The harmony of the world: being a discourse wherein the phaenomena of nature are consonantly salved and adapted to inferiour intellects / [John Heydon].

Contributors

Heydon, John, 1629-

Publication/Creation

London : H. Brome, 1662.

Persistent URL

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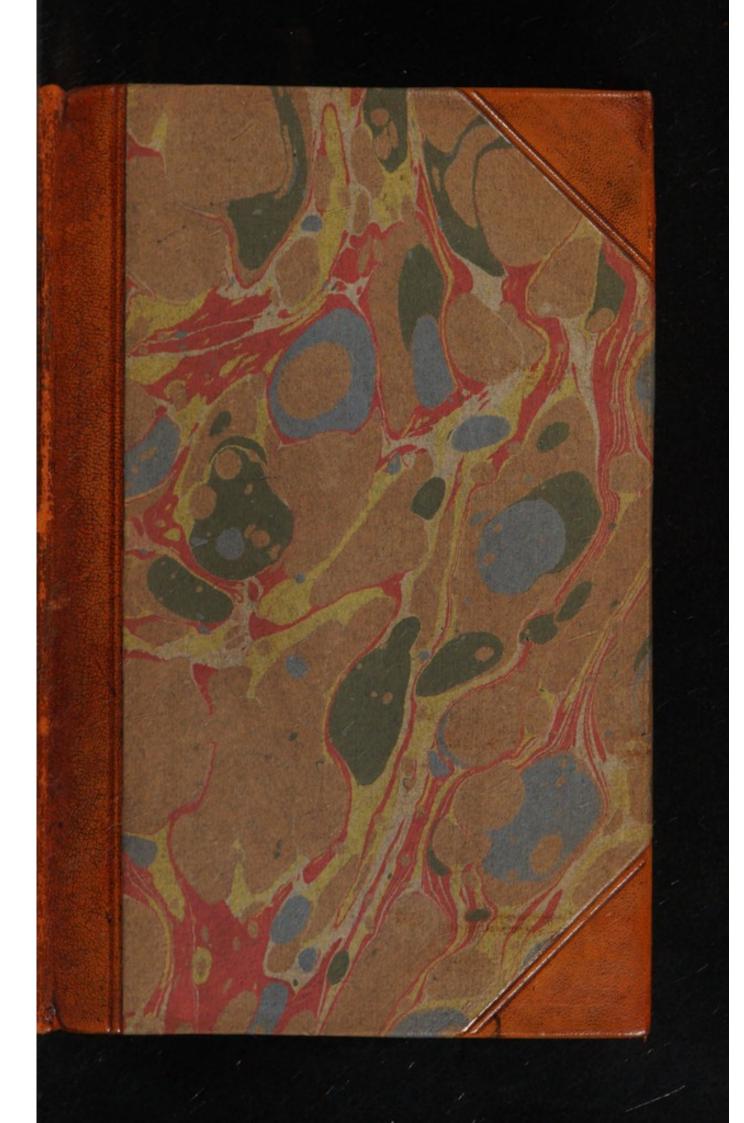
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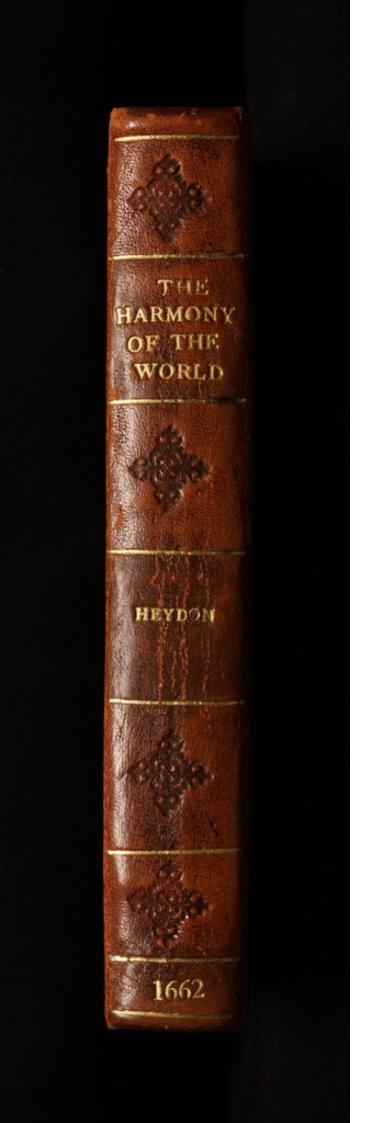
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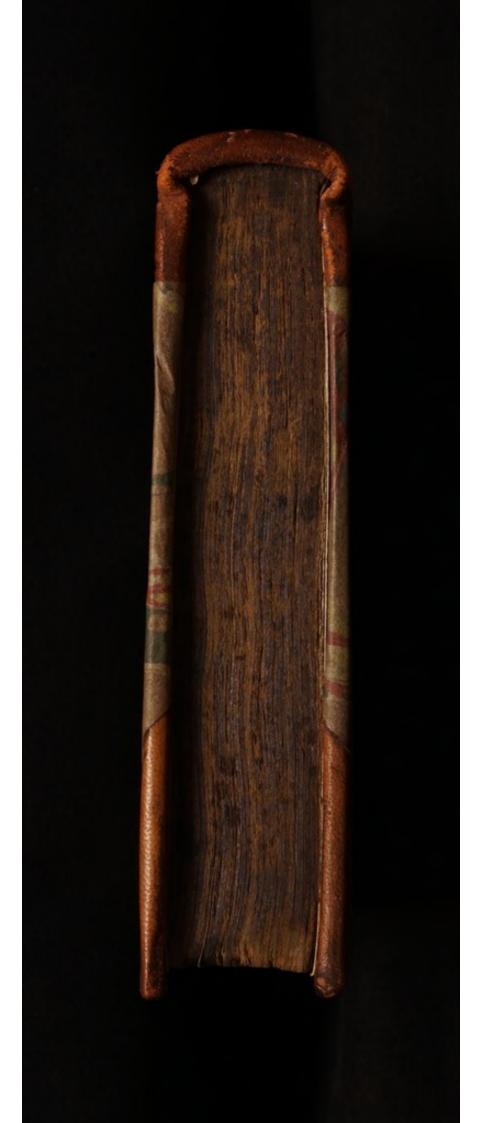


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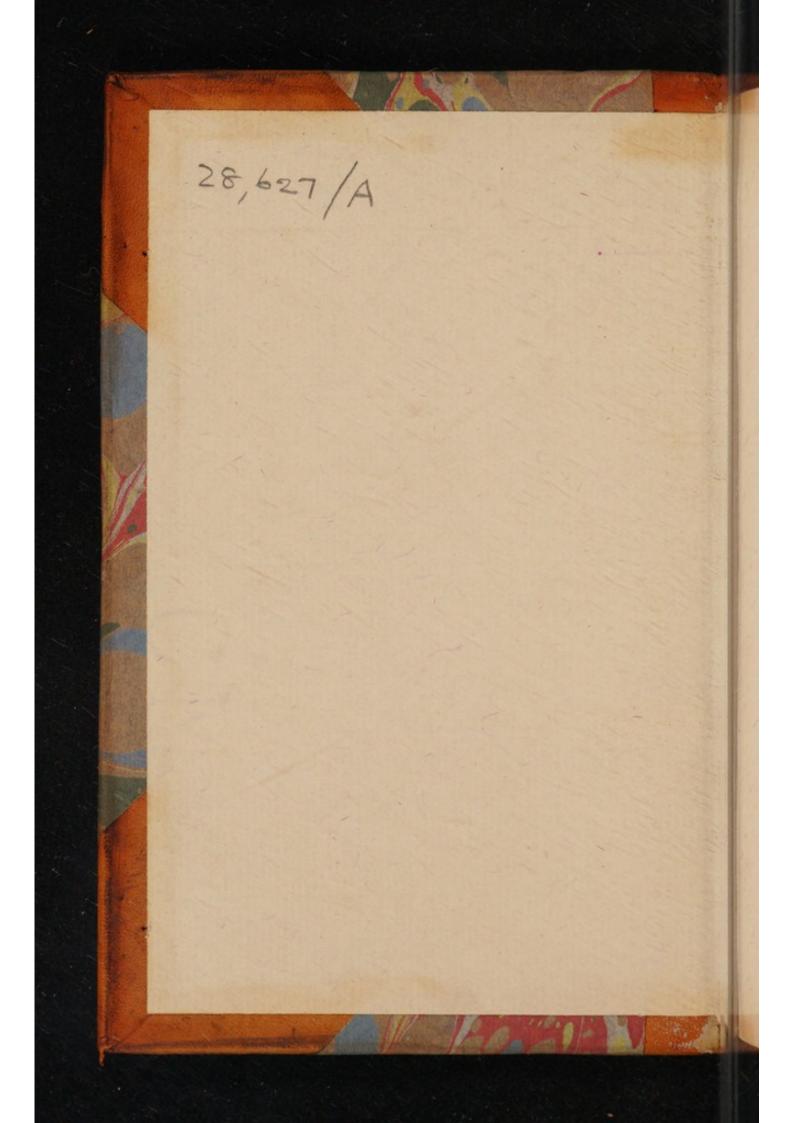


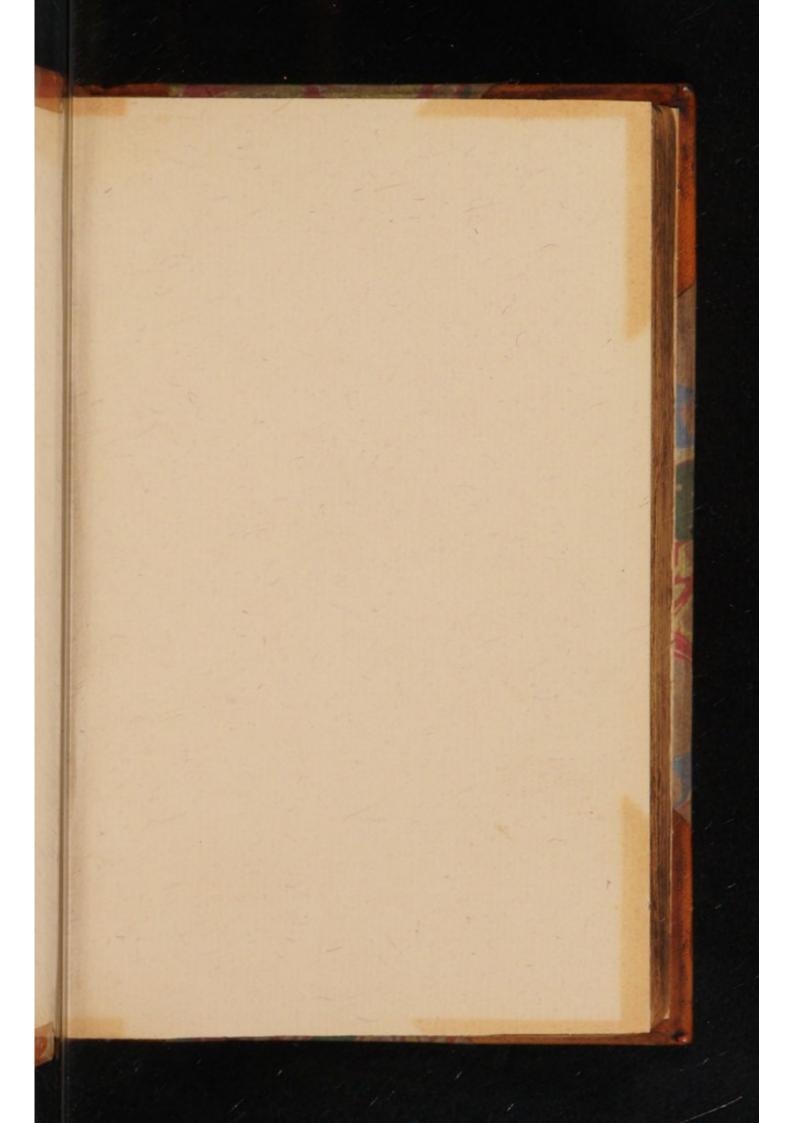


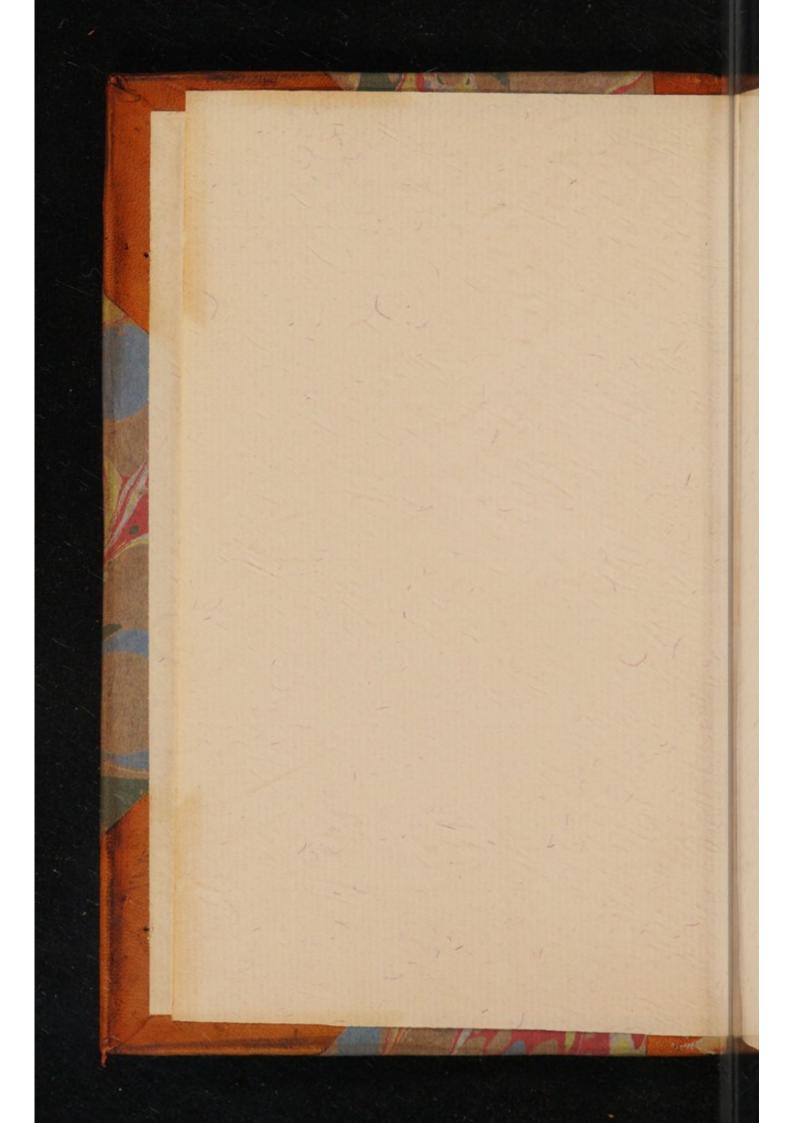


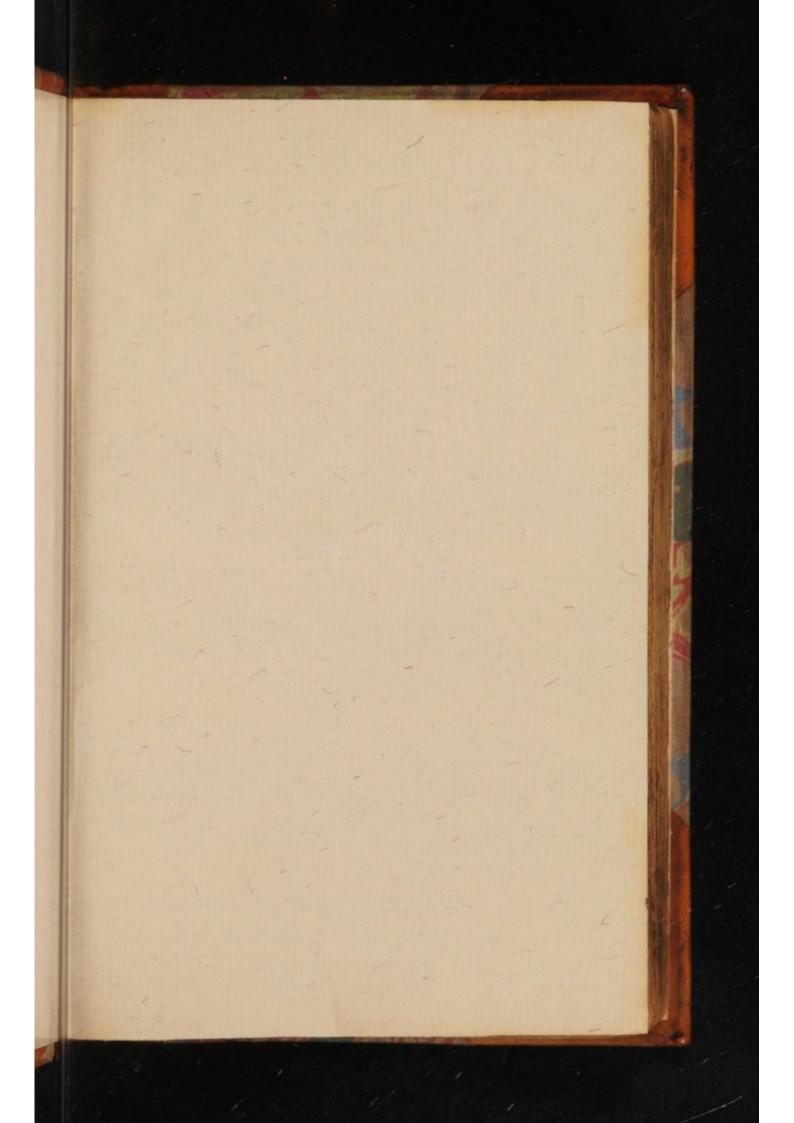


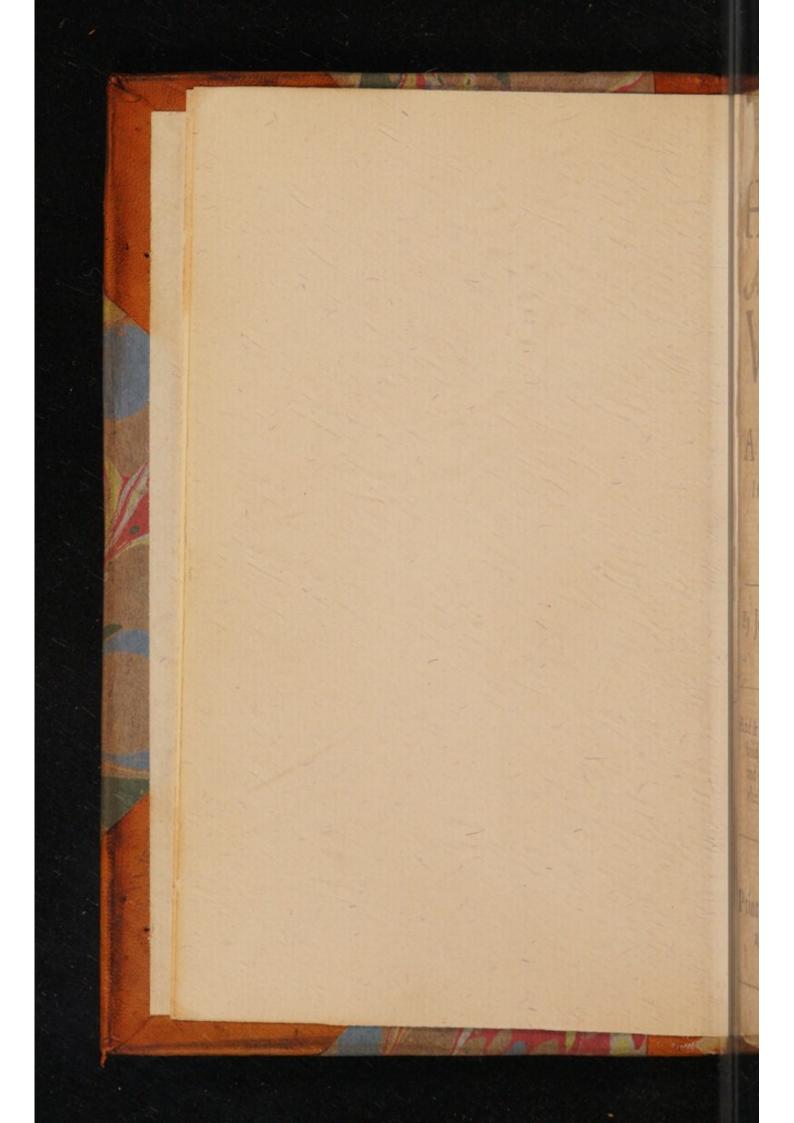












BEING 1758 A Discourse wherein the rhanomena of Nature are Confonantly Salved and Adapted to Inferiour Intellects.

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HARMON

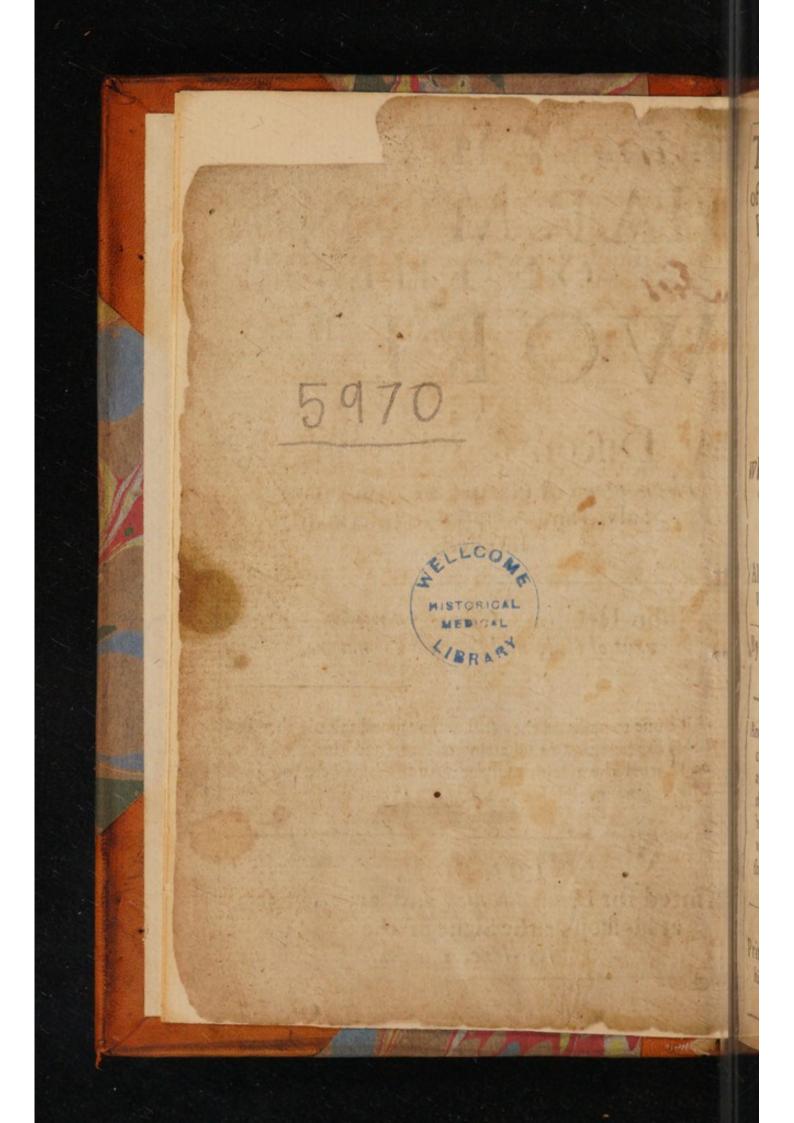
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By John Heydon, Gent. Dirovou, a Servant of God, and Secretary of nature.

And it came to paffe, as they still went on and talked, that behold, there appeared, a Charriot of Fire, and Horses of Fire, and parted them both afunder; And Elijah went up by a whirlewinde into Heaven. 2 Kings 2.11.

LONDON, Printed for Henry Brome, and are to be fold at his shop at the Signe of the Gun in Ivie-lane, 1662.



The HARMONY

of the WORLD, being a Discourse of God, Heaven, Angels, Stars, Planets, Earth; the miraculousDescentions and Ascentions of spirits, with the Nature and Harmony of mans Body; the Art of preparing Rosse Crucian Medicines to Cure all Diseafes. Their Rules to raise bodies decayed, which are verified by a Practical Examination of Principles in the great World.

Whereunto is added, the state of the New Jerufalem, grounded upon the knowledge of Nature, Light of Reason, Phylosophy and Divinity.

All fitted to the Understanding, Use and Profit of Wisdomes Children, and communicated to the fons of Art.

By John Heydon, Gent. DIRovouG, a fervant of God, and Secretary of Nature.

And I faw another mighty Angell come down from Heaven, cloathed with a Cloud, and a Rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the Sun, and his feet as Pillers of Fire : And I heard a great voice out of Heaven, faying : behold, the Tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they fhall be his people, and God himfelf fhall be with them, and be their God, Rev. 10.1.8: 21.3.

LONDON,

Printed for Robert Horn, and are to be fold as his shop at the Sign of the Turks - bead in Correlull neer the Royal Exchange. 1662.

The HARMON of the RORLD, bring a Diffeourfe of 66 Beaven, Angels, Stars, Planets, Kozin, of spirite, wich the Nature and Harmomy of mans Body ; the Arc of planain the Exactly of states to Club all billion les. Their Rules to raile bodies decays is which are walked by a Pratecal Fixeprinting a frincial to month's May ridge hereinto 27 1 A. W. Wirfate of the New Jern Da Elem, ground dupon the powledre of Marures, Light of Reafon, Phylophy and Divinity All freed en el Enderfraudine, Life and Francio Wallower Chill Longand communicated to the fors on sites he fohn Heydon, Gent, Sunopout , Alermant of God, and Secretary of Mature, And I the realist winter Angell course down f and increase . Biarried with a filmed and a Rawhow was upon bis heads and his face who as is when her ben, and bit low as ", they the solution of a prover on the set in a solution he there is a start of the side of the side of a start of the a instant on a liter path be the contraction of that be and alter and her ber and the in the set of the all for a straight and an a - whether and the second states

TO THE

Most Honourable, Most Loyall, Magnanimous and High Borne Prince

Fames Boteler, Duke of Ormond, and Lord Lievtenant of his Majesties Kingdome of Ireland. Externall, Internall and Eternall Happinesse be Wished.

My Lord , SIN SVOOD (SHONS

An had at the first, and so have all souls before their entrance in. to the body, an explicite *3 methodical

The Epiftle

methodicall knowledge, but they are no fooner vessel'd, but that liberty is loft, and nothing remains but a vast confused notion of the creature; thushad I only a Capacity without power, and a will to do that, which was farr enough above me; in this perplexity I studied se. verall Arts; for my own fullen fate hath forced me to severall courses of life, but I finde not one hither

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Dedicatory.

to which ends not in Surfets, or fatiety, and all the Fortunes of this life are follyes: thus I rameld over all those inventions which the ignorance of men call Sciences; but these endeavours forting not to my purpose; I Studied then the Seminall forms of things; The Soul of Man, the difference betwixt the Soul of an Angell and an humane Soul, the Nature

309.

Of

The Epistle

of God, the Order of Spirits; how they give: fplendor to the Stars and Planets, how Senfation ; Immagination, Reason and Memory are made, and how the bodyes of m Ghofts have as much of folid corporeall substance in them as the bodyes of men, what kinde of punishments the Aerial Officers inflict upon their Malefactours; and how the spirit of nature is prefent

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Dedicatory.

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fent every where, and fnatcheth into consent the immagination of the mother, which forcibly reteyns the note, and will be fure to feale it on the body of the Infant, for what rude inchoation the foul of the World has begun in the matter of the Fætus, this signature is comprehended in the whole defigne, and afterwards compleated by the presence and operation of ance the

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the particular foul of the Infant. After I knew what the foul was before it came into the body: I found prefently what it was in the flesh; then all I defired was but to keep my body in health, and this being obteyned: I went yet further, To see what would become of the Genii, when the firing of the World has done due execution upon that unfortunate crue, and tedious. and

Dedicatory.

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and direfull torture has wearied their afflicted Ghosts that are earthly, into an utter recesse from all matter, and thereby into a profound fleep or death; that after a long series of years, when not only the fury of the fire is utterly flaked, but that vaft Atmofphere of Smoke & Vapours, which was sent up during the time of the Earths conflagration, has returned back in Copious Showers Of

The Epiftle

of Raine which will again make Seas and Rivers, will bind and consolidate the ground; and falling exceeding plentifully all over, make the foyle pleasant and fruitfull and the Aire coole and wholfome, that Nature recovering thus to ber advantage, and becomming youthfull again, and full of genitalSalt & moisture, the Jouls of all living creatures belonging to these lower Regions of the Earth and Aire

Dedicatory.

Aire, will awaken orderly in their proper places, the Seas and Rivers will beagain replenished with fish; the Earth will send forth all manner of fowles, foure foo. ted beasts, creeping things; othe Souls of men alfo shall then catch life from the more pure and Balfamick parts of the Earth, and be cloathed again in terrestriall bodies; and lastly the Aeriall Genii, that Element becoming again whollome

The Epistle

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some and vitall, shall in due order and time, awaken and revive in the cool rorid Aire, which expergefaction into life is accompanied fay they, with propensions answerable to those resolutions they made with themselves in those fiery torments, & with which they fell into their long sleep, this is the primative truth of the Creation, the Antient, real Phylosophyof the Hebrews and Egyptians, But new Philofophy

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fophy to our common Scribers, and I propose it not for your instruction, Nature hath already inriched you with Learning, judgment and Candor, and I would make you my Patron not my Pupill; if therefore amongst your ferious and more deare retirements, you can allow this Edilis but some few Minutes, and think them not lost, you will perfect

The Epiftle, &c. fect my Ambition, that is to prefent my felf,

November, 12th. My Lord 1661.

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John Heydon.

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The Preface.

N Mr. Slades Orchard at Sidmouth in Devon, about the dawning or daybreak, being tyred with a tedious folitude, and those pensive thoughts which attend it, after much loffe and more labour, I suddenly fell asleep; Here then day was no sooner born then strangled : I was reduced to a night of more deep Tincture than that which I had formerly spent : My fancy placed me in a Region of inexpressable obscurity, and as I thought more than Natural, but without any terrours; I was in a firm even temper, and though without incourage. ments, not onely resolute, but well pleafed : I moved every way for discoveries, but was still entertained with darknesse and filence; and I thought my felf tranflated

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lated to the land of Deffolation. Being thus troubled to no purpose, and wearied with long endeavours, I resolv'd to rest my self ; and seeing I could finde nothing lexpected, if any thing could finde me. I had not long continued in this hu. mour; but I could here the whifpers of a soft winde, that travell'd towards me; and fuddenly it was in the leaves of the Trees, fo that I concluded my felf upon the south-side Hewill upon Hazle-hill in Warwick fire, among the fhady walks of those woods, wherein often by the River fide, & by the Christal fountain, having lost the fight of the rest of the world, and the world of me; I found out in that hidden solitude very excellent experiments in Medicines, admirable glorious tinctures, and Telesmes in the Earth, and the fecrets of Nature, O.c. with this breath came the day-light, and with it fuch a bright flame, that it feemed to exceed that of the Sun: After we had done our holy things at the twentieth houre

The Preface.

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houre of the tenth day of June 1648. there appeared to us, after their usuall manner; Sevenmen cloathed in filk garments, with Cloaks after the English mode, with purple Stockins, and Crimfon Velvet Coats, red and shining on their Breast: nor were they all thus clad, but onely two of them, who were the chief : On the ruddier and taller of these two, other two waited, but the leffe and paler had three attendants: So that they made up feven in all; they were about forty years of Age, but lookt as if they had not reacht thirty; when they were asked who they were? They answered, that they were Homines Aerii, Aerial men, who are born and dye as we ; but that their life is much longer then ours, as reaching to three hundred years, and they raife each other from death to life. Being asked concerning the Immortality of Damons? They answered Nibil quod cuique proprium estet superesses that they were of a nearer affinity with the Divi then we: but yet infinitely dif-8 2 ferent

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ferent from them : and that their happinesse or misery, as much transcended ours, as ours does the bruit Beafts; that they knew all things, past, present, or to come, and what is hid, whether Moneves or Books; and that the lowest fort of them, were the Genii of the best and nobleft men amongst the Rofie Crucians, as the basest men are the trainers up of the best fort of dogs; that the te. nuity of their bodies was fuch, that they can neither do us good nor hurt; faving in what they may be able to doe by spectres and terrers, and impartent of knowledge, we asked what Religion was best amongst us? they answered the Protestani; and Episcopacy was the best Form of Church Government, and that they were both publick profession an Accademy, and that he of the lesser stature had three hundred Disciples, the other twenty: we afked further, why they would not reveale fuch treasures as they knew unto men? They answered, that there

there was a speciall Law against it, upon a very grevious penalty.

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These Aireyall Inhabitants, ftayd at least ten hours disputing and arguing of sundry things, amongst which, one was the Originall of the World : The Taller denying that God made the World, ab æterno: The Leffer affirmed that he fo created it every moment, that if helhould defift but one moment it would perish, whereupon the other cited some thingsout of the disputations of R.C. Electione fraternitatis caput; in the Rofie Crucian Axiomata, the fecond Book: which books, if this be acceptable, I shall shortly publish: and the Rota, The Wife mans Crown; The fecond Book of Rose Crucian Physick, and The Temple of Wildome. The Book of Geomancy, Astrology and Telesmess And named severall other Treatifes, part whereof I know, part not, which were of the Rose Crucians Writings, and withall did openly professe himself of the Reverend Order.

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As these went away from us, there came a most Heavenly Odorous Aire, like that of fweet Bryers, but not fo full and rankes in this admiration were we conveyed I know not how, into the Orchard again; where this Perfume being blown over, there fucceeded a pleafant humming of Bees, amongft Flowers, Herbs and Leaves that were there, and this did somewhat discompose me, for I Judged it not fuitable with the com. plexion of the place, which was now as gain darke and like midnight, then was I fomewhat troubled, with these unexpedied occurrences; When a new appearance diverted my apprehensions. Not farr off on my right hand, I could discover a white weake light, not fo cleere as that of a candle, but mifty and much refembling an Atmosphere, towards the centers it was of Purple colour like the Elefian Sun Shine, but in the Die latation of the circumference Milky: And if we confider the joynt Tincture of the

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the parts, it was a painted Vesper, a figure of that splendour which the old Romans called Sol mertilorum; whileft I admired this strange scæne, there appeared in the middle of the purple colours, a sudden commotion, and out of their very centre did sprout a certain flowery light, as it were the flame of a Taper, very bright it was, sparkling and twinckling like the day-Star; the beams of this new Planet iffu ing forth in smal skeins and rivilets, lookt like threds of filver, which being reflected against the Trees, discovered a curious green Umbrage; and I found my self in that Mathematical Grove of conspiring Apple Trees, O.c. set by Master William Slade; Under this shade and skreen, did lodge a number of Nitingales, Thrushes, and Owsels or Blackbirds, which first I discovered by their whitish breasts; These peeping through their leavy Cabinets, rejoyced at this strange light, and having first plum'd themselves, stirr'd the still aire with their Mulick

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Musick; these (with many other little birds that fireined their pretty throats) which I thought was very pretty, for the filence of the night, fuiting with the solitude of the place, made me judge it heavenly: The ground both neer and far off, presented a pleasing kinde of Checquer; for this new Star meeting with some drops of dew, made a multi, tude of bright refractions, as if the earth had been paved with Diamonds. These rare and various accidents kept my Soule busied, but to interrupt my thoughts, as if it had been unlawfull to examine what I had feen; another more admirable Object interposed, I I could see between me and the light, a most exquisite Divine Beauty, black and lovely, her frame neither long nor fhort, but a mean decent stature; Attyred she was (according to the most Curious mode of the Country, at Sydmouth in the Connty of Devone near Exeter,) In a habit best pleased her own nature, for she valued not

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not Vanity; her Eyes were quick, fresh and Celestiall, but had something of a Starr, as if she had been puzzled with a fuddain occurrence, her Countenance was Amiable; from her black vaile, did her features break forth, like Sun Beams in a mist, her haire ran dishevelled to her breafts, and returned to her cheeks in curles, and that hayre behind was rowled to a curious Globe, with a smal short spire Flowered with Purple and Skie coloured Knotts, her Rings were pure entyre Embralds, for she valued no Mettals, and her Pendants of burning Carbuncles; To be fhort, her whole habit was Youthfull and Flowry, of skie Coloured silk, thin and loofe, Fancied with Violet, Silver, White, Blew, Green and Scarlet Ribbands; which lookt very fine and pleafant in a Golden Morning, and fmelt like the East and was throughly aired with rich Arabian Diapas. But whilft I admired her perfections, and prepared to make my addresses, she prevents me with a volunta-

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ry approach. Here indeed I expected some discourse from her, but she looking very ferioufly and filently in my face takes me by the hand, and I thought it not amiffe to walk with fo fweet a Lady, when the fo fairely invited me; now the Light which I had formerly admired, proved to be her Attendant : for it moved like an usher before her. This fervice added much to her Glory, and it was my only care to observe her, who though the wandered not; Yet verily the tollowed no known path. Her walke was Green, being Furred with a fine small Graffe, which felt like Plush, for it was very foft; and purled all the way with Dafies, Primroses, Violets, Honeyfuckles, and sweet flowers; when we came out of this our Arborel or Courtly Orchard of Apple Trees; I could perceive a strange clearnesse in the sire, not like that of Day 3 neither can I affirm it was night 3 the Stars indeed perched over us, and food glimmering, as it were on the tops of

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of high hills; for we were in a molt deep bottome, bet wixt Corle and Bulverton, and the earth over lookt us; so we walked over a little Rivolet, through my Fathers first, Second and third Courts, and passed the last gate, that directs to a bridge, which we went over; and we had not gone very far, when I had a great defire to hear my Mistreffe fpeak, (for fo I judged her now) that if poffible, I might receive fome information from her: how to bring this about, I did not well know; For the feem'd very coy, rough and averse from discourse, but having refolv'd with my felf to difturb her. I asked if the would favour me with her Name ? To which the replyed very familiarly, as if the had known me long before, My true and faithfull Servant (faid she) my Name is Beata; you do here behold, The Harmony of the World, Man, the Soul, Nature and Religion, and had it been your fortune barely to know. the fecrets of Nature, Reason and Philosopby,

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pby, with all the fweet circumstances of them, which few upon Earth understand, I would not have been your Mistris: and now mydearly beloved Servant J.H. publifh this Rosie Crucian mistery, and add it to your former discourses, viz. The Tem_ ple of Wisdome, The Rosse Crucian infallible Axiomata: Your new Method Of Rofie Crucian Phyfick and Medicines, for long life, Health, Fouth, VVisdome and Vertue, and to alter, change and amend the state of the body; And if the rude Readers be fo wife they cannot understand you; leave the discovery toGod, who when it is his bleffed will, can instruct the better sort of them; I charge you upon pain of loofing my Love, teach no man, what you have from me, unlesse you finde them of your own disposition, its truth the World looks for Dreams and Revelarions, as the Train to their invisible Righteousnesse; but you shall deliver what I fend to the Sons of Art (for fol call those whose Qualities are as yours) let the

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them know by the Rofie Crucian M-that there are but two Elements, Earth and VVater, Air is the Cæment of two worlds and a Medly of Extreams. It is natures common place, her index, where you may finde all that ever she did or intends to do; This is the Worlds Rendezvous; in this are innumerable Idea's of Men, Beasts, Fish and Foul, Trees, Herbs, and all creeping things, this is Mare Rerum invisibilium, for all the conceptions in sinu superioris nature, wrap themselves in this Tiffany, before they imbarke in the shell. It retayns the species of all things what soever, and is the immediate receptacle of spirits, after dissolution, whence they passe to the Æthereal Region, which is a most filent Fire. This Fire paffeth through all things in the world, and it is natures Chariot, in this she rides; when she moves this moves, and when the stands this stands, like the Wheels in Ezekiel, whofe Motion dependeth on that of the spirit, this is the Mask

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Mask and Screen of the Almighty, whereloever he is, this Train of Fire attends him. Thus he appears to Moses in the Bufb, but it was in Fire; the Prophet fees him break out at the North, but like a Fire catching it felf; at Horeb he is attended with a mighty strong wind rending the Rocks in pieces, but after this comes the Fire, and with it a still small voice, Esdras also defines a God, whose service is conversant in VVinde and Fire; this face is the vestment of the Divine Majesty, his backparts which he shewed to Moses, but his naked royall Effence none can fee and live; The Glory of his presence would swallow up the naturall man, and make him altogether spiritual, thus Moses his face after conference with him shines, and from his smal Tincture you may guels at you future estate in the regeneration, for to know nothing is life eternal, because all invisibles came out of the invisible

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bleGod,& this is The way to blifs; when you come to the Chaos you shall find it blood red, because the Central Sulphur presents it fo; in your preparation it is white like Quick-filver, & transparent like the Heavens,& before the fall of man, there was a more plentifull and large Communion between Heaven and Earth, God and the Elements, than there is now in your days upon mans transgreffion 5 Malcuth was cut off from the Han, fo that a breach was made between both worlds, and their Chanel of Influences discontinued. Now Malcath is the invisible Archetypal Moon, by which your visible Cælestial Moon is governed, and impregnated, and God to punish the fin of Adam, withdrew himself from the creatures; so that they were not feasted with the fame measure of influences as formerly. But the Angels became Ministers of the Gospel, and the Law was in their hands, till Christ should take it into his own, and Raziel the Angel was prefently dispatched to communicate

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nicate the intelligence to Adam & to ac. quaint him with the Harmony of the Gods, & their Divine Idea's, Angels & their Genii, Spheres and their Spirits, Stars, Planets and their Souls or naturall Ideas, Men and their Guardians, and how by the influence of the Starrs these visible creaturs receiveVertue, Life, Knowledg, Sense and Motion; and God when the matter was prepared by love, for light, gives out his fait Lux, which was no Creation as most think, but an Emanation of the World in whom was life, and that life is the light of men, this is that light Saint John speaks of, that it shines in the darknesse, and the darknesse comprehended it not. No sooner had this Divine Light pierced the bosome of the matter. but the Idea of the whole material world appeared in those primitive waters like an image in a Glasse: By this Idea it was that the Holy Ghost framed and modled the universall structure, This R. C. mistery of the Idea is excellently manifested

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ted in the Magicall Analysis of bodies : For he that knows how to immitate the protochimistry of the Spirit, by separation of the principles, wherein the life is imprisoned, may see the impresse of it experimentally in the outward naturall vestiments: when the Unity of the Trinity had applyed themfelves to the matter, there was extracted from the bosome of it a thin spirituall celestial substance with receiving a tincture of heat & light proceeding from the divine Treasuries, became a pure sincere innoxious fire, of this the Bodyes of Angels Confift, as also the Empyreall Heaven, where intellectuall effences have their refidence: this extract being thus setled above, and separated from the Masse, retaynd in it a valt portion of light, and made the first day without a Sun, but the splendour of the word expelling the darkness downwards, it became more setled, and compact towards the centre, and made a horrible

rible thick night; and thus God was between the light and darknesse, for the (pirit remained still on the face of the inferiour portion, to extract more from it: in the fecond feparation was reduced Aier Agilis, a spirit not so refined as the former, but vitall; and in the next degree to it, this was extracted in fuch abundance, that it filled all the space from the Mass to the Empyreall heaven, under which it was condenced to a water, but of a different constitution from the Elemental's and this is the body of the inter-stellar skie, the inferiour portion of this fecond extract from the moon to the earth remained Aire, still partly to divide the inferiour and superiour Waters ; but chiefly for the respiration and nourishment of the creatures, and this is that which is properly called the Firmament; And on the fecond day God Created the Spirit of the Firmament, and in the outward Geometricall Composure it answers to Natura media, for it is spread through all things, hinders vacuity and keeps all the

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the parts of nature in a firme invisible union; Nothing now remains but the two inferiour principles, Earth and Water; the Earth was an impure sulphurous substance, or Caput mortnum, of the Creation the Water al fo was phlegmatick, cold and raw, not fo vitall as the former extractions, but the Divine Spirit to make his work perfect moving also upon these, imparted to them life and heat, and made them fit for future productions; the earth was fo over caft, and mantled with the water, that no part thereof was to be seen, but the spirit orders a retreat, that it may be exposed to the Calestiall influences, the light as yet was not confined, but retayning his vast flux and primitive liberty, equally posses the whole creature. On the fourth day it was collected to a Sun, and taught to know his Fountaine; the darkneffe whence proceed the corruptions, and confequently the death of the creature, was imprisoned in the Centre, but breaks out still when the day gives it leave : and you mult

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must know every Element is threefold, for example, there is a threefold earth : First, there is Terra Elementaris : then there is Terra Calestis, and lastly Terra Spiritualis, the influences of the spiritual earth by mediation of the Celestial, are united to the terrestrial, & are the cause oflife, &c. These three are the fundamentalls of art and nature, the first anfwers to God theFather, being the natural foundation of the creature : the fecond principle is the infallible Magnet, the Mistery of Union, by this all things may. be attracted whether Phificall or metaphifical, be the distance never so great, this is Jacabs Ladder without this, there is no ascent, or descent either influentiall or perfonall, this answers to God the son, for it is that which mediates between extreams, and makes inferiours and superiours communicate: the third Principle is not ex quo, but per quod om_ nia, this can do all in all, and the faculties thereof, I may not tell you; it an**fwers**

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fwers to the Holy Ghost, and amongst naturalls it is the only Agent and Artificer, O.c. and by these you may performe miraculous things; for there is not a compound in all nature, but hath in it a little sun and a little Moon, and what offices foever the two greatLuminaries perform for the confervation of the great world in generall, thefe two little Luminaries performe the like for the confervation of their Microcosme in particular; the Sun and Moon are two principles, the one a-Aive, the other paffive, this masculiae that fæminine, they have Spirits and Angels attending them as all bodies have, and the Starrs likewife have spirits that carry influence to one another and to the Earth, O.c.

