i> , <i>nūllum</i> (gen -ius)
abbot who sailed the Atlantic	octō: 8; from <i>octo</i> , <i>octavus</i> -a -um, <i>octoni</i> -ae -a, <i>octie</i> (n)s
calicem: cup, chalice; singular masculine accusative from <i>calix</i> ,	officium: duty, service, favor; singular neuter nominative from
<i>calicis</i>	<i>officium</i> , <i>officii</i>
Chrīstus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative	omnia: all, every; plural neuter nominative from <i>omnis</i> , <i>omnis</i> ,
from <i>Chrīstus</i> , <i>Chrīsti</i>	<i>omne</i>
cibō: food; singular masculine ablative from <i>cibum</i> <i>cibum</i> , <i>cibī</i>	opus: work, deed; singular neuter nominative from <i>opus</i> , <i>operis</i>
coepérunt: they started; from <i>coepī</i> , <i>coepisse</i> , <i>coepī</i> , <i>coepitum</i>	ostendātur: he (might) be being shown; 3rd person singular
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from <i>coepio</i> ,	present passive subjunctive from <i>ostendo</i> , <i>ostendere</i> , <i>ostendi</i> ,
<i>coepere</i> , <i>coepi</i> , <i>coepitus</i>	<i>ostensus</i>
colōre: color; singular masculine from <i>color</i> , <i>colōris</i>	ostendāt: he shows, he showed; 3rd person singular present from
columnaē: column; singular feminine genitive from <i>columna</i> ,	<i>ostendō</i> , <i>ostendere</i> , <i>ostendi</i> , <i>ostentus</i>
<i>columnae</i>	patēnam: paten, a shallow dish used to hold the bread of the
columnnam: column; singular feminine accusative from <i>columna</i> ,	<i>Eucharist</i> ; singular feminine accusative from <i>patēna</i> , <i>patēnae</i>
<i>columnae</i>	per: through
cōnōpēi: canopy; singular neuter genitive from <i>cōnōpēum</i> , <i>cōnōpēi</i>	peragere: to carry through, to complete;
contrā: against, away from, facing	post: behind, after, since
corpora: bodies, flesh; plural neuter accusative from <i>corpus</i> ,	postēā: thereafter, later
<i>corporis</i>	postquam: since, since then, after
crēdendum: believing; singular neuter nominative future passive	posuērunt: they had put; 3rd person plural perfect from <i>pōnō</i> ,
participle from <i>credo</i> , <i>credere</i> , <i>credidi</i> , <i>creditus</i>	<i>pōnere</i> , <i>posui</i> , <i>positus</i>
cum: with	pōtū: drink; singular masculine ablative from <i>pōtus</i> , <i>pōtūs</i>
dē: of, from, away from, down from	praecēpīt: he ordered; 3rd person singular perfect from <i>praecipiō</i> ,
dedit: he gave; 3rd person singular perfect from <i>do</i> , <i>dare</i> , <i>dedi</i> ,	<i>praecipere</i> , <i>praecēpī</i> , <i>praecēptus</i>
<i>datus</i>	praeparāvissent: they (might) have had prepared; 3rd person
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from <i>Deus</i> , <i>Dei</i>	plural pluperfect subjunctive from <i>praeparō</i> , <i>praeparāre</i> ,
dicens: saying; singular nominative present participle from <i>dīcō</i> ,	<i>praeparāvī</i> , <i>praeparātus</i>
<i>dicere</i> , <i>dīxi</i> , <i>dictus</i>	prosper: favorable; singular masculine nominative from <i>prosper</i> ,
diē: day; singular common genitive from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēi</i>	<i>prospera</i> , <i>prosperum</i>
diēs: day; singular common nominative from <i>diēs</i> , <i>diēi</i>	quā: what; singular female ablative of <i>qui</i>
divīnum: divine; singular neuter nominative from <i>divīnus</i> , <i>divīna</i>	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of <i>quis</i>
-um, <i>divīnō</i> -or -us, <i>divīnissimus</i> -a -um	quartō: fourth; singular masculine dative from <i>quattuor</i> , <i>quartus</i>
Dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from	-a -um, <i>quaterni</i> -ae -a, -
<i>dominus</i> , <i>dominī</i>	quia: because
et: and	quōdam: a certain one; ablative from <i>quīdam</i>
ex: out of, from	quoddam: a certain one; ablative from <i>quīdam</i>
extēnsīs: have been extended; plural dative perfect passive	quōusque: how far? until when?
participle from <i>extendo</i> , <i>extendere</i> , <i>extendi</i> , <i>extensus</i>	reficere: to rebuild, to repair, to restore;
fenestrā: window; singular feminine ablative from <i>fenestra</i> ,	<i>sancītus</i> : holy, saint
<i>fenestrae</i>	septentriōnēm: north; singular masculine accusative from
ferēbāntur: they were brought; 3rd person plural imperfect	<i>septentriō</i> , <i>septentriōnis</i>
passive from <i>ferō</i> , <i>ferre</i> , <i>tuli</i> , <i>lātūs</i>	sīc: thus
fibulās: ribs; plural feminine accusative from <i>fibula</i> , <i>fibulae</i>	statim: immediately
flāre: to breathe, to blow;	sūmēre: to take up;
forāmēn: opening, hole; singular neuter nominative from <i>forāmēn</i> ,	taedium: weariness, tedium; singular neuter nominative from
<i>foraminis</i>	<i>taedium</i> , <i>taediī</i>
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātrīs</i>	tantū: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from <i>frāter</i> , <i>frātrīs</i>	from <i>tantus</i> , <i>tanta</i> , <i>tantum</i>
fuīset: he (might) have had been; 3rd person singular pluperfect	tenēbānt: they were holding; 3rd person plural imperfect from
subjunctive from <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i> , <i>fuī</i> , <i>futūrus</i>	<i>teneō</i> , <i>tenēre</i> , <i>tenuī</i> , <i>tentus</i>
fūniculōs: slender ropes, cords; plural masculine accusative from	tenēre: to hold;
<i>fūniculus</i> , <i>fūniculi</i>	trānsāctā: having been accomplished; singular feminine
genere: type; singular neuter ablative genus, <i>generis</i>	nominative perfect passive participle from <i>transigo</i> ,
gubernūm: rudder; singular masculine accusative from <i>gubernūm</i> ,	<i>transigere</i> , <i>transegī</i> , <i>transactus</i>
<i>gubernī</i>	trānsivērunt: they had gone over, they had crossed; 3rd person
habēbānt: they had; 3rd pers. pl. imp. from <i>habēre</i>	plural perfect from <i>trānseō</i> , <i>trānsīre</i> , <i>trānsī</i> , <i>trānsitus</i>
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i>	ut: so that
iacētēs: laying; plural common nominative present participle	vāscula: small vessel; plural neuter nominative from <i>vāsculum</i> ,
from <i>iacēō</i> , <i>iacēre</i> , <i>iacūi</i> , <i>iacitūs</i>	<i>vāsculī</i>
Iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from <i>Iēsūs</i> , <i>Iēsū</i>	vēla: sail, cloth; plural neuter nominative from <i>vēlum</i> , <i>vēlī</i>
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	vēlīs: sails; plural neuter ablative from <i>vēlum</i> , <i>vēlī</i>
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from <i>ventus</i> , <i>ventī</i>
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	vērō: truly, even so, still
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from <i>ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i>	vidērunt: they saw; 3rd person plural perfect from <i>videō</i> , <i>vidēre</i> ,
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	<i>vidī</i> , <i>vīsus</i>
invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect from <i>invenio</i> ,	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from <i>vir</i> , <i>virī</i>
<i>invenire</i> , <i>inveni</i> , <i>inventūs</i>	
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl. or plural neuter nom. or	
acc. from <i>iste</i> , <i>ista</i> , <i>istud</i>	
ita: yes	
latēre: side; singular neuter ablative from <i>latus</i> , <i>latēris</i>	
mihi: to me; (pronoun)	
mīrāculūm: miracle; singular neuter accusative from <i>mīrāculum</i> ,	
<i>mīrāculī</i>	
multīs: many; plural dative from <i>multus</i> , <i>multa</i> -um, -, <i>plūrimus</i> -a	

Caput XXIII Īnsula Fabrōrum

[1] Trānsāctīs autem diēbus octo¹, vīdērunt īsulam nōn longē, valdē rūsticam, saxōsam atque scoriōsam, sine arboribus et herbā, plēnam officīnīs fabrōrum. [2] Venerābilis pater ait frātribus suīs: “Vērē, frātrēs, angustia est mihi dē hāc īsulā, quia nōlō in illam īre aut etiam sibi appropinquāre²; sed ventus illūc subtrahit nōs rēctō cursū.”

[3] Circumdabātur³ illa līmite. Ergō, illīs praetereuntibus parumper—quasi iactus lapidis⁴—audiērunt sonitūs follium sufflantium quasi tonitruum, atque malleōrum collisiōnēs contrā ferrum et cūdēs. [4] Hīs audītis, venerābilis pater armāvit sē Dominicō trophyaeō⁵ in quattuor partēs, dīcēns: “Domine Iēsu Chrīste, līberā nōs dē hāc īsulā!”

¹Eight days having passed. This is an ablative absolute.

²Truly, brothers, I am in dire straits because of this island, because I do not want to go there or nor even approach it; but the wind drew us there off of the right course.

³She (the island) was surrounded by a boundary. Perhaps the island was walled, since much of the rest of the island appeared to be artificial and full of smith's workshops.

⁴Like a stone's throw. A stone's throw is an idiom indicating distance.

⁵Having heard these, the venerable father armed himself with the sign of the Lord in four parts, saying: "Lord Jesus Christ, free us from this island!" It is probable that the sign of the Lord is Brendan crossing himself. The Dickinson College Commentary suggests that the *quattuor partēs* indicates that he crossed himself facing four different directions.

āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -
 angustia: small space, narrow passage, being boxed in; singular
 feminine nominative from angustia, angustiae
 appropinquāre: to approach;
 arbōribus: trees; plural feminine ablative from arbor, arboris
 armāvit: he armed, he rigged; 3rd person singular perfect from
 armō, armāre, armāvī, armātus
 atque: and
 audītis: you hear; 2nd person plural present from audiō, audīre,
 audīvī, audītus
 audīvērunt: they heard; 3rd person plural perfect from audio,
 audire, audīvī, audītus
 aut: or
 autem: but, however, moreover
 Chrīste: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine vocative from
 Christus, Christī
 circumdābātur: he was being surrounded; 3rd person singular
 imperfect passive from circumdō, circumdare, circumdedi,
 circumdatus
 collīsōnēs: collision; plural feminine accusative from collīsō,
 collīsōnis
 contrā: against, away from, facing
 cūdēs: anvils; plural feminine accusative from cūs, cūdīs (a
 medieval variant of incūs, incūdīs)
 cursū: course; singular neuter ablative from curro, currere,
 cucurri, cursus
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 dicēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dicō,
 dicere, dīxi, dictus
 diēbus: days; plural common dative from diēs, diēi
 Domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus,
 domīni
 Dominicō: Sunday; singular masculine ablative from dominicus,
 dominica, dominicum
 ergō: therefore
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 et: and
 etiam: even, still
 fabrōrum: of smiths; plural masculine genitive from faber, fabrī
 ferrum: iron; singular neuter nominative from ferrum, ferrī
 follīum: of bellows; plural masculine genitive from follis, follīs
 frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātrīs
 frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs
 hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc
 herbā: grass, herb; singular feminine ablative from herba, herbae
 hīs: to these; plural masculine dative or ablative of hic, haec, hoc
 iactus: throwing, casting, hurling; singular masculine nominative
 perfect passive participle from iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus
 Iesū: Jesus; singular masculine vocative from Jēsūs, Jēsū
 illā: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 illis: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 illūc: over there
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulæ
 īre: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, iī, itus (irregular)
 lapidīs: stone; singular masculine genitive from lapis, lapidis
 liberā: liberate!; 2nd person singular present imperative from
 liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus
 limite: limit; singular masculine from limes, līmitis
 longē: far away (adverb)
 malleōrum: of hammers; plural masculine genitive from malleus,
 malleī
 mihi: to me; (pronoun)
 nōlō: I don't want; 1st person singular present from nōlō, nōlle,
 nōlūi, -
 nōn: not
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
 octō: 8; from octo, octavus -a -um, octoni -ae -a, octie (n)s
 officīnis: workshops; plural feminine ablative from officīna,
 officīnae
 partēs: parts; plural feminine nominative from pars, partis
 parumper: briefly
 pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
 plēnam: full; singular feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um,
 plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
 praetereuntibus: passing by; plural ablative present participle
 from praetereō, praeterire, praeterī, praeteritus
 quasi: as if, like, as much as
 quattuor: 4
 quia: because
 rēctō: straight, proper, correct; singular masculine ablative from
 rēctus, rēcta -um, rēctior -or -us, rēctissimus -a -um
 rūsticam: rural; singular feminine accusative from rusticus,
 rūstica, rūsticum
 saxōsam: rocky; singular feminine accusative from saxōsus,
 saxōsa, saxōsum

Caput XXIII Īnsula Fabrōrum (Orīginālis)

[5] Fīnitō sermōne virī Deī, ecce ūnus ex habitātōribus eiusdem īnsulae ēgrediēbātur forās, quasi ad aliquod opus peragendum¹. [6] Erat ille hispidus valdē et igneus atque tenebrōsus. Cum vērō vīdisset famulōs Chrīstī trānsīre iuxtā illam īnsulam, reversus est in suam officīnam. [7] Vir Deī iterum sē armāvit, et ait frātribus: “Fīliolī, tendite in altum plūs vēla, et simul nāvigātē quantōcius², atque fugiāmus istam īnsulam.”

[8] Citius dictō³, ecce, praedictus barbarus occurrit ad lītus illīs ē regiōne, portāns forcipem in manibus cum massā igneā dē scōriā, immēnsae magnitūdinis atque fervōris.

[9] Quī statim super famulōs Chrīstī iactāvit praedictam massam, sed illīs nōn nocuit: trānsīvit enim illōs, quasi spatiū ūnīus stadiī, ultrā. [10] Nam ubi cecidit in mare, coepit fervere, quasi ruīna montis igneī fuisse⁴ ibi, et ascendēbat fūmus dē marī sīcut dē clībanō ignis.

¹*The man of God having finished (saying his) words, behold, one of the inhabitants of the same island came outdoors, like he was going to do some work.*

²*Sons, hoist the sail as high as possible, and sail (or row) as quickly as possible, and flee this island. It's interesting to compare Brendan's response to his calmer responses to the sea monster and the griffin.*

³*Before he finished his words, behold, the aforesaid barbarian ran to the shore of that region, carrying a forcep in his hand with a fiery mass of slag, of immense magnitude and burning hot.*

⁴*Like the ruin (eruption) of the mountain of fire was there. This appears to be a comparison to (or identification with) a volcano.*

ad: to, towards, at, according to	māssae
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-	māssam: mass, bulk; singular feminine accusative from māssa,
aliquod: anyone; neuter singular nominative or accusative from aliqui	māssae
altum: height; singular neuter accusative from altum, altī	montis: mountains; singular masculine genitive from mōns, montis
armāvit: he armed, he rigged; 3rd person singular perfect from armō, armāre, armāvī, armātus	nam: yes, truly
ascendēbat: he was ascending; 3rd person singular imperfect from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	nāvigātē: sail! Plural imperative from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
atque: and	nocuit: he harmed; 3rd person singular perfect from noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitus
barbarus: barbarous; singular masculine nominative from barbarus, barbara -um, barbarior -or -us, barbarissimus -a -um	nōn: not
cedidit: it fell; 3rd person singular perfect from cadō, cadere, cedidī, cāsus	occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō, occurrere, occurrī, occursus
Chrīsti: annotated one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from Christus, Christī	officinam: workshop, manufactory; singular feminine accusative from officina, officinæ
citius: swifter; singular neuter nominative from citus, cita -um, citior -or -us, citissimus -a -um	opus: work, deed; singular neuter nominative from opus, operis
clibānō: iron vessels, earthenware; singular masculine ablative from clibānus, clibānī	peragendum: completing; singular neuter nominative future passive participle from peragō, peragere, perēgī, perāctus
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	plūs: more, from mūltus
cum: with	portans: carrying; singular nominative present participle from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
dē: of, from, away from, down from	praedictam: the aforesaid; singular feminine accusative perfect passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	praedictus: the aforesaid; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
dictō: having been said; singular masculine dative perfect passive participle from dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus	quantōcīus: the sooner the better (adverb)
ē: out of, from	quasi: as if, like, as much as
ecce: Look! Behold!	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
ēgrediēbātur: he was going out; imperfect from egredior, egredi, egressus sum	regiōne: opposite; singular feminine from regiō, regiōnis
eiūs: his/her/its	reversus: reversus + est = he returned
eiudem: of the same; singular genitive from idem	ruina: collapse, ruin, destruction; singular feminine nominative from ruīna, ruīnae
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	scōria: slag; singular feminine nominative from scōria, scōriae
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	se: himself
et: and	sed: but
ex: out of, from	sermōne: conversation, speech; singular masculine ablative from sermō, sermōnis
famulōs: servants, companions; plural masculine accusative from famulus, famuli	sicut: as, same as, like
fervēre: to boil;	simul: at the same time as
fervōris: boiling heat; singular masculine genitive from fervor, fervōris	spatiū: space; singular neuter nominative from spatiū, spatiī
filiōl: young sons; plural masculine nominative from filiolus, filiolī	stadiū: stadium (around 660 feet); singular neuter genitive from stadium, stadiī
finītō: end; singular dative or ablative of finītus, finīta, finītum	statiū: immediately
forās: outside (adverb)	suam: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
forcipem: tongs, forceps; singular feminine accusative from forceps, forcipis	super: above, on top of
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	tendite: hold! 2nd person plural present imperative from tendo, tendere, tetendi, tensus
fugiāmūs: we might have fled; 1st person plural present subjunctive from fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitus	tenebrōsū: dark; singular masculine nominative from tenebrōsus, tenebrōsa, tenebrōsum
fuisset: he (might) have had been; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	trānsire: to go over, to cross;
fūmus: smoke; singular masculine nominative from fūmus, fūmī	transivit: he crossed; 3rd person singular perfect from trānseō, trānsire, trānsivī, trānsitus
habitātōribus: dwellers; plural masculine ablative from habitātōr, habitātōris	ubī: where, when if
hispīdūs: rough, shaggy; singular masculine nominative from hispidus, hispida, hispidum	ultrā: beyond, further
iactāvit: he threw; 3rd person singular perfect from iactō, iactāre, iactāvī, iactātus	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
ibī: there, then	ūnus: one
igneā: fiery; singular feminine nominative from igneus, ignea, igneum	valdē: very
igneī: fiery; singular masculine genitive from igneus, ignea, igneum	vēlā: sail, cloth; plural neuter nominative from vēlū, vēlī
igneūs: fiery; singular masculine nominative from igneus, ignea, igneum	vērō: truly, even so, still
īgnis: fire; singular masculine nominative from īgnis, īgnis	vīdīsset: he (might) have had seen; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	virī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, virī
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
immēnsae: immense, boundless; singular feminine genitive from immēnsus, immēnsa, immēnsūm	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
istam: that; singular feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
iterum: again	
iuxtā: near, nearly	
ītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītūs, lītōris	
magnitūdīnis: magnitude, greatness; singular feminine genitive from magnitūdō, magnitūdīnis	
manībus: hands; plural feminine ablative from manus, manūs	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
marī: sea; singular neuter from mare, maris	
māssa: mass, bulk; singular feminine nominative from māssa,	

Caput XXIII Īnsula Fabrōrum (Orīginālis)

[11] At vērō vir Deī, cum trānsīsset ultrā quasi spatiū ūniūs mīliāriī ab illō locō ubi cecidit massa— omnēs quī in illā īsulā erant occurrērunt ad lītus, portantēs singulī singulās massās. [12] Aliī iactābant post famulōs Chrīstī massās in mare, aliī—alter super alterum—iactābant suam massam, revertentēs in illōrum officīnās, incendentēs¹ eās; [13] et simul appāruit quasi tōta ārsa illa īsula sīcut ūnus globus², et mare aestuābat sīcut cacabus plēnus carnibus, aestuāns quandō bene ministrātur ab igne³.

[14] Et audiēbant per tōtum diem ingentem ululātum ab illā īsulā; etiam quandō nōn poterant illam vidēre ad aurēs eōrum attingēbat adhūc ululātus habitantium in illā, atque ad nārēs ingēns fētor. [15] Tunc sānctus pater suōs monachōs cōfortābat, dīcēns:

“Ō mīlitēs Chrīstī, rōborāminī in fide nōn fictā⁴, et in armīs spīritālibus, quia sumus in cōfinib⁹ īfernōrum. Proptereā vigilātē et agite virīliter.”

