An essay towards a natural history of Westmorland and Cumberland. Wherein an account is given of their several mineral and surface productions, with some directions how to discover minerals by the external and adjacent strata and upper covers, &c.; To which is annexed, a vindication of the philosophical and theological paraphrase of the Mosaick system of the creation, &c; / By Tho. Robinson.

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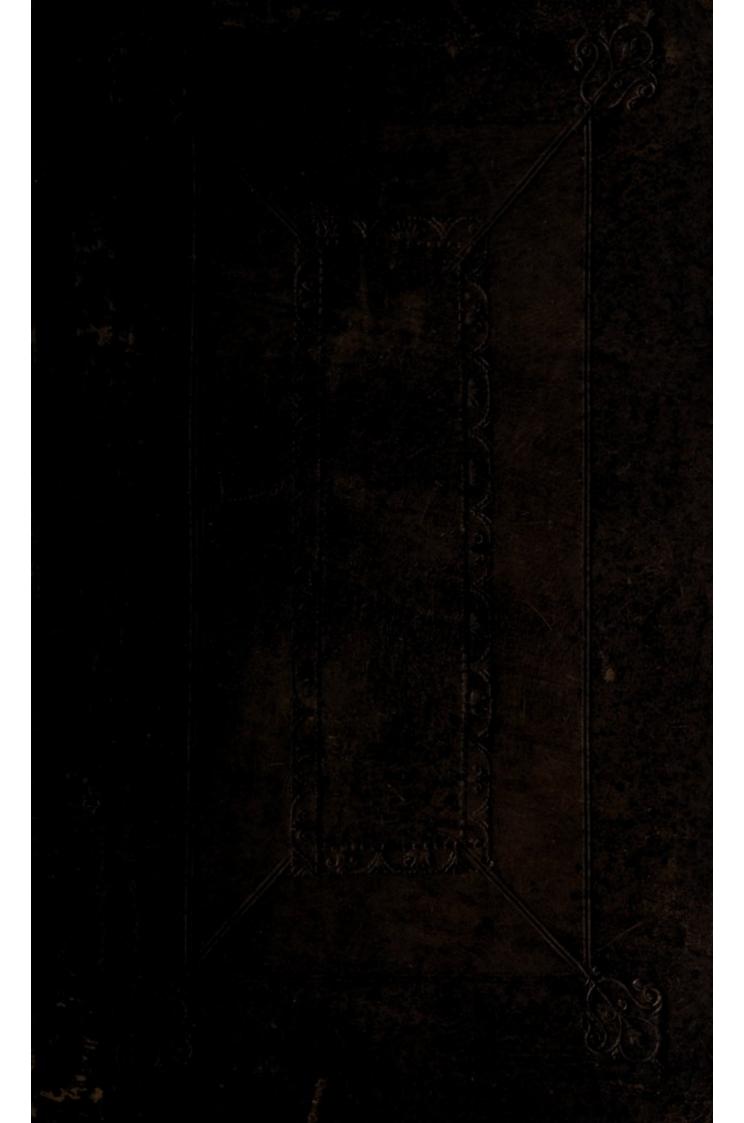
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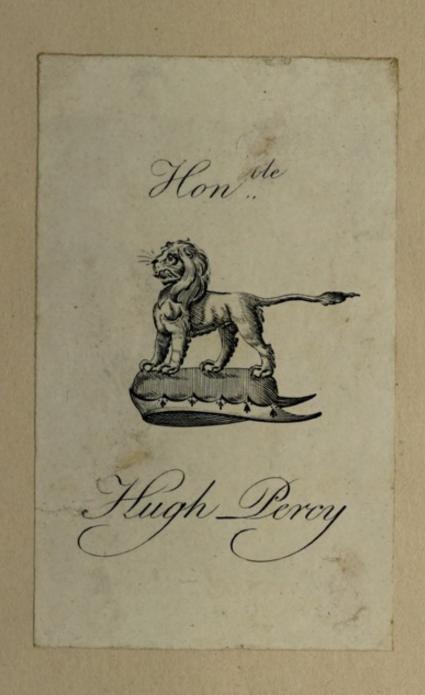


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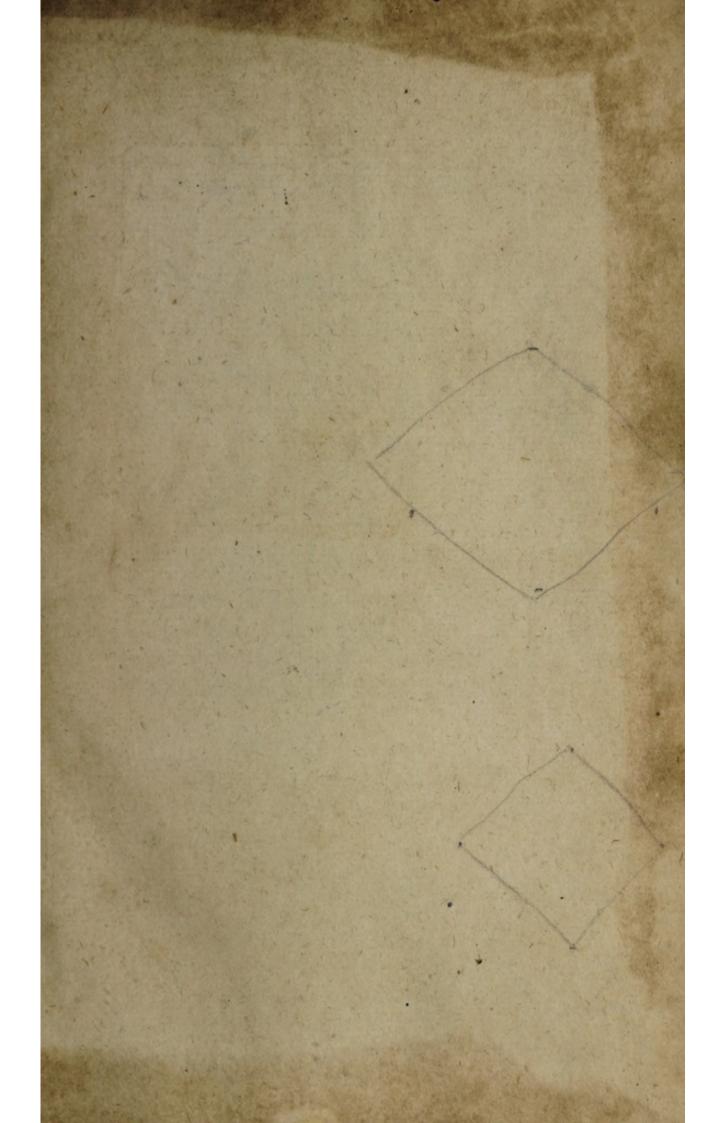
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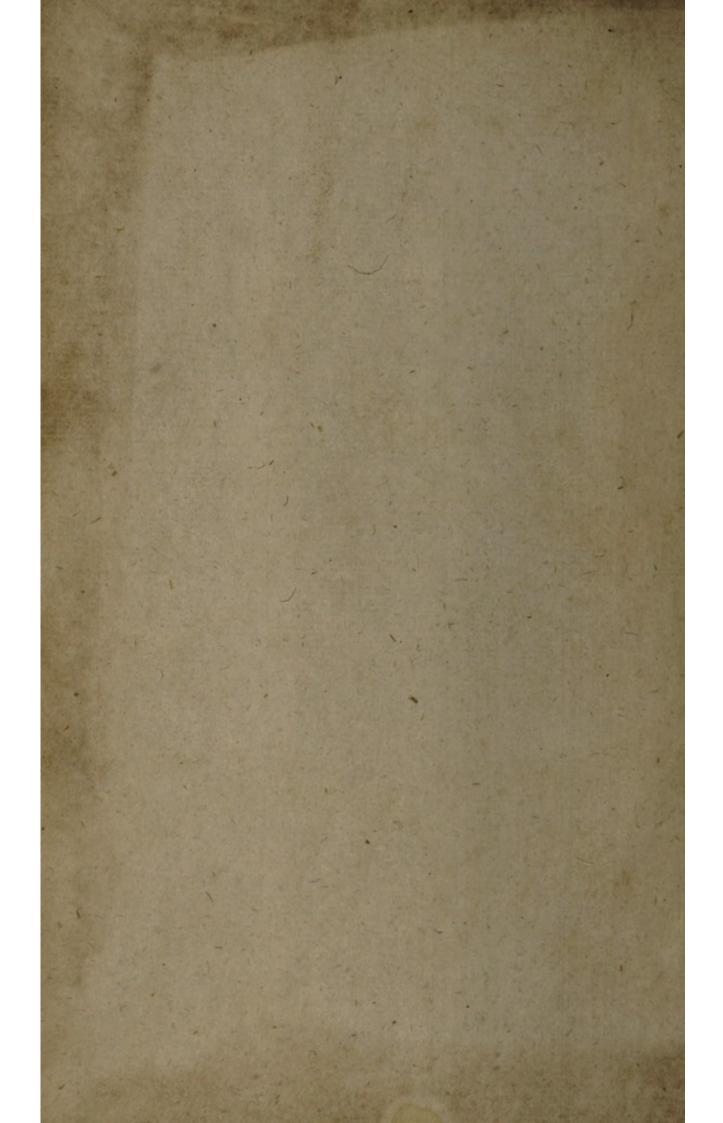
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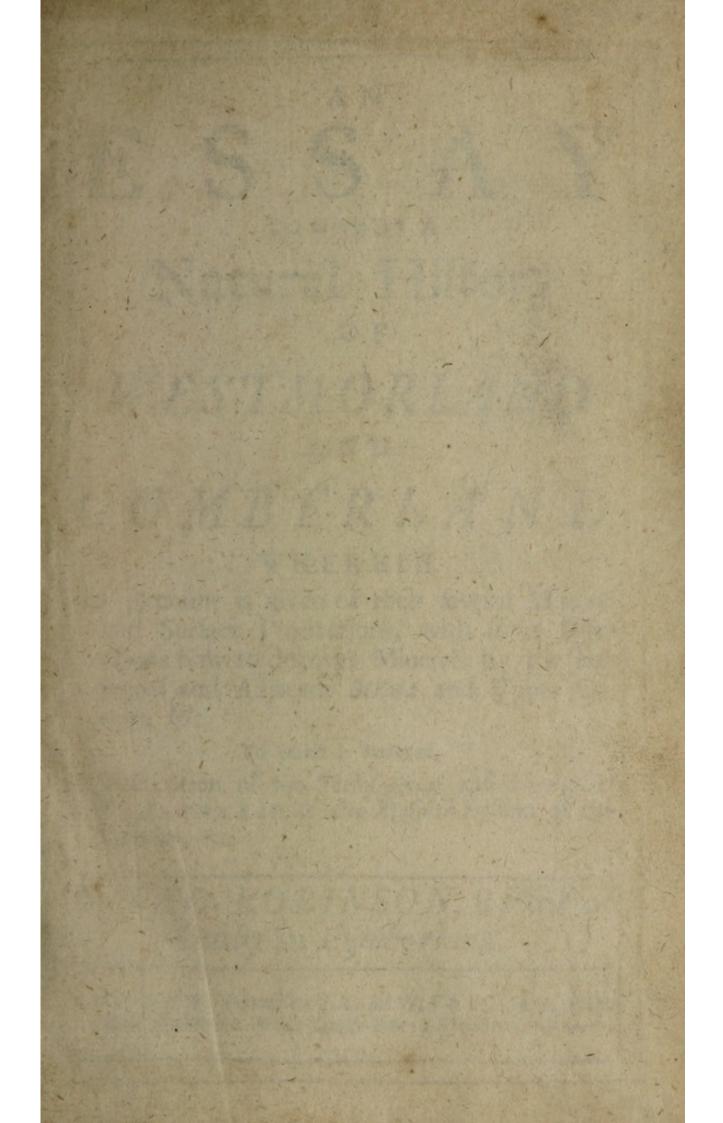


Lifted Nov. 1989











AN

# ESSAY

TOWARDS A

## Natural History

OF

## WESTMORLAND

AND

## CUMBERLAND.

#### WHEREIN

An Account is given of their several Mineral and Surface Productions, with some Directions how to discover Minerals by the External and Adjacent Strata and Upper Covers, &c.

To which is Annexed,

A Vindication of the Philosophical and Theological PARAPHRASE of the Mosaick System of the Creation, &c.

# By THO. ROBINSON, Rector of Ousby in Cumberland.

LONDON: Printed by J. L. for W. FREEMAN, at the Bible against the Middle-Temple-Gate in Fleetstreet, 1709.



A DE STANDARD DE LA LES DE

#### TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

# RICHARD,

Lord Viscount Lonsdale,

Baron Lowther of Lowther.

MY LORD,

THE many Favours I receiv'd from my late good Lord, Your Lordship's Father, have given me Encouragement to Address this small Treatise to Your Honour, wherein Your Lordship will have an Account of such Obferva-

fervations as I have made of the Mineral Productions of the two Northern Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, with some Natural and Philosophical Reflections upon them, Grounded upon a general, yet very probable, if not Evident Hypothesis: (Viz.) That when the Almighty by the first Division of the Waters made the dry Land to appear, all the Lax and floating Particles of Matter, in that vast and confused Mass, which were of the same Nature and Affinity, by an agreeable fuxta-position of Parts, and a secret Magnetism, drew together and did fix and settle into particular Classes, every Class producing some Mine, Metallick Ore, or Mineral, which is the more Pneumatick Part and Perfection of that Class: I have therefore upon this Topick divided these two Counties into several

veral Classes, and given an Account of such Mineral Productions as are peculiar to every Class of a Mineral Nature: And have likewise given some Directions how to discover the several kinds of Minerals by the external and adjacent Strata or Upper Covers; as we discover Nuts or other Fruits by their Husks, Shells, or outward Coats.

My Lord, My only Design in this Treatise is, to give Caution to such Gentlemen as have a Mineral Spirit, that they may not be imposed on by such Ignorant Pretenders as go about taking Advantage of the Credulity of Gentlemen, Cheating them out of their Money.

My Lord, I will forbear in this Address to make the World acquainted with those vast Improvements Your Lordship has made

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sciences, Divine and Humane, which Exalt and Sublime our Nature, and in a great Measure recover that Divine Image after which we were at first made, in Conformity to which all sound Religion and true Nobility confist.

My Lord, That which sets off Your Honour's Improvements with more Advantage, is, That they are made so Early in your blooming Years, whilst Your Lordship is yet under, the Tuition of the Right Honourable Your Lady Mother, and such Learned and Ingenious Tutors, as her Pious and Prudent Care hath made choice of for the Improvement of your growing Years.

But, My Lord, 'Tis not only Your Honour's acquired Accomplishments, but those Natural En-

dow-

dowments, that Charming Sweetness of Temper, those Agreeable Condescensions (not at all derogatory to Your Lordship's high Birth and Quality) which are the distinguishing Graces the Author of Nature hath particularly Bleffed you with, and by which Your Lordship hath made a Conquest over the Hearts of all that have had the Honour and Happiness of your fweeter Conversation, which have Encouraged my Presumption to present to Your Honour this short Esay, in which, if there be any thing that may Inform your Judgment in these Subterranean Matters; or upon Occasion of your Surveying those many and large Mannors Your Lordship is the happy Proprietor of, may be ferviceable to Your Lordship, I shall value my felf thereupon.

TROSHIED 2

A 4 Oratory

Oratory was never my Talent, and therefore I am not qualified to give the World a just Encomium of Your Lordship's present Merits and promising Years, which offer us so near a Prospect of that great Blessing, which not only these two Counties, but the whole Kingdom will Enjoy in Your Lordship's Riper and more mature Age; but my want of proper Expressions shall be supply'd with the Sincerity of my hearty Prayers for the Increase of Your Lordship's Honour and Happiness in this Life, and Glory Eternal in the Life to come. I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Faithful and Obedient Servant,

THO. ROBINSON.

## PREFACE.

Towas never my Ambition to be in Print, but having been Reflected upon by some, who value themselves upon the Glittering Title of Virtuosi, and have undertaken to entertain the World with new Schemes and Theories of this Earth, without ever being Ten Foot under Ground, I must take leave to tell these learned Gentlemen, That it's Morally impossible for them to come to any certain Knowledge of the Natural Consistencies of this Earth, the Polition of the Several Strata, and Sediments on which

#### The PREFACE.

which its Fabrick is Built; the Nature of Veins, Mines, and Minerals, the Circulation of Subterrene Waters, from whence all Springs and Rivers have their Rise; unless from the uncertain Reports of Miners, who sometimes go about the Country like Mountebanks, pretending to what they know no more of than Children in the Horn-Book know of Meta-

phylicks, or Mathematicks.

I easily foresee, that this Freedom will give Offence to some Men, who expect to be treated with a more agreeable Ceremony; but unless they can support and fortify their New Theories with Arguments more agreeable to the Scripture, Reason, and the Experience of such fudicious Miners, as have made it their Business to Observe the several Natures of these Subterranean Compositions,

### The PREFACE.

I could wish, that by all means they would smother their Resentments.

But it's not my Design, to Resleet upon the particular Character of any Ingenious Pretender, but to Support and Vindicate my own Character, as a Clergy-Man, as well as my Judgment in Minerals, having been now Thirty Years concerned in the Inspection of Under-ground Projects of several Kinds and Natures.

And if such Ocular Observations as I have made, prove of Benesit and Use to Mankind, but more especially to my Country-Men, I shall Value my self there-

upon.

For having received not only Common Respect and Civilities from most of the Gentry in these two Counties, but from several many singular Favours, for which

#### The PREFACE.

I thought that a bare Acknowledgment would be too thin and airy a Return; I therefore present them with this small Treatise, as a more solid and substantial Testimony of my Gratitude and Thankfulness.

THE

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AN

# ESSAY

TOWARDSA

## Natural History

OF

Westmorland and Cumberland.

The Introduction.

HESE two Counties are situated in the Northern part of England, and in the Center or middle of the Island of Great Britain. Their Surface is elevated above the rest of the Island; which exposeth the Inhabitants to a colder, yet a more healthful Air than the level Counties:

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They

They consist of Mountains, Hills, Dales, and Vallies; and these Elevations, and Depressions of their Surface, occasion great difference in the Soil, producing great variety of Herbs, Plants, and Vegetables; which afford not only wholsome Food and Nourishment, for vast Stocks of Sheep seeding upon the Mountains, but for numerous Herds of Beasts and Cattle in the Dales and Vallies, which are not only checker'd with natural Groves of Wood, composed of several sorts of Trees, as the Oak, Ash, Birch, &c. sit for Timber, and other Uses; but also interlaced with rapid Rivulets slowing from the Mountains.

In these two Counties we also have several Parks and Forests, well stocked with Deer, both Red and Fallow, which, in their Season, are as fat and well grown, as any perhaps in the whole Island.

The Interior Strata of these Mountains and Hills are no less productive of several kinds of metallick Ores, Mines, Minerals, and Semi-minerals, which may enrich the ingenious and industrious Miner; of all which, the following Chapters will give a more particular Account. But,

Seeing all Countries, and particular Situations, are esteemed more or less pleasant, according to the different degrees of Heat and Cold, the Fertility and Sterility of the natural Soil, the conveniencies of Stones, Water, and Fuel; That this Natural History may be more useful, compleat, and satisfactory to the Reader, we shall first Treat of Mountains, Earths, Waters, and the Operations of Heat and Cold, in general, as necessary Preliminaries, before we make our particular Observations upon those several Classes and Divisions, into which, for Method and Distinction sake, we have divided these two Counties.