And as the great world confifts of three parts, the Elementall, the Cæleftiall and the Spirituall, above all which God himfelf is feated in that infinite inacceffible light, which ftreams from his own nature, even fo Man hath in him his Earthly Eleb 3 mentarll

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mentall parts, together with the Celestiall and Angelicall natures; in the Centre of all which moves, and thines the Divine Spirit, the Senfuall, Cælestial, Ætherial part of man, is that whereby we do move, see, feel, tast and smell, and have a Commerce with all materiall objects whatfoever, it is the fame in us as in Beasts, and it is derived from Heaven, where it is predominant to all the inferiour Earthly creatures, it is Anima Mundi, vulgarly called by Aftrologers, Anima Media, becaute the influences of the Divine Nature are conveyed through it to the more materiall parts of the creature, with which of themselves they have no proportion; by means of this anima media, or the ætheriall Nature, man is made subject to the influence of Stars, and is disposed of, partly by the Calestiall Harmony; for this middle spirit is of a fruitfull infinuating nature, and carryes fuch astrange defire to multiply it self, that the Cælestiall forme stirs up, and excites the

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the Elementall; as is manifest in those Herbs which open at the rifing, and thut towards the Sun set, which motion is caufed by the Spirit being fenfible of the approach and departure of the Sun, for indeed the flowers are as it were the fpring of the spirit, where it breaks forth and streams, as it appears by the sweet Imells that are most calettiall, and comfortable there. Again this is more evident in the plantanimalls, as the vegetable Lamb, the Arbor Casta, and severall others; but this will not fink with any, but fuch as have feen this spirit separated from his elements, where I leave it for this time: Next, to this sensuall nature of man, is the Angelical, or Rationall spirit, this spirit adheres somtimes to the mens or fuperiour portion of the foul, & then it is filled with the Divine light; but most commonly it descends into the æthereal, inferior portion, which Saint Paul calls Homo Animalis, where it is altered by the Calestiall influences, and diverfly

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verfly distracted with the irregular affeations and paffions of the fenfuall nature, above the rationall spirit is the mens, commonly called (piraculum vitarumsthis is that spirit which God breathed intoman, and by which man is united again to God; Hence there is in nature a certain spirit which applyes himself to the matter, and Actuates in every generation. That there is also a passive intrinsecall principle, where he is more immediately refident then in the reft, and by mediation of which, he communicates with the more groffe materiall parts, for there is in nature a certain chaine or fubordinate propinquity of complexions between visibles and invisibles, and this is it by which the superiour, spirituall essenses descend, and converse here below with the matter: do not miltake me Gen. tlemen, I speak not in this place of the Divine spirit, but I speak of a certain Art by which a particular spirit may be united to the universall, and nature by consequence

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consequence may be strangely exalted and multiplyed. Now then in every frame there are three leading principles, the first is this Anima aforefaid, the fecond is called spiritus mundi, and this fpirit is the medium per quod anima infunditur & movet Suum Corpus : The third is a certain Oleus ætherial water : This is Menstrum and Matrix Mundi, for in it all things are framed and preferved, as foon as the paffive spirit attracts the Anima, which is done when the first link in the chaine moves, then the ætheriall water in a moment attracts the paffive spirit, for this is the first visible receptacle wherein the superiour natures are concentrated, and this paffive spirit is a thin Aireal substance, the only immediate vestiment wherein the Anima wraps her felf, when the defcends and applyes to generation; the radicall vitall liquor, is a pure cælestiall nature, answering in proportion and complexion to the superiour inter stellar maters, the Soul being thus

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thus confined, by lawfull Magick, in this liquid Christall, the light which is in her streams through the water, and then it is Lux manifesté visibilis ad occulum, in which state it is first made subject to the Artist: here now lyes the mistery of the R.C. his most fecret and miraculous pyramid, whole first Unity or Cone is alwayes in Horizonte Eternitatis, but his Basis or quadrate is here below in Horizonte Temporis, the Anima confists of three portions of light, and one of the matter: the Paffive spirit hath two parts of the matter and two of the light; wherefore it is called Natura Media, and Sphæra equalitatis, the Cælestial water hath but one portion of light to three of the matter. Now the chain of descent which concernes the spiritual parts, is grounded on a similitude or Symbol of Nature; and there being but three portions of light in the Anima, and two in the passive spirit, the inferiour attracts the superiour; then there being but one portion

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portion in the cælestiall nature, and two in the middle spirit; this solitary shining unity attracts the other Binarious, to fortifie and augment its felf, as light joynes with light or flame with flame; and thus they hang in a vitall magneticall feries. Againe the chain of afcent which con, cerns the matter is performed thus: The Calestial nature differs not in substance from the Aireal Spirit, but only in degree and complexion, and the Aireal Spirit dif. fers from the materiall part of the foul in conftitution only, and not in nature : so that these three being but one substantially, may admit of a perfect Hypoftaticall Union, and be carried by a certaine intellectuall light in Horizontem Mundi super supremi, and so swallowed up of immortallity: thus have I shewed you what you defire, viz. The Harmony of the World, how the foul defcends and afcends to the body, what the foul of the World is, and what the foul of the Earth, and how the Frimum mobile fets all a going, you know now

now the univerfall fpirit of nature, & his ftrange abstruce miraculous afcent & defcent. I shall speak one word more of man & his state after death, and this will prove not a Preface only, but an introduction or a key to the following discourse, & the secrets of nature even fro God downward,

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And now what I speak of the diffolution of man shall be very brief, because I will close up my discourse, as he doth his life with death, death is recessus vite in Absconditum: not the annihilation of a. ny one principle, but a retreat of hidden natures to the fame state they were in, before they were manifested, this is occafioned by the disproportion and inequality of the matter: for when the Harmony is broken by the excelle of any one Principle, the vital twift (without a timely reduction of the first vnity) dif. bands and unravells, In this receffe the feverall ingredients of man returne to those severall Elements, from whence they came at first, in their accesse to a compound

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compound: thus the earthly parts, as we fee by experience, returne to the earth, the Cælestiall to a superiour Heavenly Lymbus, and the spirit to God that gave it: and the breathing of it into Adam, proves it proceeded from God; and therefore the Spirit of God: Thus Christ breathed on his Apostles, and they received the Holy Ghost : In Ezekiel, The Spirit comes from the foure windes, and breathes upon the slain, that they might live. Now this spirit was a spirit of life, the fame with that breath of life, which was breathed into the first man, and he became a living foul; but without doubt, the breath or spirit of life is the spirit of God: Neither is this spirit in man alone, but in all the great world, though after another manner; For God breathes continually, and paffeth through all things like an aire that refresheth; Hence it is that God inScripture hath feveral names, now at the diffolution, the principles of man, part, as sometimes friends doe several wayes,

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fuch painted immaginary Tophet, but that which I speak of (if I am not much miftaken) I have a strong scripture, for it is that of Saint Peter, where he speaks of christ being put to death in the flesh, but quickned by the spirit : By which also he went, and preached unto the spirits that were in Prifon : which fometimes were disobedient, when once the long fuffering of God waited in the dayes of Noah, while the Arke was a preparing, wherein few, that is, eight fouls were faved by water. These spirits were the fouls of those who perished in the Flood and were referved in this place till Chrift should come, and preach repentance to them, and it is not faid that the spirit it felf precifely preached unto them; but he who went thither by the fpirit, namely Christ, in the Hypostaticall Union of His Soul and God head, which Union was not before the Flood, when these dead did live : again, it is faid that he preached unto spirits, not to men : to thofe

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those which were in prison, not to those which were in vivis, and this you may read at large in my Idea of the Law, &c. and the Apostle confirms it in another place, Chap. 4. vers. 6. unxedis Suyerion, the dead were preached to, not the living, and these spirits were sometimes disobedient, in the days of Noah, whence I gather they were disobedient at the time of preaching, and this is plain out of the subsequent Chapter, For this cause was the Gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the Spirit: Now this Judgment in the Flesh was grounded on their disobedience in the days of Noah, for which alfo they were drowned, but Salvation according to God in the fpirit proceeded from their repentance at the preaching of Christ which was after death; I do not conceive there shall be a Refurrection of every Species; but rather their Terrestrial parts together with the Element of Water

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water, (for there shall be no more Sea) shall be united in one mixture with the Earth, and fixed to a pure Diaphanous fubstance, this is Saint Johns Christall Gold, a fundamentall of the new Jerufa. lem fo called, not in the respect of colours but constitution, their spirits at last shall be reduced to their firstLymbus, a sphere of pure ætheriall fire like rich ætheriall Tapestry spread under the Throne of God: Neither do I impose this on the Reader, as if I fat in the infalible chaire, but I am confident the Text of it self will speak no other sense; as for the Doctrine it is no way hurtfull, but in my opinion as it detracts not from the mercy of God, fo it adds much to the comfort of man; Thefe were her instructions which were no fooner delivered, but she gave me a book curioufly wrought and garnished with flourishing Figures of Golden Hyeroglyphicks, with Azure and Silver Letters, faying, I give you leave to be free to those you finde of your own nature, and to publifh

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publish your works you have written, viz. The Temple of Wisdome, and your Treatife of Chymical Medicines, Aurum Potabile, Ignis vita, Stella vita, Nutrix vite, Radix vite, Amicus vite, Vis vite, Adjutrix, vite, Succus vite, Sanguis vite, Lacvite, Nutrix vite, Filius Solis Celestis Salus vita, Filia Luna Calestis, Medulla vitæ Arabick Diapasmes, Deliciæ vitæ, Anima Solis, Approved by large experience to be effectuall in fupplying mans continuall waste and expence of spirit and prefervatives against infection, melancholy and all decayes in nature, and I would have you let the poor fick people have your Oyle of Gold, Spirits of Hony, of Lemons, Oranges, Saffron, Cinamon, Cloves, Angelica, Clary, Bawme, Rofemary, Wormwood, Mace, Nutmegges, Mint, Pantarva, to cure them of their difeases for a fickly time is comming; cure all that comes to you. I know they will reward you evill for good, and hatred for your good will; but it is pitty that APRIL 2 C 2 many

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many thousands will dye for want of your Medicines, I know you are of a Noble nature, and faithfull to falf hearted men; you are free and gentle of spirit, but my dearly beloved 7. H. you must not in your publick writings exceed my allowance, I am your love, and you mult not let every man that Petitions you fee my face for I am a Virgin and a Mother of Children, yet never was I lookt upon with adulterate eyes : And now I am going to the invisible Region let not that proverbe take place with you, out of fight, out of minde; remember me and be happy: Then she brought me to a clear large light, and then I returned her book, and here the thewed me those things I must not speak off: when we were past the Rock of the River on the East side of the house, she walked up the Hill from the deep vale of flowers and Primeroles to the face of the plain where her clew of Sun-beams, her light that went before her waited upon her, here Beata

Beats ftopt in a mute ceremony, for I was to be left alone, the look't upon me in filent fmiles mixt with a pretty kind of fadneffe, for we were unwilling to part, but her hour of tranflation was come, and taking her leave, the patt before my eyes into the Æther of Nature, and this was my Mistris, it is Nature for I have no other, I leave fine Ladies to fine Ladds, and speak of my Beats or Nature; for so the is called, O.

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IT was scarce day, when all alone Isaw Beata and her Throne In flesh, Azure Damases she was drest, And o're a Saphire Globe did rest; This slipperie Sphære when I did see Fortune, I thought it had been thee : But when I saw she did present A Majesty more Permanent, I thought my cares not lost; if I Should finish my discovery.

Sleepie she Lok'd to my first fight, As if she had watched all, the night And underneath her hand was spread, The White Supportor of her head : But at my second studied View. I could perceive a filent Dem

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Steale down ber Cheeks, least it should stain Those Cheeks where onely smiles should raigne. The tears stream'd down for hast, and all In chaines of liquid pearle did fall Faire forrows, and more deare than joyes, Which are but empty Ayres and Noyfe: Your drops present a richer prize, For they are something like her Eyes. Pretty white foole ! why halt thou been Sullid with Tears, and not with Sin ?Tistrue : Thy teares, like polish't skies Are the bright Rofials of thy Eyes, But such strange Fates doe noe attend As if thy woes would never end : From Drops to fighes they turn, and then Ibose fighs returne to drops agen, Fut while the filver Torent feeks These flowers that watch it in thy cheeks, The White and Red Beata wears. Turne to Role-water all her tears Have you bebeld a Flame, that springs From incense, when sweet curled, rings Of Smoak attend her last weak fires And the all in perfumes expires Sody'd Beata; Here faid the

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Let not this Vial part from thee : It holds my heart, though now 'tisspill'd, And into waters all distill'd

The Preface.

Tis constant still : Trust not false smiles Who smiles, and weeps not she beguiles Nay trust not tears : false are the few Those tears are many that are true; Trust me and take the better choice Who hath my tears, can want no Joyes.

I shall now speak a word more conceraning my felf, & another concerning the *common Artist*, and then I have done, it will be questioned perhaps what I am,& especially what myReligion is? Take this short Answers I am neither Papist nor Seetary, but a true resolute Protestant in the best fense of the Church of England; Geomancy, Astrology, Philosophy, Phisick, the Law and Presbytery are all imperfect, and a meer mixture of fancies and inconfistent contrary principles, which no way agree with the Harmony and method of God and Nature.

The huge Volums (of Lar, Anabaptism&c. Phylosophy, Astrology, Chymistry, Phisick and Geomancy, &c. like the Oxe roasted in Saint Ia-tholomer Faire do proclame plenty

plenty of Labour and invention, but afford little, that is wholefome, found and good.

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Some Learned Gentlemen have defired me to give the world a fatisfactory Character of William Lilly, 1 know not what to fay more then all men know, He was a Laborour or Ditchers Son, by education a Taylor; brought up by one Paylen in the Strand.

I come to prove it by Art.

William Lilly in his Introductional Nativity Example, gives the D being in 1. 44. II and under the first Circle 40. 74. 16. oblique Descention, which is conspiciously falle, and I prove it thus,

Longit. De.	1.44. II.
Latit. North.	5.0.
Decl. Sept. Sub terra	25.29.
Ascentio Reda	58.30
Ascentio Recta I.C.	42. 10.
Dift. à I.C.	16.20.
Circle.	40.
Descentio Obliqua	82.4.
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Ergo, Lilly is diffant from the truth herein, no lefs then eight whole degrees, and forty minites, which by confequence proves all his directions of the Moon to her Promittors, full nine years falle, and upwards by Naylods measure of time.

In this Vernall figure, 1661. (where we thought he would have been more carefull after his being pardon'd, for his former to be abhorred Treasons and Villanyes by him committed under pretence of Astrology,) he hath committed an error of no leffe then forty fix in times and yet most impudently pretends to raise Judgments upon to deformed and falfe a foundation; and thence threatens the Grave Bishops and Churchmen; although Art it felf speaks Eminently for them, as Jupiter in Libra upon the Cuspe of the 10th. in Reception of the Benigne Planet Venus, fo likely and most aptly fignifies.

Againe, in his figure of the Solar Eclips he

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he is miltaken full 27.0f time, and how much that will differ in Longitude let the Learned Artift judg. Yet, this fellow be his figures true or falfe, takes upon him to doom Kingdoms and families ruine 5 thele errors committed under pretence of Art, belides particular and perfonall injuries by him committed againft, and reflected upon my perfon, I appeal to any unbyafed perfon, whether I have not just cause to unmaske this Imposter.

Mr. Lilly's his Abilities are borrowed from Mr. Nicholas Fisk, Culpeper and others, who composed his Books for him, both prefent and to come, and being not congenerous with the matter and the various annexes of it; I will never therefore answer him by word or writing, because he is Sterquilini: filium, a fon of the Dunghill, and not able to fill the stomack of the Learned Reader.

E.yi D & Bids, dyi O ixus O, ayi O & a Idvatos Existro ovinais. M.C. a.A. O O & h.per directionum. Tie

The Preface.

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- The Learned know he is an Impostor and no Scholler, the Aftrologers know he is no Artift, and all other people know he is a lying Sycophaticall Knave, that hath gained out of fimple people about 500l. per annum which he now enjoyes; but I shall not tread upon a worme, it is enough that he lyes at my feet, Here you see how Botchers would turn Astrologers, Porters practice the Law; Coblers Preach, and Stocking-weavers. Hatband-makers, and Smiths, O.c. pretend to be Doctors of Philick ; But I with all ingenious men, not to confine their intelects to the narrow and cloudy Horizon of these mens dull braines, for they are as short of these sciences, as Merlinus Anglicus, and Mother Shipton are of Stegnography, and the Mathematicks; and are no more in my Harmony of Heaven and Earth, then Lucians Lachonopters or Hoppogypians. Procul hinc procul ite prophani, let the affe paffe.

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Now will follow the Fæminine hearted fellows or scribling schoolmen brand me with their Contra Principa, and come with their Tophet, and a Traditur Satana, Iknow I shall be hated of most for my paines, because the Moon comes to the upposition of Mars, the worfer fort of Lawyers they will hate me and endeavour to bring false witnesses against me : because I have in my Idea of the Law, corrected his Errors, and prefcribed good prefident of Government and Lam, becaufe here the afcendent comes to the oppofition of Jupiter; fome Presbyters they will be angry alfo without caufe, & will endeavour to imprison me, because I understand the policy of a Pulpit; the Phifitian he rages, because, the poor people are taught by me to cure themfelves, here the Sun comes to the body of the Moon, and now I shall be scandalized and fcoffed at like Pythagorus in Lucian, Quis smit Heydonum; quis super Hominemesse vult.

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vult, quis scire universi Harmoniam, O. reviviscere denuà, these years are not troublefome only to me, but to all Europe and London will be O.c. But because an affirmative of this nature cannot fall to the ground with a Christian, I will come to my Oath; I do therefore proteft, be. fore my glorious God, I have written it for the good health and help of all that stand in need, hoping this with my other Books will be serviceable, to all men, nor am I malicious, but zealous and affectionate to the truth of my creator, let some Lawyer, Divines, Oc. take heed then, least whiles they contemn Misteries, they violate the Majesty of God in his creatures, and trample the blood of the covenant under foot: for I value not the envie of any man, because I would reduce all to a harmony, and could with there were more love amongst Artists, Now if any Divine, Philosopher, Astronomer, Aftrologer, Geomancer, Chymiß

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mist or Physician, will write in opposition to my positions, I shall expect from him these following performances first, a positive exposition of all the passages in my method of books and particularly in this, without any injury to the sense of their Author : For if they interpret them otherwise then they ought, they but create error of their own, and then overthrow them; yet the stile I confesse is therefore the worfe, because whilest I was writing it, (which is fourteen years fince and til now flept fylently)I confulted more with reafon then with Rhetorick : But for my Doctrine it is not flightly proved.

Again fecondly, I have borrowed no mans Authority, but fuch as is eminent, and quotations I have left out purpofely, becaufe I am not controverfial, it had been all one labour, to have given you both the Author and place, but it would have troubled the Text, or fpotted the Margen,, which I with may be free for the Comments

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Comments of him that reads, befides I do not professe my self a scholler, and for a Gentleman I hold it a little predanticall; now I professe the Law and practice it, according to my Idea of the Law and Government, and this method is also mine and hath relation, to my Rosie Crucian Infallible Axiomata, The Temple of Wisdome and The Way to Bliffe which is made publick imperfect, but shall shortly be compleated, with a most excellent and mesterious experience, where I have lately feen, and with this The Fundamentall Elements of Morrall Phylosophy, Policy, Government and the Lawes; Thus you fee I fear not the Airy Dart of any Cloudy brow, but defire peacably to do good to all men, let who will oppose us : Again, the Humerists, to prove their familiarity and knowledg in these sciences, mult give the Reader a punctuall discovery of the fecrets in them, if this be more then they can does it is argument enough they know not what they oppose: and if they do

do know; how can they Judge? or if they Judge where is their evidence to condemne? Let them not mangle and difcompose my Books with a featter of observations, but proceed Methodically to the censure of each, expounding what is obscure and discovering the very prachife, that the reader may finde my positions to be fall not only in their Theory; but if he will affay it, by his own particu. lar experience.

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Now I intreat all ingenious and well disposed Gentlemen, that they would not flight my indeavours, because of my years which are yet but few, It is the custome of most men to measure knowledg by the beard, and that they would not conclude any thing rashly concerning the Method of these Books I'have written, for they are not cassly apprebended, and yet I have spoken as plainly as possible, for the truths of these Arts and Sciences are almost lost, and it is not my happiness to know any man that understands

derstands them in their pure Easterne Glories.

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To conclude at this time my present discourse, I wish it the common fortune of truth and honesty, to deferve well and hear ill, as for applause, I fish not so much in the Air as to catch it, it is a kinde of popularity, a froth and verball crack in the Pamphlet womens laps in London streets, and in Pedlers packs to be feen every day in Almanacks, which makes me scorne it, for I defie the noise of the rout, because they observe not the truth, but the fuccesse of it, I do therefore commit this peice to the world, with the protection of a Gentleman more learned then my felf, and the effimat of that foul that understands it, for the rest as I cannot force, fo I will not beg their approbation, I would not be great by Imposts nor rich by briefs, they may be what they will, and I shall be what I am willing to do good to the honeft Artifts; and willing to do Justice

I with it in common fi

to those that are wronged in vexatious Lawfuits, and willing to cure the diseafed.

From my House next door to the Red Lyon on the East side Spittle Fields near Bishopsgate, London, September 3 the 10th. 9h. 45. P. M. 1662.

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To the Readers.

Gentlemen,

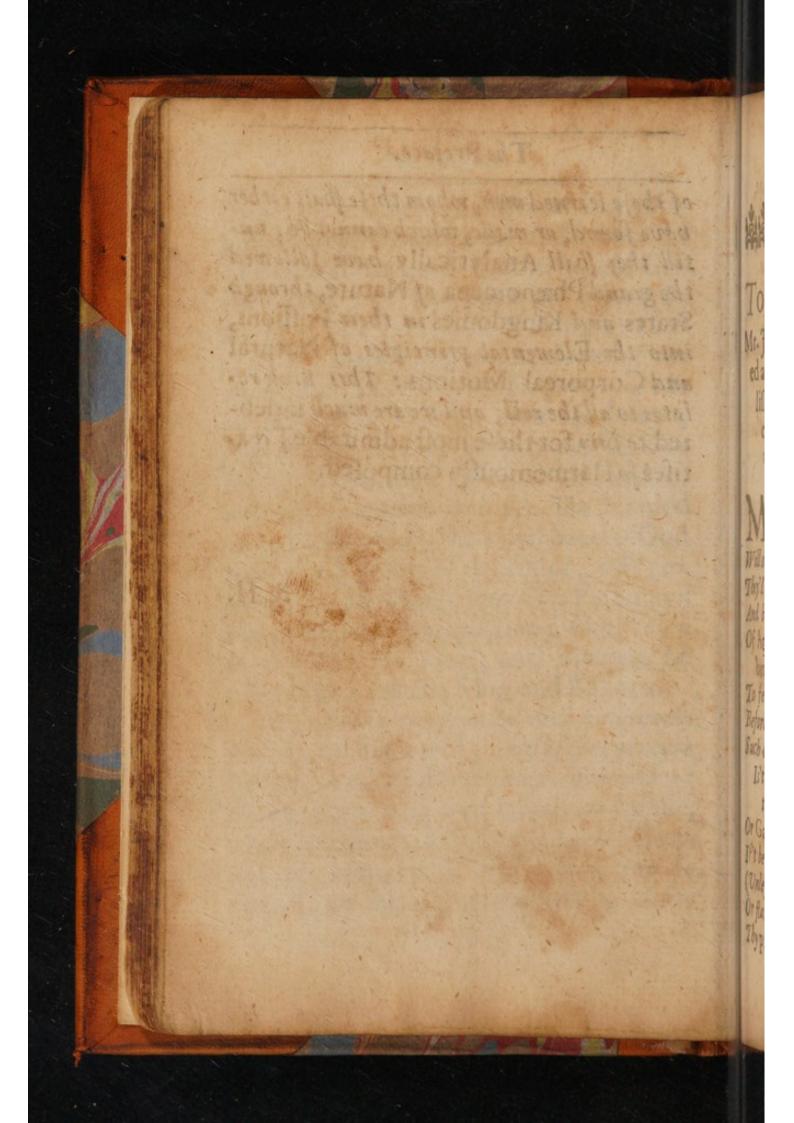
Thought good to let you know, that Mr. John Heydon hath written a body of Morral Phylosophy, Policy, Government, Laws, Rosie Crucian rules, Natural Phylosophy and Medicines, in Such order and upon such Principles, as are used by men, conversant in Demonstration : These he hath distinguished into ten Books, viz. 1. The Holy Guide in four Books, the last of Projection.2. The Wifemans Crown.3 The new method of Rofie Crucian Phyfick.4. The Caballa or Art, by which they fay Moses shewed fo many miraculous fignes in Ægypt, and Joshua made the Sun and Moon stand still. 5. The Rosie Crucian Infallible Axiomata, 6, The Fundamentai

damental Elements of Morral Phylofophy, Policy, Government and Laws. 7. The Idea of the Law. 8. The Idea of Government. 9. The Idea of Tyranny; And 10. The Temple of Wildome : Each of the confequents begining at the end of the Antecedent, and infisting there upon, as the latter Books of Eucelid upon the former; some of these he hath already published in Itally : The first 3d, 6th. 5th. 7th. and 10. with this fo much desired by, The learned were preferved by the good hand of God from the Tyrants of the times, who persecuted his person, and forced his Father and him to pay two thousand pound, being taken in Arms for the King, and alwayes he used to pray for the King and Bishops.

These Books are printed and publiquely presented to the world, and if they receive Justice, there is hopes we may obtain more: He whose care it is and labour to satisfie, teach and direct the judgment, and Reason of Mankinde, will condescend so farre (we hope) to content the defire

of those learned men, whom these shall either have found, or made, which cannot be, untill they shall Analytically have followed the grand Phænomena of Nature, through States and Kingdomes in their Passions, into the Elemental principles of Natural and Corporeal Motions: This Book relates to all the rest, and we are much indebted to him for these most admirable Treatifes so Harmoniously composed.

R.H.



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To his approved Friend,

Mr. JOHN HEYDON, on his many learned and painful labours already publisted, and on this particular Excellent Piece of Phylosophy, entituled, The Harmony of the World.

Oft studious friend! thy constant Bookish cares, it of total a milit Will on thy head full foon pull filver hairs : They'l keep thee making, while the world's at roft, And bring thy imoother face unto the telt Of Age and Wrinkles; make thy Spring-like brow, To feel the force of Keyr Crooked Plough Before thy time, unless thy kinder Face, Such cruel destiny anticipate. Is't Common Good that makes thee labour thus? Or Gain compels thee to be kind to us ? If't be the Last, thou shoot est wide the mark ; (Unless by Gain we understand some spark, Or flame of Natures Myst'ries) if the First, Thy profit londly vouches that the worft :

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For

For what is he would macerate his brains, To get fic vos non vobis for his pains? Then both wayes we conclude, thy Noble Brain, Contemns and forms all rufty common gain. Thy open breft unto all Europe flows Learning, and all things Gratis, as it knows. Go on then Friend; fo fhall all Schoolmens praife,

On thy deferving head let fall the Bayes; And deck thy Brows with Lawrel Wreaths: (for why)

Thy Merits claim them for this Harmony: Thy publick Spirit mixt with equal parts, Doth feal each man a debtor to thy Arts: Thou (kin'st fo bright upon all; Thus the Sun Illum'es the whole world, receives Lightfrom none.

John Gadbury, DIROMASIMATING.

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Upon the Harmony of the World, now published by my much bonoured and ingenious Friend, Mr. JOHN HEYDON.

Harmonicos cantabo modos, numerolq; canolos.

A Way with discord; Harmony appears, And is resplendant in our British spheres : Thrice seven years have the Clouds of Ignorance

Obscured Learning : Now a glorious glance Shoots forth, and all the croaking Frogs expells,

Which troubled have our Hippocrenian Wells

Is th' World in Harmony?our English world? No ! late it was into confusion hurl'd, Till our true-born Apollo Python flew, And purg'd the ayr of its infectious dew, Which nipt the budding of the forward Spring, And clipt the soaring of true Learnings

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For what is he would macerate his brains, To get fic vos non vobis for his pains? Then both wayes we conclude, thy Noble Brain, Contemns and forms all rufty common gain. Thy open breft unto all Europe flows Learning, and all things Gratis, as it knows. Go on then Friend; fo fhall all Schoolmens praife,

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Is,

Is France with Spain, or Spain with France at War?

Cannot they walk, or talk, but must they jar?

Can none agree them ? Discord then pack hence;

How fweet is Harmony in every fence ? The Fire and Water, Ayr and Earth agree In compound mixtures, make fweet Harmony :

There is a Chain of Concord down defcends,

From Heaven to Earth, and from the Earth afcends

To heaven: To this I willingly fubmit, Our Author doth the Diapason hit: For he that is at concord with himself,

ienne von Mais Pythin flew,

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Needs not fear shipwrack upon Discords shelf.

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To his ingenious Friend,

Mr. JOHN HETDON, upon his most Elegant discourse, entituled, The Harmony of the World.

NO Heteroclites, nor Anomalae's, Are found in Natures Language, all her Laws

Unlike to ours, admit of no repeal, No alterations by a Commonweal : No Heterogenious members do foment Divisions there, without a Parliament : As Soveraign the maintains her Regency. And thus subdues the World to Harmony : Spirits stand ready to administer. The meaneft Province is a fign'd by her : No jarring principles entered the frame, Which the at first compos'd, the very name Of a Litigious Eris was unknown, And all melodioufly conspir'd in one: By favour of a Figure, now they prove, That Planets do in an Elipfismove: But there's no Motions are Eccentrical in proper speech, because they're Natural.

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All Mulick is not (as it now appears) Monopolized by the highest spheres ; Gammut as well as Ela bears its part, Natures Vestigia shew themselves in Art, How the Caleftial Emifaries act Their parts with mortals, and how they transact Their own affairs; bow man may lay the Scene. Above the ftars, and what doth intervene "Twixt matter and unbodied fouls, that fense May have free trade with an intelligence, How man may traffique with the world unknow And have good company when he's alone; How Hysteron and Proteron do twine About each other, how extremes combine; How Subtil Aporrhea's propagate Grofs matter, and corruptions generate; How nothing is exuberant nor mift, Here's to be the war by Natures. Anylift.

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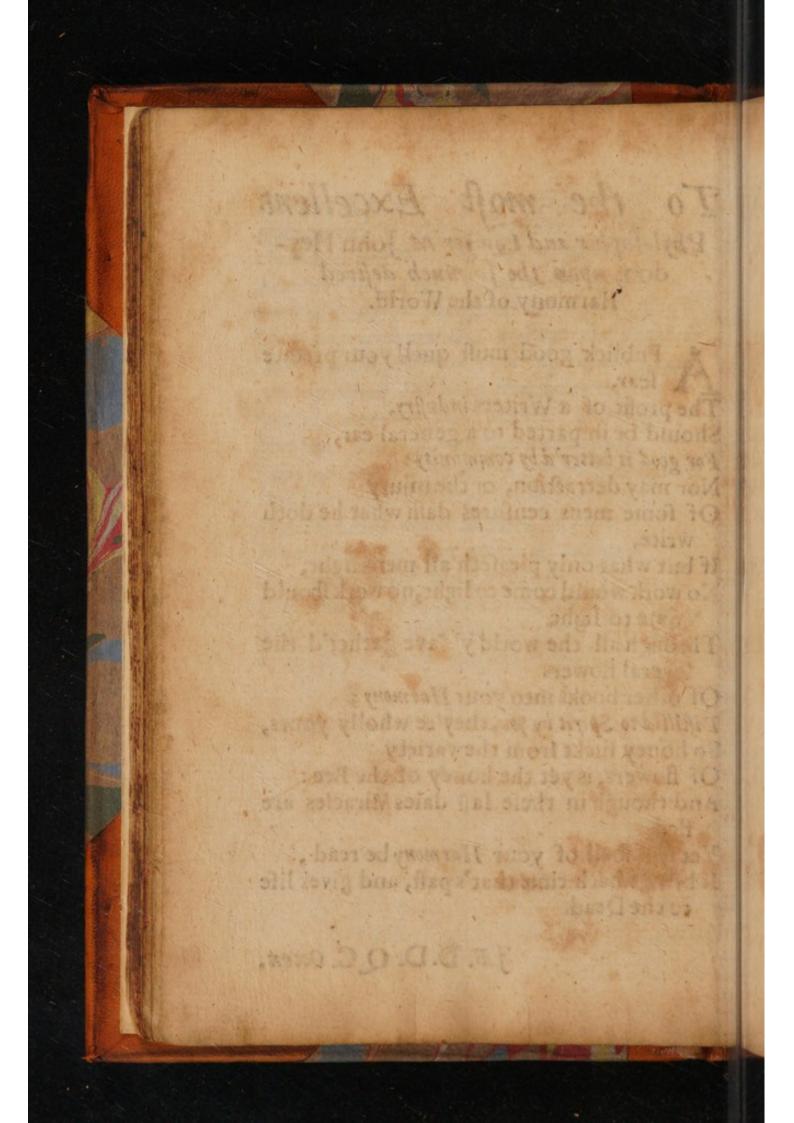
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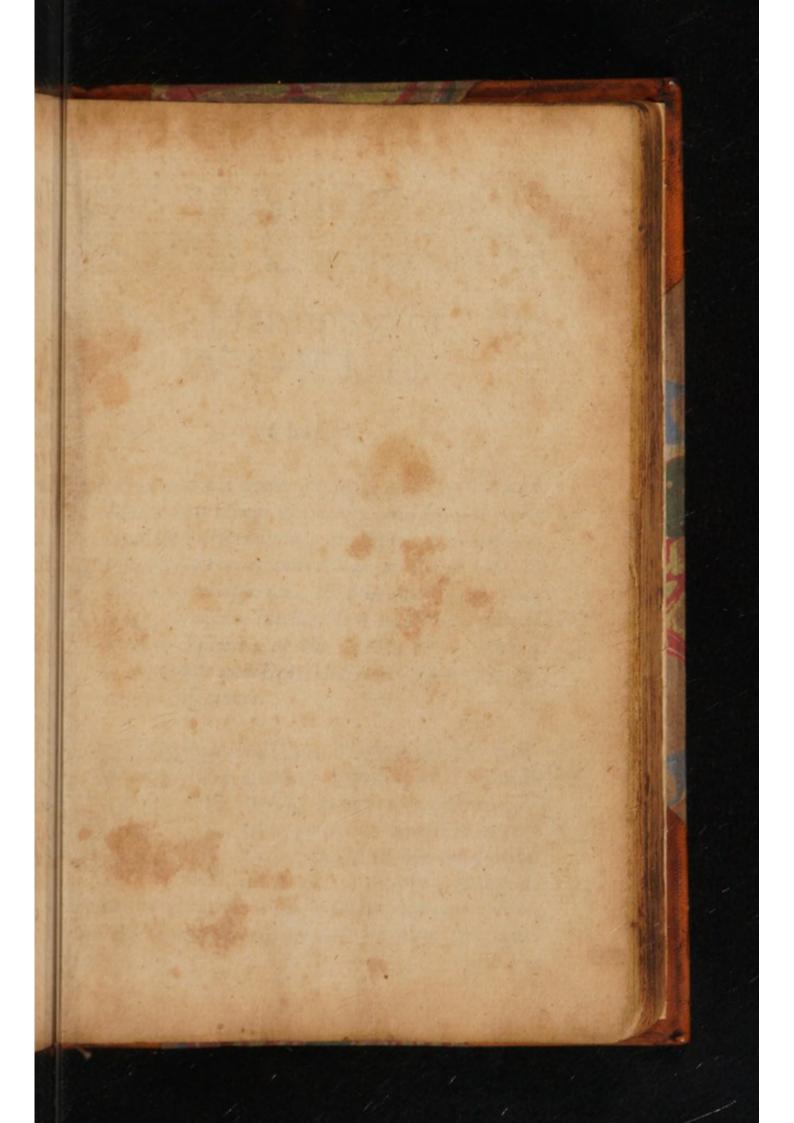
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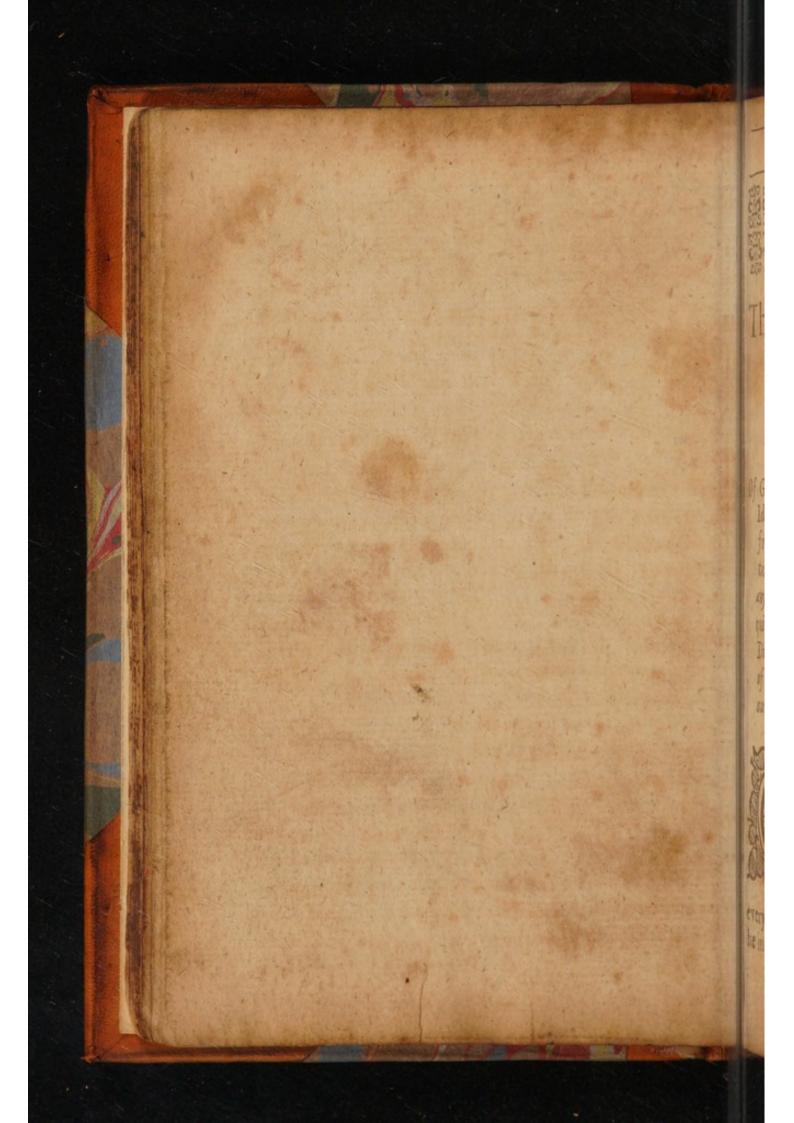
To the most Excellent Phylesopher and Lawyer M. John Heydon, upon the so much desired Harmony of the World.

Publick good must quell your private fear, The profic of a Writers industry, Should be imparted to a general ear, For good is better'd by community : Nor may decraction, or the injury Of some mens censures dash what he doth write, If but what only pleafeth all mens fight, No work would come to light, no work fhould come to light. Through all the world y' 'ave gather'd the feveral flowers Of other books into your Harmony; Distill'd to Spirit by you, they're wholly yours, So honey fuckt from the variety Of flowers, is yet the honey of the Bee: And though in these last daies Miracles are fled, Yet this shall of your Harmony be read, It brings back time that's paft, and gives life to the Dead.

J.B. D.D. Q.C. Oxon.







The Harmony of the WORLD.

Chap. I.

Of God and his power in infusing of vertues and Idea's into things gradually, and how the Soule from God descends into the Body; that the nature of God is as intelligible as the nature of any being what soever; the true notion of his ubiquity, and how intelligible it is, of the Union of Divine Essence; of the Notion of a Spirit, of the Office and Duty of Spirits, from Superiours to Inferiours.



OD is a Spirit Eternal, Infinite in Effence and Goodneffe, Omnifcient, Omnipotent, and of himfelf neceffarily exiftent; He is a Globe of Light, whole Centre is

every where, and Circumference no where; he inhabits the top of all the Heavens, and B beholds

beholds all things that he hath Created : There are fome Properties, Powers, and Operations imediately appertaining to him, of which no Reafon can be given nor ought to be demanded; nor the way or manner of the Cohæfion of the Attribute with the fubject can by any means be fancied or imagined.

In the fecond Region ftand ten spirits, which are fubstances penetrable and indiscerpible, they are principal names of God, or as it were his members, that have Divine powers by Instruments, Vestments, or Exemplars of the Archetype; these transfer influence on all things Created; through the high things, even to the lowest, yet by a certain order; for first and imediately, they have influence on the nine Orders of Angels, and quire of bleffed fouls, and by them into the Celestial Sphears, Planets and Men.

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The first of these Lights is called Ebeie, and he is attributed to God the Father and Rules Cether, who carries the most fimple Effence of the Divinity to Hajeth Hakados, who beareth the Creatures of Holinesse, to the Angel Metattron, and he delivers them to Reschith, Hagalalim, the Spirit that guides the primum mobile, that bestows the gift of being to all things, his Office in Heaven is to bring other

other Angels and Genii to the face of Ming, and by him the Prince Spake to Moses.

