The prodromus to a dissertation concerning solids naturally contained within solids. Laying a foundation for the rendering a rational accompt both of the frame and the several changes of the masse of the Earth, as also of the various productions in the same / Englished by H[enry] O[ldenburg].

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HISTORY
OF THE
PROPAG.
& IMPROV.
OF
VEGETABLES

SHARROCK, R.

2nd work part of
Further (Boyle) 107?

THE PRODROMUS TO A DISSERTATION *Concerning* SOLIDS Naturally Contained within SOLIDS.

Laying a Foundation for the Rendering a Rational Accompt both of the *Frame* and the ſeveral *Changes* of the Maſſe of the EARTH, as alſo of the various *Productions* in the ſame.

By *NICOLAUS STENO.*

Engliſh'd by *H. O.*

LONDON,
Printed by *J. Winter*, and are to be Sold by *Moſes Pitt* at the *White-Hart* in *Little Brittain*, 1671.

DISSERTATION
ON THE
PRODROMUS

THE INTERPRETER TO THE *READER.*

READER,

THis *Ingenious Piece, lately publiſh't in* Italy, (*where 'twas Printed in* Latin,) *and thence come to the hands of the* Interpreter, *was thought fit to be Engliſh'd, chiefly upon this occaſion, That the Stationer, that hath Printed it, did, upon Information given Him of the Valuable Contents thereof, earneſtly ſollicite, that it might forth-with be put into* this *Language; he not only conceiving, that there*

being now *very litle or no commerce between the* Engliſh *Book-ſellers, and thoſe of* Italy, *the conveyance of this Book,* (*as it doth of others* there *Printed*) *into* England *would prove very tardy; but alſo conſidering, that though within a reaſonable time ſome Copies of it ſhould come over, yet there would not be enough of them, to ſerve all ſorts of curious Engliſh-Men, nor even that number of Engliſh Readers verſed in the Latin Tongue, which this Conſiderable Diſcourſe is like to meet with, foraſmuch as it giveth very fair hopes, That by a due weighing of the particulars, therein laid down, the ſagacious Inquirers into Nature may be much aſſiſted to penetrate into the true knowledge of one of the* Great Maſſes *of the World, the* EARTH, *and therein to find out not only the* Conſtitution *of the Whole, but alſo the ſeveral* Changes, *and the various* Productions *made in the Parts thereof; as the Excellent* Robert Boyle *hath of late Years, with great Acuteneſs as well as unwearied Induſtry, led us on a great way in the knowledge of another of the great Maſſes, the* AIR; *though the ſame alſo hath not been unmindful of conſidering this very ſubject, here treated of; foraſmuch as*

He,

He, before he would see or hear any thing of this Prodromus, *did upon occasion candidly declare to the Author of this Version,* (*who* bona fide *here publickly attests it,*)

First, *That he doth, upon several inducements, suppose, the generality of* Transparent *Gems or Precious Stones to have been once* Liquid *substances, and many of them, whilst they were either fluid, or at least soft, to have been imbraced with* Mineral Tinctures, *that con-coagulated with them; whence he conceiveth, that divers of their real qualities and vertues of Gems* (*for he doubts, most ascribed to them are fabulous*) *may be probably derived. And as for* Opacous *Gems and other Medical Stones, as* Bloud-Stones, Jaspers, Magnets, Emery, *&c. He esteems them to have, for the most part, been Earth* (*perhaps in some Cases very much diluted and soft,*) *impregnated with the more copious proportion of fine Metallin or other Mineral Juyces or Particles; all which were afterwards reduced into the forme of Stone by the supervenience* (*or the exalted action*) *of some already in-existent petrescent liquor or petrifick Spirit, which he supposeth may sometimes*

times ascend in the forme of Steams; from whence may be probably deduced not only divers of the Medical Vertues of such Stones, but some of their other Qualities, as Colour, Weight, *&c. and also explained, How it may happen what He hath (and, he doubts not, others may have also) observed of Stones of another kind, or* Marcasites, *or even Vegetable and perhaps Animal substances, that have been found incloſed in solid Stones: For, these Substances may easily be conceived to have been lodged in the Earth, whilst it was but Mineral Earth or Mud; and afterwards to have been, as 'twere, cased up by the supervenient Petrifick Agents that pervaded it.* *

* Of these *Pretious Stones* this Noble Philosopher was pleased to leave with the Publisher a *Manuscript* of his composure, now ready to be Printed, which he assur'd him it had been several Years ago.

Nor are these Petrescent *liquors the only ones, to which he supposeth that many Fossils may owe their Origin, since he thinks, there may be, (if one may so speak) both* Metalescent *and* Mineralescent *Fuyces in the bowels of the Earth, and that sometimes*

they

they may there exist and operate under the forme of Spirits or Steams. *

* About which he also was willing not only to shew to the Publisher several Observations and Collections of his in the forme of *Discourses*, but also to put them into his hands to peruse the same.

Besides this, we cannot but take notice here of what was intimated a good while ago in *Numb.*32. of the *Phil. Transactions*, p.628. *viz.* That Mr. *Robert Hook* had at that time ready some Discourses upon this very Argument, which, by reason of the many avocations he hath met with in the rebuilding of the City of *London*, and his attendance on the *R. Society*, he hath not yet been able quite to finish for the Press.

Now this being so, that several judicious Persons do employ themselves in the inquiry after the Observables in the greater Parts of the World, there is no question but many remarkable things will be detected therein; and, (to speak more generally on this occasion,) since 'tis apparent, that the Ingenious and Diligent almost every where are entring more and more into Philosophical Leagues,

for the discovery of the Works of God and the Operations of Nature, we cannot but entertain pregnant hopes, that notwithstanding all the oppositions of Lazy and Envious Men, a good harvest of considerable and useful knowledge will be reaped in time, and thence good store of fruitful seed be ministred for large successive crops of the same kind, for the magnifying of our great Creatour, and the enobling and benefiting of Man-kind.

THE

THE HEADS OF THIS TREATISE.

5. *Some*

12. *The*

19. The

Errata.

ERRATA.

PAg. 6. l. 8. r. *diverted by.* p. 11? l. 11. r. *those Lands.* p. 17. l. 3. r. *Ice* for *Lee.* p. 30. l. 3. r. *glanduls.* p. 56. l. 2. r. *quadrilateral.* p. 67. l. 3. r. *thought it a.*

These Books are to be Sold by Moses Pitt *at the* White-Hart *in* Little Britain.

DR. *John Pell*'s Introduction to *Algebra*.

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The Second Volume of the History of the Great *Mogul*. Now in the Press.

MOST SERENE Great DVKE.

IT often befalls Travellers in unknown Countries, that haſtening thorow a Mountanous Tract unto a Town ſtanding on the top of an Hill, they think it hard by, as ſoon as they come in ſight of it; although the manifold windings and turnings of the ways leading thereto, retard their hopes even to a trouble. For they have only a view of the neereſt

tops, but they cannot gueſs what is hidden by the interpoſition of theſe high places; whether they be lower Hills, or deep Vallies, or plain Fields, becauſe with their flattering hopes they meaſure the diſtances of places by the eagerneſs of their deſires. 'Tis no otherwiſe with thoſe, that travel to the true knowledge of things by *Experiments:* For no ſooner have they the leaſt ſtricture of a truth unknown, but they imagine, the whole ſhall immediately open it ſelf to them; nor can they make a true eſtimate of the time requiſite to ſolve that continued *ſeries* of difficulties, which by little and little, riſing out of hidden depths, and ſtil caſting new impediments in the way, ſlacken the pace of thoſe that made ſo much haſte to attain the end of their courſe. The *beginning* of an Inquiry and Labour ſhews only ſome common and vulgarly known difficulties; but the particulars wrapp'd up in them, the falſities to be removed, the truths to be eſtabliſh't, the obſcurities to be cleared, are ſeldom detected by any, until the thred of the Inveſtigation have led him unto them. Nor was it amiſs, that *Democritus*

made

made use of the similitude of a Pit, where a Man can hardly make a right estimate of the labour & time of drawing thence, but by having actually drawn up the things in it; for as much as the number and plenty of the latent Veins leave it very uncertain, what store there is of the subterraneous matter.

You will not wonder therefore, *Most Serene Prince*, if for above a whole Years time, I have almost every Day said, that that Disquisition, which was occasioned by the Considerations upon the *Teeth* of a *Canis Carcharius*, * was nearly finish'd. For having once or twice seen those Grounds, out of which are digg'd up *Shells*, and such like other things cast out by the Sea, and found, that those Earths were the Sediments of a turbid Sea, and that every where we might estimate the number of times, how often the Sea had been troubled here and there, I hastily not only imagined by my self,

* A *Shark fish*; concerning which this Author published a Discourse in his *Description of Muscles*; of which an Account was given No. 32. of the *Phil. Transact.* p. 627.

but confidently affirmed to others, that the whole buſineſs would be an Inquiry and Work but of a very ſmall time. But when thereupon I am more attentively ſearching into particular Places and Bodies, there ariſe continually ſo many doubts cloſe following one another, that I often finde my ſelf brought back again as 'twere to the beginning of my Courſe, when I thought I was very neer the end thereof. I may reſemble thoſe doubts to the *Lernean Hydra's* Heads, becauſe I had no ſooner diſpatched one, but innumerable others grew up in their place: At leaſt I found my ſelf wandering in a Labyrinth, where, the neerer you are to the out-let, the more windings you finde your ſelf engaged in.

But I ſhall not ſtay to excuſe this tardineſs of mine, conſidering it is ſo well known to your *Highneſs*, how difficult experimental Diſquiſitions are. But that I, after I have overcome a great part of the newly intimated labour, when I ſhould attempt ſome thing in *Anatomy*, do now deſire leave to return into my Country, this indeed would need an Apology, if I did not know, that your

Highneſs

Highneſs will not be diſpleaſed at that Obedience in the Subjects to another Prince, which, on the like occaſion, you would applaud in your own. Which hope conceiv'd by me of your Goodneſs, is raiſed higher by that ſingular favour, by which, when you vouchſafed to appoint me a liberal Penſion for the advancement of my ſtudies, you were pleaſed to leave me a liberty of returning into my Country, when occaſion ſhould require it. Since therefore I dare not make ſo long a ſtay, as is neceſſary to finiſh my Labors begun, I ſhall for the performing of my promiſe, do what is commonly practiſed by thoſe that are in great debts; who, that they may not be bank-rupt, when they have not what is ſufficient to pay all, do pay what they have: So *I*, ſince *I* am not able to diſpatch all what was to be offer'd to *Your Highneſs*, think my ſelf obliged, leaſt *I* ſhould appear to have amuſed you with meer words, to preſent you with the *chief* things of my performance in this Argument.

I would willingly have differr'd all till being returned home, *I* might have per-

fected every part of it, but that *I* must there expect the like fortune, which *I* have met with every where, which is, that *new* Labors have always proved an impediment to the dispatch of *others* formerly begun. My Design of describing all the *Glanduls* of the Body, was directed by my search into the wonderful Fabrick of the *Heart*. My endeavours concerning the *Heart* were interrupted by the Death of some of my neareſt Relations. When I was upon giving a particular & minute account of the *Muscles*, I was taken off by a *Dog* of a prodigious bigness, which your Seas presented us with; And whilst I am altogether addicted to the present Experiments, I am called away by Him, whom the Law of Nature, and the great Favours conferr'd on me and mine, command and press me to obey. Why all these things do so happen, *I* will not anxiously enquire; *I* should perhaps attribute to my self, what depends from a Superiour Cause. If to such discoveries, as are not mine, *I* should by long Meditations have added something as 'twere of mine, certainly if *I* had very long insisted in improving

one

one Invention, I ſhould have barred my ſelf from finding out others. Not knowing therefore, what other Experiments and Studies may abide me elſe-where, I thought I might do well, here to deliver thoſe things touching *Solids naturally included within Solids*, which might be a pledge of my grateful diſpoſition for benefits and favours received, and which alſo might afford occaſion to others, that enjoy leiſure, to improve the Study of Natural Philoſophy, and of Geography, with more advantage.

Concerning then the *Production of Solids naturally incloſed within Solids*; I ſhall *Firſt*, ſhortly delineate the Method of my Diſſertation; and *next* ſuccinctly diſcourſe of the more uncommon things, which occur upon that Subject.

The Diſſertation it ſelf I had divided into *Four* Parts; The firſt of which being a kind of *Introduction*, ſhevveth, that the *Queſtion* about *Marine* Bodies, found at a great diſtance from the Sea, is ancient, delightful, and of uſe; but that the true Solution of it, which in former times was leſs doubtful, hath in the later times been made much more uncertain. And

having thereupon declared the Reasons, why later Authors have receded from the Opinion of the Antients, and why hitherto the Controversie hath not been fully decided, though many things be found very well written upon by divers, yet at length returning to You, *Most Serene Prince*, after many other things, partly found a new, partly freed from old doubts by your Patronage and encouragement, *I* show that we owe also to You the hope we have, that this matter also will shortly be brought to an issue.

In the *Second* Part is resolved the *General Probleme*, whence depends the Explication of every difficulty in this Point, which is, *A Body of a certain Figure, and naturally produced, being given, to finde in the Body it self Arguments, discovering the Place and Manner of its Production.* Here, before *I* proceed to make out this Probleme, *I* endeavour to explain all the words thereof in that sense, which no Sect of Philosophers shall find any thing in to except against it.

The *Third* Part I have designed for the Examination of the *particular Solids* included

cluded in a Solid, according to the Laws laid down in the Resolution of the *Probleme*.

The *Fourth* Part sheweth the several states of *Hetruria* or *Toscany*, untouched by Historians and Writers of Natural History; and proposeth a way of the *General Deluge*, not repugnant to the Laws of Natural Motions.

And these particulars I had begun to deliver in the *Italian* Language, both because I understood, it would be acceptable to Your *Highness*, and also that I might manifest to that Illustrious Academy, which hath received me into their Body, that I, who am very unworthy of that honour, do exceedingly covet to express my endeavour to attain some knowledge of the *Toscan* Language. Nor am I displeased, that a necessity is imposed upon me to put off that writing; for, as the approaching Voyage promiseth me a fuller knowledge of those things, which may serve to clear up this Argument; so a greater space of time giveth me hopes, I may make a more happy progress in that Language.

As to the *Things* themselves, discoursed of,

of, according to the lately mentioned Method, it would be tedious, to transcribe all the Observations together with the Conclusions thence deduced. Wherefore I shall here relate only, sometimes Conclusions, sometimes Observations, according as it shall seem most proper to indicate things with brevity and plainness.

Now therefore that in the Resolution of Questions about Natural things most Doubts remain not only undecided, but are for the greatest part of them, according to the number of Writers, increased, this seems to me chiefly to depend from *Two* Causes.

The *First* is, that few Men undertake to discusse *all* those difficulties, without the resolution of which the clearing of the Question remains imperfect. Of this the Argument now under consideration affords an eminent Example. The Ancients were exercised with one only difficulty, which was, How *Marine* Bodies came to be left in Places remote from the Sea; nor was it ever made a question amongst you, Whether such Bodies came from any Place else than the Sea.