¹*They were throwing their mass, returning into their workshops, and kindling them. Perhaps they are going to their workshop to heat up another mass, or perhaps they are heating their forges to do more work.*

²*And at once the island appeared like one ball of burning fire.*

³*And the sea was boiling like a cauldron full of fish, boiling when well-heated by fire.*

⁴*O soldiers of Christ, strengthen yourself in a faith not feigned, and in spiritual weapons, because we are in the confines (boundaries) of hell.*

It's interesting to compare this scene to Polyphemus (the cyclops) throwing a large rock at Odysseus as he was sailing away. It's also interesting to note that in Greek mythology the Cyclopes were sometimes portrayed as smiths and metalworkers.

ab: from, out of, by, since	māssae
ad: to, towards, at, according to	mīliārii: mile; singular neuter genitive from miliarium, miliarii
adhūc: until now	militēs: soldiers; plural masculine nominative from miles, militis
aestuābat: it was boiling; 3rd person singular imperfect from	ministrātur: he is being served; 3rd person singular present
aestuō, aestuāre, aestuāvī, aestuātūs	passive from ministrō, ministrāre, ministrāvī, ministrātūs
aestuāns: boiling; singular nominative present participle from	monachōs: monks; plural masculine accusative from monachus,
aestuō, aestuāre, aestuāvī, aestuātūs	monachī
agite: act! conduct (yourself)!; 2nd person plural present	nārēs: noses, nostrils; plural feminine accusative nāris, nāris
imperative from agō, agere, ēgī, ēctus	nōn: not
aliī: others; singular dative from alius, alia, aliud	occurrērunt: they ran; 3rd person plural perfect from occurrō,
alter: the other; singular masculine nominative from alter, altera,	occurrere, occurrī, occursus
alterum	officinās: workshops; plural feminine accusative from officīna,
alterum: the other; singular neuter nominative from alter, altera,	officīnae
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appāreō,	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,
appāre, appārū, appāritus	omne
armīs: weapons; plural neuter from armum, armī	pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris
ārsa: being burned; singular feminine nominative perfect passive	per: through
participle from ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsī, ārsus	plēnus: full; singular masculine nominative from plēnus, plēna
at: and	-um, plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
atque: and	portantēs: carrying, bringing; plural common nominative present
attingēbat: they were touching; 3rd person singular imperfect	participle from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
from attingō, attingere, attīgī, attāctus	post: behind, after, since
audiebant: they were hearing; 3rd person plural imperfect from	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect from
audio, audire, audivi, auditus	possum, posse, potū, -
aurēs: ears; plural feminine nominative from auris, auris	proptereā: because of, that's why
bene: good; adverb of bonus -a -um	quāndō: when, because
cācabus: cooking pot; singular masculine nominative from	quasi: as if, like, as much as
cācabus, cācābī	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
carnibus: meat, flesh; plural feminine ablative from carō, carnis	quia: because
cecidit: it fell; 3rd person singular perfect from cadō, cadere,	revertentes: returning; plural common nominative present
cecidī, cāsūs	participle from revertō, revertere, revertī, -
chrīstū: annotated one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from	rōborāmī: strengthen!; plural imperative from rōborō, rōborāre,
Christus, Christī	rōborāvī, rōborātus
confinibus: confines, bordered area; plural ablative from cōfinis,	sānctus: holy, saint
cōfinis, cōfinē	sīcūt: as, same as, like
cōfōrtābat: he was comforting, he was strengthening; 3rd person	simul: at the same time as
singular imperfect from cōfōrtō, cōfōrtāre, cōfōrtāvī,	singulās: one each; plural feminine accusative from singulus,
cōfōrtātūs	singula, singulum
cum: with	singuli: one each; singular masculine genitive from singulus,
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	singula, singulum
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō,	spatiū: space; singular neuter nominative from spatiū, spatiī
dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	spīrītālibus: spiritual; plural ablative from spīrītālis, spīrītālis,
diēm: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēī	spīrītāle
eās: their; plural feminine accusative from is, ea, id	suām: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter, genitive	sumus: we are; 1st person plural present from sum, esse, fuī,
erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect from sum, esse, fuī,	futūrus
futūrus	suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
et: and	super: above, on top of
etiam: still	tōtā: whole, total; singular feminine nominative from tōtus, tōta,
famulōs: servants, companions; plural masculine accusative from	tōtūm (gen -ius)
famulus, famulī	tōtūm: whole, total; singular neuter nominative from tōtus, tōta,
fētōr: stench, foulness; singular masculine nominative from fētōr,	tōtūm (gen -ius)
fētōris	trānsīsīset: he (might) have had crossed; 3rd person singular
fictā: feigned, faked; singular feminine ablative from fictus, ficta,	pluperfect subjunctive from trānseō, trānsīre, trānsīvī,
fictūm	trānsīstūs
fidē: faith; singular feminine genitive ablative from fidēs, fideī	tunc: then
globus: ball, globe; singular masculine nominative from globus,	ubī: where, when if
globī	ululātūm: howling; singular neuter nominative perfect passive
habitātūm: inhabiting; plural genitive present participle from	participle from ululō, ululāre, ululāvī, ululātūs
habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātūs	ululātūs: howling; singular masculine nominative perfect passive
iactābant: they were throwing; 3rd person plural imperfect from	participle from ululō, ululāre, ululāvī, ululātūs
iactō, iactāre, iactāvī, iactātūs	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
īgne: fire; singular masculine from īgnis, īgnis	ūnus: one
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	vērō: truly, even so, still
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vidēre: to see;
illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa,	vigilātē: stay alert! plural imperative from vigilō, vigilāre, vigilāvī,
illud	vigilātūs
illōrūm: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from ille, illa, vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī	viriliter: strongly
illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
incidentēs: setting on fire; plural common nominative present	
participle from incendō, incendere, incendī, incēnsus	
īfernōrūm: Hell; plural masculine genitive from infernus, inferna,	
īfernūm	
īngēns: huge, enormous; singular nominative from īngēns,	
īngēntis (gen.), īngēntior -or -us, īngēntissimus -a -um	
īngēntem: huge, enormous; singular common accusative from	
īngēns, īngēntis (gen.), īngēntior -or -us, īngēntissimus -a -um	
īnsula: island; singular feminine nominative from īnsula, īnsulāe	
īlitūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from	
īlitūs, litoris	
locō: place; singular masculine ablative from locus, locī	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
māssā: mass, bulk; singular feminine nominative from māssā,	
māssae	
māssam: mass, bulk; singular feminine accusative from māssā,	
māssae	
māssās: mass, bulk; plural feminine accusative from māssā,	

Caput XXIV

Monachus Iit ad īfernū

[1] Alterā¹ vērō diē appāruit illīs mōns altus in ūceanō contrā septentriōnem, nōn longē, sed quasi per tenuēs nūbilās; et valdē fūmōsus erat in summitāte. [2] Et statim rapidissimō cursū² ventus trāxit illōs ad lītus eiusdem īinsulae usque dum nāvis resēdit nōn longē ā terrā. [3] Erat namque rīpa illīus magnae altitūdinis, ita ut summitātem³ illīus vix potuissent vidēre, et colōris carbōnis, et mīrae rēctitūdinis sīcut mūrus. [4] Únus quīdam quī remānsit ex tribus frātribus quī subsecūtī sunt sāncutum Brendānum dē suō monastēriō exilīvit⁴ forās dē nāvī et coepit ambulāre usque ad fundāmentum rīpae. [5] Quī coepit clāmāre, dīcēns: "Vae mihi, pater! Praedor⁵ ā vōbīs, et nōn habeō potestātem ut possim venīre ad vōs."

¹The next day a tall mountain appeared to them to the north.

²And suddenly the wind drew them in a rapid course to the same island until the ship stood not far from the land.

³For the cliff/bank was of great altitude, such that they could barely see the summit. Note that, unlike the crystal column, this island is not described as reaching to heaven. That which is given by God reaches to heaven, while the demonic, hellish, and counterfeit (e.g. this island or the Tower of Babel) is merely tall.

⁴A certain one who remained of the three monks who followed Saint Brendan out of their monastery went outside/ leaped from the boat and began to walk up to the base of the cliff. In the historical sense, it's unclear why the monk would do such a thing; but the spiritual sense is plain: the monk, being seized by sin, leapt outside the safety of the Church onto the banks of Hell, which then swallowed him up.

⁵Then he began to wail, sayinig: "Woe to me, father! I am snatched from you, and I do not have power to come to you." Praedor is a deponent verb, but a passive sense makes much more sense here. Otherwise we would translate it as "I stole from you, and I do not have power to come to you," which doesn't fit in the narrative.

ā: from, out of, by, since	rēctitūdīnis: straightness, rectitude; singular feminine genitive from rēctitūdō, rēctitūdīnis
ad: to, towards, at, according to	remānsit: he remained; 3rd person singular perfect from remaneō, remanēre, remānsi, remānsus
altera: the other; singular feminine nominative from alter, altera, alterum	resēdit: he sat, he settled; 3rd person singular perfect from resideō, residēre, resēdī, resessus
altitūdīnis: height, depth; singular feminine genitive from altitūdō, altitūdīnis	rīpa: bank, shore; singular feminine nominative from rīpa, rīpae
altus: high; singular masculine nominative from altus, alta, altum	rīpae: bank, shore; singular feminine genitive from rīpa, rīpae
ambulāre: to walk;	sānctūm: holy, saint
appārūit: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārītus	sed: but
Brendānum: (accusative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	septentriōnem: north; singular masculine accusative from septentriō, septentriōnis
carbōnīs: charcoal, coal; singular masculine genitive from carbō, carbōnīs	sīcūt: as, same as, like
clāmāre: to shout;	statim: immediately
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus	subsecūtī: subsecūtī + est = was following; from subsequor, subsequī, subsequūtūm (dep.)
colōrīs: color; singular masculine genitive from color, colōrīs	summitātē: summit, top; singular feminine ablative from summitātis
contrā: against, away from, facing	summitātēm: summit, top
cursū: course; singular neuter ablative from curro, currere, curre, cursus	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
dē: of, from, away from, down from	tenuēs: thin; plural common nominative from tenuis, tenue, tenuiōr -or -us, tenuissimus -a -um
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	terrā: land; singular feminine ablative from terra, terrae
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēī	trāxit: he hauled, he discussed; 3rd person singular perfect from traho, trahere, traxi, tractus
dum: while, as long as, until	tribūs: three; plural ablative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
eiūs: his/her/its	unus: one
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
et: and	ut: so that
ex: out of, from	vae: woe
exilīvit: he went out; 3rd person singular perfect from exiliō, exilire, exilīvī, -	valdē: very
forās: outside (adverb)	venīre: to come;
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
fūmōsūs: smoky; singular masculine nominative from fūmōsūs, fūmōsā, fūmōsūm	vērō: truly, even so, still
fundāmentū: foundation; singular neuter nominative from fundāmentum, fundāmentī	vidēre: to see;
habeō: I have; 1st person singular present from habeō, habēre, habū, habitus	vix: barely
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	vōs: you;(pronoun)
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īfernū: Hell; singular neuter accusative from infernus, inferna, infernum	
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	
ita: yes	
īvit: he went; 3rd person singular perfect from eo, ire, iī, itus	
īlītū: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītūs, lītōris	
longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longiōr -or -us, longissimus -a -um	
māgnāe: large; singular feminine genitive from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
mīhi: to me;(pronoun)	
mīrae: wonderful, marvelous; singular feminine genitive from mīrus, mīra, mīrum	
monachus: monk; singular masculine nominative from monachus, monachi	
monastērīō: monastery; singular neuter ablative from monastērīum, monastērīi	
mōns: mountain; singular masculine nominative from mōns, montis	
mūrus: city wall; singular masculine nominative from mūrus, mūrī	
namque: for and in fact, on the other hand	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōn: not	
nūbilās: cloudy; plural feminine accusative from nūbilus, nūbila, nūbiliūm	
ōceanō: ocean; singular masculine ablative from Oceanus, Oceani	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris	
per: through	
possim: I (might) be able; 1st person singular present subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -	
potestātē: power; singular feminine accusative from potestās, potestātis	
potuissent: they (might) have had been able; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -	
praedor, praedari, praedatus sum: acquire loot (by robbery/war/ depredation); obtain food by hunting/preying; pillage, despoil; plunder, loot; take as prey/catch; from praedor, praedari, praedatus sum	
quasi: as if, like, as much as	
quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis	
rapidissimō: very quick; singular masculine ablative from rapidus, rapida -um, rapidior -or -us, rapidissimus -a -um	

[6] Frātrēs cōfestim nāvim retrō ā terrā dūcēbant¹ et clāmābant ad Dominum, dīcentēs: "Miserēre nōbīs, Domine, miserēre nōbīs." [7] At vērō venerābilis pater, cum suīs sociīs, aspiciēbat quōmodo dūcēbātur īnfēlīx ā multitūdine daemonum ad tormenta et quōmodo incendēbātur² inter illōs; [8] atque dīcēbat: "Vae tibi, filī, quia recēpistī, in vītā tuā, meriti³ tālem fīnem!"

[9] Iterum arripuit illōs prōsper ventus ad austrālem plāgam. Cum autem aspexissent —ā longē retrō—illam īsulam, [10] vīdērunt montem discoopertum ā fūmō, et ā sē spūmantem flammās usque ad aethera, et iterum ad sē eāsdem flammās respīrantem⁴, ita ut tōtus mōns usque in mare ūnus rogus appāruisset.

¹*The brothers immediately led the ship away from the land. Based on their prayer, they must have perceived the danger, and chose to move the boat away rather than attempt a rescue.*

²*And the venerable father, with his companions, saw how the unhappy (monk) was lead by a multitude of demons to torment and how we was being burned amongst them. Some commentators see this as the monk being swallowed in lava. In a spiritual sense, the fact that the demons are lighting the man on fire even before he gets to Hell indicates how we are burned with sinful passion in this life when we sin. There is a judgement inherent in sin that precedes and anticipates the Final Judgement.*

³*Woe to you, my son, because you received such an end of what you merited in your life.* This can be interpreted in two way: (1) the monk received his merited punishment in this life (by being dragged alive to Hell), or (2) this is an allusion to the Rich Man and Lazarus in Luke 16:25: *Et dixit illī Abraham: Filī, recordāre quia recēpistī bona in vītā tuā, et Lazarus similiter mala: nunc autem hīc cōsōlātur, tū vērō cruciārīs.* I'm partial to (2) because: (a) similar to the Rich Man, we're not told of any particularly heinous crime that the monk committed, (b) the author would have been very familiar with Luke 16:25, and the constructions are remarkably similar, and (c) it's the lack of a true faith and a religious life that damns both the Rich Man and the monk who leaps outside the protection of the Faith/Church. It is possible, of course, that the ambiguity is intentional and that both interpretations are intended.

⁴*And again to itself breathing the same flames.* It appears that the volcano is depicted as being alive, breathing out (and in again) smoke and flames, making the "devouring" of hell more vivid.

ā: from, out of, by, since	socius, socii
ad: to, towards, at, according to	spūmantem: foaming; singular common accusative present participle from spūmō, spūmāre, spūmāvī, spūmātus
aethera: sky, heaven, aether; singular masculine accusative from aethēr, aetheris	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
appāruisset: he (might) have had appeared; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from appāreō, appārēre, appārui, appāritus	tālēm: such; singular common accusative from tālis, tālis, tāle
arripuit: it took hold of, it snatched; 3rd person singular perfect from arripiō, arripere, arripui, arreptus	terrā: land; singular feminine ablative from terra, terrae
aspēxissent: they had looked at; 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive from aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxi, aspectus	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
aspiciebat: he was looking at; 3rd person singular imperfect from aspiciō, aspicere, aspēxi, aspectus	tormētū: torments; plural neuter accusative from tormentum, tormentī
at: and	tōtūs: whole, total; singular masculine nominative from tōtus, tōta, tōtūm (gen -ius)
atque: and	tua: you; singular feminine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
austrālēm: southern; singular common accusative from austrālis, austrālis	ūnus: one
autem: but, however, moreover	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
clāmābant: they were shouting out; 3rd person plural imperfect from clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātus	ut: so that
cōfēstīm: immediately	vae: woe
cum: with	venerābilis: venerable; singular common nominative from venerābilis, venerābilis, venerābile
daemōnum: of demons; plural masculine genitive from daemōn, daemōnis	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
dicēbat: he was saying; 3rd person singular imperfect from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	vērō: truly, even so, still
dīcentēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	vīdērunt: they saw
discooperūtū: having been uncovered; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from discooperiō, discooperire, discooperui, discooperūtus	vītā: life; singular feminine ablative from vīta, vītāe
Domīne: lord, master; singular masculine vocative from dominus, domīni	
Dominūm: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, domīni	
dūcēbant: they were leading; 3rd person plural imperfect from dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, dūctus	
dūcēbātū: he was being lead; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, dūctus	
eāsdem: the same; plural feminine accusative from idem	
et: and	
fili: son; singular masculine vocative from filius, filī	
finēm: boundary, end, limit; singular common accusative from finis, finis	
flammās: flames; plural feminine accusative from flamma, flammae	
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	
fūmō: smoke; singular masculine ablative from fūmus, fūmī	
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
incendēbātū: it was being set on fire; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from incendō, incendere, incendi, incēnsus	
infēlīx: unhappy; singular nominative from infēlīx, infēlīcīs (gen.), infēlīcīor -or -us, infēlīcīssīmūs -a -um	
īnsulām: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
inter: between, among, during	
ita: yes	
iterum: again	
longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
meritū: merited; singular masculine genitive perfect passive participle from mereō, merēre, meruī, meritus	
miserērē: pity!; singular imperative from misereor, miserērī, miseritus	
mōns: mountain; singular masculine nominative from mōns, montis	
montēm: mountain; singular masculine accusative from mōns, montis	
multitūdīne: multitude, great number; singular feminine ablative from multitūdō, multitūdīnīs	
nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris	
plāgām: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgāe	
prosper: favorable; singular masculine nominative from prosper, prospera, prosperum	
quia: because	
quōmodo: how, by which means	
recēpīstī: you received; 2nd person singular perfect from recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptus	
respirātēm: breathing; singular common accusative present participle from respirō, respirāre, respirāvī, respirātūs	
retrō: behind, backwards	
rogūs: funeral pyre, grave; singular masculine nominative from roguī, rogi	
se: himself	
sociīs: associates, companions; plural masculine ablative from	

Caput XXV

Iūdās Super Petram

[1] Igitur sānctus Brendānus, cum nāvigāsset contrā merīdiem iter septem diērum, appāruit illīs in mare quaedam¹ fōrmula quasi hominis sedentis super petram, [2] et vēlum ante illum ā longē quasi mēnsūrā² ūnius sagī, pendēns inter duās forcellās ferreās; et sīc agitābātur flūctibus sīcut nāvica solet quandō perīclitātur³ ā turbine. [3] Aliī ex frātribus dīcēbant quod avis esset, aliī nāvim⁴ putābant. Vir Deī, cum audīsset eōs intrā sē cōferentēs tālia, ait: "Sinite⁵ contendere; dīrigite cursum nāvis usque ad illum locum."

[4] Cum vērō vir Deī illūc appropinquāsset, restitērunt undae, in circuitū quasi coāgulātae⁶, et invēnērunt hominem sedentem suprā petram, hispidum ac dēfōrmem; [5] et undae ex omnī parte, quandō effluēbant ad illum, percutiēbant eum usque ad verticem, et, quandō recēdēbant, appārēbat illa petra nūda in quā sedēbat īfēlīx ille. [6] Pannus quoque, quī ante illum pendēbat—aliquandō ventus minābat illum ā sē, aliquandō percutiēbat eum per oculōs et frontem.

¹There appeared to them in the sea a certain form like a man sitting upon a rock.

²And a sail in length about the measure of a cloak, hanging between two irons forks.

³And thus it (the sail) was agitated by the billows (of wind) like a small ship is accustomed to do when it is endangered by the wind.

⁴The imagery of Judas upon a "ship" composed of a rock in the middle of the sea and a "sail" that does nothing but whip in his face is striking. The "ship" has all the hardships of travelling by sea but is fundamentally pointless because it is a rock that cannot go anywhere.

⁵The meaning is unclear; it appears that Brendan is commanding the monks to argue. Perhaps a tolerable interpretation would be "permit yourselves to hasten".

⁶And when the man of God had approached there, the waves stood (still), around (the rock) like they were congealed. Presumably they observed the waves battering Judas, and then the waves stood still when Brendan approached in order to facilitate a conversation.