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The fecond light is called Jod Tetragrammaton, and he is attributed to the second Person, Jesus Christ, and at his command Hochma fends influence to Ophanim, who carsit to Jophael and to the Angel Masleh, that rules the spheare of the Zodiack, where he fabricateth fo many figures as he hath Idea's in himself, and diffinguisheth the Chaos of the Creatures into three portions; of the first is made the spiritual world, of the second the visible heavens and their lights; but the third and worst part, was appointed for this sublumary building; out of this course and remaining portion was extracted the Elemental Quintessence or first matter of all things, and of this the foure Elements, and all those Creatures that inhabite them, by a particular spirit called Raziel, who was the ruler of Adam

The third Spirit is called Elebim Jebovab, and is attributed to the Holy Ghost, he commands Binab, who sends his influence to Aralim, and then to Zaphkiel, then to Sabatthi the Angel that rules the Sphear of Saturn; This is the principium generationis, the beginning of the wayes of God, or the manifestation of the Father and Son's light, in the su-

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pernatural generation, from these come all living Souls, descending from the third light to the fourth day, thence to the fifth, whence they passe out & enter the night of the body, giving form to unsetled matter.

Now you must understand that there are three supreme Lights, which rule and give power to these; and from this third light do the Souls descend to Flesh : but their preexistency is in the Ætherial Region; indeed the Æther is a most chin liquid substance, above the Stars in the Circumference of the Divine Light, which receives the influent heat of God, and conveys it to the visible Heaven, and all the inferiour Creatures : It is a pure Effence, a thing not tainted with any material contagion, it is placed next to the Divine fire; it is the first Receptacle of the influences, and derivations of the fupernatural world, which fufficiently confirms our Etymologie : In the beginning it was generated by reflection of the first unity upon the Cœlestial Cube, for the bright Emanations of God did flow like a ftream into the paffive myn, you shall understand that the Ether is not one but manifold, by this I mind not a variety of substances, but a chain of Complections, there are other Moistures, and those too Etheriall, they are Females alfo

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fo of the Masculine Divine Fire, and these are the Fountains of the Chaldean Altrologers, which the Oracle Styles, summitates fortanas, the invisible upper springs of Nature. Of all fubstances that come to our hands, this Ether is the first that brings us News of another world, astells us we live in a Corrupt one, it is the Urine of Saturn, and with it do I water my Plants of the Sun and plants of the Moon, which by it are Animated with a vegitable bleffed Divine Fire, if you can obtain the knowledge of it, for it is to he found every where, you will have a wonderfull Medicine that will alter, change and amend the State of the body, it prolongs life, preferveth Health, it maketh old men, young, wife and vertuous, &c.

I have feen it tincture, Gloth, Silkes, Lead, Iron, Tin, Copper, Gold, Silver, with a thoufand Miraculous Colours, being prepared by Art, it will look like Rostalls and Rubies, fomtimes violet Blew, fometimes White as Lillies, and a fmall Matter will turn it more Green then Graffe, but with a smaragdine Transparancy, and again it will look like Burnisht Gold and Silver; it may be reduced to such a temper & fo Qualified by Art, it will be fit to give any colour what foever, and now I passe into another Region.

The fourth Light is Ell, who Rules Hefed B 3 and

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and fends Influence to Hasmallim, who carries Grace, Goodneffes, Mercy, Piety & Magnificence to the Angel Zadkiel, which Ledek paffeth through the Sphere of Jupiter, falhoning the Images of bodies, beftowing clemency, and purifying Juffice on all, but let us look back again, you must understand that the third Perfon is the last of the three, and fits equall in Power with the Father and Son; we read that God breathed into Adam the breath of life, and he became a living foul, and to breath is the property of the holy Ghoft in order to operation, for he applyes first to the Creature, and therefore works first, (i. e.) The Holy Ghoft could not breath a foul into Adam, but he must either receive it, or have it of himself: Now the truth is, he receives it, and what he receives, that he breaths into Nature, Hence this most holy spirit is stiled by the Rosie Crutians, fluvius egrediens è paradifo, because he breachs as a River ftreams: He is called alfo Mater Filiorum, becaufe by his breathing he is as it were delivered of those fouls which bave been conceived Ideally in the fecond Perfon. Now that the Holy Ghoft receives all things from the fecond Person, is confirmed by Chrift himself, 70b. 16 12. When the spi it of truth is come be will guide you into all truth, for he shall not speak of bimself, but

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but what seever be shall hear, that shall be speak; and be will them you things to come; He shall glo. rifie me, for be thall receive of mine, and shall them it unto you: All things that the Father bath are mine, Therefore faid I, that he shall take of mine. Here we plainly sce, there is a Certain fubsequent order or Method in the operations. of the bleffed Trinity, For Chrift tells us, that he receives from his Father, and the Holy Ghoft receives from him: Again that all things are Conceived Ideally (or as we Commonly expresse it) created by the second Person, is confirmed by the word of God, The world. was made for him (faith the Scripture) and the world knew bim Not, He came unto bisown and bis con received him Not: Let this suffice to warrant our way, let us go forward.

The Fifth Light is named Elohim Gibor, who giveth the influence to Geburah, who carrieth it by the Seraphim to Camael the Angel of Modim through the Sphere of Mars; to these belong Fortitude, War, Affliction, the fword, and left hand of God

The fixth Light is called Eloba, he hath his Influence through Malachim, Raphel, Schemes, into the Sphere of the Sun, giving brightness and life to it, and from thence produceth mettalls.

The feventh light is called Adonay Sabaoth,

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he paffeth his influence by Nezab Elobim, Haniel by the An el Noga into the Sphere of Venus; it gives zeal and love of Righteoufnes, and produceth vegetables.

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The eighth Spirit is called Elohim Sabaoth and he Rules Hod, and hath his Influence by Ben Elohim to the angel Michael, Lord of Cochab, Through the Sphere of Mercury Now these Angells are the Souls of the Planets and give life, light, & motion to them, to transfer it unto the Earth; after this order doth he give Elegancy and Consonancy of speech, and produceth Living Creatures.

The ninth Light is named Sadai, and he Rules Jefod, and hath his Influence by Cherubim to Gabriel, and through Levanab the Sphere of the Moon, caufing the increase and decrease of all things, and taketh care of the Genii & keepers of man, and diffributeth them.

The tenth Light is named Adonoy Melech, and he Coverns Malchuth, and hath his Influence by Iffim to the foule of Meffiah, into Helom Jefodoth the fphere of the Elements, and giveth knowledge and the wonderfull underftanding of things And thus God works by the Idea's of his own Mind, and the Idea's difpence their Seals, and communicate them daily to the Matter; now the Anima mundi hath in the fixed ftars her particular forms, or feminall conceptions an werable to the I-

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dea's of the Divine minde : and here doth the receive those spirituall powers and Influences, which originally proceed from God; from this place they are conveyed to the Planets, especially to the Sun and Moon, these two great lights impart them to the Aire, and from the Aire they passed down to the belly or Matrix of the Earth, in prolifix spirited winds and water; thus have I declared to you the descent of the search.

An Emanative cause is the Notion of a thing possible, an Emanative Effect is Coexistent with the very substance of that which is faid to be the caufe thereof; No Eminative Effect, that exceeds not the vertues and powers of a cause can be faid to be impossible to be produced by it, and there may be a fubstance of that high virtue and excellency, that it may produce another substance by Emanative causality, provided that the substance produced be in due graduall proportions inferiour to that which causes it; and thus have I demonstrated how the center or first point of the primary fubstance of a spirit may be indiscerpible, and how the secondary substance of a spirit may be indifcerpible, and how every thing receives life and vertue : from the highest Angell even to the Lowest seminall Form. Chap.

Chap. II.

Of the Nature of God and Spirits, how they are intelligible, a plain and Compendious demonstration that Matter consists of parts indiscerpible. An Answer to William Lilly touching his simple conceits and flattering Predictions and Obfervations. An Apology for the vehicles of Demons and souls separate; of the state of the other life, that it is n t one universal soule that bears, sees and reasons in every man, demonstrated from the Acts of memory, of the spirits of Nature.

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7E have in the laft Chapter cleered the passage of Spirits from Heaven to Earth, and here we will make known their Nature; the Schoolmen hold that even the purest Angels have Corporeal vehicles But it will be hard for them to alledge any Antient Authorny for their opinion: For Aristotle their Great Oracle is utterly filent in this Matter, as not believing the existence of Demons in the world (as Mr. John Omen and Will. Lilly his fworne disciple have to their great contentment taken notice off.) And therefore being left to their own dry fubtilties, flatteries and deceits, they made all intellectuall beings that are not groffely terrestriall, as man is, purely Immaterial, wherby they make

a very hidious chasme or gaping breath in the order of things, such as no Moderate Judgment will ever allow of, & have become very obnoxious to be foyled by Atheisticall wits, who are forward and skilfull enough to draw forth the abfurd confequences that ly hid in fall suppositions, as Merlinus the jugler dos in this, for he dos not foolifhly collect from the supposed pure imateriallity of Demons, that they have no knowledg of particu lar things upon Earth, fuch pure incorporeal Effences being uncapable of impression from Corporeall Objects, and therefore have not the species of any particular thing that is Corporeal in their mind; whence he hath learnt this Inference, that all Apparitions, Prophecies, Predictions, Prodigies, and whatfoever miraculous is recorded in antient Hiftory, is not to be Attributed to these, but to the influence of the Stars, and fo concludes that there are no fuch things as Demons in the univerle.

By which kinde of reasoning also, it is easy for the Pfychopannychites to support their opinion of the fleep of the soul, for the soule being utterly referinded from all that is Corporeall, and having no vitall Union there with at all, they will be very prone to infer, it is impossible she should know any thing,

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ad extra, if she can so much as dream : For even that power also may seem incompetible to her in such a state, she having such an Effentiall aptitude for vitall Union, with matter of so great Consequence; it is sometimes to defert the Opinion of the Schools, when something more rational and more fafe and usefull offers it felf unto us.

The most common exception I forese that will be against me, is, that I have taken upon meto describe the Nature and defcent of Angels and Genii of the other world fo punctually and particularly, as if I had been lately amongst them : For over exquifiteneffe may feem to fmell of Art and Fraud; and as there is a diffidency many times in us when we hear fomething that is extream suitable to our desire, being then most ready to think it too good to be true: So alfo in Notions that feem over accurately fitted to our intellectual Faculties, and agree the most natural therewith; we are prone many times to suspect them to be too easie to be true; especially in things that seemed at first to us very obscure and intricate; for which caufe alfo it is very likely that the Notion of a particular spirit, which I have so accurately described in my first Book of Geomancy and Telefmes, entitled, The Temple of Wifdome, may

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may seem the lesse credible to some, because it is now made so clearly intelligible, they thinking it utterly improbable that these things, that have been held alwayes such inextricable perplexities, should be thus of a fudden made manifest and Familiar to any that hath but aCompetency of patience and Reason to peruse the Theory.

They that deny my Doctrine and graduall descent of Spirits orderly going before, fay that there is but one foule in the World, whole perceptive power is every where. Now they must affert, that what one part thereofperceives, all the reft perceives, or else that perceptions in Demons, Men and Brutes are confirmed to that part of this foule that is in them, while they perceive this or that. If the former, they are confutable by fence and experience. For though all animalls lie steeped, as it were, in that subtle Matter which runs through all things, and is the immediate inftrument of fense and perception; yet we are not Confcious of one anothers thoughts, nor feel one anothers pains and pleasures of Brutes, when they are in them at the highest, nor yet do the Demons feell one anothers affections, or necessarily affent to one anothers opinions, though their vehicles be exceeding pervious, elle

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elfe they would be all Pythagorians as well as those I speak of in The Rosse Crurian, Infalli-Wherefore we may generally ble Axiomata. conclude, that if there were fuch an Univerfal Soule, yet the particular perceptions thereof, are restrained to this or that part in which they are made, which is contrary to the unity of a foul, as I shall tell you in its due place.

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But let us grant the thing (for indeed we have demonstrated it to be fo, if there be fuch an universal soul and none but it) then the grand absurdity comes in, which I was intimating before, viz that part of the foul of the world that never perceived a thing, shall notwithstanding rememberit, that is to fay, that it shall perceive, it hath perceived, that which it never perceived.

And yet one at Tardebick in Warwick-fhire may remember, a man he had seen about twenty years before at Venice in Italy, being comeinto these parts a ftranger; nay, which is more to the purpose: Supposing the earth move, what I write now, the Earth being in the latter degree of Pisces, I shall remember that I have written when the is in the latter degree of Virgo, though that part of the foule of the world that possesses my Body then willbe twice as distant from what does guide my

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my hand to write now, As the Earth is from the Sun: wherefore it is plain, that fuch an univerfe foule will not folve all Pkanomena, but there must be a particular foul in every man. And yet I dare fay, this wilde opinion is more tenable than theirs, that make nothing but meer matter in the world: but I thought it worth the while, with all diligence to Confute them both; the better of them being but a more refined kinde of *Æ*theifme, tending to the fubversion of the Fundamentals of *Religion* and Piety amongst men.

As for the Spirit of Nature, and soule of the world, I shall speak of them in their places, and of the Harmony of the World, and of Man, and bis Spirit, the greatest exceptions are, that I have introduced an obscure principle for Ignorance and Sloth to take San-Etuary in. But to proceed by degrees to our main defigne, and to lay our Foundation low and fure; we will in the first place expose to view the genuine Notion of a Spirit, in the general exception thereof, and afterwards of leveral kinds of Spirits, that it may appear to all, how unjust this cavill is against incorporeall substances, as if they were meer impoffibilities and Contradictions in confistencies; I will define a spirit in general thus,

thus, A substance penetrable and indiscerpible, The fitnesse of which definition will be the better understood, if we divide substance in general, into these first kinds, viz. Body and spirit, and then define body to be a substance impenetrable & discerpible, whence the contrary kind to this is fitly defined a substance penetrable and indiscerpible:

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Now I appeal to any man that can fet afide prejudice; and has the free use of his faculties, whether every terme in the Defini. tion of a spirit be not as intelligible and Congruous to Reason, as in that of a body, for the precise Notion of a substance is the same in both, in which, I conceive, is comprised extention & activity, either Connate or communicated, for matter it selfonce moved can move other matter, and it is as easy to understand what penetrable is, as impenetrable, and what indiscerpible as discerpible; and penetrability and indifcerpibility being as immediate to spirit, as impenetrability and discerpibility of body, there is as much reason to be given for the Attributes of the one as of the other, as you may remember from the first Chapter: And substance in its precise Notion including no More of impenetrability then indiscerpibility, we may as well wonder how one kinde of substance can so firmely and

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and irrefiftably keep out another fubstance (as matter for example does the parts of matter) as that the parts of another fubstance hold fo fast together, that they are by no means difcerpible, as we have already intimated.

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And therefore this holding out in one, being as difficult a businesse to conceive, as the holding together of the other, this can be no prejudice to the Notion of a Spirit; For there may be very fast union where we cannot at all imagine the Caufe thereof, as in fuch bodies which are exceeding hard, where no man can fancy what holds the parts together fo ftrongly; and there being no greater difficulty here, than that a man cannot imagine what holds the parts of a Spirit together, it will follow, That, what is plainly and manifestly concluded, ought to be held undeniable, when no difficulties are alledged against it, but such as are acknowledged to be found in other conclusions, held by all men underiably true : As for example, Suppose one should conclude, that there may be infinite matter, or That there is infinite space, by very rational Arguments; and that it were objected onely, that then the tenth part of the Matter would be infinite; it being most certain, that there is infinite duration of something or

or other in the world; and that the tenth part of this duration is infinite: It is no enervating at all of the former Conclusion, it being incumbred with no greater incongruity, than is acknowledged to confift with an undeniable Truth; now the notion of a *Spirit* is not to be excepted against, as an incongruous Notion, but is to be admitted for the Notion of a thing that may really exist.

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It may be doubted, whether there may not be Essences of a middle Condition betwixt chefe Corporeal and Incorporeal Lights and Substances we have described, and that of two forts; that one impenetrable and discerpible, the other penetrable and indiscerpible; but concerning the first, if impenetrability be understood in reference to Matter, it is plain there can be no such Effence in the world. And if in reference to its own parts, though it may then look like a possible Idea in it self; yet there is no footstep of its existence thereof in Nature, the fouls of Men and Demans implying contraction and dilatation in them; As for the latter, it has no priviledge for any thing more than matter it felf hath, or some mode of matter. For it being discerpible, it is plain its union is by juxtapolition of parts, and the more penetrable, the leffe likely

likely to conveigh sense and motion to any distance; besides, the ridiculous sequel of this supposition, that will fill the Universe with an infinite number of Shreds and Rags of Souls and Spirits, never to be reduced again to any use or order.

And lastly, the proper notion of a substance incorporeal, fully counter distinct to a corporeal substance, necessarily including in it fo stronge and indisfolvable Union of parts, that it is utterly indifcerpible, when as yet for all that in this general Notion thereof, neither sense nor cogitation is implyed; it is most rational to conceive that that substance wherein they are, must affuredly be incorporeal in the strictest fignification: The Nature of Cogitation and Communion of Sense arguing a more perfect degree of Union than is in meer indifcerpibiliry of parts. But all this fcrupulofity might have been faved; for I confidently promife my felf, that there are none fo perversely given to tergiversations and subterfuges; but that they will acknowledge, where ever I can prove that there is a Substance diffince from Body or Matter, that it is in the most full and proper sense Incorporeal.

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Chap. III.

That the Idea's of several kindes of Immaterial beings: have no inconfistency, nor incongruity in them, of the idea of God and his Power, of all Finite and Created Spirits : bow they are defined of Indifcerpibility : A symbolical representation thereof; an Objection answered against that representation; an Application of principles of the Union of the secondary substance, considered transverslysthat the Idea of a Spirit bath leß difficulty than that of Matter ; An Answer to an Objection from the Rational faculty: Answersto the Hypothesis of Fancy; of the felf motion of a Spirit, of felf Penetration, offelf Contraction and Dilatation, the Power of Penetrating of Matter, The power of moving and of altering the Matter.

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I Have shewn that the Idea of a Spirit in general is not at all incongruous nor impossible: And it is as congruous, confistent and intelligible in the fundry kinds thereof; As for example, that of God, of Angels, of the fouls of Men and Brutes, and of the $\lambda \delta \gamma or$ mequation, or, Seminal Forms of things.

The Idea of God, though the knowledge thereof be much prejudiced by the Confoundednes and stupidity of either Superstitious,

stitious, Anabaptists, or profane Atheists that please themselves in their large Lords word, concerning the unconceivableness and utter incomprehensibleness of the Deity; the one by way of a Devotional Exaltation of the transcendency of his Nature, the other to make the belief of his Existence rediculous, and craftily and perverfely to intimate that there is no God at all, the very conception of him being made to appear nothing else but a bundle of inconsistencies and impoffibilities : Nevertheleffe, I shall not at all stick to affirm, that his Idea is as easie as any Idea else whatsoever, and that we may know as much of him as of any thing else in the world; for the very Essence or naked Substance of Nothing can possible be known thus : The subject or naked Essence or substance of a thing, is utterly unconceivable to any of our Faculties.

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For Demonstration of this Truth, there needs nothing more than a filent appeal to a mans own mind, if he does not finde it fo: and that he take away all Aptitudes, Operations, Properties and Modifications from a fubjed, that his Conception thereof vanishes into Nothing, but into the Idea of a meer undiversificated substance; so that one subftance is not then diffinguishable from ano- C_3 ther;

ther; but onely from Accidents or Modes, to which properly belongs no Substance ; But for Attributes, they are as Confpicuous as the Attributes of any subject or substance, whatfoever; as I defined him in the first Chapter, viz. God is a Spirit eternal, Infinite in Esfence and Goodness, Omniscient, Omnipotent, and of himself necessarily Existent. For a Spirit I have explained already, and by Eternal, I understand nothing here, but duration without end or beginning, by Infiniteneß of Efsence, that his Effence hath no bounds, no more than his Duration: by Infinite in Goodness, such a benign will in God, as is carried out to boundlesse and innumerable benefactions: by Omnisciency and Omnipotency, the ability of knowing or doing any thing that can be conceived without a plain contradiction; by felf-Existency that he cannot faile to be. What terms of any Definition are more plain than these of this; or what subject can be more accurately defined than this is ? For the naked subject or substance of any thing is no otherwife to be kuown then thus; and they that gape after any other speculative knowledge of God then what is from his Attributes and Operations, they may have their heads filled with fiery fancies, and their mouths with burning mords,

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words, and run mad with the boifteroufnes of their own imagination, but they will never hit upon any fober truth.

Thus have I delivered a very explicite and intelligible Idea of the nature of God; which I might alfo more compendioufly define, an Effence abfolutely perfect, in which all the terms of the former Definition are comprehended, and more than I have named, or thought needfull to name, much leffe to infift upon; as his power of Creation and his Omniprefence or Ubiquity, which are neceffarily included in the Idea of abfolute perfection; The latter whereof fome antient Philofophers endeavouring to fet out, have defined God to be a Globe of Light, a Circle whofe Centre is every where, and Circumfe-

rence no where, by which defcription certainly nothing elfe can be meant, but that the Divine Effence is every where prefent with all those Adorable Attributes of Infinite and abfolutely p



and absolutely perfect Goodnesse, Knowledge,

ledge and Power; according to the fenfe in which I have explained them, which Ubiquity or Omniprefence of God, is just as intelligible as the overfpreading Matter in to all places.

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But if there be any Novice Astrologer demand how the parts, as I may fo call them, of the Divine Amplitude hold together, that of Matter being fo discerpible; it might be fufficient to remind him, of what we have already spoken of the general Idea of a Spirit: But besides that, here may be also a peculiar, rational account given thereof; it implying a contradiction, that an Essence absolutely perfect, should be either limitted in prefence, or change place in part or whole; they being both notorious effects or fimptoms of impersection, which is inconsistent with the Nature of Ged; And no better nor more cogent reason can be given of any thing then that it implies a contradiction to be otherwile.

That power alfo of Creating things of Nothing, there is a very close connexion betwixt that and the *Idea* of *God*, or of a being abfolutely perfect, for this being would not be what it is conceived to be; if it were deflitute of the power of Creation, and therefore this Attribute hath no leffe coherence with

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with the subject, than that it is a contradi-Ation, it should not be in it, as was observed of the foregoing attribute of indifcerpibility in God; but to alleadge that a man cannot imagine how God should create something of nothing, or how the Divine Effence holds fo closely and invincibly together, is to deny, That, all our faculties have not a right of suffrage for determining of Truth, but onely common Idea's, external sense, and evident and undeniable deductions of Reason; Hereby common Ideas or Notions I understand whatever is Nomatically true, (i. e.) true at first fight, to all Heydonians or men in their wits, upon a clear perception of the Terms, without any further discourse or reasoning from external sense; I conclude not memory, as it is a faithfull regifter thereof, and you cannot appeal to a faculty that hath no right to determine the case : We have now sufficiently spoken of the Idea of that Infinite and uncreated spirit, we ufually call God: We will paffe now on our way into another Region, to those Spirits that are Created and Finite, as the spirits of Angels, Planets, Stars, Men and Brutes ; we will cast in the feminal Forms also or Archei, as the Rosie Crucians call them, though haply the world stands in no need of them. The properties of a spirit, as it is an Idea common to all these.

I have already enumerated in my New Method of Rosie Crucian Physick, self-motion, selfpenetration, self-contraction, and dilatation, and indivisibility, by which I mean indiscerpibility: To which I added penetrating, moving, and altering the Matter, we may there. fore define this kinde of Spirit we speak of, to be a substance indiscerpible, that can move it self; that can penetrate, contract and dilate it felf; and can also penetrate, move and alter the matter : I shall now examine every term of this definition, from whence it shall appear, that it is as congruous & intelligible, as those Definitions that are made of fuch things as men, without any scruple, acknowledge to exift

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I have given rational grounds, of the *indifeerpibility* of a *fpirit*, to evince it not impoffible, it being an imediate Attribute thereof, as impenetrability is of a body, and as conceivable or imaginable, that one fubftance of its own nature may invincibly hold its parts together; fo that they cannot be difunited nor diffevered, as that another may keep out fo ftoutly and irrefiftibly another fubftance from entering into the fame fpace or place with it felf; for this *dirtituria*, or impenetrability is not at all contained in the precife Conception of a Subftance as Subftance,

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stance, as I have already fignified. But befides that reason we may thus easily apprehend that it may be fo ; I shall a little gratifie imagination, and it may be reason too, in offering the manner how it is fo, in this kinde of spirit I now speak of. That ancient Idea of Light and intentional species is so from a plain impoffibility, that has been heretofore generally, and is still by Mr. Tho. Heydon, Dr. Ward, and other learned men looked upon as a truth ; that is, That Light and Colour do ray in fuch fort, they are described in the Rosie Crucian Phylosophy; Now it is observable in light, that it is most vigorous towards its fountain, and fainter by degrees. But we will reduce the matter to one lucid point, which according to the acknowledged principles of Opticks, will fill a distance of space with its rayes of light ; which rays may indeed be reverberated back towards their Centre, by interposing some Opake body, and so this orbe of light contracted; but according to the Rosie Crucian Hypothesis, it was alwayes accounted impossible, that they should be clipt off, or cut from this lucid point, and be kept a part by themfelves; Those whom dry reason will not satisfie, shall have hard blows, or if they please, they may entertain their fancy with fuch a Representation as this,

this, which may a little eafe the Anxious importunity of their mind, when it would too eagerly comprehend the manner how this fpirit I speak of, may be faid to be indiscerpible. For think of any ray of this Globe or Orbe of Lights, it does sufficiently set out to the imagination, how extention and indiscerpibility may consist together; see my Book entitled, The Temple of Wisdome, as also, The Wisemans Crown, chap.9.

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But if any Object, that the lucid point of this Orbe, or the primary fubstance, as I call it, in my RosieCrucian Infallible Axiomata, cap. 3. is either divisible or absolutely indivisible, and if it be divisible, that as concerning the inmost of a spirit, this representation is not at all ferviceable to fet off the nature thereof; by thewing how the parts there may hold together so indiscerpibly, but if absolutely indivisible, that it seems to be nothing : To this I answer what Sr. Chr. Heydon, hath fomewhere noted, That what is infinitely great or infinitely small, the imagination of a man is at a loss to conceive it. Which certainly is the ground of the perplexedness of that probleme concerning Matter, whether it confifts of points, or onely of Particles divifible in infinitum, but to come more closely to the businesse; I say, that though we should acknow-

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knowledge the inmost centre of life; or the very first point, as I may fo call it, of the primary substance (for this primary substance is gradually to be purely indivisible, it does not at all follow, no not according to imagination it self, that it must be nothing. For let us imagine a perfect Plain, a Bowlinggreen bigger than Salisbury Plain, and on this Plain, the Globe of Mercury, we cannot conceive but this Globe touches the Plain, and that in what we ordinarily call a point, elfe the one would not be Globe, or the other not a Plain; Now it is impossible, that one bedy should touch another, and yet couch. one another in nothing; Wherefore this inmost Centre of life is something, and something fo full of effential vigour and virtue, that though gradually it diminish; yet can fill a certain sphere of space with its own presence and activity, as a spark of light illuminates the duskish Aire; wherefore there being no greater perplexity nor fubtility in the confideration of this Centre of life, or inmost of a spirit, then there is in the Attomes of Matter, we may now rightly conclude, that indifcerpibility hath nothing in the Idea. thereof, but what may well confift with the possibility of the existence of the subject whereunto it belongs. Anothe land and

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Let us advance yet higher, and demonstrate the possibility of this Idea to the fevereft reafon, out of these following Principles, viz. A Globe touches a Plain; admit for an Example one of Mr. 70 Moxons Globes, and one of Mr. John Collins his Plains: The Globe I fay touches the Plain in fomething, though in the least, that is conceivable to be reall; the least that is conceivable is folittle, that it cannot be conceived to be difcerpible into leß; As little as this is, the repetition of it will amount to confiderable magnitudes : If this Globe be drawn upon a Plain, it constitutes a line, and a Cylinder drawn upon a Plain, or this fame line defcribed by the Globe multiplied into it felf, constitutes a superficies, &c. This a man cannot deny, but the more he thinks of it, the more certainly true he will finde it.

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Magnitudes cannot arife out of meer nonmagnitudes; and if you multiply nothing ten thousand millions of times into nothing, the product will be still nothing : Besides, if that wherein the Globe touches a Plain, were more then indifcer pible, that is, purely Indivisible; it is manifest, that a line will confist of points Mathematically so called, that is, purely indivisible, which is the grandest absurdity that can be admitted in Philosophy, and the most contradictious thing imagi-

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imaginable, the fame thing by reason of its extream littlenesse may be utterly indifcerpible, though intellectually divisible : For every quantity is intellectually divisible; but something indiscerpible was afore demonstrated to be quantity, and consequently divisible; otherwise Magnitude would confift of Mathematical points: Thus have I found a possibility for Idea of the Centre of a Spirit ; which is not a Mathematical point, but a substance in magnitude, so little, that it is Indiscerpible; but in vertue so great, that it can send forth out of it self, so large a sphere of secondary substance, as 1 may so call it, that it is able to actuate grand proportions of matter; this whole sphere of life and activity being in the mean time utterly indiscerpible.

This I have faid, and fhall now prove it by adding a few more principles of that evidence, I have written at the latter end of the first Chapter of this Book, and shall here fo explain them, as the most rigorous reason shall not be able to deny; An Emanative cause is the Idea or Notion of a thing possible : Now by an Emanative cause is understood, as meerly by being, no other activity or causality interposed, produces an Effect; That this is possible, is manifest, it being demonstrable,

ftrable, that there is de facto, fome fuch caufe in the world; becaufe fomething must move it felf; now if there be no Spirit, Matter must of necessity move it felf, where you cannot imagine any Activity or Caufality; but the bare Effence of the Matter from whence this motion comes: For if you would suppose fome former Motion that might be the caufe of this, then we might with as good reason suppose fome former to be the caufe of that, and so in infinitum

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An Emanative Effect is coexistent with the very fubstance of that which is said to be the cause thereof. And this must needs be true, because that very substance which is faid to be the cause, is the adequate and immediate cause, and wants nothing to be adjoyned to its bare Effence, for the production of the Effects: And therefore by the same reason the Effect is at any time; it must be at all times, or so long as that substance does exist. No Emanative Effect, that exceeds not the vertues and powers of a Cause can be said to be impossible to be produced by it.

There may be a substance of that high vertue and excellency, that it may produce another substance by Emanative causallity; provided that substance produced be in due graduall proportions inferiour to that which causes it: Now there is no

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no contradiction nor impossibility of a Cause producing an effect leffe noble than it felf; for thereby we are the better affured that it does not exceed the capacity of its own Powers : Nor is this any incongruity, that one Substance should cause something elfe, which we may in some sense call substance; though but secondary or Emanatory; acknowledging the Frimary Substance to be the more adequace object of Divine Creation; but the fecondary to be referrible alfo to the primary or Central substance, by way of caufall relation : For suppose God created the Matter with an immediate power of moving it felf; Ged indeed is the prime cause as well of the. Motion as of the Matter; and yet nevertheleffe the Matter is rightly faid to move it felf; Finally, this secondary or Emanatory substance, because it is a subject indued with certain powers and activities, and that it does not inhære as an accident in any other substance or matter, but could maintain its place, though all Matter or what other Substance foever were removed out of that space it is extended through, provided its primary fubstance be but safe.

From these sour principles I have here again added from the first Chapter, we may have not an imaginary but rational appre-D hension

hension of that part of Spirit, which we call the fecondary substance thereof; whose extension arising by gradual Emanation from the first and primest Essence (as you read before in the first Chapter,) which we call *Centre* of the Spirit, which is no impossible supposition; we are led from hence to a necessary acknowledgment of perfect indiscerpibility of parts, though not intellectually Indivisibility, for that would imply a contradiction, that an Emanative effect should be disjoyned from its original.

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Thus have I demonstrated the graduall descent of Spirits, and how a spirit confidering the linements of it (as I may fo call them) from the Centre to the Circumference is utterly indiscerpible : but now if any be fo curious, as to ask how the parts thereof hold together in a line drawn croffe to thefe from the Centre ; (for imagination, it may be, will fuggest they lyc all loofe?) I Anfwer that the conjecture of imagination is here partly true and partly falle, or is true or false, as the shall be interpreted ; for if the be loofe, actually difunited, it is false and rediculous : but if onely fo difcerpible, that one part may be difunited from another, that is not onely true but neceffary; otherwife it could not contract one part and extend

tend another, which is yet an Hypothefis neceffary to be admitted: Wherefore this Objection is fo far from weakening the poffibility of this Notion, that it gives occafion more fully to declare the exact concinnity thereof; To be brief therefore, a Spirit from the Centre to the Circumference is utterly indifcerpible, but in lines croffe to this, it is clofely cohærent, but not indifcerpibly; which cohæfion may confift in an imediate union of thefe parts, and transverse Penetration and Transcurssion of a secondary fubstance, through this whole Sphere of life, which we call Spirit.

Nor need we wonder that fo full an Orbe thould fwell out from fo fubrile and fmall a Point, as the Centre of this Spirit is supposed the word warrow unegener wayrow, as Plato fomewhere fayes of the minde of man : And befides it is but what is feen in fome fort to the wery eye in light, how large a sphere of Aire a little spark will illuminate; This is the pure I dea of a created Spirit in general, conderning which, if there be any cavill to be made, it can be no other then what is perthealy common to it and to Matter; that is, "the unimaginableneffe of points, and fmaleft particles, and how what is discerpible cannot

cannot at all hang together : but this is not: the hindering matter from actual Existence of a spirit, but the most lubricous Hypothesis: that we go upon here, is not altogether for intricate as those difficulties in Matter. For if that be but granted, in which I finde no ab-furdity; that a particle of matter may be: fo little, that it is utterly uncapable of being; made leffe; it is plain that one and the fame: thing, though intellectually divisible, may yet be really indifcerpible And indeed it is i the not onely poffible, but it feems necessary that: this should be true : For though we should acknowledge that matter were discerpibles the in infinitum, yet supposing a cause of infinite: diffinct perception, and as infinite power, (and God is fuch) this cause can reduce thiss capacity of infinite difcerpibleneffe of Matter into act viz. actually, and at once discerp it, or disjoyn it into fo many particles as it iss discerpible into: From whence it will follow, that one of these particles reduced to this perfect parvitude, is then utterly indiscerpible; and yet intellectually divisible, otherwife magnitude would conlift of meen points, which would imply a contradiction. We have therefore plainly demonstrated by reason, that Matter consists of parts indifcerpible; and therefore there being no other faculty 12.267 27 25

faculty to give suffrage against it; for neither fense nor any common notion can contradict it; it remains, Whatever is clear to any one of these three faculties, is to be held undoubtedly true, the other having nothing to evidence to the contrary : Or elfe a man shall not be affured of any sensible object that he meets with, nor can give firm affents to fuch truths as these; It is impossible the fame thing should be, and not be, at once; whatever is, is either Finite or Iufinite, Oc. and thus doe I prove my Conclusion true

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What some would object from Reason, aith that thefe perfect parvitudes being acknowledged still intellectually divisible, must fill have parts into which they are divisible; and therefore be ftill discerpible? to this it is answered; That division into parts does not imply any discerpibility, because the parts conceived in one of these minima Corporalia, as I may fo call them are rather Effential or Formal parts then integrall, and can no more actually be diffevered than sense and reason from the Soul of a man : For it is of the very effence of Matter to be divifible, but it is not at all included in the effence thereof, to be discerpible; and therefore where difcerpibility failes, there is no neceffity that divisibility should fail also: As for the trouble

ble of spurious sugestions or representations: from the fancy, as if these perfect parvitudes,, were round bodies, and that therefore there: would be triangular intervals betwixt, void! of matter; they are of no moment in this; Cafe, she alwayes representing a discerpible: magnitude instead of an indifcerpible one; wherefore she brings in false evidence, her: M testimony is to be rejected : Nay, if the m could perplex the caufe far worfe, thes his was not to be heard; wherefore fancy be -- get ing unable to exhibite the Object we confider, in its due advantages, for ought we: know these perfect parvitudes may lie for h close together, that they have no intervals betwixt : nay, it seems necessary to be so ;; on for if there were any fuch intervals, they with were capable of particles, lesse than these leaft of all, which is a contradiction in reafon, and a thing utterly impossible.

But if we fhould gratifie Fancy fo far as to Admit of these intervalls, the greatest abfurdity would be, that we must admit an infensible vacuum, which no Faculty will be able ever to confute, but it is most rationall to admit none, and more confonant to our determination concerning these minima Corporalia, as the Rosse Crucians call them, whose largenesse is to be limited to the least real touch

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touch of either a Globe or plaine, or a Cone on a plaine, or a Globe on a Globe: if you conceive any reall touch leffe then another, let that be the measure of these Minute Realities in matter, from whence it will follow, they must touch a whole side at once, and therefore can never leave any empty intervals; Nor can we Imagine any Angulofityes or round protuberancies in a quantity infinitely little, more then we can in one infinitely great, as I have already declared in my book, called, . The Wife mans Crown: 1 must confessa mans reason in this speculation is mounted far beyond his imagination ; but there being worfe intricacies in Theories acknowledged constantly to be true, it can be no prejudice to the present conclusion.

Thus have I not only faid, there is a God, Angels or Meffengers, that wait upon the commands of God and his Ideas, but proved it alfo: and the Idea of a Spirit and its indifcerpibility, as well in Centre as Circumference, as well in the primary as fecondary fubftance thereof, to be a very confiftent and Congruous Notion, but before I can come to the Harmony of the Macrocofme or great world, another property runs by me: that I obferve to be felf Motion, which muft of neceffity be an Attribute of fomething or other, for by felf motion I underftand nothing D 4 elie

else but self activity, which must appertain to a subject active of it self. Now what is simple Active of it self, can no more cease to be active then to Be; which is a signe that Matter is not Active of it self, because it is reducible to Rest:

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Which is an Argument not only that felf Activity belongs to a Spirit, but that there is fuch a thing as a Spirit in the world, from which Activity is communicated to Matter: And indeed if Matter as Matter had Motion, nothing would hold together but Flints, Pelbles, middle Minerals, Adamants, Frase, Iron, Silver, Gold; yea this whole earth would fuddenly meltinto a thiner fubstance then the subtile Aire, or rather it never had been condensed together to this confistency we finde it : But this is to Anticipate my purpole of proving, that there are spirits exifting in the world, that conduct the Heavens, Stars, Planets, Men, Beasts and all manner of living Creatures in their motions, Beings and Actions, &c.

It had been sufficient here to have afferted, That self Motion, or self Activity is as Conceivable to appertain to a spirit as body, which is plain at first fight to any man that appeals to his own faculties. Nor is it all to be scrupled at, that any thing should be allowe or

lowed to move it self; because our Adversaries that say, there is nothing but Matter in the world, must of necessary (as I have intimated already) confesse that this Matter moves it felf, though it be very incongruous fo to affirm; The congruity and poffibility offelf penetration in a created spirit is to be conceived, partly from the limitablenesse of the subject, and partly from the foregoing Attributes of indifcerpibility and felf motion; for self penetration cannot belong to God, because it is impossible any thing fhould belong to him that implies imperfection, and self penetration cannot be without the lessening of the presence of that which does penetrate it self, or the implication that some parts of that effence are not fo well as they may be, which is a contradiction in a Being, which is absolutely perfect. From the Attributes of indifcerpibility and felf motion, to which you may add penetrability from the general Idea of a spirit, it is plain that fuch a spirit as we define, having the power of Motion upon the whole extent of its essence, may also determine this Motion, according to the property of its own nature: And therefore if it determine the motion of the exteriour parts inward, they would return inwards the Centre of effential

tial power; which they may eafily doe without refiftance, the whole fubject being penetrable, and without damage, it being also indiscerpible;

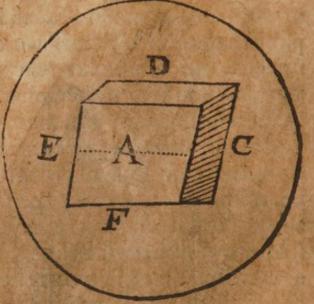
From this self penetration we do not onely eafily, but neceffarily understand felf-contraction and dilatation to arife; for this felf moving fubstance, which we call a spirit cannot penetrate it self; but it must needs therewith contract it felf; nor restore it felf again to its former state; but it does thereby dilateit felf; fo that we need not at all infift upon these terms: That power which a spirit hath to penetrate Matter we may eafily understand, if we confider a spirit onely as a substance, whose immediate property is Activity. For then it is not harder to imagine this active substance to pervade this or the other part of matter, then it is to conceive the pervading or dispreading of Motion it felf therein.

The greateft difficulty is to fancy how this fpirit, being fo incorporeal can be able to move the matter, though it be in it, for it feems fo fubtle, that it will paffe through, leaving no more footfteps of its being there, then the lightning does in the fcabbard, though it may happily melt the fword, becaufe it there finds refiftance. But a fpirit can finde

find no refistance any where, the closeft matter being eafily penetrable & pervious to an incorporeal substance, the ground of this difficulty is founded upon the unreceivableneffe of any Union that can be betwixt the matter and a substance, that can so easily passe through it. For if we could but once imagine union betwixt Matter and a Spirit, the activity then of the Spirit would certainly have influence upon Matter, either for begetting or increasing, or directing the motion thereof. But notwithstanding the penetrability and easie passage of a Spirit through Matter, there is yet for all that a frong union betwixt them, and every whit as conceivable as betwixt the parts of Matter themselves, for what Glue or Cement holds the parts of hard matter in Stones and Mettals together, or, if you will, of what is abfolutely hard, that has no pores or particles, but is one continued and perfectly homogeneous body, not onely to sense, but according to the exact Idea of Reason, what Cements holds together the parts of fuch a body as this ? Certainly nothing but immediate Union and Rest : Now for Union there is no comparison betwixt that of matter with matter, and this of spirit with matter, For the first is onely superficiall; in this latter

ter the very inward parts are united point to point throughout; nor is there any fear it will not take hold, because it has a capacity of passing through: For if we admit an absolutely hard, solid body in the World,

which let be A. in which let us conceive inward Superficies, fuppole E. A. C.this Superficies, is fo fmooth fs nothing can be conceived fmoother;



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why does not therefore the upper E. D. C. flide upon the neather part E.F.C. upon the least motion imaginable, especially E.F.C. being supposed to be held fast, whiles the other is thrust against?

This facility therefore of one body paffing upon another without any flicking, seeming as necessary to our fancy as a spirit passing through all bodies, without taking hold of them; it is plain that a firm union of spirics, and matter is very possible, though we cannot conceive the manuer thereof. And

as for Reft, it is compitable alfo to this conjunction of Matter with Spirit, as well as of Matter with matter. For suppose the whole body A. moved with like swiftnesse in every part, the parts of A, then are according to that sense of reft, by which they would explain the Adhæssan of the parts of Matter one with another, truly quiescent.

to fay I that in the union of matter with the spirit, the parts of the matter receiving from the spirit, just such a velocity of motion as the spirits exerts and no more ; they both reft in firm unicn one with another. That which comes to paffe even then, when there is far leffe immediate Union then we speak of; For if we do but lay a piece of Gold on our hand, provided our hand be not moved with a swifter motion then it communicates to the gold, nor the gold be pusht on faster then the Swiftneffe of our hand: The gold and hand will moff certainly retain their union and go together : So natural and eafie it is to conceive, how a spirit may move a body without any more perplexity, or contradi-Rion then is found in the union and motion of the parts of matter it felf.

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Chap. IV.