But

But in latter Ages the difficulty, which was amongst the Ancients, hath been more sparingly urged, and instead thereof, they have almost all busied themselves about the Origin of the said Bodies. Those that adscribed them to the Sea, labour'd to shew, that such kind of Bodies could not be produced otherwise. The *others* that attributed them to the Earth, denyed, that the Sea could ever cover these *Lands*, where they were found; and they employed their wit in extolling the Powers of Nature, as able to produce any thing whatsoever. And though the *Third* Opinion, which will have some of the said Bodies to be due to the Earth, others to the Sea, want not Patrons and Abettors; yet there is almost every where a deep silence of the Doubt of the Ancients; only that some make mention of Inundations, and I know not what immemorial course of Ages; though they do that but overly, and as 'twere by the by. That therefore I might comply with the Laws of an *Analysis*, as far as I could, I have so often woven over and over the Webb of this Inquiry, and searched through every part thereof, till I found

no difficulty left in the reading of Authors, nor in the Objections of Friends, nor in the Inſpection of Places, which either I have not reſolved, or at leaſt determin'd, as far as by the things, hitherto diſcover'd by me, could be reſolved. The *Firſt* Queſtion was, Whether the *Gloſſopetræ* of *Maltha* had formerly been the Teeth of Sea-Doggs: Which quickly appear'd to be the ſame Queſtion with that *General* one, namely, Whether Bodies like to Marine Bodies, found at a great diſtance from the Sea, had been anciently produced in the Sea? But now, ſince there are found in the Earth other Bodies, that are like thoſe, which grow in ſweet Waters, in the Ayr, and other Fluids; if we give to the Earth a power to produce theſe Bodies, we cannot take from her the faculty of producing others: And therefore the Queſtion was to be extended to all thoſe Bodies, which being digged out of the Earth, are found *like* to thoſe, which elſewhere we ſee grow in a Fluid. But we alſo finde in Stones, many other Bodies having certain Figures, which if one ſhall ſay they are there produced by the power of the

place,

place, he will be neceſſitated to acknowledge all others to be produced by the ſame power. So that I have found the matter reduced to this, that we were to examine *Every Solid naturally included in a Solid, viz.* Whether it was produced in the ſame place where it is found, that is, we were to conſider the nature *both* of the place where it is found, *and* of the place where it is produced. But no Man will eaſily determine the *Place* of Production, who knows not the *Manner* of the Production; and all diſcourſing of the manner of Production will be to no purpoſe, if a certain knowledge be not had of the *Nature* of *Matter*. Whence it appears, how many Queſtions are to be reſolved only to ſatisfie one.

The *other* Cauſe, feeding doubts, ſeems to be this; That in the Examination of Natural things, thoſe that cannot be certainly determin'd, are not diſtinguiſht from ſuch, as may be ſo; Whence ariſe two principal ſorts of Philoſophers: *Some* are ſcrupulous to aſſent even to Demonſtrations themſelves, apprehending leaſt in them alſo there ſhould lurk the like errour, as they have frequently diſcover'd

discover'd in other Assertions: *Others*, on the contrary, will by no means be confined to hold only those things for true, which no Man of sound reason and good sense will disbelieve, but they esteem all those things true, which to them appear to be pretty and ingenious. Yea, the Patrons of Experience themselves have seldom observed that moderation, but have either rejected even the most certain Principles of Nature, or have held the Principles invented by themselves for demonstrated. Therefore to avoid this Rock also, I have deemed fit to urge that in *Physicks*, what *Seneca* hath often inculcated in *Morals*; where he affirms those Precepts of *Manners* to be the best, which are common to all, publick, and agreed unto by all of all the Families of Philosophers, *Peripateticks*, *Academicks* *Stoicks*, *Cynicks*. And indeed, me thinks, that those Principles of Nature cannot but be best, which are common, and publick, and acknowledged by all Schooles, as well by those, that are Lovers of Novelty, as those that are addicted to Antiquity.

Wherefore I determine not, Whether

the

the Particles of a Natural Body may, as to their Figure, be changed or not? Whether there are little Vacuities or no? whether there be in those Particles, besides *Extension*, and *Hardness*, some others unknown to us? For these are not *Publick Voyces*; and 'tis a weak Argument, to deny that there is something else in a thing, because I do not observe it there.

But I do without hesitation deliver; 1. That a Body Natural is an Aggregate of insensible Particles, pervious to Operations flowing from the Magnet, the Fire, and sometimes also from Light; in what manner soever the open passages be found either *between* the Particles, or *in* the Particles themselves.

2. That a *Solid* herein differs from a *Fluid*, that in a *Fluid* the insensible Particles are in perpetual motion, and part from one another; but in a *Solid*, although the insensible Particles be moved sometimes, yet they scarce ever part from one another, as long as that Solid remains a Solid and entire.

3. That, whil'st a Solid Body is produced, the Particles thereof are mov'd from one place to another.

4. That

4. That hitherto in the nature of Matter there is nothing known to us, whereby the Principle of the Motion, and the Perception of Motion may be explicated; but that the determination of Natural Motions may be changed from *three* Causes.

First, From the Motion of the Fluid permeating all Bodies; and what things are this way produced, are said by Us to be produced *Naturally*.

Secondly, From the Motion of Animals; and the things that are done this way are many of them called *Artificial*.

Thirdly, From the first and unknown Cause of Motion; and in those that are done this way, the *Pagans* themselves believed there was something of Divine. Certainly to deny to this Cause a power of producing effects contrary to the usual course of Nature, is the same, as if we should deny to Man the power of altering the Course of Rivers; the power of kindling Fire in places, where without it it would never be kindled; of extinguishing Light, which else would not vanish but by the ceasing of matter; of inoculating a twig of one Plant into the branch

of

of another Plant; of bringing upon a Table the Fruits of Summer in the midst of Winter; of producing Lee in the heats of Summer, and a thousand such other things, repugnant to the ordinary Laws of Nature. For, if we our selves, who do ignore both our own Fabrick, and that of other Bodies, do daily change the Determination of Natural Motions; why should not He be able to change the determination of the same, who doth not only know, but hath produced *our* frame, and *that* of all other things? Now to be ready to admire in Artificial things the Wit of Man acting freely, and yet to deny to things produced by Nature a Free Mover, *that* indeed would seem to me a great simplicity in a pretended subtilty, whereas Man, when he hath made the most Artificial things, does not see but very darkly what he hath done, nor what Instruments he hath used, nor what is that cause that moveth the Instruments.

All these particulars I do at large discourse of, as demonstrated both by Experiments and Reason; to shew, that there is none of the Philosophers, but he either saith the same, though he do not always

uſe the ſame words, or, if he ſpeak differently, yet admits the ſame, whence theſe things neceſſarily follow. For, what I have affirm'd of *Matter*, hath place every where, whether you take Atoms for your Matter, or Particles a thouſand ways variable, or the Four Elements, or the Chymical Principles, never ſo much varied according to the variety of Chymiſts. So alſo what I have propoſed of the *Determination* of Motion, agreeth with every Mover, whether you make it to be the Form, or the Qualities flowing from the Form, or the Idea, or the common Subtile matter, or the proper Subtile matter, or the particular Soul, or the Soul of the World, or the Immediate concourſe of God.

Conformably to the ſame, I give an account of the various ways of ſpeaking, commonly received, whereby we diverſly explain the different production of different, and ſometimes of the ſame Bodies. For, whatever contributeth any thing to the production of a Body, *that* acts either as a *Place*, or as *Matter*, or as a *Mover*; hence when like produceth like, it giveth it both Place and Matter, and the

Motion

Motion of production; as a Plant, included in the ſeed of a Plant, had from another Plant *both* the Matter *wherein* 'tis produced, *and* the Matter *out of which* 'tis produced, *and* the Motion of the Particles by which 'tis formed: which ſame thing is certain of Animals included in the Egg of the like Animals.

Whilſt the *particular Forme*, or the *Soul*, produceth a thing, the motion of the Particles in the production of that Body is determined by ſome particular Mover, whether it be the Mover of another like Body, or ſome other thing like to this Mover.

The things ſaid to be produced by the *Sun*, have the Motion of their Particles from the Sun-beams, as thoſe, that are adſcribed to the Influences of the Stars, may have from the Stars the motion of their Particles. For it being certain, that our Eyes are moved by the light of the Stars, it will alſo be beyond all controverſie, that the reſt of matter is likewiſe capable to be moved by the ſame.

What the *Earth* produceth, hath nothing elſe from the Earth, than the Place in which it is produced, and the matter

miniſtred to it through the Pores of the Place.

Things produced by Nature have the motion of their Particles from the motion of ſome penetrating Fluid, whether that Fluid come from the Sun, or from Fire contained in ſome terreſtrial matter, or from any other cauſe unknown to Us, as an Inſtrument to the Soul, *&c.*

He therefore that aſcribeth the production of a thing to *Nature*, intimateth and nameth the *Mover General* in the production of all things. He that taketh in the *Sun*, doth ſomewhat more define the ſame Mover. He that nameth the *Soul*, or a *Particular Forme*, alledgeth yet a more determinate cauſe than the other. Mean time, who ever ſhall duly weigh the Anſwers of all theſe, will find nothing in them but what's occult, for as much as *Nature*, the *Sun-beams*, the *Soul*, and a *Particular Form*, are nothing elſe but *Names*. But ſince that in the production of Bodies, there are, beſides the *Mover*, to be alſo conſider'd the *Matter* and *Place*, it hence appears, that not only the Anſwer is more unknown than the thing ſought, but alſo very imperfect,

when

when 'tis ſaid, that *Cockle-ſhells* found in the Earth are produced by *Nature*, becauſe thoſe likewiſe that grow in the Sea, are the workmanſhip of Nature alſo. 'Tis true that Nature produceth *all*, ſeeing that in the production of all things, penetrating Fluids have their place: But then it may alſo be juſtly ſaid, that Nature produceth *nothing* by her ſelf, becauſe ſhe expects determination from the Matter that is to be moved, and from the Place. As for Example, *Man*, who may do any thing, if all neceſſaries be at hand, but they being wanting, he ſhall do nothing.

He that ſhall adſcribe the production of a thing to the *Earth*, nameth, 'tis true, a *Place*; but ſince to all terreſtrial things the Earth affords *place* (at leaſt in part) and yet the place alone is not ſufficient to produce a Body, it may be ſaid of the *Earth*, what was lately ſaid of Nature, *viz.* That all the things that are produced *in* the Earth are produced *by* the Earth; and again, that of all the things that are produced *in* the Earth, none is produced *by* it.

Theſe very things, which are but few,

thus declared, are ſufficient to reſolve all the doubts of the *Queſtion propoſed*, which I ſhall here comprehend in the three Propoſitions following.

I.

If a Solid Body be every where encompaſs'd by another Solid Body, that of the two was firſt hardned, which in the mutual contact doth expreſs on its ſuperfice the proprieties of the ſuperfice of the other.

Hence obſerve,

1. That in thoſe Solids, whether Earths, or Stones, which do round about environ and contain Chryſtals, Selenites's, Marcaſits, Plants, and their parts, Bones and Shells of Animals, and ſuch other Bodies having a ſmooth ſurface, thoſe very Bodies were then already hardned, when the Matter of the Earths and Stones containing them was yet fluid; and conſequently that thoſe Earths or Stones are ſo far from having produced the Bodies contain'd in them, that they were not there exiſtent, when thoſe Bodies were there produced.

2. If there be in part included a Chryſtal in a Chryſtal, a Selenites in a Selenites, a Marcaſite in a Marcaſite, that theſe

Bodies

Bodies contain'd were then already hard, when a part of the Bodies containing was yet fluid.

3. In those Earths and Stones, wherein are contained Chrystallin and Lapideous shells, Veins of Marble, of Lapis Lazulus, of Silver, Quicksilver, Antimony, Cinnaber, Copper, and other such Minerals, the Bodies containing were then already hard, when the matter of the Bodies contain'd was yet fluid; and consequently Marcasites were produced first; then the Stones wherein they are included; then the Veins of Minerals, which fill up the fissures of the Stones.

II.

If a Solid Body be every where like another Solid, not only as to surface, but also in the inner constitution and frame of its parts and particles, then it will also be like it as to the Manner and Place of its production, excepting those conditions of place, which are often fonnd in a place and are no advantage or disadvantage to the production of a Body.

Whence it follows,

1. That the *Beds* of the Earth, for the place and manner of their production,

agree with those Beds, which turbid Waters let fall.

2. That Rock or Mountain-Chrystals, for the manner and place of production, agree with Chrystals of Niter; though it be not therefore necessary, that that Fluid be *aqueous*, in which they are produced.

3. That those Bodies, which being digg'd out of the Earth, are altogether like the parts of Plants and Animals, were produced in the same manner and place, in which the very parts of Plants and Animals are produced. But to the end that the ambiguous sence of the word *Place* may not beget new doubts, I shall obviate that difficulty.

I understand therefore by the word *Place*, that Matter, which by its superfice immediately toucheth the superfice of that Body, which is said to be in that *Place:* which Matter admits of various differences; for,

First, 'Tis either all solid, or all fluid, or partly the one and partly the other.

Secondly, 'Tis either all sensible by it self, or in part so, and in part by its operations.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, 'Tis either altogether contiguous to the Body contain'd, or in part continuous to the ſame.

Fourthly, 'Tis either always the ſame, or by little and little changed. Thus a place wherein a Plant is produc'd, is that matter of the like Plant, within which the little Plant is form'd. So the Place, wherein a Plant grows, is all that matter, which by its ſuperfice immediately toucheth the whole ſuperfice of the Plant, ſometimes made up of Earth and Air, ſometimes of Earth and Water, ſometimes of Earth, Water and Air, ſometimes of a Stone alone and of Air, as in ſub-terraneous places there are often ſeen Roots of ſmall Plants wholly ſticking to the ſurface of a Toph-ſtone, not cover'd at all by any Earth or Duſt. So the place, where from a fallen bloſſom grows an Orange, is partly the little *pedunculus* or ſtalk continuous to it, partly the contiguous Air. Likewiſe the Place, where an Animal firſt begins to grow, is partly the liquor of the *Amnion* contiguous to it, partly the continuous Umbilical Veſſels diffus'd through the *Chorion*.

III.

If a Body be produced according to the Laws of Nature, it is produced out of a Fluid.

In the production of a Solid Body there ſhould be conſider'd the firſt Lineaments as well as the increaſe of it. But, as I candidly acknowledge that the *firſt Delineation* of them is not only doubtful but quite unknown to me, ſo I eſteem without almoſt any ſcruple, that the following particulars are true concerning their *Increaſe*.

A Body increaſeth by an Appoſition of new Particles ſevered from an *External* Fluid: But this Appoſition is made either by an external Fluid *immediately*, or *mediately* by an internal Fluid, one or more.

Such parts as are from an External Fluid *immediately* joyned to a Solid, do in ſome, fall down to the bottom by their own weight; in others, being by the penetrating Fluid of a Solid determin'd towards a Solid, are either joyned round about to the Solid, as in Incruſtations, or only to certain places of the ſolid ſurface, as in thoſe Bodies, which repreſent

Threds,

Threds, Branches, and Angular Bodies. Where (by the by) it may be noted, that the ſaid ways are ſometimes continued, until ſome ſpace be wholly filled up by them; whence come *Repletions*, which ſometimes are ſimple and plain, ſometimes compoſed of Cruſts, or of Sediments, or of Angular Bodies, or of divers, variouſly mixt among themſelves.