ā: from, out of, by, since	from metior, metiri, mensus sum
ac: and	meridiem: south; singular masculine accusative from meridiēs, meridiēi
ad: to, towards, at, according to	minābat: he was pushing; 3rd person singular imperfect from minō, mināre, mināvī, minātus
agitābātur: to be stirred up; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātus	nāvicula: small boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvicula, nāviculæ
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -, -	nāvigāvisset: he had sailed; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
aliū: others; plural masculine nominative from alius, alia, aliud	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
aliquodō: some day	nāvīs: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
ante: before, in front, forwards	nūda: naked; singular feminine nominative from nūdus, nūda, nūdum
appārēbat: he was appearing; 3rd person singular imperfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārītus	oculōs: eyes; plural masculine accusative from oculus, oculi
appārūt: he appeared; 3rd person singular perfect from appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārītus	omni: all, every; singular dative from omnis, omnis, omne
appropinquāvisset: he (might) have had approached; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	pannū: cloth, rag; singular masculine nominative from pannus, pannī
audiūisset: he (might) have had heard; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from audio, audire, audiri, auditus	parte: part; singular feminine ablative from pars, partis
avis: bird; plural masculine from avis, avis	pendēbat: he was hanging; 3rd person singular imperfect from pendō, pendere, pependi, pensus
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	pendēns: hanging; singular nominative present participle from pendō, pendere, pependi, pensus
cellās: small rooms, cells; plural feminine accusative from cella, cellae	per: through
circūtū: circuit, outer shore; singular neuter ablative from circueō, circuire, circuviī, circuitus	percutiābānt: they were hitting; 3rd person plural imperfect from percutiō, percutere, percussi, percussus
coagulātāe: having been coagulated; singular feminine genitive perfect passive participle from coagulō, coagulāre, coagulāvī, coagulātus	percutiēbat: he was hitting; 3rd person singular imperfect from percutiō, percutere, percussi, percussus
cōfērētāe: conferencing, talking, meeting; plural common nominative present participle from cōferō, cōfērre, contulī, collātus	periclitātūr: it is imperiled, it is tested (even though the verb is deponent, a passive interpretation fits the context); 3rd person present passive from periclitōr, periclitārī, periclitātus sum
contendētāe: to hasten, to contend;	petra: stone, rock; singular feminine nominative from petra, petrae
contrā: against, away from, facing	petram: stone, rock; singular feminine accusative from petra, petrae
cum: with	putābānt: they were thinking; 3rd person plural imperfect from putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus
cursum: course; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from curs.um	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
dēfōrmētāe: deformed; singular masculine accusative from dēfōrmis, dēfōrme	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	quaedam: a certain; singular feminine nominative from quidam
dicēbānt: they were saying; 3rd person plural imperfect from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	quādō: when, because
diērūm: days; plural common genitive from diēs, diēi	quasi: as if, like, as much as
dīrigētāe: direct!; 2nd person plural present imperative from dīrigō, dīrigere, dīrēxi, dīrēctus	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
duās: two; plural feminine accusative from duo -ae o, secundus -a -um, bīnī -ae -a, bis	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
effluēbānt: they were flowing out; 3rd person plural imperfect from effluō, effluere, efflūxi, -	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
eōs: to them; plural masculine accusative from is, ea, id	recēdēbānt: they were receding, they were withdrawing; 3rd person plural imperfect from recēdō, recēdere, recessi, recessus
eset: he (might) have been; 3rd person singular imperfect subjunctive from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	restīfērūnt: they resisted; 3rd person plural perfect from resistō, resistere, restītī, -
et: and	sagī: military cloak; singular neuter genitive from sagum, sagī
eum: to him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id	sānctus: holy, saint
ex: out of, from	se: himself
ferreās: made of iron; plural feminine accusative from ferreus, ferrea, ferreum	sedēbat: he was sitting; 3rd person singular imperfect from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
flūctibus: waves, billows, turbulence; plural masculine ablative from flūctus, flūctūs	sedentēm: sitting; singular common accusative present participle from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
fōrmula: shape, formula; singular feminine nominative from fōrmula, fōrmulæ	sedentīs: sitting; singular genitive present participle from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
frātrībus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs	septēm: seven
frontēm: forehead, front; singular common accusative from frōns, frontis	sīc: thus
hispīdūm: rough, shaggy; singular neuter nominative from hispidus, hispida, hispidūm	sīcūt: as, same as, like
homīnēm: person; singular masculine accusative from homō, homīnis	sīnītē: allow! permit!; 2nd person plural present imperative from sinō, sinere, sīvī, situs
homīnīs: of a person; singular masculine genitive from homō, homīnis	solet: he is accustomed to; 3rd person singular present from soleō, soleīre, solitus sum
igītūr: therefore	super: above, on top of
illā: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	suprā: over, above, beyond, before
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	tālīa: such; plural neuter nominative from tālis, tālis, tāle
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	turbīne: storm winds; singular neuter ablative from turbō, turbinis
illūc: over there	undāe: waves; plural feminine nominative from unda, undae
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
infēlīx: unhappy; singular nominative from infēlīx, infēlīcīs (gen.), infēlīcīor -or -us, infēlīcīssimus -a -um	vēlūm: sail, cloth; singular neuter nominative from vēlūm, vēlī
inter: between, among, during	ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
intrā: within, between, during	vērō: truly, even so, still
invēnērūnt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	vertīcēm: top of the head; singular masculine accusative from vertex, verticis
iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
Iudas: Judas Iscariot	
locūm: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
longē: long; singular masculine vocative from longus, longa -um, longior -or -us, longissimus -a -um	
mare: sea; singular neuter nominative from mare, maris	
mēnsūra: measure; singular feminine nominative future participle	

[7] Beātus Brendānus coepit interrogāre illum: quis esset¹, aut prō quā culpā missus esset ibi, seu quid meritī habuit ut tālem poenitentiam sustinēret. [8] Cui ait: "Ego sum īfēlīcissimus Iūdās atque negōtiātor pessimus. Nōn meritī² habeō istum locum, sed misericordiae ineffābilis Iēsu Chrīstī. [9] Nōn mihi computātur poenitentiae locus sed indulgentiae Redēmptōris, propter honōrem Dominicae³ resurrēctiōnis." (Nam erat diēs Dominicus tunc.)

[10] "Mihi enim vidētur, quandō sedeō hīc, quasi sim⁴ in paradīsō dēliciārum, propter timōrem tormentōrum quae futūra sunt mihi in hōc vespere. [11] Nam ārdeō sīcut massa plumbī liquefacta in ūllā, diē ac nocte, in mediō montis quem vīdistis. Ibi est Leviathan⁵ cum suīs satellitibus. [12] Ibi fuī quandō dēglūtīvit frātrem vestrum, et ideo erat īfernus laetus, ut emississet forās flammās ingentēs; et sīc⁶ facit semper quandō animās impiōrum dēvorat.

¹*Blessed Brendan began to interrogate him, asking whom he was, or for what guilt he had been sent there, or what he had (done) to merit sustaining such a punishment.* The subjunctive is used because this is an indirect question.

²*I have this place not of my merit, but of (the merit of) the mercy of the ineffable Jesus Christ.*

³*Not to me is reckoned this place of penance, but of the indulgence of the Redeemer, on account of the honor of the Sunday of (his) resurrection.* The idea here is that Judas is let out of Hell on Sundays because of a respect for Sunday.

⁴*To me it appears, when I sit here, like I am in a paradise of delights, because of the fear of the torments which will be (done) to me in this evening.*

⁵A common trope in church art is to depict the mouth of the sea monster Leviathan as the mouth of Hell.

⁶*I was there when it swallowed your brother, and for that reason Hell was happy, so that it sent forth huge flames; and thus it does always when it devours the souls of the impious.* Perhaps "every time a soul goes to Hell, a volcano erupts" is the infernal counterpoint to the folksy saying of "every time a bell rings, an angel gets its wings."

ac: and	meriti: merited; singular masculine genitive perfect passive participle from mereō, merere, merui, meritus
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present from aio, -,-	misiō: pity, compassion, mercy; singular feminine genitive from misericordia, misericordiae
animās: souls, minds, lives; plural feminine accusative from anima, animae	mīssisset: he (might) have had thrown; 3rd person singular pluperfect subjunctive from mitto, mittere, additional, forms missus: throwing; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from
ārdeō: I burn; 1st person singular present from ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsi, ārsus	montis: mountains; singular masculine genitive from mōns, montis
atque: and	nam: yes, truly
aut: or	negotiātor: merchant, trader; 2nd person singular future passive imperative from negotio, negotiare, negotiavi, negotiatus
beātus: happy, blessed; from beātus, beāta -um, beātior -or -us, beātissimus -a -um	nocte: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nōn: not
Christī: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from Christus, Christi	ōllā: pot, jar; singular feminine ablative from ōlla, ōllae
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	paradisō: paradise; singular masculine ablative from paradisus, paradisi
computātū: it is reckoned; 3rd person singular present passive from computo, computare, computavi, computatus	pessimus: worst; singular masculine nominative from pessimus, pessima, pessimum
cui: who; singular dative from quis	plumbī: lead; singular neuter genitive from plumbum, plumbi
culpā: fault; singular feminine ablative from culpa, culpae	poenitentiae: penance; singular feminine genitive from poenitentia, poenitentiae
cum: with	poenitentiam: penance; singular feminine accusative from poenitentia, poenitentiae
dēglutīvit: I swallowed; 3rd person singular perfect from dēglutio, dēglutire, dēglutīvi, dēglutītus	prō: for, in favor of, before, in place of
dēliciārum: of delights, from dēliciae	propter: because of, near
dēvorat: he devours; 3rd person singular present from dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātus	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
diē: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi	quandō: when, because
Dominicæ: Sunday; singular feminine genitive from Dominicæ, Dominicæ	quasi: as if, like, as much as
Dominicus: Sunday; singular masculine nominative from dominicus, dominica, dominicum	quem: what, singular masculine accusative of qui
ego: I; (pronoun)	quid: who; singular neuter nom. or acc. of quis
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	quis: who
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	redēmptōris: redeemer; singular masculine genitive from redēmptor, redēmptōris
eset: he (might) have been; 3rd person singular imperfect subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	resurrēctiōnis: resurrection; singular feminine genitive from resurrēctio, resurrēctiōnis
est: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	satellitibus: attendants, guards, assistants; plural common ablative from satelles, satellitis
et: and	sed: but
facit: he makes; 3rd person singular present from faciō, facere, fēci, factus	sedeō: I sit; 1st person singular present from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
flammās: flames; plural feminine accusative from flamma, flammae	semper: always
forās: outside (adverb)	seu: or, what if
frātrem: brother; singular masculine accusative from frāter, frātris	sīc: thus
fui: I was; 1st person singular perfect from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	sicut: as, same as, like
futūra: future; plural neuter nominative future participle from	sim: I (might) be; 1st person singular present subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
habeō: I have; 1st person singular present from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
habuit: he had; 3rd person singular perfect from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	sum: I am; 1st person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	sustinēret: he might have had sustained; 3rd person singular imperfect subjunctive from sustineō, sustinēre, sustinui, sustentus
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	tālēm: such; singular common accusative from tālis, tālis, tāle
honorem: honor; singular masculine accusative from honor, honoris	timōrem: fear; singular masculine accusative from timor, timōris
ibī: there, then	tōrmentōrum: of torments; plural neuter genitive from tōrmentum, tormentī
ideo: for that reason	tunc: then
iēsū: Jesus, ablative singular of Iēsūs	ut: so that
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	vespere: evening; singular masculine ablative from vesper, vesperis
impiōrum: impious; plural masculine genitive from impius, impia, impium	vestrum: your; singular masculine accusative or singular neuter nominative or accusative from vester
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vidētur: he appears; 3rd person singular present passive from videō, vidēre, vidī, visus
indulgentiae: leniency, pardon; singular feminine genitive from indulgentiae	vīdistis: you saw; 2nd person plural perfect from videō, vidēre, vidī, visus
ineffābilis: ineffable; singular common nominative from ineffābilis, ineffābilis, ineffābile	
īnfēcīssimus: very unhappy; singular masculine nominative from īfēlix, īfēcīs (gen.), īfēcīor -or -us, īfēcīssimus -a -um	
īnfērnu: Hell; singular masculine nominative from infernus, inferna, infernum	
ingētēs: huge, enormous; plural common nominative from ingēns, ingētēs (gen.), ingētior -or -us, ingētissimus -a -um	
interrogāre: to ask;	
istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
Iūdās: Judas Iscariot	
laetus: happy; singular masculine nominative from laetus, laeta -um, laetior -or -us, laetissimus -a -um	
Leviathan: Leviathan, a sea monster mentioned in Job 40:25.	
liquefacta: being melted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from liquefaciō, liquefacere, liquefēci, liquefactus	
locum: place; singular masculine accusative from locus, locī	
locus: place; singular masculine nominative from locus, locī	
māssā: mass, bulk; singular feminine nominative from māssa, māssae	
mediō: middle; singular masculine ablative from medius, media, medium	

[13] "Meum vērō refrigerium habeō hīc omnī diē Dominicō, ā vespere usque ad vesperās, et in Nātīvitāte Domini usque in Theophāniam, et ā Paschā usque in Pentēcostēn, et in Pūrificātiōne Deī Genetrīcis atque Assūmptiōne¹. [14] Posteā et anteā crucior in profundō īfernī cum Hērōde et Pilātō et Annā et Caiphā. Idcircō adiūrō vōs, per Redēmptōrem mundī, [15] ut intercēdere dignēminī ad Dominum Iēsum, ut habeam hīc potestātem esse usque ad ortum sōlis crās, nē mē daemonēs in adventū vestrō crucient atque dūcant ad malam hērēditātem, quam comparāvī² malō pretiō." [16] Cui sānctus Brendānus ait: "Fiat voluntās Domini: hāc nocte nōn eris morsus daemōnum usque manē."

[17] Iterum vir Deī interrogābat illum, dīcēns: "Quid sibi vult³ iste pannus?" [18] Cui ait: "Istum pannum dedī cuidam leprōsō, quandō fuī camerārius Domini. [19] Sed tamen nōn fuit meus quem dedī: nam Domini et frātrum suōrum erat. Ideō ab illō nōn habeō ūllum refrigerium sed magis impedīmentum. [20] Nam furcae ferreae, ubi pendet—illās dedī sacerdōtibus templī ad cacabōs sustinendōs. [21] Petram in quā sedeō, illam mīsī³ in fossam in pūblicā viā sub pedibus trānseuntium, antequam fuisse discipulus Domini."

¹The idea being communicated here is that Judas also gets respite from Hell on certain feast days.

²For that reason I adjure you, through the Redeemer of the world, that you might deign to intercede (for me) with the Lord Jesus, that I might have power to remain here until the rising of the sun tomorrow, that the demons might not torture and lead me, during your coming, to (my) evil inheritance, which I purchased for an evil price. The evil price is the thirty pieces of silver Judas took in payment to betray Christ.

³What does this cloth mean? *sibi vult* is a Latin idiom.

ā: from, out of, by, since	intercēdere: to intercede;
ab: from, out of, by, since	interrogābat: he was asking; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvi, interrogātus
ad: to, towards, at, according to	iste: that; singular masculine nom. from iste, ista, istud
adiūrō: I adjure, I swear, I charge; 1st person sing. present active from adjuro, adjurare, adjuravi, adjuratus	istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud
adventū: arrival, approach; sing. neut. abl. from advenio, advenire, adveni, adventus	iterum: again
āit: he said; 3rd person sing. present active from aio, -,-	leprōsō: leper; sing. common dat. from leprōsus, leprōsi
Annā: Ablative of Annas, a hight priest involved with the crucifixion of Christ.	magis: rather, more
anteā: before	malam: evil, bad
antequam: before	malō: evil, bad
Assūmptiōne: A feast day on August 15 celebrating Mary being taken (assumed) into heaven; sing. fem. ablative from assūmptiō, assūmptiōnis	manē: morning
atque: and	mē: to me, accusative from ego
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577)	meum: my; sing. neut. nom. from meus, mea, meum
cācabōs: cooking pots; pl. masc. acc. from cācabus, cācabī	meus: my; sing. masc. nom. from meus, mea, meum
Caiphā: Ablative of Caiphas, a high priest involved with the crucifixion of Christ.	mīsī: I threw, I cast; 1st person sing. perfect active from mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus
camerāriū: chamberlain; sing. masc. nom. from camerārius, camerārii	morsus: bitten, stung; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsus
comparāvī: I purchased; 1st person sing. perfect active from comparō, comparāre, comparāvī, comparātus	mundi: world; sing. masc. gen. from mundus, mundī
crās: tomorrow	nam: yes, truly
crūcīent: they (might) torment; 3rd person pl. present active subjunctive from cruciō, cruciāre, cruciāvī, cruciātus	nātīvitātē: birth, nativity; sing. fem. abl. from nātīvitās, nātīvitātis
crūcīor: I am tormented; 1st person sing. present passive from cruciō, cruciāre, cruciāvī, cruciātus	nē: not
cui: who; singular dative from quis	nocte: night; sing. fem. abl. from nox, noctis
cum: with	nōn: not
daemōnēs: demons; pl. masc. nom. from daemōn, daemōnis	omni: all, every; sing. dat. from omnis, omnis, omne
daemōnum: of demons; pl. masc. gen. from daemōn, daemōnis	ortum: rising, beginning; singular neuter nominative perfect participle from ortus, ortūs
dedī: I gave; 1st person sing. perfect active from dāre	pannum: cloth, rag; sing. masc. acc. from pannus, pannī
Deī: god, diety; sing. masc. gen. from Deus, Dei	pannus: cloth, rag; sing. masc. nom. from pannus, pannī
dicēns: saying; sing. nom. pres. part. from dicere	Paschā: Passover, Easter; sing. fem. abl. from Pascha, Paschae
diē: day; sing. common abl. from diēs, diēi	pedibus: feet; pl. masc. ablative from pēs, pedis
dignēmīnī: you (might) be deemed worthy; 2nd person pl. present passive subjunctive from dignō, dignāre, dignāvī, dignatus	pendet: he will hang; 3rd person sing. future active from pendō, pendere, pēndēs
discipulus: student; sing. masc. nom. from discipulus, discipuli	Pentēcostēn: Pentecost; sing. fem. acc. from Pentecoste, Pentecostes
Domīnī: of the lord; sing. masc. gen. from dominus, domīnī	per: through
domīnicō: Sunday; sing. masc. dat. from dominicus, dominica, dominicum	petram: stone, rock; sing. fem. acc. from petra, petrae
domīnicus: Sunday; sing. masc. nom. from dominicus, dominica, dominicum	Pilātō: Ablative of Pontiūs Pilate, the Roman official involved with the crucifixion of Christ.
domīnum: lord; sing. masc. acc. from dominus, domīnī	postē: thereafter, later
dūcant: they (might) lead; 3rd person pl. present active subjunctive from dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductus	potestātem: power; sing. fem. acc. from potestās, potestātis
erat: he was;	pretiō: price; sing. neut. abl. from pretium, pretiī
eris: you will be;	profundō: deep, bottomless, boundless; sing. masc. abl. from profundus, profunda, profundum
esse: to be	pūblicā: public; sing. fem. abl. from publicus, publica, publicum
et: and	pūrificātiōne: purification; sing. fem. abl. from pūrificātiō, pūrificationis
ferreāe: made of iron; sing. fem. gen. from ferreus, ferrea, ferreum	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
fiat: may it be; 3rd person sing. present active subjunctive from fiō, fierī, factus sum	quam: how? how much?
fossam: ditch, moat; singular feminine accusative from fossa, fossae	quandō: when, because
frātrum: of brothers; pl. masc. gen. from frāter, frātrīs	quem: what, singular masculine accusative of qui
fuī: I was; 1st person sing. perfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	quid: who; singular neuter nom. or acc. of quis
fuissem: I (might) have had been; 1st person sing. pluperfect active subjunctive from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	redēmptōrem: redeemer; sing. masc. acc. from redēmptor, redēmptōris
fuit: he was; 3rd person sing. perfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	refrigeriū: cooling, consolation; sing. neut. nom. from refrigerium, refrigeri(i)
furcae: fork; plural. fem. nom. from furca, furcae	sacerdōtibus: priests; pl. common dat. from sacerdōs, sacerdōtis
genētrīcīs: mother, ancestress; sing. fem. gen. from genētrīx, genētrīcīs	sānctus: holy, saint
habeām: I (might) have; 1st person sing. present active subjunctive from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	sed: but
habeō: I have; 1st person sing. present active from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	sedeō: I sit; 1st person sing. present active from sedeō, sedēre, sēdi, sessus
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
hērēdītātēm: inheritance; sing. fem. acc. from hērēdītās, hērēdītātis	sōlis: sun; sing. masc. gen. from sōl, sōlis
Hērōde: Ablative of Herod, the Roman-installed king of Israel	sub: below, under
hic: here	suōrūm: their; plural genitive of suus
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	sustīnēdōs: holding; plural masculine accusative gerund from sustīnēō, sustīnēre, sustīnū, sustēntus
idcīrcō: for that reason	tamen: however
ideō: for that reason	templi: temple; sing. neut. gen. from templum, templī
Iēsūm: Jesus, accusative singular of Iēsūs	Theophanīam: Theophany a.k.a. Epiphany, a feast celebrated soon after Christmas that commemorates the visit of the Magi, the baptism of Christ, and the wedding at Cana.
illām: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	trānseuntiūm: crossing; plural genitive present participle from trānseō, trānsire, trānsivi(i), trānsitus
illās: that; plural feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	ubī: where, when if
illō: these; sing. masc. or neuter abl. from ille, illa, illud	ūllūm: any; sing. neut. nom. from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
impēdīmentū: impediment, hindrance, heavy baggage; sing. neut. nom. from impēdīmentum, impēdīmenti	ut: so that
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vērō: truly, even so, still
īfernī: Hell; sing. masc. gen. from infernus, inferna, infernum	vesperās: evening; pl. fem. acc. from vespera, vesperae

[22] Cum autem vespera hōra obumbrāsset Tīthim¹, ecce innumerābilis multitūdō daemonum cooperuit faciem Tīthis in circuitū, vōciferantēs atque dīcentēs: [23] “Recēde, vir Deī, ā nōbīs, quia nōn possumus appropinquāre sociō nostrō usque dum ab illō recēdās, nec faciem prīcipis nostrī ausī² sumus vidēre dōnec sibi reddāmus suum amīcum. [24] Tū vērō redde statim nōbīs nostrum morsum, et nōlī istum hāc nocte dēfendere.” [25] Quibus ait vir Deī: “Nōn ego dēfendō, sed Dominus Iēsus Chrīstus concessit sibi istam noctem hīc esse usque manē.” [26] Cui aiunt daemonēs: “Quōmodo invocās nōmen Domini super illum, cum sit³ ipse trāditor Domini?” [27] Quibus dīxit vir Deī: “Praecipiō vōbīs in nōmine Domini nostrī Iēsu Chrīstī ut nihil illī malī faciātis usque manē.”