#### CHAP. I.

Of Mountains in general, with their Natural Uses, in reference to the whole Earth.

SOME of our late Theorists, who have undertaken to give us some new Schemes and Descriptions of this Terraqueous Globe, and to entertain us with Theories of it, seem to be of Opinion, that the Antidiluvian Earth was mathematically round, without Mountains, Hills, or Vallies, as if these exuberances

berances of its Surface, like Warts and Wens, were the Deformities of it. But this Hypothesis, or rather Conceit, seems to be the effect of their Ignorance in Divinity, as well as Natural Philosophy. For if these new Theorists had considered that God hath made nothing in the whole Creation in vain, but to wife Ends, and the best of Purposes, tho' the narrowness of our dark Intellect is not able fully to comprehend them, they would have been convinced of their Mistake, and retracted their ill grounded Hypothesis. For as God was pleased to make, not only the Earth it felf, but all the several Ranks and Species of Creatures which live upon it, and are subordinate to our Nature, for our Use, Pleasure, and Diversion; so these high and lofty Mountains, do not only contribute to the Entertainment of our visive Faculty, with most curious and delightful Landskips, but present us with a Set of Vegetables peculiar to their cold and elevated Soil, and most proper and agreeable with the hot Natures of Sheep and other Creatures bred upon them, which are most refreshed with the coldness and frigidity of the Mountain-Air. But as the whole Frame and Fabrick of the World is supported and preserved in order by the Agreement, Conspiracy, and Subserviency of one Part to another; so one Part of the Earth is serviceable to another, and the Mountains

Mountains to the Whole: For I cannot yet understand how this Earth could have been an habitable World, without a distribution of Rain, Wind, Air, and Dews; for all which those warm and spatious Plains and Vallies are in a great measure indebted to the high and lofty Tops of Mountains, that seem with Pride and Contempt so much to overlook them.

This dark Phænomenon in Nature will be made more apparent, and obvious, if we make an Inquiry into the Original of Wind, Rain, and Storms, and how these are distributed over the Surface of the Earth.

Some Philosophers have been in busy quest to find out the Original of Wind and Rain; and after much sweat, seem to discover Wind to rise out of the Hollows and Cavities of Rocks and Mountains; and that the Rain that waters the Surface of the Earth, ariseth from Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, and waterish Earth.

I confess, that Wind blows from the Mountains, and that some Rain ariseth from Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, and waterish Earth: But this Wind and Rain are only at second hand, and are not sufficient so to moisten and water the Earth's Surface, as to make it prolifick and fertile.

We must therefore endeavour to find out the Original Cause of both, and then we B 3 shall shall presently find by what means their distribution is made over the Earth; and since neither the Rivers, Ponds, Lakes, nor waterish Earth can implete the Atmosphere with such a constant Supply of Wind, Air, and Rain, as is sufficient to answer the ends of Nature, we must take it for granted, that the Sea, or Main Ocean, is the grand Storebouse which supplies the Atmosphere with Wind to brush and cleanse the Air; without which, it would prefently stagnate and corrupt; and likewise with Rains to moisten the dry and over-heated Air, and fertilize the Earth. We are indeed told by our Lord that the Wind blows where it lifteth, and that no Man knows from whence it cometh, or whether it goeth; and therefore to enquire from whence it derives its Original, feems to be a Boldness unbecoming a Disciple of Christ. But as God Almighty hath made us reasonable Creatures, he has given us also Power and Authority to exercise those rational Faculties he hath given us. And we cannot make a better Improvement of this our essential, and distinguishing Talent, than by searching into the Book of Nature, wherein we may read the lively and most glorious Characters of the Divine Essence, and those Effential Attributes of his Almighty Power and Infinite Wisdom: And when we behold and confider this wonderful Fabrick, this magnificent magnificent Palace, wherein we live, the Symmetry and Proportion, the Agreeable-ness and Conspiracy of its Parts, and how one Thing serves another, we cannot but adore the Almighty and Wise Architect, and the great Rector of the Universe. He that is wise, and well considereth these things, saith the Psalmist, he shall praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wonders that he hath

done for the Children of Men.

But to return to the Subject in hand; because Wind is the usual fore-runner of Rain. and the distributer of it over the Earth, we shall make it our first endeavour to find out its original, as well as its natural Uses; and notwithstanding the difficulty of the Discovery, we may venture to affert, That in the greatest probability, it proceeds from vast swarms of nitrous Particles, arising from the bottom of the Sea; which being put into Motion, either by the central Fire, or by that Heat and Fermentation which abound in this great Body of the Earth: And therefore this first Commotion, excited by the faid Fermentation, we call a Bottom Wind, which is presently discovered by Porpices, and other Sea-Fish, which delight to sport and play upon the Waves of the Sea; who, by their playing, give the Mariners the first Notice of an approaching Storm: When these nitrous swarms are risen toward the

the Surface of the Sea, in a dark Night, they cause such a shining Light upon the Waves, as if the Sea were on fire; and being delivered from the brackish Water, and received into the open Air, those fiery and shining Meteors which fix upon the Masts and sides of Ships, and are only nitrous Particles condensed by the circumambient Cold, and like that which the Chymists call Phosphorus, or Gloe-Worm, shine and cast a Light, but have no Heat: This gives to Mariners the second Notice, that the Storm is rising; for upon the first breaking out of the Wind, the Sea begins to be rough, the Waves swell and rife, when at the same time the Air is calm and clear.

This boiling Fermentation of the Sea caufeth the Vapours to arise, which by the Intenseness of the circumambient Cold, is condensed into thick Clouds, and falls down in Storms of Wind and Rain, first upon the Sea from whence they rose, and then the attractive Power of the Mountain-Cold, by a fecret Magnetism, between Vapour and Cold, attracts the waterish Vapours, intermix'd with nitrous Particles, to the high Tops of Mountains and Hills, where they hang hovering in thick Fogs and waterish Mists, until the Atmospherial Heat rarifies the nitrous part of the Fog, which is always uppermost, and appears white and translucent, into

nion,

into brisk Gales of Wind, and the Intensenses of Atmospherial Cold, having attracted the Vapours into the colder Regions of the Air, where, being condensed into Clouds, the Wind breaks, dissipates, and drives them before it until they fall down in Rain, and water the Surface of the Earth; and this seems to be the reason why, in Egypt, and those level Countries where they have no Mountains, they have little Wind, and less Rain.

Again, God hath so ordered it, that all the great Rivers upon the Earth should have their Rife, and break out from the tops and sides of the highest Mountains; whose declivities give them both Weight and Motion, which pressing into the Sea, causeth that constant Flux and Reslux, which is so necessary for Navigation. For that Reciprocation of Motion, is occasioned by a continual strife between the fresh and salt Water; when the weight of the falt Water forceth back the fresh River Water, it causeth a Flux; and when, on the other side, the River Water forceth back the salt Water, it causeth a Reflux; and the reason why in some parts of the Mediterranean Sea, there is neither Flux nor Reflux, is, that the River Nilus and \* Niger, by their \* The Palong Courses through those level Coun-cifick Sea, tries of Egypt, &c. have lost both their Weight and Rapidity; yet, I am of Opinion, that these slow running Rivers do gradually swell up the Sea into such a gibbosity, as contributes to that annual Flux, or

overflowing of Nilus, &c.

There are several other Advantages which the level Countries, especially the Dales and Vallies, receive from the Mountains, which I shall give Account of when I come to treat of the Mountains we have in these two Counties.

#### CHAP. II.

Of Heat and Cold; their natural Uses and different Operations, but especially of their attractive Powers.

T was an excellent Observation made by the Lord Bacon, that great Master of Natural Philosophy, That Heat and Cold were the two Hands of Nature, which does not only, by Turns and Interchanges, govern the Atmospherial Regions: But all those Mineral Productions, in the dark Kingdom of the Earth, are effected by the Operations of Heat, imbodied in Sulphur; and Cold, imbodied in Quicksilver; and these Two are reputed the Male and Female Parents of all Mineral Productions: And it's very probable

ble that all spiritual Entities, whether animate or inanimate, do act in material Vehicles fuitable and agreeable with their Natures.

We generally speak well of Heat, because of the Benefits we receive from its warm and enlivening Influence upon us; but as flightly and indifferently of Cold; as if it were an Enemy to Mankind, and not useful in Nature. And therefore some of our young Philosophers have excluded it out of all the Categories, making it only a Privation of Heat, and a Non Ens in Nature. But if these young Philosophers would take a Journey to Greenland, Freezland, or some of those cold and freezing Countries, they would there meet with the Effects of Cold, when it crops their Ears, mortifies their Fingers, and perhaps deprives them of the Badge of their Sex.

Besides, we do observe that Cold does as readily pervade the strait Pores of any Vessel of Wood, Stone, Glass, &c. as its opposite Heat; and we yet further observe, that what Heat dissolves, as Wax, Metals, &c. that Cold hardens; and on the contrary, what Cold hardens, that Heat dissolves. By which it's apparent, that Cold is not only fomething in Nature, but as useful as its op-

posite, Heat,

And therefore the generality of Natural Philosophers have been very inquisitive to find out the Primum Frigidum in Nature. Some contend for the Earth; others for the Water; a third for the Air; a fourth for nitrous Steams; a fifth for the Wind: These different Hypotheses are in my Opinion not deserving of a particular Refutation. For as God hath made the Sun a Central Heat, and the Primum Calidum, so it's very probable and agreeable with reason, that the Moon, our next Neighbouring Globe, was made by the Divine Wisdom, the Primum Frigidum; and without these two great Luminaries, this dull Earth, whereon we live, would not have been an habitable World; for if we had had a Sun without a Moon, its violent heat would have dried up the Seas, and burnt the Earth up to a Crust; and if we had a Moon without a Sun, the Sea and Earth would have been frozen to the induration of an Icy Marble; but by the commixture of these two different Atmospheres, (viz.) of Heat and Cold, the Earth is made Prolifick and Fertile, and the Aerial Atmosphere fit for the Respiration of such compounded Animals as now live upon it.

When these two powerful Antagonists, like neighbouring Princes, do Reign in League and Amity, giving place one to the other, not invading one anothers Territories,

we have then seasonable Weather; but when they invigorate their Powers, and act their Antipathies upon each other, then we have violent Storms, or dreadful Thunders, as in the Ninth Chapter of Exodus, ver. 23. The Lord sent Thunder and Hail, and the Fire ran along the Ground; so there was Hail, and Fire mingled with the Hail, very grievous.

If I should give a particular Relation of all the Uses and Operations of Heat and Cold, it would enlarge this Chapter beyond the Limits of my designed Brevity: I shall therefore only give Account of their attractive Powers, and shew their natural Uses, and how by them they serve the ends of

Nature.

That Heat, by its warm Influence upon the Earth and Waters, sucks up and attracts both Vapours from the Waters, and Exhalations from dry and bituminous Earth, is by all taken for granted; and these Vapours and Exhalations, it presently dislipates and rarifies into thin Air, thereby supplying the defects in the Aerial Atmosphere; for without daily Recruits of fresh Air, all living Creatures would be necessitated, either to breath Fire, or Corruption, which would presently destroy the whole Race of Creatures that live by Respiration. And as Heat, by its attractive and rarefying Faculty supplies the defects in the Aorial Atmosphere,

sphere, so Cold, by its attractive and condenfing Power, only fucks up Vapours, and when they are condensed into Clouds, it' fends them down again in showers of Rain, thereby cooling the over-heated Air, and moistening the dry and thirsty Earth, preparing it for the Production of the feveral Species, and forts of Vegetables which God Almighty, by his universal Providence, hath laid up in Nature's Store-house; not only for Food and Nourishment, for the inferior Ranks and Orders of all those living Creatures, subordinate to Human Nature; but even for Man himself, being his Vicegerent upon this Earth: This attractive Power of Cold being a new Hypothesis, which, to some, may either seem precarious, or an imposition upon the Credulity of easy Readers; I shall endeavour to make it more clear and evident by these following Instances, which being grounded upon common Experience, cannot, without giving an Affront to Natural Reason, be deny'd.

great Inundation be followed with an intense and freezing Cold in the Morning, it will attract and suck up into the Air more Water than a Week of Summer's Sun; which occasions that vulgar Observation, When a great Flood falls soon, it soon ariseth; again, And when the Fogs and Mists

go up by the Hill, they come down by the Mill.

2. Again, we observe that when the morning Cold is freezing, after a Flood, in Puddles and standing Pools, the Ice is hollow, the Water being suck'd up from them.

3. We further observe, that in continued Frosts, every morning and evening, which are the times of the freezing Cold, it sucks up out of waterish Ground (even through thick Boards of Ice) such quantities of Water, as in some cold Countries, increase the Ice to an incredible thickness: This we call Float-Ice, from the overflowing of new Supplies of Water every Morning and Evening.

4. We further observe, that in lodging Rooms, where there is much Breath and Vapour, the external Cold, when intense and freezing, will attract to the glass Windows those Vapours, and condense them into a

waterish hoar Frost.

5. And notwithstanding that the Flux and Reslux of the Sea is occasioned by the Rivers; yet it's very probable, that the cold Instuence of the Moon does by its attractive Instuence regulate the Spring-Tides.

That the rising and salling of the Atmosphere is occasioned by the rising and salling of these subtle Ætherial Spirits of Heat and Cold, is apparent, by the rising and salling of Quickfilver in the common Barometer, and the Spirit of Wine in the Thermometer; for as it is against the Nature of Gravity to ascend, so it seems a palpable Contradiction to the Laws of Gravity, that Vapour, which is a heavy Body, should ascend without the force of some attractive Power: It's also against the Nature of Levity, that a dry Exhalation, or a sublimated Spirit, should, pro-

prio motu, descend without a Pressure.

And it cannot be imagin'd that the external Vapours in the open Atmosphere, which are too gross to pervade the Glass of the Tube, should be the cause of the Quickfilver's rifing; or to hang pendulous, as it does in Mr. Patrick's open pendulous Barometer, there must be then some other secret and invisible Cause; and it seems most probable that the magnetick Attraction of this Ætherial Spirit of Cold, which governs the humid and vaporous Atmosphere, is the true and only Cause, both of its rising and falling; and in like manner, the rifing and falling of the Spirit of Wine in the Thermometer, is occasioned by the rising and falling of the Ætherial Spirit of Heat, which governs those warm Steams and Exhalations which heat and qualify the cold and moist Air, and fit it for Respiration.

## Westmorland and Cumberland.

When the Quickfilver riseth in the Tube, the Vapours and the Clouds rise, dilate, and rarify into Wind, and we have dry Weather; and on the other side, when the Quickfilver falls, the Vapours condense, the Clouds fall, and Rain and Storms follow.

And on the contrary, when the Spirit of Wine ascends in the Pipe, we have Rain, and when it falls we have fair Weather: Heat and Cold giving always place one to the other; especially when they govern the Atmospherial Regions in Amity and Friendship, according to the Laws of Nature. Thus, as the Heavens declare the Glory of God, so the Firmament shews forth his handy Work.

### CHAP. III.

Of the Earth in general, with the different Natures of Soils, and Virgin Earth, with their Natural Productions.

HE several Compositions of this Earth's Globe, are reducible to these sour, (viz.) Earth, Juices, Stones, and Metallick Ores; and these are so intermingled one with another, that without understanding the Nature of every one in particular, the most ingenious Artist cannot make a Separation; I shall therefore first Treat

of

of Earth, being most obvious and nearest to our Senses. By the Earth, I do not mean that pure and simple Element, whereof Philosophers tell us that all mix'd Bodies are compounded; for I am of Opinion, that if we should dig never so deep into the Bowels of the Earth, we should never find any such pure Elementary Earth, but what is mix'd with several Juices, (viz) Vitriol, Sulphur, Salt, and Mercury; and it's the intermixture of these Juices, which makes the Earth productive of the several kinds of Vegetables upon its Surface, some giving to them Colour, Taste, and Smell, others Growth and Increase. But by Earth, I understand such an earthy Substance, as neither melts in the Fire, nor dissolves in the Water, as Metals and Juices do, nor is so compact or hard, as are Stones.

This earthy Substance I shall divide into Soil and Virgin Earth; by Soil, I mean the outer Coat, or Surface, which lies open to the Sun and Air; from the warm Insluence of the Sun, it receives its degrees of Concoction and Digestion; and from the Aerial Salt and Acid, it hath its degrees of Fermentation, and from both it's made productive of Herbs, Plants, and other Vegetables; so that all difference in Soil, is either from the different degrees of Heat and Cold, and the circumambient Air, or from the several kinds

kinds of Strata they cover, which impregnate them with mineral Steams and Exhalations, according to their different Natures.

The Cold Mountains having but the Advan- Mountaintage of a single Resection of the Sun's Beams Soil. upon them; yet their Strata being of a hot and fulphurous Nature, are productive of fuch forts of Vegetables as are agreeable with those Stones and Strata they cover, and are best able to endure the Winter Frosts and Cold, and are of a combustible quality.

The Soil which is the cover of Limestone, Limestone Chalk, Marble, and others of a calcinable Na- Soil.

ture, being impregnated with a fertile Salt, are productive of great variety of fine sweet Herbs, Plants, and Flowers, which afford rich Feeding and Nourishment for such Cattle as feed upon them, but being of a tender

Nature, will not endure the Winter Cold.

The Soil which is the cover of the feveral Freestones kinds of Freestone, and is of a liquifiable quality, does not produce naturally such variety of sweet Grass, Herbs, and Flowers, as those Strata of a calcining quality; but these being the Strata of the Dales and Vallies, and having the Advantage of a multiplied Reflection of the Sun, a deeper Soil, and a warmer Air, than the former, makes them the most prolifick and fertile.

Virgin-Earth, is not only that which lies Virginunder the Surface-Soil, which hath never Earth.

been

Note.

been broken up, either by Spade or Plough, or has had the benefit of the Sun and Air; for in our finking into the Bowels of the Earth we find Beds and Kells of tough Clay, Marles, Fuller's Earth, and a soapy or greasy white Earth, which is commonly the upper cover of a rich Coal; these being taken out of the Earth, and exposed to the Sun and Air, will, within a short time, be so modified and digested, as to become productive, not only of common Grass, but of other Herbs and Vegetables.

Peat Earth.

And Experience tells us, that even bituminous Pear Earth, upon the Cold Mountains, when burnt, limed, and manured, and the fulphurous and sterile Spirits are exhaled, will produce a new Set of sweet Grass, as Clover, both white and red, and other Flowers, which is sufficient to convince any one, that the seminal Forms of all Vegetables were at the Creation disseminated in the Earth; which when new modified, brings forth equivocally, and by a spontaneous Generation, a Production of new Vegetables, their latent Seeds being exerted by a new Modification of the Soil.

Note, That The Natures and Qualities of Earths may be discovered, either by their Colours, Taste, or Smell.

colour of 1. Our first Discovery of the Nature of the Earth, the Earth, is by the Colour; it's reported, that

that Aristotle was of Opinion, that the pure elementary Earth is void of Colour; and Strato affirms it to be white, because Ashes are white.

The former of these Philosophers is mistaken in his Logicks, for Colour is an essential and an inseparable Quality of Matter; and the other is mistaken in his Observations, for the Ashes of Peat and Turf is of a redish Colour; but I presume, that the Philosopher has rather warm'd his Fingers at a Wood-Fire

than one of Peat and Turf.