Thoſe Particles, which by an *intermediate* internal Fluid are joyned to a Solid, *either* aſſume the Figure of Fibres (in as much as *partly* they are conjoined according to the length of the extended ſmall fibre, the pores being open'd, *partly* as they are, in the interſtices of the ſmall fibres, by the permeating Fluid diſpoſed for the figure of a new ſmall fibre,) *or* make ſimple repletions: by which two kinds of parts, Plants and Animals are compoſed. Being leſs verſed in the *Anatomies* of *Plants*, I determine not, whether there be in them ſeveral inward Fluids; in *Animals* 'tis certain that there are, which I ſhall endeavour to reduce into order.

Beſides a Subtil fluid pervading all, we obſerve at leaſt *three* ſorts of Fluids

in

in Animals, of which the first is *External*; the second, *Internal* and *Common*; the third, *Internal*, and *Appropriate* to each part.

By the word of *External* Fluid in Animals I understand not only that, which encompasseth the visible surface like an Atmosphere, but that also, which toucheth all the other surfaces of the Body that by the greater holes are continued to the said surface; such as are, the surface of the *Aspera arteria* or Wind-pipe, which the Air inspired toucheth; the whole surface of the way of the Aliment, by which I mean the Mouth, the Weasand, the Stomach, and the Entrals; the whole surface of the Bladder and the *Urethra*; the whole surface which hath communication with the Womb, at least in the years of ripe age; the whole surface of all the excretory Vessels, continued from the capillaries unto the orifices, which discharge their contents into the Ears, Eyelids, Nostrils, Eyes, the way of Aliments, the Bladder, the *Urethra*, the Womb, and the Skin; the particular enumeration and description of which would show, that many are indeed extrinsick, which are e-

steem'd

ſteem'd intrinſick, and even inmoſt; by the Vulgar; and conſequently,

1. That the Worms and Stones generated *within* our Body, are moſt of them produced in the *external* fluid.

2. That divers parts are neceſſary to Animals, becauſe they are there, not that the Animal could not *be* without them.

I call the Fluid, which toucheth theſe ſurfaces, *External*, becauſe it communicateth with the ambient fluid by channels without any intermediate capillary Veſſels, that is, without percolation or ſtraining: whereby it comes to paſs, that though the cavities, containing the ſaid fluids, be ſometimes ſhut, yet as often as they are open'd, they diſcharge all the parts of the retain'd Fluid without diſcrimination.

I call that Fluid *Internal*, which hath no communication with the *External* fluid, but by the intermediate ſtrainers of the Capillary Veſſels, and therefore naturally never transfuſeth all its parts into the outward Fluid without ſome difference.

The *Common* internal Fluid is that, which

which is contained in Veins, Arteries, and Lymphatick Veſſels, at leaſt thoſe, which are betwixt the conglobate glenduls and the Veins intercepted. I call this fluid *Common*, becauſe it is diſtributed towards all the parts of the Body. Of that other Common Fluid, which is contain'd in the Nervous ſubſtance, ſince 'tis leſs known, I determine nothing.

An *Appropriate* internal Fluid is that, which is circumfuſed about the capillary Veſſels of the *common* Fluid, and is different according to the diverſity of places: for there is another in the ſanguineous *parenchyma's*, another in the exanguious ones; another, about the moving fibres; another, in the Egg-ſhell; another, in the ſubſtance of the Womb; another in other places. Nor is that Opinion agreeable to Reaſon or Experience, which holds, that the extremities of the Veins and Arteries terminate in every the ſmalleſt particle of the Body, for the diſtribution of warmth and food to them all; but there are every where cavities, into which the parts ſever'd from the blood are mixed with the Fluid of that place, and thence to be added to the ſolid parts; as again

the

the Particles worn off from the ſolid parts fall back again into thoſe hollowneſſes, to be again reſtored to the blood, and thereby to be conveyed away to the external Fluid. The Fluid of theſe cavities is in divers things conſonant to the Doctrin of the great *Hippocrates* concerning *Flatus's:* Although I am not able to determine, why in divers places from the ſame blood are diſcharged different Fluids; yet I hope that there wants but little for the determination of it, in regard 'tis certain, that that depends not from the Blood, but from the Places themſelves; the conſideration of which may be included in theſe three particulars.

Firſt, By conſidering the Capillary veſſels of the *common* internal Fluid; which is alone heeded by thoſe, who aſcribe all to the percolation through divers Pores; of which number I once was my ſelf.

Secondly, By conſidering the *Appropriate* internal Fluid; about which alone thoſe are converſant, who attribute to every part a peculiar Ferment; whoſe Opinion may be true in part, though the word *Ferment* depend on a compariſon taken from ſo peculiar a thing.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, By considering the Solid of every part; to which those adhere chiefly, who by attributing to each part its forme, do intimate that they acknowledg there to be something proper, which yet is unknown to us; and which according to that knowledge of matter, that we have hitherto obtained, can be nothing else but a Porous surface of that Solid, and a subtile Fluid permeating those pores.

I should too much wander from my subject, if I should apply the things, I have discours'd of, to what daily happens in our Body, and cannot be rationally explicated otherwise. It may be sufficient to have hinted here, that the Particles, which do many ways part from the external Fluid, are carried into the internal Fluid, by the means of Percolation; whence being likewise variously sever'd, and by a new cribration transmitted into the Appropriate internal Fluid, they are added to the solid parts, either by way of Fibres, or Parenchyma's, according as they shall have been determin'd by the to us yet unknown propriety of every part, included in the consideration of the

three

three lately mention'd particulars.

If therefore you have a mind to reduce, by the related Method, the Solids naturally included in Solids, to certain Heads, you will finde, that,

1. *Some* of them are produced by Apposition from an External Fluid, which may be referr'd either to *Sediments*, as the Beds of the Earth; or to *Incruſtations*, as the Agat, Onyx, Chalcedony, Eagle-ſtone, Bezoar, *&c.* or to *Threds*, as Amianthus, Alumen plumoſum, and various kinds of Threds, found by me in the fiſſures of Stones; or to *Ramifications*, as thoſe figures of Plants, which are ſeen in the crevices of ſtones, and are but ſuperficial; and certain branchings in an Agat ſeen by me, whoſe trunks inſiſted on the ſuperfice of the outer plate, but the branches ſpred themſelves through the ſubſtance of the inner plate; or to *Angular Bodies*, as Rock-Chryſtal, Angular Bodies of Iron and Copper, Cubes of Marcaſites, Diamonds, Amethyſts, *&c.* or to *Repletions*, as all ſorts of party-colour'd Marbles, Granats, Dendroitids, Stony and Chryſtallin Shells, Metallick Plants, and many ſuch like Bodies, filling

up the places of Bodies consumed.

2. *Others* are produced by Apposition from an *Internal* Fluid; which are referable *either* to *Simple Repletions*, as Fat, Brawniness uniting broken Bones; a Gristly substance connecting cut Sinews; Affusions chiefly constituting the substance of the Guts; Marrow both in Plants and Animals: *or* to *Fibrous parts*, as are the fibrous parts of Plants; and in Animals the nervous fibres, and the moving fibres; all which are solid Bodies, and for the most part naturally included in solids.

If therefore every Solid hath had its increase (at least,) from a Fluid; if Bodies, that are altogether like one another, have been produced after a like manner, and if of two Solids, contiguous to one another, *that* was hardned first, which exhibits on its surface the proprieties of the other's surface; it will be easy, when a Solid is given, and the Place where 'tis, to pronounce something certain of the manner and place of its production.

And thus much for a *General* Consideration of a *Solid contain'd within a Solid.*

I proceed therefore to examine more *particularly* those Solids digg'd out of the Earth, which have occasioned many controversies, especially *Incrustations*, *Sediments*, *Angular Bodies*, *Shells* of dead Sea-Animals, and the *Figures* of *Cockles* and *Plants*.

To *Incrustations* do belong all sorts of Stones made up of *Lamellæ* or *Plates*, the two surfaces of which are indeed parallel, but lye not in the same plain. The Place where Incrustations are made, is the whole confine of the Fluid and Solid; whereby it comes to pass, that the Figure of the Plates or Crusts answers to the figure of the *place*, and that 'tis easily determinable, which of them was concreted first, which last: For, if the Place be *Concave*, then the outer crusts were formed first; if *Convexe*, the inner: If the Place be Un-even by various great protuberancies, there, when the narrower spaces were fill'd up by Plates first made, new Plates were produced in the larger spaces. Whence 'tis easy to render an accompt of all the varieties of Figures, which are seen in the Cuts of such Stones, whether they represent the round Veins

of a transversly dissected Tree, or imitate the winding flexures of Serpents, or run otherwise, inflected at randome. Nor is it to be wondred, that *Agats*, and other kinds of Incrustations appear, on the outer surface, rough like common stones, considering that the exteriour surface of the outer Plate expresseth the roughness of the Place. But in Torrents such kinds of Incrustations are often found out of the place of their production, because by the rupture of the Beds the matter of the place hath been thrown here and there.

Touching the *Manner*, how from a Fluid the particles of the Crusts, that are to be conjoyned to the Solid, are sever'd, these particulars, at least, are certain.

1. That Levity or Gravity hath no place there.

2. That the said particles are joyned to all sorts of superfices, because that smooth, rough, even and crooked superfices, and such as are made up out of divers plains variously inclined, are found covered with crusts.

3. That the Motion of the Fluid is no impediment to them. Mean

Mean while, whether the ſubſtance which floweth from the Solid, be different from that which agitateth the particles of the Fluid; or whether we are to ſearch for ſomething elſe, I ſhall not determine.

The *Varieties* of Plates in the ſame Place may be deduced *either* from the diverſity of the particles that come away from the Fluid, according as one and the ſame fluid is by degrees more and more reſolved; *or* from divers Fluids conveyed thither at divers times; whereby it comes to paſs, that there is ſometimes reiterated the ſame rank of *Lamellæ* in the ſame place, and that there appear often manifeſt marks teſtifying an ingreſs of new matter.

But all the *Matter* of Plates ſeems to be the finer ſubſtance exhaling out of Stones; as may be made out by what is to follow hereafter.

The Strata or Beds of the Earth.

To the Sediments of Fluids do belong the *Strata* or *Beds* of the *Earth*.

1. Becauſe it appears not, that the Duſty matter of the Beds can have been otherwiſe reduced into that Figure, if it

had not, by being commix't with ſome Fluid, & falling thence by its own weight, been made plain by the motion of the ſame incumbent fluid.

2. Becauſe the greater Bodies contain'd in the ſame Beds do for the moſt part obſerve the Laws of Gravity, *both* as to the ſcite of each Body by it ſelf, *and* as to the ſcite of various Bodies amongſt themſelves.

3. Becauſe the Duſty matter of the Beds hath ſo accommodated it ſelf to the Bodies contain'd, that it hath *both* filled up every ſmall cavity of the contain'd Body, *and* expreſſed the ſmoothneſs and brightneſs of the ſame Body in that part of its ſurface where it toucheth it, though the roughneſs of the Duſt anſwers not at all to ſuch a ſmoothneſs and gloſs.

But the *Sediments* are made thus, *viz.* that the Matter contain'd in a Fluid falls by its own weight down to the bottom, *whether* thoſe things contain'd be conveyed thither from elſewhere, *or* be by little and little ſecreted from the very particles of the Fluid, and that *either* in the upper ſurface, *or* equally from all the particles of the Fluid.

Although

Although there be a great affinity between *Cruſts* and *Sediments*, yet they are eaſily diſcerned by this, that the upper ſurface of *Cruſts* is parallel to the lower ſurface, though very rough; but the upper ſurface of *Sediments* is parallel to the Horizon, or elſe very little declining from it. Thus in Rivers the Mineral Cruſts, which ſometimes are green, ſometimes yellow, ſometimes reddiſh, take not away the Unevenneſs of the ſtony bottom; but the Sediment of Gravel or Clay maketh all plain: whence I have been able very eaſily in divers compounded Beds of the Earth to diſtinguiſh Cruſts from Sediments.

About the Matter of *Beds* the particulars following may be determined.

1. If in a Stony Bed all the Particles be of the ſame nature, and withall fine, it cannot rationally be denied, that that Bed was produced at the time of the Creation out of that Fluid which then overwhelmed all: After which manner Monſieur *Des-Cartes* alſo explains the production of the *Beds* of the Earth.

2. If in any Bed there be found the fragments of another Bed, or the parts

of Animals or Plants, 'tis certain, that such Beds are not to be reckoned among those, which in the Creation did subside from the first Fluid.

3. If any Bed do give us notice of any Sea-salt, of spoiles of Sea-animals, of Ship boards, and we shall finde the like substances at the bottom of the Sea; 'tis certain, that one time or other the Sea hath been there, in what manner soever, whether by its own overflowing, or by eruptions of Mountains, it got thither.

4. If in some Bed or other we find a plenty of Reed, Grass, Pine--Apples, Branches or Bodies of Trees, or the like, we may suspect, that that matter was carried thither by the overflowing of a River, or the fall of a torrent.

5. If in a Bed there be Coals, Ashes, Pumice-stones, *Bitumen*, and calcined Bodies; 'tis certain, that neer that Fluid there hath been an Eruption of Fire, and that the rather, if the whole Bed be made up of meer Ashes and Coals: Of which kind I have seen one without the City of *Rome*, where they digg out matter for Bricks.

6. If in the same place the Matter of

all

all the Beds be the ſame, 'tis certain, that that Fluid hath not received fluids of a different nature, from divers places at ſeveral times flowing thither.

7. If in the ſame place there be different matter of Beds, then *either* at ſeveral times from divers places there hath been a conflux of different ſorts of Fluids (whether cauſed by various winds, or impetuous falls of rain in certain places,) *or* there hath been in the ſame ſediment, matter of different gravity, whereby the heavier bodies have fallen to the ground firſt, the lighter afterwards: Which variety a viciſſitude of tempeſts may have occaſioned, eſpecially in places where an equal inequality of grounds is ſeen.

8. If amongſt the Beds of the Earth there be found ſome Stony Beds, 'tis certain, *either* that near that place there hath been a ſpring of petrifying Water, *or* that ſometimes there have happen'd Eruptions of ſubterraneous ſteams, *or* that the Fluid, parting from the depos'd ſediment where the upper cruſt was hardned by the heat of the Sun, hath return-ed again.

Concern-

Concerning the *Place* of Beds, the following particulars may be reckon'd among Certainties.

1. At the time that any Bed was formed, there was another Body under the ſame Bed, which did hinder the farther deſcent of that duſty matter; and conſequently at the time that the loweſt Bed was formed, there was under it *either* another ſolid Body, *or*, if ſome Fluid was there, *that* was *both* of a different nature from the upper fluid, *and* heavier than the ſolid ſediment of the ſuperiour fluid.