¹When the evening had overshadowed the sea, behold, an innumerable multitude of demons covered the face of the sea all around. Here Tīthis is an archaic name for the sea.

²Withdraw, man of God, from us, because we cannot approach our associate until you withdraw from him, and neither do we dare to see the face of our prince (i.e. Satan) until we return our friend to him..”

³To whom the demons said: "How can you invoke the name of the Lord over him, who was himself the betrayer of the Lord?" Sit is subjunctive because it is in a cum circumstantial clause.

ā: from, out of, by, since	possum, posse, potuī, -
ab: from, out of, by, since	praecipiō: I order; 1st person singular present active from praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praeceptus
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present active from aio, -, -	principis: prince; singular masculine genitive from princeps, principis
āiunt: they said; 3rd person plural present active from aio, -, -	quia: because
amicūcum: friend; singular neuter nominative from amicus, amica	quibus: what; plural dative or ablative of qui
-um, amicior -or -us, amicissimus -a -um	quomodo: how, by which means
appropinquāre: to approach;	recēdās: you (might) recede, withdraw; 2nd person singular present active subjunctive from recēdō, recēdere, recessī, recessus
atque: and	recēde: recede! withdraw!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from recēdō, recēdere, recessī, recessus
ausi: daring, risking; plural masculine nominative perfect passive participle from	reddāmus: let us return; 1st person plural present active subjunctive from reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus
autem: but, however, moreover	reddē: return!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus
Christī: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from Christus, Christī	sed: but
Christus: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christī	sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
circuitū: circuit, outer shore; singular neuter ablative from circuēō, circuire, circuiv(i)ī, circuitus	sit: he (might) be; 3rd person singular present active subjunctive from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
concessit: he allowed; 3rd person singular perfect active from concēdō, concēdere, concessī, concessus	sociō: associate, companion; singular masculine dative from socius, soci(i)ī
cooperūt: he covered; 3rd person singular perfect active from cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperūt, cooperūtus	statim: immediately
cui: who; singular dative from quis	super: above, on top of
cum: with	suūm: his; singular masculine accusative from suus, sui
daemōnēs: demons; plural masculine nominative from daemōn, daemōnis	Tīthim: the sea; sea nymph
daemōnūm: of demons; plural masculine genitive from daemōn, daemōnis	Tīthīs: the sea; sea nymph
dēfendere: to defend;	trādītōris: traitor; singular masculine nominative from trādītor, trādītōris
dēfēndō: I defend; 1st person singular present active from dēfēndō, dēfendere, dēfēndī, dēfēnsus	tu: you;(pronoun)
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
dīcētēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus	ut: so that
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus	vērō: truly, even so, still
Dominī: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, dominī	vesperā: evening; singular feminine nominative from vespera, vesperae
Dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī	vidēre: to see;
dōnec: while, as long as, until	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
dum: while, as long as, until	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
ecce: Look! Behold!	vōcīferātēs: crying, yelling; plural common nominative present participle from vocīferor, vocīferari, vocīferatus sum
ego: I;(pronoun)	
esse: tō be	
et: and	
faciātīs: you (might) be making; 2nd person plural present active subjunctive from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	
faciēm: shape, figure, appearance, look; singular feminine accusative from faciēs, faciēi	
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	
hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	
hōra: hour, time; singular feminine nominative from hōra, hōrae	
Iēsū: Jesus, ablative singular of Iēsūs	
Iēsūs: Jesus; singular masculine nominative from Jēsūs, Jēsū	
illi: that; singular masculine genitive from ille, illa, illud	
illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
innumerābilis: countless; singular common nominative from innumerābilis, innumerābilis, innumerābile	
invocās: you invoke; 2nd person singular present active from invocō, invocāre, invocāvī, invocātūs	
ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	
istam: that; singular feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
malī: evil, bad; singular masculine genitive from malus, -a, -um	
manē: morning	
morsum: morsal little piece; singular masculine accusative from morsus, morsūs	
multitūdō: multitude, great number; singular feminine nominative from multitūdō, multitūdinis	
nec: nor, not either	
nihil: not at all	
nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from ego	
nocte: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis	
noctem: night; singular feminine accusative from nox, noctis	
nōlī: be unwilling! imperative singular of nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi (irr.)	
nōmen: name; singular neuter nominative from nōmen, nōminis	
nōmine: name; singular neuter from nōmen, nōminis	
nōn: not	
nostrī: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of noster	
nostrō: our	
nostrum: our; plural genitive of ego	
obumbrāvīsset: he (might) have had overshadowed; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from obumbrō,	
obumbrāre, obumbrāvī, obumbrātūs	
possumus: we are able to; 1st person plural present active from	

[28] Trānsāctā itaque nocte illā, prīmō manē cum vir Deī coepisset iter¹ agere, ecce īfinīta multitūdō daemonum cooperuit faciem abyssī, ēmittentēs dīrās vōcēs atque dīcentēs: [29] “Ō vir Deī, maledictus ingressus² tuus atque exitus tuus, quia prīnceps noster hāc nocte flagellāvit nōs verberibus³ pessimīs, propter quod nōn praeſentāvimus sibi istum maledictum captīvum.” [30] Quibus ait vir Deī: “Nōn nōbīs pertinet vestra maledictiō sed vōbīsmet⁴ ipsīs. [31] Cui autem maledīcītis, ille est benedictus, et cui benedīcītis, ille est maledictus.”

¹*The night having passed, the man of God began to make a journey (away from the island) first thing in the morning, and, behold, an infinite multitude of demonos covered the face of the abyss.*

²*This is reminiscent of Deuteronomy 28:19 *Maledictus eris ingrediens, et maledictus egrediens.**

³*Because our prince this night flogged us with very severe beatings.*

⁴*The -met suffix intensifies *vōbīs*, meaning "you yourselves". This is redundant because of the *ipsīs*.*

abyssī: abyss; singular feminine genitive from *abyssus*, *abyssī*
 agere: to conduct, to act;
 ăit: he said; 3rd person singular present active from *aio*, - , -
 atque: and
 autem: but, however, moreover
 benedicitīs: you bless; 2nd person plural present active from
 benēdīcō, *benēdīcere*, *benēdīxī*, *benēdīctus*
 benēdīctus: blessed; singular masculine nominative perfect
 passive participle from *benēdīcō*, *benēdīcere*, *benēdīxī*,
 benēdīctus
 captīvum: captive; singular neuter nominative from *captīvus*,
 captīva, *captīvum*
 coepīsset: he (might) have started; 3rd person singular pluperfect
 active subjunctive from *coepīō*, *coepere*, *coepī*, *coepītus*
 cooperīt: he covered; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 cooperīō, *cooperīre*, *cooperūī*, *cooperītus*
 cui: who; singular dative from *quis*
 cum: with
 daemōnum: of demons; plural masculine genitive from *daemōn*,
 daemōnis
 Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from *Deus*, *Dei*
 dicētēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle
 from *dīcō*, *dīcere*, *dīxī*, *dīctus*
 dīrās: ominous, dreadful; plural feminine accusative from *dīrus*,
 dīra -um, *dīrīor* -or -us, *dīrīssīmūs* -a -um
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 ēmittētēs: sending out; plural common nominative present
 participle from *ēmittō*, *ēmittere*, *ēmīsī*, *ēmissus*
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from *sum*, *esse*, *fuī*,
 futūrus
 et: and
 exitū: departure; singular masculine nominative perfect passive
 participle from *exeō*, *exire*, *exīī*, *exitū*
 facīem: shape, figure, appearance, look; singular feminine
 accusative from *facīēs*, *facīēī*
 flagellāvīt: he whipped; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 flagellō, *flagellārē*, *flagellāvī*, *flagellātūs*
 hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*
 illā: that; singular feminine nominative from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
 ille: that; singular masculine nominative from *ille*, *illa*, *illud*
 infinitā: endless, infinite; singular feminine nominative from
 infīnītus, *infīnītā*, *infīnītūm*
 ingressū: entrance; singular masculine nominative perfect
 participle from *ingredīor*, *ingredi*, *ingressus sum*
 ipsīs: itself; plural dative or ablative from *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*
 istūm: that; singular masculine accusative from *iste*, *ista*, *istud*
 itaque: so then, therefore
 iter: journey, trip; singular neuter accusative from *iter*, *itineris*
 maledīcītīs: you curse; 2nd person plural present active from
 maledīcō, *maledīcere*, *maledīxī*, *maledīctus*
 maledīctīō: curse; singular feminine nominative from *maledīctīō*,
 maledīctīōnis
 maledīctūm: insult; singular neuter nominative perfect passive
 participle from *maledīct.um*
 maledīctūs: cursing; singular masculine nominative perfect
 passive participle from *maledīcō*, *maledīcere*, *maledīxī*,
 maledīctus
 manē: morning
 multītūdō: multitude, great number; singular feminine nominative
 from *multītūdō*, *multītūdīnīs*
 nōbīs: us; singular dative or ablative from *ego*
 noctē: night; singular feminine ablative from *nox*, *noctis*
 nōn: not
 nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of *ego*
 nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from *nōster*, *nōstra*,
 nōstrūm
 pertinet: it pertains; 3rd person singular present active from
 pertīneō, *pertīnērē*, *pertīnūī*, *pertēntūs*
 pessimīs: worst; plural neuter ablative from *pessīmūs*, *pessīmā*,
 pessīmūm
 praeſentāvīmūs: we presented; 1st person plural perfect active
 from *praeſentō*, *praeſentārē*, *praeſentāvī*, *praeſentātūs*
 prīmō: first; singular masculine dative from *prīmus*, *prīma*,
 prīmūm
 prīncēps: prince; singular masculine nominative from *prīncēps*,
 prīncīpīs
 propter: because of, near
 quia: because
 quibūs: what; plural dative or ablative of *qui*
 quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of *qui*
 sed: but
 sibi: to himself; singular dative of *se*
 trānsāctā: having been accomplished; singular feminine
 nominative perfect passive participle from *transīgo*,
 transīgērē, *transegī*, *transactūs*
 tuūs: your; singular masculine nominative from *tuūs*, *tua*, *tuūm*
 verberībus: lashes, whips, rods; plural neuter ablative from
 verber, *verberīs*
 vestra: your

vir: man; singular masculine nominative from *vir*, *virī*
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from *tu*
 vōbīsmēt: you yourselves (*vōbīs* with the -met intensifier); plural
 dative or ablative from *tu*
 vōcēs: voices; plural feminine accusative from *vōx*, *vōcīs*

[32] Cui daemonēs respondērunt: “Duplicēs poenās sustinēbit in istīs sex diēbus īnfēlīx Jūdās, propter quod illum dēfendistī in istā praeteritā nocte.” [33] Quibus venerābilis pater dīxit: “Nōn habēbitis potestātem inde, neque prīnceps vester, sed potestās¹ Deī erit.” [34] Iterum subiūnxit: “Praecipiō vōbīs, in nōmine Dominī nostrī Iēsu Chrīstī, et prīcipī vestrō, nē istum extollātis amplius cruciātibus quam anteā.” [35] Cui respondērunt: “Numquid² Dominus es omnium, ut tuīs sermōnibus obēdiāmus?” [36] Quibus vir Deī ait: “Servus suus sum, et quicquid in suō nōmine praecipiam, inde habeō ministerium dē quibus quōs ille mihi concēdit³.” [37] Et ita secūtī sunt eum usque dum nōn poterant Iūdam vidēre. Reversī sunt quoque daemonēs et levāvērunt īnfēlīcissimam animam inter illōs cum magnō impetū et ululātū.

¹To whom the venerable father said: "You will not have power from there (to give extra punishments to Judas), neither your prince (Satan), but he will be in the power of God." The meaning of this is that Judas is to undergo precisely the penalties assigned to him by God.

²Is is possible that you are Lord of us all, that we might obey your words? The subjunctive is used because of the ut purpose clause.

³To whom the man of God said: "I am his (God's) servant, and whatever I will order in his name, from there I will have ministry of whomever he gives to me." The idea is that Judas was in Brendan's care/jurisdiction while Brendan was at the rock.

āit: he said; 3rd person singular present active from aio, - -	potestātis
amplius: ampler; larger; singular neuter nominative from amplus, ampla -um, amplior -or -us, amplissimus -a -um	praecipiam: I will order; 1st person singular present active subjunctive from praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praeceptus
animā: soul, mind, life; singular feminine accusative from anima, animāe	praecipiō: I order; 1st person singular present active from praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praeceptus
anteā: before	praeterita: being passed by; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from praetereō, praeterire, praeterī, praeteritus
Chrīstī: anointed one, Christ; singular masculine genitive from Christus, Christī	prīnceps: prince; singular masculine nominative from princeps, principis
concedit: he concedes, he allows; 3rd person singular present active from concēdō, concēdere, concessī, concessus	prīncipi: prince; singular masculine dative from princeps, principis. The dative is used with praecipiō instead of the accusative.
cruciātibus: tortures; plural masculine ablative from cruciātus, cruciātūs	propter: because of, near
cui: who; singular dative from quis	quam: how? how much?
cum: with	quibus: what; plural dative or ablative of qui
daemōnēs: demons; plural masculine nominative from daemōn, daemōnis	quicquid: whatever
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
dēfendistī: you defended; 2nd person singular perfect active from dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
Deī: god, deity; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	quos: who; plural masculine accusative of quis
diēbus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēi	respondērunt: they responded; 3rd person plural perfect active from respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
dixit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus	reversī: returned; plural masculine nominative perfect participle from
Domīni: of the lord; singular masculine genitive from dominus, domīnī	sēcūtī: sēcūtī + sunt = they followed
Dominus: lord, master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, domīnī	sed: but
dum: while, as long as, until	sermōnibus: conversation, speech; plural masculine ablative from sermō, sermōnis
duplicēs: double; plural common nominative from duplex, (gen.), duplicis	servus: slave, servant; singular masculine nominative from servus, servi
erit: he will be; 3rd person singular future active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	sex: six
es: you are; 2nd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	subiūxit: he subdued, he joined; 3rd person singular perfect active from subjungo, subjungere, subjunxi, subjunctus
et: and	sum: I am; 1st person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
eum: to him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
extollātis: you (might) have extolled; 2nd person plural present active subjunctive from extollō, extollere, - , -	sustinēbit: he will sustain; 3rd person singular future active from sustinēō, sustinēre, sustinū, sustentus
habēbitis: you will have; 2nd person plural future active from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus	suus: his; singular masculine nominative from suus, sui
habeō: I have; 1st person singular present active from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus	tuīs: yours; plural dative from tuus, tua, tuum
Iēsū: Jesus, ablative singular of Iēsūs	ululātū: howling; singular neuter ablative from ululo, ululare, ululavi, ululatus
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	ut: so that
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	venerābilis: venerable; singular common nominative from venerābilis, venerābilis, venerābile
impetū: attack, assault, fury; singular masculine ablative from impetus, impetūs	vester: your; singular masculine nominative from vester, vestra, vestrum
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vestrō: your; singular masc. or neuter dative or ablative from vester
inde: from there, since	vidēre: to see;
infēlicissimam: very unhappy; singular feminine accusative from infēlix, infēlicis (gen.), infēlicior -or -us, infēlicissimus -a -um	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
infēlix: unhappy; singular nominative from infēlix, infēlicis (gen.), infēlicior -or -us, infēlicissimus -a -um	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
inter: between, among, during	
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud	
istīs: those; plural dative or ablative from iste, ista, istud	
istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud	
ita: yes	
iterum: again	
Iūdam: Judas Iscariot	
Jūdās: Judas Iscariot	
levāvērunt: they raised up; 3rd person plural perfect active from levo, levare, levavi, levatus	
māgnō: large; singular masculine ablative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
mihī: to me; (pronoun)	
ministeriū: ministry; singular neuter nominative from ministeriū, ministeriī	
nē: not	
neque: not, not either	
nocte: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis	
nōmīne: name; singular neuter ablative from nōmen, nōminis	
nōn: not	
nostri: our; sing. masc. gen. or pl. masc. nom. or sing. neut. gen. of noster	
numquid: is it possible?	
obēdīamus: let us obey; 1st person plural present active subjunctive from obēdiō, obēdire, obēdī, obēditus	
omnīum: of all; plural genitive from omnis, omnis, omne	
pater: father; singular masculine nominative from pater, patris	
poenās: penalty, punishment; plural feminine accusative from poena, poenae	
poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active from possum, posse, potuī, -	
potestās: power; singular feminine nominative from potestās, potestātis	
potestātem: power; singular feminine accusative from potestās,	

Caput XXVI

Paulus Herēmīta Spīritālis

[1] Sānctus vērō Brendānus cum suīs commīlitōnibus nāvigāvit contrā merīdiānam plāgam, glōrificāns Deum in omnibus. [2] Tertiā vērō diē appāruit illīs quaedam īnsula parva, contrā merīdiem procul. [3] Cum autem frātrēs coepissent nāvigāre ācrius et appropinquāssent praedictae īnsulae, ait illīs sānctus Brendānus: [4] “Virī frātrēs, nōlīte suprā¹ modum corpora vestra fatīgāre: satis enim habētis labōrem. [5] Septem iam annī sunt postquam ēgressī sumus dē nostrā patriā usque in hōc Pascha quod ventūrum erit cito. [6] Namque modo vidēbitis Paulum heremitam spīritālem, in hāc īnsulā sine ūllō vīctū corporālī commorantem per sexāgintā annōs: [7] nam trīgintā annōs anteā sūmpsīt cibum ā quādam² bēstiā per praedictōs annōs.

[8] Cum autem appropinquāssent ad lītus, minimē poterant aditum invenīre, prae altitūdine rīpae illīus. Erat autem parva et nimis rotunda illa īnsula, quasi ūniūs stadiī.

[9] Dē terrā vērō nihil habuit dēsuper, sed petra nūda in modum silicis appāruit. Quantum erat lātitūdinis et longitūdinis, tantae altitūdinis³. [10] Cum autem circuīssent nāvigandō illam īnsulam, invēnērunt portum strictum⁴ ita ut prōram nāviculae vix capere potuisset, et ascēnsum difficillimum ad ascendendum.

¹Brother-men, do not fatigue your bodies beyond the limit, for you have enough labor.

