

January 18, 2024. Saints Peter and Paul, pray for us!

Praise be Jesus, Mary, and St. Joseph now and forever.

*I received the following information from a gentleman that I will refer to as Friend #1.*

Hello Mr. Henry,

I hope you are well. I am grateful to have been receiving your weekly emails with the sermons for the Sunday, etc. I noted in the last one that you asked for input regarding the “flat/concave earth” theory. I thought I would put in my two cents’ worth.

We know that the Vulgate is the inerrant word of God, inspired by the Holy Ghost. The translations into the vernacular are not inerrant. They can - and do, in my opinion - contain translations that often misrepresent what the inerrant Vulgate conveys. One such case is the English translation of “orbis terrarum” and its various forms into “the world”. If you look at some other languages, they will often say, “orb of the earth”, but it seems that the English, even the Douay-Rheims, always renders it, “the world.” The book of Psalms, especially, but not uniquely, contains many examples of this. I will paste the results of a search below. In all of these cases, “orbis terrarum” or “orbem terram” etc, is rendered, “the world” in English. The Canon of the Mass also uses “orbe”.

The Pope, when we have one, gives a yearly message, *Urbis et Orbis*, to the city and to the world.

So, we see that the Word of God, the Holy Mass, and the Pope, refer to the world as an **orb**, a sphere. It is for those who believe the earth to be flat to explain how the Vulgate, the Mass and the Pope are all wrong on this point. We must not rely on our senses in such matters. We must trust God and believe as he teaches through the Vulgate, the Liturgy, and the Pope!

God bless you,

### **Canon**

**Te** ígitur, clementíssime Pater, per Jesum Christum, Fílium tuum, Dóminum nostrum, súpplīces rogámus, ac pétimus, uti accépta hábeas et benedícas, hæc ✠ dona, hæc ✠ múnēra, hæc ✠ sancta sacrificia illibáta, in primis, quæ tibi offérimus pro Ecclésia tua sancta cathólica: quam pacificáre, custodíre, adunáre et régere dignéris **toto orbe terrárum**: una cum fámulo tuo Papa nostro **N.** et Antístite nostro **N.** et ómnibus orthodoxis, atque cathólicæ et apostólicæ fídei cultóribus.

22

### **Canon**

**We** therefore, humbly pray and beseech Thee, most merciful Father, through Jesus Christ; Thy Son, our Lord, that Thou wouldst vouchsafe to accept and bless these ✠ gifts, these ✠ presents, these ✠ holy unspotted Sacrifices, which in the first place we offer Thee for Thy holy Catholic Church to which vouchsafe to grant peace, as also to preserve, unite, and govern it throughout **the world**, together with Thy servant our Pope, and our Bishop, and all orthodox believers and professors of the Catholic and Apostolic Faith.

1 “Et apparuerunt effusiones maris, et revelata sunt fundamenta [orbis](#) ab increpatione Domini, ab inspiratione spiritus furoris ejus.

[[2 Kings \(2 Samuel\) 22:16](#)]

2 “Quae lustrant per circuitum, quocumque eas voluntas gubernantis duxerit, ad omne quod praeceperit illis super faciem [orbis](#) terrarum:

[[Job 37:12](#)]

3 “Et apparuerunt fontes aquarum, et revelata sunt fundamenta [orbis](#) terrarum, ab increpatione tua, Domine, ab inspiratione spiritus irae tuae.

[[Psalms 17:16](#)]

4 “In omnem terram exivit sonus eorum, et in fines [orbis](#) terrae verba eorum.

[[Psalms 18:5](#)]

- 5 “Prima sabbati. Psalmus David. Domini est terra, et plenitudo ejus; [orbis](#) terrarum, et universi qui habitant in eo.  
[[Psalms 23:1](#)]
- 6 “Si esuriero, non dicam tibi: meus est enim [orbis](#) terrae, et plenitudo ejus.  
[[Psalms 49:12](#)]
- 7 “Et dominabitur a mari usque ad mare, et a flumine usque ad terminos [orbis](#) terrarum.  
[[Psalms 71:8](#)]
- 8 “Priusquam montes fierent, aut formaretur terra et [orbis](#), a saeculo et usque in saeculum tu es Deus.  
[[Psalms 89:2](#)]
- 9 “Moveatur mare, et plenitudo ejus; [orbis](#) terrarum, et qui habitant in eo.  
[[Psalms 97:7](#)]
- 10 “Adhuc terram non fecerat, et flumina, et cardines [orbis](#) terrae.  
[[Proverbs 8:26](#)]
- 1 [2](#) [3](#) [4](#)

34 verses found, which contain this word

*Thus far the letter from Friend #1.*

I sent the following short response to Friend #1:

Praise be Jesus, Mary, and St. Joseph now and forever. Thank you for your email filled with “food for thought.” In another follow-up response, I intend to respond to your email in a much more extensive way. Yes, we must trust God and believe as he teaches through the Vulgate, the Liturgy, and the Pope! It will take some time before you receive my other response. I need to spend time in prayer, penance, study, and then composing my response to your email – in addition to doing many other daily duties. It will also mean I must review how to make and edit videos.