It's most certain, that all Earth is coloured, and the variety of Colours we observe is either from Mineral Exhalations, which generally carry a glistering and shining along with em; the discolouring from the Sun's over Concoction only, is obscure of an Iron colour, or black; so that considerable Conjectures may be made for the Discovery of Mines and Minerals, from what hath been said of the Colour of the Earth.

2. Our next Discovery, of the Nature of The Smells the Earth, is from the divers Smells of it. Earth.

The Works of Nature in producing variety of Smells of the Earth, deserve our next Consideration.

Commonly the Earth smells well upon the fall of the first Rain, after the Heat of Summer is past, the dry Time having suck'd up and drained that Humidity in the Earth, C3 which

which is the only Cause from whence all

good Smells do proceed.

The occaand bad Smells.

All white Metals, as Silver, Lead, and Tin, sion of good having more of Quicksilver, in their Composition, than of Sulphur, have a sweet Smell.

> All other Metals, which have much of Sulphur in their Composition, as Copper, Iron, and other Bastard Metals or Semi-minerals, have an ill Smell, by reason of their being generally mix'd with Brimstone, Coperas, or the like malignant Juices; and that Virgin Earth, which is the upper cover of these Metals, is tinctured with the same Smell or Flavour.

> We read of some Earth that is so abominably stinking, that the Steams and Exhalations which do arise from these malignant Juices, do sometimes not only kill the Miners that dig in the Veins, but the very Birds that fly over them.

3. Our third Enquiry, will be to know the

Condition of the Earth by the Taste.

The Tafte of Earth.

The curious Miner will leave no Experiment untry'd that may be considerable for his Information, and therefore useth Taste: pure Earth hath no manner of Taste, and the Earth, which is mix'd with Minerals. hath commonly a bad Taste; for there is scarce any Mineral but what is adust, and they be all dry, whereas the very first principle

ciple of Sweetness is Humidity. The Taste of Mineral Earth may be known by infusing of it in pure and clear Water, especially if you fet it on the Fire, and let it boil once or twice, and then cool again; the mixture of Juice it contains, may be discovered by tasting the Skum which rifeth, and swims upon the Water.

## CHAP. IV.

Of Water in general, shewing the Original of Springs, Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, Mineral Waters, &c.

THEN the Almighty Power was pleas fed, by the Division of the Waters. to cause the dry Land to appear, and gradually to become an Habitation for several Ranks and Orders of Creatures, compounded of Matter and Life;

This Division was made into Waters subter. The Divirene, superterrene, and nubiferous: Those Wa- sion of the ters above the Firmament, i. e. without the power of this Earth's Attraction, were attracted to the Moon's Center, which by Moses are called the Waters above the Firmament.

The subterrene Waters, are those sweet Mineral Feeders, which do implete the Body of the Earth, and perform the same Office,

Office, that Blood does in the Bodies of Animals.

This Sweet Water hath a constant and regular Circulation through those greater Fiffures and Divisions of the several Classes of Matter; and these Fissures, by the Miners, are called Dykes, Rakes, Riders, or Veins, according to the Nature of those Classes of Matter they pervade, and they are analogous to the Veins in the Bodies of Animals: Besides these greater Fissures we meet with in the Body of the Earth, we meet also with many small Ramifications, or lesser Veins, which feed, and keep in Life, not only the several Mines and Minerals, but even the very Stones, and different Strata or Layers, and Sediments of it.

The Divifion of Fiffures or Earth.

And as all the great Veins in the Bodies of Animals do meet in the Neck, and from Veins of the thence are divided into lesser Veins, and some as small as Hairs, which we call Hair-Veins: fo the greater Nerves, which are called the Septipares, have their Original from the Head; and being divided into lesser and smaller Nerves, are the Conduit-Pipes thro' which Life, Motion, and Activity is conveyed to all the Members of the Body.

> In like manner, all the great Rivers upon this Earth have their Rife from the Tops and Sides of the highest Mountains, following the Windings and the Turnings of these

greater

greater Veins and Divisions of the Earth; and in their long Courses, taking in those Waters slowing from the lesser Veins, until they increase to Navigable Rivers, and emp-

ty themselves into the next Sea.

Now to avoid all needless Disputes about The Origithe Original of perpetual Springs and Foun-nal of tains, we shall be positive in our Assertion, Springs. That they neither have their Original from the Sea, leaving behind them the Saline Quality, as they pervade the strainers of those Earths they pass through; nor do they proceed from Air condensed in the Cavities or Hollows of the Earth; or are the Product of those Rains which water the Earth's Surface, but that they have their Original, First, From the natural breaking out of the Strata; or, Secondly, By an accidental breaking of some of those subterrene Veins; or, Thirdly, When by our diging into the Body of the Earth we cut them; which is the same with opening a Vein, or letting of any Animal Blood.

As for the Causes of Lakes, Ponds, Mineral Waters, their Natural and Medicinal Uses, we shall give a particular Account of them when we come to Treat of such as we have in these two Counties.

#### CHAP. V.

Of Stones in general, their different Natures, Forms, and casual Impressions, &c.

THESE two Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, being the most mountainous and stony of any Counties within this Island of Great Britain, it will be necessary that we first Treat of Stones in general, their Natures and Figures, before we proceed to give a particular Description of the several Mountains, Stones, and Strata of Matter, with the Mineral Productions of these Counties.

And, First, of the Generation of Stones.

The Generation of Stones. It is most certain, that there is a very active Principle, or Virtue, that operates in the Generation of Stones, as well as upon the rest of the Matter of the Universe, that is subject to Generation and Corruption; but the difficulty lies in knowing what that Principle is, because it operates in no determinate place; but sometimes Stones are made in the Air, in the Clouds, in the Water, and in the Bodies of Animals; and it's taken for granted, that in all Generations there are concern'd two essential Principles, (viz.) an active and a passive Principle.

Note.

In the Generation of Stones, the passive The Prin-Principle is either Sand or Slime; those ge- ciples of nerated of Sand are of a liquifiable Nature, Generation, those of Slime are of a calcinable Quality.

And to these two kinds are all Stones reducible. As for Flints, they make up no particular Stratum of this Earth, but are a fort of Mundick, lying in Beds of Chalk, either in Layers, or Confusion, like Cat-beads in Coal-Metal, or Limestone-Chivers; the former liquifies into Glass as Transparent as Chrystal, the other is of the Nature of Iron.

The active Principle in the Generation of The Active Stones is a petrefying Juice, or Water. In Principle. the History of Peru, we read of a Water, wherein, if the Neighbours do but immerse either Earth or Clay, made up in Moulds, as we make up Brick or Tile, it presently turns into a hard and folid Stone; and the People thereabouts build their Houses with it; all the Cattle that drink of it die. The Colour of this petrefying Liquor is whitish, inclining to yellow.

But we need not Travel into the other Hemisphere to find Water of this kind, having several Springs of this petresying Na-

ture both in England and Ireland.

Stones have their substantial Forms, which The Forms make them differ specifically; yet, because of stones, we cannot come to the Knowledge of them, in our Definitions, we are fain, by way of Periphralis,

Periphrasis, to make use of Accidents and

Properties.

Every several Form of Stones, is accompanied with particular Virtues, as remarkable as those of Plants and Animals, and proportion'd to the length of time Nature takes in its Generation.

The Divi- All forts of Stones may be divided into

Stones. Common or Precious.

The more Common, are Rocks, Quarries, and the Common Strata of the Earth, or they are Pebbles.

Precious Stones are either the external Gums and Exudations of Metallick Stones, or they are the internal Kernels of such.

They are either Transparent as the Diamond, or Obtuse as the Onyx, or between

both, as the Jasper.

It's Water that is the principal Cause of

Transparency, and the Earth of Opacity.

White Stones are made of a Humour almost like Water, and therefore are the most Clear and Transparent; such is the Chrystal, and Iris, so called, because being held opposite to the Sun, it much resembles the Rainbow.

The Diamond is engendered of a less clear Humour than the Chrystal, or the Iris, and so is more obscure than either of them.

The Cause of Transparency and Opacity.

# Westmorland and Cumberland.

The same variety may be observed in all Precious Stones, whether they be compos'd of Juices or Humours, that be Green, as the Emerald, or Blue, as the Saphire, or Red, as the Ruby, &c. There are some of mingled Note. Colours, and fome also that are not Transparent, which are engendered of black and thick Humours; an Instance whereof we see in Water, which, tho' it be naturally white and clear, yet mingled with Ink, it loseth its Transparency, tho' not the Lusture of its Superficies.

But besides Shining and Transparency, of the Acthere are other Accidents and Properties that cidents of accompany Stones, both Precious and Common; and to discover the Natural Causes of fuch, some of our late Virtuosi have made it their Business and Study, but with what

Success I shall not here determine.

We read of Stones, that have in their Clouds and Spots, represented Towers, Sheep, and other Animals, perfect and imperfect.

The Story of the Agats of King Pyrrhus is famous, that represented to the Life Apollo and the Nine Muses, so lively as any Painter

could draw them.

And it's said, that in the House of Wisdom I forth at Constantinople, there is a Marble-Stone, that by the very natural Veins of it, hath the Picture of John the Baptist, with his Cloathing of Camel's Hair, expressed to the Life,

Life, excepting one of his Feet, which is

imperfect.

But we need not go so far as Constantinople for Instances of this kind, having the like Mirabilia Natura at Home in our own

Country.

Benwell Colliery.

933

Observe.

In a Colliery at Benwell, near New-Castle upon Tyne in Northumberland, where the Miners fink above the Salt-water Level, they find the Sulphur so crude, and hard, being mix'd with its Native Earth, that a Pick-Axe will scarce break it: But finking the same Pit down some Fathoms below the Salt-water Level, the Sulphur is so exalted and sublimated that it will fire at a Candle, and sometimes with the stroke of a Pick-Axe; and if the Miners should not open their Air-Pits, and keep their Thurling-Ways clear, and frequently brush and sweep the Coal-Wall before they fall a working, there would be fuch Collections of these sulphurous and bituminous Spirits, as would either fet the Colliery on fire, or by kindling of a Fire-damp, blow it up.

It is likewise observable, that if the Water in any place of that Colliery stagnate, it will fire with a Candle, and burn like Brandy or Wine; and if the Water be fed and supply'd with a constant and perpetual Feeder of that bituminous Water, it would burn for Ages; and this seems to be the true Cause of Hot

Baths.

But this is not the only thing remarkable in this Colliery; for we further observe, observe. that where the Roof of the Colliery will not stand without supporting; if the Miners cut down Branches from Oak, Birch, Ash, or any other living Tree, to make Props of, to secure the Work; these Trees, Body and Branches, with their Leaves and Lineaments, will in a short time be so imprinted and painted upon the smooth Sill of that Colliery, that nothing but the Author of Nature it felf could produce fuch excellent Workmanship.

I had this Relation from Mr. Enoch Hudfon, the Owner and Manager of that Colliery.

These Relations may convince any, that there is a plastick Spirit in Nature, which where-ever it meets with these Chymical principles of sublimated Salt, Sulphur, and Quickfilver, it will, like a Looking-Glass, take the lively Images of any thing, animate or inanimate; and by Virtue and Power of this plastick Spirit is Matter modified into the Form and Shape of the Bodies of Flies, Insects, and other compounded Creatures.

I have seen the Impression of Fern, Heath, and other Vegetables in an excellent Collection of fuch Rarities of Nature, made by

our present Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

As for those Stones which go under the Formed Name of Formed Stones, they are not only Stones.

found

found upon the tops and fides of high Mountains, and sometimes inclosed in hard Rocks in Foreign Countries, but we have great variety of them here at Home, as well upon the Mountains as in the Vallies. There is a Parish in Lincolnshire, where the Minister of it told me, they were as common and plentiful as Pebbles: He fent me a Bag full of them, wherein there was great variety; there was one fort I never faw in any other place, or among those Collections made by those who place a great Value upon fuch Rarities of Nature: They call these by the Name of Miller Thumbs. The same Mr. Hornsby, the Minister, told me, that upon the Commons are daily found abundance of Firr-Trees lying cross one another, and very confusedly bury'd in the Earth; some above ten Foot deep, which the Neighbours dig up for Timber, as well as Fuel, for Fire, of which there is great scarcity and want in that County; and that which makes it more remarkable, there is neither any such kind of shell Fish found in our Seas, nor was there ever known any Firr Trees to grow naturally in that Country.

Petrefied Shells.

Some Years ago being at the Duke of Somerset's House in Sussex, there were Masons there cutting and polishing of Marble, which was made up of nothing but Cockles of all sorts, great, middle sized, and small ones, some

some of them lying upwards and some downwards, with the smallest Lineaments of their Shells drawn in great Persection; and these Masons told me, that these Stones were got in the middle of the Country, at a distance from the Sea.

It seems most probable, that those Firra Trees, bury'd under Ground in Lincolnshire, were brought thither by the Devastations made by Noah's Flood: But it cannot be imagin'd, that those shell-Fish should be lodged and petrefied to Stone, upon the Tops of high Mountains, and inclosed in the middle of hard Rocks by that general Flood; but it feems more likely, that when God by the Division of the Waters, made the dry Land to appear, these shell-Fish, which were not Loco-motive, were left behind, and by the general Petrefaction, with the rest of the now folid Strata, were petrefied into Stone: But because I would not willingly over-burthen the Credulity of the Reader, I will proceed to the next Chapter.

What serior had an

#### CHAP. VI.

Of the different Classes of Matter of the Earth, with their Natural Productions; but more especially of the different Classes of these two Counties, &c.

The Origi-'
nal of
Classes.

When the several Sediments of Matter, of which this Earth is compounded, did settle into the Form and Figure it is now in, all the Sediments of the same Nature, and Assinity, by an agreeable Juxta-Position of Parts, drew together and were petresied into these solid Stones, or Strata, we now find them in; and every particular Class of Matter is productive of some Mine or Mineral peculiar to that Class, and is the Persection of it.

The Divifion of Classes.

The several Classes are divided by the greater Rivers, which always follow the Windings and Turnings of the greater Fisfures, which divide the Earth; which will be more apparent when we shall give a particular Description of the different Classes, into which we have divided these two Counties: And, First, of the East Class, or Division.

#### CHAP. VII.

Of the East Class, with its Mineral Produ-Etions, &c.

BEFORE I proceed to give a particular Description of this Class, I think it necessary to give a short Description of the Mountainous Heath of Stainmore, which divides the two Counties of Westmorland and

Torkshire.

This spacious and stony Heath, from whence it hath its Name of Stainmore, or Stonemore, is in or about the middle of this Island. It's in length Sixteen Miles, and in breadth about Ten. It hath a gradual Ascent from Brough-Town to the Grained-Tree, which is a Boundary-Mark in that part, dividing Westmorland from Torkshire. The Rise of the Ground for four Miles together, will answer one Yard in twenty; so that by a moderate Computation, the perpendicular Ascent to the Summit of it, would be three hundred Yards, which occasions the frigidity of the Air always upon it: From the Grained-Tree to Bowes-Town, it lies much upon a Level; and thence, it hath a gradual Descent to Greta-Bridge. This high Mountain-Heath divides the Southern and Northern Climates, giving to the Southern Counties a more

more early Spring-Season by twenty or thirty Days, than to the Northern part of the Island. But this Want of so early a Spring, is repaired by the Continuance of the Sun, and the Autumn-Season, as many days longer; so that our Winter seldom begins before Christmass. From this Heath, which seems to be the Ridge of the Island, all those Eastern and Western Mountains in Cumberland and Westmorland, take their Rise; which, by Expanding their Arms, inclose a great part of these two Counties. From the Northern Skirts of this Heath, riseth the Head of the River Eden.

The East Class:

This East Class is divided by the River Tyne on the East, and the River Eden on the West.

Tyne hath its Rise from the East-side of Cross-Fell, sollowing the Fissure down the Precipice of the Mountain to Garragil, and thence through Aldstone-moor-Dale to Knars-Dale, where it enters into Northumberland, sollowing the greater Fissures; and in its long Course, receiving into its Stream the lesser Rivulets, slowing from the lesser Veins, 'till the Tide meets it at Newburn, within four Miles of Newcastle, where it becomes Navigable; and about eight Miles below that great Town, it empties it self into the Sea.

Newburn:

This Class consists of a Ridge of Mountains, extending from Stainmore on the South-East, to Gilsland on the North West, in length about twenty Miles. The Summit of this long Ridge of Mountains is Cross-Fell.

1. The first Elevation of this Ridge to Hiltonthe East, is called Hilton-Fell. The word Fell: Fell, according to our Country Dialect, sig-

nifying a leffer Mountain.

The present Possession of the Mannor and Royalty, is in the Family of the Hilton's, and the Lord Lonsdale, a late Purchaser.

The Mineral Productions are Lead and Coal, which being of a disagreeable Nature, the one makes the other of little Value.

The Prospect of Lead upon this Fell, is only from the appearance of several Veins of Spar, Soil, and Vein-Stone breaking out upon the Surface; and these being oftentimes either unripe or dead Veins, cheat the Miners with vain Hopes.

2. The second Elevation of this Ridge, is Dustoncalled Duston-Fell; the Mannor and Royalty Fell. is in the Possession of Mr. Winder, Son and Heir to the late Ingenious Lawyer Winder,

his Father.

The Mineral Productions of this Fell, are chiefly Lead, of which there is such Plenty got, as keeps a Lead-Mill for the most part smelting down the Ore.

That which is here most remarkable is, that all the Ore got upon this Mountain, is not found in Natural Veins, which run down perpendicularly, or floping, which is most usual, but in Seams like Coal, which run parallel, being inclosed within the Strata of a hard and solid Lime-stone Sill, without any confiderable Depression from the Horizon.

Flat, or Float Ore.

This we generally call Flat-Ore, or rather Float-Ore, being the over-flowing of a rich Vein; and doubtless, if the Miners would be at the charge of cross cutting the Rise of this Lime-stone Sill, they would discover the Vein, from whence this Ore does flow.

A petrefy-

Upon this Mountain there is a petrefying ing Spring. Spring, which turns Moss, or any other porous Matter, that either falls into the Water, and fucks it up, or comes within the Steams and Vapours that arise from it, into hard Stone; infomuch, that upon the Mouth of the Well, there is rais'd a confiderable Hill of such Petrefactions.

The Manager and Steward of these Veins,

is the Judicious Mr. Barrow.

Silverband, of the Name of it.

3. The third Elevation of this Ridge of Mountains is called by the Name of Silverband; which Name it has either by the large Substance of Silver got by the Product of the Ore, or from the Nature of the Ore; which, when refin'd by Art, yields a valuable

able Product of Silver. The Mannor and Royalty is in the Possession of the Earl of Thanet; the Lessee and Manager, is the Ingenious and Famous Mr. Bacon, who, by his great Judgment and Adventures in Minerals, hath advanced to himself a great Estate in Northumberland.

4. The fourth Elevation is called Blencarn Blencarn-Fell: The Mineral Productions, by the Veins Fell. of Spar, and Soil, which appear at day, feem to be Lead, there being as yet no Tryals made. The Lord of the Mannor is Mr. Thomas Lough.

5. The fifth Elevation is called Kirkland-Kirkland-Fell, which, as well as the other Mountains Fell. upon the same Class, hath its Veins of Spar; but as yet there have been no Tryals made. The Lord of the Mannor is Sir William Flem-

ing, Baronet.