²For thirty years prior he took food from a certain beast for the aforesaid years. Paul the Spiritual started out with nourishment brought by an animal, but later found nourishment directly from a fountain.

³However much was the length and width, such was the height. The island is cubic in proportion (though round in shape, see line 8), much like the heavenly city in Revelation.

⁴They found a narrow port so it could scarcely take the prow of the boat, and the ascent was difficult to ascend. This may symbolize the strictness and difficulty of the monastic life.

ā: from, out of, by, since	meridiana, meridianum
ācrius: harsher; sing. neut. nom. from ācer, ācris -e	merīdiem: south; sing. masc. acc. from merīdiēs, merīdiēi
ad: to, towards, at, according to	minimē: barely, no, not
aditum: approach, access; singular masculine accusative from aditus, aditūs	modo: presently
āit: he said; 3rd person sing. present active from aio, - , -	modō: manner, likeness; sing. masc. dat. from modus, modī
altitūdine: height, depth; sing. fem. abl. from altitūdō, altitūdinis	modum: limit, mode, manner, way, measure, size; sing. masc. acc. from modus, modī
altitūdinis: height, depth; sing. fem. gen. from altitūdō, altitūdinis	nam: yes, truly
annī: year; sing. masc. gen. from annus, annī	namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
annōs: years; pl. masc. acc. from annus, annī	nāviculae: small boat; sing. fem. gen. from nāvicula, nāviculae
anteā: before	nāvigandō: sailing; singular masculine dative future passive participle from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person sing. perfect active from appāreō, appārēre, appārūi, appāritus	nāvigāre: to row;
appropinquāvissent: they (might) have had approached; 3rd person pl. pluperfect active subjunctive from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	nāvigāvit: he sailed; 3rd person sing. perfect active from nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
ascendūdum: ascending; singular neuter accusative gerund from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	nihil: not at all
ascensum: ascent; singular feminine accusative from ascensus, ascēnsus	nimis: too much, extremely
autem: but, however, moreover	nōlīte: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōluī (irr.)
bēstia: beast; sing. fem. nom. from bēstia, bēstiae	nostra: our; sing. fem. nom. from noster, nostra, nostrum
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	nūda: naked; sing. fem. nom. from nūdus, nūda, nūdum
capere: to seize, to take hold;	omnibus: all; pl. abl. from omnis, omnis, omne
cibū: food; sing. masc. acc. from cibus, cibī	parva: small; sing. fem. nom. from parvus, parva -um, minor -or -us, minimus -a -um
circuīvissent: they (might) have had gone round; 3rd person pl. pluperfect active subjunctive from circueō, circuire, circuīvī, circuitus	Pascha: Passover, Easter; sing. fem. nom. from Pascha, Paschae
citō: quickly	patria: fatherland; sing. fem. nom. from patria, patriae
coepissent: they (might) have had started; 3rd person pl. pluperfect active subjunctive from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepus	Paulum: Paul (accusative case)
commilitōnibus: comrade; pl. masc. abl. from commilitō, commilitōnis	Paulus: Paul
commorantem: dwelling; singular common accusative present participle from commoro, commorare, commoravi, commoratus	per: through
contrā: against, away from, facing	petra: stone, rock; sing. fem. nom. from petra, petrae
corpora: bodies, flesh; pl. neut. acc. from corpus, corporis	plāgam: coast; sing. fem. acc. from plāga, plāgæ
corporālī: physical, corporeal; sing. dat. from corporalis, corporālis, corporāle	portum: harbor, port; sing. masc. acc. from portus, portūs
cum: with	postquam: since, since then, after
dē: of, from, away from, down from	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person pl. imperfect active from possum, posse, potuī, -
dēsuper: above	potuīset: he (might) have had been able; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
Deum: god; sing. masc. acc. from Deus, Dei	prae: before, in front, because of
die: day; sing. common abl. from diēs, diēi	praedicta: the aforesaid;
difficillimum: very difficult; sing. neut. nom. from difficilis, difficilē, difficilior -or -us, difficillimus -a -um	praedictōs: the aforesaid;
ēgressī: going out; genitive singular perfect passive participle from ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressum (deponent)	procūl: far
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	prōrām: prow; sing. fem. acc. from prōra, prōræ
erat: he was; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
et: and	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
fatigāre: to grow weary, to fatigue;	quantum: how much?
frātres: brothers; pl. masc. nom. from frāter, frātris	quasi: as if, like, as much as
glorificāns: glorifying; singular nominative present participle from glorificō, glorificāre, glorificāvī, glorificātus	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
habētis: you have; 2nd person pl. present active from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	ripari: bank, shore; sing. fem. gen. from ripa, ripae
habuit: he had; 3rd person sing. perfect active from habeō, habēre, habūi, habitus	rotunda: round; sing. fem. nom. from rotundus, rotunda -um, rotundior -or -us, rotundissimus -a -um
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	sānctus: holy, saint
heremita: hermit; sing. masc. nom. from heremita, heremitae	satis: enough
heremitam: hermit; sing. masc. acc. from heremita, heremitae	sed: but
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	septem: seven
iam: already, now, soon	sexāgintā: sixty
illa: that; singular feminine nominative from ille, illa, illud	silicis: flint; sing. common gen. from silex, silicis
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	sine: without
illis: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	spīritālem: spiritual; sing. common acc. from spīritālis, spīritālis, spīritāle
illius: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	spīritālis: spiritual; sing. common nom. from spīritālis, spīritālis, spīritāle
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	stadii: stadium (around 660 feet); sing. neut. gen. from stadium, stadii
īnsula: island; sing. fem. nom. from īnsula, īnsulae	strictum: narrow, strict, tight
īnsulā: island; sing. fem. abl. from īnsula, īnsulae	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
īnsulae: island; sing. fem. gen. from īnsula, īnsulae	sūmpsīt: he took up; 3rd person sing. perfect active from sūmō, sūmēre, sūmpsī, sūptus
īnsulam: island; sing. fem. acc. from īnsula, īnsulae	sunt: they are; 3rd person pl. present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
invenērunt: they found; 3rd person pl. perfect active from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	suprā: over, above, beyond, before
invenire: to find;	tantae: of such
ita: yes	terrā: land; sing. fem. abl. from terra, terrae
lābōrem: labor; sing. masc. acc. from labor, labōris	tertia: third; singular feminine nominative from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
lātitūdīnis: breadth, width, latitude; sing. fem. gen. from lātitūdō, lātitūdīnis	trīgintā: thirty
litus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītus, lītoris	ūllō: any; sing. masc. abl. from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
longitūdīnis: length, longitude; sing. fem. gen. from longitūdō, longitūdīnis	ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
merīdiānam: southern; sing. fem. acc. from meridianus,	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
	ut: so that
	ventūrūm: will be coming; singular neuter nominative future participle from
	vērō: truly, even so, still
	vestra: your
	vīctū: food; singular masculine ablative from vīctus, vīctūs
	vidēbitis: you will see; 2nd person pl. future active from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
	vīrī: man; sing. neut. gen. from virus, vīrī
	vīx: barely

[11] Tum sānctus Brendānus dīxit frātribus suīs: “Expectāte hīc, dōnec revertar ad vōs. [12] Nōn licet vōbīs intrāre sine licentiā virī Deī quī commorātur in hōc locō.” [13] Cum autem venerābilis pater pervēnisset ad summitātem illīus īnsulae, vīdit duās spēluncās — ōstium contrā ōstium — in latere īnsulae contrā ortum¹ sōlis, [14] ac fontem parvissimum, rotundum in modum patulae, surgentem dē petrā ante ōstium spēluncae ubi mīles Chrīstī residēbat; at ubi surgēbat praedictus fōns, statim petra sorbēbat² illum.

[15] Sānctus vērō Brendānus, cum appropinquāsset ad ōstium spēluncae ūnīus, dē alterā ēgressus est senex forās obviam sibi, dīcēns: “Ecce, quam bonum et quam iocundum habitāre frātrēs in ūnum³.” [16] Cum haec dīxisset, praecēpit sānctō Brendānō omnēs frātrēs suōs venīre dē nāvī. [17] Ōsculantibus sē invicem ac residentibus, propriīs⁴ nōminibus singulōs appellābat. [18] At ubi frātrēs audiērunt, admīrātī⁵ sunt valdē, nōn tantum dē suā prophētiā, vērum etiam dē suō habitū: [19] erat enim coopertus tōtus capillīs suīs et barbā et cēterīs pilīs usque ad pedēs, et erant candidī sīcut nix, prae nimiā senectūte. [20] Tantum faciēs et oculī vidēbantur illīus; nihil aliud indūmentī⁶ erat sibi iūnctum, exceptō pilōs quī ēgrediēbantur dē suō corpore.

¹He saw two caves, mouth to mouth, in the side of the island facing the rising of the sun.

²And when the aforesaid fountain poured forth, at once the rock drank it (the water) up. This is like the ouroboros imagery of Iascōnius, but is now much more positive: instead of being self-consuming, the fountain is self-generating.

³Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell in unity. This is a quote from Psalm 132.

⁴Kissing each one in turn and sitting back down, he called each one by their own name. Foreknowledge of names is a common theme in this text.

⁵And when the brother heard (their names) they were very amazed, not only because of his prophecy, but truly also of his habit: for he was entirely covered with his hairs and beard and other hairs all the way down to his feet.

⁶Nothing of other clothing was joined to him excepts hairs which came out of his own body. Much like how Paul the Spiritual moved from being fed by a beast to being fed soley by the fountain, he has also transcended the need for external supplementation in the form of clothes. Compare with Adam and Eve receiving the garments of skin in Genesis 3:21.

ac: and
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 admirāti: admirāti + sunt = were admired
 aliud: other; sing. neut. nom. from alius, alia, aliud
 altera: the other; sing. fem. nom. from alter, altera, alterum
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 appellābat: he was calling, he was naming; 3rd person sing.
 imperfect active from appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus
 appropinquāvisset: he (might) have had approached; 3rd person
 sing. pluperfect active subjunctive from appropinquō,
 appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus
 at: and
 audīvērunt: they heard; 3rd person pl. perfect active from audio,
 audire, audīvi, audītus
 autem: but, however, moreover
 barba: beard; sing. fem. nom. from barba, barbae
 bonum: good; sing. neut. nom. from bonum, boni
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert
 candidī: bright, white, clean; sing. masc. gen. from candidus,
 candida -um, candidior -or -us, candidissimus -a -um
 capillīs: hair; pl. masc. from capillus, capilli
 cēteris: the others; pl. abl. from cēterus, cētera, cēterum
 Christī: anointed one, Christ; sing. masc. gen. from Christus,
 Christī
 commorātūr: he dwells; 3rd person sing. present passive from
 commoro, commorare, commoravi, commoratus
 contrā: against, away from, facing
 coopertus: covered; singular masculine nominative perfect passive
 participle from cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperū, coopertus
 corpore: body, flesh; sing. neut. abl. from corpus, corporis
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 Dei: god, diety; sing. masc. gen. from Deus, Dei
 dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō,
 dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 dīxisset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person sing. pluperfect
 active subjunctive from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus
 dīxit: he said; 3rd person sing. perfect active from dīcō, dīcere,
 dīxi, dīctus
 dōnec: while, as long as, until
 duās: two; plural feminine accusative from duo -ae o
 ecce: Look! Behold!
 ēgrediēbantur: they went out; 3rd person plural imperfect from
 egredī, egredi, egressus sum
 ēgressus: ēgressus + est = he went out
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 erant: they were;
 erat: he was;
 et: and
 etiam: still
 exceptō: except
 expectātē: Await! plural imperative from expectō, expectārē,
 expectāvī, expectātus
 faciēs: shape, figure, appearance, look; 2nd person sing. future
 active from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
 fōns: fountain; sing. masc. nom. from fōns, fontis
 fontem: fountain; sing. masc. acc. from fōns, fontis
 forās: outside (adverb)
 frātrēs: brothers; pl. masc. nom. from frāter, frātrīs
 frātribus: brothers; pl. masc. abl. from frāter, frātrīs
 habitārē: to inhabit;
 habitū: habit, character; sing. neut. abl. from habeō, habērē,
 habū, habitus
 haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter
 nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc
 hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc
 hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc
 illius: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud
 illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 indumenti: garment, robe; sing. neut. gen. from indūmentum,
 indūmentī
 īnsulae: island; sing. fem. gen. from īnsula, īnsulae
 intrārē: to enter;
 invicem: alternately, mutually
 iōcundum: pleasant, jocund; sing. neut. nom. from jocundus,
 jocundā -um, jocundior -or -us, jocundissimus -a -um
 iūnctum: connected, joined; singular neuter nominative perfect
 passive participle from iunct.um
 latere: side; singular neuter ablative from latus, lateris
 licentiā: license, liberty; singular feminine ablative from licentia,
 licentiae
 licet: allow
 locō: place; sing. masc. abl. from locus, locī
 mīles: soldier; sing. masc. nom. from mīles, mīlitis
 modum: mode, manner, way, measure, size; sing. masc. acc. from
 modus, modī
 nāvī: boat; sing. fem. abl. from nāvis, nāvis
 nihil: not at all

nimia: too much
 nīx: snow; sing. fem. nom. from nīx, nīvis
 nōminibus: names; pl. neut. abl. from nōmen, nōminis
 nōn: not
 obvīam: in the path
 oculi: eye; sing. masc. gen. from oculus, oculi
 omnēs: all, every; pl. common nom. from omnis, omnis, omne
 ortum: rising; singular neuter nominative perfect participle from
 ortus, ortūs
 ūsculantibus: kissing; plural ablative present participle from
 ūscular, ūsculārī, ūsculātus sum
 ūstīum: door; sing. neut. nom. from ūstīum, ūstī
 parvīssimum: smallest; sing. neut. nom. from parvīssimus,
 parvīssima, parvīssimum
 pater: father; sing. masc. nom. from pater, patris
 patulæ: wide, spread out, open; sing. fem. gen. from patulus,
 patula, patulū
 pedēs: feet; pl. masc. acc. from pēs, pedis
 pervēnisset: he (might) have had come; 3rd person sing. plur. act.
 subj. from pervenīō, pervenire, pervēnī, perventus
 petrā: stone, rock; sing. fem. abl. from petra, petrae
 pilīs: hairs; pl. fem. abl. from pila, pilae
 pilōs: hairs; pl. masc. acc. from pilūs, pilī
 prae: before, in front, because of
 praecepsit: he ordered; 3rd person sing. perfect active from
 praecipiō, praecipere, praecēpī, praecepsus
 praedictus: the aforesaid;
 prophētīa: prophet; sing. fem. nom. from prophētīa, prophētīae
 propriūs: own, personal, individual; pl. abl. from proprius, propria,
 proprium
 quam: how? how much?
 quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 résidēbat: he was sitting down; 3rd person sing. imperfect active
 from résido, résidere, résidi, -
 residentibūs: sitting down; plural ablative present participle from
 résido, résidere, résidi, -
 revertar: I will return; 1st person sing. present passive
 subjunctive from revertō, revertēre, revertī, -
 rotundum: round; sing. neut. nom. from rotundus, rotunda -um,
 rotundior -or -us, rotundissimus -a -um
 sānctō: holy
 sānctūs: holy, saint
 se: himself
 senectūtē: old age; sing. fem. abl. from senectūs, senectūtis
 senex: old person, elder; sing. masc. nom. from senex, senis
 (gen.), senior -or -us, -
 sibi: to himself; singular dative of se
 sicut: as, same as, like
 sine: without
 singulōs: one each; pl. masc. acc. from singulus, singula, singulum
 sōlīs: sun; sing. masc. gen. from sōl, sōlīs
 sorbēbat: it was absorbing, it was drinking; 3rd person sing.
 imperfect active from sorbeō, sorbērē, sorbū, sorbitus
 spēluncae: cave; sing. fem. gen. from spēlunca, spēluncae
 spēluncās: cave; pl. fem. acc. from spēlunca, spēluncae
 statim: immediately
 sua: her/its;
 suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
 summītātē: summit, top
 suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
 suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
 surgēbat: he was lifting up; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from
 surgō, surgere, surrēxī, surrēctus
 surgētē: raising; singular common accusative present
 participle from surgō, surgere, surrēxī, surrēctus
 tantum: so much, so great, this many; sing. neut. nom. from
 tantus, tanta, tantum
 tōtūs: whole, total; sing. masc. nom. from tōtūs, tōta, tōtūm
 tum: then
 ubi: where, when if
 ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
 ūnum: one; singular neuter nominative from ūnus -a -um
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 valdē: very
 venerābilis: venerable; sing. common nom. from venerābilis,
 venerābilis, venerābile
 venīre: to come;
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vērūm: true; sing. neut. nom. from vērus, vēra -um, vērior -or -us,
 vērissimus -a -um
 vidēbantur: they were appearing; 3rd person pl. imperfect passive
 from videō, vidēre, vidi, vīsus
 vīdit: he saw; 3rd person sing. perfect active from vidēre
 virī: man; sing. neut. gen. from virus, virī
 vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
 vos: you;(pronoun)

[21] At vērō sānctus Brendānus, cum haec vīdisset, contristātus est, intrā sē dīcēns: “Vae mihi, quī portō habitum¹ monachicum, [22] et sub mē cōnstitūtī sunt multī sub nōmine illīus ḍordinis, cum videō modō in angelicō statū hominem in carne adhūc sedentem² illaesum ā vitiīs corporis.” [23] Cui ait vir Deī: “Ō venerābilis pater, quanta et quālia mīrābilia ostendit Deus tibi, quae³ nūllī sānctōrum patrum manifestāvit! [24] Et tū dīcis in corde tuō nōn esse⁴ tē dignum monachicum portāre habitum, et tū cum sīs⁵ maior quam monachus! Monachus vērō labōre manuum suārum ūtitur et vestītur. [25] Deus autem dē suīs sēcrētīs per septem annōs pāscit tē cum tuā familiā et induit; ego vērō miser sedeō sīcut avis in istā petrā, nūdus, exceptō meō pīlō.”

[26] Tunc sānctus Brendānus interrogābat illum dē suō adventū aut unde esset aut quantō tempore sustinuisset ibi tālem vītam. [27] Cui ille respondit: “Fuī nūtrītus in monastēriō sānctī Patriciī per quīnquāgintā annōs, et cūstōdiēbam cimitērium frātrum.

¹Woe is me, who carries the habit of a monk. St. Brendan is expressing embarrassment at Paul the Spiritual having a much stricter monasticism than him.

²I see a man in the manner of the state of an angel, yet still in the flesh, sitting unharmed by the vices of the body.

³Which he manifested to none of the holy fathers.

⁴And you say in your heart that you are not to be worthy to wear a monk's habit. esse is in the infinitive because it is part of an indirect statement.

⁵Yet you are greater than a monk. sīs is subjunctive because it's a cum circumstantial clause.