In the meantime, I received further correspondence from Friend #2, Friend #3, and Friend #4 concerning whether the Bible teaches the earth is a sphere or some other shape. Therefore, I will include information from all my friends and provide this letter as my response.

Friend #3 provided information from the Original Douay Rheims Bible wherein God speaks of a round world/earth. Because the Original Douay Rheims says, **ROUND** WORLD, Friend #3 is convinced that the earth we walk on is a sphere/ball in shape.

Friend #2 provided the information from the Douay Rheims Bible for the same scriptural verse. I will insert the Latin Vulgate for the same verses.

Original Douay Rheims Bible in Psalm 18:5: “Their sound hath gone forth into all the earth; and unto the ends of the round world the words of them.”

Douay Rheims Bible: “Their sound hath gone forth into all the earth: and their words unto the ends of the world.”

Latin Vulgate: “In omnem terram exivit sonus eorum, et in fines [orbis terrae](#) verba eorum.”

Original Douay Rheims Bible in Psalm 23:1, 2: “The earth is our Lords, and the fullness thereof: the round world, and all that dwell therein. Because He hath founded it upon the seas: and upon the rivers hath prepared it.”

Douay Rheims Bible: “The earth is the Lord’s and the fulness thereof: the world, and all they that dwell therein. For he hath founded it upon the seas; and hath prepared it upon the rivers.”

Latin Vulgate: “Domini est terra, et plenitudo ejus; [orbis terrarum](#), et universi qui habitant in eo. Quia ipse super maria fundavit eum, et super flumina praeeparavit eum.”

Original Douay Rheims Bible in Psalm 49:12: “If I shall be hungry I will not tell thee: for the round earth is mine and the fullness thereof.”

Douay Rheims Bible: “If I should be hungry, I would not tell thee: for the world is mine, and the fulness thereof.”

Latin Vulgate: “Si esuriero, non dicam tibi : meus est enim **orbis terrae**, et plenitudo ejus.”

Original Douay Rheims Bible in Psalm 76:19: “the voice of Thy thunder in a wheel. Thy lightnings shined to the round world: the earth was moved and troubled.”

Douay Rheims Bible: “The voice of thy thunder in a wheel. Thy lightnings enlightened the world: the earth shook and trembled.”

Latin Vulgate: “vox tonitruui tui in rota. Illuxerunt coruscationes tuae **orbi terrae**; commota est, et contremuit terra.”

Original Douay Rheims Bible in Psalm 88:12: “The heavens are Thine and the earth is Thine, the round earth, and the fullness thereof Thou hast founded:”

Douay Rheims Bible: “Thine are the heavens, and thine is the earth: the world and the fulness thereof thou hast founded:”

Latin Vulgate: “Tui sunt caeli, et tua est terra; **orbem terrae**, et plenitudinem ejus tu fundasti;”

Original Douay Rheims Bible in Psalm 92:1: “Our Lord hath reigned, He hath put on beauty: our Lord hath put on strength, and hath girded Himself. For He hath established the round world, which shall not be moved.”

Douay Rheims Bible: “The Lord hath reigned, he is clothed with beauty: the Lord is clothed with strength, and hath girded himself. For he hath established the world which shall not be moved.”

Latin Vulgate: “Dominus regnavit, decorem indutus est : indutus est Dominus fortitudinem, et praecinxit se. Etenim firmavit **orbem terrae**, qui non commovebitur.”

and so on and so forth.

††† *Jesus Mary Joseph* †††

As we read toward the beginning, Friend #1 finished the summary of his letter:

“So, we see that the Word of God, the Holy Mass, and the Pope, refer to the world as an **orb**, a **sphere**. It is for those who believe the earth to be flat to explain how the Vulgate, the Mass, and the Pope are all wrong on this point. We must not rely on our senses in such matters. We must trust God and believe as he teaches through the Vulgate, the Liturgy, and the Pope!”

Is Friend #1 always accurate when he interprets **orb** as each time meaning a **sphere**? Thus, the CRITICAL role, task, and responsibility is understanding the real meaning of orb, orbis, orbi, orbem, and orbit. Let us check some dictionaries.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/orb>

**noun**

**'orb**

**Synonyms of orb**

1: any of the concentric spheres in old astronomy surrounding the earth and carrying the celestial bodies in their revolutions

[Comment of Patrick Henry: The celestial bodies do not travel in a **sphere** but in a circular orbit; or orb; or orbis. The moon does not travel in a **sphere** around the earth put in an **orbit** around the earth.]

2 archaic : something **circular** : **circle**, **orbit**

3: a spherical body

especially : a spherical celestial object

4: **eye**

5: a sphere surmounted by a cross symbolizing kingly power and justice

orb

verb

orbed; orbing; orbs

transitive verb

1: to form into a **disk or circle**

2 archaic : encircle, surround, enclose

intransitive verb

archaic : to move in an orbit

††† *Jesus Mary Joseph* †††

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/orb>

noun

a sphere or globe: a Christmas tree hung with brightly colored orbs.

the eyeball or eye: He looks with blind orbs on an indifferent world.

any of the heavenly bodies, as the sun or moon: He lay on the grass, warmed by that orb of day, the sun.

a globe bearing a cross; the mound or emblem of sovereignty, especially as part of the regalia of England.