Of the Harmony of the Macrocolme or great World: Of the Order and Nature of it; how the Sun, Moon and Stars receive their Light, and the Heavens their Motions; how they are guided in their several Spheres; and how by their mutual Prefence, Absence and various Meetings, the visible Heavens receive the brightness of the Spiritual world, and this Earth the brightness of the visible Heavens.

TOw being come to behold the Harmony of the world; I fay all mulick confifteth in voice, in found, and hearing : found without aire cannot be audible, nor to be perceived by any fenfe, unleffe by accident ; for the fight feeth it not, unleffe it be coloured, nor the ears unleffe founding, nor the smell unlesse odoriferous, nor the tafte unlesse it be sapid, nor the touch un esse it be cold or hot, and fo forth. Therefore though sound cannot be made without Aire, yet is not found of the nature of aire, nor aire of the nature of found; but aire is the body of the life of our sensitive spirit, and is not of the nature of any sensible object, but of a more

more fimple and higher vertue; but it is meet that the feafitive Soul fhould vivifie the aire joyned to it, and in the vivificated aire, which is joyned to the fpirit, perceive the fpecies of objects put forth into act, and this is done in the living aire, but in a fubtile and Diaphanous, the vifible fpecies, in an ordinary aire the audable, in a more groffe aire the fpecies of other fenfes are perceived.

The Planets, Saturn, Mars, and the Moon have more of the voice then of the Harmony. Saturn hath sad, hoarse, heavy and flow words and founds, as it were pressed to the Centre ; but Mars rough, fharp, threatning great and wrathfull words; the Moon observeth a mean betwixt these two; but Jupiter, Sol, Venus and Mercury does posses harmonies; yet Jupiter hath grave, constant, fixed, fweet, merry and pleafant Conforts; Sel venerable, settled, pure and sweet, with a certain grace; but Venus lascivious, luxurious, delicate, voluptuous, diffolute and fluent; Mercury hath harmonies more remifs, and various, merry and pleafant with a certain boldneffe.

But the Tone of particulars and proportionated Conforts obeyeth the Nine Mules; Jupiter hath the grace of the Octave and alfo the Quinte, viz. the Diapafon with the Diapente,

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pente; Sol obtains the melody of the Octave voice, viz. Diapason; in like manner by fifteen Tones a Diap fou; Venus keepeth the grace of the quinte or Diapente Mercury hath Diateffaron, viz the grace of the Quarte. Moreover the Antients being concent with four frings, as the number of Elements, accounted Mercury the Author of them, as Facius Cardanus reports, and by their bafe strings would refemble the Earth, by their Pachypas or middle the Water, by their Note Diezeugmenon, or Hyperboleon the Fire; by the Paranete or Synemmenon or Treble the Aire; but afterwards Terpander the Lesbian finding out the feventh ftring, equalled them to the number of Planets. Moreover, they that followed the number of the Elements, did affirm, that the four kindes of Mulick doe agree to them, and alfo to the foure humours, and did think the Dorian Mufick to be confonant to the Water and Phlegme, the Phrigian to Choller and Fire, the Lydian to Blood and Aire, the mixt Lydian to Melancholly and Earth

Others respecting the Numbers and Vertues of the Heavens, have attributed the Dorian to the Sun, the Phrigian to Mars, the Lydian to Jupiter, the mixt Lydian to Saturn, the Hypbrygian to Mercury, the Hypolidian to Venus,

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Venus, the Hypodorian to the Moon, the Hypo mixed Lydian to the Fixed Stars. Moreover these Modes of Mulick are referred to the Muses, and the ftrings to the Heavens, but not in that order as I have declared concerning the Nine Muses, amongst our numbers and Celestial fouls, For Thalia hath no Harmony, although the be a beauty of Nature; therefore we ascribe her to a filent Lady that governs the Earth; but Clyo her fifter with the Moon moves after the Hypodorian manner, the firing Proflambanomenos or arie, Calliope and Mercury posseffe the Hypophrygian manner, and the Chord, Hypate Hypaton, or B. Mi. Terpfichore with Venus the Hypolydian manner, and Parabypote, Hypaton: and for Melpomene and the Dorian manner with Lycanos, Hypaton or D. Sol. Re, are applied to the Sun, Mrs. Erata with Mars keep the Phrygian fashion, and the Hypatemise, E. la, mi. Madam Euterpe, My Mistresse and Lady loves the Lydian Mufick, and Pachyparemefon agree with Jupiter; Polymnia and Saturn keep the mixt Lydian manner, and Lychanos Mefon D. Sol, Re, to Madam Urania and the fixt Stars, the Hypo mixt Lydian Mulick, and the ftring Mefe, or A, le. mi. re. are ascribed as we finde them in this following Figure from the Hypothefis of Copernicus.

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Who here exactly teacheth the Revolutions of the Spheres, who beginning with the Primum Mobile, moves round in 36000. years, Saturn in 30. years, and Jupiter in 12. &c. h

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Ey this Figure I finde out the Harmony of the Heavens, and their diffance one from another, it is, and it doth falve this Phanomena

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Phenomena: For the space which is betwixt the Earth and the Moon, viz. an hundred twenty and fix thousand Italian miles, maketh the interval of a Tone; but from the Moon to Mercury being half that space maketh half a Tone; and so much from Mercury to Venus maketh another half Tone:

· Eur from thence to the Sun, as it were a. threefold tone and a half, and makes Diapente, but from the Moon to the Sun, maketh a twofold diateffaron, with a half: again from the Sun to Mars is the fame space as from the Earth to the Moon, making a tone; from thence to Jupiter half of the fame, making half a tone; fo much likewife from Jupiter to Saturne, constituting an half tone, from whence to the Starry Firmament is also the space of an halfcone; Therefore there is from the Sun to the fixed Stars a diareffaron distance of two cones & a half, but from the Earth a Diapafon offix perfect Tones: Moreoveralfo from the proportions of the Motions of the Planets amongst themselves, and with the eight Sphererefulteth the sweetest Harmony of all: For the proportion of the Motions of Saturne to Jupiters Motion is twofold and a half; of Jupiter to Mars a fix fold proportion; of Mars to the 2

the Sun, Venus and Mercury; which in a manner fnish their course in the same time, is a double proportion, their Motion to the Moon have a twelve fold proportion, but Saturns proportion to the Starry Heaven is a thousand and two hundred according to the Hypothefis of Sr. Chr. Heydon, viz. that the Heaven is moved contrasy to the Primum Mobile in an hundred years one degree; therefore the proper motion the: ot Moon being more fwift, maketh a more accute found then the Starry firmament, which is the flowest of all, and therefore causeth the more base found;

But by the violent motion of the Primum Mobile, is the most swift and accute found off all; but the violent Motion of the Moon is most flow and heavy, which proportion and reciprocation of motions, yeilds a most pleafant Harmony; from hence there are not any Songs, Sounds, or Muficall Inftruments, more powerfull in moving mans affections, or introducing impressions, then those which are composed of Numbers, Measures, and Proportions, after the example of the Heavens; Alfo the Harmony of the Elements iss drawn forth from their basis and Angles, ass I shall speak of in order: now between Fire and Ajre, there is a double proportion in the Baliss

Basis, and one and a half in folid Angles, again in planets a double; there arising hence an Harmony of a double Diapason, and Diapente; betwixt the Aire and Water, the proportion in their basis is double, and one and a half; hence Diapason and Diapente, but in their Angles double: hence again Diapason.

But between Water and Earth, the proportion in the Balis, is three fold and a third part more; from hence arifeth Diapafori, Diapente, Diateffaron; but in the Angle again conflituting Diapente; betwixt Earth and Fire in the Balis, the proportion is one and a half making Diapente; but in the Angles double caufing Diapafon, but between fire and water, Aire and Earth; there is fearce any Confonancy, becaufe they have aperfect contrariety in their Qualities, but they are united by the Intermediate Element, as you fhall finde in the following difcourfe after we have proved this Hypothefis.

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Chap. V.

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Chap, N.

Grounds proving the motion and barmony of the Heavens and Planets, to be by the Angels, that Rule and Conduct them, and not in their power to move themfelves, or cast any light, influence, or virtue to one another.

Irst, I consider the transcendent Excellency of the Nature of God ; who being according to the true Idea of him, an effence absolutely perfect, cannot possibly be Body, and confequently must be fomething incorporeal; and feeing that there is no contradiction in the Idea of a spirit in general, nor in any of those kinde of spirits which I have written of; (where the Idea of God were set down amongst the rest) and that in the very Idea of him, there is contayned the Reafon of his existence, as you may see at large in my Temple of Wisdome, about the eighth Chapter; certainly if we finde any thing at all to be, we may safely conclude that he is much more For there is nothing besides: him, of which one can give a reason why it is, unlesse we suppose him to be the Author of it.

Wherefore:

Wherefore though God be neither visible nor Tangible, yet his very Idea representing to our Intellectuall faculties the necelsary reason of his existence, we are (though we had no other argument drawn from our fenses) confidently to conclude, that he is the first mover and cause of all things, in this Harmonious world.

The fecond Ground is the ordinary Phenomena of nature, the most generall whereof is Motion. Now it seems to me demonstrable from hence, that there is fome being in the world diffinct from matter. For matter being of one fimple homogenial nature, & not diffinguishable by specificall differences, as the schools, it must have ever the very fame Effentiall properties, and therefore of it felf it must all of it be either without motion, or else be self moving, and that in such or fuch a tenor or measure of motion, there being no reafon immaginable, why one part of the matter should move of it self, less then another; and therefore if there be any fuch thing, it can only arife from external impediment; now I fay, if matter be utterly devoyd of Motion in it felf, it is plain it has its motion from some other substance that is not matter, that is to fay, a Substance Incorporeal. But if it be moved of it felf, in such or

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or fuch a measure, the effect here being an Emanative Effect, cannot possible faile to be wherever Matter is; especially, if chere be no external impedement: And there is no impediment at all, but that the Terrestrial parts might regaine an Activity very nigh equal to the Ætheriall, or rather never have lot it.

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For if the Planets had but a Dividend of all the motion which themfelves and the Sun and Stars, and all the Ætherial matter possels (the matter of the Planets, being fo little in comparison of that of the Sun, Stars and Æther) the proportion of motion that will fall due to them, would be exceeding much above what they have, for it would be as if four or five poor men in a very rich and popular City fhould, by giving up that eftate they have, in a Levelling way, get equall fhare with all the reft; wherefore every Planet could not faile of melting it self into little leffer, finer substance then the pureft Æther, but they not doing fo, it is a figne, they have not their Motion, Harmony, and Agitation, nor influence of themselves; and therefore reft content with what has extrinfically accrued to them, be it lefs or more. But the Pugnacious, to evade the ftroke of our Dilemma, will make any bold shife, and though

though they affront their own faculties in faying fo, yet they will fay and musi fay, that the Planets, Heavens, Angels and Menare without motion of themtelves, although they will fay in spite of me, that part of the matter is felf moving.

But to this I Anfwer, that first, this Evalion of theirs is not fo agreeable to experience, but so farr as either our sence or reason can reach, there is the fame matter every where: For confider the subtle parts of matter difcoverable here below, those which for their subtlety are invisible, and for their activity wonderfull; I mean those particles that caufe that vehement agitation we feel in Winds. They in time loofe their motion, and become of a visible vapours confistencie, and turn to Clouds then to Snow or Rain, after haply to Ice it self; but then in processe of time, first melted into Water, then exhaled into Vapours; after more firmly agitated, do become Winde again: And that we may not think that this reciprocation into motion and reft belongs only to Terrestriall particles; that the Heavens themselves be of the fame matter, is apparent from the Ejeciions of Comets into one Vortex, (as you may read in the Methodically Learned Mathematician Mr. John Gadbury bis Book of Prodigies,) and the

the perpetuall rifing of those pots and Scum upon the face of the Sun.

But secondly, To returne what is still more pugnant: This matter that is felf moved, in the impressing of motion upon other matter, either loofe of its own motion, or receyns it still intire, if the first, it may be dispoyled of all its motion : and so that whofe immediate nature is to Move shall Reft, the entire cause of its motion still remaining viz it self : which is a plain contradiction, it the fecond, no meaner an inconvenience then this will follow, that the whole world had been turned into pure Æther by this time, if not into a perfect flame, or at least will be in the conclusion, to the utter deftruction of all Corporeall Confiftencies, for, that these self moving parts of matter are of a Considerable copiousnesse, the events does teftify, they having melted almost all the world already into Suns, Starrs and Æther, nothing remaining but Planets and Comets to be diffolved: which all put together scarce beare so great a proportion as a Cherry to the Ball of the Earth, wherefore fo potent a principle of Motion, still adding new motion to matter, and no motion once communicated, being loft (for according to the Lawes. of motion, no body loofes any more motion than

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then it communicates to any other) it plainly follows, that either the world had been utterly burnt up ere now, or will be at the end of every feven thousand years, which is a leffe time to come than that which is pass: let us passe to the Harmony of the Aspects of Starrs.

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Chap. VI.

Of the Harmony of the Aspecis of the Planets, and how they do transfer their received Light and Vertue downwards: of Intentions and Remissions by Configuration of Starrs: and how the Light of the Starrs passeth unto all parts, and the Aireall Spirits to us by them.

I Grant that in all Scituations the Starrs fend forth their beams unto all the parts of *Heaven* and *Earth*, which they behold, as may be argued out of Sr. Christopher Heydon, in defence for Astrology and discourses by means whereof, the beams and lines of true motion in every two Stars do retaine a mutuall respect one to another, and so do evermore intercept fome Arke of Heaven, and concur

concur at some Angle of the Earth, which may feem to make an Afpect among themfelves: yet neverthelesse all the Antient and Moderne Astronomers following nature for their guide, have heretofore regarded thefe few configurations only, being but five in all, namely, the Conjungion, Sextile, Quartile, and Opposition; amongst which although the first do not commonly go for an Aspect, because every Aspect is reputed a proportioned distance between two or more Starrs; yet neverthelesse seeing a certain polition of the Starrs in the Zodiack is rather confidered in this polition, then any diversity of place, and that the enumeration of the Aspects ever beginneth from the Conjunction: Therefore as well in respect of this Analogy, as of the received use, it may not be secluded out of the number of Aspects, especially knowing that the Beames of the Starrs are as well extended upward and downward as obliquely & Collatterally; & by these beams are those Idea's, which originally proceed from! God gradually imparted to the Aire, and from the air to the matter daily, by the help of the soul of the world, for the Anima Munda hath in the fixed Stars her particular forms or Seminal Conceptions answerable to the Ideas of the Divine minde; of this you fhall

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shall be better satisfyed in the following discourse.

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Now if any man defire to know my reafons, why I obferve thefe diffances and Arks affigned unto the Afpects, as of more vertue then any other, furely the anfwer is eafy, feeing nature it felf every where, both in the motions and effects of the heavenly bodies, as alfo in other Arithmeticall, and Geometricall refpects, chiefly celebrateth thefe very proportions with a Singular prerogative, Nature hath as it were first allured us to obferve the Afpects by fpeciall tokens or fecret marks in the motion, and by them we know the Nature of the Native, in Body & Spirit.

Agrippa speaking hereof, thinketh they were first induced hereunto by obferving the severall illuminations or ages of the Moon, for that when she is new, horned in her quarters, gibbolity and fullnesse, her formes are still changed at these proportioned spaces from the Sun.

Besides which, it is not to be passed in filence, which others have more particularly noted, then in her Annuall Revolution, she is still found about the Trine of her own place in the beginning of the former year.

Neicher have other Philosophers failed to note, how Nature pointeth (as it were with a fin-

finger) particularly unto every configuration; that we might observe how the Angels Afcend & Descend, & confider the motions of the other Planets. For thus Avenroes wittily affirmeth the two inferiour Planets in their ftations to observe the Arke proper to a square Afpect. Ptolomy likewife with him as skillfully commendeth unto us the observation of the △ by the fractions of the three fuperiour planets. But above all, it cannot be confidered without deep admiration, how nature hath fingularly nobilitated all the Afpects in the motions of Saturn and Jupiter ; for as their Conjunctions are rare, and but once in twenty years; fo hath nature evermore difpofed these Conjunctions in the most memorable places of the Zodiack, that is onely in fuch fignes as behold one another in an equaliter, Triangle inscribed; for between any two Conjunctions of Saturn and Jupiter, there are 19 Ægyptian years, 318. dayes and 13. houres, in which time those Planets are moved from the place of their Conjunction and Signes, and almost three degrees, which accesse of three degrees is the caufe why after Conjun-Etions, they passe from one Triplicity to ancther, and one Triplicity continueth 198. equal years 265. dayes (the intercalary day of every four year omitted) and ten hours.

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houres. But the Revolution of all the Triplicities is finished, but onely once in 794. equall years, 339. dayes, and 10. houres, or elle in 724. Julian years, 133. dayes, 16. houres; the double commeth to 1588, which number of years they are thought to have respected, that imagined the year 1588. from the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, would have been so fata From hence therefore it is, that not without cause, they are called great Conjunctions; as you will finde by the great changes and cruell in. fluence of them about the years 1663,1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669. thefe years are likely to be troublefome; but all lyeth in the power of Almighty Gods I may not tell you what shall particularly happen in the world, to France first, orc.

They abide thus in one Triplicity almost 200. years, and not finishing all the Triplicities of the Zodiack in much leffer than 800. years; not having therefore reiterated all the Triplicities eight times fince the beginning of the world. Neither are the other Positions of the planets to be neglected; for if any man will take the pains to observe when Saturn and Jupiter do behold one another with a Square or Opposition Aspect, they shall evidently perceive that they still carry

carry fuch a regard unto the Signs or places of their precedent Conjunctions, as ever more they irrediate the one and the other with a Sextile, Quartile, Trine or Opposition Afpects: And now this shall fuffice to shew how every thing receives the virtue, influence and nature of the Stars and Planets; and thus you see the reason why one hearb bears a white flower and another a red, & The corruption, of the Ayre and Earth changes the colours and kindes of Plants, and their seminal forms; and these influences of the Stars send down several fouls of Brutes, into various bodies, & C. dia

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And now in a word, to confirm the fame by their virtue and effects : First, The Physitians are thight by experience, that the Crifis of all sharpe diseases have a notorious and most memorable simpathy with all these five configurations of the Moon, to the place of her being in the beginning of the fickneffe: Thus also you see the Seas themselves in their Tides to dance as it were after the motion of the Moon, while their Spring and highest floods alwayes comes with her Conunction and Opposition to the Sun, as their Neaps and loweft Tides doe likewife refpect her Quarters; and as memorable a thing it is, that the Seas in their daily flowing and ebbing

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ebbing upon every Coaft, have still a constant respect onely to such Azimuthal circles as are in a Quartile positure when the Moon passeth by them, it is more manifest then that I need to infist upon it, that the Sun it self seemeth a carly to respect the Quartile, in that he moderateth the vicissitudes of foure quarters of the year by his ingresse into the four Æquinoctial and Tropical points.

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But now to descend to other speculations more misticall then these, it is not amisse to begin with the Arithmeticall Observation, which the Rosie Crucians make of the Number of Signes agreeable to the Afpects; 1, 2. 3,4. 6. answering in order to the Conjunction, Sextile, Quartile, Trine, and Opposition, for. these numbers only, and none other, will devide the Zodiack, confifting of twelve fignes, for which reason, they make them the only aliquate parts of a Circle. Thus alfothe Famous Ptolomy addeth not a little to the di gnity of these irradiations, when he first obferved the Geometrical proportion, which the subtenses of every of these Arks do retain in power to the Diameter of a Circle, as every man may read in the Quadripartite, others again, with no leffe fubtlety, have observed, that amongst all Regular or ordinate figures that may be inscribed in a Circle, though the

the fame be infinite, there are none whofe: Mat fides and Angles carry away the preroga-. but 4 tive both at the Circumference and Center, 100 but those whose fides and Angles are answerofany able to the fubtenfes and Arkes of their Af-. pects : Blam

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For thus amongst all ordinate Plains that: may be inscribed, there are two whose fides: joyned together have preheminence to take: up a Semi-Circle, but only the Hexagon, Quadrate, and Æquilaterall Iriangle, answering to the Sextile, Quartile, and Trine, irra-Cicle diated the subtence thereof, of a Sextile Afpet, confisteth of two fignes, joyned to the subtence of a Trine, composed of soure, being regular and æquilater, take up fix figness which is a compleat femicircle; in like manner the fides of a quadrate inscribed, subtending three figns, twice reckoned, do employ likewife the Mediety of a Circle, and what: those Figures are beforesaid to performe, either doubled or joyned together, may alfo be truly ascribed unto the opposite aspect by it self, for that the Diametrall Line, which paffeth from the place of Conjunction to the opposite point, divideth a Circle into two equal! parts, the like whereof cannot be found in any other For example, the fide of a Ruler an Gripts. Pentagon

Pentagon subtended 72, degr. of an Octagon, but 45.the remainder of which Arks, viz. 108 and 135. gr. are not fubtended by the fides of any ordinate figure.

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We will in order shew you the Harmony of Beams, and how the Seminall formes, Soules of Brutes, Humane Soules, and Spirit of Nature glides down by them; Now the fubtenfes of these Aspects be the same with the fides of the fore-remembred infcripts, and do onely therefore take up the circumference of a Circle: So it is evident, that the angles at which they concur, be the fame wherewith the ordinate plains take up the whole space about the Centre; for if we confider the angle of a Sextile at the Earth, it is all one with that of an equilater triangle, confifting of 60.gr. and containeth 3 of a right angles but fix times ? of a right angle makes four right angles; where fix Sextiles equal to fix equilater Triangles fill the whol space about a Point, which is equall to four right angles.

Secondly, Every angle of a Quartile is a right angle, and all one with the angle of rectangle Quadrilator figure; wherefore foure of them fill a whole space, and this is the reason that every Man, Woman, Monkey, Ape, Mare-man, Mare-maid, and all other living Creatures differ one from another ; You

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You feldome see two things of any kinde in the world a like one another, that you could not know them if they stood before you; Observe how that there is nothing upon the land, but it is also in the waters, of all manner of living Creatures, the reason proceeds from the Radiation of stars, & but to my purpose.

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Thirdly, The angle which two Stars in a Trine make at the Centre of the world, is measured by an angle of 120. gr. and so equall to the angle of a regular Hexagon, confishing of a right angle, and of ; of a right angle; and therefore taken three times maketh four right angles: Wherefore three equilater Hexagons, or three Trine Aspects, doe also fill the whole space about the Centre: To which we may not improperly add the Opposite Aspect, confishing of two right angles, and therefore doubled, shall perform the like Office with the rest.

Any other figure of many angles, however joyned together at the angles, fhall either want of four Angles or exceed them; for example, the angle of *Pentagon* containeth a right angle and ; more; wherefore three fuch angles placed about a point, fhall fall fhort of four right angles by ; of a right angle, as on the other fide; four fuch angles fhall

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Thall exceed four right Angles ; . and add

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These speculations therefore confidered, it were seuseleffe to imagine, that Nature hath fo many wayes honoured thefe irradiations of the Stars in vain, and admonished us to a special regard of them by formany rare and fecret Obfervations both in the motions of the Planers (as you heard before) and also in their effects and proportions; if they were not indued with more virtuethan others; wherefore it hath no leffe exercifed the learned Dr. Ward, Mr. Tho. Heydon, Mr. More, and Eugenius Theodidacius, to finde out the reason, why these few Configurations, selected out of an infinite number, should be indued with fuch eminent efficacy. Neither as yet hath any reason been invenied swith more applaule for the probability thereof, then these proportions; The learned Knight, Sr. Christopher Heydon, demonstrates whereof, the Aspects are before shewed to confist, and they are the fame which are found in Harmonical Concords. arrynony what locker into

For which cause, it is also thought no leffe probable, that the light of the stars in these proportioned distances, should powerfully affect the matter of sublunary things, then that the like Geometrical Symmetry in sounds and voices should passionately fir up

the sense of the bearer. For to confesse the truth, fo hath the admired providence of Nature ordained throughout all her works, that where due proportion is not wanting, there she never faileth to endue all her effects with fuch height of perfection, that the fame becomes evident to the eye of every man : And from hence it is even in Artificial compositions also, as in Medicines; we know those onely to be most kinde and foveraign which observe a competent symmetry or temperature of the Active and paffive qualities; with good likelihood therefore, and appearance of truth do most of the learned with Hobs, Dr. Barlow of Queens, Master More, and Mr. Fisk, refolve the onely caufe of this efficacy from Harmonicall proportion.

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And more clearly to expresse this similitude or affinity between the proportions of Aspects, and the like distances observed in the Musical Concords; we must understand (besides what we have faid before) that all barmony what soever springeth originally from three such terms of numbers, as respect each other in such fort, that still their differences retain the same proportion that is found between the extreams. For example, in these three numbers 6, 4, 3. (anfwerable to the fignes of the $\mathscr{C}, \bigtriangleup, \mathscr{C}$ configurations)

figurations) here it is evident, if we compare the extreams with the mean, that two thall be the difference betwixt fix; the first and four the second, and three the third number.

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But two is double in proportion to one, therefore six the first number respecteth three, the third number with the like proportion. The Analogie of which proportions, as is before remembred, is found to be the fountain of all mulick (as you heard before) rifing originally from these three fimple concording distances, which by the Musitians are called (as I have writen before) namely, Diapente, consisting of a sesquialter proportion, as fix to four; or which is all one of three to two Diatessaron of a sesquitertia, as foure to three; And laftly, Diapafon confisted of a double proportion, as fix to three, or two to one; and is; as much in value, as both the two first distances and proportions put together

For a Sefquilater added to a fefquitertia, according to the art of Proportions, doe produce a Diapason, or double proportion; such as is found between the former extreams compared together, viz. fix and three, and in like manner, by comparing the Diapason with both these his parts, that is, with the fefquilater

fefquialter and fefquitertia, according to the ufuall manner of fupputating proportions, we are brought to the two other compounded, or imperfect concords, fo conflicuting the five first and natural distances in Harmonical mixture, which afterwards, as they be diversly mixed between themselves, produce infinite variety of all kinde of melody.

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After the fame manner fareth it with the light and influence of Heaven : For although anciently there be but five irradiations observed, as most apt to action, namely, the &, &, A, D, & *; yet nevertheleffe there is nothing more fure, then that by the Harmonical mixture of these proportioned beams, the generation and corruption of all living things in the Aire, Earth, and Water, viz, Men, Beafts, Fowle, Fishes, and creeping things and Plants of this mortal world, are infinitely varied; For Children cry as foon as they are born, Oc. And you fee in feveral forms and species according to their kindes great differences; wherefore as the force of all Harmony, fo likewile the effectual reason of all action in the influence of the stars, is properly deduced from the forefaid semmetry of these distances; And therefore more fully to illustrate, that the angles of the Aspects, compared between themselves, con-

concur with these Harmonies of Musick, it will be no hard matter, if that which hath been often repeated before be called to minde.

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As that first, the Stars in an Opposite or Diametral Aspect are disioyned by the space of two right angles, which are measured with the Ark of fix fignes, or 180. degrees of circumference ; and that the Trine confifting of four fignes, or 120. degrees is in value one right angle and ! of a right angle : also that the Quartile taketh up one intire right angle, and is subtended with the Ark of three lignes, or 90. degrees. And laftly, that the Sextile is constituted but of two fignes, or 60. gr. which is ; of a right angle; which being thus, if we now fo compare the two right angles of the Opposition taken together with the angles of the reft of the Afpects; if either the Trine be placed between the Opposition and the Quartile, or the Quartile between the Opposition and the Sextile; you shall finde either way three numbers, which admit all the laws of harmonical proportions; Sr. Cristopher Heydon hath fo well demonstrated this, that I need not further explain my minde; For bis Hypothesis salves this Phanomena, where to let the rest passe, as plain enough of it felf, by that which

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which is written before : You are further to note, that the Opposition compared with the Sextile, hath a triple proportion to the same, compounded of a double and sesquialter proportion, as Diapente with Diapafon in Mufick is, and fo is found no fimple or perfect Aspect : but exactly answerable to B. flat ; the first imperfect or compounded concord in Mulick being a fixth from G. fol, re, ut, which nevertheleffe in some respects is after a sort esteemed perfect; because it useth the same division compared to D. fol, re, that the perfect concords do; For it is half a fifth, and scituate in the middle between Tut and D. fol, re, as also the Sextile compared with the Trine is a just half thereof. which before hath been shewed in a sesquilater proportion to the Opposition, as D. fol.re is to T ut, and therefore exactly agreeable to a Diapente in Mulick, which the rather I here note, because you will have some use thereof afterward in observing, how spirits or Genii flip down by other beams, not formerly obferved, aud these our best Astronomers and Mr. John Gadbury, Mr. Wing, marke new Afpeets. And thus much shall shortly ferve for the Theory or Philosophicall speculation of them that afcribe to the efficacy of thefeiradiacionsto the Harmonicall proportion, which 15

is found between them: Wherefore feeing thefe Learned Gentlemen admit them into Astrology, they shall then carry the same mutual respect one towards another, which the aforefaid Harmonicall concords do retaine between themselves, what wonder is it if nature in her operations, as well by Lights as by founds admitted no other Symmetry, but that which is derived from these proportions, rejecting all other as irrationall and discordent.

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I shall next lay down fome Reasons, why the aforefaid Harmonicall proportions are fo effectuall, drawn from the Symmetry of the world, being the fame that is found between the five regular bodies inscribed one within another, why in the infinite variety of founds and lights, these only should confent most fweetly in mufick, fending down fouls fo merily to the Moon, and from thence they come down fadly to the belly and Matrix of the Earth in prolific spirited Winds and Waters, and be effectual in the operations of nature: Neither hath any man herein endeavoured with more probability to give fatisfaction unto the learned then Des Cartes, who having wittily laboured to demonstrate, that God in the creation of the world hath obferved the fame proportion in the magnitude

tude and diffance of the heavenly spheres, which is found in the regular Solides, which (as Geometry teacheth) lrave their originall from the ordinate plains : In the end concludeth with good propability, that the Heavenly motions thall then confent (weetly, and Co-operate strongly together, when the nature of these sublunary things, indued (as he supposeth) with a sensitive or knowing faculty, apprehendeth the beams of the Stars to observe that respect in their concurrence at the Center of the Earth, which answereth unto the ordinate Plains, from whence the Regularity of these proportions is derived, as the impressed Characters of that Symmetry, which God is faid to have used in the Creation of the world it felf.

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So fuppoling, that as often as the nature of anything meeteth with thele proportions, it exercifeth it felf as it were by *The 1dea*, which it alwayes retayneth, and that in fuch fort, as what it doth but ordinarily and flackly at other times, it performeth now much more effectually, and as it were with extraordinary diligence: Nor (faith) Sr. *Chrijtopher Heydon*) that thele proportions work any thing of their own vertue, but of their *Idea's*; for in mufick it is neither the founds, neither the proportion of the concords,

cords, that work any thing of themfelves, or beget any delight full humour in a man, but the Genius approaching to the Inftruments of fenfe first, carrieth the founds inwardly and entertayning it, there valueth their proportions : and (finding the fame good and Geometricall) lastly exhibitateth it felf, and moveth the body, wherein it is as with an Object, wherein it taketh delight.

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I will as perspicuously as I can deliver that which my felf have further confidered, as the reason why these beams should be more effectual than others, to let down and shed some secret influx of spirit; And you must know, that there is no difference between the Stars and their Orbes, but that the Star is Densior pars ejusdem, and as the Stars differ one from another in motion, magnitude, cclour and vertue, fo likewise those parts of Heaven, not onely admit, but send down the like variety of nature and qualities; The Conjunction and Opposition are the most potent and powerfull Configurations of all others, in their union of Beams, as is evident in this figure; where you see the Beams as well incident as reflected to be united, according to Sr. Chr. Heydons Hypothelis, let A. be in Conjunction here with B. it is first manifest, that all the Beams flowing from

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G and E. the points of touch in the circumference of A shall unite themselves with the Beams that are sent from B. to C; the Centre of the world: Secondly, you are also to observe, that in this case onely, the Beams onely of A. C. or B. C. comming from the Centre of the Stars, reflecteth into

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into it self, as being onely perpendicular: Whereas those Beams which are fent from the points E. and G. make an acute angle at C. and do therefore reflect the one into the other at equal anglis, as G.C. reflecteth from C. to E. and E. C. from C. to G. Laft of all, the harmony that hapneth in Opposition, is manifest without more circumstance, where the Beams sent from the opposite points make but one streight line, as G. F. and E. H. in this Figure; except in cafes where the Earth is bigger than the Star in Opposition, for there without latitude, the union of their beams must needs be hindred by interpolition of the Earth; for which caule it is especially here to be remembred in the Conjunction of the two inferiour Planets with the Sun : That if this happen in the Apog zon of their Epicycles, their Conjunction shall not be of that efficacy or force, as when they are in Perigeo; because according to the Hypothesis of L. Verulam, they being above the fun, and the fun much bigger then they; the fun shall return all their beams to themselves from the Earth; fo that their union by this means shall be interrupted and fruftrate.

In like manner, in my Contemplation for help in the Configuration of the Sextile and Trine;

trine, I found that which did refonably give me contentment by difcourfe with Mr. Tubb the Affrologicall Fencer, becaufe in the concurrence of their Beams at the Earth, I found a mutual reflection of the one into the other; and fo an union by reflection. IN US

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let us now admit A. B. C. to be three Stars, A. and B. in a Sextile Configuration; A.C. in a Trine; then for fo much as B. F. the Beam incident of the Sextile, falleth obliquely in respect of A. F. and maketh and acute Angle cherewith, it is evident to those that have any mean understanding in the Opticks, that B. F. shall reflect to C. and for be united to C.F. the incident of the Star C. which is in a Trine Configuration with A. as also C. F. shall for the same reason reflect to the Star in B. and be likewife united with B. F the incident of the Star at B. Behold here by the way, the grounds of that familiarity which Phroates the Indian Princes noteth in these Arks of Heaven, when he confidereth the Polition apt for the Aphata of life, or the Houses of the Figure; and thus far have I purfued the Harmony and vertue, which is found in the Afpects : But when I come to confider of the Quartile, whole Beams onely cut each other ad angulos relios, and to reflect into themselves; after much deliberation with my felf, finding all aid of the Opticks to faile, I was forced with Severinus to lay, Ingenue fatebimur causamtdlis effectus nos demonstrare non pose : Id tamen uarissimum ese sam diuturna abservatione Compersum habemus, us ea de te dubitare pudetet. Wherefore WOW

Wherefore recounting with my felf fome of how those speculations before remembred, and mon specially that Theorem of Archimedes, which and prove the angles of the Sextile, Quartile and I we Trine to be onely proportionable in taking; unit up the Centre of the Work; the more I mon confider thereof the more I find my felf con- min firmed; that the mystery or secret of these Configurations, is drawn from the Elements : unit of Spirits, and reft chiefly in this, that chefe: when onely irradiations, and those that are derived from these, are proportional unto all product partile matter, and therefore more effectual .. film

For that these Irradiations onely are every way proportionable is before proved, The Pa whether you respect the taking up of the circumference, the power and proportion of their subtensesunto the Diameter; or lastly, and principally, the occupying of place at the Centre of the world; which prerogatives feeing no other Arks, Subtenfes or Angles do enjoy : Therefore I conclude these above all others to be proportional unto the whole Systeme of the world; for that is truly faid proportionable, which is neither defective interrupted, nor redoundant; but fuch are the Arkes, Subtenfes and Angles of those Irradiations, and none other: Ergo, These and none other are proportionable. Now 0103333

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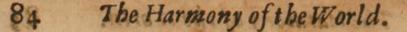
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Now as that which is defective, and wanteth proportion, leaveth the Action fruffrate; and without Effect.

So that which on the other fide offendeth in excelle, must incur the contrary fault, and over charge that which either Nature or Art intendeth; whereby of necessity it will follow, that there being no defect, nor excesse, but an equal and just mixture of the influence of the Stars in these irradiations; the thefe onely shall be apt and convenient to produce agreeable effect in the matter of all the fublunary things. For it fareth in these Effects, which are produced by the mixture of Etheond, rial Fire, Idea's and Anima Mundi : when their light and influence comes into the dire, as with the Chymicall Doctors in their operasions, where the defect of heat produceth and nothing: as on the other fide, exceffe doth either byfublimation, eruption, vittification, breaking the veflel and the like, deftroy the hele work.

And to make it yet clearer, how the beams of any Starr do proportionally take up the centre of the world, whereas, in that which went before, I have only shewed, how the points of those ordinate plaines, whereunto these configurations have been compared, often reiterated, do take up place; I will set



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forth next, how the beams of any two Starss in any of the former configurations fhall take up more fpace, then that which is comprehended between their incidents orr beams of true motion; and how by their: beams, either incident reflected, or opposite, they do possefie, and take up the whole centre of the world

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at an inftant with proportionable angles, for evident demonstration whereof (as our manneris) is concerning Conjunction and Opposition (whole force rather tendeth upon union then proportion.) I need no further labour, then to referr the Gentlemen, to the view of the last figure but one, where they may see the united beams of such Stars as are in Conjunction and Opposition to furround the center, and all elementary matter what soever subject unto the Actions of heaven, and the ten lights that stand upon the eternal, rich Firy Tapestry, spread under the throne of God and the Idea's of his Divine Mind.

And fo for the Quartile, whole beams incident and opposite, traverse the centre of the world at foure right angles viz. A. F. G. G. F. I. A. F. H. and H. F. I. feeing foure points of a rectangle quadrilater figure hath been before proved to imploy place; I likewife need no other proof then the Gentlemen will in the last figure; confider how these soure right angles move by one quartile and take up the centre of the world. But concerning the Trine or Sextile, although the like be evident enough to any of mean skill, yet neverthelesse there are some other speculations which require a word or two more, for in the last figure suppose two starrs A, and Acres & See B

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B. Irradiate the earth with their Sextile beams, by various Spirits or Genii according to the place of Heaven; from whence thefe Aspects are darted, for you shall know the Genii may vary oftener then the wind and weather, and although it be true, that by the protracting of the opposite Beam from F. to D, the centre of the whole world seemeth used with proportionable angles B. F. A. being subtended by the ark of 60. which is before declared to be the angle of an ordinate æquilater triangle, and fo leaveth the outward angle B. F. I. equall to the Angle: of an ordinate Hexagon, subtended hereby the ark, 120, which is the ark of a Trine; the like being also understood of the angles: made by the opposite beams adverticem, yet : neverthelesse you are here further to confider, how the incident Beam of B. viz. B. F. reflecteth unto C, and fo taketh up the whole femicircle A. B. C I. with three fextiles, viz. A.F.B. B.F.C. and C.F. I. In like: manner, if you confider C. to be in a triangular Configuration with A. you fee that as the opposite beame of A. viz F. I. maketh a Sextile with the incident beame of a Start at C. viz. C. E.

So C. F. being the beam incident of the Star C. reflecteth alfo to the point B. and for maketh

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maketh the fame three Sextiles, wherewith the whole Semicircle is taken up, as is before demonstrated : Wherefore this may fatisfie the indifferent, how any two stars in any of these Configurations doe proportionally possesse the whole Centre of the world in the same moment without reiterating the fame angle : Some able Artifts have added unto these former Aspects three more viz Quintile confisting of 72. degr. the Biquintile of 144. deg. and the Sesquiquadrate of 135. degr. fo making eight Configurations answerable to the eight Consonant stops in a Monochord : Neither dare I for my part contradict these new additions, For having made triall as well in the speculations of the weather and meteors, as in the accidents of Nativities, I dare boldly affirme, that there have divers events and effects concurred with these new configurations, for which without these Confiderations, you can finde as yet no reason for this their Observation.

For as in Musick there be but three perfect concords, viz. the diapason, diapente, and diatessaron: so in the Harmony of the Beams, by which the Genii come down, there are but three perfect aspects answerable to the Harmony of the Heavens, Spheres and Planets, Namely,

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namely the opposition, the trine, & the quartile, the fextile being accounted, and fo proyed, to be but an imperfect Alpect answering exactly to B. flat, the first among the imperfect or compounded concords; wherfore confidering that the first three perfect concords are found to have their perfect aspects answerable unto them, and that B. flat being an imperfect alpect, this made some Gentlemen suspect that the Harmonical proportions conteyned in the fame Monochord might alfo have their aspects viz. the Quintile, Biquinrile, and sesquiquadrate answerable unto them; and thus have I hunted through the heavens and traced the Idea's or lights of God through the Sun, and followed the Genii from their Limbus, a sphare of pure etherial Fire, through the Moon and Aire to the prepared matter of the Earth, in which God hath ordained to incorporate them, and now let no man therefore take occasion to callumniate Aftrology, because a Gold chaine drew William Lilly to flatter the King of Sweden, Oc. I incend not in this place to Apologize for that noble and admired Art: But to demon-Arate the Harmony of the Macrocofme and Microcofmesthus I have past cleerly through the Harmony of the Beames or influence of the lights and aspects of the planets; and here I come

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come to unite the Genius to the body, &c but first I shall shew you the differences of Genii.

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Chap. VII.

Of Seminal forms, of Souls of Brutes; of the foul of Man, and how they differ in Nature one from another, and how the foule of a man differs from an Angel.

Having now followed the Genii to the Earth; I shall enumerate four kindes of them, viz. The $\lambda o \gamma o i$ sweepharmed, or seminal forms, the soules of brutes, the Humane soule, and that Genius or spirit which actuates or informs the vehicles of Angels. For Hook upon Angels to be as truly a compound being, consifting of Genius and Body, as that of men and brutes: Their existence I shall not now go about to prove, for I have done that already in my Book, The Temple of Wisdome: My prefent deligne is to demonstrate to you the Harmony of the Macrocosme, & Microcosme & how the

the foul of the one enters into the body of the other; and the difference of Genii; and to expound or define the notion of thefe things, fo far forth as is needfull for the evincing that they are the Ideas or notions of things which imply no contradiction or impossibility in their Conception; which will be very easy for us to performe: the chief difficulty lying in that more generall Idea of a Spirit, &.

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Now this generall *Idea* can be contracted into kindes by no other difference then fuch as may be called peculiar powers or properties belonging to one Spirit and excluded from another, from whence it will follow, that if we defcribe these feverall kinds of *Genii* by immediate and intrinsecall properties, we have given as good definitions of them as any one can give of any thing in the World.

I will begin with what is most Simple, the Seminall formes of things, which for the present deciding, nothing of their existence according to their idéa Possibilis, we define; a seminal form is a created spirit, organizing duely prepared matter into life, and vegetation proper to this or the other kind of Plant, it is beyond my imagination what can be excepted against this description, containing nothing but what is very

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very coherent and intellible, for in that it is a fpirit, it can move matter, intrinsecally, or at least direct the motion thereof : But in that it is not an omnipotent fpirit, but finite and created; its power might well be restrained to duely prepared matter, both for vitall union and motion ; he that hath made these particular spirits, varying their faculties of vitall union according to the diversity of the preparation of matter, & fo limiting the whole comprehension of them all, that none of them may be able to be vitally joyned with any matter whatfoever, and the fame first cause of all things, that gives them a power of uniting with, and moving of, matter duely prepared; may also fet fuch laws to this motion, that when it lights on matter fit for it, it will produce fuch and fuch a plant, viz. it will shape the matter into fuch figure, colour and other properties, as we discover in them by our senses; this is the first degree of particular life in the world, if there be any purely of this degree particular; but now as Plate has somewhere noted , the effences of things are like numbers, whole species are changed by adding or taking away an unite.