6. The fixth and highest Elevation is Cross- Cross-Fell, which is the Summit of this Ridge of Fell. Mountains; it was formerly called Fiends-Fell, from evil Spirits which are faid in former Times to have haunted the Top of this Mountain; and continued their Haunts and No-Cturnal Vagaries upon it, until St. Austin, as is said, erected a Cross, and built an Altar upon it, whereon he offered the Holy Eucharist, by which he countercharm'd those bellish Fiends, and broke their Haunts.

Since

The Name

Since that time it has had the Name of Cross-Fell, and to this day, there is a heap of Stones, which goes by the Name of the Altar upon Cross-Fell. This is an old Tradition that goes current among the Neighbourhood, but the Reader may chuse whether he will give it Credit or not.

of Rivers.

The Rife From the upper Strata, as well as from the Sides and Skirts of this high Mountain, breaks not only out several rapid Rivulets, as Blackburn, Keshburn, and others, but these three famous Rivers, (viz.) Tyne, Wear, and Tees, which, before they fall into the Sea, are all Navigable.

> Tyne, as we have faid, hath its Course through Northumberland to Newcastle, thence to the Shields, and at Tinmouth-Bar it falls

into the Sea.

Wear runs through Wardale to Durham, and thence to the Sea.

Tees makes its way through Teesdale to

Bernard-Castle, and so to Tarham.

As this Ridge of Mountains, did by gradual Ascents and Elevations arise from Stainmore to the Summit of Croß-Fell, so by gradual Descents and Depressions it sinks down 'till the Mountains dilate, and spread into the level Country we call Gilland, in the Borders of Scotland.

1. The first Depression is Green-Fell, which adjoins to Cross-Fell, and are both within the Mannor

Mannor and Lordship of Ousby and Bank, and is in the Possession of Motterom Crackenthorp, Esquire, who is the sole Lord of the

Royalty.

The Mineral Productions of this large Mannor, are Lead, Copper, Coal, and Oker. The only Vein now wrought, is called Keshburn-Vein, in which formerly great Quantities of Ore have been got, which turned to a good Account, and is yet an Encouraging Prospect, the Sills all rising with the Mountain.

There are in this Mannor very fair and hopeful Appearances of Veins, which, if thoroughly try'd by a Man of Purse and Judgment, might turn to the great Advantage of the Lesfor, as well as Lesfee. The Copper is very rich, but so intermix'd with the Lead Ore in the same Vein, that it requires some labour to separate them.

In this Mannor there is a mighty Vein of The great Copperish Sulphur, two Yards wide, which Sulphur the Rivulet called Blackburn, that divides the Mannors of Ousby and Aldstone-moor, discovers. I doubt not, but if this Vein was funk down 'till it got its natural Feeder, it would turn to a rich Vein of Copper; for it is very usual in the Rich Kingdom of Peru, which so abounds with Minerals, that it supplies a great part of Europe with Bullion, that the richest Veins are Sulphur at the Top, and

as they get more Moisture, turn to Copper, and when sunk deeper into the Veins, turn to Silver.

The Coal lieth upon the inside of the Mountains, and is so broken by the general Flood, that it turns to no Account, either to the Lord or Farmer.

Before I leave the Description of the Mannor and Royalty of Ousby, I cannot forbear taking notice of the Discoveries made in that Mannor by Edward Baynard, Esquire, Doctor of Physick, who having Marry'd the Virtuous Lady Madam Ann Crackenthorp, Relict of Christopher Crackenthorp, Esquire, who having for her Jointure and Settlement, the whole Mannor and Royalty of Ousby and Bank, gave him a Property to those Mannors during his Wife's Natural Life. This worthy Gentleman having a rich Lead Work upon the Mountains, took pleafure, not only in viewing the Management of that Work, but having a Mineral Spirit, and being Curious in making Natural Obfervations, took occasion frequently to furvey our Mountains, where he discovered a Chalybiate Water breaking out from the upper Strata of Croß-Fell, so rich of the Mineral, that the very Vapours arising from it. tinged not only the adjacent Stones, but discoloured the Grass and Herbs about it. The Skum of the Water where it stagnates,

is near as thick as Cream upon Milk; the Medicinal Uses of it I leave to the Judicious Discoverer: Besides, he discovered a rich Vein of Oker, which, if it were near the Sea, would be of good Value.

He discovered also several Veins of Lead, which, if a good Understanding could have been had between him and Richard Cracken-thorp, Esquire, his Son-in-Law, might have

been of great Advantage to them both.

2. The second Depression is Melmerby-Fell. Melmerby-The Lordship and Royalty of that Mannor is Fell-in the Possession of Thomas Pattison, Esquire; the Mineral Productions are Lead, of which some Quantities have been got; the Veins are very hopeful, but no thorough Tryals have as yet been made.

3. The third Depression is Gamblesby-Fell, Gamblesby-known by the Name of Hartside-Fell. The Fell. Mannor and Royalty was formerly in the Possession of the Crown, but now in the

Possession of the Lord Portland.

The Mineral Productions are chiefly Coal.

There is some appearance of Veins of Glassy Spar and Float Copper, but no Tryals of either have been made. Here the Metallick Class changeth into a Class of Coal; and we observe, that as the Lead does gradually go observation: off, so the Seams of Coal do gradually come in and increase. The Seam of Coal, which is called Hartside-Colliery, is but half a Yard thick,

thick, and for many Years hath supplied the

neighbouring Towns with Coal.

Busk-Fell.

4. The fourth Depression is Busk-Fell. The Lord of the Mannor and Royalty is the Lord Sussex; the Mannor-House is Kirkoswald-Castle. In this Mannor there is no outward

appearance, either of Lead or Coal.

Renwick-

5. The fifth Depression is Renwick-Fell; the Lordship whereof is in the Possession of Queen's College in Oxford. The Mineral Production of this Fell, is Coal, which is now increased from half a Yard to a three quarters Seam; this hath been an antient Colliery,

but never effectually managed.

Groglain-Fell. 6. The fixth Depression is Croglain Fell; the Lordship and Royalty belongs to the Lord Wharton. Here have no Tryals been made, either for Coal, or other Minerals,

that I have account of.

Upon the inside of this Fell, breaks out a Chalybiate Water, very strong of the Mine-ral. It is found by Experience to be an excellent Antiscorbutick; it cleanseth and sweetens the Blood, &c. and is much frequented by People under several Distempers.

Coal-Fell.

Ridge of Mountains, is called Coal-Fell. It hath its Name from the Colliery. Here the Coal Class is in full Strength and Perfection, the Seams of Coal at their full height and growth. This Colliery is so antient, that

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we cannot find out the Original of it: It supplies Carlisle and the Country near it. The Mannor and Royalty is in the Possession of the Earl of Carlisle; the present Lessee is the Ingenious Mr. Mowberry. Here also is the Mountain Strata, and the Mineral Class changed into a Class of Red Free-stone, which overspreads all Gilsland; in which, towards the Borders of Northumberland, is a Sulphur- Of the Sul-Spaw, so strong of the Mineral, that the spaw. smell of the Water may be smelt at a great distance from it. It tingeth Silver with a Gilsland. Goldish or Copperish Colour: It seems by the taste and smell it hath of Gun Powder, to have something of Nitre in it. By bathing in it, it cures Itches, Scabs, and Ulcers in the Flesh and Skin; as for the inward Operations of it, I leave 'em to the Professors of Physick to discover.

The Surface-Soil of this Class is light and fandy, and is more proper for the Production

of Rye, than any other fort of Grain.

Upon the East side of this Ridge of Moun- Aldstonetains, lies Aldstone-moor-Dale. It consists of moor-Dale. the same Strata with the Mountains, and is productive of the same kinds of Minerals, especially of Lead, which hath contributed much to the enriching of the Inhabitants of the Dale, as well as of the Lesses and Managers of the Veins.

In that part of the Dale which lies near the River Tyne, for want of the warm Influence of the Sun, which is often skreen'd and clouded by the Fogs and Mists hovering upon the Mountains, grows little of any kind of Corn; yet, by the manuring of the Soil, it's made to bring forth great plenty of rich and fatning Grass; and produceth as great variety of Herbs, Plants, Flowers, and other Vegetables, as any Place I know of in the Island. The occasion of these rich Productions is not only to be attributed to the Manure, but to those warm Mineral Sills and Stones, which lie under the Soil, which feed and nourish 'em with those warm and moist Steams and Vapours which do arise from them, like as hot Beds in Gardens force a more timely Spring than in open Countries.

The West side of the Moun-

The West side, or Skirts of these Mountains, from Brough under Stainmore, to the City of Carlisle, seems to be Earth superinduced upon the Mountain-Strata by the general Flood.

It generally consists of a light sandy Soil, being the Cover of a soft, redish, hungry Free-stone; which rather sucks to it the Spirit and Moisture of the Soil, than contributes toward the Fertility of it; and if it be not sed and nourished with constant Supplies of Manure, or frequently laid to Fallow, that

that it may, by the Aerial Salt, and the Sun's Concoction, recover its wasted Strength, it would be reduced to that degree of Sterility, as not to answer the Husband-Man's

Expectation.

These Vallies, indeed, by the side of the River Eden, being of a deeper Soil, and frequently overflowed by that River, makes them more fertile, than those declining Grounds lying upon the Skirts of the Mountains, whose Soil, by great Rains and Floods,

washeth down into the Vallies.

Besides, those great Rivers that have their of Rivu-Rife from the Tops and Sides of the highest Rife. Mountains, there breaks out from the Skirts or lower Strata of this Ridge, more than thirty lesser Rivers and Rivulets, which supply the lower Grounds with plenty of Water; and these, from their very Fountainheads, do flow with such Rapidity, that every particular Rivulet affords both Water and Force to serve a Corn-Mill: Every little Fell-fide Town hath its Rivulet running through it, or by it; which the Inhabitants call Becks or Burns, as Ousby-Beck, Kirkland-Beck. &c.

All the folid Strata upon these Mountains have their Horizontal Depressions, which the Miners call Dibbing and Rifing, and their Rife is most commonly to the Sun.

The Surface-Productions of this Class, are such as are peculiar to the Mountains, Heaths, or Dales; a Catalogue whereof will be annex'd to this Treatife.

#### CHAP. VIII.

Of the Second Class, bounded by Eden on the East, and Petteral on the West, with its Mineral Productions.

The River Eden.

HE River Eden hath its Rise from the Mountains of Stainmore, its Course is by Appleby, Templefourby, and Eden-Hall, where it takes into its Stream the Rivers Eamont and Lowther, which make a confiderable Increase to it; and as it glides by Langwathby, Great Salkeld, and Kirkoswald, it takes into it all the Fell-side Rivulets; and at Carlisle, it takes in both Pettoral and Caldew, and empties it self into the Sea at Rowcliff.

If the City of Carlifle would lay out that Money got for an Equivalent for their Tolls, it would go near to make the River Eden Navigable at Carlisle, which undoubtedly would be to the great Advantage of that City, the

two Kingdoms now being united.

This River breeds great plenty of that Fish we call Trouts; and if it were not for these Bays and Damms, which stop the Salmon from coming up to spawn and breed in the Spring-heads of this River, we should have in our Markets greater plenty of this Fish, and at cheaper Prices.

The South East part of this Class or Di- The Strata vision, in the County of Westmorland, con-morland.

fists much of the same Strata with Stainmore,

and produceth valuable Veins of Lead.

At Regal and Slegal, we meet with some small Seams of Coal, the main Body of the Coal lying upon Stainmore-Heath; so that if the Miners should sink there for a lower Coal, and a thicker Seam, they would run a hazard of losing both Labour and Money.

For as in all Classes of Coal the Seams gradually increase in thickness 'till they come Note. to their full height and growth, so they gradually decrease 'till they dwindle out into small Seams, and then the Covers change,

and the Coal goes out.

The lower part of this Class is generally Lime stone, which of all others is the most prolifick, and hath the greatest Feeder of Water upon it. It feedeth the upper Soil with a most fertile Salt, and moistens it with the Vapours arising from its Feeder.

Its Soil does not only produce the greatest variety of Herbs, Plants, and other kinds E of fatning Grass, but all sorts of Trees, especially such as bear Fruit, as Apples, Pears, and Stone-Fruit, delight to grow upon a Lime-stone Earth; for by spreading their Roots among the open Joints of the Lime-stone, they suck in the Mineral Spirit, with that saline Juice, which is more agreeable with their Natures than the Spirits and Juices of any other Earth or Soil, unless forced by Cultivation and Manure.

And hence it is that this County produceth more Fruits of all kinds than Cumber-

land, though of a lower Situation.

For these and the like Advantages of Nature, I cannot but take notice of Lowther-Hall, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord Lonsdale, in the bottom of Westmorland, as they call it, as having all the Advantages of a Natural Situation.

The Situation of Lowther-Hall.

For it is not only by the Elevation of the Ground, freed from those Fogs and waterish Frosts, which in the Spring-Mornings, by the attractive Power of the Water-Cold, draw down to the Rivers; which either so corrupt the Air, as to breed Flies, and other noisome Insects; or by the Intensity of its freezing, kills the Fruit in the Blossom, but is also so much below, and at such a distance from the Mountains, that all those fierce and rapid Blasts of Wind, occasioned by their Declivities, are either spent, or strike

struction hath so much Advantage from the Mountain-Winds, as to brush and fan the Air, and preserve it from Stagnation and Corruption.

It is not only fenced from violent Winds by all kinds of Forest-Trees of Nature's own Production, but adorned and beautified by such Foreign Trees and Winter Greens as are

raised by human Art.

It hath by Nature such a gradual Ascent to the House, as makes the Avenue to it

most noble and magnificent.

Its Situation is upon a Lime-stone Rock, which does not only secure the Foundation, but so fertilizes the Earth and Soil, as to make it proper for Gardens, Orchards, Terras-Walks, and other most delightful Conveniences.

The Demess and Parks, which surround the Situation, are of the same fertile Soil, producing rich and plentiful Crops of Grass and Corn.

The Elevation of its Situation, gives it a most curious Landskip of Woods, Waters, Mountains, Rocks, Towns, Churches, and Castles, which entertain the Eye with a delightful Prospect.

Those thick and pleasant Copses of Wood and Trees by the sides of the River Lowther, near two Miles in length, do so multiply,

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refract, and reflect the Sun-beams, that it enjoys as warm, and a more fragrant Air, than the lower Dales and Vallies; and it hath the convenience of a plentiful Market within three Miles of it.

This Lime-stone Class dilates and spreads over a great part of Westmorland, and is not quite cut out 'till we come to Eamont-Bridge, within a Mile of Penrith; there the Rivers of Eamont and Lowther join their Streams, and meeting with a cross Fissure, running full East from the Bridge, they follow the windings and turnings of it until they fall into Eden, above Eden-Hall Town.

and Lowther Rivers join.

Penrith-

And as this cross running Fissure divides this part of Westmorland from Cumberland, so it divides and changeth the Strata into a Class of Red Free-stone, of a round grit and nitrous quality, which occasions the Sterility of the Surface.

This Class, or Vein of Red Free-stone, extends from the Division of the Counties in a straight Line, 'till it comes to Carlisle, passing through Penrith Fell, Lazonby-Fell, Barron-Wood, and so forward with little change or alteration, unless in hardness and softness.

These Strata, or Beds of Stone and Quarries, are so broken by the general Flood, that they have no certain Dibb and Rise, but generally lie in great Confusion. In all these Quarries, wherein Men have digged the deepest for Stone, we cannot observe the least change or alteration, but a continued Rock.

The Soil of this Class is very sterile and barren, producing only Fern, Heath, Bent, and a lean hungry Grass, unless by the sides of the Rivers, or where the Nature of the Soil is changed by Burning, Liming, and Manure; and as this Class is barren and sterile in its Surface, so is it as sterile in its Mineral Productions, the Nature of the Strata being inconsistent and disagreeable with the Nature of Lead, Copper, Coal, or any other Mineral, unless Iron; and the Miner may dig to the Center, before he find it, for there is neither any outward or inward appearance of any Sign or Symptom of it, but the Coalour and Tinge of the Stone.

Besides, these Rocks and Quarries are so broken, that they are drained of all their Natural Feeders: We find not one rapid Stream slowing either from the Tops or

Sides of the Hills.

This Class is too barren to enlarge more upon it, I shall therefore in Poste-haste ride over this sixteen Miles-Stage, and go to another Class, which I am in hopes may entertain us with greater Variety.

#### CHAP. IX.

Of the Third Class, with its Mineral Productions, &c.

HIS Third Class in Westmorland, hath the River Lowther on the East, and Eamont on the West. Its Figure is Triangular, the lowest Angle terminating at Eamont-Bridge. It's fo Rocky and Mountainous, that it occasioned a young waggish Scholar in his Iter Boreale, to make this gingling Observation of it, Nubila Westmoorland, Saxosa est misera poor Land. Tho' this County be Stony and Mountainous, yet the Strata being generally Lime-stone, so fatten and enrich the Soil, that it produceth plentiful Crops of fatning Grass, and several kinds of Corn in good Perfection; it also breeds better and larger Cattle, both Sheep and Beasts, than Cumberland, its adjoining County; and the Inhabitants, generally speaking, are more Industrious.

Harrley-

This County wants not its Mineral Productions. In the late Sir Christopher Musgrave's Time, at Hartley, were great quantities of Lead got, in a very rich Pipe-Vein; and if Purse and Judgment, Industry, and a Mineral Spirit, should meet together in one Man, much more might be got in the same Vein, and other Veins discovered. At

At Wastall-Head, where Motterom Crackenthorp, Esquire, hath the Mannor and Royalty, I observed a Vein of Sulphurous Copper, breaking out at day, which, upon a thorough Tryal, might turn to a good Account; in this County there be several Veins of Lead, which undoubtedly, if sufficiently wrought, would answer to a good Account.

But leaving Westmorland for a while, we The midwill endeavour to make Discoveries of such dle Class Mineral Productions as Cumberland affords berland.

in this Third Class; which is divided and bounded by the River Pettoral on the East, and Caldew on the West: We have a Vein of Lime-stone, which, from the Boundaries of Westmorland, passeth in a straight Line thro' the Villages of Stainton, Allenby, and Lammonby, 'till it comes to Sourby-Pasture, where a Class of Coal begins gradually to come in.

At its first Discovery, it is but eight or nine Inches thick, but the Roof and Covers being strong, it is a workable Coal; and if a Level, which would not cost above Two hundred Pounds, were brought up to drain it, it might be a lasting Colliery, having a very large Spread of Ground, and be very convenient and beneficial for Penrith, which

hath want of nothing but Fuel.

This small Seam, with its Lime-stone and gray Free-stone Covers, crosseth Caldew in a straight Line; and entring into Mr. Denton's Demein, The growth and increase of Coal.

Demesn, there come on new and stronger Covers, and the Coal is increased to the thickness of sourteen Inches, and is workable; from thence it continues its Spread into Warnhall-Fell, where it is increased to half a Yard, and is a very antient Colliery, which hath served the neighbouring Towns for some Ages, and may continue for several more, the Coal spreading over all that Heath: It hath a very strong Roof of Black Plate, part of which is taken down in working.

The Royalty of this Colliery was formerly in the Possession of the Crown; but now, with all the Forest of Englewood, is in the

Possession of the Lord Portland.