2. At what time there was form'd one of the upper Beds, the lower Bed had then already obtained a Solid conſiſtency.

3. At the time that any Bed was formed, it was *either* at the ſides environ'd by another ſolid Body, *or* it did cover the whole Globe of the Earth. Hence it follows, that, where-ever there are ſeen any naked ſides of Beds, there is *either* to be ſought for a continuation of the ſame Beds, *or* there muſt be found out another

ſolid

ſolid Body, which kept the matter of the Beds from falling aſunder.

4. At what time there was formed any Bed, the matter incumbent on it was all fluid, and by conſequence, when the loweſt Bed was laid, none of the upper Beds was extant.

Touching the *Figure*,

'Tis certain, that, when any Bed was formed, its inferior ſurface, and that of its ſides, did anſwer to the ſurfaces of the inferior Body and of the Bodies lateral; but the ſuperior ſurface was, as far as was poſſible, parallel to the Horizon: So that all Beds, except the loweſt, were contained in two plains parallel to the Horizon. Hence it follows, that Beds, either *perpendicular* to the Horizon, or inclined to it, have been at another time *parallel* to the ſame.

Nor is it repugnant to what we have ſaid, that the Scituation of the Beds is changed, and that their ſides are bare, as in many places they may now be ſeen; becauſe near thoſe places there are manifeſt tokens of Fires and Waters. For,

as

as Water dissolving Earthy matter carrieth the same down to inclining places, *both* on the surface, *and* in the Cavities of the Earth; so Fire dissipating all solid Bodies in its way, doth not only expel their lighter particles, but sometimes also casts out their heaviest weights; whereby it comes to pass, that on the Surface of the Earth there are formed Precipices, and Channels; but in the Bowels thereof, subterraneous passages and Caverns; by the occasion of which, the Beds of the Earth may change their scite two ways;

The *First* is, a violent excussion of the Beds upwards, *whether* that be caused by a sudden accension of under-ground Exhalations, *or* by a forcible elision of Air occasioned by other huge neighbouring ruines. This excussion of Beds is follow'd by a dispersion of the Earthy matter, and by a breaking asunder the Stony matter into little stones and rubbish.

The *other* is, a spontaneous falling down of the upper Beds, when, the lower matter or foundation being with-drawn, the upper bodies have begun to crack; whence, according to the variety of cavities

vities and crevices there follows a various ſcituation of the broken Beds; for as much as ſome remain parallel to the *Horizon*; others become perpendicular to it; moſt make oblique Angles with it; ſome are bow'd into Arches, being made up of a tough matter: And this Change may happen *either* in all Beds imminent to cavities, *or* in ſome lower ones, the upper Beds being left entire.

This Changed ſcituation of Beds affords an eaſy explication of many things, elſe difficult enough to give an account of.

Hence a cauſe may be given of that Inequality, which on the Surface of the Earth occaſions many controverſies, as *Mountains* and *Valleys*, Receptacles of ſuperiour Waters, Plaineſſes both in high and low places. But, to paſs by the reſt, I ſhall run over a few things concerning *Mountains*.

The Origin of Mountains.

That the changed ſcituation of Beds is the chief *Original* of *Mountains*, is thence apparent, that in the Heaps of Hills there are ſeen,

1. Vaſt Plains on the tops of ſome.

2. Many

2. Many Beds parallel to the Horizon.

3. On their sides various Beds variously inclined to the *Horizon*.

4. In the opposite sides of Hillocks the faces of broken Beds, shewing a perfect resemblance of matter and shape.

5. Bare Rims of Beds.

6. At the foot of the same Heap, fragments of broken Beds, *partly* carried together into hillocks, *partly* dispersed over the neighbouring fields.

7. Most evident signs of subterraneous Fire *either* in the stony Mountains themselves, or in their neighbourhood; even as about the hillocks made up of Earthy Beds are found frequent Waters. And here it is to be noted by the by, that the little Hills, composed of Earthy beds, have commonly for their foundation some bigger fragments of Stony beds, which in many places keep the incumbent Earthy beds from being dissolved by the flood of nigh Rivers, and torrents; yea, they often defend whole regions against the violence of the Ocean; which the Row or border of Rocks, obtended to *Brasil*, and the every where obvious Rocky shores declare. But

But Mountains may alſo be produced otherwiſe, as by Eruption of Fires caſting out Aſhes and Stones together with brimſtone and bituminous ſubſtances; as alſo by the impetuouſneſs of Rains and Torrents, whereby the *Stony* beds, being cracked before by the viciſſitudes of heat and cold, are precipitated; but *Earthy* ones, that had been ſplit by exceſſive heats, are diſſolved into many pieces.

Hence it appears, that there are two main kinds of Hills and Hillocks: *one*, of thoſe which are made up of Beds; of which there are again two ſorts, ſome having abundance of Stony, others of Earthy beds; the *other* is of ſuch, which riſe up without any orders out of Fragments of beds and parts broken off. Whence it may eaſily be made out,

1. That all Mountains at this day have not exiſted from the beginning of things.

2. That Vegetation hath no place in Mountains.

3. That the Stones of Mountains have nothing common (beſides ſome ſimilitude of hardneſs) with the bones of Animals;

nimals; since they agree amongst themselves neither in matter, nor in the manner of production, nor texture, nor use, if so be, we may pronounce ought of a thing so little known as are the *Uses* of things.

4. That the Ridges or Chains of Mountains said to lye according to certain quarters of the Earth, answer neither to Reason, nor Experience.

5. That Mountains may be overturn'd and whole Fields transferred; the tops of Hills be raised and depressed; grounds opened, and closed again; and the like things happen, which in the reading of Histories are counted fabulous by those, that will not be taken for credulous.

The passages of things flowing out of the earth.

The same Change of the situation of Beds affords an out-let to things flowing out of the Earth; such as are,

1. *Waters* springing out of Hills; and in the caverns of Mountains sever'd from the Air; *whether* they proceed from subterraneous Waters, *or*, being by the upper Air condensed within into one place, are thrust forth; which latter I believe to be very frequent, in regard that in most

most caves, distilling copious Waters; I have seen all, above and below, solid.

2. *Winds* breaking out of Hills, *whether* they be Air dilated by heat, *or* that divers several Fluids, heated by their mutual concourse, do generate them.

3. Fetid *Exhalations*, and hot or cold *Ebullitions*, &c. Not is there any doubt left; *that* Cold and Dry places, as often as Water is poured on them, do buble up without any sign of Heat; *that* at the sides of a very Cold Fountain there breaks out an Hot Spring; *that* by an Earth-quake an hot Spring may be changed into a cold one, and Rivers alter their course; *that* Valleys closed round about may cast the Rain-Waters into lower places; *that* Rivers fallen under ground may elsewhere come forth again; *that* in laying foundations Builders do often labour altogether in vain, meeting with Quick-sands, as they call them; *that* in some places, where Pits are digg'd, are first found Waters near the surface of the Earth, then, after the Earth hath been digged up to the depth of many feet, new Waters are met with springing upwards, upon vent given, beyond

the height of the first waters; *that* whole Fields with their Trees and Houses do by degrees subside, or are swallow'd unawares, so that there come to be vast Lakes, where formerly stood Towns; *that* those who live on Plains are in *danger* of such ruines, if they be not sure of a stony foundation under them; *that* at times there are open'd Gulfs exhaling a pestiferous Air, which by store of Bodies thrown in are again stopp'd up.

The Origin of variegated Stones, & the Receptacles of Minerals.

The same changed Scite of Beds hath occasioned all sorts of *Variegated Stones*, and prepared a *Receptacle* for most *Minerals*; whether *that* have happen'd in the Fissures of Beds, or in those Crevices, which were found in the Matter of them not yet hard, though dry, or between Plates, or in Scissures: Or whether in the Interstices between the upper and lower Beds, after the downfall of the inferiour Beds; or lastly, whether in Void places left by the resolution of Bodies there contained. Whence,

1. It may be demonstrated, that 'tis a very slight, and indeed no foundation at all,

all, on which are built those minute and almost superstitious Divisions of Veins, used by Mine-men; and consequently that the Divination for store of Mettals to be found, taken from the Roots and Branches of Minerals, is as dubious, as is ridiculous the opinion of some of *China* touching the *Head* and *Tayl* of the *Dragon*, which they make use of for the finding out in Hills an auspicious and lucky scituation of sepulchers.

2. That most Mines, which Men labour after, have not been extant from the beginning.

3. That in the examination of Stones many things may be discover'd, which are in vain attempted in the examination of Minerals; since it is more than probable, that all those Minerals, which fill up the cracked or wider spaces of Stones, had, for their matter, Vapors driven out of the Stones themselves, *whether* that have been done before the Beds changed their scituation (which happen'd, I believe, in the Mountains of *Peru*;) *or* after they had done so: And consequently that in the place of the exhausted Metal there may grow a new one; which is rather

believed of the Iron-mine in *Elva*, than *known*, because that the Tools of Diggers, and the Idols found there, were surrounded not with Iron but Earth.

And these particulars I thought not amiss to examine somewhat diligently touching the *Beds* of the Earth, *both* because those *Beds* are Solids naturally inclosed in Solids, *and* that in them are contained almost all those *Bodies*, which gave occasion to the Question in hand.

Of Chrystal. What concerns the Production of *Chrystal*, I shall not venture to determine the *Manner* of its first delineation; but this at least is without controversy, that what I have met with concerning it in other Writers, is insignificant: For neither Irradiations (as some call it) nor the Figure of the Particles like to the Figure of the whole, nor the perfection of the *Hexagonal* figure, and the tendency of the parts to one and the same Center, nor such like other things do answer experience; as will appear from several Propositions, which I shall lay down, confirmed elsewhere by most evident Experiments. *But* to avoid confusion, it will be of use, first to explain

plain some Terms, which in nominating the parts of Chrystal I do employ.

Chrystal is composed of two Hexagonal *Pyramids*, and an intermediate *Column* likewise hexagonal: Where I call those the *Extreme Solid Angles*, that make up the Tops of the Pyramids; but those the *Intermediate solid Angles*, which are made in uniting the Pyramids with the Columne. After the like manner I call the Planes of Pyramids, *Extreme* planes, and the Planes of the Columne, *Intermediate* planes. The Plane of the *Basis* is a Section perpendicular to all the Intermediate planes. The Plane of the *Axis* is a Section, wherein is the Axe of the Chrystal, which is composed of the *Axes* of the Pyramids, and the Axe of the Columne.

The *Place*, where the first concretion of a Chrystal begins, is doubtful whether it be *between* two Fluids, or between a Fluid and a Solid, or *in* a Fluid it self. But the place, whence a Chrystal already formed increaseth, is solid on that part where the Chrystal leans on it, whether it be a Stone, or some other Chrystal before formed; and on the o-

ther part 'tis Fluid, if the impediments be remov'd, which may be found from the Unevenneſs of the Stone, or from other afore-produced Chryſtals. Whether the ambient fluid be *Aqueous*, I dare not determine; and it is not cogent, what is alledged of *Water* incloſed in Chryſtals, ſince 'tis certain, that there is Air included as well as Water, and that there are many Chryſtals including Air alone: But then, if Chryſtal were concreted in an *Aqueous* fluid, all ſpaces, every where clos'd up, would be full of Water, ſeeing it hath been conſtantly obſerved, that Water thus ſhut up did never vaniſh.

This *Place* is afforded to Chryſtal by the Hollowneſſes of Stones, variouſly produced. Nor doth it hinder, that whole Hillocks are made up of Earthy matter very full of Chryſtal, becauſe that near the ſame Hillocks are found ſtony Mountains, apt to produce Chryſtals; and even in thoſe very hillocks of Earthy matter there are digged out very big Stones, broken off from the neighbouring Mountains; ſome of which have fiſſures filled up with Marble-matter, juſt

as in the ſtony Mountains themſelves the Crevices of Beds are filled up. Now the ſame cauſe, which roleth the fragments of Beds, broken off from the neighbouring Mountains, upon Hillocks, may alſo have diſperſed through the ſame hillocks ſuch Chryſtals as were beaten out of the cavities of the ſame Beds.

As to the Place of Chryſtal, to which is joyned new Chryſtallin matter, the following Propoſitions may ſhew, what is to be ſaid thereof.

I. Chryſtal increaſeth by new Chryſtallin matter being put to the external planes of already delineated Chryſtal: ſo that their opinion can have no place at all, who eſteem, that Chryſtals have a Vegetative growth, and draw nouriſhment on that ſide where they ſtick to their *Matrix*, and that ſo the Particles received by the fluid of the ſtone, and tranſmitted into the fluid of the Chryſtal, are *inwardly* joyned to the Particles of the Chryſtal.

II. *This new Chryſtallin matter is not joyned to all its planes, but for the moſt part to the planes of the top only, or to the extreme planes*; whereby it comes to

pass, 1. That the Intermediate planes, or the quadrilaternal planes are made up of the *bases* of the extreme planes, and so the same intermediate planes are bigger in some Chrystals, in other lesser, in some altogether wanting. 2. That the intermediate planes are almost always striate or streaked; but the Extreme planes keep the marks of the matter joyned to them.

III. *The Chrystallin matter is not put to all the Extreme planes at one and the same time, nor in the same quantity.* Hence it is, 1. That the *Axe* of the Pyramids doth not always make one and the same streight line with the Axe of the Columne. 2. That the Extreme planes are seldom equal to one another, whence follows an unequality of the intermediate planes. 3. That the Extreme planes are not always triangular, as neither all the intermediate planes are always quadrilateral. 4. That the Extreme solid Angle is resolved into several solid Angles: which also often befalls the Intermediate solid Angles.

IV. *The Whole plane is not always cover'd with a Chrystallin matter, but there*

are

are places left bare, ſometimes toward the Angles, ſometimes toward the ſides, and now and then in the midſt of the plane. Hence it is,

1. That the ſame Plane, commonly ſo called, hath not all its parts ſcituate in the ſame plane, but in divers, variouſly ſtanding out above it.

2. That the Plane commonly ſo called is in many places not plane, but appears gibbous.

3. That in the intermediate Planes there ariſe inequalities like ſteps of Staires.

V. *Chryſtallin matter joyned to Planes upon the ſame planes, is by the ambient Fluid dilated, and by degrees hardned.* Whence it follows,

1. That the ſurface of Chryſtal becomes the ſmoother, the more ſlowly the matter joyned is harden'd, and that it is left altogether rough, if the ſaid matter be hardned, before it is ſufficiently expanded.

2. That the manner may be diſcerned, how the Chryſtallin matter is joyned to Chryſtal; in regard that, where it hath been concreted ſuddenly, it affords a ſur-

face

face full of little ſwellings as ſo many puſtuls; juſt as the ſmall drops of an *oily* fluid are wont to float upon an *aqueous* fluid; ſometimes it repreſents alſo trilateral and depreſſed Pyramids, if it have been hardned ſomewhat ſlowly: Winding rings of the falling matter ſhew *both* the place, where the fluid matter did ſettle, *and* that place, toward which is was extended, as *alſo* the order of the matter conjoyned, namely, which came firſt, which laſt. And after this manner there are always found Inequalities in the Chryſtals of Mountains; nor did I ever ſee any Chryſtal, whoſe yet entire ſurfaces have that ſmoothneſs, which the broken ſides of the ſame Chryſtal, broken off, do exhibit: How much ſoever the Writers of Natural things enlarge themſelves in celebrating the ſmoothneſs of Chryſtal cut out of Mountains.