Add therefore another intrincicall power to this of vegetution, viz. fenfation, and it becomes

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comes the Genius of a Bruit Beaft. For in truth the bare fubfiance it felf is not to be computed in explicite knowledge, it being utterly in it felf unconceiveable; and therefore, I will only reckon upon the powers, A fubject therefore from whence is both vegetation and fenfation is the generall Idea of the foule of a Beast, which is diffributed into a number of kindes(as you fhall fee in the next chapter all in order) the effect of every intrinfical power being differnible in the conftant fhape and properties of every diffinct kinde of brute creatures.

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If we add to vegetation and fenfation reafon properly to called, we have then a fetled Idea of the Genius of man, which I thall more complearly defcribe thus, A created spirit or Genius indued with fenfe and reason, and a power of organizing terrestriall Matter into bumane shape by vitall union therewith, and herein alone, I conceive does the Genius or Soul of an Angell differ, (for I take the boldnesse to call that foul, whatever it is, that has a powcr of vitally actuating the matter) differs from the Genius of a man in that the Genius of an Angel may vitally actuate an aireal or athereal body, but cannot be borne into this world in a Terrestriall one.

An Angelicall soul is very intelligibly defcribed

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fcribed thus, A created spirit indued withreason. Sensation and a power of being vitally united with, and actuating of a body of aire or ather only, which pomer over an aereal or æthereal body, is very eafily to be understood by my Wife mans Crown, in the third Chapter; for it being there made good, that union with matternis not incompetible to a Genius, and confequently not moving of it, nor that kinde of motion in a Spirit which we call contraction and dilatation; these powers if carefully confidered will necessarily infer the possibility of the actuation and union of an Angelical Genius, wich an Ætherial or aiery body : Plato writes of other Orders of Spirits, or Immateriall Substances, as the Noss and 'Evades, But there being more subtelty then either usefullness or affurance in fuch like speculations, 'I shall paffe them over at this time; having already irrefutably made good, that there is no incongruity, nor incompossibility comprised in the Idea of aspirit, or incorporeal subftance.

But there is yet another way of inferring the fame,& it is the argument of Honeft Paracelfus, whereby he would conclude, that there is de failo, a fubftance in us diffinct from matter viz. our own minde. For every reall affection of property being the mode of fome

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some substance or other, and reall modes being uuconceivable without them fub, ects, he inferrs that, seeing we can doubt whether there be any fuch thing as body in the World; (by which doubting we feelude Cogitation from body) there must be some other substance distinct from the body, to which cogitation belongs, but I must confess this argument will not reach home to Paracelfus his purpose, who would prove in man a substance diffinct from his body; for being there may be modes common to more fubjects then one, and this of Cogitation, may be pretended to be fuch as is competible as well to fubstance corporeall as incorporeall, it may be conceived apart from either though not from both. And therefore his argument does not prove that that which does think or perceive, is a substance diftinct from our body, but only that there may be such a substance, which has the power of thinking or perceiving, which yet is not a body: And this was argued before Sr. Ralph Freeman Knight, &c. by Mr. Thomas Heydon and my felf, who for fathion fake would needs fay fomthing fyllogiftically; but truth needs no Crutches. For it being impossible that there should be any reall mode, which is in no subject, and I clearly conceiving cogitation 1 GIBB

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tation independent, for existence on corporeal substance; it is necessary, that there may be some other substance on which it may depend: which muss needs be a substance incorporeall. And thus I have shewed you the differences of Genii; and now I shall demonstrate how God by his Idea's gives life and vertue to all things in the world:

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Chap. VIII.

How different vertues are infused into severall kinds of things, by the influence of the beavens, Starrs and Planets.

I Might eafily decline this Controversie, by pleading onely, that the entrance of the Soul into the Body, supposing her pre-existence, is as intelligible as in those other two wayes, of Creation and Traduction. For how this newly Created soule is insufed by God, no man knows, nor how? If it be traducted from the Parents, both their souls contribute to their making up a new one; For if there

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there be dicifion of part of the soule of the Male, in the injection of his feed into the Matrix of the Female, and part of the Female soule to joyn with that of the Males; besides that the decision of these parts of their soules, makes the soule a discerpible essence, it is unconceivable how these two parts should make up one soule for the Infant; A thing rediculous at first view : But if there be no decision of any parts of the Soul, and yet the Soul of the Parent be the cause of the soul of the Childe, it is perfectly an act of Creation; a thing that all fober men conclude incompetable to any particular Creature. It is therefore plainly unintelligible, how any soul should passe from the Parents into the body of the feed of the Fetus, to actuate and inform it; but that all inferiour bodies, are exemplified by the superiour Idea's or Genii : Now we define an Idea to be a form above bodies, souls, minds, and to be but one simple, pure, immutable, indivisible, incorporeal and eternal, and that the nature of all Idea's is the same.

Now all Idea's proceed from God, and are diffinguished amongst themselves by some Relative confideration; least what soever is in the world should be but one thing without any variety, and that they agree in effence \$

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effence; least God should be a Compound Substance. In the fecond place (to be very ferious) we place them in the very intelligible it self, in the soul of the world, differing the one from the other by absolute forms; fo that all the Idea's in God indeed are but one form; but in the Anima Mundi they are many : they are placed in the minde of all other things, whether they be joyned to the body, or separated from the body, by a certain participation ; and now by degrees are diffinguished more and more ; we place them in Nature, as certain small seed of forms infused by the Idea's : And lastly, we place them in matter as shadows. Here unto may be added, that in the foule of the world, there be as many seminal forms of things, as Idea's in the minde of God.

Now again by these forms, she did in the Heavens, in the Element of Spirits above the Stars, frame to her self shapes also, and stamped upon all these some properties; on these stars therefore shapes and properties, and all vertues of inferiour species, as also their properties depend; so that every species hath its celessial shape or figure that is suitable to it; from which also proceeds a wonderfull power of operating, which proper gift, it receives from its own Idea, through H the

the feminal forms of the anima mundi: For Idea's are not onely effential caufes of every species, but are also the caufes of every vertue, which is in the species; such as have a certain and fure foundation not fortuitous nor cafual, but efficacious, powerfull and fufficient, doing nothing in vain.

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actings, but by accident, viz. by reason of the impurity, or inequality of the matter; for upon this account, there are found things of the fame species, more or leffe powerfull, according to the purity or indifpofition of the matter : For all celeftial influences may be hindred by the indifpofition, and insufficiency of the Matter; but I must hast the Genii to their Vehicles & then body them in a Terrestrial Idea, or a form of ffesh, as followeth.

By an Example of a Figure of Heaven, 1629. Sep. 10. 45. 9h. P.M. 10 finde the name of my Genius, I look the places of the five Hylegi. ans, and making projection always from the beginning of Aries, & the Letters being found out, and being joyned together according to the degree ascending, make the name of my

genius Malbitiriel, who bad upon Earth familiarity with Elias, and C many good spirits are wont to fhew themfelves, and be affociates with the fouls of them, that are purified; Ex- of

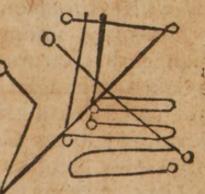
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amples of which, there are many in facred Writ; as Adam had familiarity with the Angel Raziel, Shem the fon of Noah with 70phiel H 2

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phiel, Abraham with Zadkiel, Isaac and Jacob with Peliel, Joseph, Joshua and Daniel with Gabriel, Mofes with Metattron, Elias with Malbitiriel, Tobias the younger with Raphael, David with Cerniel, Mannoah with Phadael, Job with Cenez, Plato with Cerrel; Ezekiel with Asmael, Esdras with Uriel, Solomon with Michael, Socrates with Levaniel, Gideon with Semiliel &c. And the names of Genii are made by Hebrew, Greek, Chaldean, Arabick, Ægyptian or Latine letters, from the degree of the Afcendent, through each degree according to the order of fignes to caft theLetters; and what letters fall into the places of the aforesaid stars found out above, and rightly joy ned together, make the name of a Genius; but some curious wits have conceited, that my going to school in Warmick-shire amongst my mothers friends one while, and afterwards in Devonshire amongst my Fathers friends, changes the Nature of my Genius; they are mistaken, although I have been in Italy, Spain and Turkey, and many other parts of the world, yet is my Genius not changed; For Mercury my Significator in Virgo, and Venus in Libra, give me the Nature of my Genius; and Gemini will be my Ascendent : Here they object again, that it fals out, that men of adiffering Nature and Fortune do oftentimes

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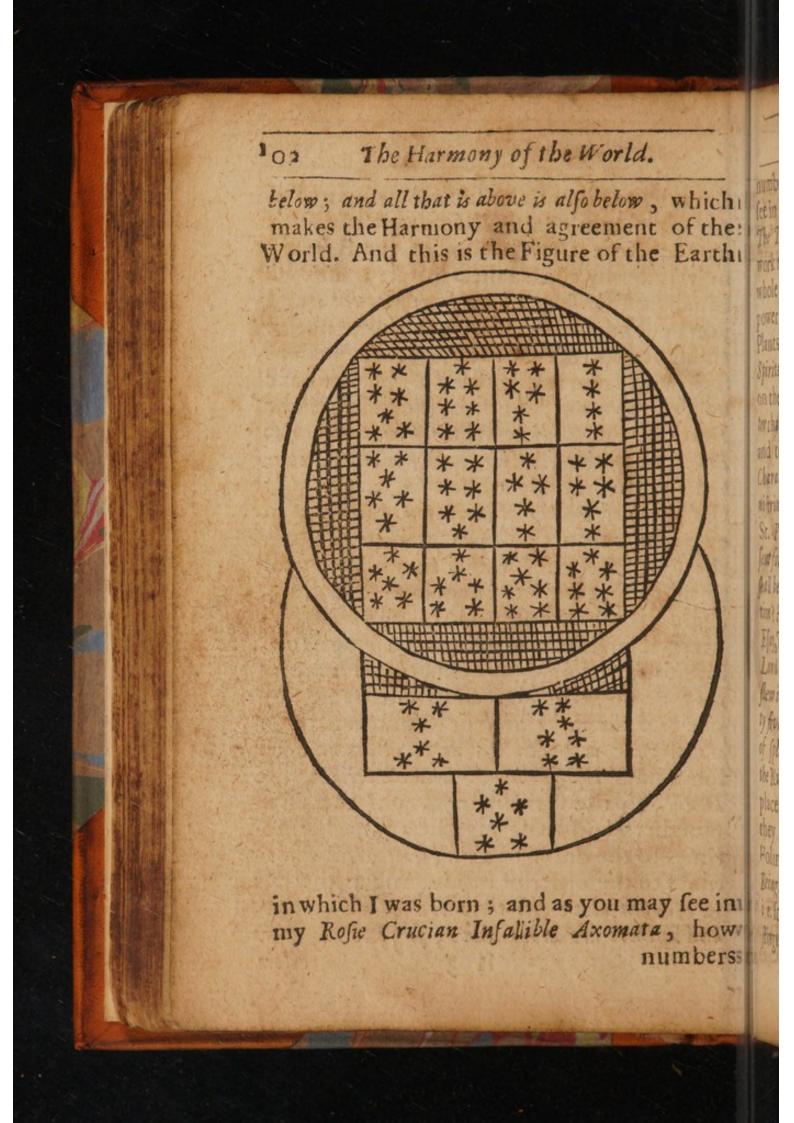
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times by reason of the same Ascendent and name, obtain the same Genius of the same name : Note the Polition of the Heavens may differ by the Planets places; Although Elijah bad the same I have from Heaven ; and you must know therefore, that it must not be thought abfurd, that the fame Angel may be separated from any one foil, and the fame be set over more: And yet the soul after the Death of the Body means the same name the Priest, Godfathers, Mothers and Parents confented to give the body at Baptism, as guided by God the chief Father. Now they finde out an evill Genius from the Almutez of the Angle of the Twelfth House, which they call an evill fpirit, caffing from the degree of the falling, against the progresse of the fignes. And as divers men have many times the same name, fo alfo spirits of divers Offices and natures may be noted or marked by one name, by one and the same Seal or Characier, yet in a different respect; for as the Serpent doth fometimes typifie Chrift, and fometimes the Devill, so the same names, and the same Numbers and Seals may be applyed fometimes to the order of a good spirit, and fometimes to the order of a bad : And as there is A Heaven above, so there is a Heaven below; and as there are Stars above, fo there are Stars below H 3



numbers work upon the foul; fo you may fee in my three Books which were the title of *The Temple* of *Wifdome*, how these figures work upon the body, and *Harmony* upon the whole *Animal*; And there is a fecret divine power in them, as there is in Herbs and Plants that Cure Diseafes. Again, there are Spirits in the Earth that vivifie all things upon the Earth, and there is a spirit in the water that causes the flux, and influx of the Sea;

and these are the Characters of the ministring spirits, which St. Paul saith, were fent forth to them who shall be beires of salvation? And we read in Essy, The Angels of the Lord went forth, and

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flew in the Tent of the Affyrians One hundred eighty five thousand; And these are the sons of the Oyle of splendour, we read of in Zachary, who affist the Rulers of the whole Earth : And the highest place of these Orders below, are those which they call writering, i.e. creatures of Holinesse, by the which God giveth the gift of Being. In the second place, succeed Ophanim, i.e. forms or Wheels, by the which God distinguisheth the Chaos: In the third place are Aralim

Aralim, i. e. great, ftrong and mighty Angels, by the which Jebova Elobim pronounced, or Febouab joyned wich He, Administreth Form to the liquid viatter : In the fourth place are Hasmalim, by which El, God frameth the Effigies of bodies; The fifth order is from Seraphine, by the which God Elohim Giber draments forth the Elements; The fixth is Malachim, i.e. of Angels, by the which God Eloha produceth mettals: The seventh Elohimie. the spirits of the Earth, by the which God Jebovab Saboath procreateth Animals : The nineth is from (berubim, by the which God Sadai created Mankinde. The tenth Isim, i.e. Nobles, ftrong men, or bleffed, by the which God Adonai bestoweth Knowledge in Nature, Reafon, Philosophy and Divinity, and thus are the works of God done in Earth, as they are In Heaven Harmonioully.

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How the Genii are united to their different Vehicles; Of Ætherial and Terrestrial Vehicles. The Duration of the Genii in their several Vebicles necessary for the understanding, how they enter into this Earthy body.

For your better understanding how a preexistent Genius may enter this Terrestrial body; there are two things to be enquired into, the difference of the Vehicles of Genii, and the cause of their union with them: The Platomists doe chiefly take notice of three kindes of Vehicles, Æthereal, Aereall and Terrestrial; And now I shall shew you how the genius is united to the body, or terrestrial Vehecle by the medium or spirit of the world; for there is nothing of such transcending vertues, which being destitute of divine assistance, is content with the Nature of it self.

And these divine powers, which are diffused into things are Lights, Genii or Idea's call them which you will : For the vertue of things depend upon these, because it is the property of the Soul to be from one matter extended into divers things; and sometimes the

the foule of one thing, they fay goes out into another: altering it and hindering the operations of it. As the foul of fall-hearted courfe-natured Scolds offend the fine temper of of a delicate freet natured Woman; and the fpirits of the first fort, they fay, goes into the Daws and Crows; but the fecond will fure inhabite the Etherial Region, the Country of God. 鮰

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And the Diamond hinders the operation of the Load-stone, that it cannot attract Iron, now seeing the soule is the first that is movable, and as they fay, is moved of it felf; but the body, or the matter is of it self unable, and unfie for motion, and doth much degenerate from the soule, therefore there is a more excellent medium, viz. fuch a one that may be as it were no body, but as it were a soule, or as it were no soule, but as it were a body : viz. by which the foule may be joyned to the body; now fuch a Medium I conceive is the fpirit of the World, viz. that which we call the Quinte sence: because it is not from the foureElements, but a certaine first thing, having its being above, and befides them.

There is therefore fuch a kinde of spirit required to be, as it were the Medium, whereby Calestiall Genii are Joyned to gross bodyes of red Earth, and bestow upon them wonderfull

full gifts. This spirit is after the same manner in the body of the world, as a Genius is in the body of a man: For as the powers of our souls are communicated to the members of the body by the spirit, so also the vertue of the foul of the world is difused through all things by the Quintessence.

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For there is nothing found in the whole world, that hath not a sparke of the vertue thereof; yet it is more, nay most of all infufed into those things which have received or taken in most of this spirit, now this spirit is received or taken in by the Rays of the Stars, fo farr forth as things render themfelves conformable to them; by this spirit every property is conveyed into Herbs, Stones, Metals and Animals, through the Sun, Moon, Planets, and through Stars higher then the Planets: Now this fpirit may be more advantageous to us, if any one knew how to separate it from the Elements; or at least to use those things chiefly, which do most abound with this spirit, for these things, in which this spirit is leffe drowned in a body, and lefs checqued by matter, do more powerfully, and perfectly act, and also more readily generate their like. For in it are all generative and feminary vertues, for which caule, some Doctors and Alchimists endeavour to separate this spirit from

from Gold, and make the Pentarva, which is eafy but very coffly, but if it be rightly leparated from Gold and Silver; if you shall afterwards project upon any matter of the fame kinde, (i.e.) any mettall, will presently turn it into Gold or Silver, and I know how to do that, and have seen it done but we could make no more Gold, then the weight of that was, out of which we extracted the spirit. For seeing that is an extence forme, and not intence, it cannot beyond its own bounds change an impersect body into a perfect, which I deny not but may be done by another way. ofth

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Now originally man was taken out of the great World, as woman was taken out of Man: For man was a piece of Red earth : But while I contemplate this ftrange vertue of the spirit of the world, the power of the soule of the woman comes into my minde; in which there is no fuch measure or exaltednesse, that it should be able to act fuch Miracles, as I may fo call them, rather then natural effects : I cannot but be more then usually inclinable to think that the Plassick power and faculty of the soule of the Infant, or whatever accessions there may be from the imagination of the Mother, is not the adæquate cause of the Formation of

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of the Fetus; but if you think this is onely my bare word, read Orpheus, Synefius, and Zoroafter; and they will be my Authority for this Doctrine.

If this be not enough, I will follow the method of God, & examine the partie & compofition of man : You finde in Genesis that God made him out of the Earth; This is a great mystery, For it is not the common Pot Clay, but an other thing, and that of a far better nature : He that knows the subject of the Philosophical Medicine and the Pantacaa, and other secrets, how to cure all diseases, & raise the Dead to life again, and by confequence know what deftroys or preserves the temperament of man: And in man are three principles homogenial with his life, fuch as can reftore his decayes, and reduce his diforders to a Harmony. They that are ignorant in this point are not competent Judges of life and Death, but Quacks and Pispots Doctors.

To unite the foule to the body, the spirit of Nature assists this performance; so we have discovered a cause proportional to so prodigious an Effect: For we may easily conceive that the deeply impassionated fancy of the Mother snatches away the spirit of Nature into Consent, which spirit may rationally be acknowledged to have a hand in the efformation

mation of all vitall Beings in the world, and haply be the onely Agent in forming of all manner of Plants. Hen

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In which kinde, whether fhe exert her power in any other Elements then Earth and Water: I will conclude no further than that there may be a poffibility thereof in the calmer Regions of Aire and Æther; To the right understanding of which conjecture; fome light will offer it felf, from what I have faid, concerning the visibility and confistency of the Aerial Demons, in their occursions one from another.

But this is not the onely Argument that would move one to think that this Spirit of Nature intermeddles with the Efformation of the Fatus; for those fignatures, viz. marks, moles and Scars, that are derived from the Nothers fancy, in the A& of Conception, cannot well be understood without this Hypothesis; For what can be the subject of that Signature? Not the Plastick part of the soul of the Mother.

For that it is not the Mothers foule that efforms the Embrio (as Epicharmus, Cebes, Pfellus and Proclus, ingenioufly conjecture, from the manner of the Efformation of Birds, which is in their Eggs, diffinct from the Hen, and they may afwel be Hatched without any Hen

Hen at all; a thing I have ordinarily feen both in Ægypt and Arabia : I have feen it alfo in Italy and in Barbary:) Now the Embrio, for it hath yet no body, nor its Genius, for the Soule; if we believe Plato and Eoethius, is not yet prefent there. But the Spirit of Nature or mediu is prefent every where, which is fnatcht into confent by the force of the Imagination of the Mother, retains the Note, and will be fure to feale it on the body of the Infant.

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For what rude inchoations the foul of the world has begun in the Matter of the Fatus, this fignature is comprehended in the whole defigne; and after compleated by the presence and operation of the Particular soule of the Infant, which co-operates conformably to the Pattern of the Soule of the world, and infifts in her footsteps, who having once begun any hint to an entire designe ; she is alike able to pursue it in any place, she being every were like, or rather the fame in her self: For as our Genius, being one, yet, upon the various temper of the Spirits, exerts her self into various imaginations and conceptions; fo the Genius of the world, being the fame perfectly every where is engaged to exert efformative power every where alike, where the matter is exactly the fame.

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Whence it had been no wonder, if those Chickens above mentioned, sometimes marked with Hawkes heads, had been hatched an hundred miles distant from the Hen, whose imagination was disturbed in the act of conception; because the soul of the world had begun a rude draught, which it felf would as neceffarily pursue every where; This opinion therefore of Plato is neither irrational nor unintelligible, That the Anima Mundi interposes and infinuates into all Generations of things, while the matter is fluid and yeilding, which would induce a man to believe, that she may not stand idle in the transfiguration of the Vebicles of the Genii, but affift their fancies and defires; and so help to cloath them, and attire them according to their own pleasures; or it may be fometimes against their wills, as the unweildineffe of the Mothers fancy forces upon her a monstrous birth.

Now the foul faln into this low and fatall condition, where the muft fubmit to the courfe of Nature, and the laws of other Animals, that are generated here on Earth, difplayes her felf by degrees, from fmaller dimentions to the Ordinary fize of men, when as this faculty of contracting and dilating of

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of themselves is in the very effence and Idea of all Spirits; as I have written in my second book of the Rosse crucian Physick, cap.3. So the does but that leasurely and naturally now, being subjected to the laws of this Terrestrial Fate, (as I have noted in the Idea of the Law) which the does, exempt from this condition suddenly and freely: Not growing by juxta — position of parts, or intromission of matter; but inlarging of her self with the body, meerly by the Dilatation of her own Substance, which is one and the same alwayes. And now I so and the Harmony of mans body, how the foul fastant.

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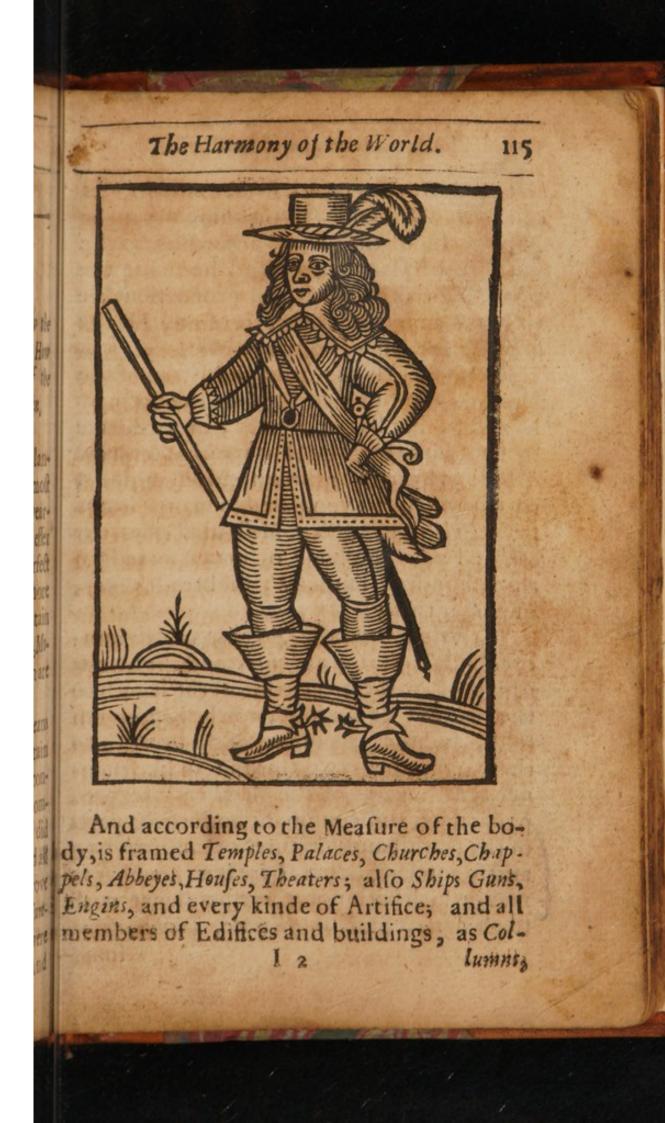
ATTA BEAR STON

Chap. X.

Of the Harmony of the Microcosme, how the Spirit or Genius proportions the body: How the Body agrees with Musick, and of the measure and Number of Members in Man.

Man in his Original was a branch planted in God, and behold he is the moft beautifull and perfecteft of his works, wearing his Image yet, and is called the leffer world; Therefore he by a more perfect composition and sweet Harmony, and more sublime dignity doth contain and maintain in himfelf all Numbers, Measures, Weights, Motions, Elements, and all other things which are of his Composition.

And in him, as it were, in the fupream workman-fhip, all things obtain a certain high condition, beyond the ordinary confonancy, which they have in other Compounds: From hence in old time, Men did Number by their Fingers, and thewed all Numbers by them: And they feem to prove that from the very joynts of mans body, all Numbers, Meafures, Proportions, and Harmonies were invented and contrived, And



lumns, (bapiters, of Pillars, Bafis, Buttress, Feet of Pillars, & C. Moreover God himself taught Noab to build the Arke, according to the measure of Mans body; and he made the whole Fabrick of the world proportionable to Mans body; therefore it is called the great World, mans body the leffe. (anti

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Therefore al those who have written of the Microcolme or of man, measure the body by fix feet, a foot by ten degrees, every degree by five minuites; and thus we number fixty degrees, which make three hundred minuits, to the which are compared so many Geometrical Cubits; by which Moses describes the Arke: For as the body of man is in length three hundred minuites, in breadth fifty, in height thirty.

So the length of the Arke was three hundredCubits, the breadth fifty, and the height thirty; that the proportion of the length to the breadth be fix fold, to the height ten fold, and the proportion of the breadth to the height about two thirds : In like manner the Measures of the Members are proportionate, and confonant both to the parts of the world, and Measures of the Archetype, and fo agreeing, that there is no member in man, which hath not correspondence with fome figue, Star, Intelligence, Divine name, fome-

fometimes in God himfelf, the Archetyte; but the whole measure of the body may be turned, and proceeding from roundneffe, to turn and tend to it again : And the body may be measured many wayes; for example, If a man be placed upright, with his feet together and his Armes stretched forth, he will make a Quadrature equilateral, whose Centre is the bottome of the belly: But if on the same Centre, a Circle be made, by the Crown of the Head, the Arms being let fall so far, till the end of the Fingers touch the Circumference, make as much as the Fingers ends are distant from the top of the head.

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Then they divide that Circle, which was drawn from the Centre of the lower belly, into five equall parts, which do conftitute a perfect Fentagon; and the heels of the Feet, having reference to the Navile, make a Triangle of equal fides; but if the heels being unmoved, the Feet be stretched forth on both fides, to the right and left, and the hands lifted up to the line of the Head, then the ends of the Fingers and Toes do make a square of equal fides, whose centre is on the Navile; as if a man stood in the middest of a Figure, and his hands made shorter by the fourteenth part of his upright stature; then the diftance of his Feet having reference to the

the lower belly, they will make an equilateral Triangle; and the Centre being placed in his Navile, a Circle being brought about, will touch the ends of the Fingers and Toes: And if the hands be lifted up as high as may be, above the Head, then the Elbows will be equall to the Crown of the Head; and if then the Feet being put together, a man stand streight, he may be put into an equilaral square brought by the extremities of the Hands and Feet. leng whit

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The Centre of this square is the Navile, which is the middle betwixt the top of the Head and the Knees; Obferve the Compais of a Man under the Arm-pits contains the middle of his length, whose middle is the: bottome of his breast, and from thence upward to the middle of his breaft betwixt both duggs, and from the middle of his: breast unto the crown of his head, on every fide the fourth part : alfo from the bottome of his breaft to the bottome of his knees, and from thence to the bottome of his ankles the fourth part of a man, the same is the lattitude of the shoulder blades, from one extream to another, the same is the length from the elbow to the end of the lowest finger, and therefore this is called a Cubit.

Thus we count foure Cubits make the length

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length of a man, and one Cubit the breadth, which is in the fhoulder blade, but that which is in the compaffe one foot; now fix hands breaths make a Cubit, foure a foot, and foure finders breadth make a hand breadth, and the whole length of a man is twenty four hand breadths, of fix foot, of ninty fix fingers breadths, from the bottom of his breafts to the top of his breafts, is the fixth part of his length, from the top of his breaft to the top of his forehead and lowermoft root of his haires, the feventh part of his length.

Of a strong and well set body, a foot is the fixth part of the length, but of a tall the feventh. Neither can (as Zoroaster, and 7archas teftifie) the talneffe of mans body exceed seven feet, the Diameter of his Compass is the fame measure, as is from the hand being shut unto the inward bending of the elbow, and as that which is from the breaft to both duggs, upward to the upper lip, or downward to the navel; and as that which is from the ends of the bones of the uppermost part of the breast, compassing the Gullet, and as that which is from the fole of the foot to the end of the Calfe of the legg, and from thence to the middle whirle bone of the knee, all these measures are co equall, and

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The head of a man from the bottome of the chin to the crowne of his head, is the eighth part of his length, as allo from the elbow to the end of the fhoulder-blade : fo great is the Diameter of the compaffe of a tall man; the Compaffe of the head drawn from the top of the forehead, and the bottome of the hinder part of the head, make the first part of his whole length, so much alfo doth the breadth of the breafts, nine fac e breadth make a square well set man, and ten a tall man.

The length of man therefore being divided into nine parts, the face from the top of the forehead to the bottome of the chin, is one, then from the bottome of the throat, or the top of the breast unto the top of the stomack is another, from thence to the navile is a third, from thence to the bottome of the thigh a forth, from thence the hip to the top of the calfe of the legg makes two, from thence to the joynt of the foot makes two more, all which are eight parts.

The space from the top of the forehead to the crowne of the head, and that which is from the chin to the top of the breast, and that which is from the joynt of the foot, to the

the fole of the foot, I fay these three spaces joyned together make the ninth part; in breadth, the breast hath two parts, and both arms seven, but the body, which ten sace breadths make, is the most exactly proportioned.

Therefore the first part of this, is from the crowne of the head to the bottome of the nose, from thence to the top of the breaft, the fecond; and then to the top of the ftomack the third; and from " thence to the navile, the fourth; from thence to the privy members the fift; where is the middle of the length of man; from whence to the fole of the feet, are five other parts; which being joyned to the former, make ten whole; by which every body is meafured by a proportioned measure. For the face of a man from the bottome of his chin, to the top of his forehead, and bottome of the haire is the tenth part: The hand of a man from the fhutting, to the end of the longest finger is also one part; also betwixt the middle of both duggs is one part, and from both to the top of the gullet is an equilaterall triangle, the lattitude of the lower part of the forehead from one eare to the other is another part : the latitude of the whole breaft, Viz.

viz. from the top of the breafts to the joynt of the shoulder blades, is on both fides one part, which make two; the compasse of the head crofs-wife from the distance of the eyebrowes by the top of the forehead unto the bottome of the hinder part of the head, where the haire ends, hath alfo two parts; from the shoulders on the outside unto the coupling together of the joynts of the Hand, and on the infide from the Arme-pits unto, the beginning of the palme of the Hand, and of the Fingers, are three parts. The compasse of the Head by the middle of the Forehead hath three parts; the compasse of the Girdling hath foure parts in a well fet man, as (faith Pomponatius) but in a thin body three parts and a halfe, or as much as is from the top of the breaft to the bottome of the Belly; the compasse of the Breaft by the armpit to the Back hath five parts, viz. as much as half the whole length from the Crowne of the head to the knurles of the Gullet, is the thirteenth part of the whole altitude; the Armes being ftretched upward, the Elbow is even to the Crown of the Head.

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But now let us see how equall the other commensurations are to one the other, as much as the distance is from the chin to the top of the Breast, so great is the latitude of the

the Mouth, as much as is the diftance betwixt the top of the breaft, to the Navile, fa great is the compasse of the Mouth; as much as the diftance is from theChyn to the crown of the head, fo great is the latitude of the girdling place; as is the diffance from the top of the Noseta the bottome, such is the diftance betwixt the chin and the throat; Alfo the cavity of the eyes from the place betwixt the eye-browes unto the inward corners, and the extention of the bottome of the Nose; & the distance from the bottome of the Nofe to the end of the upper lip; I fay these three are equall amongst themselves, and as much as from the top of the Nayle of the forefinger to the lowermost joynt thereof; and from thence where the hand is joyned to the arme on the outfide, and in the infide from the top of the nayle of the middle finger unto the lowermost joynt, and from thence to the fhutting of the hand : I fay all these parts are equall amongst themfelves; the greater joynt of the forefinger, equalls the height of the forehead; the other two to the top of the Nail, equall the Nofe; from the top to the bottome, the first and the greater joynt of the middle finger equall the space which is betwixt the end of the Nofe

Nofe to the end of the Chyn, and the fecond joynt of the middle finger is as much as the diffance from the bottome of the Chin to the top of the lower Lip, but the third is from the mouth to the end of the Nofe, but the whole hand as much as the whole face.

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The greater joynt of the Thumb is as much as the widenesse of the Mouth, and as the distance betwixt the bottome of the chin and the top of the lower lip, but the leffer joynt is as much as the diffance betwixt the top of the lower and the end of the nofe; the Nailes are half as much as those joynts, which they call the Nayle joynts, the distance betwixt the middle of the eye browes to the outward corners of the Eyes, is as much as betwixt those corners of the Ears; the height of the Forehead, the length of the Nofe, and the widenesse of the Mouth are equall; alfothe breadth of the Hand and Foot are the fame; the diftance betwixt the lower part of the Ankle to the top of the Foot is the same, as that betwixt the top of the foot, and the end of the Nayles.

The diffance from the top of the Forehead to the place bewixt the Eyes, and from that to the end of the Nofe; and from thence to the end of the Chin is the fame; the Eyebrows joyned together, are as much

as the Circle of the Eys, and the half Circle of the Ears equals the wideneffe of the mouth; whence the Circles of the Eys, Ears and Mouth opened are equal; the breadth of the Nofe is as much as the length of the eye;

And therefore the Eyes have two parts of that space, which is betwixt both extremities of the Eyes, a third part the Nofe that is betwixt takes up : From the Crown of the Head to the Knees, the Navile is the middle; from the top of the Breaft to the end of the Nofe, the Knuckle of the Throat makes the middle; from the Crown of the Head to the bottome of the Chin, the Eyes are the middle; from the space betwixt the Eyes to the bottome of the Chin, the end of the Nofe is the middle; from the end of the Nofe to the bottome of the Chin, the end of the lower Lip is the middle, a third part of the same distance is the upper Lip : And all these Numbers, Measures and Weights are through manifold proportions and harmonical confents Confonant one to the other : For the Thumb is to the Wrift in a circle Measure in a double proportion and a half, for it contains it twice and a half, as five is to two.

But the proportion of the same to the brawn of the Arm neer the Shoulder is triple

triple, the greatneffe of the Legs is to that of the Arm, a proportion half fo much again, as of three to two. And the fame proportion is of the Neck to the Leg; as of that to the Arm, the proportion of the Thigh is triple to the Arm; the proportion of the whole body to the Trunck is eight and a half; from the Trunck or Breaft to the Legs, and from thence to the foles of the Feet, a third and a half; from the Neck to the Navile, and to the end of the Trunck a double.

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The latitude of them to the latitude of the thigh is half fo much again: of the head to the Neck triple, the fame to the leg. The length of the Fore-head betwixt the Temples is fourefold to the height thereof; thefe are thofe measures which are every where found, by which the members of mans body according to the length, breadth, height, and circumference thereof agree among!! themfelves, and also with the celeftials themfelves: all which measures are divided by manifold proportions, either upon them that divide, or are mixed, from whence there refults a manifold Harmony.

For a double proportion makes thrice a Diapason, soure times double twice a Diapason, and Diapente; after the same manuer are Elements, Qualities, Complexions, and humours

humors proportioned. For these weights of humours and complections are affigned to a found and well composed man, viz. the three weights of blood, of flegme foure, of choller two, of melancholy one; that on both fides there be by order a double proportion; of the first to the third, and of the second to the fourth, a foure times double proportion : but of the first to the last an eighth fold.

Mebabel Olo puen saith, that the heart of a man in the first year hath the weight of two Drams, in the fecond, foure; and fo proportionably in the fifty year to have the weight of an hundred Drams; from which time the decreases are again reckoned to an equilibrium; which the course being ended, may return to the fame limit, and not exceed the space of life by the decay of that member, by which account, of one hundred years, he circumscribed the life of man. And Empidocles and Jambicus are of the same opinion; therefore doe I intend Kosie Crucian Medicines in their proper places to prolong life, preserve health, keep people young, wise and vertuous, and change, alter and amend the state of the body if need require it.

The Motions also of the Members of mens bodies answer to the motions of the spirits, that move the Spheres upon their whirling Vortices,

Vortices, turning and straining the Planets this way and that way, and every man hath in himself the motion of his heart, which answer to the motion of the Sun; and being diffused through the Arteries into the whole body, signifies to us, by a most sure rule, Iears, Moneths, Dayes, Houres and Minuits.

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There is a certain Nerve found by the Anatomists about the middle of the Neck-pit, which being touched, doth fo move all the members of the body, that every one of them move according to its proper motion : by which like touch Damabiah kim Cim, thinks the members of the world are moved by God: And there are two Veins in the Neck, which being held hard, the mans ftrength failes immediately, and his fenfes are taken away untill they be loofened.

Therefore the eternal Maker of the World, when he was to put the Soul into the Body, and into its habitation; first made a fit lodging worthy to receive it, and endows the most excellent Soul with a most beautifull Body, and then the Soul knowing its own Divinity, frames and adorns for its own habitation. Thus the People of Persia, Greece, Arabia, Italy, Spain and France, which were governed by wifer en, did make them Kings, Not of those which were most strong, wealthy,

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thy, but those onely which were most proper and beautifull; for they conceived, that the Gallantry of the minde, did depend upon the excellency of the body, which fuch as fearched into the fecrets of Causes, hid in the very Majesty of Nature, were bold to affert, that there was no fault of, and no disproportion in the Body, which the Vice and Intemperance of the Minde did not follow; because it is certain, that they doe increase, thrive and operate by the help one of the other: And now let us see where the Soule or Genius is feated.

Chap. XI. the red to soit

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In what part of the body, is the chief feat of the foul; that common sense is feated somwhere in the head, a caution for the choyce of the particular place thereof; that the whole braine is not it, nor any small solid particle, nor any externall membrane of the Braine, nor the Septem Lucidum nor the Conarion, nor that part of the spinall marrow where the Nerves are con-K ceived

ceived to concurr, but the spirits in the fourth Ventricle of the Braine; that neither the foul without the Spirits, nor the Spirits without the presence of the Genius in the Organ, are sufficient causes of sensation; how sensation is made; bow imagination, of reason and memory; and whether there be any markes in the braine, that the spirits are the imediate instrument of the Genius in memory also; and how memory arises, as also forgetfullness, bow spontanious motion is performed; bow we walke, fing, and play, though thinking of something else; that though the spirits be not alike every where, yet the sensife-. rous impression will pasto the common senforium, that there is a beterogenity in the very foul her self, and what it is in her we call the root and centre, and the eye; and what the rayes and branches, that the fober and allowable distribu-tion of her into parts, is into perceptive and plastick.

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F there be granted a Genius in the Body, that the Head is the chief Seat thereof. & place of common fenfe;& that no man hereafter may make any other unhappy choice in the parts of the Body, we shall now propose fuch Reasons, as we hope will plainly prove, that the common Sensorium must need

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needs be in the Head; or indeed if we prove that the Heart is not the feat of common sense, nor any smal solid particle, nor any external membrane of the Brain: Nor the Septem Lucidum, nor the Conarium; it will follow according to this Hypothefis, that the Head is: As that out of Cornelius Agrippa, that a Nerve being tyed, Senfe and Motion will be preferved from the Ligature upwards to the Head, but downwards they will be loft : As alfo that experiment of Cardanus by a Frog, whole Brain he peirced, and prefently the Frog was devoid of tenfe and motion, and if you take the entrailes out, it will skip up and down, and exercise its senfes as before, which is a plain evidence, that motion and sense is derived from the - ead; and there is now no pretence to trace any motion into a further fountain; the Heart (from whence the Nerves were conceived to branch by Dr. Culpeper, and from whence certainly the Veins and Arteries doe as appears by every Anatomy)being foiuftly difcharged from that office. To which it may fuffice to add the confideration of those difeales, that seize upon all the Animal functions at once; fuch as are the Lethurgie, Apoplexie, Epilepsie, &c. the causes of which Rosse Crucians, finde in the Head, and accordingly

cordingly apply Remedies; but the ordinary Doctors of Physick being ignorant in these things, are the destruction and death of may thousands of poore people.

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Which is a plain detection that the Seat of the Soule, as much as concerns the animal faculties, is chiefly in the Head, the fame may be faid of Phrensie, and Melancholly, and such like diffempers, that deprave a mans Imagination and Judgement; The Rosie Crucians alwayes conclude something amils within the (ranium; but the Physitians knows not where the diffemper lyes, being but little skilled in Nature or Rosie Crucian Medicines.

Laftly, If it were nothing but the neare attendance of the outward fenfes on the *foul*, or her difcerning faculty, being fo fitly placed about her in the Head; this unleffe there were fome confiderable Argument to the contrary, fhould be fufficient to determine any one that is unprejudiced, to conclude that the feat of common Senfe, Underftand ng, and command of Motion is there alfo.

But now the greatest difficulty will be to define in what part thereof it is to be placed; in which, unlesse we will go over boldly and careless to work, we are to have a regard to Mecanical congruities, and not pitch upon any

any thing, that by the Advantage of this fuppofal, that there is a Soul in man, may go for poffible: but to chufe what is moft handfome and convenient: That the whole Brain is not the feat of common fenfe, appears from the Wounds and Cuts, it may receive without the deftruction of that faculty; For they will not take away fenfe and motion, unleffe they peirce fo deep as to reach the Ventricles of the Brain, as Riverius obferves.

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Nor is it in Hypocrates his fmal folid particle; for besides, That it is not likely the Centre of perception is so Minute, it is very incougruous to place it in a body fo perfectly folid, more hard then Adamant or Iron; but this Invention Aristotle has some where, which is a freak of his Petulant fancy, that has an ambition to make a blunder and confusion of Hypocrates, and all other Phylosophers and Physitians, Metaphisical speculations, collecting some and burning others, making those that read him believe, how though the foule were nothing but matter; yet it might be incorruptible and immortal; it was not worth the while to take notice of it here in this Hypothesis, which we have demonstrated to be true, viz. That there is a foul or Genius in the body, whose Nature is material or corporeal.

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Nor are the Membranes in the Head, the common Senforium; neither those that invelop the Brain (for they would be able then to fee the Light, through the whole the trepan makes) though the party trepann'd winked with his eye: (To fay nothing of the conveyance of the Nerves, the Organs of external fense, that carry beyond these exteriour Membranes, and therefore point to a place more inward, that must be the recipient of all their impreffes) nor any internal membrane, as that which bids faires for it, the Septem Lucidum, as being in the midest of the upper Ventricle.