Astrology. the number of degrees from exactness within which an aspect operates.

**a circle or something circular.**

Astronomy. (formerly) **the orbit** of a heavenly body.

the earth.

verb (used with object)

**to form into a circle** or sphere.

Archaic. **to encircle; enclose.**

verb (used without object)

**to move in an orbit.**

to form into an orb or globe; round out.

[COMMENT of Patrick Henry: Thus, through study, we also know that **ORB** is a word that can be used to describe the shape of the earth as a circular area more or less flat, and not always a **sphere/round ball**.]

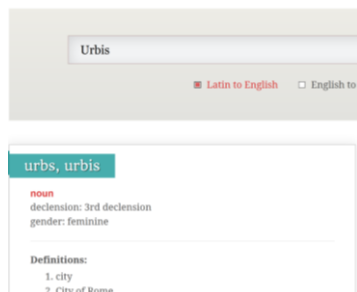
††† *Jesus Mary Joseph* †††

Therefore, in my research to find out what is the real meaning of orb, orbis, orbi, orbem, and orbit; I conclude that in some cases it can mean either a sphere or just to circle (such as they speak of the orbit of the moon around the earth – as just a circle). Because this is such a serious subject, let us now refer to the Latin dictionary.

Latin dictionary + Urbis, Orbi, orb

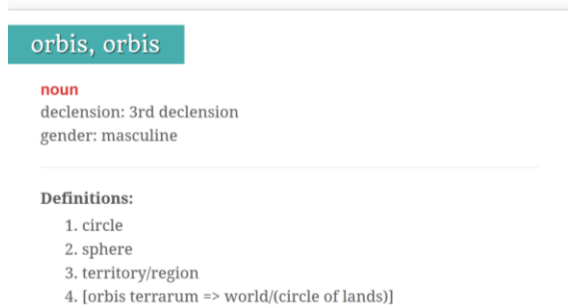
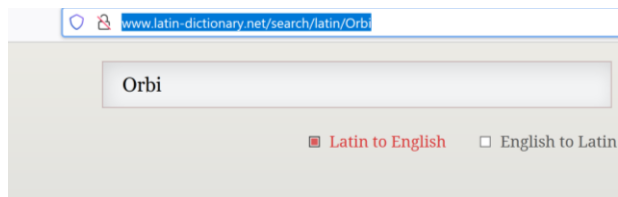
<http://www.latin-dictionary.net/search/latin/Urbis>

Latin search results for: Urbis

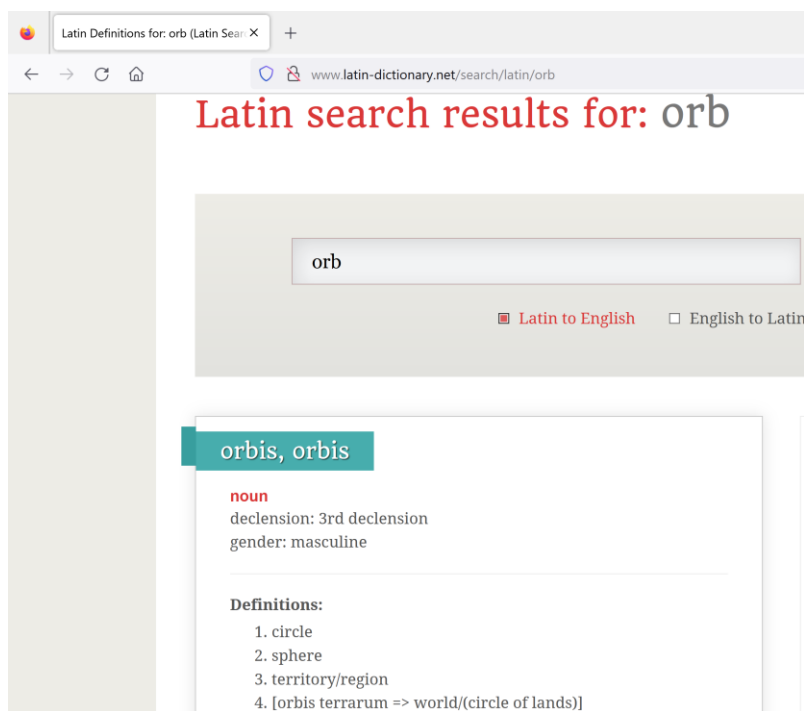


Definition of Orbi

<http://www.latin-dictionary.net/search/latin/Orbi>



<http://www.latin-dictionary.net/search/latin/orb>



{1} Do you agree that the meaning of the Latin for the words Orb and Orbis are Circle, Sphere, Territory/region, and that the two words **Orbis terrarum**, when combined together have the meaning of world/ (circle of lands)?

{2} Do you agree that when Friend #1 provided the verses from the Psalms containing **orbis terrarum** and **orbis terrae**, the Sacred Scripture from the Latin Vulgate can correctly be interpreted to mean the **circle of lands** or a circular territory/region?