ā: from, out of, by, since	nōn: not
adhūc: until now	nūdus: naked; sing. masc. nom. from nūdus, nūda, nūdum
adventū: arrival, approach; sing. neut. abl. from advenio, advenire, adveni, adventus	nūlli: none; sing. dative from nūllus, nūlla, nūllum
āit: he said; 3rd person sing. present active from aio, -,-	nūtritus: having been nourished; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from nūtriō, nūtrīre, nūtrīvī, nūtritus
angelicō: angelic; sing. masc. abl. from angelicus, angelica, angelicum	ōrdinis: order; sing. masc. gen. from ōrdō, ōrdinis
annōs: years; pl. masc. acc. from annus, annī	ostendit: he shows, he showed; 3rd person sing. present active from ostendit
at: and	pāscit: he feeds, he grazes; 3rd person sing. present active from pāscō, pāscere, pāvī, pāstus
aut: or	pater: father; sing. masc. nom. from pater, patris
autem: but, however, moreover	patriciī: patrician; sing. masc. gen. from patricius, patriciī
avis: bird; sg. fem. nom. from avis, avis	patrum: of fathers; pl. masc. gen. from pater, patris
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	per: through
carne: meat, flesh; sing. fem. abl. from carō, carnis	petrā: stone, rock; sing. fem. abl. from petra, petrae
cīmītēriū: cemetery; sing. neut. acc. from cīmītēriū, cīmītēriū	pilō: hair; sing. neut. abl. from pilum, pili
cōnstitūtū: cōnstitūtū + sunt = are arranged	portāre: to carry;
contristātūs: being saddened; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from contristō, contristāre, contristāvī, contristātūs	portō: I carry; 1st person sing. present active from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
corde: heart; sing. neut. abl. from cor, cordis	qua: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
corporis: body, flesh; sing. neut. gen. from corpus, corporis	qualia: of such a kind; pl. neut. nom. from quālis, quālis, quāle
cui: who; singular dative from quis	quam: how? how much?
cum: with	quanta: how much?
custōdiēbam: I was guarding; 1st person sing. imperfect active from custōdiō, custōdire, custōdīvī, custōdītus	quāntū: amount; sing. masc. dat. from quantus, quanta, quantum
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
Dei: god, diety; sing. masc. gen. from Deus, Dei	quīnquāgintā: fifty
Deus: god; sing. masc. nom. from Deus, Dei	respondit: he responded; 3rd person sing. perfect active from respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
dicēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	sānctī: holy
dīcīs: you say; 2nd person sing. present active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānctus, sānctī
dīgnūm: worthy, appropriate; sing. neut. nom. from dignus, digna -um, dignior -or -us, dignissimus -a -um	sānctus: holy, saint
ego: I;(pronoun)	se: himself
esse: to be	sēcrētīs: secrets; pl. abl. from secretus, secreta -um, secretior -or -us, secretissimus -a -um
eset: he (might) have been; 3rd person sing. imperfect active subjunctive from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	sedētēm: sitting; singular common accusative present participle from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
et: and	sedeō: I sit; 1st person sing. present active from sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus
exceptō: except	septēm: seven
familiā: family; sing. fem. abl. from familia, familiae	sīcūt: as, same as, like
frātrūm: of brothers; pl. masc. gen. from frāter, frātrīs	sīs: you (might) be; 2nd person sing. present active subjunctive from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
fui: I was; 1st person sing. perfect active from sum, esse, fui, futūrus	stātū: state, status; sing. neut. abl. from stō, stāre, stetī, status
habitūm: habit; singular masculine accusative from habitus, habitūs	suārūm: of theirs; plural feminine genitive from suus
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	sub: below, under
hominēm: person; sing. masc. acc. from homō, hominis	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
ibī: there, then	suō: their; singular dative or ablative of suus
illaesum: unharmed; sing. neut. nom. from illaesus, illaesa, illaesum	sustīnūset: he (might) have had sustained; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active subjunctive from sustineō, sustinēre, sustinūī, sustentus
ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud	tālēm: such; sing. common acc. from tālis, tālis, tāle
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	tē: to you, accusative from tu
illum: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	tempore: time, period; sing. neut. abl. from tempus, temporis
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
induit: he dresses, he dressed; 3rd person sing. present active from induō, induēre, induī, indūtus	tu: you;(pronoun)
interrogābat: he was asking; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātus	tua: you; sing. fem. nom. from tuus, tua, tuum
intrā: within, between, during	tunc: then
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl. or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud	tuō: your; sing. masc. dat. from tuus, tua, tuum
labōrē: labor; sing. masc. abl. from labor, labōris	unde: from where?
maiōr: bigger; sing. common nom. from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	ūtītū: he uses; present from ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum
manifestāvit: he revealed; 3rd person sing. perfect active from manifestō, manifestāre, manifestāvī, manifestātūs	vae: woe
manūm: of hands; pl. fem. gen. from manus, manūs	venerābilis: venerable; sing. common nom. from venerābilis, venerābilis, venerābile
mē: to me, accusative from ego	vērō: truly, even so, still
mēō: my; singular masculine or neuter dative or ablative from meus	vestītū: it is worn; 3rd person sing. present passive from vestiō, vestīre, vestīvī, vestītus
mihī: to me;(pronoun)	videō: I see; 1st person sing. present active from videō, vidēre, vidi, visus
mīrābilīa: marvelous, wonderful; pl. neut. acc. from mīrābilis, mīrābilis, mīrābile	vīdīsset: he (might) have had seen; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active subjunctive from videō, vidēre, vidi, visus
miser: miserable; sing. masc. nom. from miser, misera -um, miserior -or -us, miserrimus -a -um	vir: man; sing. masc. nom. from vir, virī
modo: now, presently (adverb)	vītām: life; sing. fem. acc. from vīta, vītāe
modo: mode, manner, way, measure, size; sing. masc. dat. from modus, modī	vītīs: vices, crimes; pl. neut. abl. from vītium, vītī
monachīcum: monkish; singular masculine accusative adjective from monachicus, -a, -um	
monachus: monk; sing. masc. nom. from monachus, monachī	
monastēriō: monastery; sing. neut. abl. from monastēriū, monastēriū	
multī: many; sing. masc. gen. from multus, multa -um, -, plūrimus -a -um	
nōmine: name; sing. neut. abl. from nōmen, nōminis	

[28] Quādam vērō diē, cum locum sepultūrae dēsignāsset¹ mihi meus decānus cuidam dēfūnctō, ut sepelīssem, appāruit mihi quīdam senex ignōtus, quī dīxit mihi: [29] ‘Nōlī, frāter, fossam ibi facere, quia sepulchrum alterīus est.’ Cui dīxī: ‘Pater, quis es tū?’ [30] Quī ait: ‘Cūr mē nōn cognōscis? Nōnne tuus abbās sum?’ Cui dīxī: ‘Sānctus Patricius meus abbās.’ At ille respondit: ‘Ego sum. [31] Heri enim migrāvī dē saeculō²; ipse est enim locus meae sepultūrae. Hīc faciēs sepulchrum frātris nostrī; et nūllī dicās quid ego dīxī tibi. [32] Crās autem proficīscere ad lītus maris, et inveniēs nāvīm ibi, in quam intrābis, quae tē dūcet ad locum ubi expectābis diem mortis tuae.’

[33] “Māne vērō, secundum praeceptum sānctī patris, profectus sum ad praedictum lītus, et invēnī sīcut ipse³ mihi praedīxerat. [34] Cum autem ascendissem nāviculam, coepī nāvigāre per trēs diēs et trēs noctēs; quibus trānsāctīs dīmīsī nāvīm ubicumque ventus voluisset illam iactāre. [35] Porrō septimō diē appāruit ista petra, in quam statim intrāvī, dīmissā nāviculā atque percussā⁴ pede meō ut īsset unde vēnerat. [36] Cōfestim vīdī illam cursū vēlōcissimō sulcantem⁵ undās per aequora, ut redīret in patriam suam. Ego vērō mānsī hīc usque hodiē.

¹On a certain day, the dean having designated a place of burial for a certain dead (person), that I might bury (him).

²For yesterday I migrated from this world, and this here is the place of my burial. St. Patrick died the day before and is buried in the spot where Paul was told to dig.

³I found it just as he had foretold to me.

⁴The boat having been sent away by being pushed by my foot that it might go from where it had come. Paul the Spiritual kicked the boat away with his foot so that the boat could return itself to the shore from whence he departed.

⁵Immediately I saw it (the boat) furrowing a swift course through the waves of the sea, that it might return to its fatherland.

abbās: abbot; sing. masc. nom. from abbās, abbātis
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aequōra: level surfaces; pl. neut. nom. from aequor, aequōris
 aīt: he said; 3rd person sing. present active from aio, -
 alterius: of another; singular genitive from alias, alia, aliud
 appāruit: he appeared; 3rd person sing. perfect active from
 appāreō, appārēre, appārui, appāritus
 ascendissem: I (might) have had ascended; 1st person sing.
 pluperfect active subjunctive from ascendō, ascendere,
 ascendī, ascēnsus
 at: and
 atque: and
 autem: but, however, moreover
 coepit: he started; 3rd person singular perfect from coepī,
 coepisse, coepī, coepitus
 cōgnōscī: you recognize; 2nd person sing. present active from
 cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitus
 cōfestim: immediately
 crās: tomorrow
 cui: who; singular dative from quis
 cum: with
 cūr: why
 cursū: course; sing. neut. abl. from curro, currere, cucurri, cursus
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 decānus: dean, chief; sing. masc. nom. from decānus, decānī
 dēfūctō: dead; singular masculine dative or ablative perfect
 participle from defungor, defungi, defunctus sum
 dēsignāvisset: he (might) have had designated; 3rd person sing.
 plup. act. subj. from dēsignō, dēsignāre, dēsignāvī,
 dēsignātus
 dīcās: you might say; 2nd person sing. present active subjunctive
 from dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus
 diē: day; sing. common abl. from diēs, diēī
 diem: day; sing. common acc. from diēs, diēī
 diēs: day; sing. common nom. from diēs, diēī
 dīmisi: I left; 1st person sing. perfect active from dīmittō,
 dīmittere, dīmisi, dīmissus
 dīmissa: having been sent away; singular fem. nom. perf. passive
 part. from dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmisi, dīmissus
 dīxi: I said; 1st pers. sing. perf. act. from dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus
 dīxit: he said; 3rd pers. sing. perf. act from dicere
 dūcet: you will lead; 3rd person sing. future active from dūcō,
 dūcere, dūxi, ductus
 ego: I;(pronoun)
 enim: for, truly, really, indeed
 es: you are; 2nd pers. sing. pres. act. from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
 est: he is; 3rd pers. sing. pres. act. from sum, esse, fui, futūrus
 et: and
 expectābīs: you will await, you will expect; 2nd person sing. future
 active from expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātus
 facere: to make, to do; infinitive from faciō, facere, fēci, factus
 faciēs: shape, figure, appearance, look; 2nd person sing. future
 active from faciō, facere, fēci, factus
 fossā: ditch, moat; singular feminine accusative from fossa,
 fossae
 frāter: brother; sing. masc. nom. from frāter, frātris
 frātris: brothers; sing. masc. gen. from frāter, frātris
 heri: yesterday
 hic: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc
 hīc: here
 hodie: today
 iactāre: to throw;
 ibi: there, then
 ignōtus: unknown; sing. masc. nom. from ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 intrābis: you will enter; 2nd person sing. future active from intrō,
 intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus
 intrāvī: I entered; 1st person sing. perfect active from intrō,
 intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus
 invēnī: I found; 2nd person sing. present active imperative from
 invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 inveniēs: you will find; 2nd person sing. future active from
 invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus
 ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
 ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl. or plural neuter nom. or
 acc. from iste, ista, istud
 īvīsset: he (might) have gone; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active
 subjunctive from eō, īre, īi, itus
 litus: beach, shore;
 locum: place; sing. masc. acc. from locus, locī
 locus: place; sing. masc. nom. from locus, locī
 manē: morning
 mānsī: I remained; singular 1st person perfect from maneō,
 manēre, mansī, mansus
 maris: sea; sing. neut. gen. from mare, maris
 mē: to me, accusative from ego
 meae: my; sing. fem. gen. from meus, mea, meum
 meō: my; singular masculine or neuter dative or ablative from
 meus
 meus: my; sing. masc. nom. from meus, mea, meum
 migrāvī: I departed; 1st person sing. perfect active from migrō,
 migrāre, migrāvī, migrātus
 mīhī: to me;(pronoun)
 mortis: death; sing. fem. gen. from mors, mortis
 nāvīcula: small boat; sing. fem. nom. from nāvīcula, nāvīculae
 nāvīculam: small boat; sing. fem. acc. from nāvīcula, nāvīculae
 nāvīgāre: to sail;
 nāvīm: boat; sing. fem. acc. from nāvīs, nāvīs
 noctēs: nights; pl. fem. acc. from nox, noctis
 nōlī: be unwilling! imperative singular of nōlō, nōlle, nōlū (irr.)
 nōn: not
 nōnne: not, expecting an affirmative answer
 nostrī: our;
 nūllī: no, none, not any; sing. dat. from nūllus, nūlla, nūllum
 pater: father; sing. masc. nom. from pater, patris
 patriam: father; sing. fem. acc. from patria, patriae
 Patricius: Patrick
 patris: father; sing. masc. gen. from pater, patris
 pede: foot; sing. masc. abl. from pēs, pedis
 per: through
 percussa: having been hit; sing. fem. nom. perf. pass. part. from
 percūtiō, percūtere, percussī, percussus
 petra: stone, rock; sing. fem. nom. from petra, petrae
 porrō: farther, further, also
 praeceptum: order, direction, precept;
 predictum: the aforesaid;
 praedixerat: he had said; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active from
 praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
 projectus: projectus sum = I set out; singular masculine
 nominative perfect participle from
 proficiscere: set out!; singular imperative from proficīscor,
 proficīscī, projectus sum
 quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
 quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
 quam: how? how much?
 qui: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 quia: because
 quibus: what; plural dative or ablative of qui
 quid: who; singular neuter nom. or acc. of quis
 quis: who
 redīret: he (might) have been returning; 3rd pers. sing. imp.
 active subj. from redeo, redire, redīv(i)ī, redītus
 respondit: he responded; 3rd person sing. perfect active from
 respondeo, respondere, respondi, responsus
 saeculō: age, generation; sing. neut. abl. from saeculum, saeculī
 sāncī: holy
 sāncītus: holy, saint
 secundum: second, following, behind
 senex: old person, elder; sing. nom. from senex, senis
 sepelīssem: I (might) have had buried; 1st pers. sing. plup. act.
 subj. from sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī, sepultus
 septimō: seventh
 sepulchrū: grave; sing. neut. nom. from sepulchrū, sepulchrī
 sepultūrāe: burial; singular feminine genitive future participle
 from sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī, sepultus
 sīcūt: as, same as, like
 statim: immediately
 suam: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
 sulcātē: furrowing; singular common accusative present
 participle from sulcō, sulcāre, sulcāvī, sulcātus
 sum: I am; 1st person sing. present active from esse
 tē: to you, accusative from tu
 tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
 trānsactīs: having been accomplished; pl. dat. perf. pass. part.
 from transigo, transigere, transegī, transactus
 trēs: three; plural common nominative from trēs -es -ia
 tu: you;(pronoun)
 tuae: your; sing. fem. gen. from tuus, tua, tuum
 tuus: your; sing. masc. nom. from tuus, tua, tuum
 ubī: where, when if
 ubicumque: everywhere
 undās: waves; pl. fem. acc. from unda, undae
 unde: from where?
 ūsque: until, all the way, up until
 ut: so that
 vēlōcissimō: very quickly; sing. masc. abl. from vēlōx
 vēnerat: he had come; 3rd person sing. pluperfect active from
 veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
 ventus: wind; singular masculine nominative from ventus, ventī
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vīdī: I saw; 1st person sing. perfect active from videō, vidēre, vīdī,
 vīsus
 volūsset: he (might) have had wanted; 3rd person sing. plup. sub.
 from volō, velle, volūi, -

[37] “Prīmā namque diē quā intrāvī hūc, circā hōram nōnam, luter portāvit mihi prandium dē marī — īdēst piscem ūnum in ūre suō, et fasciculum dē grāminibus ad focum faciendum¹ — inter suōs anteriōrēs pedēs, ambulāns super duōbus posteriōribus pedibus. [38] Cum posuisset ante mē piscem et grāmina, reversus est unde vēnerat. Ego vērō, acceptō ferrō, et silice² percussō, fēcī ignem dē grāminibus, et parāvī mihi cibōs dē illō pisce.

[39] “Ita per trīgintā annōs semper tertīā diē īdem minister eāsdem escās — idest ūnum piscem — ad trēs diēs attulit. [40] Mandūcāvī tertiam partem piscis omnī diē, et nihil mihi erat sitis grātiā³; [41] sed in diē Dominicō ēgrediēbātur forās pauxillum āquae dē istā petrā, unde potuī sūmere pōtum et vāsculum meum implēre ad opus manuum⁴.

¹And a bundle of tinder/kindling for making a fire. faciendum is a gerundive.

²And striking a flint, I made fire with the tinder/kindling/grasses. Perhaps this detail is meant to evoke the imagery of Moses striking the rock in the wilderness in Numbers 20.

³And there was no thirst to me, by grace. The ablative grātiā could be interpreted a number of ways; I think the best option is that grace caused him to not thirst between Sundays when the water came forth from the rock.

⁴Where I could take drink and fill my vessel for the work of my hands. The Dickinson commentary suggests glossing this as for washing my hands.

acceptō: having been accepted; singular masculine ablative perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus
 ad: to, towards, at, according to
 ambulāns: walking; singular nominative present participle from ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātus
 annōs: years; pl. masc. acc. from annus, annī
 ante: before, in front, forwards
 anteriōrēs: earlier, previous, former; pl. common nom. from anterior, anterior, anterius
 aquae: water; sing. fem. gen. from aqua, aquae
 attulit: he brought; 3rd person sing. perfect active from afferō, afferre, attulī, allātus
 cibōs: food; pl. masc. acc. from cibus, cibī
 circā: around, about, concerning
 cum: with
 dē: of, from, away from, down from
 diē: day; sing. common abl. from diēs, diēi
 diēs: day; sing. common nom. from diēs, diēi
 Dominicō: Sunday; sing. masc. dat. from dominicus, dominica, dominicūm
 duōbus: two; plural masculine ablative from duo -ae o, secundus -a -um, bīni -ae -a, bis
 eās: their; plural feminine accusative from is, ea, id
 ego: I;(pronoun)
 égrediébātur: he was going out; 3rd person singular perfect from egredior, egredi, egressus sum
 erat: he was; 3rd person sing. imperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futurus
 éscās: food, victuals,; pl. fem. acc. from éscā, éscæ
 et: and
 faciendum: making, doing; singular neuter accusative gerund from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
 fasciculum: small bundle; sing. masc. acc. from fasciculus, fasciculi
 fēcī: I did, I made; 1st person sing. perfect active from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
 ferrō: iron; sing. neut. abl. from ferrum, ferrī
 fōcum: hearth, fireplace, altar; sing. masc. acc. from focus, fōcī
 forās: outside (adverb)
 grāmina: grasses, herbs; pl. neut. acc. from grāmen, grāminis
 grāminibus: grasses, herbs; pl. neut. abl. from grāmen, grāminis
 grātiā: grace; sing. fem. abl. from grātia, grātiae
 hōram: hour, time; sing. fem. acc. from hora, hōrae
 hūc: toward here
 id: it
 ignem: fire; sing. masc. acc. from ignis, ignis
 illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa, illud
 implére: to fill up;
 in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)
 inter: between, among, during
 intrāvi: I entered; 1st person sing. perfect active from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus
 ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud
 ita: yes
 luter: otter; sing. masc. nom. from luter, luteris
 mandūcāvi: I chewed, I ate; 1st person sing. perfect active from mandūcō, mandūcāre, mandūcāvī, mandūcātus
 manuum: of hands; pl. fem. gen. from manus, manūs
 marī: sea; sing. neut. abl. from mare, maris
 mē: to me, accusative from ego
 meum: my; sing. neut. nom. from meus, mea, meum
 mihi: to me;(pronoun)
 minister: servant, waiter; sing. masc. nom. from minister, ministri
 namque: for and in fact, on the other hand
 nihil: not at all
 nōnam: the 9th
 omni: all, every; sing. abl. from omnis, omnis, omne
 opus: work, deed; sing. neut. nom. from opus, operis
 ōre: mouth; sing. neut. abl. from ōs, ōris
 parāvī: I prepared; 1st person sing. perfect active from parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus
 partem: part; sing. fem. acc. from pars, partis
 pauxillum: a little; sing. neut. nom. from pauxillum, pauxillī
 pedēs: feet; pl. masc. acc. from pēs, pedis
 pedibus: feet; pl. masc. abl. from pēs, pedis
 per: through
 percussō: having been hit; singular masculine ablative perfect passive participle from percutiō, percutere, percussi, percussus
 petrā: stone, rock; sing. fem. abl. from petra, petrae
 pisce: fish; sing. masc. abl. from piscis, piscis
 piscem: fish; sing. masc. acc. from piscis, piscis
 piscis: fish; sing. masc. gen. from piscis, piscis
 portāvit: he carried; 3rd person sing. perfect active from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
 posteriōribus: rear; pl. abl. from posterior -a -um

[42] Post trīgintā quoque annōs invēnī istās duās spēluncās et istum fontem: ab ipsō vīvō per sexāgintā annōs, sine nūtrīmentō alterius cibī nisi dē hōc fonte. [43]

Nōnāgēnārius etenim sum in hāc īnsulā, trīgintā annōs in vīctū piscium et sexāgintā annōs in pāstū istīus fontis; et quinquāgintā annōs fuī in patriā meā. [44] Omnēs annī vītae meae usque modo centum quadrāgintā sunt. Et hīc dēbeō modō, sīcut fuerat mihi prōmissum, expectāre diem¹ iūdiciī in istā carne.

[45] “Pergite igitur ad patriam vestram et vōbīscum asportāte vāscula plēna dē istō fonte; [46] necesse enim erit vōbīs, quia adhūc restat iter vestrum per quadrāgintā diēs, idest usque in Sabbatum Paschae. [47] Celebrābitis vērō Sabbatum Sānctum et Pascha atque sānctōs diēs Paschae ubi celebrāstis per sex annōs; [48] et posteā, acceptā benedictiōne prōcūrātōris vestrī, proficīscēminī ad Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum, et ibi manēbitis quadrāgintā diēs; [49] et post haec Deus patrum vestrōrum dūcet vōs sānōs atque incolumēs in terram nātīvitātis vestrae.”