This Vein of Coal keeps its Course into the Mannor of Westward, where the Covers of the Coal improve in pinguidity, and the Seam in thickness, being now a Yard thick; here likewise comes in a small Seam of Kennel Coal. The Lord of this Mannor is the

Duke of Somerset.

from Westward this Vein or Class of Coal spreads along in a straight Road, 'till it come into the Mannor of Bolton; where the Coal is increased to seven Quarters, or two Yards, in thickness, and the Kennel-Seam to a Yard, the Craw-Coal to three Quarters. Here the Class of Coal is come to its full Growth and Persection; and continues its spread over a great part of that Level part of the County,

to the Scotch Sea. The Royalty of this Mannor is likewise in the Possession of his Grace the Duke of Somerset.

#### CHAP. X.

Of the Fourth Class, or the Western Mountains, their Mineral Productions, with an Account of the several Lakes and Ponds, and the River Darwent, with the kinds they breed, &c.

Rise also from Stainmore, and gradu-stains, their ally ascend to Skidday, or Skyday, so call'd position and from the height of it. It is the highest consistence its. Summit of all these Mountains, and of the same Degree of Altitude with its opposite Mountain, Cross. Fell, and Scruffle, in the Borders of Scotland; and this appears not only by our Levelling-Instruments, but by the falling of the Atmosphere, which occasions that common Observation, When Skyday has a Cap, (viz. of Snow) Scruffle wots full well of that.

These Western Mountains disser from those on the East, both in Nature and Position. The East Mountains consist of several Strata,

having an easy Horizontal Depression.

The more particular Strata on which these high Mountains are built, are the Hazel Grit, which is a Mineral Free-stone, Iron-stone, and a blackish Stone, which is peculiar to these Mountains. All these have their Covers of black Plate or Chivers.

The Position of these Mountains, as we have observed, is in an extended Ridge: The Western Mountains are of a quite different Nature, consisting of a Blue Crag, or continued Rock, without any Horizontal slat Beds. I have my self been in a Copper Vein twenty Fathom deep, and could not observe in the sides of the Vein one slat Bed, or Change; and I am of Opinion, that it would have continued the same from the Surface to the Center.

The Position of these Mountains are in confused and irregular Clusters, some meeting in Angles, others bellying out in the middle, and inclining to meet at both ends. This occasions those Dales we have among them, as Patterdale, Matterdale, Langdale,

and Borrowdale, &c.

This causeth also those large and deep Lakes and Ponds of Water, we have among these Mountains, which having small Rivulets running through them, preserve the Water in those deep Cisterns from Corruption, and feed and nourish those several kinds of Fish bred in them.

The most remarkable of which is Ulls- Wils-wawater, being about three Miles in length, ter. the River Eamont in a small Stream running through it. This Lake is near a Mile in breadth. The Fish bred in it are Trouts, which are esteemed the best and largest in England. The Flesh upon them is as Red and Crisp as that of Salmon. I have seen some of those they call over-grown Trouts, near two Foot in length.

The second remarkable Lake is called Kef- Keswickwick-water, some Miles in length, and in fome places near half a Mile in breadth: In this large Expansion of Water, there are feveral little Islands; upon one of which, which is called the Lord's Island, there was a large and convenient House, with Gardens, Orchards, and other Conveniencies: It was formerly (in the Times of the Scots Invafions) the Habitation of the antient Family of the Ratcliffs, now the Lords of Darwentwater, who have in Possession the Mannor and Lordship of Keswick. The Fish bred in this Water are Pikes, which feeding upon the other kinds of Fish, destroy their Increase. The River running through it is Darwent.

The third remarkable Lake is called Baf- Baffensenthwait-water, some Miles in length, and thwait-was in some places near half a Mile in breadth. The Fish bred in this Water, are Basts, a bony

bony fort of Fish, yet when baked in Pots, the Bones all dissolve. The River running

through it is Darwent.

There come every Year a Number of Swans to winter upon this Water, and in the Spring, they breed upon the little Islands in the Water, or in the Sedge, growing by the sides of it; and as soon as the young Brood gets wing, the old ones carry them into the Southern Rivers.

Buttermor-

The fourth remarkable Lake is Buttermorwater, wherein is bred a fort of Fish called Charrs, much like the Ulls water Trout; the Male is grey, the Female yellow bellied; the Flesh upon them is Red, and Crisp to the Taste. They are more luscious and delicious than the Trout. They are in this Country baked in Pots, well seasoned with Spices, and fent up to London as a great Rarity. In some places this Water is so deep, that the Bottom cannot be found, either by Diving or Plumming. The Water running through it is so inconsiderable, that it hath neither got the Name of River nor Rivulet. These Charrs are a Fish bred in this Water, and are peculiar to it and Windermer-water.

These Mountains have their Names and Distinctions from the next adjacent Town, or from the Mannor and Lordship they belong to, as Matterdale, Patterdale, Ridall, Cunningston, Langdale, Borrowdale, Newland,

Kefwick,

Keswick, and Threlkeld Fells or Mountains.

The Mineral Productions of all these Mountains are Lead, Copper, and Iron; there is no Prospect of Coal, either upon these Note. Mountains, or their Heaths; for where there are no flat and pinguid Strata, there can be expected no Coal, as hereafter, in its proper place, will be more particularly observ'd. Langdale and Cunningston Mountains do abound most with Iron Veins; which supplies with Ore, and keeps constantly going, a Furnace at Langdale; where great plenty of good and malleable Iron is made, not much inferior to that of Dantzick.

In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's The great Reign, there was erected a Copper-Work near Copper-Work at the Town of Keswick, the most famous at Keswick. that time in England, and perhaps in Europe. The Operators, Managers, and Miners, were most of them Germans. The chief Steward of the Work, was one Hecksteter, who, by his Books of Accounts, which are most regular and exact, and all in large Imperial Paper, as well as by other Writings I found under his Hand, appears to have been a Man of great Learning, as well as Judgment in Metals and Minerals.

The Copper Ore which kept these large Furnaces at constant work, was, for the most part, got in the Veins upon Newland Mountains.

Mountains, the Royalty whereof did then belong to the Earl of Northumberland, and is now in the Possession of his Grace the Duke of Somerfet, who having married the most Vertuous and Noble Lady Elizabeth, Daughter and Heiress to the Earl of Northumberland, intitled himself to the Peircy's Estate.

I find that some small quantities of Ore were got upon Caldbeck and Cunningston Mountains, and brought to the great Work at Keswick, being a place most convenient, both for Water and Coal, which they had from Bolton Colliery; the Royalty whereof belonged to the Earls of Northumberland, and is now in the Possession of the Duke of Somer fet.

Weins.

In our Survey of the Mountains of Newland, we found eleven Veins opened and wrought by the Germans; all distinguished by Names given them, as Gowd-Scalp, now Gold Scalp, Long-Work, St. Thomas's Work, &c. of all which Veins, the richest was that they called Gowd-Scalp. We found the Vein wrought three Yards wide, and twenty Fathom deep above the grand Level, which is driven in a hard Rock a hundred Fathom, and only with Pick-Axe, Hammer, and Wedge, the Art of Blasting with Gun Powder being not then discovered. For securing of

Gold-Scalp Vein. this Rich Vein, no Cost of the best Oak-wood was spared; and for the recovering of the foles under Level, was placed a Water Gin, and Water was brought to it in Troughs of Wood upon the tops and sides of high Mountains, near half a Mile from the Vein.

The Ore at the top of the Vein, which appeared by day-light, was sulphurous; but in sinking deeper, the Vein got more Moisture, and the Ore improved in Goodness.

The Ore got by the Gin under Level was fo rich in Silver, that Queen Elizabeth sued for it, and recovered it from the Earl Peircy

for a Royal Vein.

Most, of the most Judicious Miners and Chymists in England, were concerned in the Tryal, either as of the Jury, or Evidence. The Verdict was given for the Queen; and as the German-Books give Account, a hundred Tun of Ore was entered upon by the Queen's Agents. This rich Vein, and several more in the Mountains of Newlands, are now laid open and recovered by his Grace the Duke of Somerset; and likewise Smelt-Houses, Furnaces, and all other Conveniencies are made ready by his Grace for setting forward a great Work.

It may be presumed that the discouragement his Grace met with, which at present hath put a stop to so noble a Project, was his meeting with an Ignorant Operator, who

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understanding not the Nature of the Ore, burnt and destroy'd fifty Tun of the best Gold-Scalp Ore, without the Production of one Pound of fine Copper.

### CHAP. XI.

Of the Art of Calcining and Refining such fulphurous Copper Ores, as are got in the Mountains about Keswick and Newlands, so that the Sulphur does not burn and destroy the Metal.

A LL Copper Ore that is shining is sulphurous; it's the Sulphur that gives

the shining Complexion.

Tho' the Ore that's Blue, Green, or Brown, yields much Copper, and requires less Art and Labour in the Operation; yet, the Tellow shining Ore produceth a finer and more silvery Copper; which will appear in the Produce, if, in its Operations, it be artisticially managed to the best Advantage; for by giving of sulphurous Ore too quick a Fire, either in calcining, or in melting of it down into a Regulus, the Metal presently exhales and slies out with the Sulphur, and nothing is lest but a burnt Slag.

The Method we use then in our Operations of shining Ore, is first calcining of it, when broken by the Stampers, into small pieces of the bigness of Cockles. The calcining Fire must be low, and the Ore must continue in it 'till the blue Flame be quite fpent and gone off. When the Ore is taken out of the Furnace and cooled in cold Water. we put it the second time under the Stampers, and break it as small as Hazel Nuts; and then put it into the great Furnace, where we let it lie sweating in a soft and slow Fire the space of twenty four hours, until the taste and smell of Sulphur be quite gone off: Then we raise the Fire, and as soon as the Ore is throughly flowed, we presently Tap the Furnace, and give the sulphurous Slag no time to feed upon the Metal, or mix with it in the Furnace. As soon as the Metal and the Slag are coagulated and bardened in the Sand we Tap it into, we cool it again in cold Water, and the Regulus is easily separated from the Slag. This is the second Operation.

After this, we put the Regulus under the Stampers, and beat it as small as Meal, and put it again into the great Furnace; and when it's well flowed, we cool the Fire a little, and skum the Regulus; and if it appear in the Furnace of a greenish Colour, this we call course Copper, which is not

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as yet Malleable. This is the third Opera-

After this we put the course Copper into the refining Furnace, and when it is well melted down, we let it continue Purging and Refining it felf from the Droß, until, upon Tryal, we find that it has got its natural Colour; then we Tap it, and if it be not Malleable we put it into cold Water; for as cold Water hardens hot Iron, fo cold Water fostens hard Copper. This is the fourth, and commonly the last Operation that is required for bringing Sulphurous Ore into fine Copper. Note, That this kind of shining Ore requires no Flux to make it flow; and to Flux it with powdered Pit-Coal, (as I have feen done by Ignorant Operators) is to add Sulphur to Sulphur, which quickly burns up and destroys the Metal. This Method was practis'd by that Eminent Operator in Copper, Mr. Middleton Shaw, in his Tryals made of his Grace the Duke of Somerset's Ores got in Gold-Scalp Vein, the Long-Work Vein, and other Veins in Newlands Mountains.

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## CHAP. XII.

Of the Generation, Growth, and Transmutation of Metals, &c.

that hath more exercised the Heads of the Learned, and about which their Opinions are more different, than the Generation, Growth, and Transmutation of Metals, and this affords us no great Matter of Wonder; since the Author of Nature seems to have created them in that Obscurity and Depth, and to have immured them in hard Rocks, on purpose to hide their Causes, and to give a Check to the Ambition of Man.

The Philosophers, who pretend to search into the Causes of Things, besides the first Matter, which is the first Principle, (not only of Metals, but of all other Bodies in the World) have assigned another Matter, but remote also; and this is a certain moist,

unctuous Exhalation, together with a Proportion of thick and tough Earth, from which (being mingled together) refults a Matter, whereof not only Metals, but also Stones, are made; for if the Dryness prevails,

Stones are made; but if the unctuous Humidity be predominant, then Metals are ge-

f 2 nerated.

nerated. Of this Opinion was Plato, Ari-

stotle, and their Followers.

From the abundance of this pure and shining Moisture made Solid, proceeds the lustre of Metals; in whom, of all the Elements, Water is known to be most predominant; and for this Reason it is that they slow, and are dissolved by Fire.

From the various Temperament and Purity of the aforesaid Matter, come the divers kinds of Metal, the most pure and perfect of all which is GOLD, being, as it were,

Nature's principal Intention.

Many, to avoid difficult Disputes of this Nature, are of that vulgar Opinion, that at the Creation of the World, God Almighty made all the Veins of Metal in the same Condition as we now find them. This Hypothefis feems to give an affront to Nature, in denying her a productive Virtue in this, which is allowed her in all fublunary Things. Befides, Experience hath manifested the contrary, for a clear and evident Example of which we have in Ilva, an Mand adjoining to Tuscany, a place full of Iron Mines; in which, when the Miners have digged as deep as they well can, they fuffer the circumjacent Earth to fall in, and fill up the Works, and in the space of fifteen or twenty Years, this metallick Earth will, by the virtue of the minemineral Spirit, be transmuted into Iron, and

the Miners will work it over again.

Yet notwithstanding that this Objection from Experience seems to destroy this vulgar Hypothesis, it's more probable and agreeable with Reason than that new Hypothesis so stiffly maintained by some of our learned Virtuosi, who assert, that in the Antidiluvian Earth there were no metallick Veins of Ore, but what were in small Corpuscles, intermix'd with the folid Strata; which, as it is inconsistent with the Account which Moses gives of Tubal Cain, who was the first, we read of, who wrought both in Brass and Iron, and that long before Noah's Flood; fo it cannot be imagined that the Flood should change the whole Frame and Figure of the Earth; as if God, not liking the first moulding of this Earth, would mould it over again.

The Chymists, who make it their Business to Anatomize the Mixtures of compounded Bodies, and to reduce them to their first Principles, do affirm, That all Metals are generated of Sulphur and Quicksilver, and that from the different Proportion of their Mixtures, and greater or lesser Purisication, results the difference that is found in Me-

tals.

I am the more confirmed in this Opinion, because in all the metallick Veins we open,

F 3

we find more or less of Sulphur; and tho' Quickfilver be not discernable in the Ore, yet the Essects of it are sound by those that labour in the Veins, and especially in the Fumes where the Ore is melted; besides, there is no Metal, but more or less of Quickfilver

may be extracted out of it.

There are some also who pretend to understand so much of the Nature, and Operations of the Planets, that they can Calculate Nativities, Prognosticate the Events of War, and guess at the Cabinet Councils of Princes; would have the Sun, Moon, and the rest of the Planets, by their Cælestial Heat and Moisture, to join in the Generation of Metals; whereas, common Experience tells us that the warm Influence of the Sun, which is the Primum Calidum among the Planets, never penetrates farther than ten Foot into the Earth, and that the greatest Rains seldom moisten the Earth deeper than the Surface-Soil.

Again, Experience further assures us, that the deeper we sink down into the Bowels of the Earth, the subterraneous Heat and Moisture increaseth; and we find all Minerals and metallick Ores in higher degrees of Perfection.

But it's generally agreed upon by all Philosophers, Chymists, and Astrologers, that in all Generations, there must be two Principles, ples, (viz.) one of Activity, which we call the formal and efficient Cause; the other of Passivity, which is the material Cause.

The efficient Principle must then be a mineral Virtue or Spirit, which pervades the whole Body of the Earth; and where-ever this mineral Spirit meets with Matter modified and prepared for its Reception, it unites and mingles with it, and falls a working: It serves its felf with Heat and Cold, as its Instruments, which are not Elementary Qualities, as Philosophers conceit, but real Entities, and the two Hands of Nature, by which all its Operations, as well in the Bowels of the Earth, as in the Atmospherial Regions, are effected, as we have observed in our Preliminary Chapter of Heat and Cold. The Office which the subterraneous Heat performs in all Generations, as well as Metals, is to mingle uniformly the earthy and humid Parts together; and then to boil, digeft, and thicken that Matter; and the Cold coagulates and hardens it so, that it puts on the form of this or that metallick Ore; and is more or less perfect, according to the present Modification of that Matter, when the mineral Spirit began to actuate and inform it. Hereupon is grounded the Opinion of several Philosophers, who affirm, that there is only one kind of perfect Metal, which is GOLD, and that all the others we call so, are only Principles and Gradations to it; and therefore they conceive it possible by Art, to reduce them to Persection: And this Hypothesis hath occasioned so much Labour and Study to find out the Philosopher's Stone, which will transmute all the impersect Metals into the Persection of Gold.

They who oppose the possibility of such Transmutations, place the force of their Arguments in proving, That the several Species of Metals, as Copper, Lead, and Iron, are persect in themselves, and distinct one from another.

But their Reason convinceth not; and if it were granted, the Inference would not follow, for we see like *Transmutations*, and far more difficult, performed both by Art and Nature.

By Art, Wasps and Beetles are made of the Dung of Animals, and several kinds of Infects; and it is notoriously known, that in Scotland, of pieces of Ships, and Fruit that falls into the Sea, are generated Living Ducks; besides, there are petrefying Waters that will transmute Moss or any porous Matter that will suck in the Water, into solid and perfect Stone, as we have already observed.

And in Metals, it's evident that by the Spirit of Vitriol, (as we have said) Lead and Iron may be turned into fine Copper; and in the Nourish.

Nourishment of all living Creatures, there is a continual Transmutation. And notwithstanding that the same Definition agrees not with Copper, Lead, and Iron, as well as with Gold, we cannot thence conclude, that they differ specifically, because some may be perfect as Gold, and the other imperfect, as all the other within the same Species of Metal: so a Man and Child hath the same essential Definition, but a Child is not a Man 'till grown up to the Age and Perfection of a Man. Besides, we meet with in the Veins of the Earth, feveral Semi-minerals, which. like Abortions, are sometimes, by the Covetousness of Mankind, torn from the Bowels of the Earth before they come to their full Time of Maturity. The new aleast the

Sometimes also we meet with Semi-minerals in rich Veins, wherein the Ore seems to be at its full Growth and Persection; and to me they appear as if they were the excre-

mentitious Superfluities of Generation.

Having now given you the Opinions of others concerning the Generation, Growth, and Transmutation of Metals, I shall proceed to the next Chapter, which will entertain you with the Nature of Mundicks.

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#### CHAP. XIII.

Neuriflement of all living Occature

Of Mundick Metals, but more especially of Black-Lead, or Wadd; its Nature and Uses, &c.

N the Mountains of Newlands, we meet with several Veins of Mundick Metal, which consists of Tin and Copper, so mix'd and incorporated, that their different Species cannot be discerned in the Ore, which is of a grey and shining Complexion.

This Ore having much Sulpbur in its Composition, slows easily, and yields near half Regulus white, and promising; but the different Metals can neither be separated, nor

reduced to a malleable Temper.

This seems to be a natural Bell-Metal, which is a mixture of Tin and Copper; and if this Mundick Metal were artificially Resin'd and Temper'd, it might in all probability be made as useful, and of equal Value with the artificial Mixture.

In these Mountains we have several other Mundick Veins of Copper and Iron, of Lead and Antimony, mingled in the same Ore, but can neither be (by any Art we have) either separated or made malleable.

wadd The most remarkable Mundick Vein upon and Black-these Mountains, is that we call Wadd, or Black-Lead. This

This Vein was found upon Borrowdale Mountains, near Keswick, and there is not any other of the same kind in England, nor perhaps in Europe, at least that I ever heard of.