{3} Do you agree that when Friend #1 reminded us that when a true pope sends a letter out **Urbis et Orbis**, the Latin Vulgate can be correctly interpreted to mean the Pope sent a letter out to the City and to the **circle of lands** – which could be all of the land on the face of a circular round earth that is not a sphere?

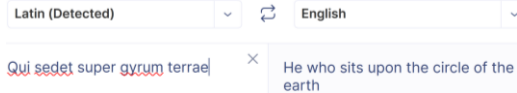
{4} Do you agree that when Friend #1 reminded us that in the liturgy during the Canon of the Mass, the priest is offering the holy Sacrifice for the holy Catholic Church to which vouchsafe to grant peace, as also to preserve, unite, and govern it throughout **orbe terrarum**, ... (Which the Latin Vulgate interprets as the circle of lands) - which could be all of the lands on the face of the circular round earth that is not a sphere?

{5} Do you agree that when Friend #3 provided some quotes from the Original Douay Rheims Bible, those verses came from the Latin Vulgate, and now we know that **orbis terrarum** and **orbem terrae** are more frequently to be interpreted as meaning the **circle of lands** or a circular territory/region – which could be all of the land on the face of a circular round earth that is not a sphere?

Let us continue our research. Friend #3 also wrote, “Now, round may mean circle or sphere. (By the way, the Original Douay Rheims for Isaia 40:22: He sitteth upon the **compass** of the earth.)”

Douay Rheims Bible for Isaia 40:22: “It is he that sitteth upon the **globe** of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as locusts: he that stretcheth out the heavens as nothing, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in.”

Latin Vulgate for Isaia 40:22: “**Qui sedet super gyrum terrae**, et habitatores ejus sunt quasi locustae; qui extendit velut nihilum caelos, et expandit eos sicut tabernaculum ad inhabitandum;”



The screenshot on the left shows the English translation of the Latin.  
“Qui sedet super **gyrum** terrae,”

Isaia 40:22 is the only verse in the entire Douay Rheims Bible that the word **globe** is recorded. However, the word **gyrum** is recorded at least 50 times in the Latin Vulgate. Let us now study the Latin Vulgate with the Douay Rheims to understand better the meaning of the word **gyrum** when used in Sacred Scripture.

In cujus medio supra erit capitium, et ora per **gyrum** ejus textilis, sicut fieri solet in extremis vestium partibus, ne facile rumpatur. (Exodus 28:32)

In the midst whereof above shall be a hole for the head, and a border **round about** it woven, as is wont to be made in the outmost parts of garments, that it may not easily be broken.

Vestiesque illud auro purissimo, tam craticulam ejus, quam parietes per circuitum, et cornua. Faciesque ei coronam aureolam per **gyrum**. (Exodus 30:3)

And thou shalt overlay it with the purest gold, as well as the grate thereof, as the walls round about and the horns. And thou shalt make to it a crown of gold **round about**,

Et fecit illi coronam auream per **gyrum**. (Exodus 37:2)

And he made to it a crown of gold **round about**,

Circumeditque eam auro mundissimo, et fecit illi labium aureum per **gyrum**. (Exodus 37:11)

And he overlaid it with the finest gold, and he made to it a golden ledge **round about**.

Fecitque ei coronam aureolam per **gyrum**, et duos annulos aureos sub corona per singula latera, ut mittantur in eos vectes, et possit altare portari. (Exodus 37:27)

And he made to it a crown of gold **round about**, and two golden rings under the crown at each side, that the bars might be put into them, and the altar be carried.

Paxillos quoque tabernaculi et atrii per **gyrum** fecit aeneos. (Exodus 38:20)

The pins also of the tabernacle and of the court **round about** he made of brass.

Et bases atrii tam in circuitu quam in ingressu ejus, et paxilli tabernaculi atque atrii per **gyrum**. (Exodus 38:31)

And the sockets of the court as well round about as in the entry thereof, and the pins of the tabernacle and of the court **round about**.

Et capitium in superiori parte contra medium, oramque per **gyrum** capitii textilem: (Exodus 39:21)

And a hole for the head in the upper part at the middle, and a woven border **round about the hole**:

Et tintinnabula de auro purissimo, quae posuerunt inter malogranata, in extrema parte tunicae per **gyrum**: (Exodus 39:23)

And little bells of the purest gold, which they put between the pomegranates at the bottom of the tunick round about:

Erexit et atrium per **gyrum** tabernaculi et altaris, ducto in introitu ejus tentorio. Postquam omnia perfecta sunt, (Exodus 40:31)