But yet if the level of motion through the external senses be accurately confidered, some will shoot under, and some in a distant paralel, so that this membrane will not be struck with all the objects of our fenses: befides that it leems odd and ridiculous, that the center of perception should be either driven out so into places, or spread into hollow convexities, as it must be supposed, if we make either the externall or internall membranes of the Braine the feat of common fense, the most likely place is the Conavion or the concourse of the Nerves in the fourth Ventricle of the Animal Spirits there. Of

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Of this opinion were the brothers of the Rofie Croff; which would not be too long to recite here. Now the Authority of these men are not rashly to be refused, neither do I finde any Arguments hitherto that are valid enough to deface it; those that are recited out of Avenrois, Aristotle, Pomponatius, and Cardanius subscribed too by those learned Authors of Adenographia, and the Hydro piromagicall Art, have not in my judgment the force to ruine it, I shall repeat them and then examine them.

The first is, that this Glandula is too little to be able to represent the Images of all that the foul has represented unto her : The fecond, That the external Nerves do not reach to the Glandula; and that therefore it cannot receive the impresse of fensible Objects: The third, That it is placed in a place of Excrements, which would foile the species of things : The fourth, That the species of things are perceived there, where they are carried by the Nerves; but the Nerves meet about the beginning or head of the spinal marrow, a more noble and ample place then the Glandula pinealis.

To the first, I answer, That the amplitude of that place where the Nerves meet in the *spinal Marrow* is not large enough to receive the

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the diffinct impresses of all the Objects the minde retains in memory : Besides, that the other parts of the Brain may serve for that purpole, as much as any of it can; for it is the Soul it felf alone that is capable ofretaining so distinct and perfect representations, though it may make an occasional use of some private marks it impresses in the Brain ; which haply may be nothing at all like the things it would remember, nor of any confiderable magnitude nor proportion to them; fuch as we observe in the words Arx and Atomus, where there is no corre. fpondency of either likenesse or bignesse, becwixt the words and the things represented by them.

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To the fecond, That though there be no continuation of the Nerves to the Conarion, yet there is of fpirits; which are as able to conveigh the impresses of Motion from exexternal sense to the Conarion, as the Aire and Æther the impresse of the Stars unto the Eye.

To the third, That the Glandula is conveniently enough placed, fo long as the body is found; for no excrementitious humours will then overflow it or befmear it; but in fuch diftempers wherein they doe, Apoplexies, Catalepfies, or fuch like difeafes will arife; which

which we see do fall out, let the seat of common sense be where it will.

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Laftly, I fay, that the Nerves, when they are once got any thing far into the Brain, are devoyed of Tunicles, and be fo foft and fpongy, that the motion of the Spirits can play through them; and that therefore they may ray through the fides, and fo continue their Motion to the Conarion, where ever their extremities may feem to tend.

But though these Arguments do not sufficiently confute the opinion, yet I ani not fo wedded to it, but I can think fomething more unexceptionable may be found out, especially it being so much to be suspected, that all animals have not the Conarion, (as I have faid in my took Elias Ashmole, Efq;)made publike, by the Title of, The way to Bliffe) That what pleased Agrippa so much in this invention, is that he conceited it fuch a marvelous fine instrument to beat the animal spirits into such & such pores of the Brain, a thing that I cannot at all close with: For Reasons I have given you in my Book entituled, A New Method of Rosie Crucian Ibyfick; belides, that stones have been found in this Glandula, and that it is apparent, that it is environed with a Net of Veins and Arteries, which are indications, that it is a part afigned

assigned for some more inferiour office : But yet I would not dismiss it without faire play.

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Wherefore that opinion of Paracelfus may warrant the other, who places alfo the feat of common sense in that part of the spinal marrow, where the Nerves are fulpected to meet, as it is more plain and fimple, so it is more irrefutable, supposing that the soule's centre of perception (whereby the does not onely apprehend all the objects of the external senses, but does imagine Reason, and freely command and determine the spirits into what part of the body fhe pleafes) could be conveniently seared in such dull paity matter, as the Pyth of the Brain is, a thing, I must needs confesse, that pleases not me; and therefore I will also take leave of this opinion too, and adventure to pronounce, That the chief seat of the Genius or Soule, where the perceives all objects, where fhe Imagines, Reafons, and Invents, and from whence the commands all the parts of the body, is those purer animal spirits in the fourth Ventricle of the Brain. The proof of this is our fimpathizing fo fenfibly with the changes of the Aire, which all the learned Astrologers take notice of (but flattering lying William Lilly is not in our Harmony;) for he

he knows nothing of Art, Nature, Reason, or Phylosophy, neither doth he understand any of my Books: (And therefore without a figure, you can tell, Gentlemen, how wise he is;) As in clear aire, the influences of the spirits of the Planets and Stars peirce our thoughts more purely, and make them more clear, but in cloudy, they come down more obscure & dull : So Mr. Lilly being ignorant of this, I have shut him out of our noble and admirable 'ociety of honeft and Methodically learned Gentlemen, Mathematitians, Astronomers and Astrologers, not without some scorn that he shou'd come upon the wings of honour to us, by onely the commendations of Washer-women, Rag. women and Fedlers, that cry him up when Truth & all Arts & Learning cry him down: And this is the man, shut him out of doors, go thy ways, be gone. But take thy Astrologie or Introduction to Horaries Questions and Nativites, that Mr. Nich. Fisk, and Mr. Jobn Gadbury composed, which is published in thy Name along with thee; it is useleffe to us, and our Harmony, it is out of Tune, no wicked Goats are admitted to our pure Concord, let us follow our way, which is by the influences, which conveys Sense, Thoughts and Paffions, immediately to the Soule; and they are very tenuious and

and delicate, and of a Nature very congenerous to the Aire, with which it changes fo eafily. there house

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That which makes me embrace this opinion, rather then any other is this; That first, I his scituation of the common fensorium betwixt the Head and the trunk of the Body, is most exactly convenient to receive the impresses of Objects from both, as also to impart motion to the Muscles, in both the Head and in the Body.

And that as the beart pumps out blood perpetually to supply the whole body, with nourishment, and to keep up the bulke of this edifice for the Soul to dwell in, as also from the more subtle and agile parts thereof to replenish the Brain and Nerves with spirits, which are the immediate instrument of the foul for sense and motion; so it is plaine likewise, that the main use of the Brain and Nerves, is tokeep these subtle spirits from sverspreading diffipation, and that the Brain with its Caverns is but one great round Nerve : as the Nerves with their invisible porofities are but so many smaller productions or flenderer prolongations of the Braine.

Now unlesse the very essence of the Genius reach from the Common Sensorium to the eye, there

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there will be very great difficulty how there fhould be fo diffinct a reprefentation of any vifible object, for it is very hard to conceive, that the colours will not be confounded, and the bigneffe of the object diminished, and indeed that the Image will not be quite lost before it come to the Genius, if it be only in the common Senforium, for it is plain, and experience will demonstrate, that there is a very perfect Image of the object in the bottome of the eye, which is made by the difcuffation of the lines of Motion from it, thus the line A, B. which sin roundneffe from the object A.C. bears against that point in the bottome of the eye in B. and the line C.D.

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Against the point D. whereby C. and A. are felt in their place, and in fuch a diffance: as they are in the object C. A. and fo of alll the lines which come from the Object C. A .. into the bottome of the eye B. D. from whence the object is felt, in fuch a length and breadth, as it is capable of being perceived! in at such a diftance from the eye. And as; the motion that is conveyed from A. to B. and from C. to D. is felt there : fo the modification of it, whereby the objects in those: parts may feem Red, Tellow, Blew, Bloome, Skey -colour, Purple, Orange, Green, or any other colour, is felt there alfo, whence it is plaine, that there will be an exquisite impression, according to all circumstances of the object, in the bottome of the eye; fo that if the Genius receive it there, and convey it thence to her centre of perception intirely in the fame circumstances, the representation will be compleat. But if the soul be not there, but the conveyance thereof must beleft to the bare Lawes of matter, the image will be much depraved or loft, before it can come to the Common Senforium.

For this motion must be propagated from B. and D. till it come to the hole E. and fo passe into the obtick Nerve, to be carried into the Brain, and fo to the seat of common sense:

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sense: But betwixt B, and E, or D, and E. there may be the depainture of fundry colours, whence it will be necessary that F. be tinctured with the colour D. and F.G. with the Colour of both D, and F. and fo of the rest of the lines drawn from the Object to the eye: so that all their colours would be blended before they come to E. Now at that harfh flexure at E where the vifuall line is as crooked as B. E. R. according to the experiments of reflection and refraction, the breadth or length of the object C.A.would be loft, for we must needs expect that, as it is in reflexions and refractions, where the object will appeare in that line, that immediately conveyes the fense of it, to here it must be alfo; and therefore the point C. and A. must appear about Q. whencethe object will shrivel up in a manner into nothing. And suppose it might appear in some tolerable latitude, for all this the brain being an Opake substance, so soon as the motion comes thither, it would be fo eicher changed or loft, that the image could not passe the opacity of it in any splendour of entirenesse.

Wherefore I do not doubt but that the Image which the Genius perceives, is that in the Eye, and not any other corporeally producted

ducted to the infide of the brain (where colour and figure would be fo ftrangely depraved, if not quite obliterated) I mean it is the concourfe of the *lucid fpirits*, in the bottome of the Eye, with the outward light conveyed through the humours thereof, (which is the beft fenfe of Plato his ouwau'yeak wherein the great myftery of Sight conlifts; as you may read at large in my new Method of Rofia Crucian Phyfick. [pez]

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But time paffes away fo haftily, that we muft briefly difpatch our work : I therefore in general fay, That Senfation is made by the arrival of Motion from the Object to the Organ; where it is received in all the Circumftances we perceive it in, and conveyed by the vertue of the Souls prefence there, affifted by her immediate inftrument the fpirits : (Now the Genius that enters the body, is not confined to the common fenforiam, but does effentially reach all the Organs of the body, And by the continuity of the virtue of thefe Inftruments to those in the common fenforium, the image of every object as faithfully transmitted thither.

As for imagination, there is no queftion, but that function is mainly exercised in the cheif seat of the soule; those purer animal spirits in the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, I speak

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speak especially of that imagination, which is moft free, fuch as we use in erecting Atrologicall figures, and Keaifying Nativities giving Judgment eloquently upon every revolution and direction, or in projecting figures of Geomancy : when we finde out the Name of the Genius, Soul or Angell of anyone, with all the various and most important encounters of this life, or fuch as accompany the more severe Meditations and disquisitions in Rosie Crucian Medicines, Tinciures of Gold and Silver, and all manner of Colours, of Pretious Stones, and diffolving of Metta'ls, and Raifing of dead bodies from Death to Life again: For Fafting, fresh Air, good Wine moderately, & all things that tend to a handfome supply and depuration of the spirits, make our thoughts more free, subtle and cleer.

Reafon is fo involved together with imagination, that we need fay nothing of it apart by it felf. Memory is a faculty of a more peculiar confideration; and if the pith of the Brain contribute to the functions of any power of the minde (more then by concerning the Animall fpirits) it is to this; but the braine fhould be flored with diffinct Images (whether they confift of the flexures, of the fuppofed Fibrille, or the orderly puncture of pores, or in a continued modifyed motion of the parts thereof; fome in this L

manner, and others in that) is a thing I have not only faid, but proved utterly impoffible: If there be any Marks in it, it muft be a kinde of Brachygraphie, fome fmall spots here and there standing for the recovering to memory, a series of things that would fill, it may be, many sheets of paper to write them aclarge.

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As if a man fhould tye a firing about a friends finger to remember a bufineffe, that a whole days difcourfe, it may be, was but little enough to give him full inftructions in. From whence it is plain that the Memory is in the Soul and not in the Brain, and if the do make any fuch marks as we fpeak of, fhe having no perception of them diffinct from the reprefentation of those things, which they are to reminde her of, fhe must not make them by any Cognitive power, but by fome fuch as is Analogous to her plastick power, or faculties of Organizing the bodys, where fhe acts and perceives it not.

But whether the Soul act thus or no upon the brain, is a matter of uncertain determination; nor can it be demonstrated by any experiment that I knew fit to make it intelligible to Lilly's Logger head, and therefore we will containe ourfelves within, keeping our lights and misseries of the Capacities of the fpirits

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fpirits to our felves, because they are the immediate instrument of the Soul in all her opperations, and they with the Genius performe all the functions of memory that we are conscious to our selves of.

And therefore I shall conclude, that memory confifts in this, that the foul has acquired a greater promptitude to think of this, or that phantasme, with the circumstances thereof, which we raifed in her upon some occafion, which promptitude is acquired by either, the often representation of the same phantasme in her, or else by a more vived impresse of it, from its Novelty, Excellency, Mischievousnes, or some such like condition, that at once will peirce the foul with an extraordinary refentment; or finally by volun. tary attention, when the very carefully and on set purpose imprints, the Idea as deeply as the can into her inward fense; this promptitude to think on such an Idea will lessen in time, and be so quite spent, that when the fame Idea is represented again to the foule, she cannot tell that ever she faw it before, but before this inclination thereto be quite gone, upon this proness to returne into the fame conception, with the circumstances; the relative fense of having seen it before (which we call Memory) does neceffarily emerge upon a fresh representation of the Object. Euc

But forgetfulneffe arifes either out of meer defuetude of thinking on fuch an Object, or on others that are linked in with it, in fuch a feries as would reprefent it as paft, and fo make it a proper Object of memory; or elfe for that the fpirits, which the foul uses in all her Functions, be not in a due temper; which may arife from over much coolneffe, or waterifhneffe in the Head, to which alone Hypocrates afcribes oblivioufneffe. THE C2

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Ran The last thing I am to confider is spontanederit ous motion, which that it is performed by the hook continuation of the spirits from the feat of common sense to the Muscles, which is the tito groffe engine of Motion, is out of doubt, the: Both manner how it is, we partly feel and fee (ie.) 他现在 We finde in our selves a power, at our own the la pleasure, to move this, or the other member, with very great force; and that the Muscle Aren fwels, that moves the part, which is a plain but indication of influx of spirits, thither directed or there guided by our meer will; a rafor thing admirable to confider, and worth our the most ferious medication, that this direction hat of the Impresse of Motion, is made by our h meer Will and Imagination of doing fo; week know and feel it fo intimately, that we cam be of nothing more fure, that there is fomee im fluid and subtile Matter, which ordinarily

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we call spirits, directed into the Muscle that moves the Member, its swelling dos evidence to our fight; as also the experience that moderate use of good Wine, which supplies Spirits, will make this Motion the more ftrong : As for the manner, whether there be any fuch valvalæ or no in the Nerve, common to the opposite Muscles, as also in those that are proper to each, it is not materiall; this great priviledge of our Souls directing the Motion of matter thus, is wonderfull enough in either Hypothesis : but I look upon the Fibrons parts of the muscle, as the maine engine of motion; which the foul moistning with that subtle liquor of the annimal spirits, makes them swell and thrinke, like Lute strings in rainy meather.

And in this chiefly confifts, the notable strength of our Limbs in Spontanious motion, but for those conceived Valvala, that experience has not found out yet, nor sufficient reason, they are to wait for admission till they bring better evidence. For the presence of the animall spirits in this fibrous flesh, and the command of the foul to move, is sufficient to salve all Phanamena of this kinde, for upon the will, conceived in the common sensorium, that part of the Soul that refides in the Muscles, by a power neer a kin 10

to that, by which fhe made the body, and the Organs thereof, guides the fpirits into fuch pores and parts, as is most requisite for the shewing the use of this excellent Fabrick. 814

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And in vertue of fome fuch power as this, doe we fo eafily walk, though we think not of it, as also breath, and fing, and play on the Lute, Gittarre or Amphorion, though our mindes be taken up with something else; for custome is another Nature; and though the animal Spirits, as being meerly Corporeal, cannot be capable of any habits; yet the foule, even that part thereof, that is not cognitive may, and therefore may move the body, though cogitation cease, provided. the members be well replenished with spirits, whose affistance in natural motions of Animais is fo great, that their Heads being taken off, their Body for a long time will move as befere : As Domitian observes in the Flies he catched and in fulted over, which after he had executed his justice upon, would flye about, and use their Wings, a good part of an houre after they had loft their heads: which is to be imputed to the refidence of their some in them still, and the intirenesse of the animal Spirits, not eafily evapourating chrou th their crustarious Bodies, For it is but

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a vulgar conceit to think, that the head being taken off, the foul must prefentlyflyout, like a Bird out of a Basket, when the lid is lifted up.

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For the whole world is as much thronged up with body as where the is; and that tye of the fpirits, as yet not being loft, it is a greater engagement to her to be there than any where elfe. This motion therefore in the Flyes about July, that is fo perfect and durable, I hold to be vitall; but that in the parts of difmembred Creatures, that are leffe perfect, may be usually mechanical.

I have now so far forth, as it is requisite for my defigne confidered, the Nature and Fun-Stions of the Soul; and have plainly demonstrated, that she is a substance distinct from the Body, and that her very effence is spread throughout all the Organs thereof: As alfo that the general inftrument of all her operations is the subtile spirits; which though they be not in like quantity & fincerity every where, yet they make al the body fo pervious to the impresses of objects, that likelightning, they passe to the common sensorium: For it is not necessary that the medium be fo fine and tenuious, as the matter where the most subtle motion begins, whence light paffe through Aire and Water, though Aire alone is not sufficient for such a motionas Light, and

and Water almost uncapable of being the feat of the fountain thereof. This may ferve to illustrate the passages of fense from the membranes(or in what other feat foever the Spirits are most subtile and lucid) through thicker places of the body to the very centre of perception.

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And thus have I discovered a kinde of Heterogeneity in the Soul; and that the is not of the fame power every where : For her centre of perception is confined to the fourth Ventricle of the Brain : And if the sensiferous motions we speak of be not faithfully conducted thither, we have no knowledge of the Object. That part therefore of the foul is to be looked upon, as most precious; and the not being an independent mafs as matter is, but one part refulting from another; that which is the nobleft is in all reason to be deemed the cause of the Rest. For which reason (as Alfid cals God, on whom all things depend, picar picar) fo, I think this part may be called the Root of the foule, which apprehention of our will feem the lefs strange, if we confider that from the highest Fife, viz. The Trinity in Unity, and Unity in Trinity : There does refult that which hath no life nor sense at all, viz. the ftupid Matter, wherefore in very good Analogy, we may admit2

mit, that that precious part of the Soul in which refides perception, fenfe, and underftanding, may fend forth fuch an effential emanation from it felf, as is utterly deveid of all fenfe and perception, which you may call, if you will, the exteriour branches of the Soul, or the Rayes or Beams of the Soul; if you call that nobler and diviner part the Centre, which may very well merit alfo the Appellation of the Eye of the Soul; all the reft of its parts being but meer darkneffe without it; In which, like another Cyclops, it will refemble the World we live in, whofe one Eye is confpicuous to all that behold the light.

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Now next let us prescribe Medicines Chimical, or *Rofia Crucian*, wholefome and fit to keep the Body in health and luftineffe, untill the appointed time of Death, that is, when the Soul separates from it; but we will keep them together in good temper a while with these Medicines; and then after we shall teach you the Harmony and Composition of the Humane Soule; and then conduct it to the place from whence it came.

Chap.

Chap. XII.

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Medicines to prolong life; to preferve health; to wax young being old; To continue young: How to change, alter and amend the state of the Body. Of Aurum Potabile; Of the Panacea; Of the Æther; Of the Pantarva: The Water of the Sun; The Water of the Moon; The Blem Tinciture and the Fire; The Greene falt and Azure Oyle; Of the red Medicine; Of the Water of the colour of Gold; Of the Oyle of Gold: How to diffolve Mettals.

T will not be amiffe to fpeak something in this place of the Nature and Constitution of Man, and prescribe some Medicines that may keep the Soul and body together compleat One Hundred Years; 10 make that more plain which already hath been spoken.

As the great World confifts of three parts, the Elemental, the Cælestial, and the Spiritual; above all which God bimsfelf is seated in that infinite, in accessible Light, which streames from his own Nature; even so Man hath in him his Earthly Elemental parts, together with the Cœlestial and Angelical Natures, in the cen-

• tre of all which moves and fhines the Divine Spirit. The Senfual, Calestial, Ætherial part of man, is that whereby we do Move, See, Feel, Tafte and Smel; and have a commerce with all material objects what foever : It is the fame in us as in Beafts, and it is derived from Heaven, where it is predominant, to all the inferiour Earthy Creatures.

In plain terms, it is part of Anima Mundi, commonly called Anima Media; because the influences of the Divine Nature are conveyed through it to the more material parts of the. Creature, with which of themselves they have no proportion. By means of this Anima Media, or the Ætherial Nature, man is made fubject to the influence of the Stars, and is disposed of by the Calestial Harmony : For chis middle spirit (middle I mean between both extreams, and not that which actually unites the whole together) as well that which is in the outward heaven, as that which is in Man, is of a fruitfull infinuating nature, and carried with a ftrong defire to multiply it felf: so that the Calestial form firs up, and excites the Elemental; for this spirit is in Man, in Beasts, in Vegetables, in Minerals, and in every thing, it is the Mediate of Compofition and Multiplication.

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And now I step from the first Harmonicall Unity. to the Serretum Tenebrarum; for here I see the Creature prevaricates; you must therefore draw the water of the Sun, and the water of the Moon, for in them is Filius folis, and Filia Lune Caleftis, and what offices foever the two great Lunaries perform for the conservation of the great world in general : These two little Luminaries perform the like for the confervation of their fmal Cask or Microcosme in particular. And the first Medicine I shall give you the Receipt of, it will Cure all Difeases in the Body, prolong Life, Health, Youth, Wildome, Virtue, and will alter, change and amend the state of the Eody

Recep. Limi Cælestis partes Decem. Separatur Masculus à Fæmina, uterque porro à Terrâ sua, phisice tamen & citra omnem violentiam Separata proportione debitâ barmonicâ, & vitali conjungestatimque, Anima descendentia sphærâ pyroplastica, mortuum suum & relicium Corpus amplexu miristico restaurabit conjuncia soveantur. Igne naturali in persectium Matrimonium spiritus, & Corporis : procedas Artificio vulcanico-magico, quousque exaltentur in Quintam Rotam Metaphysicham. Hæc est, illa, de Qua tot scribillarunt tam pauci noverunt, Medicina.

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Now the Rosie Crucians, who without controversie are the wifest of Nations, when they discourse of the generation of Mettals, tell us, it is performed in this manner. The Mercury or Mineral liquor (say they) is altogether cold and passive, and it lies in certaine earthly subterraneous caverns, but when the Sun ascends in the East, his beams and heat falling on this Hemisphere, stirr up and fortifie the inward heat of the Eastby thus we see in Winter weather that the outward heat of the Sun excites the inward naturall warmth of our bodies, and cherissetheth the blood when it is almost cold and frozen.

Now then the centrall heat of the Earth being flirr'd and feconded by the circumferentiall heat of the Sun, workes upon the Mercury and fublimes it in a thin vapour, to the top of its Cell or Caverne; but towards Night when the Sun fets in the West, the heat of the Earth, because of the absence of that great Luminary grows weak, and the cold prevailes, so that the vapours of the Mercury which were formerly sublimed, are now condensed, and diftill in drops to the bottome of their Caverne; but the night being spent, the Sun againe comes about to the East, and sublimes the moisture, as formerly this sublimation

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mation and condenfation continue folong, till the Mercury takes up the Subtle Sulphureous parts of the Earth, and is incorporated therewith; fo that this fulphur coagulates the Mercury, and fixeth him at laft, that he will not sublime, but lyes still in a ponderous lumpe, and is concocted to a perfect mettall; our Mercury therefore cannot be coagulated without our fulphur : For it is water that diffolves and putrifies Earth, and Earth that thickens and putrifies water; you must therefore take the Corafcen Dog, and the Bitch of Armenia, cuple them both together, and they will bring you a skie coloured Whelp, that will preferve health, &c. For out of the two first principles is produced a third Agent.

But the Earth being the fublidence or remains of that Primitive maßs, which God formed out of Darkneffe, is therefore a fæculent impure body : For the extractions which the Divine Spirit made were pure, Oleous, Ætheral fubstances, but the Crude, Phegmatick, Indigefted Humours fettled like lees towards the Centre; the Earth is spongie, Porous and Magnetical, of composition loose, the better to take in the several Influences of Heat, Rains and Dews, for the nurture and confervation of her Products. In her is that principal

principal refidence of that Matrix, which attracts and receives the Sperm from the Masculine part of the world; she is Natures Ætna : Here Vulcan doth exercise himself, he is a pure Calestial Plastick, Fire, we have Astrologie, Astronomy and Geomancy under our Feet; the Stars are refident with us, and abundance of Jewels and Pantarva's, Blew tin-Stures, Waters of the Sun and Moon, all manner of coloured Medicines and Salts, and the green Panacea, the Blew Fire, and Golden Water, the Azure Tinciure, she is the Nurse and Receptacle of all things, for the superiour Natures ingulph themselves into her; what she receives this age, she discovers the next, and like a faithfull Treasurer conceals no part of her accounts.

The water hath feveral complexions according to the feveral parts of the Creature. Here below and in the circumference of all things it is volatill, crude and raw; for this very caufe, Nature makes it no part of her provision, but the rectifies it first, exhaling it up with her heat, and then condensing it to Rains and Dews, in which state the makes use of it for nourithment: Somewhere it is interiour, vitall and coelestial, exposed to the breath of the first Agent, and stirred with spiritual, eternal windes. This is that Pfyche

of Apulejus, and the fire of Nature is her Cupid; In the Water are hidden treasures, but to inchanted you cannot see them, for all the cheft is transparent. I doe now advice those Gentlemen that Read me, to study Water, that they may know the Fire.

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Now Nature hath for every Seed a Veffel of her own, and all her Veffels are but feverall forts of Earth, &c. The Aurum Potabile is fo admirable a Medicine, that it cures the difeafed very ftrangly, for they are healed unawares; Neither do they feel any operation; but fuddenly they will be found &c in health; there are feveral wayes to use this fecret virtue of Gold, both first and last, and fome of them may be communicated, but fome not.

Furthermore to Cure and keep the body in health, take thefe approved Medicines, to nourifh and fortifie your Spirits with, that which is proper to your particular infirmity, viz. The Pantarva, a univerfall Medicine, for fome Temperatures; Filius, Solis, Caleftis, Amicas Vita, Proper for Surfets and cold Agues, for Lethargyes and dulneffe of Sight, Recep Ignis Vita and Sanguis Vita, for Diftempers of Stomack and Bowels, in extreame woonings; Stella Vita, in all new diftempers of Bowels or Belly, Coughs, fhortneffe of Breath

Breath, paffions of the Heart, Radix Vite: the Aurum Potabile is well experienced to be wonderfull helpfull to women in travell, by many thousands of people, &c. the Aqua Solis and Aqua Luna, cure mad people, the Spirit of Oranges mixed with Delicia Vita, cures Sadneffe and Melancholly; Spirit of Cinamon, Lemons mixed with Salus Vite are good in cases of Infectious pestilentiall dangers, Spirit of Angelica, Cloves and Rosemary mixed, cure the Rickets, Worms, Green-ficknesse, Mother-fits; Spirit of Bamme, Saffron, Mint, and Medulla Vite, for wastings and weaknefs; Spirit of Clary and Nutmeggs, the Panacea and Succus Vita, cures the Convultion, Palfy and Falling-fickneffe, Oc. Spiritus Mellis and Luna Potabile, cure the Dropfie, Leprofie Gout, Scurvey, Spleen, Wind, Gravell: Adjutrix Vite, cures all distempers of the Stomack and Bowels, and causeth appetite and difgesture : But there are many counterfeit Waters fold by these names, and false Medicines made by those who understand not naturall things, nor their generation, and these fill frail bodies full of filthy diseases : To begin then to learn how to make the true medicines that will innoxioully and faithfully cure all diseases incident to bodyes, M you

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Extraordinary.

Extraordinary generation is that, by which an unlike thing is generated out of an unlike; as Mice are generated out of dung, and makes by putrefaction by the Sun; this Seneration is termed in the Schools, Equiword!

The ordinary is that, by which a like thing begets his like, as when a man begets a man child, and a Lyon a Lyon; this in the Schools is termed univocall, this generation with the method and the means of it; I schall include briefly thus, every thing generated or begotten, is generated and borne of his own Specific feed; and in his proper Matrix.

Before any perfect thing can be generated, the feed mult neceffarily putrifie, and them be nourified.

The feed then putrifies, when a falt of the fame nature with it, diffolved in a convenient liquor, doth by the affiftance of a gentle heat penetrate, analize and rarifie the fubftance of the feed, that the included fpirit may out of its fubject matter, form a convenient

nient habitation or body for it felf; in which it may perform the Offices of natural Propagation and feminal Multiplication.

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The Humour or liquor which ferves for putrefaction must be proportionable to that body which is to be putrified; the heat which promotes this put refaction, must be fo milde and temperate, that the liquor in which the refolving Salt lyeth, may remain still in and about the matter, and not be laved or evaporated from it; the body putrifying, must not be removed out of chat Matrix, in which the putrifaction was begun, untill that which is intended be fully perfected; the more pure the Matrix is, the thing generated is by fo much the more perfect and found ; that Matrix is onely convenient and adapted to Generation, which permits an easie entrance to the feed.

Our Salt-peter is a most white incombuftable body, and a gummie Aereal Nature; it is fo unctuous and aireal, it will not gene; rate nor mingle with our due: I have for triall taken it inro its groffe, and putting it in a quart of Rain distilled : I digested these two without any other third thing, for a full fortnights time; but they would never mix, the Nitre (notwithstanding many long and violent agitations of the Glasse) keeping still

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a part, in the form of Butter or Oyle; more white then Snow : It is indeed of wonderfull vertue alone, &c. Bodies or substances which are generated of Ayre, retain the first complexion of their Parent : Yet I have feen Water turned into a blood'red colour, without any other thing; and I know how to do it, but I may not teach these things: Now out of that body which is either corrupted or deftroyed by strange or extracious natures; or whofe spermatick Vessels, are by some violence maimed or cut off, no seed can be had : That body which is preferved or fustained by one fimple kinde of Nutriment; is far more perfect and durable, and yeelds more found and prolifick feed, than that which is nourifhed with many and different kindes of Nutriment; by these Rules you may know how to digeft, to diffolve, to putrifie, to generate, to separate the impure from the pure, and to to come by most perfect Medicines; but you must follow the method of my Rosie Crucian Physick, lib. 2. chap 10. you know not all nature doth. And verily, fo great & precious a bleffing thefe are, that God never imparts them to any fraudulent Montebanks, nor to Tyrants, nor to any impure lascivious Persons, nor to the Effeminato

Effeminate and Idle, nor to Gluttons, nor Usurers, nor to any worshippers of Mammon; but in all Ages, the Pious, the Charitable, the Liberal, the Meek, the Patient and Indefatigable Spirit, who was a diligent observer and admirer of his marvelous works found out : For,

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The greedy Cheat with impure bands may not, Attempt these Arts, nor are they ever got By the unlearn'd and rude; The Vicious minde To lust and softnesse given, it strikes stark blinde; So the slie wandring Factour, &c.

And again.

But the Sage, Pious man, who still adores, And loves his Maker, and his love implores, Who ever joyes to fearch the fecret caufe, And feries of his works, their love and laws, Let him draw neer, and joyning will with strength Study this Art in all her depth and length: Then grave experience shall his Comfort be, Skill'd in large Nature's inmost mystery; The knots and doubts his busile courfe and cares Will oft disturbe, till time the truth declares And stable patience (through all tryals past) Brings the glad end, and long hop'd for at last.

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Behold all you Medicasters, who hate and perfecute these Divine sciences Astrology, Geomancy, and Chymistry, give ear O you Doctors that darken counfel by words without knowledge; gird up your loyns like men, for I will demand of you, and answer you me; With what confidence can you professe yourselves to be Physicians, seeing that all Phyfick or Medicines are without Astrologie, Geomancy and Chimistry imperfect ? By the first of these we understand, from whence the disease came, and what Medicine is proper for the Patient at certain times? To Cure him according to his Temperature, which we finde by the fecond, and how long the fickneffe will continue? And the third fupplies us out of the light of Nature, with convenient means, (and particular Natures to separate the impure from the pure) and will teach you by the first how to heale all Difeafes of the Macrocofmical substances, and afterwards by examples and experiments deduced from those exteriour Cures, will shew us the right and infallible Cure of all Diseases in our own bodies? He that knows not how to heal and purge Mettals ? How can he reftore the decayed or weakened radical Balfome in Man? and excite it by comfortable and concordant medicines to perform perfectly

fectly all his appointed Functions, which must necessarily be put into action, before any difease can be expelled ? He that knows not what it is in Antimony which purgeth Gold, how can he come by an effectual and wholefome Medicine, that will purge and caft out these extrarious peccant causes, and humours that afflict and deftroy the body of man? He that knows not how to fix Arfenick, to take away the corrofive nature of sublimate, to coagulate Sulphurous Spirits, and by a convenient specifical medium ro break and analize frones in the greater world, will never in the body of man allay and tame the Arfenicall spirits of the Microcosmic salt; nor take quite away the venemous indisposition of the Sulphur, nor diffolve the Stone in the Bladder, and drive it out being diffolved ? It is a noble, safe and pious course, to examine and try the force and virtue of Medicines upon the Macrocofmical fubftances; before we apply them to our fellow Creatures, and the rare Fabrick of Man : And yet there is none of these medicines but is so easie and cheap to be made, that a fine Chymical Lady in the making Sack-poffets and Sugarlops may practife them, and read advice to a Daughter, without diffurbing her fan-CY.

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The Skie coloured Water, is that in which the Azure tincture is extreamly predominant, but with much light and brightnefs this ftrange liquor, if the Sun fhine on it at Noon, will attract the beams or fplendor to it felf, in which they will finke downwards, as if Coagulated with the heat, but reflecteth to the eyes of the beholders, a most beautifull Rain-bow.

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Take the Ayre of the Fire of our litle invifible World. For being prepared, it produceth noble effects, Youth, Wisdome, and Vertue, it will raise the dead, and wherefoever it appears, it is an infallible figne of life, as you fee in the Spring time, when all things are green, the fight of it is cheerfull, and refrething, beyond all imagination, it comes out of the Heavenly earth, for the faphir doth sout of the Heavenly earth, for the faphir doth fpermatize, and injects her tinctures into the Æther, where they are caried and manifefted to the eye. This Saphir is equall of her felf to the whole compound, for the is threefold, or hath in her three feverall effences:

The Stone Synochitis brings the bearer acquainted with Angels and Spirits, the Stone Anachitis makes the Images of the gods appear, the Ennectis put under them, that Dream caufeth Oracles; there is a certain vertue in the

the Loadstone, by which it attracts Iron; Rbubarb expels Choller; the Oyle of that flinking loathfome weed Tobacco cures all manner of Wounds, but the finoak of it, is worfe than any thing in the world: The Rose Crucians have invented univerfal Magnetic medicines for Feavers, which being put into the Urine of a fick Patient, the quantity of a few drops will sympathetically work the fame operation in the Cure of the Feaver, as the weapon Salve does upon the wound.

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And there are Medicines with which men may prolong their lives for ever, they fay, raife dead Bodies to life again; but it is not lawfull to fpeak and teach these things to any man: Because, whereas he has but a short time to live, yet he studies mischief with all his might, and attempt all manner of wickednesse. If he should be sure of a very long life, he would not spare God himself.

Were it not good, that we needed not to care, nor fear Hunger, Poverty, Sickneffe and Age, & that we could alwayes live 10, as if we lived had from the beginning of the world; and moreover, as we should still live to the end thereof; And dwell in one place, that neither the people which dwell beyond the *River Ganges* in the Indies could hide any thing

thing, nor those which live in Peru might be able to keep secret their Counsels from you.

What think you of one only Book in which you may Read, Understand and Remember, all that, which in all other Books, (which heretofore have been, and are now, and hereafter shall come out) hath been, is, and shall be learned and found out of them ? How pleafant were it, if we could fo fing, that initead of ftony Rocks, we could draw to us Pearls and precious Stones? instead of wilde Beafts, Angels and Genii; and instead of hellifh Pluto, move the mighty Princes of the world : I could tell you more, for I have known some Sciences, which you have never heard of; nor your Fathers before you; but I am drawing off the stage in all hast, and returning to my first solitudes, my discourse shall be therefore very fhort, and like the Echo's laft fyllables, imperfect, lintend it onely for a hint, not a full light, but a glance, and you must improve it for your better satisfaction.

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Chap. XIII.

How the Soul or Genius being united to the body continues in Harmony with it : A Comparison betwixt the Soule in the Eody, and the Aerial Genii.

Let us now convey the Soul to the place from whence it came; for all is vanity under the Sun, therefore we must first seek the Kingdome of God, &c.

O God, my life ! whole Effence man Is no way fit to know, or fcan; But fhould approach thy Court a Gueft In thoughts more low, than his requeft. When I confider, how I ftray Me thinks'tis pride in me to pray, How dare I fpeak to Heaven, not fear In all my fins to court thy Eare, But as I look on Woonts that lurke In blinde Intrenchments, and there work Their own dark Prifons to repaire, Heaving the Earth to take in Aire: So view my fettered Soul, that muft Struggle with this her load of Duft

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Meet her Addresse, and add one Ray, To this mew'd parcell of thy Day Shee would though here imprisoned, see Through all her Dirt thy Throne and Thee, Lord guide her out of this fad night And tay once more, Let there be Light. the

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Having thus discovered the Primitive fupernatural part of the Creation, how the Spirits and Angels descend into the Sphers, and give life, light and influence to the Planets, and their descent of darting of Genii to man, beast and every living Creature; The Harmony of the Heavens , and the Harmony of mans body : I should be in a readineffe to treat of the fouls separation from it, did I not think my felf obliged first to speak of the Harmony of the Soul; For as the Harmony of the body confifts of a due measure and proportion of the members; fo the Confonancy of the murde of a due temperament, and proportion of its Vertues and Operations which are Concupiscible, Irascible and Reason, which are so proportioned together.

For Reafon to Concupifcence hath the proportion Diapafon, but to Anger Diatefsaron; and Irafcible to Concupifcible hath the proportion Diapente : When therefore the best proportioned Soul is joyned to the best proportioned body, it is manifest, that such a man also

also hath received a most happy lot in the distribution of gifts, For as much as the soul agrees with the body, in the disposition of Naturals, which agreement indeed is most hid, yet after some manner shadowed to us by the wife.

But to hasten to the Harmony of the Soul, we must inquire into it by those mediums by which it paffeth to us (i.e.) by celestial bodies and spheres, knowing therefore what are the powers of the foul, to which the Planets answer, we shall by those things, which have been spoken of before, the more easily know their agreements amongst themselves; For the Moon governs the Powers of Increasing and Decreasing; the phantafie and wits depends on Mercury, the Concupifcible virtue on Veuus, the Vital on the Sun; the Irafcible on Mars; the Natural on Jupiter; the Receptive on Saturn; but the Will as the primum mobile, and the guide of all these powers at pleasure, being joyned with the superiour intellect, is always tending to good; which intellect indeed doth alwayes shew a pathway to the Will, as a Candle to the Eye; but it moves not it felf, but is the Mistresse of her own operation, whence it is called Freewill; and although it alwayes tends to good, as an object suteable to it self; vet sometimes being

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being blinded with errour, the animal power forcing it, it choofeth evill believing it to be good.

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Therefore Will is defined to be a faculty of the intellect and Will, whereby good is chofen by the help of Grace, and Evill not affifting; Grace therefore which Divines call Charity, or infufed love, is in the Will, as a first Mover, which being absent, the whole confent fals into diffonancy; Moreover, the foul answers to the Earth by fenfe, to the Water by Imagination, to the Aire by Reason, to the Heaven by the Intellect, and the foul goes out into a Harmony of them according, as these are tempered in a mortall body.

The wife Plato knowing that the Harmonious difpolitions of bodyes and fouls are divers, according to the diverfity of the complexions of men, did not in vain use mufical founds and fingings, as to confirme the Health of the lody, and reftore it being loft. So to 1 ring the minde to wholfome manners, until they make a man fuitable to the Celestiall Harmony, and make him wholy Celestiall; more over there is nothing more efficatious to drive away evill spirits then Musicall Harmony (for they being faln from the Celestiall Harmony, cannot endure any true confent

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fent, as being an Enemy to them, but fly from it: Bodyes being but thick clouds to Souls, and there is no more difference betwixt a foul and an Aereal Genius, then there is betwixt a Sword in the feabbard and one out of it: and that a foul is but a Genius in the body, and a Genius a foul out of the body, yet the foul followes the temperature of the body, and is corrupted and rufted in it.

Chap. XIV.

How the foul separates from the body; and is not stopt in the dead corps, as some would have it? - how the can get out of the body, that her Union with her Aerial Vehicle may be very sudden as it were in a moment? how the foul may be loofned and leave the body, and yet returne to it again by ointments: that fouls departed communicate dreams. Apparitions of bodies and unbodied Genii, Of Cap Lap & Dr. Nic Culpeper appearing after death; How Naturall and Ordi-- nary it is for Genii to appear ? Reasons to perspade the unprejudiced that ordinarily those apparitions that bear the shape and perfon of the deceased, are indeed the fouls of them : That, the foul is capable of an Aery and Ætherial body.

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dy, as well as a terrestiall; and also of sense, pain, pleasure; Of the genious power of changing the temper : Of her Aereal Vehicle, and the shape thereof; That the vehicles of Genii have as much of foled corporeal substance in them as the bodies of them: That the naturall abode of fouls departed after death is the Aire: How Demons and separate Genii bear and see us at a vast distance, and whence it is that though they may so easily hear or see us, we may neither bear nor fee them; Of the Touch, Smell, Tafte, and Nourishment of Genii; How they are visible one to another : That they converse in a bumane shape the better fort of them; the baser in Bestial; of the Igneous splendours of Genii; How they are made; That the external beauty of the Genii isaccording to the degree of the inward Vertue of their minds? How Ghofts entertaine one another in the other world; of their conferences P. ilosophicall and politicali; Of their Religious exercifes; Of the pastimes and recreations of the better fort; Whence the Aireal Genii have their food; Of the food and feastings of the better fort of Genii.

Concerning the Actuall and Locall Sepe-Gration of the foul from the Body, it is manifest to be understood of this Terrestiall Body, for to be in such a separate State, as to be where Body or Matter is, is to be out of

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of the world : The whole universe being so thick fet with Matter, or body, that there is not to be found the least vacuity therein. TheQuestion therfore is only, whether upon death the soul can passe from the Corps into some other place; Belen and Salmanaz seeme, to arrest her there by that generall Law of Nature, termed the Law of immortality, whereby every thing is to continue in the same Condition it once was in, till something else change it; but the application of this Law, is very groffely unjust in this Gase.

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Mr. Owen and some other of the Presbyter Priests, wonder how the Soul can get out of the Body, being imprisoned and lockt up in so close a Caftle. But these feem to forget. both the nature of the foul, with the tenuity of her Vehicle, and also the Anatomy of the body; for confidering the Nature of the foul her felf, and of matter which is a like penetrable every where, the Genius can pais through folid Iron and Marble, as well as through the foft Aire and Æther, fo that the thickneffe of the body is no impediment to her; befides her Astreall Vebicles is of that tenuity, that it self can as eafily passe the smallest pores of the body, as the light does Glasse, or the lightning the scabbard of a sword withat

without tearing or scortching of it; and laftly the whether we look upon that principall feat the of the plastick power the heart, or that of tooj perception the brain: when a Man dyes, the FALL foul may collect her felf, and the fmall refidue of Spirits (that may haply ferve her in 1 dyn the inchoation of her new Vebicle) either in the heart; whence is an easy passage into the: 2001 Lungs, and foout of the mouth, or elfe in-Xest to the head, out of which there are more: NOT doores open then I will stand to number ... Kap These things are very imaginable, though as; invisible as the Aire, in whose element they 新闻 are transacted.