Its Composition is a black, pinguid, and shining Earth, impregnated with Lead and Antimony. This Ore is of more Value than

either Copper, Lead, or Iron.

Its natural Uses are both Medicinal and Its Uses. Mechanical. It's a present Remedy for the Cholick; it easeth the Pain of Gravel, Stone, and Strangury; and for these and the like Uses, it's much bought up by Apothecaries and Physicians, who understand more of its medicinal Uses, than I am able to give Account of.

The manner of the Country Peoples using it, is thus; First, they beat it small into Meal, and then take as much of it in white Wine, or Ale, as will lie upon a Sixpence, or

more, if the Distemper require it.

It operates by Urine, Sweat, and Vomiting. This Account I had from those who had frequently used it in these Distempers with good Success; besides, those Uses that are Medicinal, it hath many other Uses, which increase the Value of it.

At the first discovering of it, the Neighbourhood made no other use of it, but for marking their Sheep; but it's now made use

of to glazen and harden Crucibles, and other Vessels made of Earth or Clay, that are to endure the hotest Fire; and to that end it's wonderfully effectual, which much inhaunceth the Price of such Vessels.

By rubbing it upon Iron-Arms, as Guns, Pistols, and the like, and tinging of them with its Colour, it preserves them from rusting.

It's made use of by Dyers of Cloath, making their Blues to stand unalterable; for these and other Uses, it's bought up at great

Prices by the Hollanders, and others.

The Lords of this Vein, are the Lord Banks, and one Mr. Hudson. This Vein is but opened once in seven Years, but then such quantities of it are got, that are sufficient to serve the Country.

This Mundick Ore having little of Sulphur in its Composition, will not flow without a violent Heat. It produceth a white Regulus, shining like Silver. It cannot be made malle-

had manuently used it in these Differipers

with good Success; beliefe, those Ules that

bourhood made no other use of it, but for

narking their Sheep; but it's now made ple

able.

#### CHAP. XIV.

How to discover Mines of Coal, Veins of Copper, Lead, Iron, &c. by their upper Covers and adjoining Strata, as we discover Nuts, and other Fruits by their Husks, Shells, Leaves, and outer Coats.

A L L Mines of Coal, Lead, Iron, Copper, &c. have their natural Polition in the Earth, either upon Flats, or in Veins.

Coal always lies in flat Seams, having an Horizontal Depression, which the Miners

term Dib and Rife.

And thus Providence hath been pleased to order it, that all the Mines, and those solid Strata, which are their natural Covers, should (for the Ease and Benefit of Man) have a natural Rife to the Surface of the Earth, that, by their breaking out upon the Precipices of Mountains and Hills, or by the fides of Rivers, the Miners might be incouraged to make their Tryals with great Advantage; whereas, if the Mines and Strata of the Earth had laid upon a flat Level, there would have been no breaking out, or outward Discoveries, either of Coal, Mine, or Mineral, but the Miners would have been forced to make their Tryals by Guess, or at Hazard.

All Seams of Coal have their proper and peculiar Classes of Strata or Covers, belonging to them; and if any unskilful Miner should make Tryals for Coal, without the Limits and Bounds of this Class, he would undoubtedly lose both his Labour and Money.

Seams of Coal lie seldom upon the Tops of high Mountains, but upon the Mountains Heaths, where the Declivities and Inequalities of the Surface give advantage to drive Levels for draining their Feeders: Thus Nature hath ordered all Things for the Benefit of Man, and to encourage his Industry.

The usual Covers of Coal, lying upon the Skirts of Mountains, are Beds or Layers of black Chivers, yellowish Free-stones, Lime-stones; and next to the Coal, there commonly lies a grey Free-stone, spangled with Sulphur, which changeth into a bituminous Plate, which is the Roof and Support of the Collieries.

Seams of Coal commonly lie upon the Seaside of the Mountains, as in Northumberland, and the adjacent Counties; the God of Nature having not only provided Fuel sufficient for those and the Inland Counties, but convenience for the Exporting the Overplus to supply the Wants of other Countries.

And it is worth our Observation, that in the coldest Climates, God hath provided for

the

the People inhabiting there, the greatest plenty of Fuel, either of Wood, Peat, or Coal.

Thus every Country hath something in Persection, which other Countries want; and this the Divine Wisdom hath ordered for the Encouragement of Trade, and that there might be a Communication of one Nation with another, round the whole Globe of the Earth.

In some of the Inland parts of the Country, the Coal-Covers differ from those on the Mountain Heaths, being of a whitish foapy kind of Earth, which the Miners call Coal-Metal; and where-ever we meet with this in our Sinking, we never miss of Coal; under this white Metal, comes in a beddy Free-stone, which is always of a grey Colour, and changeth to a black bituminous Slate, which is the Cover of the Coal. These are the Coal Covers upon Bolton-Pasture in Cumberland; for Lead, Copper, Iron, &c. have their Generation in the Veins of the Earth, which run through the great Bodies of Mountains, and are the principal Receptacles of its Heat and Humidity.

These larger Fissures of the Earth, and especially of the Mountains, run down either perpendicularly or sloaping (which is more

usual) from the Horizon.

Those Veins, or Fissures, which run parallel between the flat Sills, without any considerable siderable Depression, we call Flats, and the Ore contained in them Float-Ore.

When the Vein opens wide in some place, and again closeth, or as the Miners speak, Twitcheth at both Ends, this is called a Belly of Ore, or Pipe-Ore, and is no natural Vein.

The Miners are very curious to know which way the Vein runs upon a Vertical Plain, as being certain Signs of the greater or lesser Riches.

Those Veins that run East and West, are by all esteemed the richest; and I am the rather confirmed in this Opinion, by observing that all those rich Veins of Lead, especially in the Northern part of England, run East

and West, or incline to those Points.

Some, who pretend to understand the Natures and Differences of Metal, would have Lead and Iron to be of the same Nature with Copper, and that they only differ in the degrees of Siccity and Humidity in their Composition: And by this Affinity of Nature, it is, by the Spirit, or Oil of Vitriol, that both Lead and Iron may be transmuted into fine Copper; and to confirm this Hypothesis, we observe that the adjoining Sills, or Strata of Copper, Lead, and Iron, are much of the same kind of Grit.

Having given Account of the feveral kinds of Veins, their natural and accidental Positions

# Westmorland and Cumberland.

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tions in the Earth, I proceed to shew the manner how these Veins may be discovered.

And that is either by Art or Fortune; I. fometimes violent Currents of Water wash off the outer Coat of the Earth, and leave

the Vein naked, and open to the Eye.

Sometimes Veins are discovered by great pieces of Rocks or Cliffs falling down from the Tops and Sides of high Mountains, having fomething of Metal in them.

Sometimes rich Mines of Coal, and other Minerals, have been discovered by the Plough.

Lucretius was of Opinion, That those Vulcano's, or burning Mountains of Atna, Vesuvius, and the like, did first discover to the World, the Nature of Metals, by melting them, and making them run out of the Rocks and Veins wherein they lay conceal'd, into the Form they are now known in: But much less Discoveries than these, have been sufficient, when Fortune has had a mind to distribute Riches to her Favorites.

Besides, those Veins that are discovered by Chance, or good Fortune; there are other Discoveries made by Human Art and Indu-

ftry.

The colour of the superficial Earth is no I. small Indication, whether or no there be Metals in the Bowels of it, as hath been faid in the third Chapter.

Some-

Sometimes when metallick Stones are found at the bottom of the Mountains, the Industrious Miner traceth them up to the place from whence they were broken off, and there begins to dig, or cross-cut for the Vein.

The breaking out of Springs of Water, is 3. a good fign that the Vein is near, especially when the Water discoloureth the Earth and Stones with a yellowish or cankered Colour.

When Trees, Shrubs, or Plants grow in rows, as if they had been fet by a Line, oftentimes it proves that a Vein of Metal runs underneath them.

The Plants that grow over the Veins of Metal, are neither of so large a Growth, nor of so lively a Colour, as others of the same kind, because the Exhalations arising from the Veins blast them, and hinder their Perfection.

This I have frequently observed upon Newland Mountains; and for this Reason it is, that neither Dews nor Snow will lie long upon a metallick Class of Earth; by these Symptoms and Indications, the Ingenious Miner hath Encouragement to make his Tryals.

Having now shewn the natural Position of Veins, which are the warm and bumid Matrixes, wherein all metallick Ores have their Generation and Growth, I shall proceed to make an Inquiry, whether, in these two Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, any Somo-

precious

## Westmorland and Cumberland.

precious, or Stones of an extraordinary Value may be found, which the following Chapter will give Account of.

## CHAP. XV.

Whether there be Precious Stones, or Stones of a considerable Value, to be found in these two Counties.

Have already laid it down as a probable Hypothesis, That all precious Stones are either the External Gums and Exudations of Stones of a metallick Nature, or the Internal Kernels of such; as the Magnet in Iron Veins, or the common Cat-heads in Coal, or

Lime-stone Metals, or Chivers.

And therefore the most precious and valuable Stones, are found in Veins of Gold, Silver, or Lead; and these Stones bear a Value proportionable to the Value of those metallick Veins, wherein they are found: And tho' we cannot flatter our selves with the Hopes of sinding, or making any Discoveries of Veins, either of Gold or Silver, in these two Counties; yet we have rich Veins of Silvery Lead, in which we frequently meet with Stones richly Imbossed with Clusters of Diamonds, as bright and sparkling as any we have from Bristol; and if we had the

Art of using them, would be of the same Value.

We have also in our rich Lead Veins, great Variety of Spar; some white, and as transparent as fine Chrystal.

I had some by me, through which I could have read the smallest Characters, tho' an

Inch thick.

We have others, Green, Blue, Red, and of a Violet Colour, which if they could be so softened and mollified, as to be cut into Fi-

gures, might be of Use and Value.

We have likewise in the Rivers Irt and End, within the Mannor of Egremont, Pearls got in those large shell-Fish we call Horse-Mussels, which gaping and eagerly sucking in their dewy Streams, conceive and bring forth great Plenty of them, which the Neighbourhood gather up at low Water, and sell at small Prices.

These Rivers were Rented by a Neighbouring Gentleman, of his Grace the Duke of Somerset, who is now the Lord and Proprietor of that antient and large Mannor; but the Gentleman dying, his Project sunk.

The Mineral Productions of this Mannor are Iron, with some small Seams of Coal, which seem to be of an agreeable Nature; for in our sinking for Coal, we frequently meet with Strata of Iron in its upper Covers.

#### Westmorland and Cumberland.

In a place call'd Langhorn, within that Mannor, is a Belly, or Pipe of Iron Ore, eight Yards deep, in breadth eighty Yards, and in length a hundred; out of which, feveral thousand Tun were yearly got for many Years last past; the Ore was very rich, confisting of Button Ore, and a pinguid shining Ore. It answered to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, a yearly Rent of several hundred Pounds: The present Lesses are the Judicious Thomas Addison, Esquire, and Madam Ann Hebar.

Being at Egremont, his Grace the Duke of Somerset having, of his Goodness, given my Son the Rectory of that Church, I had the Curiofity to go to see that rich Vein, and the Stock of Ore upon the Bank, which was like a little Mountain. In that great variety of Ore, I did not only meet with Spar, as Transparent as the clearest Chrystal, but Stones Imboss'd with Bastard Diamonds, near as sparkling as the Real.

I also found several of the Hamatites, or Blood-Stones, some of which I carried up to London, and were well approved of, as not

inferior to the best.

And undoubtedly in that rich Mine there were several Magnets ingendered; but these Stones (which, for their extraordinary Virtues and Usefulness to Man) may deservedly be reckoned amongst the precious Stones,

but being Opake, and without Luster or Shining, cannot be easily discovered or di-

stinguished by the Injudicious Miners.

These Magnets (with Submission to better Judgment) are only the Pneumatick Kernels, or Spirituous Glands of a rich Vein of Iron, like those Cat-heads we meet with in Coal-Covers, or Lime-stone Chivers, or Flints in Beds of Chalk, to which the Spirits of the Mine concenter; and these Magnets being removed from their Native Beds, emit their Spirituous Essluvia's, and attract and draw to their Center, such light Bodies of Iron, as come within the Sphere of their Activity, Iron being their most natural and agreeable Pabulum.

And this Magnetick attractive Power, is not peculiar to the Magnet, but the Root of every Tree and Vegetable, by its plastick Spirit, attracts such Juices, as are most agreeable to their Natures; and by concocting and digesting of them into their own Substance, they grow up and encrease 'till they come to their full Growth and Persection.

As for the Position of the Magnetick Needle, which always points to the Northern and Southern polar Stars, we shall endeavour to give light into that dark Phænomenon, in that Chapter which will Treat of the Power of Magnetisms and Natural Instincts.

But before I conclude this part of the Mineral History, I cannot omit, that in our surveying of those high, steep, and stony Mountains, which are called the Skrees, within the said Mannor, we discovered near the Top of one of the highest Mountains, a Vein of Iron, which, in the Opinion of the Judicious Mr. Shaw, who was the Discoverer, was as rich a Prospect as was in England, being within four Miles of Ravenglass, a Harbour for Ships.

At the Foot of one of the Mountains we found lumps of green Copper Ore, which we presumed were broken off from some rich Vein of Copper upon the Top of the Moun-

tain.

The Mountain whereon we discovered the Iron Vein, being so very steep, I durst not climb up to it, but sent my Son to see it, who gave me the same Account with Mr. Shaw. They brought me down out of the Vein, the several kinds of Ore it contained, as Button-Ore, Stony Ore, and a soft greafy Ore. These I carry'd up to London, where they were try'd, and well approv'd of.

These Discoveries may be of great Advantage to the Duke of Somerset, the Lord of the Royalty; and therefore I would not have them over-look'd by those who (perhaps) hereaster may make themselves the

Authors of these Discoveries.

As the Interior Strata of these Counties are rich in Metals, the Rivers rich in Fish, so the External Surface is productive of as great Variety of Plants and Vegetables, a Catalogue of which we have hereunto annexed.

A

## LIST

#### OF

Several rare PLANTS, (not observed by Mr. Ray,) found in the Mountainous Parts of the Counties of Westmorland Rland and Cumberland, by the late Eminent Botanist Mr. Thomas Lawson; and by him noted on the Margin of the said Mr. Ray's Catalogue of English Plants, now in the Possession of (his Daughter) Mrs. Thompson of Farmanby.

ALSINE Becaburgæ folio, Morisoni. Chickweed, with the Leaves of common Brook-lime; as described by Dr. Morrison of Oxford, very frequent.

Anonis Spinosa, flore Albo. The prickly Restbarrow (usually Purple) with a white Flower. On sandy Hillocks near the Seashore.

Armeria

Armeria (sive Caryophyllus) pratensis, flore Albo. White flower'd Meadow-Pink. This was observ'd near Orton in Westmorland; and growing in the like marshy Grounds, with the Common, cannot be supposed to be only a Variety, and not a distinct Species. The same perhaps may be said of the forementioned Anonis.

Bisolium Palustre, tribus soliis. Three-leav'd Tway-blade. This was first sound in the Low-Hag, over against the Mill at Great Strickland. But he afterwards met with it in sundry other places of the Neighbourhood, as likewise elsewhere in the County of Westmorland.

Cannabis Spuria, flore albo magno & elegante. Wild Hemp, with a large and beautiful white Flower. This was first observed, as an extraordinary Rarity, by Dr. Merret, in the Forest of Sherwood, and other parts of Nottinghamshire: It grows plentifully on the Skirts of Cross-Fell, and other places within both these Counties.

Cardamine flore pleno. Double flower'd Lady's Smock. This grows commonly enough on the Pasture Grounds near Little Strickland; and 'twas elsewhere found with no less than eight Rows of Petali.

Caryophyllata,

Caryophyllata, flore amplo purpureo pleno. Double flower'd Herb-Bennet, with a large and purple Flower. This comely Plant was fent by the Discoverer (Mr. Lawson) to Mr. Ray; who acknowledged it to be hitherto undescrib'd, and therefore bestow'd upon it the following Description, Caryophyllata purpurea prolifera, quadruplici aut Quintuplici serie petalorum; è medio floris emergit caulis, florem in summitate gerens octodecim petalorum.

Cotula non fætida, flore pleno. Double flower'd Dog's Camomile. This Rarity, with four or five Ranks of Flowers, was met with in the Discoverer's own Grounds at Great Strickland.

the naked and party colour'd Horse Tail of John Bauhinus. This was first shew'd to Mr. Lawson at Great Salkeld, but grows in so great plenty there, and every where on the Banks of the River Eden, that he could not but wonder that this was the first time of its being observed in England; 'tis an early, and quickly fading Vernal Plant, which might probably be the occasion of its not being hitherto taken notice of by those Curious Gentlemen, who commonly began their Circuits

cuits too late in the Year for fuch a Difcovery.

Geranium Batrachoides flore eleganter variegato.

Crowfoot, Cranes-bill, with a beautiful party colour'd Flower. A dry'd Sample of this, found in Mr. Howard's Park at Thornthwait, was sent to Mr. Ray, who (in his Supplemental Fasciculus soon after publish'd) took notice of it as a special Rarity.

Geranium Columbinum folio malvæ rotundo, flore albo. Dovesfoot, Cranes-bill, with a white Flower. This being observ'd several Years together in good fruitful Ground, under a Wall near the Round-Table at Eamont-Bridge, the Discoverer thought he had reason to reckon as a new Species; tho he doubted whether he might boldly say the same of that which follows.

Geranium Hæmatodes album, venis rubentibus striatum. Bloody Cranes-bill, striped with redish Veins. The Mixtures in the Common kind (tho' even that is peculiar to those and the like Alpine Countries) are quite contrary. This Variety, for he supposed it to be no more, was found on several sandy Grounds near Millum in Cumberland, but most plentifully in the Isle of Walney.

Narcissus

#### Westmorland and Cumberland.

Narcissus Flore albo & albido. The Common wild Daffodil, with a white and pale colour'd Flower. The latter of these is frequently observ'd to grow intermix'd with the Ordinary yellow; but the former was first gathered near his own House at Strickland, and afterwards near Ulverston in Lancashire.

Orchis Militaris purpurea odorata. Parkinfon's sweet purple flower'd Soldier's Cullions. This was look'd upon as a choice
Rarety, when he first met with it, (about
the Fairy Holes) on Lancemoor near Newby in Westmorland: But 'twas afterwards
found abundantly in the Meadows upon
both the Banks of Eden, throughout several Parishes.

Pedicularis Palustris elatior olba. The larger Meadow Lowse-wort, or Rattle, with a white Flower. This grows pretty plentifully near the Foot of Long Sleddal, by the side of the common Road, leading towards Kendale.

Ptarmica Flore pleno. Double flower'd Sneezewort. In one of the little Islands, call'd
Small Holme, in the great Lake of Winnander-Meer.

Scabiosa montana maxima Lobetii. The great Mountain Scabious. This Plant is well known to be a Native of the Italian and Helvetick Alps; and Mr. Lawson reasonably enough concluded from thence, that it might also have a spontaneous Growth in this Country, when he found it near the Lord Lonsdale's Seat at Lowther; but he was afterwards rather inclined to believe (as he confesses) that the place where he gathered it, had probably been heretofore a Garden.