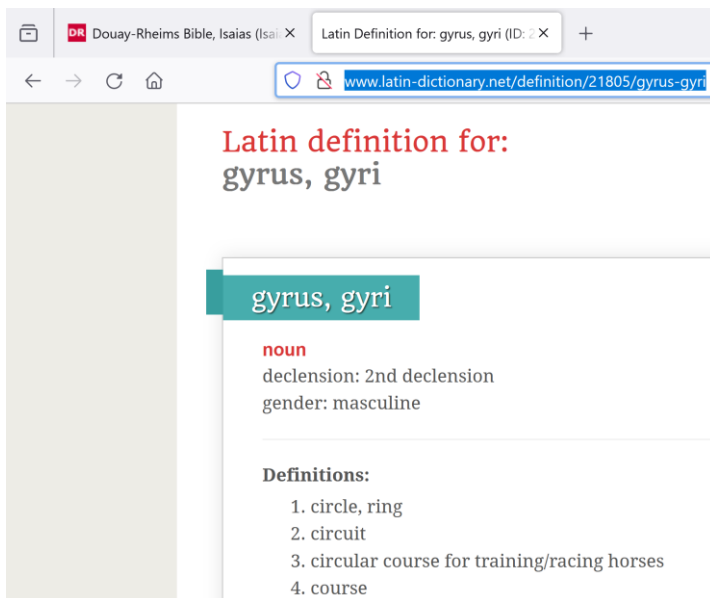
He set up also the court **round about** the tabernacle and the altar, drawing the hanging in the entry thereof. After all things were perfected,

Idcirco ubi immolabitur holocaustum, mactabitur et victima pro delicto: sanguis ejus per **gyrum** altaris fundetur. (Leviticus 7:2)

Therefore where the holocaust is immolated, the victim also for a trespass shall be slain: the blood thereof shall be poured **round about** the altar.

Immolavit eum, hauriens sanguinem, et tincto digito, tetigit cornua altaris per **gyrum**: quo expiato et sanctificato, fudit reliquum sanguinem ad fundamenta ejus. (Leviticus 8:15)

He immolated it: and took the blood, and dipping his finger in it, he touched the horns of the altar **round about**. Which being expiated, and sanctified, he poured the rest of the blood at the bottom thereof.



{6} Do you agree that the translation of the Latin Vulgate **gyrum** is translated to mean **round about**; for example, **round about** the bottom of the tunic and **round about** the hole for the neck – and it has the meaning of 1. circle, 2. ring, 3. circular course; and that **gyrum** does **NOT** include the definition of sphere?

{7} Do you agree that the hole for the head to go through in a T-shirt is circular and that the bottom of the T-shirt is circular shaped to go around (or round about) the waist?

{8} Do you agree that after studies, comparisons, looking in dictionaries and Sacred Scripture, we should honestly conclude that the words *globe of the earth* in Isaias 40:22 of the Douay Rheims Bible certainly does not mean the earth itself is a sphere/round ball, knowing that the Latin Vulgate word **gyrum** means circle, ring, or circular course and because **gyrum** does **NOT** include the definition of sphere?

{9} Do you agree that the Latin Vulgate translation of *gyrum terrae* can correctly be interpreted to mean a circle of lands or a circular territory/region that could be more or less flat in shape?

{10} Do you agree that [orbis](#) terrae and [orbis terrarum](#) are words inspired by the Holy Ghost which could correctly be understood to describe the waters of the seas/oceans that are for the most part, level and flat except for the tides and waves caused by the wind or in some other ways; and the different continents of land which rise up on this round, circular territory on which mankind lives called [orbis terrarum](#)?

Friend #3 wrote, “Now, round may mean circle or sphere. (By the way, the Original Douay Rheims for Isaiae 40:22: He sitteth upon the [compass](#) of the earth.)”

Douay Rheims Bible: “It is he that sitteth upon the [globe](#) of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as locusts: he that stretcheth out the heavens as nothing, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in.”

Latin Vulgate” “Qui sedet super [gyrum](#) terrae, et habitatores ejus sunt quasi locustae; qui extendit velut nihilum caelos, et expandit eos sicut tabernaculum ad inhabitandum;” (Isaias 40:22)

{11} Do you agree that the Latin dictionary informs us that gyrys, gyri, gyrum have the definitions that mean - circle, ring, circuit, circular course for training/racing horses, course?

{12} Do you agree that “Qui sedet super [gyrum](#) terrae” can have the meaning of “he sitteth upon the compass, roundabout, circle, ring, circular course, or circle of lands of the earth”; and that over this circle of more or less flat lands, he stretcheth out the heavens as nothing, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in – (with the tent being in the shape of at least the top half of a sphere)?

Friend #4 reminded me that in Volume I Question I Page 1 of the *Summa*, St. Thomas wrote in Reply Obj. 2:

“Sciences are differentiated according to the various means through which knowledge is obtained. For the astronomer and the physicist both may prove the same conclusion--that [the earth](#), for instance, [is round](#): the astronomer by means of Mathematics (i.e., abstracting from matter), but the physicist by means of matter itself. Hence there is no reason why those things which may be learned from philosophical science, so far as they can be known by natural reason, may not also be taught us by another science so far as they fall within revelation. Hence theology included in Sacred Doctrine differs in kind from that theology which is part of philosophy.”