¹And here, I should wait in this way, like it had been promised to me, for the day of judgement in this flesh. It's unclear whether the day of judgement refers to the end of his natural life or if he is going to keep on living until the end of the world.

ab: from, out of, by, since	omne
acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpi, acceptus	Pascha: Passover, Easter; singular feminine nominative from Pascha, Paschae
ad: to, towards, at, according to	Paschae: Passover, Easter; singular feminine genitive from Pascha, Paschae
adhūc: until now	pāstū: pasture, fodder, food; singular neuter ablative from pāscō, pāscere, pāvī, pāstus
alterius: of the other; singular genitive from aliū, alia, aliud	patriā: fatherland; singular feminine ablative from patria, patriae
annī: year; singular masculine genitive from annus, anni	patriam: father; singular feminine accusative from patria, patriae
annōs: years; plural masculine accusative from annus, anni	patrūm: of fathers; plural masculine genitive from pater, patris
asportātē: take away! Plural imperative from asportō, asportāre, asportāvī, asportātus	per: through
atque: and	pergitē: go, continue; 2nd person plural present active imperative from pergō, pergere, perrēxi, perrēctus
benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative from benedictiō, benedictiōnis	piscūm: of fishes; plural masculine genitive from piscis, piscis
carne: meat, flesh; singular feminine ablative from carō, carnis	plēna: full; singular neuter accusative from plēnus, plēna -um, plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
celebrābitis: you will celebrate; 2nd person plural future active from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus	post: behind, after, since
celebrāvistis: you celebrated; 2nd person plural perfect active from celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus	postēa: thereafter, later
centūm: hundred; from centum, centesimus -a -um, centeni -ae -a, centie (n)s	prōcūrātōris: procurator; singular masculine genitive from prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris
cibī: food; singular masculine genitive from cibus, cibī	proficiscēmī: you will set out; 2nd person plural future from proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum
dē: of, from, away from, down from	prōmissūm: promised; singular neuter nominative perfect passive participle from prōmittō, prōmittere, prōmisi, prōmissus
dēbēo: I should; 1st person singular present active from dēbēo, dēbēre, dēbūi, dēbitus	quādrāgintā: 40
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	quia: because
diēm: day; singular common accusative from diēs, diēi	quīnquāgintā: fifty
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēi	quō: what; singular ablative of quis
duās: two; plural feminine accusative from duo -ae o, secundus -a -um, bini -ae -a, bis	reprōmissiōnīs: promise; singular feminine genitive from reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnis
dūcēt: you will lead; 3rd person singular future active from dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductus	restat: it remains; 3rd person singular present active from restō, restāre, restitī, -
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	Sabbatūm: Sabbath; singular neuter nominative from sabbatum, sabbatī
erit: he will be; 3rd person singular future active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	sānc̄tōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānc̄tus, sānc̄tī
et: and	sānc̄tōs: holy
etenim: as a matter of fact	sānc̄tūm: holy, saint
expectāre: to await, to expect;	sānōs: healthy, sound; plural masculine accusative from sānus, sānā, sānum
fonte: fountain; singular masculine ablative from fōns, fontis	sex: six
fontem: fountain; singular masculine accusative from fōns, fontis	sexāgintā: sixty
fontis: fountain; singular masculine genitive from fōns, fontis	sīcūt: as, same as, like
fuerat: he had been; 3rd person singular pluperfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	sīne: without
fui: I was; 1st person singular perfect active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	spēluncās: cave; plural feminine accusative from spēlunca, spēluncas
hāc: this; singular feminine ablative of hic, haec, hoc	sum: I am; 1st person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
hīc: here	terrām: land
hīc: this; singular masculine nominative of hic, haec, hoc	trīgintā: thirty
hōc: this; sing. masc. or neut. abl. of hic, haec, hoc	ubi: where, when if
ibī: there, then	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
id: it	vāscula: small vessel; plural neuter accusative from vāsculum, vāsculi
igitur: therefore	vērō: truly, even so, still
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vestrae: your
incolumēs: unharmed; plural common accusative from incolumis, incolumis, incolumē	vestram: your; singular feminine accusative from vester
īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulae	vestrī: your; singular masc. or neut. gen. or plural masc. nom. from vester
īnvenī: I found; 2nd person singular present active imperative from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	vestrūm: your; singular masculine accusative or singular neuter nominative or accusative from vester
ipsō: itself; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum	vīctū: food; singular masculine ablative from victus, vīctūs
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud	vītae: life; singular feminine genitive from vīta, vītae
istās: those; plural feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud	vīvō: I live; singular masculine dative from vivus, vīva, vivum
istīs: of this; singular genitive from iste, ista, istud	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
istō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from iste, ista, istud	vōbīscum: with you; plural dative or ablative from tu
istum: that; singular masculine accusative from iste, ista, istud	vōs: you; (pronoun)
iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris	
iūdīcī: judgement; singular neuter genitive from iūdīcīum, iūdīcīi	
manēbitis: you will remain; 2nd person plural future active from manēō, manēre, mānsī, mānsus	
meā: my; singular feminine ablative from meus, mea, meum	
meae: my; singular feminine genitive from meus, mea, meum	
mihi: to me; (pronoun)	
modo: now (adverb)	
modo: mode, manner, way, measure, size; singular masculine ablative from modus, modi	
nātīvitātīs: birth, nativity; singular feminine genitive from nātīvitās, nātīvitātīs	
necesse: necessary;	
niſī: if not, unless	
nōnāgēnāriūs: ninety years old; singular masculine nominative from nōnāgīnta, nōnāgēsīmus -a -um, nōnāgeni -ae -a, nonagie (n)s	
nūtrīmentō: nourishment; singular neuter ablative from nūtrīmentum, nūtrīmentī	
omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis,	

Caput XXVII

Monachī Faciunt Iter cum Iascōniō

[1] Igitur sānctus Brendānus cum suīs frātribus, acceptā benedictiōne virī Deī, coepērunt nāvigāre contrā merīdiem per tōtum Quadrāgēsimae tempus, et ferēbātur¹ hūc atque illūc illōrum nāvicula. [2] Et erat illīs cibus tantum aqua, quam accēpērunt ab īsulā virī Deī, per trīdum reficiendō sine ullā ēsuriē et sitī, permanentēs² laetī omnēs. [3] Tunc, sīcut praedīxerat vir Deī, vēnērunt ad īsulam prīstinī prōcūrātōris in Sabbatō Sānctō; [4] et ut vēnērunt ad portum, occurrit illīs obviam cum gaudiō magnō, omnēsque dē nāvī levāvit propriīs brāchiīs. [5] Perāctō vērō dīvīnō officiō diēī sānctī, apposuit cōram eīs cēnam. Factō iam vespere, ascendērunt nāviculam, et īdem vir cum illīs.

[6] Cum autem nāvigāssent, statim invēnērunt bēluam in solitō locō, et ibi laudēs Deō cantāvērunt tōtā nocte et missās manē.

¹And their ship was carried here and there.

²And there was enough food and water for them, as much as they had received from the island of the men of God, for refreshment every third day without hunger or thirst, everyone remaining happy.

ab: from, out of, by, since	occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō, occurrere, occurri, occursus
accēpērunt: they accepted, they received; 3rd person plural perfect active from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	officiō: duty, service, favor; singular neuter ablative from officium, officiī
acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine nominative perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
ad: to, towards, at, according to	per: through
apposit: he placed, he set before; 3rd person singular perfect active from appōnō, appōnere, apposuī, appositus	perāctō: being carried through; singular masculine ablative perfect passive participle from peragō, peragere, perēgī, perāctus
aqua: water; singular feminine nominative from aqua, aquae	permanentēs: remaining; plural common nominative present participle from permaneo, permanēre, permansi, permansus
ascendērunt: they had ascended; 3rd person plural perfect active from ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascēnsus	portūm: harbor, port; singular masculine accusative from portus, portūs
atque: and	praedixerat: he had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect active from praedicō, praedicere, praedixī, praedictus
autem: but, however, moreover	prīstīnī: previous; singular masculine genitive from prīstinus, prīstina, prīstīnum
bēluam: beast, monster; singular feminine accusative from bēluā, bēluae	prōcūrātōris: procurator; singular masculine genitive from prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris
benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine from benedictiō, benedictiōnis	propriū: own, personal, individual; plural ablative from proprius, propria, proprium
brachiōs: arms; plural neuter ablative from brachium, brachiī	Quadrāgesimāe: Lent, Christian fast of 40 days; singular feminine genitive from quadraginta, quadragesimus -a -um, quadrageni -ae -a, quadragie (n)s
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	quam: how? how much?
cantāvērunt: they sang; 3rd person plural perfect active from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus	reficiēdō: refreshing, rebuilding; singular masculine ablative future passive participle from reficiō, reficere, refēci, refectus
cēnam: dinner; singular feminine accusative from cēna, cēnae	Sabbatō: Sabbath; singular neuter ablative from sabbatum, sabbati
cibūs: food; singular masculine nominative from cibus, cibī	sānctī: holy
coēpērunt: they started; from coēpī, coēpisce, coēpī, coēptum	sānctō: holy
contrā: against, away from, facing	sānctus: holy, saint
cōram: in the presence of	sīcūt: as, same as, like
cum: with	sīne: without
dē: of, from, away from, down from	sītū: thirst; singular feminine ablative from sitis, sitis
Deī: god, diety; singular masculine genitive from Deus, Dei	sōlitō: customary; singular masculine ablative from solitus, -a, -um;
Deō: god; singular masculine dative from Deus, Dei	statim: immediately
diēi: day; singular common genitive from diēs, diēi	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
dīvīnō: divine; singular masculine ablative from dīvīnus, dīvīna -um, dīvīnior -or -us, dīvīnissimus -a -um	tāntum: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative from tantus, tanta, tantum
eīs: to them; plural dative or ablative from is, ea, id	tempus: time, period; singular neuter accusative from tempus, temporis
erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	tōtā: whole, total; singular feminine ablative from tōtus, tōta, tōtūm (gen -ius)
ēsuriē: hunger; singular feminine genitive from ēsuriēs, ēsuriēi	tōtūm: whole, total; singular neuter nominative from tōtus, tōta, tōtūm (gen -ius)
et: and	trīdūm: three days
faūcīt: they are making, they are doing; 3rd person plural present active from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	tūcī: then
factō: made; singular masculine dative perfect passive participle from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	ūlla: any; singular feminine nominative from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
ferēbātū: it was brought; 3rd person singular imperfect passive from ferō, ferre, tuli, lātūs	ut: so that
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātrīs	vēnērunt: they came; 3rd person plural perfect active from veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus
gaudiō: joy, delight; singular neuter dative from gaudium, gaudiī	vērō: truly, even so, still
hūc: toward here	vespēre: evening; singular masculine ablative from vesper, vesperis
iam: already, now, soon	vir: man; singular masculine nominative from vir, virī
Iasconiō: dative or ablative of Jasconius, a large sea creature	virī: man; singular neuter genitive from virus, virī
ibī: there, then	
idēm: singular masculine nominative from idem, eadem, idem	
igītū: therefore	
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	
illōrūm: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from ille, illa, illud	
illūc: over there	
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	
īnsulā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īnsula, īnsulae	
īnvenērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	
iter: journey, trip; singular neuter accusative from iter, itineris	
laeti: happy; singular masculine genitive from laetus, laeta -um, laetior -or -us, laetissimus -a -um	
laudēs: praises; plural feminine accusative from laus, laudis	
levāvīt: he raised up; 3rd person singular perfect active from levo, levare, levavi, levatus	
locō: place; singular masculine ablative from locus, locī	
māgnō: large; singular masculine ablative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
manē: morning	
merīdiēm: south; singular masculine accusative from merīdiēs, merīdiēi	
missās: Masses; plural feminine accusative from missa, missae	
monachī: monks; plural masculine nominative from monachus, monachī	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis	
nāvīcula: small boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvīcula,	
nāvīculae	
nāvīculam: small boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvīcula,	
nāvīculae	
nāvīgāre: to sail;	
nāvīgāvissent: they (might) have navigated; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from nāvīgō, nāvīgare, nāvīgāvī, nāvīgātūs	
nocte: night; singular feminine ablative from nox, noctis	
obviam: in the path	

[7] Finītā vērō missā, coepit Iascōnius īre in viam suam, et omnēs frātrēs quī cum sānctō Brendānō erant coepērunt clāmāre ad Dominum, dīcentēs: [8] “Exaudī nōs, Deus salūtāris noster, spēs omnium finium terrae et in marī longē.” [9] Sānctus Brendānus cōfortābat suōs, dīcēns: “Nōlīte formīdāre: nihil¹ enim vōbīs erit malī, sed adiūtōrium imminet itineris.” [10] Rēctō cursū² bēlua pervēnit usque ad lītus Īnsulae Avium, ibique dēmorātī sunt usque ad octāvās Pentēcostēn.

[11] Trānsāctō iam tempore sollemnitātum, prōcūrātor quī cum illīs erat dīxit sānctō Brendānō: “Ascendite nāviculam et implēte utrēs fonte istō. [12] Erō namque socius itineris vestrī istā vice atque ductor; sine mē nōn poteritis invenīre Terram Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum.” [13] Ascendentibus autem nāvīm, omnēs avēs quae in illā īsulā erant quasi ūnā vōce dīcēbant: “Prōsperum iter faciet vōbīs Deus salūtārium nostrōrum.”

¹*Do not fear: he will be nothing of bad for you, but (rather he will be) of help of your imminent journey.*

²*With a straight course the beast came to the shore of the Island of Birds.* The Dickinson commentary notes that the straight course here stands in contrast to Iascōnius's circuitous paths before, where he is always chasing his tail. That is a good observation. It's possible that Iascōnius represents the human body/fleshly nature/appetitive self: the human body is ahead and above the other animals, the body in the natural, fallen state is prone to pointless wanderings due to sin and disordered desires, and the human body can even recoil at the encroachment of the spiritual, much like Iascōnius at the monk's first arrival. However, over the course of the spiritual journey the monks are on, Iascōnius has learned to sustain the monks when they take the Eucharist (much as the Christian celebrates the Eucharist by means of their physical body) and has become free from futile labor and can now swim in a straight line. Such a reading has the benefit of explaining why the monks would disembark from their ship onto Iascōnius when in other chapters they seem able to celebrate Mass while still on board the ship.

ad: to, towards, at, according to	nāviculae
adiutōrium: help, support; plural masculine genitive from adjutor, adjutoris	nāvīm: boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvis, nāvis
ascendētibus: ascending; plural ablative present participle from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	nihil: not at all
ascendite: ascend!; 2nd person plural present active imperative from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	nōlē: be unwilling! imperative plural of nōlō, nōlle, nōlū (irr.)
atque: and	nōn: not
autem: but, however, moreover	nōs: us; plural nominative or accusative of ego
avēs: birds; plural feminine nominative or accusative from avis, avis	nōster: our; singular masculine nominative from nōster, nostra, nostrum
avīum: of birds; plural feminine genitive from avis, avis	nōstrōrum: our
bēlūa: beast, monster; singular feminine nominative from bēlūa, bēlūae	octāvās: octaves, 8th
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	omnēs: all, every; plural common nominative from omnis, omnis, omne
clāmāre: to shout;	Pentēcostēn: Pentecost; singular feminine accusative from Pentecoste, Pentecostes
coēpērūt: they started; from coēpī, coēpisce, coēpī, coēptum	perēnit: he arrives; 3rd person singular present active from perēniō, perēnire, perēnī, perēntus
coēpit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coēpī, coēpere, coēpi, coēptus	potērit: you will be able to; 2nd person plural future active from possum, posse, potū, -
cōfōrtābat: he was comforting, he was strengthening; 3rd person singular imperfect active from cōfōrtō, cōfōrtāre, cōfōrtāvī, cōfōrtātūs	prōcūrātōr: procurator; singular masculine nominative from prōcūrātōr, prōcūrātōris
cum: with	prosperum: favorable, prosperous; singular neuter nominative from prosperus, prospera -um, prosperior -or -us, prosperrimus -a -um
cūrū: course; singular neuter ablative from curro, currere, cūcurri, cūrūs	quaē: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
dēmōrātī: dēmōrātī + sunt = they dwelled	quasi: as if, like, as much as
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
dēcēbāt: they were saying; 3rd person plural imperfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	rēctō: straight, proper, correct; singular masculine ablative from rēctus, rēcta -um, rēctior -or -us, rēctissimus -a -um
dīcēns: saying; singular nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	reprōmissiōnēs: promise; singular feminine genitive from reprōmissiō, reprōmissionis
dīcētēs: saying; plural common nominative present participle from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	salūtāris: savior; singular neuter genitive from salūtāre, salūtāris
dīxit: he said; 3rd person singular perfect active from dīcō, dīcere, dīxi, dīctus	salūtāriū: salutations; singular neuter genitive from salūtāre, salūtāris
Dominū: lord; singular masculine accusative from dominus, dominī	sānctō: holy
ductōr: leader; singular masculine nominative from ductor, ductōris	sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine gentive from sānctus, sancti
enīm: for, truly, really, indeed	sānctūs: holy, saint
erāt: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	sed: but
erāt: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	sine: without
erīt: he will be; 3rd person singular future active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	sociūs: associate, companion; singular masculine nominative from socius, socii
erō: I will be; 1st person singular future active from sum, esse, fūi, futūrus	sollemnitātūm: of solemnities; plural feminine genitive from sollemnitās, sollemnitātis
et: and	spēs: hope; singular feminine nominative from spēs, spei
exaudiō: hear!; 2nd person singular present active imperative from exaudiō, exaudire, exaudīvī, exaudītus	suām: her; singular feminine acc. from suus
faciēt: it will make; 3rd person singular future active from faciō, facere, fēcī, factus	suōs: their; plural accusative of suus
fīnītā: end; singular feminine ablative of fīnītus, fīnīta, fīnītūm	tempore: time, period; singular neuter ablative from tempus, temporis
fīnītūm: boundary, end, limit; plural common genitive from finis, finis	terrae: land; singular feminine genitive from terra, terrae
fontē: fountain; singular masculine ablative from fōns, fontis	terrām: land
formidārē: to dread;	trānsactō: having been accomplished; singular masculine ablative perfect passive participle from transigo, transigere, transegi, transactus
frātrēs: brothers; plural masculine nominative from frāter, frātris	ūnā: one; singular feminine nominative from ūnus -a -um, pīmūs -a -um, singulī -ae -a, semel
iam: already, now, soon	ūsque: until, all the way, up until
Iasēcōniū: Jasēcōniū, a large sea creature	utrēs: bag/bottle made of skin/hide; plural masculine nominative from uter, utris
ibi: there, then	vērō: truly, even so, still
illā: that; singular feminine ablative from ille, illa, illud	vestrī: your; singular masc. or neut. gen. or plural masc. nom. from vester
illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	viam: road; singular feminine accusative from via, viae
imminēt: it threatens, it is imminent; 3rd person singular present active from imminēō, imminērē, - -	vīce: time, turn; singular feminine ablative from vīcis, vīcīs
implētē: fill! plural imperative from implēō, implērē, implēvī, implētūs	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	vōcē: voice; singular feminine ablative from vōx, vōcīs
īnslā: island; singular feminine ablative from īnslā, īnslāe	
īnslāe: island; singular feminine genitive from īnslā, īnslāe	
invenīrē: to find;	
īre: to go; present infinitive from eō, īre, iī, itus (irregular)	
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl. or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud	
istō: that; singular masculine or neuter ablative from iste, ista, istud	
iter: journey, trip; singular neuter nominative from iter, itineris	
itineris: journey, trip; singular neuter genitive from iter, itineris	
lītūs: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from lītūs, lītōris	
longē: broad (adverb)	
malī: evil, bad; singular neuter genitive from malum, malī	
marī: sea; singular neuter ablative from mare, maris	
me: to me, accusative from ego	
missā: Mass; singular feminine nominative from missa, missae	
namque: for and in fact, on the other hand	
nāvīculām: small boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvīcula,	

Caput XXVIII

Terra Reprōmissiōnis Sānctōrum

[1] Sānctus Brendānus et quī cum illō erant nāvigāvērunt ad īsulam prōcūrātōris et ipse cum illīs, ibique sūmpsērunt dispendia quadrāgintā diērum. [2] Erat autem nāvigium eōrum contrā orientālem plāgam quadrāgintā diērum. Porrō ipse prōcūrātor antecēdēbat eōs, et iter illōrum dīrigēbat.