3. That all ſorts of obvious ſolid Bodies are lock'd up in the Chryſtal it ſelf, as if they were limed there by ſome glue, if they have found the ſurface of the Chryſtal not yet conſolidated.

4. That it ſeems to have ſometimes flowed down upon the neighbouring planes.

5. That

5. That in those Planes, where some places have been left without any Chrystallin matter conjoyn'd, a new Chrystallin matter coming and spreading it self upon the same places, formeth cavities there; at times produceth divers plates, sometimes includeth part of the external fluid, which is either meer Air, or Water with Air.

VI. *The External Fluid receiveth the Chrystallin matter from the substance of the hard Bed:* Whence it comes,

1. That Stones of divers nature, sweating out divers fluids, produce Chrystals of different Colours.

2. That in one and the same *place*, sometimes the first, sometimes the last Chrystals become darker, but that in one and the same *Chrystal*, the parts first concreted become sometimes darker than the parts last concreted.

3. That when Oysters, and Cockles, and other Bodies, are wasted under ground, the void spaces in them are filled up with Chrystal.

VII. *The Motion of the Chrystallin Matter, whereby it is determined towards the plains of the already form'd Chrystal,*

pro-

proceeds not from any common Cauſe of motion in the Ambient fluid, but is varied in every Chryſtal; ſo that it depends indeed from the motion of the ſubtil fluid, which flows out of the already form'd Chryſtal: Whereby it comes to paſs,

1. That in the ſame place the Chryſtallin matter is joyned to Planes reſpecting the Horizon with a different ſcite.

2. That in one and the ſame Fluid Chryſtals are formed of different Figures.

Whether the ſaid Fluid be that, whereby the Refraction is made, or whether it be a Fluid different therefrom, I leave to the more Ingenious to diſcuſſe. Certainly that there is a great efficacy in a penetrating Fluid, the length of the Threds may evince, which ariſe out of the filings of Iron about the Poles of a Magnet; not only when thoſe filings do cloſely touch the Stone, but alſo thorow interpoſed paper; where, according as the Loadſtone is variouſly moved under the paper, ſo above it, ſuch kind of Threds do *ſometimes* one end of them lying ſtill, at the other end run through all thoſe arches that can be deſcribed within the

hemi-

hemisphere of the globe, *sometimes* wholly like so many Pike-men make a progressive motion from place to place; at *other times*, being bent by the neighbourhood of another Magnet, represent an Arch, as if every part of the filings, sticking to one another, were grown together into one solid Body. After the same manner I am apt to believe, that by means of the permeating Fluid those drops stick together, which when concreted in a *Recipient* by the matter driven out of the Retort, do first adhere to the upper part of the Recipient within, but, when store of them have touched one another in the same Arch of the Recipient, they thence falling down do forme various globular threds, sometimes by their extremities sticking to the sides of the Recipient, sometimes intangled in other Threds. Those kind of Threds, which now and then I have observed in the Aqueous humour of the Eye I should believe to be made up of globuls in like manner; nor should I think Threds and Branches to be otherwise by external apposition produced in a Fluid. But however it be in these, there is in the increase of Chrystal

to be considered a double motion: *One* which maketh the Chrystallin matter to be joyned to these and not to other places of the Chrystal; which motion, I guess, is to be adscribed to the *Permeating* subtil fluid; to be illustrated by the lately alledged Example of the Magnet: The *other*, whereby the new Chrystallin matter, joyned to the Chrystal, is spread over the Plain, which motion is to be derived from the *Ambient* Fluid. Thus, when the Iron-Threds rise up upon a Loadstone, what by the motion of the Air is struck off from one, cometh to the other. To this motion of the Ambient I should attribute, that not only in Chrystal, but also in many other Angular Bodies the opposite planes are parallel to one another.

Why in Angular Bodies the opposite plains are parallel to one another.

From the things hitherto discourst it might be evinced, that an Extreme Cold is not the efficient cause of Chrystal: *Nor* that it is the Ashes alone, burnt by the Fire, that are changed into Glass: *Nor* the sole force of the Fire that produceth Glass: *Nor* that all Chrystals were produced in the Beginnings of things

but

but that there are ſtill produced every Day: *Nor* laſtly, that 'tis a thing above the power of Man, to diſcover a production of Glaſs without the violence of Fire, provided he will but ſet upon an accurate Analyſis of ſuch Stones, in whoſe Cavities the beſt Chryſtals are formed. For 'tis certain, that as Chryſtal is concreted in a fluid, ſo the ſame may be reſolved into a fluid, if ſo be you know to imitate the true Diſſolvent of Nature. Nor is it any matter, that ſome Fluid Bodies, when once the reſolving Fluid or their Menſtruum is thence drawn forth, cannot any more be reſolved by the ſame or by the like Reſolvent; for that happens in Bodies, out of which all the Menſtruum is reſolved by the force of Fire; but Chryſtal and all Angular Bodies, which do concrete in the midſt of a reſolvent Fluid or *Menſtruum*, do never become ſo pure, but that ſome Particles of the *Menſtruum* remain betwixt the parts of the Angular Body: whence depends the principal cauſe,* that Chryſtal

How to produce Glaſs without Fire.

* *The Cauſe of the difference between Chryſtal and Glaſs, in Refraction and other Operations.*

differs

differs from Glass both in Refraction and other Operation; for as much as in Glass there are not any parts of the dissolving fluid, being thence driven away by the violence of the Fire: For the fluid, wherein Chrystal is concreted, is to Chrystal even as Common Water is to Salts; which might easily be proved by an Induction of those things, which the Concretion of Salts hath common with the Concretion of Chrystal. But least I should too far digress from my purpose, by enlarging upon all those particulars; I shall recite but one Experiment, which seemed to me very considerable. In one and the same Stone, the plates of it, parting in divers places from one another, were full of Chrystals, of which some were aqueous, some very shining, some white, some amethystine, mixed without any confusion of colours; just in the same manner as the Experiments, here made at *Florence* with Salts, do shew, that *Vitriol* and *Alom*, being dissolved in one and the same Water, after some of the Water is wasted, each of them coagulateth a part, without any mixture of the parts of the other.

The

The *Angular Bodies* of IRON, as many as hitherto I have met with, may be reduced to three sorts; of which the *first* is plain, and being somewhat thick in the middle, by little and little grows thinner towards the extremes, where is ends sharp all about. The *second* is included in *twelve* plains; and the *third*, in *twenty four*. Out of the second sort becomes sometimes an Angular Body made up of six plains, resembling two Trilateral Pyramids, so joyn'd by the *base* to one another, that the *Angles* of one base do bisect the sides of the other base. *Of Angular Bodies of Iron.*

The Second and Third sort of Angular Bodies of Iron do *agree* with Chrystals;

1. As to the Place of Production; seeing that the place where Iron grows, is partly solid, partly fluid, and is the hollowness of a Stone.

2. As to the place which the matter is joyned unto; for as much as in Iron also the matter is joyned not to all, but to some certain plains, and to these not always all over, not always at the same time, but now to one, then to another,

ſometimes towards the extremes, and ſometimes towards the midle.

3. As to the place whence the Iron-matter comes, ſince that alſo ſeems to have iſſued out of the pores of ſome ſolid Body.

4. As to the manner by which the ſame matter by means of the *permeating* fluid, is determined towards the Solid, and by the motion of the *ambient* fluid is extended into a plain, and made ſmooth.

They *differ* as to Matter and Figure. For, Chryſtal-matter is diaphanous, but the matter of Iron is opaque. The Figure of Chryſtal is of Eighteen plains, the twelve extremes of which plains are poliſhed, but the ſix intermediate ſtreaked: But in the Second ſort of Iron there are counted Twelve plains, ſix whereof are the extremes and ſtreaked, the other ſix the intermediate, and poliſhed: And in the Third ſort of Iron there are reckoned Twenty-four plains, the ſix extremes whereof are ſtreaked, the intermediate eighteen poliſhed; ſometimes between the extreme ſtreaked plains there lye ſix other ſhining plains, reſem-

resembling the imperfect or cut-short sides of triangular Pyramids.

I have thought a thing worth consideration, that by a Cube cut-short may be exactly represented the whole number of plains in the *third* sort of the Angular Bodies of Iron: For *there* are six five-sided plains, which are coincident with the plains of the Cube, and by four angles do bisect each side of the plains of the Cube; all the other plains are found in the angles of the Cube, which after a certain manner are cut short.

There is yet another thing in the same Angular Bodies of Iron, not less to be admired, which is, That in the *Second* sort of the Angular Iron-bodies the extreme plains, that are streaked and five-sided, in progress of time are changed into three-sided ones; but the Intermediate plains, which are three-sided and polished, become five-sided, having two right-angled Angles close to one another; but betwixt every two five-sided plains, by which their eight-angled angles touch each other, there are two Triangles or two three-lateral plains likewise polish'd; so that the Second

ſort of Iron is changed into the Third ſort.

But now, that after this manner out of a Body of Twelve planes is made a Body of Twenty four planes, I conclude from hence: 1. That in the ſame Aggregat of Iron-bodies, almoſt all the thinner ones have only twelve planes, but the thicker ones, twenty four. 2. That in ſome Bodies of Twelve planes there appear the Beginnings of Triangular planes, which are acceſſory, and being continued make up a Body of Twenty four planes.

In the Triangular planes I have often obſerved ſo perfect a ſmoothneſs, that there appear'd not the leaſt unevenneſs to the eye; which I never yet ſaw in any Chryſtal: In others, I have ſeen leſſer Circular planes put upon greater, the ſuperiour of which were, for the moſt part, cloſe to the *vertex* of the Triangle; ſo that it may be doubted, whether the Five-ſided planes be not made up of the *baſes* of the Triangular planes, conſidering that footſteps of ſtreaks are *there* extant parallel to them.

That

That in *Ore* of *Copper* the Angular Bodies are formed after the same manner, as hath been said of Chrystal and Iron, may be collected from those Copper-pieces, which Your Highness keeps amongst other Curiosities of Nature: But seeing that the plenty of the matter fills up all the interstices of Bodies, 'tis hard to find out the whole Figure of Bodies.

The manner of the forming of Copper-Ore.

Nor is it otherwise with the Angular Bodies of *Silver*, transmitted to Your Highness out of *Germany*.

Of *Silver*-Ore.

As to *Diamonds*, and the place and manner of their production; we may from their Fabrick infer the same, we did of Chrystals; namely,

Of the place and manner of the production of Diamonds.

1. That they are produced in a Fluid incloſed in the Cavities of Stones; although a famous Writer of the *Indies* would perswade us, that Diamonds in a certain number of years do grow again in the Earth, whence they were once digg'd out.

2. That they are produced in a Fluid by the apposition of Adamantin matter.

3. That in the production of them are to be consider'd the operations both of the permeating and ambient fluid.

But as to the *Figure*, that is various, some being comprised in eight, others in nine, others in eighteen, and some in twenty four planes; in which last I have seen that most planes were streaked, some also smooth: And though some of them were angular, yet they had their surfaces rather gibbous than plane.

Of the formation of Marcasites.

The matter of *Marcasites* puts on various figures: For now it doth incrustate the surface of a plane; at other times it is condensed into Bodies of many planes; sometimes it formeth right angled Parallelepipeds, which the vulgar calls *Cubes*; although the equality of all planes be seen in few.

Forasmuch as I have had the opportunity of observing many things of the *Cubes* of Marcasits, both as to the Cubes themselves, and the Places where they are found, I shall only speak of such. Now their production differs from that of Chrystals.

1. As to the Time; for, the Cubes

of

of Marcasites were produced *before* the production of the Beds, wherein they lye; but Chrystals are coagulated *after* the production of the Beds.

2. As to the Place of production: For, Chrystal, at least whilst it was concreting, was incumbent on a Solid Body, and consequently was contained in a place partly solid, partly fluid: But the Cubes of Marcasites seem to have been concreted betwixt two fluids; considering that even in the greater Cubes of them there are no marks extant of any cohæsion with another body; though often there be found small Cubes, which in the concreting have come to adhere to one another in the surface of the fluid. But now, that such kind of heavy Bodies can remain on the top of a fluid, whilst one surface of them is immediately touched by a superincumbent Fluid of another nature, and lighter, the solid demonstrations of the Great *Galileo* do evince. That of the said fluids one hath been *Aqueous*, the matter of the Bed sheweth, which hath subsided out of the same Fluid.

3. As to the Manner and Place of Ap-

position, in regard that the matter of the Marcasite is joyned to all the plane Cubes, otherwise than we have said it falls out in Chrystals; Which the Uniformity of all surfaces manifestly shews in the Cubes I my self have digg'd out of Stones; all the planes of which had streaks parallel to two sides, in such a manner that in the opposite planes the streaks went in the same *ductus* the same way, but the planes next to each other had streaks going different ways. From the *ductus* of the streaks it follows, that the Ambient fluid was determined by a three-fold motion about every Cube, whereof one was perpendicular to the Horizon, the other two parallel to it, but perpendicular to each other. Nor will it be difficult to explicate the manner of this three-fold motion: for, whilst the fluid endeavours to recede from the Center of the Earth, that direct motion is hinder'd by the *base* of the Cube; whereby it happens that the said fluid is turned towards the narrower sides, in regard that the *impetus* of the ascending fluid through the larger sides is stronger, and therefore permits no passage

that way; and thus the two pairs of planes are marked with ſtreaks: The third pair of planes receiveth its ſtreaks from that part of the Fluid, which paſſeth between the Cube and the Fluid, reflecting from the *baſe* of the Cube.

4. As to the Perfection of the Figure: For among *Chryſtals* there is very hardly one to be found, in whoſe ſhape there is not ſomething defective, but in the Cubes of the *Marcaſites* there is ſeldom any thing wanting. Nor is it hard to give a reaſon hereof; for ſince that in Chryſtals all the ſolid Angles, (the extreme excepted) are obtuſe, and that to each plane of them the Chryſtallin matter is joyned a part by it ſelf, the ſaid plane becomes ſo much the leſs, whilſt the neighbouring planes alter the figure; But in the Cubes of a Marcaſite, ſeeing that all the ſolid angles are right angles, although new matter be added to one plane alone, that plane ever keeps the ſame magnitude, the neighbouring planes not changing the figure.

Many other things are obſerv'd in the Cubes of Marcaſites; as, Cubes included in Cubes, the Matter of the Marca-

ſite

site cover'd with a transparent Matter, which incloseth another Marcasite, and the like other things, which I reserve for the *Dissertation* it self.