Here is the Latin from the *Summa*: Ad secundum dicendum quod diversa ratio cognoscibilis diversitatem scientiarum inducit. Eandem enim conclusionem demonstrat astrologus et naturalis, puta quod [terra est rotunda](#), sed astrologus per medium mathematicum, idest a materia abstractum; naturalis autem per medium circa materiam consideratum. Unde nihil prohibet de eisdem rebus, de quibus philosophicae disciplinae tractant secundum quod sunt cognoscibilia lumine naturalis rationis, et aliam scientiam tractare secundum quod cognoscuntur lumine divinae revelationis. Unde theologia quae ad sacram doctrinam pertinet, differt secundum genus ab illa theologia quae pars philosophiae ponitur.

Although Saint Thomas wrote: “For the astronomer and the physicist both may prove the same conclusion – that the earth, for instance, is round...”; St. Thomas does not give the quotes or proof of the astronomer and/or the physicist of where and how they prove the earth is round. The word [rotunda](#), used by St. Thomas, can also mean [round, circular, or wheel-like](#). I agree with St. Thomas that both the astronomer and the physicist may prove that the earth is round. However, that does not mean it is a sphere. Let us put ROTUNDA into the Latin dictionary to get its full meaning.

[rotundus, rotunda](#)

adjective

Definitions:

1. facile
2. round, circular
3. smooth, finished
4. spherical, globular
5. wheel-like

The Latin dictionary informs us that the Latin for sphere is [Sphaera](#) and the Latin word for ball is [Sphera](#). In the entire Latin Vulgate neither of the words [Sphaera](#) or [Sphera](#) are found. My friends seem convinced that because God wrote [ORBIS terrarum](#) we should believe the shape of the earth is a sphere.

{13} Do you agree that if almighty God wanted to convey the idea that the earth is a sphere, He could have written something such as **SPHERA terrarum (Sphaera terrae)** in one or more of the verses where He wrote **ORBIS terrarum (orbis terrae)**?

{14} Do you agree that if the Pope intends to send his letter to everybody in the city of Rome and to all of those living on a sphere-shaped earth, he should send his letter out **Urbis et Sphaera**?

{15} Do you agree that if Pope Saint Pius V intended to teach the earth is a sphere during the Mass, he should have used words such as **toto sphaerarum terrarum**?

{16} Do you agree that if the astronomer and the physicist have proved the earth is a sphere, St. Thomas should have written something such as **terra est SPHAERA**?

{17} Do you agree the conclusion is that neither Sacred Scripture, the Liturgy, the pope, the astronomer, the physicist, nor St. Thomas Aquinas teach the earth is a sphere?

Let us now turn our studies to the four **corners** and four-**quarters** of the earth.

Some definitions for **corner** are:

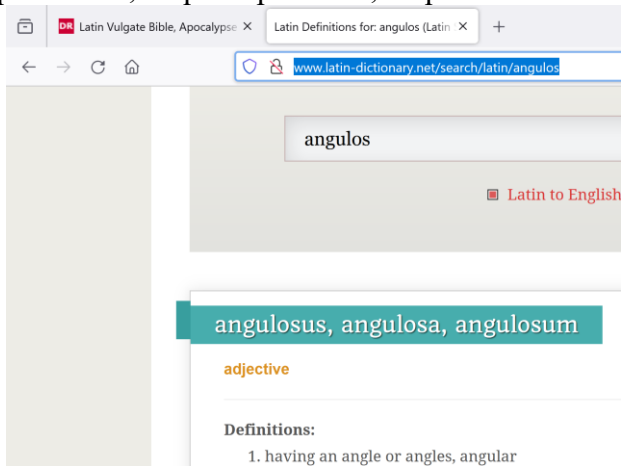
1. a place or **angle** where two sides or edges meet.
2. the point where converging lines, edges, or sides meet: **angle**.
3. the angular part or space between meeting lines, edges, or borders near the vertex of the **angle**.
4. to meet or converge at a corner or **angle**.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/quarter>

1. one of four equal parts into which something is divisible: a fourth part.
2. any of various units of length or area equal to one-fourth of some larger unit.
3. the region or direction lying under any of the four divisions of the horizon.
4. one of the four parts into which the horizon is divided or the cardinal point corresponding to it.

After these things, I saw four angels standing on the **four corners** of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that they should not blow upon the earth, nor upon the sea, nor on any tree. (Apocalypse 7:1)

Post haec vidi quatuor angelos stantes super **quatuor angulos** terrae, tenentes quatuor ventos terrae, ne flarent super terram, neque super mare, neque in ullam arborem.



Now we have learned that the Latin word **angulos** means having an **angle** or angles, angular.

In **four quarters** were the porters: that is to say, toward the east, and west, and north, and south. (1 Paralipomenon 9:24)

Per **quatuor ventos** erant ostiarii : id est, ad orientem, et ad occidentem, et ad aquilonem, et ad austrum.

And he shall set up a standard unto the nations, and shall assemble the fugitives of Israel, and shall gather together the dispersed of Juda from the **four quarters** of the earth. (Isaias 11:12)

Et levabit signum in nationes, et congregabit profugos Israel, et dispersos Juda colliget a **quatuor plagis** terrae.