[3] Trānsāctīs vērō diēbus quadrāgintā, vespere imminentē, cooperuit eōs cālīgō grandis, ita ut vix alter alterum potuisset vidēre. [4] Prōcūrātor autem ait sānctō Brendānō: “Scītis quae est ista cālīgō?” Sānctus Brendānus ait: “Quae est?” [5] Tunc ait ille: “Ista cālīgō¹ circuit illam īsulam quam quaeritis per septem annōs.” Post spatium vērō ūnīus hōrae iterum circumfulsit illōs lūx ingēns, et nāvis stetit ad lītus.

¹*This fog surrounds the island that you are seeking for seven years.* The symbolism of the cloud is interesting here; Saint Brendan would have known via Barrindus that a cloud might be surrounding the island, yet they were unable to find even the cloud during their voyaging the previous years.

ad: to, towards, at, according to
 aīt: he said; 3rd person singular present active from aio, -,-
 alter: the other; singular masculine nominative from alter, altera,
 alterum
 alterum: the other; singular neuter accusative from alter, altera,
 alterum
 annōs: years; plural masculine accusative from annus, anni
 antecēbat: he was preceding; 3rd person singular imperfect
 active from antecedo, antecedere, antecessi, antecessus
 autem: but, however, moreover
 Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish
 abbot who sailed the Atlantic
 Brendānō: ablative or dative of Brendānus
 cālīgō: fog, mist; singular feminine nominative from cālīgō,
 cālīginis
 circuit: he goes around; 3rd person singular present active from
 circueō, circuire, circui, circuitus
 circumfūsīt: it shone all around; 3rd person singular perfect
 active from circumfulgeō, circumfulgēre, circumfugī,
 circumfūsus
 contrā: against, away from, facing
 cooperūt: he covered; 3rd person singular perfect active from
 cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperū, cooperūt
 cum: with
 diēbus: days; plural common ablative from diēs, diēi
 diērum: days; plural common genitive from diēs, diēi
 dīrigēbat: he was aligning/directing; 3rd person singular
 imperfect active from dirigō, dirigere, dirēxi, directus
 dispendīa: supplies; plural neuter accusative from dispendīum,
 dispendī
 eōrum: their; plural masc. or neuter. genitive
 eōs: to them; plural masculine accusative from is, ea, id
 erant: they were; 3rd person plural imperfect active from sum,
 esse, fuī, futūrus
 erat: he was; 3rd person singular imperfect active from sum, esse,
 fuī, futūrus
 est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī,
 futūrus
 et: and
 grandīs: great, grand, imposing; singular common nominative
 from grandīs, grandīs, grande
 hōrae: hour, time; singular feminine genitive from hōra, hōrae
 ibī: there, then
 illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 ille: that; singular masculine nominative from ille, illa, illud
 illīs: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud
 illō: these; singular masculine or neuter ablative from ille, illa,
 illud
 illōrum: of those; plural masculine or neuter genitive from ille, illa,
 illud
 illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud
 imminētē: being imminent; singular ablative present participle
 from immineō, imminēre, -,-
 ingēns: huge, enormous; singular nominative from ingēns,
 ingēntis (gen.), ingēntior -or -us, ingēntissimus -a -um
 īsulam: island; singular feminine accusative from īsula, īsulae
 ipse: itself; singular masculine nominative from ipse, ipsa, ipsum
 ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or
 acc. from iste, ista, istud
 ita: yes
 iter: journey, trip; singular neuter accusative from iter, itineris
 iterum: again
 lītus: beach, shore; singular neuter nominative or accusative from
 lītus, lītoris
 lūx: light; singular feminine nominative from lūx, lūcis
 nāvigāvērunt: they sailed; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus
 nāvigīum: vessel, ship, sailing, navigation; singular neuter
 nominative from nāvigīum, nāvigī(i)
 nāvis: boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvis, nāvis
 orientālēm: eastern; singular common accusative from orientālis,
 orientālis, orientāle
 per: through
 plāgam: coast; singular feminine accusative from plāga, plāgae
 porrō: farther, further, also
 post: behind, after, since
 potuisset: he (might) have had been able; 3rd person singular
 pluperfect active subjunctive from possum, posse, potuī, -
 prōcūrātōr: procurator; singular masculine nominative from
 prōcūrātōr, prōcūrātōris
 prōcūrātōris: procurator; singular masculine genitive from
 prōcūrātōr, prōcūrātōris
 quadrāgintā: 40
 quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
 quaerītīs: you are seeking; 2nd person plural present active from
 quaero, quaerere, quaeſīvī, quaeſitus
 quam: how? how much?
 qui: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
 reprōmissiōnīs: promise; singular feminine genitive from

reprōmissiō, reprōmissiōnis
 sānctō: holy
 sānctōrum: of the saints; plural masculine genitive from sānctus,
 sānctī
 sānctūs: holy, saint
 scītīs: you know; 2nd person plural present from sciō, scīre, scīvī,
 scītūm
 septēm: seven
 spatiū: space; singular neuter nominative from spatiū, spatiī
 stētī: he stood; 3rd person singular perfect active from stō, stāre,
 stētī, status
 sūmpsērūnt: they took up; 3rd person plural perfect active from
 sūmō, sūmēre, sūmpsī, sūmptūs
 terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
 trānsactīs: having been accomplished; plural ablative perfect
 passive participle from transigo, transigere, transegī,
 transactus
 tunc: then
 ūniūs: of one (genitive of ūnus)
 ut: so that
 vērō: truly, even so, still
 vespērē: evening; singular masculine ablative from vesper,
 vesperīs
 vidērē: to see;
 vix: barely

[6] Porrō ascendentibus dē nāvī, vīdērunt terram spatiōsam ac plēnam arboribus pōmiferīs, sīcut in tempore autumnālī. Cum autem circuībant illam terram, nihil¹ affuit illīs nox. [7] Accipiēbant tantum dē pōmīs, et dē fontibus bibēbant; et ita per quadrāgintā diēs perlūstrābant tōtam terram, et nōn poterant finem illīus invenīre. [8] Quādam vērō diē, invēnērunt flūmen magnum vergentem per medium īnsulae. [9] Tunc sānctus Brendānus, conversus frātribus suīs, ait: “Istud flūmen nōn possumus trānsīre, et ignōrāmus magnitūdinem illīus terrae.”

[10] Cum haec intrā sē volvissent², ecce iuvenis occurrit illīs obviam, ōsculāns illōs cum magnā laetitiā, et singulōs nōminātim appellābat, atque dīcēbat: [11] “Beātī quī habitant in domō tuā; in saeculum saeculī³ laudābunt tē.” [12] Cum haec dīxisset, ait ad sānctum Brendānum: “Ecce terram quam quaesīstī per multum tempus. [13] Ideō nōn potuistī statim invenīre illam, quia Deus voluit tibi ostendere dīversa sua sēcrēta in ūceanō magnō.⁴

¹However when they were going around the land, night was never present to them.

²When they mulled these things over to themselves.

³They will praise you forever. Saeculum saeculī is a Latin idiom.

⁴Analogously, we sail the seas of life, instead of immediately being taken into Paradise, so that God may show his glories and gifts to us.

ac: and	nōminātim: by name
accipiēbant: they were receiving, they were accepting; 3rd person plural imperfect active from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	nōn: not
ad: to, towards, at, according to	nox: night; singular feminine nominative from nox, noctis
affuit: he was present; 3rd person singular perfect active from assum, adesse, affuī, affuturus	obviam: in the path
āit: he said; 3rd person singular present active from aio, - , -	occurrit: he ran; 3rd person singular perfect from occurrō, occurrere, occurrī, occursus
appellābat: he was calling, he was naming; 3rd person singular imperfect active from appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus	ōceanō: ocean; singular masculine ablative from Oceanus, Oceani
arbōribus: trees; plural feminine ablative from arbor, arboris	ōsculāns: kissing; singular nominative present participle from ūsculō, ūsculārī, ūsculātus sum
ascenditibus: ascending; plural ablative present participle from ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsus	ostendere: to show;
atque: and	per: through
autem: but, however, moreover	perlustrābant: they were wandering through; 3rd person plural imperfect active from perlustrō, perlustrāre, perlustrāvī, perlustrātus
autumnālī: autumnal; singular ablative from autumnālis, autumnālūs, autumnālē	plēnām: full; singular feminine accusative from plēnus, plēna -um, plēnior -or -us, plēnissimus -a -um
beātī: happy, blessed; plural nominative from beātus, beāta -um, beātior -or -us, beātissimus -a -um	pōmiferīs: fruit-bearing; plural ablative from pōmifer, pōmifera, pōmiferum
bibēbant: they drank; 3rd person plural imperfect active from bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitus	pōmīs: fruits, grapes; plural neuter ablative from pōmum, pōmī
Brendānum: (accusative case) Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	porrō: farther, further, also
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 - c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	possumus: we are able to; 1st person plural present active from possum, posse, potuī, -
circuibant: they were going around; 3rd person plural imperfect active from circueō, circuīre, circuīvī, circuitus	poterant: they were able to; 3rd person plural imperfect active from possum, posse, potuī, -
conversus: having been turned; singular masculine nominative perfect passive participle from convertō, convertere, convertī, conversus	potuīstī: you were able; 2nd person singular perfect active from possum, posse, potuī, -
cum: with	quā: what; singular female ablative of qui
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quadrāgīntā: 40
Deus: god; singular masculine nominative from Deus, Dei	quaesīstī: you sought; 2nd person singular perfect active from quaerō, quaerere, quaeſīvī, quaeſitus
dicēbat: he was saying; 3rd person singular imperfect active from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	quam: how? how much?
diē: day; singular common ablative from diēs, diēī	quī: who; plural masculine nominative of quis
diēs: day; singular common nominative from diēs, diēī	quia: because
dīversa: diverse; plural neuter accusative from dīversus, dīversa, dīversum	saeculī: age, generation; singular neuter genitive from saeculum, saeculi
dīxisset: he (might) have had said; 3rd person singular pluperfect active subjunctive from dīcō, dicere, dīxi, dictus	saeculum: age, generation; singular neuter nominative from saeculum, saeculī
domō: house; singular feminine ablative from domus, domi	sāncītum: holy, saint
ecce: Look! Behold!	sāncītus: holy, saint
et: and	se: himself
finem: boundary, end, limit; singular common accusative from finis, finis	sēcrēta: secrets; plural neuter accusative from secretus, secreta -um, secretior -or -us, secretissimus -a -um
flūmen: river; singular neuter nominative from flūmen, flūminis	sīcūt: as, same as, like
fontibus: fountains; plural masculine ablative from fōns, fontis	singulōs: one each; plural masculine accusative from singulus, singula, singulum
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	spatiōsam: spacious; singular feminine accusative from spatiōsus, spatiōsa, spatiōsum
habitant: they inhabit; 3rd person plural present active from habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātus	statim: immediately
haec: this, these; singular feminine nominative or plural neuter nom. or acc. of hic, haec, hoc	sua: her/its; sing. fem. nom. or abl. or neuter nom. or acc. from suus
ideō: for that reason	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
ignōrāmus: we ignore, we do not know; 1st person plural present active from ignōrō, ignōrāre, ignōrāvī, ignōrātus	tantum: so much, so great, this many; singular neuter nominative from tantus, tanta, tantum
illam: that; singular feminine accusative from ille, illa, illud	tē: to you, accusative from tu
illis: those; plural dative or ablative from ille, illa, illud	tempore: time, period; singular neuter ablative from tempus, temporis
illīs: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	tempus: time, period; singular neuter nominative from tempus, temporis
illōs: that; plural masculine accusative from ille, illa, illud	terrae: land; singular feminine genitive from terra, terrae
in: into (with accusative), in (with ablative)	terrām: land
īnsulae: island; singular feminine genitive from īnsula, īnsulae	tibi: to you, singular dative of tu
intrā: within, between, during	tōtām: whole, total; singular feminine accusative from tōtus, tōta, tōtūm (gen -ius)
invēnērunt: they found; 3rd person plural perfect active from invenio, invenire, inveni, inventus	trānsīre: to go over, to cross;
invenīre: to find;	tua: you; singular feminine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
istud: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste, ista, istud	tunc: then
ita: yes	vergentem: laying
juvenis: young man; singular common nominative from juvenis, juvenis, juvene	vērō: truly, even so, still
laetitiā: joy, gladness, fruitfulness; singular feminine ablative from laetitia, laetitia	vīdērunt: they saw
laudabunt: they will praise; 3rd person plural future active from laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus	vōlūt: he wanted; 3rd person singular perfect active from volō, velle, voluī, -
māgna: large; singular feminine nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	vōlūssent: they (might) have had rolled, turned over; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from volvō, vōlvere, volvī, volūtus
māgitudinem: magnitude, greatness; singular feminine accusative from māgitūdō, māgitūdīnīs	
māgnō: large; singular masculine ablative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
māgnum: large; singular neuter nominative from māgnus, māgna -um, major -or -us, maximus -a -um	
medium: middle; singular neuter nominative from medius, media, medium	
multum: many; singular neuter nominative from multus, multa -um, plūrīmus -a -um	
nāvī: boat; singular feminine ablative from nāvis, nāvis	
nihil: not at all	

[14] “Revertere itaque ad terram nātīvitātis tuae, portāns tēcum dē frūctibus istīus et dē gemmīs, quantum potest tua nāvicula capere. [15] Appropinquant enim diēs peregrīnātiōnis tuae, ut dormiās cum patribus¹ tuīs. [16] Post multa vērō curricula² temporum dēclārābitur ista terra successōribus vestrīs, quandō Chrīstiānōrum supervēnerit persecūtiō. [17] Istud flūmen quod vidētis dīvidit istam īsulam. Sīcut modo appāret vōbīs mātūra frūctibus, ita omnī tempore permanet sine ūllā umbrā noctis: lūx enim illīus est Chrīstus.”

[18] Acceptīs dē frūctibus terrae et omnibus generibus gemmārum, dīmissōque benedictō prōcūrātōre et iuvene, sānctus Brendānus cum suīs frātribus ascendit nāviculam et coepit nāvigāre per medium cālīginis. [19] Cum autem pertrānsīssent, vēnērunt ad īsulam quae vocātur Dēliciārum, ibique trium diērum hospitium perēgērunt. [20] Acceptā benedictiōne, sānctus Brendānus rēctō itinere ad locum suum reversus est.

¹For the days of your pilgrimage draw near (to a close), that you may sleep with your fathers (i.e. die).

²And after many cycles of time this land will be declared to your successors, when persecution of Christians arrives. This may be referring to Viking raids.

acceptā: having been accepted; singular feminine ablative perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	nāvigāre: to sail; noctis: nights; singular feminine genitive from nox, noctis
acceptīs: having been accepted; plural ablative perfect passive participle from accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus	omni: all, every; singular ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
ad: to, towards, at, according to	omnibus: all; plural ablative from omnis, omnis, omne
appāret: he appears; 3rd person singular present active from appārēō, appārēre, appārūi, appārītus	patribus: fathers; plural masculine ablative from pater, patris
appropinquant: they approach; 3rd person plural present active from appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātus	per: through
ascendit: he ascends, he ascended; 3rd person singular present active from ascēndō, ascendere, ascēndī, ascēnsus	perēgērunt: they completed; 3rd person plural perfect active from peragō, peragere, perēgī, peractus
autem: but, however, moreover	peregrinātiōnis: travel, pilgrimage; singular feminine genitive from peregrinātiō, peregrinātiōnis
benedictiōne: benediction, blessing; singular feminine ablative from benedictiō, benedictiōnis	permanet: he remains; 3rd person singular present active from permanēō, permanere, permanēs, permanens
benedictō: having been blessed; singular masculine ablative perfect passive participle from benedīcō, benedīcere, benedīxi, benedictus	persecutiō: pursuit; singular feminine nominative from persecūtiō, persecutiōnis
Brendānus: Brendan of Clonfert (c. AD 484 – c. 577), an Irish abbot who sailed the Atlantic	pertrānsiſſent: he (might) have gone through; 3rd person plural pluperfect active subjunctive from pertrānseō, pertrānsire, pertrānsiū(i), pertrānsitus
cāliginis: fog, mist; singular feminine genitive from cālīgō, cāliginis	portans: carrying; singular nominative present participle from porto, portare, portavi, portatus
capere: to carry;	post: behind, after, since
Christianōrum: of Christians; plural masculine genitive from Christianus, Christiani	potest: he can; 3rd person singular present active from possum, posse, potui, -
Christus: appointed one, Christ; singular masculine nominative from Christus, Christi	prōcūrātore: procurator; singular masculine ablative from prōcūrātor, prōcūrātōris
coepit: he started; 3rd person singular present active from coepio, coepere, coepi, coepitus	quae: who; plural female nom. or neuter nom. or acc. of quis
cum: with	quandō: when, because
curricula: years, course of heavenly body; plural neuter accusative from curriculum, curriculi	quantum: how much?
dē: of, from, away from, down from	quod: what; singular neuter nom. or acc. of qui
dēclārābitur: he will announce; 3rd person singular future passive from dēclārō, dēclārāre, dēclārāvī, dēclārātus	rēctō: straight, proper, correct; singular masculine ablative from rēctus, rēcta -um, rēctior -or -us, rēctissimus -a -um
dēliciārum: of delights; plural feminine genitive from dēliciae	reversus: reversus + est = he returned
dīerūm: days; plural common genitive from dīēs, dīēi	revertere: to return;
dīēs: days; plural common nominative from dīēs, dīēi	sānctus: holy, saint
dīmissō: having been sent away; singular masculine ablative perfect passive participle from dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmisi, dīmissus	sīcūt: as, same as, like
dīvidit: he divides; 3rd person singular present active from dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvisi, dīvisus	sīne: without
dormiās: you (might) sleep; 2nd person singular present active subjunctive from dormiō, dormīre, dormīvi, dormītus	successōribus: successor; plural masculine dative from successor, successōris
enim: for, truly, really, indeed	suis: their; plural dative or ablative of suus
est: he is; 3rd person singular present active from sum, esse, fuī, futūrus	supervēnerit: it will arrive; 3rd person singular perfect active subjunctive from superveniō, supervenire, supervēnī, superventus
et: and	suūm: his; singular masculine accusative from suus, sui
flūmen: river; singular neuter nominative from flūmen, flūminis	tē: to you, accusative from tu
frātribus: brothers; plural masculine ablative from frāter, frātris	tempore: time, period; singular neuter ablative from tempus, temporis
frūctibus: fruits; plural masculine ablative from frūctus, frūctūs	temporūm: of times, of periods; plural neuter genitive from tempus, temporis
gemmārūm: of gems; plural feminine genitive from gemma, gemmae	terra: land; singular feminine nominative from terra, terrae
gemmis: gems; plural feminine ablative from gemma, gemmae	terrae: land; singular feminine genitive from terra, terrae
generibūs: births, families, types, offspring; plural neuter ablative from genus, generis	terrām: land
hospitūm: hospitality; plural masculine genitive from hospes, hospitīs	trīum: three; plural genitive from trēs -es -ia, tertius -a -um, terni -ae -a, ter
ibī: there, then	tua: you; singular feminine nominative from tuus, tua, tuum
illīus: of that; singular genitive from ille, illa, illud	tuae: your; singular feminine genitive from tuus, tua, tuum
insulām: island; singular feminine accusative from insula, īsulae	tuīs: yours; plural ablative or dative from tuus, tua, tuum
ista: that; singular feminine nom. or abl, or plural neuter nom. or acc. from iste, ista, istud	ūllā: any; singular feminine ablative from ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (gen -ius)
istam: that; singular feminine accusative from iste, ista, istud	umbrā: shadow, shade; singular feminine ablative from umbra, umbrae
istīus: of this; singular genitive from iste, ista, istud	ut: so that
istud: that; singular neuter nominative and accusative from iste, ista, istud	vēnērunt: they came; 3rd person plural perfect active from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus
ita: yes	vērō: truly, even so, still
itaque: so then, therefore	vestrīs: your; plural dative or ablative from vester
itinēre: journey, trip; singular neuter ablative from iter, itineris	vidētīs: you see; 2nd person plural present active from videō, vidēre, vidi, visus
iuvēne: young man; singular neuter ablative from juvenis, juvenis, juvēne	vōbīs: you; plural dative or ablative from tu
modō: mode, manner, way, measure, size; singular masculine dative from modus, modī	vocātūr: to be called; 3rd person singular present passive from vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus
multa: many; singular feminine nominative from multus, multa -um, -, plūrimus -a -um	
nātīvitātīs: birth, nativity; singular feminine genitive from nātīvitās, nātīvitātīs	
nāvīculā: small boat; singular feminine nominative from nāvīcula, nāvīculae	
nāvīculām: small boat; singular feminine accusative from nāvīcula, nāvīculae	

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