There are also Angled Bodies, that are resolved into plates; as Rhomboideal *Selenites's*, which are Rhomboideal Bodies, that are resolved into other like figured bodies; and several other Bodies, which though they differ from Chrystal in many things, yet they all agree with one another in this, that they have been concreted in a Fluid and out of a Fluid: which is likewise true of that most famous substance, *Talk*; so that those do not at all erre, who believe that the solid Body of Talk is dissolvable into a fluid body, seeing it is without controversy, that it was congeled out of a Fluid, but that those doubtless shoot quite beside the mark, that labour to extort this benefit from it by the force of Fire: For, Talk, being accustomed to gentler and kinder usage from Nature, disdains that cruelty, which the Votaries of Beauty exercise upon it, and out of revenge yields to *Vulcan* that part of its own Re-

Talk dissolvable into a fluid Body.

solvent,

solvent, which till then it kept inclosed in its Body.

If there were made an accurate *Examen* of Angled Bodies, both as to their Composition and their Resolution, we might shortly obtain a certain knowledg of the Variety of the Motion, with which the Particles of the Fluid, as well the subtil, as the ambient, are agitated: Which part of Natural Philosophy as it hath been touched by few, so it is necessary to all for the true explication of Natural operations.

Among Solids naturally included in Solids, there is none that occurs more frequently, and that hath more doubt in it, than the *Cockle-shells*: Wherefore I purpose to discourse somewhat more largely of them, considering *first* those that are taken out of the Sea; and *then* those, that are digg'd out of Mountains. *Cockle-shells largely discoursed of.*

All sorts of *Shells*, that once had an animal in them, exhibit to our senses what follows:

1. That the whole Shells are resolved into little shells, but these little shells

into

into Threds; which threds are reduced to two ſorts, differing from each other in colour, ſubſtance and place.

2. That in the *little ſhells* the upper and under ſuperfice are nothing elſe but the extremes of the Threds; but the ſuperfice of the *Limbus* or Rim are the ſides of the ſame threds ſcituate in the Rim of the little Shell.

3. That in the Shell it ſelf, the interiour ſuperfice is the ſame with the interiour ſuperfice of the inmoſt or greateſt Shell; but the exterior ſuperfice is compoſed of the exteriour ſuperfice of the leaſt Shell and of the ſuperfice of all the Lims of the intermediat Shells.

Touching the *Manner*, how Shells are produced, the particulars following may be evidently demonſtrated;

1. That the Matter of the Threds is like the ſweat of Animals in this, that it is an humour excreted through the exteriour ſuperfice of the Animal.

2. That the Figure of the Threds may be produced two manner of ways; *either* in the very Pores of the Animal, through which they are excreted; *or* whilſt the ſuperfice of the growing Animal,

mal, being made bigger than the ſuperfice of the long ſince concreted litle ſhell, recedeth from the ſame, and thereby *partly* draws into threds the glutinous humor contained between both ſuperfices (the which is very common to viſcous humors,) *partly* increaſeth it by excreting new moiſture, conſidering that no other matter can penetrate between the ſaid two ſuperfices.

3. That the diverſity of the Threds depends from the difference of the Pores, to be found in the ſuperfice of the Animal, and from the difference of the matter that is excreted by the ſame pores: For ſuch kind of animals have a two-fold ſubſtance in their ſuperfice, whereof one is harder, the other ſofter, both fibrous; the more accurate inveſtigation of which brings no ſmal light to Oſſeology, or the Explication of Bones.

Conſiderable light for the Explication of Bones.

4. That all little Shells, the outermoſt or ſmalleſt excepted, are produced between the exteriour ſhell and the very Body of the Animal, and conſequently have receiv'd their figures not from themſelves,

selves, but from the place; whence it comes to pass, that the motion of the animal and the quantity of the matter do often produce some variety of figure in Oysters. Of the *outer-most* little shell it may be doubted, whether the Ambient fluid have *touched* the exteriour superfice, or whether it have been *cover'd* by a membrane. For my part, I am apt to believe, that the latter only can be true: 1 Because that the threds of all the other little shells at the time of their concretion were not touch't by the Ambient fluid. 2. Because that in the hairy round Shel-fishes (called by the Latins *Chamæ*) we see, that something like a membrane or leather doth outwardly cover the Shells. But the question is about an almost unsensible thing; and it may be said, that the threds of the first little shell were then hardned when they were yet within the Egge; it being certain by experience, that Oysters and other testaceous animals are bred of Eggs, and not of putrid matter.

Testaceous Animals bred of Eggs, not putrid matter.

From what hath been said, may easily be explained, 1. All that variety of Colors

Colors and Pricks, which are wondred at by many both in our own and in outlandiſh ſhels; ſeeing it proceeds from nothing elſe, than from the *limb* or rim of the animal included in the ſhell. For this lim, whilſt from a ſmall one it is by little and little growing and dilating it ſelf, it leaveth in each rim of the little ſhels its image; foraſmuch as the ſaid rims are *either* concreted out of the moiſture, which ſweats out of the lim of the animal; or are the lims themſelves of the creature, which, as the Teeth in Sea-Dogs, do perhaps grow up a new in the place of the former rim, and, in the manner of the ſame teeth, are by little and little thruſt outward.

The manner of the production of Pearls, both more and leſs round ones.

2. The Production of *Pearls*, both of thoſe, which adhering to the ſhels, are not ſo very round, and of thoſe, which, when the orifices of the pores are obſtructed in the ſuperfice of the Animal, acquire a round figure within the pores themſelves: For between the *coats* of the Pearls, and the *ſhells* of the Pearl-bearing Cockles there is only this difference, that the threds of the ſhels are as 'twere

twere ſcituate in the ſame plane; but the coats of the Pearls have their threds diſpoſed all over the ſame ſpherical ſuperfice. A very fine inſtance whereof was afforded us by one among thoſe, that were at the command of Your *Highneſs* broken by me, which being white without, did include within, a black body like a grain of Pepper both as to colour and ſize; in which was moſt evident the ſcituation of the threds, by one extreme reſpecting the center; wherein alſo the orders and ſpheres of the ſame threds could be diſcerned. On the ſame occaſion I ſaw, 1. That Pearls, which are unequal by many little knobs, are nothing elſe than many little Pearls incloſed by the ſame common cruſt. 2. That many yellowiſh Pearls are tinged thus yellow not only in the outward ſuperfice of the ſphere, but alſo in all their interiour ſpheres; ſo that it needs not to be doubted any longer, that that colour is to be adſcribed to the changed humors of the animal, and that he waſheth the Blackamore, that taketh pains to waſh it out, unleſs the colour be adven-

What poſſibility there is of making yellow Pearls white, and of imitating Pearls.

adventitious, by wearing the Pearl about the Neck, or only such in the outermost yellow sphere, the humors of the Animals not yet being changed at the time when the internal spheres were formed. Whence their error is manifest, who without consulting Nature will imitate the forming of Pearls by their phancy; whereas hardly any one hath attempted it with success, except he have, like another *Lucullus*, repleniſht Ponds with Pearl-bearing shels, or have searched in the animals themselves for the ways of multiplying them, or thence learn'd the difficulty of imitating Nature's Works. I will not deny, that there may be made litle globuls by art, compoſed of various tunicles or coats; but to diſpoſe the coats out of a row of threds joyn'd to one another, whence that native brightneſs of Pearls depends, that is the thing, which I judge moſt difficult to effect.

Shells under ground.

The *Shells* that lye under ground, may be reduced to three ſorts.

The *Firſt* is of thoſe, that are ſo like to thoſe lately deſcribed, as an Egg is to an Egg; foraſmuch as the *Shells* them-

ſelves are reſolved into *litle Shells*, and the little Shells into Threds, and there is the ſame difference in the Threds, as alſo the ſame poſition or ſcite. That theſe Shells were once the parts of Animals living in a Fluid, though there never had been ſeen any Teſtaceous Marine Creatures, the very view of the Shell it ſelf evinceth, as may be evident by the Inſtance of *Bi-valve Cockle-ſhells*.

At the time that the Bi-valve Cockle-ſhells were formed, the matter, contained within them,

1. Had a ſmooth ſurface, having innumerable pores, and two different ſorts of pores.

2. It had a flexile ſubſtance, and leſs hard than the Shell it ſelf.

3. It communicated with the ambient matter on one ſide, but had no commerce with it on the other.

4. It did by little and little recede from that ſide, where the communication with the external matter was denied it, towards that ſide, where it had that commerce with the ſame matter free.

5. It hath been able by intervals to open it ſelf according to the wideneſs of

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the angle, which the hinges of the Shels admit.

6. Of ſmall it is become great.

7. It hath tranſmitted the matter, whence the little Shells are made, thorough its own ſubſtance.

The *External Matter* environing the Cockle-ſhels, 1. If it was not altogether fluid, at leaſt it had leſs force to reſiſt, than the matter contain'd within the Cockles had of expanding it ſelf. 2. It contained a fluid matter fit to make of it threds of little ſhels: All which conditions both of the internal and external place, being in the *Diſſertation* it ſelf demonſtrated by arguments and figures, do ſufficiently evince, that there was an animal within the Cockles, and a Fluid without the Cockles.

The *Second* ſort is of thoſe Shells, which in the reſt are like to the lately deſcribed ones, but differ from them only in colour and weight; in regard that ſome of them are found too light, others too heavy, foraſmuch as *theſe* have pores fill'd up with an adventitious juyce, but the pores of *thoſe* are widen'd by the expulſion of the lighter parts: Which I

ſhall ſay no more of, they being nothing elſe but either petrify'd or calcin'd Shels of animals.

The *Third* ſort is of ſuch as in their figure alone reſemble thoſe, that were newly diſcours'd of, but for the reſt totally differ from them, ſeeing that in them are to be found neither the little Shels, nor the Threds, much leſs the diverſity of the Threds. Of theſe ſome are *Aereal*, ſome *Lapideous*, of either a black or yellow colour; others *Marbly*, others *Chryſtallin*; others of other matter; the production of all which I explain in manner following.

Where the penetrating force of juyces hath diſſolved the ſubſtance of the Shell, the ſame juices being either drunk up by the Earth have left the ſpaces of ſhels void (which I call *Aereal* Shels,) or being alter'd by new adventitious matter, have, according to the variety of that matter, fill'd up the ſame ſpaces of ſhels either with Chryſtal, or Marble, or Stone: Whence comes that very pretty kind of Marble called *Nephiri*, which is nothing elſe but a ſediment of the Sea full of all ſorts of Shells, where the ſubſtance of

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the Shels being wasted, a stony substance is come into the place thereof.

My design of being short here, will not allow me to make a Description of all those particulars, which I have found observable in every sort of Shels digg'd out of the Earth; wherefore, leaving other things, I shall only relate here what follows;

1. That there was found a Pearl-bearing shell in *Toscany*, a Pearl yet sticking to the Shell.

2. A piece of the greater Sea-nacre, (*pinna marina*,) in which, the silk like substance within the Shell being consumed, the colour of that substance did remain in that Earthy matter, which had fill'd the Shell.

3. Likewise some Shels of Oysters of a strange bigness, wherein are found many oblong cavities suppos'd to be eaten out by Worms, altogether like those, which in the *Anconitan*, *Neapolitan* and *Sicilian* Stone are inhabited by a kind of Snail; which hollownesses of Stones if they be not made out of dirt by some Insects making their nests, (which I scarce believe, seeing that the very substance of

the midle part of the Stone, where no cavities are found, is the ſame with the ſubſtance of the cavities, which are all about the ſuperfices,) they are certainly eaten out by Worms; as both appears by the ſuperfice of the cavity, and is evinced by a certain body found in many cavities, woven together out of pretty thick filaments, which Body in ſize and ſhape anſwers to the cavity it ſelf. Certainly they are not made by the Snails, nor about the Snails, ſeeing that ſuch teſtaceous fiſhes have no organs fit to gnaw, nor doth any cavity anſwer to the figure of the ſhells. Nor is it a wonder, that Stones expoſed to the Sea ſhould in the ſaid cavities harbour Shell-fiſhes Eggs thrown out by the Sea, ſince I have hitherto ſeen none of them that was deſtitute of a manifeſt out-let. If any one ſhall ſay, that thoſe cavities were produced by a lapideſcent juyce concreted about certain bodies, I anſwer, that then there would have been found ſome cavities every where overlaid with the ſame matter *without* an out-let.

4. More-over, a Shell in part waſted inwardly, where a marbly cruſt, cover'd

with

with many *balanus's*, did supply the loss of the consum'd substance: so that we may certainly conclude, that this Shell was by the Sea left upon the Land, and was carried back into the Sea, and again cover'd with a new sediment, and then left by the Sea again.

5. Also some very small Eggs, and Turbinated Shells hardly visible but by a Microscope.

6. Likewise some Scollops, *Turbo's*, and Bi-valve Cockles, not cover'd with Chrystal, but Chrystallin in their whole substance.

7. Various tubulous Shells of Sea-worms.

Other parts of Animals found under ground.

What hath been said of *Shells*, the same is to be said of other parts of Animals, and of the Animals themselvs buried under ground: of which number are the *Teeth* of *Sea-Doggs*, the Teeth of the *Fish Aquila*, Fishes *Back-bones*, all sorts of *whole Fishes*, *Skulls*, *Horns*, *Teeth*, *Thigh-bones*, and other bones of Terrestrial Animals; considering that all these either quite resemble the true parts

Teeth of Sea-Dogs, Fishes, Skuls, Horns, Bones, &c.

of animals, or only differ from them in weight and colour, or have nothing common with them but the outward figure only.

There occurs a great difficulty in that vaſt number of *Teeth*, which every Year are brought out of *Maltha*; ſeeing that almoſt no Ship goes thither, but it brings back ſome of them. For my part, I can find no other anſwer to that difficulty but this: 1. That ſuch Sea-Dogs have, each of them, ſixty teeth, and more; and that all the time they live they breed new teeth. 2. That the Sea agitated by the Winds is wont to protrude thoſe bodies, it meets with, towards ſome one place, and there heap them together. 3. That Sea-Dogs go by Flocks, and conſequently that the Teeth of many Dogs may have been left in one place. 4. That in the Lumps of *Maltha*-Earth, brought hither, beſides the ſeveral Teeth of divers Dogs, there are alſo found ſundry Cockle-ſhels; ſo that, if the *Number* of the Teeth ſhould incline a Man to aſcribe their production to the Earth, on the other hand the *Make* of the ſame teeth, and the abundance of them in every animal, and

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the Earth like the bottom of the Sea, and other Marine Bodies found in the same place, do favour the contrary opinion.

Bigness of Thigh bones, Skuls, &c. found under ground.

Others find a difficulty in the bigness of the *Thigh bones*, *Skuls*, *Teeth*, and other Bones, digg'd out of the Earth. But neither is this Objection so considerable, as that the unusual bigness should make us conclude it to be a size beyond the power of Nature: For, 1. In our Age there have been seen Men with very long faces. 2. 'Tis certain, that there were once Men of a monstrous bigness. 3. Often those are believed to be Humane Bones, that are Bones of other Animals. 4. 'Tis the same thing, to ascribe to Nature the production of Bones truly fibrous, and to say, that Nature can produce the Hand of a Man without the rest of the Man.