And thou son of man, thus saith the Lord God to the land of Israel: The end is come, the end is come upon the **four quarters** of the land. (Ezekiel 7:2)

Et tu, fili hominis, haec dicit Dominus Deus terrae Israel : Finis venit, venit finis super **quatuor plagas terrae**.  
**plaga, plagae**

**noun**

declension: 1st declension

gender: feminine

Definitions:

1. open expanse of country/sea/sky
2. tract/region/quarter/zone/area

And when the thousand years shall be finished, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison, and shall go forth, and seduce the nations, which are over the **four quarters** of the earth, Gog, and Magog, and shall gather them together to battle, the number of whom is as the sand of the sea. (Apocalypse 20:7)

Et cum consummati fuerint mille anni, solvetur Satan de carcere suo, et exhibit, et seducet gentes, quae sunt super **quatuor angulos terrae**, Gog, et Magog, et congregabit eos in praelium, quorum numerus est sicut arena maris.

{18} Do you agree that the **four corners** of the earth found in the Douay Rheims Bible for Apocalypse 7:1, mean the **four angles** of the earth in the original Latin Vulgate?

November 18, 1893, Pope Leo XIII taught the truth infallibly in his Encyclical *Providentissimus Deus*:

“It is **absolutely wrong** and **forbidden**, either to narrow inspiration to certain parts only of Holy Scripture, or to admit that the sacred writer has erred. For the system of those who, in order to rid themselves of these difficulties, do not hesitate to concede that divine inspiration regards the things of faith and morals, and nothing beyond, because (as they wrongly think) in a question of the truth or falsehood of a passage, we should consider not so much what God has said as the reason and purpose which He had in mind in saying it – this system **cannot** be tolerated. For all the books which the Church receives as sacred and canonical, are written wholly and entirely, with **all** their parts, at the dictation of the Holy Ghost; and so far is it from being possible that **any** error can co-exist with inspiration, that inspiration not only is essentially incompatible with error, but excludes and rejects it as absolutely and necessarily as it is impossible that God Himself, the Supreme Truth, can utter that which is **NOT** true. This is the ancient and **unchanging faith** of the Church, **solemnly** defined in the Councils of Florence and of Trent, and finally confirmed and more expressly formulated by the Council of the Vatican. These are the words of the last: “The Books of the Old and New Testament, whole and entire, with all their parts, as enumerated in the decree of the same Council (Trent) and in the ancient Latin Vulgate, are to be received as sacred and canonical. And the Church holds them as sacred and canonical, not because, having been composed by human industry, they were afterwards approved by her authority; nor only because they contain revelation **without** error; but because, having been written under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, they have **God** for their author.” Hence, because the Holy Ghost employed men as His instruments, we **cannot** therefore say that it was these inspired instruments who, perchance, have fallen into error, and not the primary author. For, by supernatural power, He so moved and impelled them to write – He was so present to them – that the things which He ordered, **and those only**, they, first, **rightly** understood, then willed faithfully to write down, and finally expressed in **apt** words and with **infallible** truth. Otherwise, it could not be said that He was the Author of the entire Scripture. Such has always been the persuasion of the Fathers. “Therefore,” says St. Augustine, “since they wrote the things

which He showed and uttered to them, it cannot be pretended that He is not the writer; for His members executed what their Head dictated.” And St. Gregory the Great thus pronounces: “Most superfluous it is to inquire who wrote these things – we loyally believe the Holy Ghost to be the Author of the book. He wrote it Who dictated it for writing; He wrote it Who inspired its execution.”

21. It follows that those who maintain that an error is possible in any genuine passage of the sacred writings, either pervert the Catholic notion of inspiration, or make God the author of such error. ...all the Fathers and Doctors agreed that the divine writings, as left by the hagiographers, **are free from all error**, ... for they were unanimous in laying it down, that those writings, in their entirety and in all their parts were equally from the afflatus of Almighty God, and that **God, speaking by the sacred writers, could not set down anything but what was true.**

**“Faith and human reason can never contradict one another.”** (A teaching of the INFALLIBLE Church. See *De Fide Catholica*, IV of the Constitution of the First Vatican Council – 1870)

{19} Do you agree that, as explained by Pope Leo XIII and the Latin Vulgate, we have an absolute, infallible assurance that there are corners, quarters, and angles of the earth?

{20} Do you agree that, by definition, the truth is that the outside of a sphere is a curve, and the Definition of **CURVE** is a continuously bending line **without angles**?

{21} Do you agree that one definition for **corner** is “a place or **angle** where two sides or edges meet”, and therefore, it is not possible to have four corners on a sphere-shaped earth lacking two sides, edges, and angles that meet?

{22} Do you agree with Friend #1: “We must trust God and believe as he teaches through the Vulgate, the Liturgy, and the Pope”?

{23} Do you agree that the Latin Vulgate tells us infallibly more than once that there are angles, corners, and quarters on earth?



{24} Do you agree that by definitions and **human reason**, you cannot find four corners, four quarters, and angles on the cue ball rolling across the pool table?

D. 738: Lateran Council V, 1513:

“And since truth never contradicts truth, ...”