How the foul may live and act separate: M from the body, may be eafily underftood out: 10th of what has been spoken, but that she does, the de facio, there are but two wayes to prove it, int the one by the testimony of History, the the other by Reason; that of History is either man of Persons perfectly dead, or of those that my have been subject to Ecstasses, or rather to m that height thereof, which is more properly called agaigestia, when the foul does really leave isthe the body, and yet returne again; Of this latter at fort are the Rofie Crucians, who Anoint their for heads insertgadd gaguara, with a Gummy Medicine made of the Oyle of Ravens, Swallowes, Ather, Gold, Hony, Salt, Mercury, &c. and my this

this would loofen the foul and quit it from the body, and carry it up and down through the world, and shew it all things, whilst the body, lies Steaming and sweating, as if it were Purged with fire, &c.

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But the paffing of the foul out of the body in sleepe, or ecstafie, may besometimes a certaine disease, as well as that of the NUNTOGa'tal, those that walk in their fleep : Now if it should happen that some such diftemper should arife in the body, as would very much change the vitall cognity thereof for a time; and in this Paroxcifme that other diseafe of the Nociambuli should surprise the party; his Immagination driving him to Walk to this or that place, his Soul may very eafily be conceived in this loofned condition it lies in, to be able to leave the body, and paffe in the Aire, as other inhabitants of that Element do, and act the part of separate Spirits, and exercife fuch functions of the perceptive faculty, as they do that are quite released from terrestriall matter; Only here is the difference, that that Damp in the body that loofned the Union of the foul being spent, the soul by that Natural Magick I have used to discourse of in my New Method of Rosie Crutian Phisick, will certainly return to the body, and unite with it again as firm N 83

as ever, but no men but Rosie Crucians can passe out of their bodies, when they please.

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The Example of the other fort, viz of the appearing of the Gbosts of Men after death, are fo numerous and frequent in all mens mouths, that it may seem superfluous to particularise in any, This appearing is either by dreams or open visions, in Dreams as that which hapned Isola The Basisless, to Julia the Queen; to whom an armed Knight suggested in her sleep, the death of Appolonius Tyaneus, and the comming again of her inchanted Servant Leonides the Second, her dearly beloved; and it came to passe.

I will adjoyne only three examples or four of Visions, which are ordinarily called apparitions of the Dead, as that of Nero (who after the Murdering of his Mother: was haunted with Damons, and Otho was pulled out of his bed by the Ghost of Galba: And a Maid that lived in the house with my Mother, one night was pulled out of her bed by one John Stringer, that a little before was killed by one Richard Evens, who loved this maid as well as he, and the maid, notwithstanding three doors being lockt fast, had the right fide of her haire and headcloaths clean shaved or cut away.

Such instances as these are infinite, I heard wonderfut

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wonderfull delightful Musick in the Air 100 miles from any Land, upon the twelfth of June, 1650. Afterwards a gentleman in our Ship being a fleep at noon in the Cabin, was called for by a voice from the shore, which hayl'd our ship, few of us took notice of his Name; he was twice called for before any of our men could remember we had any fuch man aboard; at last he was waked and came upon the deck, and gave a figne that he attended to the Voice; but after giving expresse attention, a clear and diffinct voice was heard from the shoare; which was the Defart Island of Chrifly in Turkey, uttering these words; Edward Walford, your Master Nicholas Sheldon is here, when you come into Italy ship speedily home, for your Mistress wishes for you: At his return he found all this to be truth, for his Master dyed about the houre of that day he heard the Voice.

And my Father Francis Heydon with one Mr. Blackmore in the year 1644. beheld the hand of Almighty God, with a fword drawn and shaking it over the West, it appeared wonderfull glorious with part of the Arm, very fearfull and furious, it was in its motion striking every way all that night, and a few dayes after they heard Effex and his Army were routed by the Angel of Almighty God : for C. C. C. C. LILLY N3 60

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And one Captain Lap being merry at our house, told my Father and Mother, he would never fee them more untill the King came to bis throne againe; and then he would requite their loves to him, if he lived, and if he dyed, yet he would come and found a Trumpet unto them; which in truth he did at a garden doore, and then they remembred his words, and thought he was dead, as fuddenly after they heard.

Another Example is of Mr. Doctor Nich. Culpeper, whole Gbost appeared to his Widdow, Alice Culpeper, and Spake to her, in the lively Image of his deceafed body, bidding her vindicate him, for he was abused by some Bookesellers; He appeared to a fellow in his house, named, Thomas Harrington, and gave him a paper, which is now published, wearing the title of Mr. Culpepers Ghost, giving seasonable DIE advice to the Lovers of his Writings, and fold by Peter Cole, in Corn-bill, neer the Royal Exchange, London; these Apparitions are really the fouls of the Deceased, and no Devils, as some fondly conceive, as you may read in the Book.

Now the Genius in her Aerial Vehicle is capable of sense properly so called, and confequently of pleasure and pain; for there is a necefficy

neceffity of the refulting of fense from vital union of the Genius with any body whatsoever; and we may remember, that the immediate inftrument of sense, even in the earthly body, are the spirits; so that there can be no doubt of this Truth. And pleafure and pain being proper modifications of sense, and there being no body but what is passible, it is evident that these Vehicles of aire are subject to pain as well as pleasure, in this Region, where ill things are to be met with as well as good.

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And there is as much matter or body in one confistency as another; As for example, There is as much matter in a Cup of Aire, as in the fame Cup filled with Water, and as much in this Cup of Water, as if it were filled with Lead or Quickfilver, which I take notice of here, that I may free the imagination of men from that ordinary and Idotick milapprehension, which they entertain of Spirits that appear; as if they were as evavid and devoid of substance, as the very shadows of our bodies, cast against a Wall, or our Images reflected from a River or Looking-glaffe, and therefore from this Errour, have given them. names accordingly, calling the Ghofts of men that present themselves to them. Eisana O Umbra, Images and Shades. The which, the more

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more visible they are, they think them the more substantial, fancying that the Aire is fo condensed, that there is not onely more of it, but also that simple there is more matter or substance, when it appears thus visible, then there was in the same space before : And therefore they must needs conceit that death reduces us to a pittifull thin pittance of being; that our Substance is in a manner loft, and nothing but a tenuous reek remains, no more in proportion to us, then what a sweating Horse leaves behinde him, when he Gallops by in a frofty morning ; which certainly must be a very lamentable confideration to fuch as love this thick and plump body, and are pleased to confider how many pounds they out-weighed their neighbour the last time they were put in the Ballance together.

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But if a kinde of dubious transparency will demonstrate the deficiency of corporeal substance, a Pillar of Chrystal will have leffe thereof, then one of Tobacco fmoake; which though it may be so doubtfull and evanid an object to the Eye, if we try it by the hand, it will prove exceeding solid: As also these Ghosts, Genii, or unbodied Souls, call them which you will, that are said to appear in this manner, have proved to them that have

have touched them, or have been touched by them. For it is a thing rediculous and unworthy of an Astronomer, Astrologer, Geomancer or Phylosopher to judge the measure of corporeal matter, by what it feems to our fight; for fo Ayre would be nothing at all; or what it is to our handling, or weighing of it; for so indeed a Cup of Quickefilver would feem to have infinitely more matter in it, then one filled with Aire onely, and a veffel of Water less when it is plunged under the Water in the River, then when it is carried in the Ayre; but we are to remember, that let matter be of what confistency it will, as thin & pure as the flame of a Candle; there is not lesse of corporeal Substance therein, than there is in the fame dimensions of Silver, Lead or Gold.

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Seeing its demostrated that Genii have folid bodies, and the place of the Soul or Genius abode is the Aire, and the Vehicles of the Genii or Souls deceased is the Aire; nor can the Souls Vehicle be incommodated by storms of Winde; and yet Rain, Haile, Snow and Thunder will incommodate her leffe: For they passe as they doe through other parts of the Aire which close again imediately, and leave neither wound nor scare behinde them: Wherefore all these Meteors Master

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Mr. John Gadbury speaks of, may in their mediocrity be a pleasure to her and refreshment; and in their excelle no long pain, nor in their highest rage any destruction of Life at all : From whence we may fafely conclude, that not onely the upper Region, but this lower alfo, may be inhabited both by the deceased Souls of Men and by Demons. And though we cannot see these Aerial Spirits, yet they may not mille of feeing us; and that it may be, from a mighty distance, if they can transform their Vehicle, or the Organ of fight, into some such advantageous Figure, as is wrought in Dioptick Glasses, which power will infinitely exceed the contracting and dilating of the pupill of our Eye; which yet is a weaker and more defe-Entious attempt towards fo high a priviledge as we speak off; which notwithstanding may feem very possible in spirits, the fame may be faid of their hearing : For the fame principle may enable them to shape themselves Organs, for the receiving of founds, of greater Art and Excellency, than the most accurate acconflick we read of, or can excogitate : Wherefore it is a very childish mistake to think that because we do not every day see the shape, nor hear the discourse of Spirits, that they neither hear nor

nor see us: For soft bodies are impressible by hard ones, but not on the contrary; as melted wax will receive the fignature of the seal, but the seal is not at all impressed upon by the Wax. And fo folid a body will ftop the course of Aire, but the Aire will not stop the course of a folid body, and every inconfiderable terrestrial confistency will reflect light, but light scarce moves any terrestrial body out of its place, but is rebounded back by it; that therefore that is most tenuious and thin is most passive; and therefore if it be once the Vehicle of sense, is most sensible whence it will follow, that the reflection of light from Objects being able to move our Organs that are not so fine, they will more necessarily move those of the Genii, and at a greater distance; but their bodies being of Diaphanous Aire, it is impossible for us to see them, unleffe they will give themselves the trouble of reducing them to a more terrestriall Confistency, whereby they may reflect Light; nor can we eafily hear their ordinary speech, partly because a very gentle Motion of the Aire will act upon their Vehicles, and partly because they may haply use the finer and purer part of that Element in this Exercife, which is not so fit to move our sense: and therefore unleffe they will be heard datà

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tà operà, naturally that impresse of the Aire in their usuall discourse can never strike our Organ. Mor

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And that we may not feem to fay this for nought, that they will have hearing as well as feeing, appears from what I have intimated above, that this faculty is ranged near the Common Senforium in the Vehicle, as well as in that of fight; and therefore the Vehicle being all Aire, fuch percuffions of it as caufe the fence of found in us, will neceffarily do the like in them; but more accurately, haply if they Organize their Vehicle for the purpole, which will anfwer to the arrection of the ears of animalls, for the better taking in the found.

And they have the fenfe of touch, elfe how could they feel refiftance, which is neceffary in the bearing of one body againft another, becaufe they are impenetrable? And to fpeak freely, my thoughts, it will be a very hard thing to difprove that they have not fomething analogicall to Smel and Tafte, which are very neare of kin to Tauch properly fo called. For Fumes and Odours paffing fo eafily through the Aire, will very Naturally infinuate into their Vehicles alfo: which fumes, if they be grofer and hume tant, may raife that Diverfification of touch, which we Mortals

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Mortalls call Tafting : if more fubtle and dry, that which we call Smelling, which if we should admit, we are within modest bounds, as yet in Comparison of others : as Cornelius Agrippa, who affirms down right that the Arial Genii are Nourished, and Cardan sayes so too, and some of them get into the bodyes of Animalls to batten themfelves there in their blood and fpirits, which is also averred by Zadich, who tells us that the purer fort of Genii are Nourished by draming in the Aire, as our spirits are in the Nerves and Arteries, & that other Genii of a courser kinde, fuck in moisture, not with the mouth as we doe, but as a sponge does water: and Almadir Writes concerning the Zabii, that they cat of the blood of their Sacrifice, because they thought it was the food of the Demonsthey worshipped, and that by eating thereof, they were in a better capacity to communicate with them, which things if they could be believed, that would be no fuch hard Probleme concerning the bodies of Spirits and Souls departed.

It is certain that Genii and Ghosts of Men, have the sence of Hearing, Seeing and Touching and not improbably of Smelling and Tasting, which faculties being granted, they need not be much at a losse, how to spend their time,

time, though it were upon externall objects: all the Furniture of Heaven and Earth, being fairly exposed to their view; they fee the same Sun and Moon that we do, behold the persons and converse of all men; and if no speciall Law inhabite them, they passe from Town to Town, and from City to City as Hyprocrates also intimates.

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There is nothing that we en oy but they may have their fees out of it; fair fields, large and invious Woods, pleafant Gardens, high and healthfull Mountains, where the pureft gufts of Aire are to be met with, Christall Rivers, Moffy Springs, folemnity of Entertainments, Theatrick, Pomps and Sheaves; publick and private difcourses, the Exercise of Religion, whether, in Temples, Families, or kidden Cells, They may be alfo (and haply not uninterreffed) spectators of the glorious and mischeivous hazards of Warr, whether Sea Fights or Land Fights; besides those soft and filent, though sometimes no lesse dangerous, combats in the Camps of Cupid; and a thousand more particularities, that it would be too long to reckon up, where they haply are not meer specta. tors, but abettors, as Cardan Writes : Like old men or Country Parfons that are past Wrestling, pitching the Bar, or playing at (udgels them-

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themfelves, yet will affift and abet the young men of the parifh at those Exercises. So the Souls of men departed, though they have put off, with the body, the capacity of ordinary functions of humane life; yet they may affist and abet them, as purfuing fome defigne in them; and that for evill or good, according as they were affected themselves, when they were in the body.

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And whatfoever is the cuftome and defire of the Genius in this life, that flicks and adheres to her in that which is to come, and she will be sure, sofar as she is capable, either to act it, or to be at least a spectatour and abettour of fuch kinde of actions; and the better fort of Souls, who having left the body, are ipfo facto made Genii instead of men ; that besides the peculiar hapinesse and blisse they reap thereby to themfelves, they are arpointed by God, and have a million from him, to be Overseer of humane affaires: but that every Genius does not perform every Office, but as their natural inclination and customes were in this life, they exercise the like in some manner in the other: And Tritemius therefore will have Esculapius to pra-&ise Physick, and Belen is his Authour (who fayes) Hercules is to exercife ftrength ; Plato his Phylosophy, Amphilocus to Prophecy, Pythagoris

goras to teach the miftery of the Tetractis, Æfop to tell tales, Castor and Pollux to Navigate, L. Lamius, Calius, Tubero, Confidius, Gabrenus, Tindorus, Palacy, Thalia being dead, were raifed to life again; fowas Virgil, Jason, and a Spanish Earle; and these Genii will assist mortals to raise and revive the dead they fay. As

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Thus we read in Hiftories, many were by Fbysitians and RosieCrucians raised from death again, as Juba and Xanthus, Phylostratus, Abavis, Tillo, Tai cum veu huamti, Apollonius, the Tyanean, Zartla and Enoch were by the herb Dragon-mort, Oyle of Gold, mixt with a medicine made of Honey revived : Now Minos has Commission in the other world, and is assigned to hear Causes, and Achilles to War.

And there are thirty thousand immortal Genii living on the Earth, which are the keepers of mortal Men, who that they might observe Justice and mercifull deeds, having cloathed themselves with Aire, go every where on the Earth : For there is no Prince nor Potentate could be safe, nor any Woman continue uncorrupted, no man in this vally of ignorance could come to the end appointed by God, if good spirits did not secure us; or if evill spirits should be permitted to fatissife the wils of men.

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As therefore amongst the good Genii, there is a proper Keeper or King, deputed to every one, corroborating the spirit of the man to good; fo of evill Spirits, there is fent forth an Enemy, ruling over the flesh, and desire thereof; and the good spirit fights for us, as 1001-1 a preserverer against the enemy and flesh: Now man betwixt these contenders is the middle, and Jeft in the hand of his own to whom he will give victory; we cannot therefore accuse Angels, if they doe not bring the Nations intrusted to them to Episcopal Government, and the knowledge of the true God, to true piety, and suffer them to fall into Errours and Anabaptisme, perverse worship and Presbytery; but it is to be imputed to themselves, who have of their own accord declined from the right path; adhearing to the spirits of Errour, giving victory to the Devill : For it is in the hand of Man to ad hear to whom he please, and overcome whom he will; by whom, if once the Enemy, the Devill be overcome, he is made his servant, and being overcome, cannot fight any more with another, as a Walp that hath loft his fing .

And these spirits appear variously clad; some like beautifull Virgins; others like valiant Warriours, with their Helmets, and plumes of Feathers

Feathers; as Achilles did to Appolonius; and Eugenius Theodidacius, speaking of Genii or Separate soules, make them all to appear in humane shape, as you may read in these verses; where he and his fellows are going to converse with them, and thus he sayes they carryed him.

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To Babylon my frift courfe I apply, Where once arriv'd, I chance to cast my eye On a Caldean grave, but in bis Art Miraculous, compleat in every part; (long) His haire mixt white, his beard both full and Of venerable aspect, (for i'le not wrong, His presence) and to tell you true his Name Mythrobarzanes: Unto him I came. Humbly entreating, but with much ado. My earnest fuit be would give ear unto; I bough I then promised him sufficient hire To path the way, I did fo much defire; At length he yeilds, then instantly new coyns me, And for full five and twenty days enjoyns me Fust as the Moon (as near as I can guesse) Begins to Bath ber self in Euphrates, To wash with her, each morning early then, He to a place conductis me, where and when I must expose me to the Suns uprife; When mumbling to bimfelf in a strange guife,

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A tedious deal of Stuff (but bad or good I knew not, for no part I understood) As foolifb Cryers I have known, fo be Speak at high speed, his Voluble tongue was free Without deliberate period, not a word Certain, or least distinction did afford: It seems he'invok'd some dead Ghost to the place That charm being done, he ftrook thrice on the So brought me back again without more let (graffe; Turning his eye upon no man he met. Our food was onely Maft dropt from the Oke, We had to drink when thirst did us provoke, Milk, Wine with Honey mixt (a liquor good With Water new drawn from Choaspes flood, Saving the graße, we had no other Bed. Our bottles and our scrips thus furnished. And we fo vitiualled, in the dead of Night To Tygris flood be guided me forth right, There I was wash't again and dryde) a Brand He kindled then, such as I understand They use in purging Sacrifice; then takes Up a Sea Onion, and of that he makes (With like ingredients) a most strang confection Mutt'ring again, for more safe protection His former, antic verse, inchanting round The circled place in we we then were bound, And next be compast me with many a charm, Least & from fearfull Spectors should take harm: Then A 113

Then brought me back, baving made preparation In the Nights last part, for our Navigation; An Exercised robe (such as the Medes Are us'd to weare) be then puts on, and leads Me to bis Wardrobe, and there furnisht me With this difguifed habite that you fee, Carterin or Namely a Lyons skin, a club and lyre, Charging me, that if any should defire To know my Name, I and by no means should fay, I was Eugenius, and my felf betray : But either the faire- Spoken man Ulyffes, Cromwell, or the great club-man Hercules. Mythro. Refolve me yet more plainly friend where This forraign babit with thy change of name (came Eu. Ile make't perspicuous, Thus much be intended If I like those who living had descended Before our times, my felf could truly shape; I might perhaps th' inquisitive eyes Escape Of Eacus, and so bave free admission In a known babit, without probibition.

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The day appear'd, the lake we having entred And through a glomy vault our felves adventred For be had all things ready there, the Barge, The Sacrifices the mixt Wine, and the charge Of each concealed mystery that needed; All these being safely stow'd, me next proceeded To place our felves, both full of tears and fad; Tet through the flood me gentle passage had 3 And! They

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And in short space to a thick Wood we came, Much like a wildernesse, and in the same A lake, in which deep Euphrates is hid, That likewife past as our occasions bid, We anchor'd in a Region, where we view'd Nothing but Trees, darkness and folitude. Where landing (for my guide conducted fill) We dig a pit first, then fat Sheep we kill, place: And with their luke-warm blood besprinkle the Nom the Chaldean after some smal space, Kindles again bis brand, whispers no more, But with a clamorous voice aloud gan rore, And invocates those Damons, such as me Call Pana, Erinnes, Tochot & Mild mægeles; Who in the Night hath power next Proferpine; And with their dreadfull names doth interline Words, many-fyllabl'd, of obscure sense, Barb'rous, absurd deriv'd I know not whence ; These spoke confusedly, Crannies appear'd, Through which the hidious yelling throats were heard Of Cerberus, ev'n Orcus feem'd to shake And frighted Pluto, in his Throne to quake: Straight many places to be gaz'd upon Lay ope to us, as Perephlegeton, With many Spacious Regions. Sinking next, Stern Rhadamant, with terrour almost dead Now from bis Kennel, where the Dog lay spread, Cerberus rous'd bimself and barkt; when I This Harp into mine hand took instantly, And

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And with my voice and strings such measure kept; The cur was charm'd therewith funk down of flept: When to the Lake for mastage we were come, No passage me could get for want of room, The Barge had her full frieght of wretched fouls. In which was nothing heard fave forieks & houls; For all these Passengers had wounded been, Some in the breast, some in the thigh and skin ; And in some one or other member; all These in a late fought battle seem'd to fall: But Excellent Eff: x when he faw me clad In thefe rich Lyons spoiles, a great care had To have me plac'd unto mine own de fire ; I ben wafted me without demanding hire, Miliaking me for Cromwell. And when We soucht the shore, he was so kinde agen, As point us out the may. Black darknesse now Involv'd us round, neither discern'd I bow To place one foot; but catch hold of my guide, And follow? das he lead, us fast beside (Through which we past) a (pacious medow was More full of daffodilies than of graffe : Here many thousand bodies of men dead With humming noife were circumfus'd and spread Still following us; On still we forward trudge, Untill we came where Minos fate as Judge In a sublime tribunal; on one hand The pains and furies, and the contures stand, With

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With the evill Genii: On the opposite side Were many pris'ners brought, in order ty'de With a long Cord; and these were said to be Accus'd for killing of the King, by crueltie And Bauds, Baliss, Cutthroats, Lyllians & such As in their life time had offended much; And of these a huge rable. Now a part from these appear'd, with sad and heavy heart, Rich men and Usurers, migre lookt & pale, Swoln-belly ed, gouty-legg'd, each one his gaile About him had, being fastned to a Beame, Barr'd and furcharged with the weight extream Of two main pondrous talents of old Iron: Now whiles these pris'ners Minos Seat inviron We standing by, &c.

Thus have I shewed that Genii converse in humane shape, yet they are sometimes visible to us, under some Animal shape, which questionlesse is much more difficult to them then that other visibility is : But this is also possible, though more unusuall by farr, as being more unnaturall. For it is possible by Art to compresse Aire so, as to reduce it to wisible oparity, and has been done by some of my Pupiles; the Aire getting this oparity by squeezing the Globuli out of it: which though the sould be the sould be vety painfull. For the first Element lying bare,

bare, if the Aire be not drawn exceeding clofe, it will caufe an ungratefull heat: and if it be, as unnaturall a cold: and fo fmall a moment wil make the firft Element too much or too little, that it may haply be very hard at leaft for thefe inferiour fpirits, to keep ftedily in a due mean. And therefore, when they appeare, it is not unlikely but that they foak their Vehicles in the vaporous glutinous moifture the Rofie Crucians speak off, that they may become visible to us at a more easy rate, and alwayes the better fort appeare in humane shape.

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As it is likely also that those Deonrias or auyai nugass, those Igneous splendours Artesius make mention of (as the end and scope of these wicked wretches; he describes) often ufed were coloured according to the more or lesser ferulency of the Vehicle of the Demon that did appeare in this manner, viz. in no. personall shape, but by exhibiting a light to the eyes of his abominable spectators and adorers, which, Isuppose he ffirred up within the Limits of his own Vebicle; the power of his will and Immagination, commanding the groffer particle of the Aire and terresiriall vapours; together with the Globuli, to give back every way, from one point to a certain compasse, not great, and therefore the more eafy

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easy to be done. Whence the first Elem. nt lies bare in some confiderable measure, whose activity cannot but lick into it some particles of the Vehicle that borders next thereto, and thereby exhibit, not a pure Starr-light (which would be, if the first element thus made naked or uncloathed, and in the midst of pure Aire, were it self unmixt with other matter) but the ferulency of those parts that it abrades and converts into fewel, and the foulneffe of the Ambient Vehicle through which it thines, makes it. look red and fiery like the Horizontall Sun, feen through a thick throng of vapors, which Fiery Splendour may either onely flide down amongst them, and so passe by with the motion of the Damons Vehicle, which Cardan. seems also to aime at; or else it may make fome stay and discourse with them it approches, according as I have heard; some Narrations out of Jamblious; the reason of which lucid appearances being so intelligible out of Phioates the Indian Prince and the Rofie Crucian Philosophy; we need not concept that they are nothing but the preftigious de-Infions of Fancy and no reall object, as the Learned Mr. John Gadbury and Mr. John Bcoker would have them ; it being no more uncompetible to Demon to raise such a light in his

hisVehicle, and a purer then I have described, then to a wicked man to light a Candle at a tinder box

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For though there be neither luft, nor difference of lexamongst these Genii (whence the kindest commotion of minde will never be any ching elfe, but an exercife of intellectuall love, whole object is vertue and beauty;) yet it is not improbable, but that there are some generall strictures of discrimination of this beauty into Masculine and Faminine: partly, because the temper of their Vehicles may encline to this kinde of pulchritude rather then that; and partly because feveral of these aerial spirits have fustained the difference of fex in this life; some of them here having been Males, others Females: and rherefore their Hiftory being to be continued from their departure hence, they ought to retaine fome Character; efpecially fo generall a one, of what they were here; And it is very harfh to conceit, that trolt will meet Mr. Lilly's Wife in the other world, in any other forme then that of a Woman : Although not with fo much pleafure there as here; Whence a necessity of some flighter diffinction of habits, and manner of wearing their haire will follow, which dreffe, as that of the Masculine Mode, is eafily fitted to them.

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them by the power of their will and immagination.

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Now the immediate inftrument of the foul in this life is the fpirits, which are very congenerous to the body of Angels, and that all our paffions and conceptions are either fuggefted from them, or imprest upon them; he cannot much doubt, but that all his faculties of Reason, Imagination and Affection, for the generall, will be in him in the other flate, as they were here in this, namely that he will be capable of Love, of Joy, of Grief, of Anger; that he will be able to imagine, difcourse, to remember, and the rest of such opperations as were not proper to the fabrick of this earthly body, which is the officine of death and generation.

And the Animall life is as effentiall to the Soul as Union with a body, which the is never free from; it will follow, that there be fome fitting gratifications of it in the other World. And none greater can be immagined then fociablenefs and perfonall complacency, not only in the rationall difcourfes, which is fo agreeable to the Philosophical Ingemy, but innocent pattimes, in which the Muficall and Amorous propension may be also recreated. For these three dispositions are the flower of all the reft, as Smarez has fomewhere

where noted : and his reception into the or ther world is fet out by Sabrinus.

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Μεθ' όμηγυειν έρχεαι ηδη Δαιμονίω έρονζοϊσιν αναπνείκσαν αήταις. "Ένθ' ένι μη φιλότης, ένι δ' ίμερο αβεδς ίδεδαι Ευφερσυνης πλείων καθαρής πληρεμενο αιέν Αμβερσίων οχετή θεύθεν ' όθεν όπιν έρώτων Πέισματα ή γλυκερή πνόιή νήνεμο αιθής.

Id Eft.

Now the bleft meeting you arrive unto Of th'airy Genii, where foft winds do blow, Where friendship, love, and gentile sweet defire, Fill their thrice welcome guests, with joys entire; Ever supply'd from that immortall spring; (bring Whose streams pure Nectar from great Jove do. Whence kinde converse and amorous Eloquence, Warms their chast minds into the bighest sense Of Heavenly Love, whose mystries they declare 'Midst the fresh breathings of the peacefull Aire.

Now this Bliße the fancy confults with, the first exemplar of beauty, intellectuall love and vertue, and the body is wholy obedient to the immagination of the minde, and will to every Punciilio yield to the impresses of that inward patterne; nothing there can be found amils, every touch and stroake

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ftroake of motion and beauty being conveyed from fo Judicious a power, through fo delicate and depurate a Medium. Wherefore they cannot but enravish one anothers Souls, while they are mutual spectators of the perfect pulchritude of anothers perfons, and comely carriage, of their gracefull Dancing, their melodious Singing and playing, with accents so freet and soft, as if we should imagine the Aire here of it felf to compose lessons, and fend forth Musicall founds without the helpe of any terrestriall instrument. These and fuch like passetime as these, are part of the happinesse of the best fort of the Aireall Genii.

The food of the bad Genii is vaporous Aire, formally made up into difhes by the power of immagination upon their own Vehicles, first dabled in some humidities, that are the fittest for their designe, which they change into the forme of viands, and then withdraw when they have given them such a figure, colour and confistency, with some small touch of such a Sapour or Tincture.

But these superiour Dæmons, which inhabit that part of the Aire, that no storm nor tempest can reach, need be put to no such shifts, though they may be able in them as the other : For in the tranquility of those upper Regions, that promus Condus of the U_ niverse

niverse, the spirit of nature may filently send forth whole Gardens and Orchards of most dele Hable fruits and flowers of Aquilibrious pondorosity to the parts of the Aire they grow in, to whole shape and colours the transparency of these plants may add a particular lustre, as we fee it is in precious Stones. The very soile is transparent, in which you may trace the very roots of the Trees of this superiour Paradice with your Eyes, and not offend them ; see this Opake Earth through it : Nay the Sapheric Earth, bounding your fight with fuch a white splendour, as is discovered in the Full Moon, with that difference of brightneffe; that will arife from the diffin-Stion of Land and Water; and if you will recreate your palates, may talte of fuch fruits, as whofe natural juice will vie with their noblest extractions and Quinteffences. For fuch certainly will you there finde; the blood of the Grape; the Rubie coloured Cherries, and Nettarineffe; and if for the compleating of the pleasantnesse of these habitations, that they may look leffe like filent and dead folitude, you meet with Birds and Beasts of curious thates and colours, the fingle accents of whofe voyces are very gratefull to the eare, and the varying of their Notes perfect the Musical Harthony ore. Chap;

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Chap. XV.

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That there is a Political Order and Laws amongst the Aiery Dæmons; That this Chain of Government reaches down from the highest Ætherial powers, through the Aerial to the very Inhabitants of the Earth ; the peculiar feature and individual Characier of the Aerial Vehicle; The retainment of the fame name: How to finde the Names of Genii: A Table : What kinde of punishments the Aerial Officers inflici upon their Malefaciours ? What mischeif men may create to themselves in the cther World by their zealous mistakes in this, the unspeakable torments of Conscience, worse than death, and not to be avoided by dying : Of the spirit of Nature, what it is ? That the Sympathy betwist the Earthy and Aftral body argue its existence; The roundne fe of the Sun and Stars prove it : An absolute demonstration of the existence of the Spirit of Nature, its grand Office of transmitting fouls into rightly prepared matter : Of the feldome appearing of Spirits; Of the tragical pompe and dreadfull preludes of Death, with some corroborative considerations against fuch sad spectacles : What may befall the Genius, and the hazards she runs after this life s

life; whereby she may again become obnoxious to death: That the Æthereral Vehicle instates the Genius in the everlasting bliffe and happinesse, &c.

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T Shall next speak to you of the Policy of the Aiery Genii, concerning which, that in general there is fuch a thing among them, I have proved in my Idea of the Law, the fecond Book, to be the most affuredly true in it felf, and of the most use to us to be perswaded of; to know their particular Orders and Customes is a more needlesse curiosity : But that they doe lie under the reftraint of Government, is not onely the opinion of the Pythagorians (who hath even to the nicity of Grammatical criticisme, affigned diffin& names to the Law, that belongs to these three diftinet ranks of beings; avegavor, Samoves & Osoi, calling the law that belongs to the first NouG, the fecond Ain, and the third Ofuis, but it is also the easie and obvious suggesti. on of ordinary Reason, that it must needs be fo, and especially amongst the Aerial Genii in these lower Regions; they being a mixt rabble of good and bad, wife and foolifh, in such a sense we may say, the inhabitants of the earth are so; and therefore they must naturally fall under a Government, and fubmit

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mit to Law, as well and for the fame Reafons as men do. For otherwife they cannot tollerably subsist, nor enjoy what rights may some way or other appertain to them, for the fouls of Men deceased and the Damons, being endued with corporeall sense, and therefore capable of pleasure and paine, and confequently, of both injury and punishment, it is manifest, that having the use of reason, they cannot faile to mould themfelves into some politicall forme or other, and fo to be divided into Nations and Provinces; and have their Kings, Princes, Dukes, Earles, Lords; Knights, Esquires, and Officers of State, Judges, Serjeants, Counfellors, Recorders, Secondaryes, Phillizers, Prothromitores, Barresters Clerks, Atturneys, Solicitors, Justices of Peace, Constables, Head Borrowes and all others, to the very lowest and most abhorred Executioners of Justice Bayliffs, &c.

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Which invifible Government is not Circumcifed within the compaffe of the Aiery Regions, but takes hold also of the Inhabitants of the Earth, as the Government of men does on feverall forts of Beafts, and the Etherial powers also have a right & exercise of Rule over the Aiereall; whence nothing can be committed in the world against the more indifpensible Laws thereof, but a most severe and P inevitabel

inevitable punishment will follow : every Nation, City, Family and Person, being in some manner the *Peculium*, and therefore in the tutellage, of some invisible power or other, as I have afore spoken of :

It is not impertiment to my purpole, to take notice alfo, that the naturall and ufu-THE R all figure of the Souls, Aerial Vehicle bears at 加保 Harmonious resemblance with the feature: Vale of the party in this life; it being most obvi-**Tak** ous for the plastick part (at the command off **M** the will, to put forth into perfonall (hape)to) Rit fall as near to that in this life, as the new (AL) State will permit, with which act the fpiritt his of nature haply does concurr, as in the Fi+ The guration of the Fatus : but with fuch limitss u as become the Aerial Congruity of life, which which I said before; as also how the proper Idea or Rite Figure of every Soul (though it may defect min fomthing by the power of the parts, Imaginathre tion in the act of conception, or Gestation that yet may return more neare to its peculiar for iemblance afterwards, and fo be an unconcealable note of indivisibility. Wiss

In the Fleich there is three thousand An gels that keep and preferve mortall men (ass I faid in the last Chapter) their names you shall finde by this Table following entrings with some facred, Divine or Angelicall name:

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in the collumn of letters descending: by taking those letters which you shall finde in the common Angels under the Stars and Signes: which being reduced into order, you will finde the name and nature of your good Angell; by the example of my Nativity, I thall name some for example fake, viz. Malbircel, Monadel, Chavakiah, Lehahiah, Jehujah, Vafariah, Lerabel, Omael, Reijel,) Seebiah, Jerathel, Haajah, Nithhaiah, Hahuiah, Melahel, Jejajel, Nelchael, Pabaliab, Leuviab, Vebuiab, Jeliel, Sirael, Elenuab, Mahafiah, Lelabel, Achacab, Cabethel, Haziel, Aladiab, Lauiab, Hahajah, Mebahel, Haziel, Hakimiah, Caliel, Aniel, Rehael, Sealiah, Ariel, Afaliah, Imamiah, Nanael, Nithael, Mebahiah, Poiel, Nemamiah, Hararel, Nizrael, Umabel, Jabbel, Anavel, Mebekieh, Damabiah, Eivel, Meniel, Habuiah, Jibamiah, Mumiah, Hajajel, &c. And there be three thousand Damons, in the worst sense that feek whom they may devoure, its neceffary, now for your better understanding these things ; that you read my Temple of Wisdome being a book of Geomancy, Apirology and Telefmes.

For you must know that every man hath a three fold good Damon, the first is holy, the other is of the Nativity, and the other is of the Profession the holy Damon, is alligned to the Rational Soul by the Idea. P 2

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of God, through the Starrs and Planets, and this doth direct the life of the foul, and doth alwayes put good thoughts into the minde, being alwayes active to illuminate us, and if you would know his Name, you must enter the line of Light: For by this Spirit you may avoid the Malignity of a fate, and the Genius of the Nativity, doth descend from the disposition of the Anima of the world,& from the (ircuit of the Stars, which were powerful in his Nativity, and when the foule comes down from Almighty God, into the body, it doth out of the Quire of Angels, naturally choose a preserver to it felf, & not onely choose this guide to it felf, but hath that willing to defend it. This being the Executor and Keeper of the life, doth help it to the body, and takes care of it, being communicated to the body, and helps a man to that very Office, to which the Cccleftials have deputed him being born of men Genii.

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For when you have found the names as Authors, Teach and Write, you will! eafily finde the Angels that Governs that name; For Jupiter and the Sun fignifies John; Mercury and Mars, Matthew; the Sun Stephen; if the Sun be principal fignificator, James; if Lætitia, Abraham; if the Moon and Mercury, Simun, if Tristia, Benjamin; if Jupiter and Sol, Clement;

Clement, Rubacus, Cornelius; if Mercury, Charles Albus, Daniel; Mercury and Saturn, Edmund, Fortuna Minor, Efcanius; if Aries, Edward; Saturn and Venus, William; Mars and Sol, Robert Taurus, Joseph, Mars and Sol, Peter; Caput Draconis, Giles; Gemini, Philip; Fortuna Major, Francis; Mars, Anthony; Cauda Draconis, Henry; Sol and Mercury, Benjamin; Cancer, Gideon, Puella, Jacob; Jupiter and Saturn, Thomas; Leo, Paul, Euer, Kenelme; Sol, Roger; Virgo, George, acquifitio, Michael; Libra, Leonard; Saturn and Sol, Gregory, Amifio, Nicholas; Scorpio, Oliver; Sol and Saturn, Andrew via Petalinus; Sagitarius, Quintilliam; Moon and Sun, Hercules, Carcer, Ralph; Capriconus, Sampfon; Moon and Saturn, Nicholas, Populus, Triftram ; Aquarius, Eustace; Jupiter and Sun, Richard; Pifces, Jonathan; Conjunctio, Bernard: Note alfo, among the Planets, Signes and Figures of Geomancy, that any name may be found out befides those which we have written, according the Planets, Signes and Figures you finde upon the Angles; And Letitia may fignifie Adam, asif the corners of the Figure consent, and for of the reft, a syou may fee by the Numbers of Figures and fignes in my Temple of Wildome.

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To understand this, you must according to the experienced Rules of Authors, see your fignificator or fignificators of the party enquired of; whether he be Angular or no, and whether he be in Aspect with any Planet or Figure; and as of the one, fo must understand both ; and if there be no Afpect, then confider whose Dignities he is in ; As for example, Let us admit Sol Lord of the feventh, and fignificator of Theft, or what you enquire after, and hein the Dignities or Afpect of Saturn, I should then fay the parties name is Andrew.

Now you know how to finde the name of . all things, any party by Geomancy and Altrology, if you would next know the name of his Gemius you must they fay, as is proved by experience, know the Genius of the Planet or Star, which is Lord or Lady of Birth, or chief in the Figure of Geomancy', or hath most dignities or from that into whole house the moon was to enter, after that which at the birth of the man it doth retain : some finde it from the

the Sun and Moon, some from the Angles; some fortifie the Eleventh house with a good Planet Figure, and get a Genius, which therefore they call a good Demon; but an evill Genius from the Sixth.

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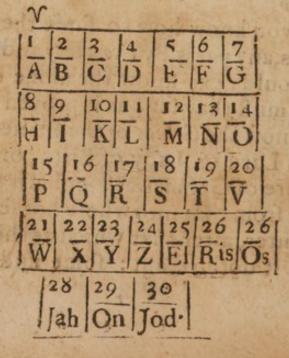
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Now you must note every figne in 30. degrees, and what Letter you finde upon the first Degree of Aries, fals upon the fecond degree of Taurus; and if the Letters be not compleat, you must add fome name of Divine Omnipotency, as Os, El. Jod, On Jab, &c. but the name Ell, because it imports power and virtue; is therefore added not onely to good but bad spirits; for neither can evill spirits either subsist, or do any thing without the virtue of El God; and you must observe the Harmony of the Signes, Planets, Stars and Figures of Geomancy.



Now B. is attributed to the first degree of Taurus, C. to the first of Gemini, D. to the first of Cancer, and E. to the first of Leo, & c.

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And if you enter the left-hand it is for evill you will finde the name of that lying fpirit, the tempter or enfnarer of you; but you have liberty to yeeld to whom you pleafe, &c. but to come to the foule in the Aireal Region, where I left her ; we will there give her the fame name which the deceased had here, unlesse there be fome special reason to change it; fo that their perfons will be as punctually diftinguisht, and cirucmscribed as any of ours in this life : All which things, as they are most probable in themselves, that they will thus naturally fall out; fo they are very convenient for administration of Jusice, and keeping of order in the other State : and thus we finde her name.

In the Table, before you are taught how to calculate the names of Genii, good and bad under the prefidency of the Seven Planets, and these cœlestial Angels are fervants of the stars; as the stars are guided by their Angels, and as man is guided by his spirit; now those of the lower order may be procured and conveyed to us, and all those on the right hand are good and entring, and of the Element

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Element of Fire and Aire : And if you enter the Table on the left fide, those are evill and going out, and of the Element of the Water and Earth; yet if you finde by your Figures of Geomancy and Aftrology the nature of your Genius to be Watery or Earthly by the fignes of the Angles and Afpects, on the right hand it is good; And if on your left you enter, and finde a Figure of the Fire or Aire, it is evill, because you enter on the left hand: And as there is a Harmony of the Heavens, fo there is a harmony of the Elements in their mixions as Earth becomming dirty, being diffolved becomes water, and the fame being made thick and hard, become Earth again; but being inaporated through heat, paffeth into Aire, and that being kindled, paffeth into Fire; and this being extinguished, returns back a. gain into Aire, but being cooled again after its burning, becomes earth, or stone, or fulphur; and this is manifested by Lightning : Now the Earth never changes, but relents and is mixed with other Elements, which do diffolve it, but it returns back into it felf again; but their qualities are thefe, Fire is hot and dry, Earth dry and cold, Water cold and moift, the Aire moift and hot; Earth and Water are heavy, Fire & Aire are Light, which make

make this Active, and yet Paflive; and again, there are three other qualities affigned to every one of them, viz. to the Fire, Brightneffe, thinnes and Motion, but to the Earth, Darknefs, Thickneffe & Quietneffe; now the other Elements borrow their qualities from thefe; fo that the Aire receives two qualities of the Fire, thinneffe, motion, and one of the Earth, viz. Darkneffe; The Water receives in like manner, two qualities of the Earth, darknefs and thickneffe, and on the Fire, viz. motion; but Fire is twice more thin than Aire, thrice more movable, and fouretimes more bright.

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And the Aire is twice more bright, thrice more thin, and four times more movable then Water ; wherefore Water is twice more bright then Earth, thrice more thin, and four times more moveable: As the Fire is to the Aire, fo Aire to the Water, and Water to the Earth ; and again, as the Earth is to the Water, fo the Water to the Aire, and the Aire to. the Fire: Now by this Table following, and Sixteen Figure, viz. Aquisitio, Albus, Populus, via, Conjunctio, Carcer, Fortuna major, Puella, Puer, Fortuna minor, Amissio, Letitia, Rubeus, Triftitia, Caput Draconis, Cauda Draconis, of the Earth or Geomancy, they foreknow future chings by the motions of the Earth; by noife fwelling

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swellings, tremblings, chops, pits, exhalations and other impressions of points, which have a certain power in the fall of them; as the Idea's and Spirits guide them to this or that : Now you must know that the Earth and Water live, as well as Fire and Aire; for of themfelvesthey generate, vivifie, nourifh and increase innumerable Trees, Plants and living Creatures; as most manifestly appeares in things that breed of their own accord, and in those which have no corporeal seed; and these are generated by the foul of the Earth, or Water, and these soules have reason, is apparent; for whereas the univerfall works of the aforelaid soules doe with a perpetual order conspire amongst themselves, it is ne. ceffary that they be governed not by chance but by reason; by which reason they doe direct, and bring all their operations to a certainty: For it is necessary that the Earth should have the Reason of terrene things, and Watery of Watery things, &c. by which reafon, each in their time, place and order, are generated, but being hurt, are repaired, and the perfection of a body is its foul; And it is faid, a man staying long under Water, was taken up dead, but by letting him blood he revived again : We read of Virgil a Spanish Earle, Aniela, Gabienus, Tubero, and a certain Babylonian

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Babylonian that were dead, whom they fay, beyond all expectation, the Phyfitians with Draggon wort reftored to life; others fay they were restored by Honey in a Medicine : Now there are fignes given, whereby it may be known who are alive, although they feem to be dead, green and flink; and indeed will dye unlesse there be means used to recover them; And this is the manner we understand Rofie Caucians raise the dead : Now they raise Birds, Dogs, Horfes, Flowers otherwise, by burning their bodies to Ashes, and then restore them to life. And again, you must understand, as every Region in the Cœlestials hath a certain star and calestial image, which hath influence upon it before others : so also in supercœlestials doth it obtain a certain intelligence set over it, and guarding it with infinite other ministring Spirits of its order, which are all called Sons of the God of Hosts.