Some there are, to whom it seems, that the length of time overthrows the force of all the other Arguments; considering that 'tis recorded by no Age, that Inundations have gone up so far as those places, where now many Marine Bodies are found, excepting the Universal Deluge; from the time of which there are

reckon'd

reckon'd about 4000 Years to these our days: Nor doth it seem consonant to reason, that the part of an Animal Body should so long resist the injuries of so many Years, since we see, that often within the space of a few Years the same Bodies are destroy'd totally. But this Objection may easily be answer'd, by saying, that that whole business depends from the diversity of the Soil: For, I have seen Beds of a *Clayie* kind, which by the thinness and fineness of its juyce did resolve all Bodies inclos'd in it; but I have observed *Sandy* Beds, which preserved all Bodies lodged therein; by which experiment we may be led to the knowledg of that juice, which resolveth solid Bodies. But that 'tis certain, that the production of many Shells, we meet with in our days, is to be referr'd to the times coincident with the General Deluge, the following argument evinceth.

Shells found in our Days as old as the universal Deluge.

'Tis certain, that before the foundation of the City of *Rome*, the Town of *Volaterra* was then already powerful; but in those huge Stones, which in some places are found there (being the remainders

ers of very ancient Walls,) there are found all sorts of Shells; and not long since, in the midle of the Market-place, there was cut out a Stone full of streaked Cockles; so that 'tis indubitable, that the Cockles, now found in the said stones, were already produced at that time when the *Volaterran* walls were rais'd. And leaſt it ſhould be ſaid, that the Shells alone, being turn'd into ſtone, or included in ſtone, had ſuffer'd no damage by the waſtful time; 'tis to be noted, that the whole Hillock, on which the moſt ancient Town of the *Etrurians* is built, riſeth out of the ſediments of the Sea, laid on one another, and parallel to the Horizon; where many Beds not ſtony do abound with true Cockles that have ſuffer'd no change at all: So that we may confidently ſay, that thoſe Cockles, which at this day we have drawn from thence, and that are unchanged, have been produced Three Thouſand Years ago, and more. From the building of the City of *Rome* until theſe times we reckon about 2420. Years: And who will not grant that many Ages elapſed from the time that the firſt People ſeated themſelves there, until

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the place grew to that bigneſs, and power, it had at the time when *Rome* was built? To which Ages, if we ſhall add that time, which paſſed from laying the firſt ſediment of the *Volaterran* Hillock, to the time when the ſame was relinquiſh't by the Sea, and the Aliens there ſetled, we ſhall eaſily come up to the very times of the Univerſal Deluge.

The ſame authority of Hiſtory will not let us doubt, that thoſe vaſt Bones, which are digg'd up out of the *Aretine* Fields, have laſted 1900. Years; it being certain, 1. That the Skuls of labouring Beaſts, found there, are not of Animals of this Climat, as neither are thoſe huge Thigh-bones, and long Shoulder-blades, met with in the ſame place. 2. That *Annibal* paſs'd there, before he gave Battel to the *Romans* at the Lake of *Thraſimene*. 3. That in his Army there were *African* Beaſts, and huge Turret-bearing Elephants. 4. That, when he came down the *Feſulan* Hills, there periſh'd by the Waters in the Mariſhes the greateſt part of the loden Animals. 5. That the place, whence the ſaid Bones are digg'd, was heaped up by various Beds, that are full

of

of Stones thither devolved from the circumjacent Mountains by the impetuouſneſs of Torrents. So that every one, that ſhall but compare the condition of the place, and the Kind of the Bones with the Hiſtory, will find all things evidently agree together.

Of Plants under ground, or inclos'd in ſtony ſubſtances.

What is ſaid of Animals and their parts, ſuteth likewiſe with *Plants* and the parts of Plants, whether they be digg'd out of Earthen Beds, or lodged within ſtony ſubſtances. For *either* they do altogether reſemble true Plants and their parts (which are rarely found,) *or* they differ from them only in colour and weight, (which do occur more frequently, either burnt into Cole, or impregnated with a petrifick juyce;) *or* they only anſwer them in figure, of which there is great abundance in many places.

Of the two firſt ſorts it is not to be doubted that once they were true Plants; the texture of the Bodies themſelves evincing it, and the condition of the place, where they are digg'd, not diſagreeing thereto. Thoſe that object, that Earth tranſported into Houſes in proceſs of time

time is changed into Wood, can only affirm *that* of the Earth's ſuperfice, including the Wood, where the Earth, dried in time and crumbled into duſt, diſcover'd the Wood incloſed therein: Neither do they urge, that in the pores of the ſame Wood there have been found Metallick threds; whereas I my ſelf have pull'd out of the Earth a ſtem; which by the Knots of the boughs, and by the Bark appear'd to be a Plant, whoſe crevaces were fill'd with a Mineral matter.

Light to the Doctrine of Minerals.

From hence alſo might no ſmall light accrue to the Doctrin of Minerals, if inquiry were made in *Wood*, and in the *place* of Wood, what they may contribute to the production of Minerals. Many things paſs under the name of *Bitumen*, of which yet it may be evinced by the *ductus's* of fibres, and the aſhes of them when burnt, that they are nothing but Coles.

The *third* ſort hath more difficulty in it, I mean the *Figures* of Plants impreſs'd by nature upon Stones; foraſmuch as we obſerve ſuch kind of Figures in Hoarfroſt, the Mercurial Tree, ſeveral Volatil Salts,

Salts, and a white ſubſtance reſoluble into Water, which in Glaſs-veſſels not only comes to ſtick on the ſides within, but ſometimes from the midle of the bottom riſeth up into the Air.

But all being well conſider'd, there is nothing in all this, that's contrary to the deliver'd opinions. To ſhew which, we may take notice, that the Figures of Plants to be found upon Stones are reducible to two ſorts; *ſome* are ſeen only in the ſuperfice of the crevaces, which I will eaſily allow were produced without any true Plant, though not without a Fluid; *others* do not only appear in the ſuperfice of the rifts, but ſpread their litle ramifications every where thorough the very lapideous ſubſtance it ſelf,; whence it follows, that, at the time when the ſaid Plant was produced, whether that were done after the way of other Plants, or after that of a Mercurial Plant, the very ſubſtance of the Stone had not then yet ceaſed to be a Fluid: Which is further confirm'd not only by the very, ſomewhat yet left, conſiſtence of the Stone, but alſo by the Angular Bodies that are frequent in the *Dendroitis* of

Elva,

Ælva, which do never concrete but in a free fluid. But what need of other Arguments, when Experience it self speaketh? I have visited and view'd divers *ousy* places, both above and under ground, where stones, growing by the præterfluent Water unto Mosse and other Plants, were cover'd with new Mosse of several kinds.

Hitherto I have discoursed of the chief Bodies, whose *place*, where they are found, hath made many doubt of the place of their production; and on that occasion I have withall intimated, how from that which is sensible, something certain may be concluded about that which is not sensible.

Various changes that have happen'd in Tuscany.

But now, How the *Present* state of a thing may discover the *Former* state of the same, will particularly appear by the Example of *Etruria* or *Toscany*; in the present face whereof those obvious inequalities afford manifest arguments of the several Changes that have happen'd therein: Which I shall here reckon up by an inverted order, and a retrogradation from the last to the first.

1. Some-

1. Sometime the inclined Plane A hath been in the ſame Plane with the higher Horizontal Plane B, and the rim of the ſame Plane A thus raiſed, as alſo the rim of the higher Horizontal Plane C, have been further continued, whether the lower Horizontal Plane D have been in the ſame Plane with the higher Horizontal Planes B, C, or whether there have been another ſolid Body propping up the naked ſides of the higher Planes; or, which is all one, in the place where at this day are ſeen Rivers, Lakes, depreſſed plainneſſes, Precipices, and inclined Planes between ſandy Hillocks, all thoſe were anciently Planes, and at that time the Waters, both of Rains and Springs, did either cover that ſame Plane, or open'd to themſelves ſubterraneous Channels under the Plane; at leaſt there were cavities under the ſuperiour Beds.

2. At the time when the Plane B, A, C, and the other Planes under it were formed, the whole Plane B, A, C, was cover'd with Water; or, which is all one, the Sea hath once been raiſed above the Sandy Hills, or Downs, how high ſoever.

3. Before the Plane B, A, C, was for-

med, the Planes F, G, had the same scite, they obtain now; or, which is all one, before the Beds of the Sandy Hillocks were form'd, there were in the same places deep Vallies.

4. Once the Inclin'd Plane I. was in the same Plane with the Horizontal planes F, and G, and the naked sides I, and G, were either continued farther, or *there* was existent another solid, propping up the same naked sides, when the said Planes were form'd; or, which is all one, where at present, Vallies are seen between the plane tops of highest Mountains, there was once a continued Plane, under which were made vast cavities, before the ruines of the superior Beds.

5. When the Plane F, G, was form'd, the Aqueous fluid was incumbent on it; or, which is all one, once the plane tops of the highest Mountains were cover'd with Waters.

Hence it is, that we may distinguish *Six* distinct casts of the Country of *Etruria*, and that it hath been twice Fluid, twice Plane and Dry, and twice scabrous and Craggy. Which as I make it out to be true of *Etruria*, from many places atten-

attentively view'd by me; ſo I confirm it to be true of the *whole Earth*, from the Deſcriptions of many places deliver'd by divers Authors. But leaſt there ſhould be apprehended any danger in the novelty, I ſhall in ſhort lay down the agreement of *Nature* with *Scripture*, reciting withall the chief difficulties, that may be raiſed about each Face of the Earth.

As to the *firſt* Face, *Scripture* and *Nature* agree in this, that all was cover'd with Water; but how it began to be thus, and when, and how long 'tis continued ſo, Nature is ſilent, Sripture is not. But that that Fluid was Aqueous, at the time when there were yet no Animals nor Plants, and that it cover'd all, the *Beds* of the higher Hills, containing no heterogeneous bodies at all, do evince; whoſe *Figure* ſpeaks that there was a Fluid, and the *Matter*, that there were no heterogeneous Bodies; but the *likeneſs* of the Matter and Figure in the Beds of divers and diſtant Mountains ſhew, that Fluid to have been Univerſal.

If any one ſhall ſay, that the heterogeneous Solids contain'd in thoſe Beds have been in length of time conſum'd, it

cannot be deny'd, that there would have been a conſpicuous difference obſervable between the Matter of the Bed, and the Matter percolated through the pores of the Bed, and filling the ſpaces of the waſted Bodies. But if upon the Beds of the firſt Fluid there ſhould in ſome places other Beds be found ſtuffed up with different Bodies, thence would follow nothing elſe than that upon the Beds of the firſt Fluid there were depoſed new Beds from another Fluid, the matter of which new Beds might have filled the ruines of the Beds that were left by the firſt Fluid: ſo that we muſt always recurr to this, that at the time when thoſe Beds of ſimple matter, and which are obvious in all Mountains, were form'd, the other Beds were not yet extant, but all were cover'd by a fluid, deſtitute of Plants, Animals and other Solids. which Beds being of that kind, which none can deny but that they may have been immediatly produced by the Firſt Mover, we do acknowledg a manifeſt conſent between Scripture and Nature.

Of the *Second* Face of the Earth, which was Plain and Dry, Nature is likewiſe ſilent,

lent, when and how it began, but the Scripture is not so: Mean time, that there was once such a Face of the Earth, Nature affirms, and Scripture confirms, for as much as it teacheth, that Waters arising from one Spring did water the whole Earth.

Of the *Third* Face of the Earth, which was Craggy, neither Scripture nor Nature determines, *when* it began. Nature indeed shews, that that Inequality was great; and the Scripture maketh mention of Mountains at the time of the Deluge; but at *what time* those Mountains, which the Scripture there speaketh of, were produced; whether they were the same Mountains with those of this time; whether in the beginning of the Deluge there was the same depth of Valleys that now is, or whether, for depressing the superfice of the much growing Waters the new breaches of Beds did open new gulfs, neither Scripture nor Nature decideth.

The *Fourth* Face, when all was Sea, seems to have more difficulty in it; although indeed it be all easy. That the Sea hath been higher, than now it is, the

production of the Hillocks out of the ſediment of the Sea ſheweth; and that not only in *Etruria*, but in very many places remote enough from the Sea, whence the Waters fall towards the Midland Sea; yea in thoſe places alſo, whence the waters flow into the Ocean. How great that height of the Sea hath been, where Scripture determins it, Nature contradicts it not; foraſmuch as, 1. There are certain marks of the Sea extant in places, which are many hundred feet high above the ſurface of the Sea. 2. It cannot be denied, that, as all the Solids of the Earth were in the beginning of things cover'd with an aqueous Fluid, ſo they may have been cover'd with it again, in regard that the change of natural things is indeed continual, but there is no Natural Annihilation. But who hath ſearch'd into the ſtructure of the Bowels of the Earth, ſo as to dare to deny that there may be vaſt ſpaces, now filled with an Aqueous, at an other time with an Aereal Fluid? 3. Let it be uncertain, what was the depth of the Valleys in the beginning of the Deluge; but let reaſon perſwade, that in the firſt Ages of the

World

World there were eaten out leſſer cavities by the Water and Fire, and conſequently that thereupon follow'd leſs deep ruines of Beds: But the higheſt Mountains, mention'd in Scripture, were the higheſt of thoſe Mountains, that were to be found at that time, but not of thoſe at this day. 4. If the motion of an Animal can effect, that, according to pleaſure, places that are now overwhelm'd with Water, ſhall be rendred dry, and by and by drown'd again by new waters; why ſhould we not be ready to grant to the Firſt Mover of all things the like liberty and the like power? About the Time of the *Univerſal* Deluge, Civil Hiſtory is not repugnant to Sacred, reciting all things concerning it particularly. The ancient Towns of *Etruria* extend their Foundation to above Three Thouſand Years; of which Towns ſome are built on Hillocks produced by the Sea: But in *Lydia* we approach nearer to Four Thouſand Years; whence it may be inferr'd, that the time, when the Earth was relinquiſh't by the Sea, is conforme to the time, which the Scripture mentions.

What concerns the Manner of the *growing* Water, we may alledg many ways ſutable to the Laws of Nature. If it ſhall be ſaid, that in the Earth the Center of *Gravity* is not always the ſame with the Center of the *Figure*, but that now and then it recedes from one or the other ſide, according as the ſubterraneous cavities are grown in divers places; 'tis eaſy to render a reaſon, why the Fluid, which in the beginning of things covered all, left certain places dry, and return'd to them again. With the ſame eaſe may be explain'd the *General Deluge*, if we place about the Fire in the midle of the Earth a Sphere of waters, or at leaſt certain Receptacles of them, whence, without the motion of the Center, the powring forth of the included Water may be deduced. But the following way ſeems alſo very eaſy to me, whereby both a leſſer depth of Vallies, and a ſufficient quantity of Water is found, without reſpect had to the Center either of the Figure, or of the Gravity. For, if we ſhall admit, 1. That by the fallen fragments of ſome Beds the paſſa-

An eaſy Explication of the General Deluge.

ges were obſtructed, by which the Sea, penetrating into the hollowneſſes of the Earth, ſends the Water to the heads of Springs; 2. That the Water, which is undoubtedly included in the bowels of the Earth, was, by the force of the acknowledged ſubterraneal fires, partly driven towards the Springs, partly thruſt forth, through the pores of the not yet drown'd Earth, into the Air; but that that Water, which *both* is ever inherent in the Air, *and* was commix't with it in manner aforeſaid, was fallen down in Rain; 3. That the Bottom of the Sea was rais'd up by the dilated caverns under the Earth; 4. That the remaining cavities in the ſurface of the Earth were fill'd up with earthy matter, worn off from higher places by the continual afflux and waſhing away of Rains; 5. That the very ſurface of the Earth was leſs unequal, as nearer to its beginning: If, I ſay, we ſhall grant theſe particulars, we ſhall grant nothing contrary to reaſon nor daily experience. What did happen in the ſurface of the Earth whilſt it was cover'd with Water, neither Scripture nor Nature declareth; this only

we

we may affirm from Nature, that deep Vallies were then produced: 1. Becauſe that the Cavities being by the force of Subterraneous Fires made more ſpacious, gave place to greater ruines. 2. Becauſe that a return was to be open'd for the Waters into the deeper parts of the Earth. 3. Becauſe that at this Day in places remote from the Sea are found deep Vallies fill'd with many marine Sediments.