{25} Do you agree that it is a dogma the **truth never contradicts truth**, and the Eternal **TRUTH** assures us in the inerrant Latin Vulgate there are angles, corners, and quarters on earth; therefore, we know the earth cannot be a sphere because by definition the **TRUTH** is: “a sphere has no angles”?

{26} Do you agree that if **human reason** cannot find four corners, four quarters, or angles on the cue ball, it will be difficult for the Catholic faith to believe and teach the earth is a sphere in shape since the inerrant word of God tells us repeatedly that the earth has four corners, four quarters, and four angles – and therefore of necessity it **MUST HAVE ANGLES** and cannot be shaped like the cue ball?

Quite a large number of times, the Latin Vulgate mentions the ends of the earth, the ends of the world, and the ends of the sea. The Latin word often used for ENDS is fines. Fines comes from finitio, finitiones. The Latin dictionary definitions for finitio, finitiones include boundary, border, circuit of walls, and endmost point/extremity. Can you find the boundary, border, circuit of walls, and endmost point on the cue ball? Where are they located on Earth if the Earth is a sphere in shape?

In at least 120 places, the Douay Rheims Bible mentions plains. The Latin Vulgate translates plain and plains using various forms of words: Planities, planitiei, planioribus, and campos, campestris, campestre. When

the words are put into dictionaries and translated back and forth into the various languages of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English – they all have the definitions of flat, even, horizontal, plane, and level surface.

Let us again check dictionaries for further definitions and the meanings of words the Latin Vulgate uses to describe the plains, lakes, and oceans.

**Definition of FLAT:** 1) Having a level surface; without raised areas or indentations. 2) Having a continuous horizontal surface. 3) Arranged or laid out so as to be level or even. 4) Level and smooth, with no curved, high, or hollow parts. 5) Horizontally level. 6) Something that is flat is level, smooth, or even, rather than sloping, curved, or uneven.

**Definition of EVEN:** 1) Level; flat; without surface irregularities; smooth. 2) On the same level, in the same plane or line, parallel.

**Definition of HORIZONTAL:** 1) At right angles to the vertical, parallel to level ground. 2) Flat or level: a horizontal position. 3) Near, on, or parallel to the horizon. 4) Of or relating to the horizon.

**Definition of PLANE:** 1) A flat surface on which a straight line joining any two points on it would wholly lie. 2) A flat or level surface. 3) To make smooth or even: Level. 4) In mathematics, a flat or level surface that continues in all directions.

**Definition of LEVEL:** 1) Having no part higher than another; having a flat or even surface. 2) Being in a plane parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal. 3) A device used for determining or adjusting something to a horizontal surface. 4) Surveying. It is called a surveyor's level. An instrument for observing levels, having a sighting device, usually telescopic, and capable of being made precisely horizontal. 3) An observation made with this instrument.

In the *Summa*, Q. 14 Art. 2 Pt. II-II, St. Thomas Aquinas lists and distinguishes the six kinds of **sins against the Holy Ghost**, viz., despair, presumption, impenitence, obstinacy, **resisting the known truth**, and envy of our brother's spiritual good. From the *Summa* (Q.109, Art. 1, Pt II-II), we also know: "By TRUTH we FAITHFULLY represent things as they are, were or will be." St. Thomas wrote the truth in Pt. II-II, Q. 168 Art. 4: "*I answer that*, in human affairs, whatever is **against reason** is a sin."

Remember, it is Catholic dogma that "**Faith and human reason can never contradict one another**." And, "**Truth never contradicts truth**."

Recall and consider that in at least 120 places, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek, and the Hebrew Bibles mention areas of land called plains, using the words that describe them as flat, even, horizontal, plane, and level.

{27} Do you agree it is a **KNOWN TRUTH** that **human reason** and the **truth** force every honest person to acknowledge that lakes and oceans are constantly, uniformly, and unvaryingly more flat, even, horizontal, and level than the land – such as the Great Plains in the central part of the United States – or any of the plains mentioned over 100 times in the Bible?

{28} Do you agree that with logic and correct use of human reason, we can conclude that the Vulgate, Greek, and Hebrew teach that lakes and oceans are flat, even, horizontal, plane, and a level surface?

{29} Do you agree that if the lakes and oceans are flat, even, horizontal, plane, and level, then the earth cannot be shaped as a sphere?

{30} Do you agree that the combined use of the Latin dictionary, the Latin Vulgate Bible, the Liturgy of the Catholic Church, the popes of the Catholic Church, the astronomer, and the physicist explain that the earth is a more or less flat, round, circular, wheel-like, circle of lands?

Now, a very important question is: "Do you really believe the Latin Vulgate, the Greek, and the Hebrew Bibles – and the definitions, and the meaning of words – in their way of describing the earth?"

There are many things concerning the earth's shape for which I have no answer and cannot explain, with many apparent or real contradictions. Nevertheless, there are many other things that could be explained – especially if I make a video – but because that might be a long time in the future, I will share this letter now.

Please send me your answers to the questions with numbers between these kinds of brackets {}. If you answer no to any of the questions, please explain why. Thank you. You are invited to watch the videos and read the other articles and information at <https://jmjsite.com>.

In Jesus, Mary, and Saint Joseph,  
Patrick Henry