Thlaspi Veronicæ folio Parkinsoni. This is the same fort of Penny-Cress, which John Baubinus calls by the Name of Bursa pastoris loculo sublongo affinis pulchra plantas It grows on the moist sides of many of our Northern Mountains. Its feminal Leaves (which lie next the Ground) are rough, hairy, almost round, indented, of a deep green Colour, each on a fhort foot Stalk, somewhat resembling the Leaves of Speedwell; and its Stalk is also hairy, half a Foot high, branching usually from the bottom, though sometime without Branches. At the Top are many small white Flowers, which are succeeded by small long Pods, one above

Scaliofa

above another, Spike-fashion. In each of these there is a slender brownish Seed. The Root is very white and long.

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## Mosaick System

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WITH
Moral Inferences and Conclusions.

By Tho. Robinson.

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#### The Introduction.

A Ingenious young Divine having lately published a Treatise in Vindication of the Vulgar Exposition of the Mosaick History of the Creation, wherein he seems to infinuate, That all other Expositions, not agreeable with the Vulgar and Literal

ral Sense, make the Scripture a Nose of Wax; and give Encouragement, not only to Socinianism and Deism, but to downright Atheism.

I must for these following Reasons, beg leave of this Ingenious Author to dissent

from his Opinion.

- Interpreters, as well Ancient as Modern, have compared the Holy Scriptures to Waters; wherein the Lamb may Wade, and the Elephant may Swim, i. e. some Passages in the Sacred Scriptures (especially such as concern the necessary Rules of Life) lie level with the meanest Capacities; whereas, there are other Passages too deep for the Prosoundest Judgments: Among which, we must count this of the Creation.
- Again, much of the Majesty of the Scripture-Style, which distinguishes it from all Humane Authority, consists in the Metaphor and Figure; which does not more set off the Beauty, than stir Men up to a diligent Search after those Divine Truths, veiled under dark and mysterious Expressions.
- Besides, whilst we continue in this embodied State, our Soul takes her Prospects of Things

Things without, through Material Opticks: hence it is, that we can form no Ideas of Abstract or Spiritual Entities, but under Corporeal Shapes and Figures: And therefore it hath pleased the Divine Goodness, out of Compassion to our Infirmities, to represent to us his own Spiritual Essence, under such Corporeal Forms, as are most agreeable to our External Senses, and present State, (viz.) as having Head, Eyes, Face, Hands, Arms, and other Corporeal Parts, like to our Bodies; and likewise, as having the Passions. of Anger, Grief, Repentance, Love and Hatred, like to the Passions of our Souls.

Now to understand all these Passages throughout the Scriptures, in a Vulgar and Literal Sense, would dissecrate the Divine Essence, which the whole Humane Race, as well Heathens, as Jews and Christians, have in all Ages believed to be an Eternal Spiritual Being, Omnipotent and Omnipresent; otherwise it would be Folly for Men to fend up Prayers to a God that is not prefent to hear them, and wants Power to

help them in their Necessities.

To entertain such mean and vulgar Ideas of God and his Divine Perfections, would certainly unhinge the Foundation of all Religion, as well Natural as Revealed; and not only introduce Socinianism and Deism, but Atheism

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Atheism and Prophaneness, and turn the Sacred Scriptures of God into Romance and Ridicule: So that to Vulgarize and to Allegorize the Scripture, are equally of evil Confequence to Religion; the former making them a common History, and the other a

mystical and unintelligible Riddle.

But it is not the Intention of this Treatife to Reflect upon any Ingenious Expositor; yet foreseeing that my Opinion con-cerning such petrefy'd Shells, as Cockles, Mussels, and other Marine Insects, which we meet with inclosed in hard Rocks, upon the Tops of high Mountains, as well as in Beds of Sand, Gravel, and Chalk, in the Valleys, will be objected against by a Spiteful Virtuoso, as being (in his Opinion) inconsistent with the Vulgar and Literal Sense of Moses; I shall therefore (to gratify his Scrupulofity) endeavour to establish this Hypothesis, upon such Philosophical Principles and Expositions, as Interpreters of great Learning and good Authority have thought agreeable to the more deep and refined Sense of that great Master; who having the greatest Advantages of making Improvements in all Sciences, as well Divine as Humane, we must needs have a greater Esteem and Veneration for his short, but most comprehensive System, than for the larger Volumes of those comcommon Historians and Philosophers of later date, whose Writings are only the Product of their Natural Reason, although set off with the greatest Artifice of Words and Advantages of Humane Learning.

The Birth and Life of this Great Man, was all Miracle and Wonder; and when he dy'd, God interr'd him, and gave him this

Encomium, Moses my Servant is dead.

To insist upon these in particular, would make a Volume; but my design at present shall be only to give a short Account how Moses came to be qualify'd for so great an Undertaking, as to write a Description of the World's Creation, to be God's Messenger to Pharaoh, and Captain-General of that mighty Host of the Hebrews, which God design'd

to deliver from the Egyptian Yoke.

The first Improvement which this Great Philosopher made in Humane Sciences and Philosophical Mythology, was in Pharaoh's Court, under the Tuition of his own Daughter, who, having no Child of her own, design'd to Adopt him her Son, and make him Heir-Apparent to that Crown; and without doubt, she made choice of some of the learned Hierophantæ to be his Tutors, who were most Eminent for their Knowledge in Philosophical Mythology; which is no other, than a more agreeable Vehicle, found Ha

out for the conveying to us the Truth and Reason of Things through the Medium of

Images and Shadows.

And hence it is, that the Scripture tells us, That Moses was learned in all the Wisdom of the Egyptians: Who at that time, and in some after Ages, were the most Eminent, for obscuring their prosound Notions under Hieroglyphick Resemblances.

And it was most certain, that even the wise Men of Greece, distinctively so called, as well as Thales, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, and others, borrowed Notions from the

Mosaick Writings.

Upon this Account it was, that St. Clement of Alexandria tells us, That the manner and style in which the Greek Philosophers handled their Philosophy, was like that of

the Hebrews, Dark and Anigmatical.

As for the Writings of the Old Testament, with all good Men, we adore the Divine Wisdom, which directed the Pen-Men of Holy Writ; and must readily acknowledge the Plainness and Perspicuity thereof in the necessary Rules of Life, without which it would not have answered the Ends of the Divine Wisdom in the Inditing of it. We must also grant, that wheresoever it is Dark and Abstruse, it's far from Phantastry and affected Obscurity. Hence it is that Solomon makes

makes the Words of the Wise, and their dark Sayings, expressive of the same thing; and in another place he tells us, that their Discourses were like Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver; that is, besides the Beauty and Truth in the Out-side and Case, they had a more rich and precious Meaning within.

Hence it seems evident, that the People of the Jews had always been trained up in an Allegorical way; and they had it in such Esteem, that they thought no Man sit to Teach that could not handsomly shade his Sense, Si quis noverit perplexe loqui, loquatur; sin minus taceat. And therefore our Blessed Saviour, in compliance with their mode and way of Teaching, taught the People in Parables; and the Evangelist saith, That without a Parable spoke he not unto them: And undoubtedly this way of wraping up their Notions under Veils and Figures, they had from Moses, and Moses from the Egyptians.

After our Great Philosopher had made these Improvements in the Philosophick Schools of Egypt, God, by his special Providence, translated him into the Family of his Kinsman Jethro, who being as well Prince as Priest of Midian, did not only discipline him in the Art of Policy, Conduct, and Government; by which he was sitted and prepared for being Captain-General of that mighty

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Host of the Hebrews, which God designed to deliver from the Egyptian Slavery: But it's most probable that he instructed him in the Religion of his Ancestors, (viz.) the Patriarchal Traditions, concerning the Creation of the World, the beginning of Things, and the Genealogies of Men; which being best known to Adam, who coming immediately out of God's Hand, did undoubtedly deliver them to his Son Seth, Seth to Enos; and so from Father to Son, to Abrabam, from whom Jethro descended by a second Marriage: And it is the Opinion of learned Men, that during his Residence in Midian, which was Forty Years, he writ his Book called Genesis, by the Assistance of Fethro his Father-in-Law.

After these Gradations and Improvements, God took him into his own Service, and by a sort of Personal Conference, communicated to him, as well the manner how all Things came to-Exist, as how the Manners of Mankind were to be exercised; so that we may reasonably suppose that the Mosaick Writings were grounded upon Divine Revelation, as well as upon Philosophi-

cal Principles.

From what I have advanced upon this Argument, it seems Conclusive, That this Short and Comprehensive History of the Creation,

Creation, is Philosophical and Mystical, as well as Historical and Ad Hominem; for it cannot be imagined, but that so great a Philosopher would write after the Mode of the Schools from whence he had his Education.

I have now done with the Preface, or Introduction, and shall subjoin a Philosophical, Mythological Paraphrase upon the First Chapter of Genesis, with reference to a late Vindication of the Vulgar Exposition of it. And because I would not willingly be thought more definitively Wife than others can bear or approve of, I shall submit such Philosophical Conclusions as I have drawn from the Literal Sense, to the Judgment of Men of greater Learning and deeper Thought.

And first of all, it must be allowed by all Good Men, that the Literal and Historical part of this Concise System, is carry'd on so evenly, and consistently one part with another, every thing being represented so accommodately to the Capacity of the Vulgar, especially of the Jews, being then bred up in Slavery and profound Ignorance; fo that according to the Literal Sense, Moses discovers himself to be a Man of the highest Political Accomplishments, as well as True and Warrantable Prudence.

It must also be acknowledged, that the Philosophical Sense contains the noblest Theories, as well Theological as Natural, that the Mind of Man, in this dark embodied State, can be entertain'd with; by which Moses appears to be Master of the most sublime and generous Speculations that are, or can be contained in the best System of Natural Philosophy.

### Philosophical, Mythological,

### PARAPHRASE

UPON THE

## First Chapter of Genesis.

N the Beginning.] i. e. when Verse 1. In the Time first commenced; for beginning God creabefore the Creation of the ted the Heavens and World, there was Duration, the Earth. which the School-men call Stabilis Æternitas; but Time being an equal Mensuration of Motion, it and Motion commenced together.

God.] the Supream Being, uncreated and independent, Almighty in Power, and Infinite in Wisdom, and all Perfection, was the Efficient Cause.

Created.

Aristotle's Hypothesis.

Created. de novo, out of Nothing; for the Conceit of Ari-Stotle, That this World, with all its Furniture, as it now stands, was Eternal, is to advance the World into an Equality with God; for whatever is Co-eter-

nal with God, is God.

Plato's Hypothesis.

The Platonick Hypothesis, That the Matter, out of which God made the World, did pre-exist, is to make God an Impotent Caufe, not able to make this World without Matter and Stuff to work on.

Democritus's Hypothefis.

To fancy with Democritus, That the Matter was not only preexistent and eternal, but that the World had no Efficient Cause, but from the casual Motion of material Atoms, or little Corpuscles, is the same as if we could conceive that all the Materials of a Noble Palace could of themfelves meet together, and be their own Architect.

By Heaven, what is meant.

The Heaven. i. e. the supercelestial Regions, or upper Stories of the Universe, wherein are the many Mansions, where those bright Intellectual Beings, those Morning

Morning Stars, which Job tells us met together and fung for Joy, do inhabit, and keep their Residence; for tho' neither the World, as it stands, nor the Matter of which it confifts, was Eternal, yet it may be presumed to be an immediate Consequent of Eternity, and the natural Emanation of the Di- (Viz.) Power, Wisvine Essence and Attributes, according to that Model and Idea pre-conceived in the Divine

Understanding.

For it cannot be imagin'd, that the Divine Essence would for some time sit still, and wrap up it felf in Sloath and Idleness, but did always display it self in a vigorous Activity; for the natural Tendency of Infinite Power is Action; of Infinite Wisdom, is Counsel and Contrivance; of Infinite Goodness, Beneficence; we may then reafonably conclude, that God would, from all Eternity, follow the Inclinations of his own Divine Essence.

And the Earth.] i. e. this Terraqueous Globe, whereon we live;

dom, and Goodness.

The Earth.

The Angels were fallen from their original State, before the Creation of this Earth.

live; which was created perhaps some Thousand Years after the Creation of the Calum Imperium; for notwithst anding that Omnipotent Power might have created the whole World at one stroke, by an Imperious Fiat; yet it would not have been agreeable with Infinite Wifdom, which consists in Deliberation and Counsel.

And it is the Opinion of some learned Men, that the Angels having fallen from their first Estate, God created this World, and the Humane Race, to inhabit upon it, with an Intention that Human Nature should fill up the Number of fallen An-

gels.

Ver. 2. And the Earth was of the Waters.

Chaos.

Chaos.

This Earth, when it was in without its Chaotick Condition, was onform, and void, and ly a confus'd Maß of Matter, Darkneß was upon the consisting of Solids, Fluids, and Face of the Deep; Volatiles, all jumbled together and the Spirit of God like that Egyptian Fog that moved upon the Face was to be felt, and continued in that state until God impres-The State of the sed Motion upon the Chaos, and then the Solids subsided, the The Division of the Fluids, being lighter, covered the

the Solids, and surrounded the Globe.

Whilst the Chaos was in this State, Darkneß was upon the Face of the Deep, until the bright Lucid Æthereal Volatiles difintangled themselves, and formed

a Sphere of Light.

The Hebrew would have it expressed thus, The Spirit of God fate on brood upon the Rude Mass, and by Vital Heats in Incubations, did so digest and modify the Passive Matter, as to make it fit for receiving Life.

Bishop Patrick, in his Excellent Comment upon the First Chapter of Genesis, is of Opinion, that the Seminal Principles of Animals and Vegetables began to be formed then when the Spirit of God moved upon the Waters; which, if we take for granted, we may reasonably inconsistent with Moconclude, that the Waters were Ses. first productive of Animals; and in the greatest probability, fuch Marine Insects, as Cockles, Mussels, Oysters, and innumerable different Species of other shell-Fish, which we meet with gene-

Light in Mass.

Archbishop Sancroft.

And the Spirit of God moved upon the Face of the Waters.

Bishop Patrick's Opinion.

My Hypothesis not

The reasonableness of

generated in Sand and Gravel, being not Loco-motive, and the first Products of the Waters, might be left behind upon the first Division of the Waters, and the draining of this Earth; and so with the other solid Strata and Sediments, be petrefy'd into a stony Substance.

And this Hypothesis seems to be as Rational as, That they were left behind at the Universal Deluge; and that when the Beds of Iron, Rocks of Marble, Lime-stone Flints, and all Solids were dissolved into a liquid Substance, or Hotch-Potch, these petrefy'd Shells should keep their Forms, and escape that Universal Dissolution.

Ver. 3. And God faid, Let there be Light; and there was Light.

Light in Malle

Archbillrop, Sancoft,

And the Robbit of

od moved upon the

ace of the Waters.

Billiop Parried's Opi-

The first remarkable Phanomenon, which follow'd this originary Division of the Chaos, was Light; which, in a Vulgar Sense, fignifies no more than a bright shining Illumination, slowing from the Æthereal Volatiles, collected into a Sphere, surrounding the Terraqueous Globe: But with the Egyptians, in their sacred Characters, Light was the Hiero-

Hieroglyphick of Life; and Dr. H. M. would have Light to be the Platonick Anima Mundi, wherein are contained the Semi- ma Mundi. nal Principles and Specifick Forms of all Vegetables and Animals; and this feems agreeable with the Mosaick Hypothesis, Gen. 2. v. 5. And God made every Plant thesis. in the Field before it was in the Earth, and every Herb in the Field before it grew; they being pre-existing in a Vehicle of Light, before they were united to their Material Vehicles; and thus Light was the Active and Vivifick Principle of Generation; and it's very probable that Plate borrow'd his Notion of the Anima Mundi from the Mofaick Writings.

i.e. That it answered the end Ver 4. And God for which it was created. And saw the Light that it that all the Seminal Forms were was good: agreeable to those Shapes, Figures, and Ideas pre-conceived in his own Divine Understand-

ing.

As Light was an Emblem of And God divided Life, and the Active Principle the Light from the in Generation; so by Darkness Darkness.

The Platonick Ani-

The Mosaick Hypo-

Life, Matter and Contemporaries.

The Platonick

Matter.

here is not to be understood a bare Privation of Light, but that dark Fog of confused Matter which God made the Passive Principle of Generation: So that the dividing of the Light from the Darkneß, may be meant of the dividing the Vivifick Principle of Life, from the Passive and Plastick Principle of Matter; for it may be very reasonably supposed, that Matter and Life were Contemporaries, and that Life was diffus'd thro' the whole Mass of Matter, which was then fo Luxuriant and Teaming, that if God had not divided these two Principles of Life diffused through Light and Darkness, the Surface the whole Mass of of the Earth would not have afforded Nourishment for so numerous a Brood of Animals as would have been produced.

Hence it is, that we fee nothing so contemptible and vile in this World we live in, but hath its living Creatures, that dwell upon it; the Earth, the Water, the Superior and Inferior Air, the Bodies of Animals, the Flesh, Skin, the Entrails,

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the Leaves, the Roots of Vegetables, the Sand upon the Seashore, all these have their Inhabitants.

The Seminal Forms being by Ver. 5. And God a vital Unition conjoined to called the light Day, their Material Vehicles or Bo- and the darkness he dies, which the Philosopher called Night: and the Mystically represents by the fi- Evening and the Morngurative Emblems of Day and ing were the first Day. Night; the Evening and the Morning made the first Production; for if this were to be understood in a Literal Sense, the Evening and Morning would have made the first Night.

The feveral kinds of Solids, and other Consistencies of the said, Let there be a Earth, being now subsided, those Firmament in the of the same Nature and Affini- midst of the Waters, ty, by an agreeable Juxta-position of Parts, and a Secret Magnetism, drew together, and settled into particular Classes, every Class being productive of some Mine or Mineral, which is the more Pneumatick and Spirituous Part, and the Perfection of that Class; and were confolidated, and received their different degrees of Induration and Dige-

Ver. 6. And God and let it divide the Waters from the Waters.

Of the dividing of Solids into Classes.

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Of the Division of the Waters into Subterrene, Saline, and Aerial, by equal Proportions.

The Original of the Sea, &c.

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Digestion by the Active Powers of the Subterrene Heat and Cold, together with those petrefying Juices which did then pervade the whole Body of the Earth.

And these Classes being divided by large Fissures, and smaller Ramifications, which dilate and pervade the several Classes, and by Miners are called the greater and lesser Veins of the Earth; they greedily suck'd into the thirsty Matter, the thin and sweet Water, which then might bear Proportion to a third part of the fluid Mass.

Another third part being taken up into the higher Regions, by the Attractive Powers of the Ambient Heat and Cold, impleted the Atmosphere with Air, and a considerable part was condensed into Clouds.

The Salt-water being the Sediment of the whole Mass of Fluids, and too thick to pass through the strait Pores and Strainers of the Earth, began gradually to draw down to its Channels.

All the Veins and Pores of the Earth being now faturated and fill'd with the tenuous and fweet Water, the Subterrene Lymphæducts, or underground Water-works, began to bubble up and play from the Tops and Sides of the Mountains.