In the *Fifth* Face, which, the Earth being made dry again, did ſhew vaſt Plainneſſes, Nature demonſtrateth, that thoſe Plaineſſes did exiſt, and the Scripture contradicteth it not. Mean time, whether the whole Sea did preſently recede; or whether in ſeveral ages new Gulfs being open'd gave occaſion to diſcover new Countries, ſince Scripture is ſilent hereof, and the Hiſtory of Nations about the firſt Ages from the Deluge is doubtful to the Nations themſelves, and hath been believed full of Fables, we may not determine any thing certain thereof. Yet this is certain, that a great parcel of the Earth is every year carried into the Sea (as is obvious to him, that ſhall conſider

the

thē largeneſs of Rivers, and the long paſſages through the Midland Countries, and the innumerable number of Torrents; in a word, all the declivities of the Earth) and conſequently that the Earth carried away by the Rivers and joyned to the Sea-ſhores does every day leave new Lands fit for new Inhabitants: Which is confirm'd by the Opinion of the Antients, which ſaith, that whole Regions were the guifts of Rivers of the ſame name; as alſo by the Tradition of the *Greeks*, importing, that Men coming down from the Hills by litle and litle, ſetled themſelves in the Maritim places, barren by reaſon of their too much moiſture, but in time made fruitful.

The *Sixth* Face of the Earth is obvious, whereby the ſaid Plaineſſes were chiefly by the eroſion of Waters, ſometimes alſo by the exuſtion of Fire, changed into various Channels, Vallies and Precipices. Nor is it to be wonder'd, that Hiſtorians have not recorded it, at what time every ſuch change hath happen'd; for, the Hiſtory of the firſt Ages after the Floud is confuſed and dubious amongſt Profane Authors; and in after-Ages they

under-

undertook to write and celebrate the Actions of renown'd Men, and not the wonders of Nature. Mean time we want the Records, quoted by Authors, of those that have written the History of Changes fallen out in divers places; and since other Writers, whose Monuments have been preserv'd, do speak of and reckon among Prodigies, Earthquakes, Eruptions of Fires, Inundations of Rivers and Seas, as happen'd almost every year; 'tis evident, that in 4000 Years there have happen'd many and various Mutations. So that those do much mistake, who affirm, that in the writings of the Antients there are many errors, because (forsooth) there occur many things in them dissonant from the modern Geography. I would not give credit to these relations, which are fabulous in Antient Writers; but there are many things to be met with in them, which also I would not disbelieve. For, of that kind I there find divers things, whose falsity rather, than verity seems dubious to me; such as are, *That the Mediterranean Sea was sever'd from the Western Ocean; That there*

Not all what is dissonant in the old Geography from the modern, presently false.

there was a passage out of the Mediterranean into the Red Sea; the submersion of the Atlantid Island; And the Description of many places in the Expeditions of *Bacchus, Triptolomus, Ulysses, Æneas*, and others, may be true, though it agree not with things as they are at this Day. In the *Dissertation* it self I shall employ evident demonstrations to evince most of the Changes, that have happen'd in *Etruria* in all that Tract, which lyeth between the Rivers *Arno* and *Tiber*; and though the time, in which every one came to pass, cannot be assigned, yet I shall bring such Arguments out of the History of *Italy*, that no ground of doubt shall be left behind.

And this is a succinct, not to say a tumultuary relation of the chief things, which in the *Dissertation* it self I intended to explain both more distinctly and more largely, together with a Description of the places, where I had observ'd every particular.

Expli-

Explication of the Figures.

WHereas the brevity of an hasty Writing hath made me deliver some things less clearly, especially where I speak of *Angular Bodies* and the *Beds of the Earth*; I have, for some more clearness, annexed here a few Figures chosen out of many.

The *thirteen* first figures, designed to explain the *Angular* Bodies of Chrystal, are reducible to two *Classes*;

The *first* contains *seven* differences of a Plane, in which is the *Axis* of the Chrystal. In the 1*t*. 2*d*. and 3*d*, the *axes* of the parts, out of which the body of the Chrystal is composed, do constitute one straight line, but by an intermediate column, which in the 1*st* figure is wanting, but is seen shorter in the 2*d*, and longer in the 3*d*. In the 4*th* figure the *axes* of the parts constituting the body of the Chrystal, do not make one straight line. The 5*th* and 6*th* figure are of the kind of those, of which I could have produced innumerable, to evince, that in the Plane of the *axe*, both the number and length of the sides are variously changed without change in the angles, and that in the very midst of the Chrystal there are left various cavities, & formed various plates. The 7*th* figure doth shew in the plane of the *axe*, how from the new Chrystallin matter laid upon the planes of the pyramids, both the number and length of the sides are variously sometimes increased, sometimes lessen'd.

The

The *second* Classis contains *six* differences of the *Basis* of a Plane. In the 8*th* 9*th*, 10*th*, and 11*th* figures, there are only six sides; yet with this difference, that in the 8*th* figure all the sides are equal; in the 9*th* and 11*th*, not all but only the opposite sides are equal; but in the 10*th*, all opposit sides are unequal. In the 12*th* figure, the Plane of the *base*, which should be hexagonal, contains twelve sides. The 13*th* figure shews, how, by laying a new Chrystallin matter upon the planes of the Pyramids, somtimes the length of the sides, and the number also are variously changed in the plane of the base, without changing the angles.

The *six* following figures do explain two divers kinds of Angular bodies of *Iron*. The 14*th*, 15*th* and 16*th* figures serve to explain those Angular bodies of Iron, that have *twelve* planes; & of them the 14*th* figure represents all those 12 planes laid out in one plane, six of which are triangular and polish't; the other six, pentagonal and streaked. The 15*th* figure is the plane of the *base* of the same body. The 16*th* figure is the plane of the *axis* of the same body.

The 17*th*, 18*th* and 19*th* figure serve to explain those Angular bodies of Iron, that have *thirty* planes; and of them the 17*th* figure exhibits all those 30 planes, explicated in one plane; *six* of which are pentagonal and polish't; *twelve* are triangular, polish't likewise; *six* are triangular and streaked; and six are quadrilateral oblong and polish't. The 18*th* figure is the plane of the *base* of the same body. The 19*th* is the plane of the *axe* of the same body.

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The *six* last figures do *both* shew, how from the present face of *Etruria* we may collect the six distinct faces of the same Country, above discoursed of, *and* serve also for the more easy understanding of the particulars, we have deliver'd concerning the *Beds* of the Earth. The *pricked* lines represent the *Sandy* beds of the Earth, so nominated from their *main* matter, there being mix't with them divers both Clayie and stony beds. The other lines represent the *Stony* beds, likewise so called a *potiori*, seeing there are Beds found in them that are of a softer substance. In the *Dissertation* it self I have explain'd the Letters of the figures, in that order wherein the figures follow one another: Here I shall only reckon up in short the order of the change.

The 25*th* figure exhibits the perpendicular Plane of *Etruria*, at the time when the Stony Beds were yet entire, & parallel to the horizon.

The 24*th* shews the vast cavities eaten out by the force of Fire and Water, without any breach in the upper Beds.

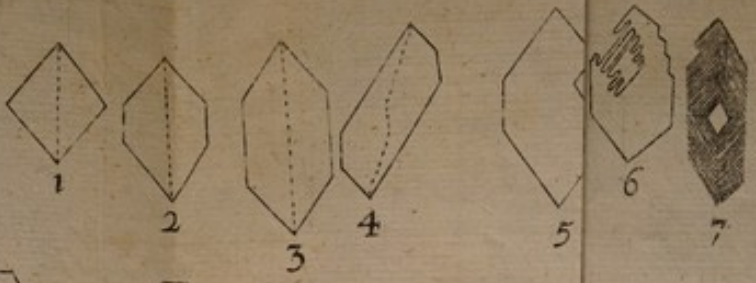
The 23*th* represents, how Mountains & Vally's came to be made by the ruine of the superior Beds.

The 22*th*, that by the Sea new Beds were made in the said Valleys.

The 21*th*, that of the new Beds the lower ones were consumed, the uppermost remaining untouch't.

The 20*th*, that by the breach of the superior sandy Beds *there* were produced Hillocks and Vallys.

FINIS.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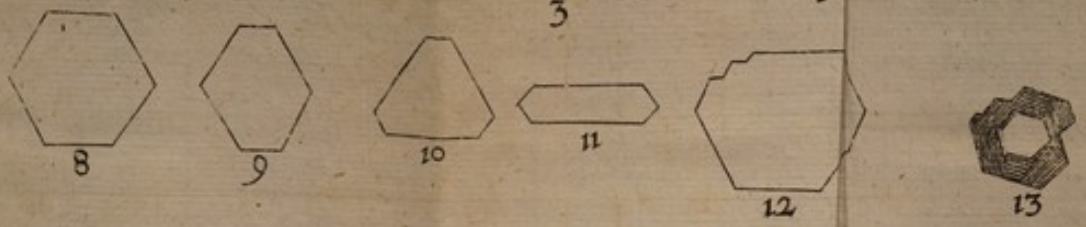
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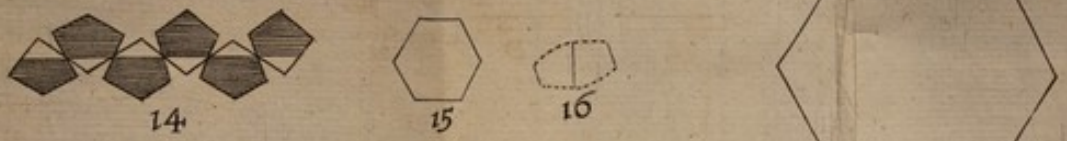
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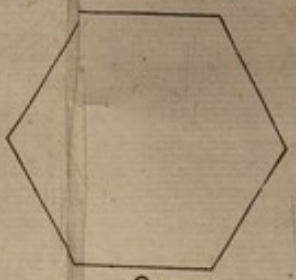
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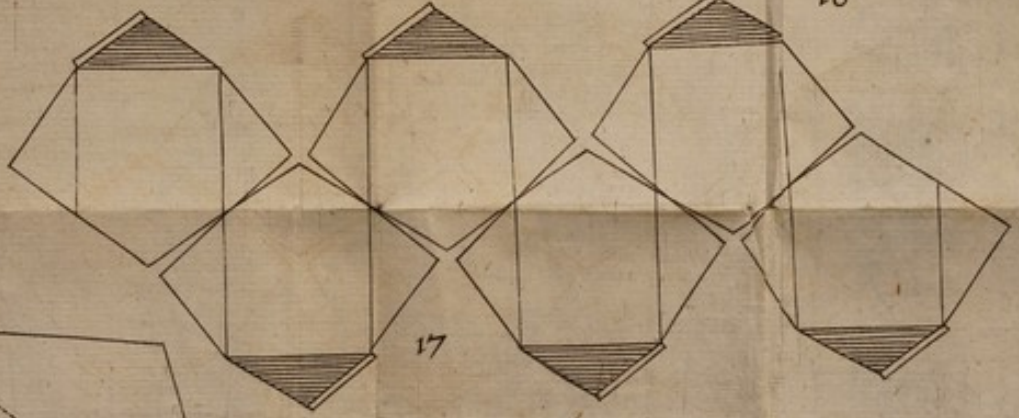
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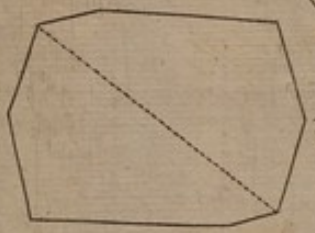
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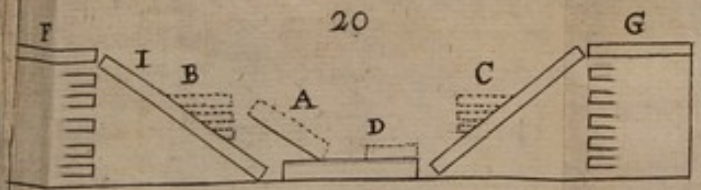
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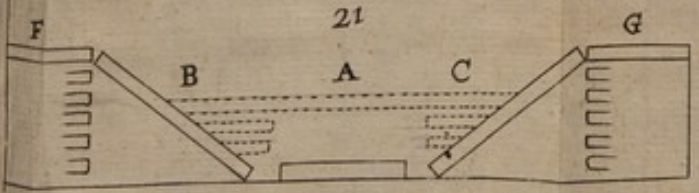
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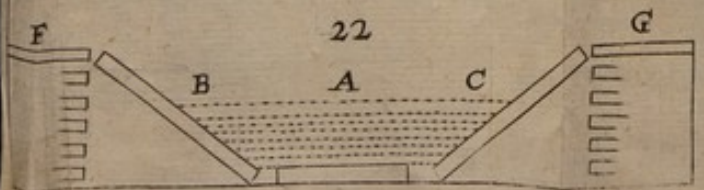
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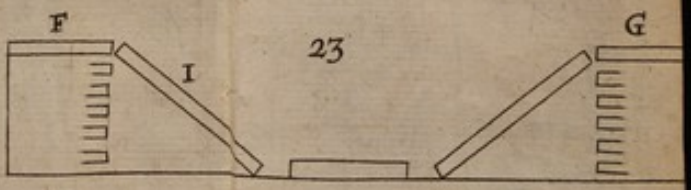
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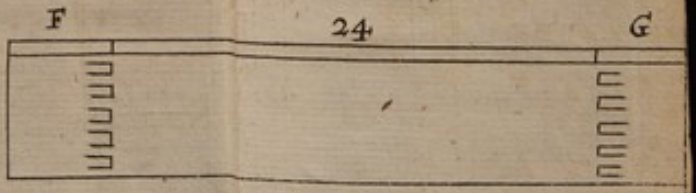
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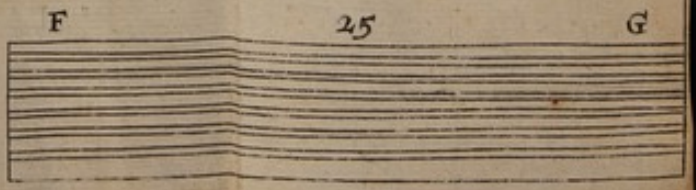
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