But evill Spirits doe wander up and down in this inferiour world, enraged against all, whom they therefore call Devils; of whom St. Austine in his first Eook of the Incarnation of the word to Januarius faith : Concerning the Devil and his Angels, contrary to vertues the Ecclefiastical preaching hath taught; that there are such things : but what they are and how they are, he hath not clear enough expound-

pounded? Yet there is this opinion amongh puty most, that this Devill was an Angel, and be-Wart ing made an Apostate, perswaded very many done of the Angels to decline with himfelf, who 南省 even unto this day are called his Angels. The 他的 Church notwithstanding thinketh not that: COMIT all these are damned, nor that they are all tilly. purposely evill, but that from the Creation cred of the world, the Difpensation of things is: TIUS ordained by this means, that the tormenting 100F of finfull soules is made over to them; The delces Cardinals of Rome fay, that not any Devil was: andt created evill, but that they were driven and nets. caft forth of Heaven, from the orders of good Nati Angels, for their Pride, whole fall not onely BCOD our Bishops, Divines, and Hebrew Theologions, but: ofthe also the Affyrians, Arabians, Ægyptians and peter Greeks doe confirm by their Tenents.

Every man liath a good and a bad spirit attends him, and a threefold good Genius, as a proper keeper or preferver, the one whereoff is holy, another of the nativity, and the other of profession, the Holy Genius is one according to the Doctrine of the Rose Crucians affigned to the rationali soul, not from the Starrs or Planets, but from a supernaturall cause, from God himself the president of Genii, being univerfall above nature : This dothi direct the life of the foul, and doth alwayes put

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put good thoughts into the minde, being alwayes active in illuminating us, although we do not take notice of it; but when we are purified, and live peaceably, then it is perceived by us, then it doth speak with us, and communicate its voice to us being before filent, and fludying dayly to bring us to a Sacred perfection, also by the aid of this Genius we may avoid the malignity of a fate; now the Genius of the Nativity, doth here descend from the disposition of the world, and from the circuits of the Stars and Planets, which were powerfully dignified in the Nativity;& there be fome fay when the foul is comming down into the body, it doth out of the quire of the Angels naturally chose a preserver to it felf, nor only choose this guide to it felf, but hath that willing to defend it, this being the exemptor, & keeper of the life doth help it to the body, and helps a man to that very office, to which the celestials have deputed him being borne; the Genius of profession is given by the Stars, to which fuch a profession, or feet, which any man hath professed, is subjected, which the foul when it began to make choice

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The Harmony of the World. 224 In this a protection of the pr הוחורות כובוה בוה בות יוסורות מומוצוג יוחוצו פורופו 81-1-1500-151-161-1-1-1-1212121-19121-12121-101H ELI-1-10-1-10-10-10-10-10-12-12-10-1-1-12-10-00 ארומום אואוחר ושוע מדי גורוה הוה הולה הותוחי שי אופורוסותוא יוגורות בובותורוג ורועומר גאורותומ אופורוסות אורותו אורותו אורו אורותו אורותו אורותו אורותו אורות אורותו אורות אורות אורות אורות אורות אורות אורות 4|2|1|1|1|1|1|1|1|1|2|11|2|11|10|2|11|2|2|11|9|10|4

In this body, and to take upon it felf, difpofitions, doth fecretly defire; when therefore a profession agrees with our Nature, there is present with us a Genius of our profession like unto us, and suble to our Genius; As having my felf by the profession of the Law a Genius, which makes my life more peaceable, happy and prosperous; but when we undertake an unlike or contrary to our Genius, our life is made laborious and troubled with difagreeing Patrons.

In the first place, know your good Genius and your Nature, and what good the celestial and terrestrial dispositions promise thee, and God the distributer of all these, who distributes to each as he pleaseth, and follow the beginnings of these professe these, be conversant in that virtue to which the most high distributor doth elevate, and lead thee, who made Abraham excell in justice and clemency, Ifaac with fear, Jacob with ftrength, Mofes with meeknesse and miracles, Joshua in war, David in Religion and Victory, Solomon in knowledge, Julius Cafar in fame, Plato in divine learning, Peter in Faith, and John in Charity: Therefore in what virtue you think you can most easily be a proficient ing use diligence to attain to the height thereof; that you may excell in one, when in many

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you cannot, but in the reft, endeavour to be as great a proficient as you can; these Genii being found, they will fometimes fpeak with an audable voice, as they that cryed at the Ascention of Christ, Ye men of Galile, why stand ye bear gazing into the Heavens: The names of some of chese are of great virtue against diseases, some cure all, and some obtain efficacy and virtue to draw any spiritual substance from above or beneath, for to make I have feen a name writany defired effect ten upon Virgin Parchment at a certain time, and afterward given to be devoured by a Water-Frog, being let go into the water, rains & flowers prefently followed. And they finde in the table of the twelve Militant fignes and fixteen Figures of the Earth, the name of a Genius, & seal it with his feal, which I faw inscribed at a certain houre, & given to a Crow; who being let go prefently, there followed from that corner of the Heaven, whether he flew, lightnings, shakings and horrible thunders, with thick clouds : It is not lawfuil for me to write what fecret I know, leaft it should happen that the facred name should be abused by prophane men to base things : but if they defire the knowledge of them, let them so often turn the Letters, and examine them untill

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If any be so curious as to demand, what kinde of punishment this people of the Aire inflict upon their Malefactours, I had rather refer them to Pfellus Plotinus, The Auditor of Anebo and Cornelius Agrippa, then descend to such particularities, They say, the Caverns of the earth are made use of for Dungeons for the wicked Damons, to be punished in; as if the feveral Volcano's, such as Ætna, Strumbulo, Hecla, Mongebel, Vesuvius, the Gulph of Persia, where they say Judas hail's all ships that faile upon those Seas, and tels them, there he is punished for betraying his Lord and master Jesus Christ, the Son of God, & c.

That there is a tedious reftraint upon them, for villanies committed, and that intollerable, is without all queffion; they being endued with corporeal fenfe, and that more quick and paffive than ours; and therefore more fubject to the higheft degrees of torment: So that not onely by incarcerating them, and keeping them in by a Watch, in the Caverns of burning mountains, where the heat of those Infernal Chambers, and the steam of Brimstone cannot but excruciate them exceedingly, but also by commanding them into fundry other hollows of the ground, noi-Q 2 fome

some by feveral Fumes and Vapours, they may torture them in feveral fashions and degrees, fully proportionable to the greatest crime that is in their power to commit, and far above what the cruelty of that worft of Tyrants, Oliver Crommell has inflicted here, either upon the guilty or innocent. But how these confinements & torments are inflicted on them, and by what degrees and relaxations, is a thing neither either to determine, nor needfull to understand : Wherefore we will furceale from purfuing any further, fo unprofitable a fubject, and come to the third general head, we mentioned, as being moft Harmonical to our difcourse, which is, what the morral condition of the foul is, when the has left this body.

These things therefore premised, it will not be hard to conceive, how the condition of the Soul after this life, depends on her moral deportment here; for memory ceasing not, Conscience may very likely awaken more furioufly then ever, the mind becoming a more clear Judge of evill actions pass, then the could be in the Flesh, being now stript of all those circumstances of things that kept her off from the opportunity of calling her felf to account, or of perceiving the ugliness of her own wayes.

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Besides, there being that communication and Harmony betwixt the Earth and the Aire, that at least the fame of things will arive to their cogniscance that have left this life; the after ill fuccesse of their wicked enterprifes, and unreasonable transactions may arm their tormenting Confcience, with new Whips and ftings, when they shall either hear or fee with their Eyes, what they have unjustly built up, to run with shame to ruine; and behold all their defignes comes to nought, and their fame blasted upon Earth.

This is the state of fuch foules as are capable of a sense of diflike of their past actions. And a man would think they need no other punishment then this, if he confidered the mighty power of the Minde over her own Uebicle, and how vulnerable it is from its felf. These Paffions therefore of the Genius that follow an ill Conscience, must needs bring her Aiery body into intollerable diftempers, worse than Death it self.

Nor yet can she dye, if she would, neither by Fire nor Sword, nor any means imaginable; no not if the should fling her self into the flames of smoaking Ætna; for suppose she could keep her self so long there, as to endure that hideous pain of deftroying the vitall

tall Congruity of her Vehicle by that Sulphurus fire : She would no fooner be releafed, but the would catch life again in the Aire, and all the former troubles and vexations would return ; befides the overplus of thefe: pangs of Death. For Memory would return, and! an ill Confcience would return, and all thefe bufie: Furies; those difordered paffions which follow it. And thus it would be, though the Genius thould kill her felf, ten thousand times the could but pain and punith her felf, not

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I had now finished this Chapter, did I not: think it convenient to speak of the spirit of Nature, which is a substance incorporeal, but without fense and animadversion, pervading the whole matter of the Universe, and exercifing a plastical power therein, according to the fundry predifpositions and occasions in the parts it works, upon raising fuch Phanomena in the world, by directing the parts of the Matter and their Motion, as cannot be resolved into meere mechanical powers: And I prove there is fuch a fpirit by the fympathy betwixt Astral and Earthly bodies; for the Genii of men leaving their bodies, and appearing in fhapes, suppose of Cats, Pigeons, Conies, Stars, flames of Fire, fometimes of Men, and that whatfoever hurt befals: themi

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them in these Astral bodies, the same is infl &ed upon their terrestrial; lying in the mean time in their Beds or on the ground.

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As if their Astral bodies bescalded, wounded have the back broke, the fame certainly happens to their earthly bodies; And thus the spirit of Nature is fnatcht into confent with the imagination of the Genii in these Astral bodies or Aeiry Webicles, which act of imagination must needs be strong in them; it being so fet on, and affisted by a quick and sharp pain, and fright in these scalings, woundings and froaks on the back; some such thing happening here, as in women with childe, whose fancy made keen by a fudden stare, have deprived their children of their Arms, yea and of their heads too.

And this spirit of Nature directs the motions of the Ætherial Particles to act upon these groffer bodies, to drive them towards the Earth: for that surplusage of agitation of the Globular particles of the Æther, above what they spend in turning the Earth about, in Harmony to the heavens is carried every way indifferently, according to his own concession; by which motion the drops of liquors are formed into round Figures; from whence it is apparent, that a Bullet of Iron, Silver, or Gold

Gold, placed in the Aire, is equally affalted on all fides by the occurfion of these *etherial particles*, and therefore will be moved no more downwards then upwards; but hang in *equilibrio*, as a peice of Cork rests on the water, where there is neither winde nor stream, but is equally played against by the Particles of water on all fides.

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I shall demonstrate what I have faid, that heavy bodies in the very clime where we live, will not descend perpendicularly to the Earth, and this will be evident to the Eye

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and to Reason, that the proportion of their declination from a perpendicular in any Elevation of the Pole : In the Circle there A. B. D. let the Æquator be 5.D. and from the point C. draw a line to E parallel to B. D. which line C E. will cut the Circle in F fixty degrees, suppose from B let a heavy body be now at E. according to Mr. Streets Hypothefis, it must fall towards the Earth in a line parallel to the Æquator, viz in the line EF. And thus he disputed with me some years fince, to prove the Earths Mobility: but his Solution of the Problem is very dry. The Earth moves, I do not deny ; but I with he could argue or Reason it better, for fay I, E.F. declines from the line H.F drawn perpendicular to the Horizon L.K. two third parts of a right angle, (i e.) 60. degrees For the E.F.H. is equall to C.F.K. which again is equall to the alternate angle B.G.F which is two third parts of a right angle 'ex thefi, whence it is plain that E. F. declines from a perpendicular no leffe than 60. degrees. By the same reason, if we had drawn the scheam for the Elevation of 50. which is more fouther then our Clime, I might demonstrate that the descent of heavy bodies, declines from a perpendicular to the Horizon 50. degrees, or five ninthes of a right angle, orc. From

From whence it will follow, that men cannot walk upright, but declining, in the ele-(10 vation suppose of 60. degrees as neer to the: yard ground as E.F. is to F L. and much neerer the in the more remote parts of the North ; and! there is proportionably the fame reafon in other Climes, if we draw a Scheam for the parallel, under which we live, suppose about: 52. degrees of Elevation we might represent: truly to the Eye, in what posture men would walk upon the Royal Exchange, London, Oxford,

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Warwick-Castle, Alfester, Colton Parke, Tardebick. (burch, Worcester , Bristol, Sr. Peters Churchyard in Exeter, in Sydmouth, in Salisbury Cathedral, or in Westminster-Hall, Oc. For it is plain from what hath been above demonstrated, that the natural posture of their bodies upon the Horizon L. K. it would be in the line E. F. out of which, if they did force themselves in the line H.F. without being born head-long to the ground, and laid flat upon the Horizon, F K. the force of the Aire or whatfoever more fubtle Elements therein preffing in lines parallel to E. F. and therefore neceffary bearing down whatfoever is placed loofe in the line H. F. as is plain to. any at first fight.

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Add unto all this, that if the motion of groffe bodies were according to meer Mechanical laws; a Bullet, fuppole, of Lead or Gold, caft up into the Aire, would never defcend again, but would perfift in a rectiliner motion, for it being far more folid than fo much Aire and Æther put together, as would fill its place, and being moved with no leffe fwiftneffe then that wherewith the Earth is carryed about in twenty four houres, it muft needs break out in a ftreight line through the thin Aire, and never return again to the Earth; but get away as a Commet does out of a

of a Vortex. And that defacio, Col. John Knotsford at a Garrifons of the Kings, thot a Canon bullet fo high, that it never fel back again upon the ground; now the fpirit of Nature at a certain diftance leaves the motion of matter to the pure laws of Mechanicks, but with in other bounds checks it; whence it is that the water does not fwill out of the Moon Whe

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Now the most notable of those Offices that can be affigned to the Spirit of Nature, and that sutable to his name, is the tranflocation of the fouls of Beafts into fuch Matter as is most fitting for them, he being the common Proxinet or Contractor of all natural Matches and Marriages, betwixt Forms and Matter; For Materia appetit formum ut famina virum, this spirit therefore may have not onely the power of directing the Motion of Matter at hand, but also of transporting of particular Souls & Spirits in their filence, and in activity to fuch matter as they are in, a firnesse to catch life in again : which transportation or transmission may be very well at immense distances, the effect of this sympathy, and coactivity being fo great in the working of the Wines in England, when the Vines are in the Flower at the Canaries, Tenneriff, Medera's or any place in Spaine, GC. When

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Whence to conclude, we maylook upon this spirit of Nature, as the great Quarter-master general of Divine Providence, but able alone, without any under Officers to lodge every foul, according to her rank and merit, when ever the leaves the body : And would prove a very serviceable Hypothesis for those that fancy the pre-existence of humane soules, to declare how they may be conveyed into bodies here, be they at what diffance they will before; and how matter haply may be fo fitted, that the best of them may be fetcht from the pureft Ætherial Regions into an humane Body, without ferving any long Apprentiship in the intermediate Aire : As also how the fouls of Brutes, though the Earth were made perfectly inept for the life of any animal, need not lie for ever uselesse in the Universe.

Now I fay the Genii of Men, being in the fame condition that other fpirits are, appear fometimes though but feldome: The caufe in both being, partly the difficulty of bringing their Vehicles to an unnatural confiftency, and partly their having no occasion to doe; and laftly, it being not permitted to them to doe as they please, or to be where they have a minde to be.

Me thinks this Tragick pompe and Harmony looks mournfully, preparing to die, laying wake

wafte all the operations of the Mind, putting her into fits of dotage and fury, making the very Vifage look ghaftly and diffracted, and at the best fadiy pale and confumed ; as if life and soule were even quite extinct, cannot but imprint strange impressions even upon the floutest minde, and raise suspicions that all is loft in fo great a change But the knowing and benigne spirit, though he may flow in tears at so dismall a spectacle, yet it does not at all suppresse his hope and considence of the Genius's fafe paffage into the other world, and is no otherwife moved then the more passionate spectators of some cunningly contrived Tragedy; where perfons whole either virtue or misfortunes, or both, (for they feldome part) have woon that affection of the beholders, are at last feen wallowing in their blood, and after some horrid groans, and gasps, lye stretcht starke dead upon the ftage

But being once drawn off, find themfelves well and alive, and are ready to tafte a cup of Wine in the Attyring room with their friends; to folace themfelves really, after their Fictious pings of Death, and leave the eafie multitude to indulge to their foft paffions, for an evill that never befell them.

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The fear and abhorrency therefore we have of Death, and the forrow that accompanies it, is no argument, but that we may live after it, and are by due affections for chofe that are to be Spectators of the great Tragick Comedy of the World; the whole plot whereof being an Harmony of the Spheres, Planets and Influenciary beams, being contrived by Infinite Wisdome and Goodnesse, we cannot but surmise that the most fad representations are but a shew, but the delight real to fuch as are not wicked and impious; and that what the ignorant call evill in this Universe, is but as the shadowy stroks in a faire Picture; or the mournfull notes in Musick, by which the beauty of the one is more lively and expreffe, and the melody of the other more pleafing and melting.

I have now conducted the foul into the cther flate, and inftalled her into the fame condition with the Aerial Genii, but feeing that those that take any pleasure at all in thinking of these things, can seldone command the ranging of their thoughts, within what compasse they please, and that it is obvious for them to doubt whether the Genius can be secure of her permanency in life m the other world, (it implying no contradiction, that her vital congruity, appropriate to this

this or that Element, may either of it felf expire, or that fhe may by fome careleffe debilitate one congruity, and awaken another in fome measure; fo make her felf obnoxious to fate) we cannot but think it in a manner necessary to extricate fuch difficulties as these, that we may not seem in this aftergame to loose all we woon in the former. 1011

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The Genius after the death of the body runs through three hazards, one respects an intrinsecal principle, the periodical terms of her vital congruity, or elfe the Levity and mifcarriage of her own will, which obnoxioufnes of hers is still more fully argued from what is affirmed of the Aerial Genii (whole companion and fellow Citizen fhe is) whom fundry Phylosophers affert to be & ortal; and that the is revolved hither thrice, and no more ; because this number seems sufficiently to suffice, for the purgation of fins, as you mayread in myRosieCrucian infallable Axomata lib.2. chap. 4. at large; the other two hazards the runs, are from without, to the Conflagration of the world, and the Extinction of the Sun.

Now whether the fouls of men be virtuous or vitious, they must dye to their Aerial Vehicles, which feems a fad ftory at first fight, as if Righteoufnefs could not deliver from death; but if it be more carefully perused, the terrour

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rour will be found onely to concern the wicked. For the profoundest pitch of death is the descent into this terrestrial body, in which, besides that, we necessarily forget whatever is past, we do for the present lead anapass of algorithm of a dark and obscure life, dragging this weight of Earth along with us, as Traitors and Malefactors doe their heavy Fetters in their secluse confinements.

But in our return back from this state, life is naturally more large to them that are prepared to make good use of that advantage they have of their Aiery Vehicle: But if they be not Masters of themselves in that state, they wil be fatally remanded back to their former prison in processe of time, which is the most groffe death imaginable. But for the good and virtuous fouls, that after many ages change their Aerial Vebicle for an Ætherial one, that is no death to them, but an higher afcent into life. And a man may aswell say of an infant that has left the dark womb of his Mother, that this change of his is Death, as that a Genius dyes by leaving the groffe Aire, and emerging into that Vehicle of Light, which they ordinarily call Ætherial.

There may be a dangerous relapse out of the Aerial Vehicle into the Terrestrial, which is properly the death of the Soul that is thus R retrogrades

retrograde. But for those that ever reach the Ætherial state, the periods of life there are infinite; and though they may have their Periges as well as Apoge's, yet these circuits being of fo vast a Compass, and their Perige's fo rare and short, and their return as certain to their former Apsis, as that of the Calestial bodies, and their Ætherial sense never leaving them in their lowest touches towards the Earth; it is manifest that they have arrived to the life that is justly called Eternal. Thus the body returns to the earth from which it was taken, the Spirit returns to the heavens from whence it descended, and the Soul or Genius returns to God that gave it.

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How the Earth is confumed, and the bodies of the dead, and what becomes of the dust of those that are refolved into their first Principle; that the conflagration of the earth will prove fatal to the fouls of the wicked men and Dæmons; what the curfed spirits and fouls will suffer, and what be their thoughts that do groan in Sheol, when Minos judges them: Eugenins Theodidactus testimony of the Ayreal state, and five several Opinions more concerning their state after the conflagration, that the Sun being turned into darkness, and the Moon into blood, is no panick. tear, but may be rationally suspected from the Records of History, and grounds of Natural Phylosophy, the faid influence of this extinction upon man and beast, and all the Aireal Genii imprisoned within their Several Armospheres in our Vortex, that it will do little or no dammage to the Æthereal Inhabitants, in reference to heat or warmth, nor will they find much want of his light, how they may passout of one Vortex into another, by the priviledge of their Ætherial Vehicles, without labour or toil, and be safe: that wicked fouls and Dæmons will revive again, and that the earth and ayr will be inhabited by them

Have thus inthroned my Genius in her Æthereal Vehicle, where she is a very magnificent thing. R 2 full

thing, full of Divine Love, Majesty, and Tranquility; and shall next confider the condition of the fouls of men and Demons, after the earth is conjumed, for naturally the earth perifheth, by water, or by fire; and this happeneth every feven thousand years, and to the Heavens every 26000 years, as Minter and Summer do in our ordinary year: In undatio non secus quam Hyems, quam Æstas lege Mundi venit : But for this Ludatwois, it not being fe famous, nor fo frequently spoken of, nor so destructive, nor so likely to end the world as the other way, nor belonging so properly to my purpose, I shall let it pais: The general Frognostick is concerning fire now, not only of the Stoicks, as Zeno, Cleanthes, Chrysippus, Seneca, but of several allo of different Sects, as Heraclitus, Epicurus, Cicero, Pliny, Aristocles, Numennius, &c.

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Seneca fayes the ftars will run and dash one as ainst another, and so fet all on fire, and confume the earth, and all bodies upon it, or in it, both living and dead : The destroying the Æthereal Region, is as foolish a fancy, as the fentencing of the Eele to be drown'd, because the matter of the Æther is too fine and subtil for fire to rage in, it being indeed nothing but a pure light or fire it so fine indeed nothing but a pure light or fire it so fine indeed with Æthereal matter is infinitely the greatest portion of the world. Where-

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Wherefore the world cannot be faid properly to be lyable to the deftruction of fire, from any natural causes, as Lastantius, Ire. neus, and the Stoicks would have it; for fire is nothing but the motion of certain little Particles of matter, and there is no more motion at one time in the world, then at another, because one part of the matter cannot impress any agitation upon another, but it must loofe so much it self: This hideous noyfe therefore of the conflagration of the world must be restrained to the firing of the earth only, so far as it concerns us, for there is nothing else combustible in the Universe but the Earth, and other Planets, and what vapours and exhalations arife from them.

And the most certain and most destructive execution this fire will do, must be upon the unrecovered fouls of wicked men and Demons: Those that are so deeply funk and drown'd es yereouv, that the very confistency of their Vehicles does imprifon them within the confines of this thick caliginous ayr; these fouls or spirits therefore that have fo inextricably intangled themfelves in che fate of this lower world, giving up all their fenses to the momentary pleasures of the moult luxurious Principle, which is the very feat of

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of death : These in the mystical Phylosophy of the Rosie Crucians, are the Nymphs, to whom though they allot a long Series of years, yet they do not exempt them from Death and Fate; and Eugenius Theodidatius pronounces, that their life will be terminated with the conflagration of the world, for thus he intin ates, Kal & Noy & NG inix Sas Sonei ng Hoiss pros & unwipwour, ontwine ousenneiment tois of each of the Nouse.

------ A' T' änosa xand vépovras Kai πηγάς ποταμήθη κή πεισεα ποιήενζα.

And indeed this young Phylosopher has pretty fancies, let us hear him in his Mother Tongue, for thus he brings in Minos judging the dead: A little after his former verses in the fourteenth Chapter.

Now Minos after strict examination, And justly informed by their accusation, Contrudes them all unto the sad society, Of such as are condemn'd for their impiety : With them incessant torments do endure A just infliction for their deeds impure : But against such, he is incensed most, Who whils they liv'd did of their riches boast :

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Whom dignity and stile swell'd with offent, Who in their proud hearts, could have been content

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To have had adoration; he hates pride, And doth fuch haughty infolence deride, As fhort and momentary, because they knowing

Themfelves unto their Marbles hourly growing,

As being mortals; yet in their great glory, Think not their wealth & riches transitory; But all these splendours they have now laid by,

Wealth, Gentry, Office, Place, and Dignity, Naked, fad-lookt, perplext with grief extream,

Thinking what past in life-time a meer dream;

To behold which, I took exceeding pleasure, And was indeed delighted above measure.

If any of them by chance I knew, As private as I could, I neer him drew,

Demanded what before was his condition, And whether, as the reft, fwell'd with ambition :

About the door there was a throng of fuch, By Pluto's Ministers offended much; Beaten and thrust together all about, Who, as it feems, would gladly have got out; R 4 To

To these he scarcely moving in a Gown, Which from his shoulders to his beels flow'd down, Of Scarlet, Gold, and divers colours mixt; Casting his head that way, on some he fixt An authere eye; such counting it a bliss, To whom he but vouchfast a hand to kiss; At which the others murnur'd, Minos then Setling himself upon his Throne agen, to ne things most justly sentenc'd, there appear'd

The Tyrant Crommell evilly chear'd, Not knowing what excuses for to bring, Heing accus'd for killing of the King: Hewet & Slingsby testates to that Conviction, And he now ready to be doom'd to infliction With other Traytors, who without repentance,

Have had their Judgement read, and pak Sentence.

From the Tribunal, we our course extend, Unto the place of torments, where (O friend) Infinite miseries at once appear,

All which we freely might both fee & hear; Together with the found of stripes & blows, Loud ejaculations, shrieks, tears, passonate woes, Eccho'd from these wrapt in invisible flames, mbeels, Racks, Forks, Gibbets, to tell all their names,

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Histriple chaps in blood, ravens and tears. The wretched fouls; the fell (bimera takes Others in her fharp claws, and 'mongft them makes

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A fearful maffacre, limb from limb dividing. Not far from thence in a dark place abiding Were Captives, Tyrants, and Bayliffs, of thefe ftore,

And with them mingled both the rich and poor :

These all together and alike tormented,

- Who now too late have of their fins repented;
- And others of them, whom we beheld and knew,

Who dy'd not long fince, fuch themfelves withdrew;

And as asham'd to be in torments seen,

In dark and obscure nooks their shadowes skreen;

Orif they doubtfully caft back their eyes,

Blushes are seen from their pale cheeks to rife,

And only fuch themselves in darkness throud,

Who were in life most infolent and proud. These objects having past, at length we come

Unto the field call'd Acherusium.

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The Demi-gods, the Heroes, and a throng Of feveral Troops. ____

But let us take a more ferious and diffin & view of the condition of the Genius, after the conflagration of the earth; and here I meet with five feveral forts of Opinions concerning it : The first bold , that this unmerciful beat and fire will at last destroy and confume the foul as well as the body : But this feems to me impostible, that any created Substance should utterly deftroy another Eubstance, fo as to reduce it to nothing : For no part of matter, acting the most furiously upon another part thereof, does effect that ; it can only attenuate, diffipate, and disperse the parts, and make them invisible; but the substance of the Soul is indiffipable and indifcerpible, and therefore remains entire, whatever becomes of the body or Vehicle. Thus Virgil.

Yet the Bodies when they die, Are not cleer'd from all their mifery; They having not repented of their crimes, Muit now be punish'd for their mispent times.

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The fecond opinion is, That after long and tedious tortures in thefe flames, the Soul by a special act of Omnipotency is annihilated: But methinks, this is to put Providence too much to her shifts, as if God were so brought to a plunge in his creating a creature of it self immortal, that he muss be fain to uncreate it again (*i.e.*) annihilate it: Besides', that that Divine Nemesis that lyes within the compass of Phylosophy, never supposes any such forcible eruption of the Diety into extraordinary effects, but that all things are brought about by a wife and infallible, or inevitable train of fecondary causes, whether Natural, or free Agents. And faith the Poet;

Four things of Man there are, Spirit, Soul, Ghost, Flesh, These four, four places keep, and do posses The Earth covers Flesh, the Ghost bovers o're

the Grave, Orcus hath the Soul, Stars do the Spirit crave.

The third therefore, to avoid these absurdities, denies both absumption by fire and annihilation; but conceives, that tediousness and extremity of *pain* makes the Soul at last, of her self, thrink from all Commerce with Matter, the immediate principle of Union,

nion, which we call vital congruity, confifting of a certain modification of the body, or Vebicle, as well as of the Soul, which being spoiled and loft, and the Soul thereby quite loofened from all fympathy with body or matter, she becomes perfectly dead, and fensless to all things, and as they fay, will so remain for ever. But this seems not fo racional; for as Plato fomewhere hath "Exasor, & Bar everyera, Bar Erena To Epys: Wherefore to many entire immaterial lubstances would be continued in being to all Eternity, to no end nor purpole, notwithstanding they may be made use of, and A-Etuate matter again as well as ever. And in another place he hath it :

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They must be punish'd, & for mispent times Must cortures feel; some in the winds are bung,

Ochers to cleanse their spotted sins, are flung. Into vast Gulphs, or purg'd by fire.

A fourth fort therefore of speculations there is, who conceive, that after this solution of the Souls or Spirits of wicked men, and from their Vehicles, that their pain is continued to them even in that separate state, they

they falling into an unquiet fleep, full of furious tormenting dreams, that act as fiercely upon their *fpirits*, as the external fire did upon their bodies. But others except againft this Opinion as uncertain, viz. that the Soul can act when it has loft all vital union with the matter, which feems repugnant with that fo Intimate and Effential aptitude it has to be united therewith; and the dreams of the Soul in the body, are not transacted without the help of the Animal Spirits in the Brain, they ufually fymbolizing with their temper: Whence they conclude, that there is no certain ground to eftablift this Opinion upon.

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The Souls of the wicked will be tortured (faith the fifth) in the other flate, with moft cruel hatred of imaginary evil, and falfe fufpitions, and moft horrible phantafmes that then fall, and there are reprefented to them moft fad things, fometimes of the Heavens falling upon their heads, fometimes of being confumed with violent flames, fometimes of being drowned in a Gulf, fometimes of being fwallowed up into the Earth, fometimes of being changed into divers kinds of beafts, fometimes of being torn and devoured by unly Monfters, fometimes of being carried abread through Woods, Seas,

Seas, Fire, Ayr, and through fearful places, wandring fometimes like Souldiers upon the Sea, and fometimes like ftrange birds, fometimes like Maremen and Maremaids, and upon the fhore in divers fhapes of men, beafts, and thefe we call Satyres, Fauni, Silvani, Nereides Naiades Orcades, Dryades, and Diitutulares of Cities and Countryes; and those that love the warmth of Families, and homely converse with men, Lares Familiares. 11/13

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And these things happen to them after death, no otherwise then in this life; to those who are taken with a phrensie, and some other melancholly diffemper, or to those who are affrighted with horrible things, seeing dreams, and are thereby tormented, as if these things did really happen to them, which truly are not real, but only species of them apprehended in imagination, even so do horrible representations of fins terrise those fouls after death, as if they were in a dream, and the guilt of wickedness drives them headlong through divers places, & .

Now when the Sun is turned into darknefs, and the Moon into blood, it will be very hideous, and intolerable to all the Inhabitants of the Planets in our Vortex, and poor mortals will be wearied with heavy languishments, both for want of the comfort of the usual

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after e; to foce abo usual warmth of the Sun, whereby the bodies of men are recreated, and also by reafon of his inability to ripen the fruits of the foyle; when ce neceffarily must follow, Famine, Plagues, Sickneffes, and at length an utter devastation and destruction of both men and beasts; nor can these Genii scape free, but that the vital tye to their Vehicles, neceffarily confining them to their several Atmospheres, they will be inevitably imprisoned in more then Cimmerian darkness; as the Poet faith.

Here people are that be Cimmerian nam'd, Drown'd in perpetual darknefs, it is fam'd, Whom rifing nor the fetting Sun doth fee, But with perpetual night oppreffed be.

For the darkness of the Sun will turn the Moon into blood, and put out all the light of the Stars and Earths, and nothing but Ice and Frosts, and flakes of Snow, and thick mists, as palpable as that of Egypt, will posses the Regions of their habitation : But the Genii that have arrived to their Æthereal Uexicle, can turn themselves into a pure actual light when they please, their Region being a soft milde light, and but a change of pleasure, as it is to see the Moon shine fair into a room after the

the putting out of the Candle; and thefe Æthereal Genii being now safe, let us look down a little, for all the world is now in a flame; and when the fire has done due execution upon that unfortunate crew, and tedious and direful torture has wearied their afflicted Ghosts into an utter recess from all Matter, and thereby into a profound fleep or death, that though those twinkling eyes of Heaven, the Stars, might be compassionate Spectators, yet they cannot fend out one ray of light to succour or visit the earth, their tender and remote beams not being ableto pierce, much less to diffipate the clammy and fliff confiftency of that long and Fatal Night.

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Wherefore calling our mind off from fo difmal a fight, let us place it upon a more hopeful ob ect, and fee what follows this Fate, after a long feries of years, when not only the fury of the fire is atterly flaked, but that vaft Atmosphere of fmoak and vapours, which was fent up during the time of the Earths Conflagration, has returned back in copious flowers of Rain, which will again make Seas and Rivers, will bind and confolidate the ground, and falling exceeding plentifully all over, make the foil pleafant and fruitful, and the Ayr cool and wholefome,

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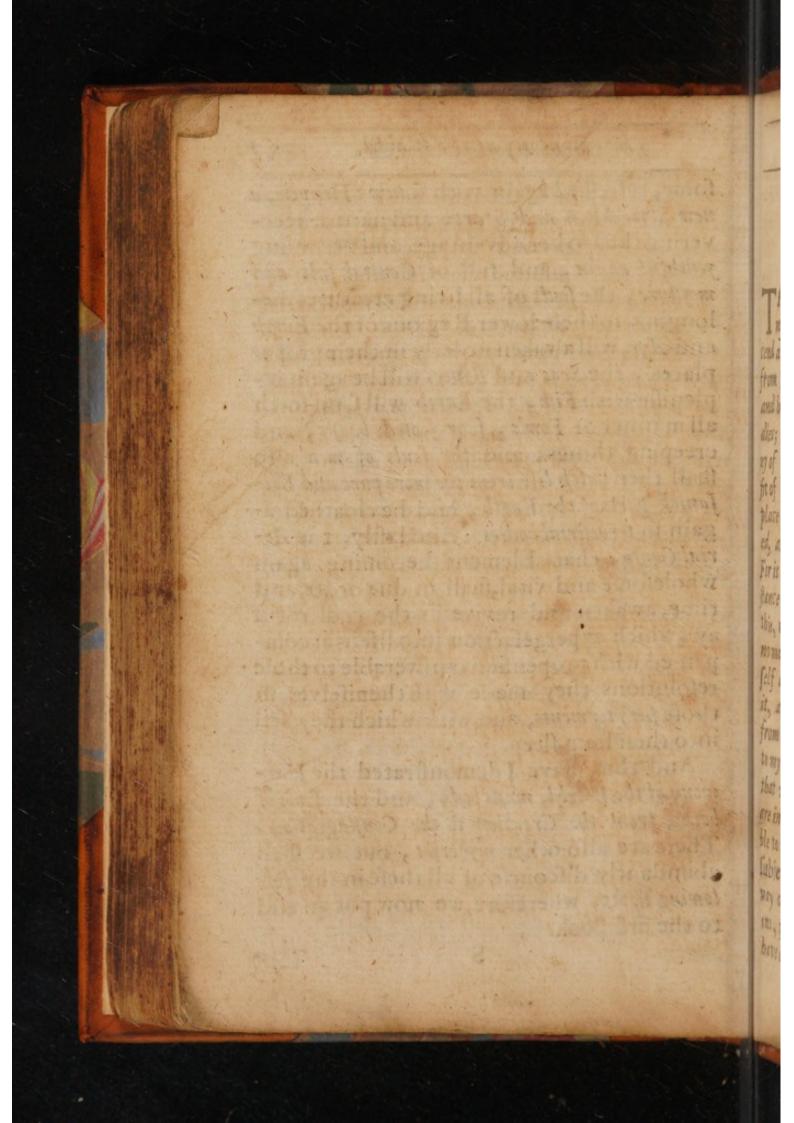
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some, refreshed again with a new Heaven, a new Sun, Moin and Stars; and nature recovering thus to her advantage, and becoming youthful again, and full of Genital falt and moysture, the souls of all living creatures belonging to these lower Regions of the Earth and Ayr, will awaken orderly in their proper places, the Seas and Rivers will be again replenisht with Fish, the Earth will fend forth all manner of Fowls, four-footed beajis, and creeping things; and the fouls of men alfo shall then catch life from the more pure and Bal-Sanick parts of the Earth, and be cloathed again in terrestrial bodies. And lastly, tie Acrial Genii, that Element becoming again wholesome and vital, shall in due order and time, awaken and revive in the cool rorid ayr, which expergefaction into life, is accompan ed with propensions answerable to those refolutions they made with themfelves in those fiery torments, and with which they fell into their long fleep.

And thus have I demonstrated the Harmony of the World, mans body, and the fouls of both, from the Creation to the Conflagration : There are also other mysteries, but we shall abundantly discourse of all these in the following Books; wherefore we now put an end to the first Book.

THE



The Poftfcript.

"Hus have I Reader demonstrated the Harmo-I ny of the Heavens, and how the Spirits afcend and descend from Earth to Heaven, and from Heaven to Earth : The harmony of beams, and how Spirits and Souls flide down into the bodies; of the barmony of mans body; of the barmony of his Soul, with medicines fitted for the benefit of both : I have conducted the Soul into the place from whence it was conveyed and præ-existed, and now perhaps you do begin to blefs your felf: For is it possible (say you) that any bodily substance should inclose such mysteries as these? In this, my friend, you have your liberty, I value no mans censure, and therefore trouble not your felf about it, for your Faith will add nothing to it, and your Incredulity cannot take any thing from it: This only you shall do be pleased to give way to my saucines; for I must tell you, I do not know that which I may call impossible : 1 am sure there are in Nature powers of all forts, and answerable to all defires, and even those very powers are fubject to us; and I have discoursed of them by way of objection, and answered my own Positions, for the better satisfaction of my Readers : I have discovered my self in arguing known truths, 5 2 referving

The Poftfcript.

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referving the rest to my self, and those that shall deferve them, being freely willing to do good to my enemies, if I have any, and to the envious, following the example of Christ, the King, and the Bishops; for my foul fears God, bonours the King, and leves the tipops. and their forms of Government, boping this little Brok will be to them as I am, free from discord : But some not content, (becaufe they never heard of what I have written) think this but my fancy and invention, and no practical truth ; take notice of these Authors, Gentlemen, and they will testifie for me, viz. God, and these his created servants, Moses, Zoroafter, Pythagoras, Nollius, Alfid, Salmanazer, Epicharmus, Pelen, Avicebron, Empedocles, Abraham, Cebes, Enoch, Ollo Puen, Euripides, Elias, Avicen, Plato, Avenrois, Xistus, Ezekiel, Trismigist, Herviscus, Lactantius, Euclid, Philo, Ireneus, Virgill, Clemens, Marcus Cicero, Tertullian, S. Ambrole, Plotinus, S. Auftin, Bocatus, Theophrastus, Plotinus, Jamblicus, Proclus, Beda, Bothius, Pfellus, Cardanus, Diodorus, Philostratus, Zamolxis, Origen, Georgius Veneru, Synelius, Severinus, Cornelius Agrippa, Paracelfus, Ryverius, Sennertus, Phroates, Jarchas, L. Verulam, D. Gregory, D. Flood, Doctor Barlow, Des Cartes, R. Lully, Fernelius, Sir Christopher Heydon, Ficinus,

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nus, Agricola, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. John Gadbury, Eugenius, and Mr. Vincent Wing, Dr. Erown, Mr. Collins, Mr. Moor, and many other Antient and Modern Writers, which would be too long to recite : I could prove all I have written to be true by ten thousand witness, and the Bible; but I am not bound to give any man so much satisfa-Eion. Thus far I have been free to affift those that understand me, and it is more then I promifed; I am in the humour to do my Native Country fervice, baving feen Spain, Italy, Turky, and Greece, and their learning; but folly in France is their highest wisdome, and I cannot find a difcreetly moral man among ft them; and from thence we have nothing but fellows that rost here in England, to the prejudice of Trade, and imployment of our Natives; for several, as Mounlieur D. &c. and such Extortioners that creep among women for the sale of Silks and Taffaties, Ribands, Hats, &c. get great riches, to the ruine of the Englishmen : I know the King will observe how our Citizens are destroyed by them, bis Sacred majeliv fees how they vend vile commodities, and cheat the poor people : Nay, they are the baseft of Nations, and therefore not in our harmony, but I have set all into good order, in the Idea of the Law and Government; and to make Kingdomes happy, observe those maxims in my Fundamental Elements of Moral Phylosophy, Po-53 LICY?

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licy, Government, and the Lawes.

Many Errours the Compositer bath committed, but the Vertuosi and Litterati, have Apologized (for mine) and the Printers mistakes, which through hast, or other infirmities, were committed : So now let the comardly counsels of under-wits, and Lilly, pass amongst Asses unregarded : God bath set all in Heaven and Earth into Harmony (except the Devil and Rebels) for there is a Harmony between Christ and King Charles, between the Angels in Heaven, and the Bishops in England; between the Saints in Heaven, and the Kings Loyal Subjects; for the King and Bishops command and teach the same Laws of God upon Earth, as God teaches his Saints, Angels, and them, from Heaven : I pray God direct us in this right way, to his glory.

I know the world will be ready to boy me out of countenance for this, because my years are few and green, I want their two Crutches, the pretended modern Sanctity, and that solemnity of the Beard, which makes up a Doctor : But Gentlemen, in the Physical part of this Book, let me advise you, if by what is here written you attain to any knowledge in Rosse Crucian Medicines, (by divine affistance) let me advise you, I say, not to attempt any thing rashly. There is in the Rosse Crucian Records a memorable story of , ew, who having by permission rifled some spiritual treasures, was translated in Solitudines, and is kept there for an example to others : I will give you the best counsel that I can, serve God, and honour the King, pray for the Bishops, and their godly able Ministers, do wrong to no man, &c. but do good for evil to all. I will now withdraw, and leave the Stage to the next Actor.

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God save the King.