From whence the Rivers took their first Rife, and began to form their Courses to the Sea, and by their Rapidity and Weight, continually preffing upon her from all fides, fwell'd her up into a Gibbolity, and forced her into a constant Flux and Reflux; which Reciprocation of Motion, caufing in her a boiling Fermentation, the sweet Water does disintangle it self from the Salt; and being lighter, rise up in Fumes and Vapours, 'till they be condensed into Clouds, and then fall down in showers of Rain, which is the Succus Nutritius, that fertilizes the Earth's Surface.

The Waters being now divi- How the Firmament ded, there was made a free and was made. open Expansion, which Moses calls

The Original of Rivers.

The Flux and Reflux of the Sea.

The Cause of Vapours and Clouds.

calls the Firmament of Heaven; thus the Waters came into a settled Circulation, and an Atmosphere round the Earth was made.

The Waters above the Firmament.

As for the Waters above the Firmament, and were without the Sphere of this Earth's Central Attraction, they were attracted to the Moon's Center. See more of this hereafter.

i. e. They made the second Revolution towards making this Earth an Habitable Globe.

The Waters being now divided, and the Saline Waters drawn down to their Channels, the dry Land began gradually to appear; first, the Mountain tops, then their Heaths, then the Plains and Valleys.

But before I proceed, it feems necessary that I give account of fuch second Causes as the Almighty Power, was pleased to make use of as instrumental in all those Mundane Productions; and these are either Essential or

Accidental.

Ver. 8. And the Evening and the Morning were the second day.

Ver. 9. And God Said, Let the Waters under the Heaven be gathered together, and let the dry Land appear.

The fecond Caufes and the Course of Nature established.

The Essential Causes were the two Principles of Activity and Passivity, or the Vivifick and Plastick Powers.

The External Causes, were the Active Powers of Heat and

Cold.

The Accidental Causes, were

Time, Motion, and Space.

This being premised, we will Ver. 10. And God proceed to the Productions in called the dry-land the Vegetable Kingdom, which Earth; and the gawas the Work of the third thering together of the Day.

And here we cannot but observe by what gradual Methods of Proceeding, the Almighty Power was pleased to bring all his Works under every Genus to Perfection.

In the Mineral Kingdom, we Ver. 11, 12. And have first Semi-minerals, then God said, Let the courser Metals; as Iron, Lead, Earth bring forth Copper, Silver; and Gold, which Graß, the Herb yieldis the Perfection of that Ge- ing Seed, and the nus.

The Mineral Kingdom being Fruit after his kind, brought to its full Perfection, whose Seed is in it and the Seminal Principles of self, upon the Earth; all the Genera of Vegetables and it was so. being disseminated in the warm Funds

Waters, he called Sea.

Fruit-tree yielding

The Vulgar Exposition not agreeable with the Analogy of Na-

Ver. 13. And the Evening and Morning were the third Day.

Funds and Promptuaries of the Earth; and being, by the Incubation of the Spirit of God, formed, they were ready to obey that imperious word, Let the Earth bring forth, and it brought forth the several Species of Vegetables, not all at once, upon one day, but according to their different degrees of Perfection; as, first, Grass, then Herbs, then Plants, then Shrubs, then Trees; among which, the Oak and the Cedar is the Perfection of that Genus.

Hence it is, that we have our monthly Productions, one fucceeding another, and one Set dying, when the other commenceth.

Now it feems to me very difthe agreeable to the Analogy of Nature, which never worketh in haste, by precipitous Jumps, from one thing to another, but by a gradual Proceeding, that all the different degrees of Heat, in the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter Seasons, should all take their Turns on one day, according to the Vulabout I

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gar Exposition, and produce their peculiar Vegetables in the short time of twenty four Hours, which make a Natural Day.

The Earth being now covered with the several Species of visible in providing Vegetables; Provision of Food and Nourishment was made by Divine Providence for a higher

degree of Life.

But the Passive Matter being Ver. 14. And God yet too cold and waterish to said, Let there be draw down out of the second Lights in the Firmadegree of Life, any of the Sen- ment of Heaven, to sitive and Loco-motive Forms to divide the Day from Actuate and Inform it; the Al- the Night, and let mighty Power did therefore them be for Signs and contract and collect this dilated for Seasons, and for Sphere of the Æthereal Flame Days and for Tears. of Light into one Body, which Ver. 16. God made Moses calls the Sun; that those two great Lights, &c. Vital Heats and Enlivening Incubations which stream from it, might be more strong and vigorous, and penetrate into the Cold and Passive Matter.

And God placed this Celestial Fire at such a convenient di- And God set them stance from this Earth, that it in the Firmament of might be neither too much the Heaven, to give scorched by being too near it, Light upon the Earth,

God's Providence is Food and Nourishment for his Creatures before he created them.

Ver. 17, 18, 19. And

nor

Darkness; faw that it was good. And the Evening and its Natural Fruits. the Morning were the the fourth Day.

Ver. ras rand Gold

The Diurnal Rotation of the Earth, the reasonableness of it.

two great Lights, Str.

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Light upon the Earth,

ment of Fiedven, so

And to rule over the nor frozen by being at too Day and over the great a distance from it; but Night, and to divide that it should receive such a the Light from the temperate Heat from it, as to and God excite its Seminal Virtues, draw up its Juices, and thereby ripen

> He placed it also in the middle of the Planetary Sphres, that it might illuminate all those dark and opake Bodies, and make them luminous Stars, and to be Lights in the Firmament of Heaven, to give Light upon the Earth, and to distinguish the Seasons, and to divide the Time into Days, Months and Years.

God gave to the Earth also a Diurnal Rotation upon its own Axis, that it might have the benefit of Day and Night every twenty four Hours; so that no part of the Earth might be too much heated by the Sun's prefence upon it, nor too long benighted by his absence from it.

And as it is more agreeable with Reason, that the Spit should turn about to the Fire, than that the Fire should turn about the Spit; so certainly it's more YOU

agree-

agreeable with Nature's way of working, which never does any thing per plura, which might be done per pauciora; that the Cold and Passive Earth should turn about its cold sides to receive the warm Insluence of the Sun, than that the Sun, which by several Diameters is bigger than this Earth, should move round it once in every twenty four Hours.

After the making of the Sun, God collected all those waterish Fogs and Mists which rang'd about in the Planetary Spheres into one Body, which Moses calls the Moon; and he made it a vicarious Light to the Sun, to supply its absence in this lower World.

Moses, by calling it a great Light, speaks ad Hominem, it appearing so to our Senses; for the Moon hath no essential Light in its self, but what is mutuatitious, and received from the Sun.

As God made the Sun a central Heat, and the Primum Calidum; so he made the Moon a central The making of the Moon, and its Natural Uses.

SCILINAL TOO

Why Moses calls it a great Light.

The Primum Calidum, and the Primum Frigi-dum.

central Cold, and the Primum Frigidum; that by its intermixing its Cold and Humid Atmosphere, with the Hot and Dry Atmosphere of the Sun, our Atmospherial Air might be fit for Respiration.

The Clearing of the Upper Firmament.

Thus, by collecting of the waterish Fogs to the Moon's System, the Upper Firmament, or the Planetary Spheres were cleared, and the Planets, with the rest of the Stars, created in the Morning of the World, began to appear, and to send down their celestial and invisible Influences upon this Earth.

The celestial second

Thus God made the Sun and Moon, and the clearing of the Planetary Spheres, necessary second Causes towards the Production of the Animal Life; and the Unition of Matter and Life made the sourth Production. He made the Stars also, but whether they commenced with the Formation of this Earth is not clearly express'd.

Ver. 20. And God As the Seminal Forms of Vefaid, Let the Waters getables were disseminated in bring forth abundant- the Earth, so were the Specifick

Forms

Forms of all the Aquatick Ani- ly the moving Creamals disseminated in the Waters; tures that have Life, and undoubtedly, these took Life and Fowl that may upon the Spirit of God's moving fly above the Earth in upon the Waters; and therefore the open Firmament of Moses makes them the first Pro- Heaven. duct of the Animal Life.

And it cannot be reasonably suppos'd, that all the subordinate Species of this Numerous Brood took all Life on the fifth Day, (as Dr. W. peremptorily affirms, and only to keep undamnify'd his espoused and beloved Hypothesis) but rather by a methodical and gradual way of proceeding, from the less perfect, which the Naturalists call Litorales, as the Marine Insects, fuch as Cockles, and the feveral kinds of shell-Fish, then the feveral kinds of the Pelagii; and last of all, Moses tells us, that God created great Whales, which is the Perfection of this Aquatick Genus.

Moses, our great Philosopher, makes Fish and Fowl Congenial.

1. And first, from the Parity of their Natures, being both Oviparous Animals.

Ver. 21. And God created great Whales, &c.

ly fruitfal, acc.

The Affinity that is between Fish and Fowl.

2. From

2. From the Parity of their Elements, the Air and Water being the same Element differing only in degrees of Fluidity.

3. From the Affinity of their Operations, the Fish with Fins and Scales, swim in the Waters; and the Fowl with Wings and Feathers, swim in the Air.

4. From their manner of feeding, being both Swollowers bole.

By God's Blessing of them, is meant his Approbation of their several Species, and by impressing upon their Natures a strong and an irresistible Appetite to Propagate their kinds by Univocal Generation; and this we call the Law of Natural Instinct, or the Establish'd Course of Nature.

i. e. The Sympathetical Unition of the Aquatick and the Aerial Forms with material Bodies, made the fifth Production.

The Waters and the Air being replenished with their proper and peculiar Animals, agreeable with the Nature of their Elements, he proceeded to the Creation

Ver. 22. And God blessed them, and said, be fruitful, &c.

Ver. 23. And the Evening and the Morning made the fifth day.

Ver. 24. And God Said, Let the Earth bring forth the living Creature after his kind, &c.

Creation of the feveral Species of Terrene Animals; and thefe, according to their different degrees of Life and Perfection; as.

First, Insects, then imperfect Sensitives, then the more perfect Sensitives, as the several Species of Quadrupeds.

The Infects are all Oviparous, and they are, 1. Crawlers, 2. Creepers, 3. Leapers, 4. Flyers.

The imperfect Sensitives are either Spawners, as the Frog and Oviparous. Toad; or Oviparous, as the leveral kinds of Serpents.

The perfect Sensitives are all Quadrupeds and Viviparous Ani- viparous. mals, of all which the Lyon and the Elephant are the Perfection of that Genus.

God having now brought the Ver. 26. And God Earth to its full Perfection; faid, Let us make the Interior Strata and Consi- Man in our own Image; stencies of it, being enriched after our likeness, and with several kinds of Minerals let him have Dominiand metallick Ores; the Exterior on over the Fish of Surface being over-spread with the Sea, the Fowl of a green Mantle of Grass, beset the Air, and over the with Flowers, and beautified Cattle, and over all with all the kinds of Trees, from the Earth, &c.

The Terrene Animals are, 1. Infects, 2. Imperfect Sensitives, and 3. Perfect Sensitives.

The Imperfect are

The Perfect are Vi-

the meanest Shrub to the state-

ly Cedar;

Having replenished the Waters with innumerable Species of Fishes, from the smallest Marine Insect, to the prodigious and frightful Whale;

Having furnished the Air with flying Fowls, from the smallest

Fly to the lofty Eagle;

The Gradations of Life.

Having also stocked the Earth with all the degrees of Terrestrial Animals, from the crawling Worm to the majestick Lyon, and stoutest Elephant; he then went about to make a more noble Creature, that might be the Lord of the New World, and all its Furniture; and therefore (More Humano) calls a solemn Council, Let us make Man; as if Omnipotency had been Impotent, and Infinite Wisdom had stood in need of Counsel: And the Result of the Council was, That he should be made after their own Image and Likeness, i. e. that he should have a Spiritual and Immortal Soul inspired into a Material Body; so that he might have rela-

relation to the inferior Ranks and Orders of Creatures subordinate to his Nature; and over which he had given him a Title of Dominion; and that he should have also a relation to the Intellectual Beings, being an Order of Creatures above his Nature; and by having a Communion both with the Visible and Invisible World, he might be Copula utriusque Mundi, that Link that unites Heaven and Earth together: Thus Life is a Chain, by which we may ascend from the meanest Infect, Link by Link, 'till we ascend to the Supream Being, the Fountain of Life and Perfection.

God having created them Male and Female, pronounced the same Blessing upon them as upon all other Animals; that they might propagate their Species by Univocal Generation.

And God ordered Man for Ver. 31. And God Food, the Fruits of the Earth; Saw every Creature to the Beasts he gave also to that he had made, and cat of the same, from the behold it was very meanest Insect to the largest good. Quadruped; and to the Fowl K 2

Life a Chain.

Ver. 27, 28, 29. Male and Female created he them, &c.

too

This is More Humano, he approved of his Creatures, being all agreeable to those Shapes, Figures, and Ideas preconceived in his own Divine Understanding, and observing the Laws impressed upon their Natures.

too, and to every Thing wherein there is the Breath of Life.

Now the Author of the Vulgar Exposition, cannot possibly understand this in a Literal Sense, being that a full third part both of Beasts and Fowl, are Carnivorous, and feed altogether upon Hesh, unless he will take advantage of the Metaphor,

That all Flesh is Grass.

I shall conclude with the words of the holy Psalmist, Psal. 8.4,8. who having considered the wonderful Frame and Fabrick of the World, the Heavens, the Sun, Moon, and Stars, breaks forth into a Transport of Admiration at the Divine Philanthropy, What is Man that thou art mindful of him? And the Son of Man that thou visitest him? Thou madest him lower than the Angels, to Crown him with Glory and Worship. Thou madest him to have Dominion over the Works of thy Hands, and thou hast put all Things in subjection under his Feet; all Sheep and Oxen, yea, and the Beasts of the Field, and the Fowls of the Air, and the Fishes of the Sea, &c.

Moral

## Moral Conclusions.

Aving in this short and concise Paraphrase given you the more Philosophical, and Refined Sense of this Comprehensive System, I shall deduce from it (by way of Recapitulation) such Natural Inferences and Theological Conclusions, as may convince any whose intellectuals are not wholly infatuated by the Charms of Sensuality, and are resolved to deny the Being of their God, rather than the Gratistication of their Brutish Lusts, that this Magnisicent Structure of the World with its Furniture, was not the Result of Casual Motion or Blind Chance; but the Effect of an Omnipotent Power, and Infinite Wisdom, Counsel and Contrivance.

My Arguments of Probation shall be reduced to several Classes, according to the Method Moses has proceeded upon in his Literal and Historical Description of the Creation.

And first of all it's observable, that Moses does not go about to prove the Being of a God expressly by way of Argument; but implicitly, by describing the subordinate Degrees

K<sub>3</sub> and

and Concatenations of Life and Perfection; making Life a Chain by which we may gradually ascend from the meanest Insect, Link by Link, 'till we come to the Supreme Being, the Original and Fountain of Life and Perfection.

And any other way of Probation would, at that time when Moses wrote the History of the Creation, have been superfluous and unnecessary; for notwithstanding that Polytheism and Idolatry had then overspread the World, yet Atheism was not heard of 'till

After-Ages.

David tells us that in his time, the Fool had said in his heart that there was no God; but David's Fool was modest in Comparison of those of our Age, who assume to themselves the Impudence of speaking and disputing Fools; but my Intention in this short Treatise is not to spend Time and Labour in answering Fools in their Folly, but shall rather think it convenient to lay down such Arguments, as are most proper to Convince and Consirm the more sensible Part of Mankind, that there is a God, that by his Omnipotent Power made the World, by his Infinite Wisdom Contrived it, and by his Providence preserves it in Being.

## CLASS I.

My First Class of Arguments shall be from the Consideration,

1. Of the Frame and Fabrick of this Ter-

raqueous Globe whereon we Live.

2. From the Circulation of the Subterrene Waters, and the Communion they have with the Atmospherial and Nubiferous.

3. From the Communion between the Lu-

nar Waters and the Marine.

4. From the Flux and Reflux of the Sea.

5. From the Consistence of the Saline Wa-

ter, and the usefulness of it in Nature.

6. From the more peculiar Advantages
Man hath from the great convenience and

pleasure of Navigation.

7. From the provision God hath made to Encourage the Wit and Industry of Man in so concerning an Adventure.

## I shall Treat of these in Order.

A ND First, if our Modern Atheist, who values himself so much upon his Witty Reasoning against the Universal Belief of Mankind, would but imploy his Rational Faculties, in the study of Natural Philosophy, he would meet with in that System sufficient Arguments to convince him that there

K 4

is a supream independent Being, by whose Power all things were made, and upon which

all Beings have their dependance.

Let me then in the first place desire him to Climb up with me to the Tops of those Rudely scattered Mountains, that to some seem but to be so many Wens, and unnatural Protuberances upon the sace of the Earth; yet if he will but wisely consider how one part of the Earth is subservient to another, and the Mountains to the whole, he will easily be convinced, that they are not only Ornamental but useful. And that the Infinitely Wise God hath so contrived all the Parts of it, that no part can be wanting without prejudice to the whole.

The Mountains being built up of the most solid Strata and sediments of a Hot Nature, are not only made the Strong Columns and Pillars that support the whole Fabrick; but in there Interior Consistences are contained those Warm and Moist Matrixs wherein those Rich Veins of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, and other valuable Minerals are Ingendred, and receive their different degrees of Maturity and Persection; which gives encouragement to Men to set their Wits on Work, to dig into those dark Regions, to find out those hidden Treasures, which the God of Nature hath Immured in Chests of hard and solid Stone.

To which I shall only add that the frigidity of their losty Tops, attracts the Atmospherial Vapours to them, the Nitrous part of which being Rarefyed into Wind, it drives before it the Rain and Showers, which Water and Moissen the whole surface of the Plains and Vallies. I might enumerate more of the Natural uses of Mountains, but I refer to the Chapter that treats more particular of them.

But Secondly, if the Atheist will venture himself into the Interior Viscera or Bowels of the Earth, there he may observe those wonderful Water-Works, that Aquavita, which circulates through the Veins of that Great Body; and to gratify his Curiosity, he may not only see a Vein cut and a perpetual River slowing from a dry Hill, but besides the Water that circulates in the Veins the strait Pores of the most dense and solid Matter is saturated with it; which being Analagous to the Blood in Animals, and sap in vegetables, keeps in Life and Perfection not only the more valuable Minerals, but all the other common Strata and consistences of it.

And if the Atheist durst Climb up and take a view of the Inward Contextures of those High Mountains, he might with pleasure, and to the great satisfaction of his Curiosity, observe the meeting together of those large Subterrene Veins; and how those peren-

nial

nial Lymphæducts play and bubble out from their upper Strata, Sides and Skirts, from whence all Springs and Rivers have their first Rise and Original; and if he would please to follow the various windings and turnings of their long Courses to the Sea, he may observe the Wonderful Providence of God in Interlacing the whole Surface of the Earth, with Rapid Streams of sweet Water, for the

convenience both of Man and Beaft.

The Atheist having now followed the Courses of the Rivers to the Sea, where they Empty themselves into that Grand Cistern, I would Advise him to make a stand, and there observe the Strife between the fresh River-Water, and those of a Saline Nature. which forceth back those fresh Intruders, making a Flux in the Rivers sometimes several Leagues upward; by which Repulse the strength of the Salt-Water being Spent, the Rivers return, and force their way into the Sea; which we call the Reflux: This causeing a boiling Fermentation in the Sea, the fresh River-Water, being thinner than the Salt, riseth up in fogs and waterish Mists, impleteing the Atmosphere with moist Air; and the Clouds with Water which the good Providence of God (like a careful Gardiner) sends down in Showers of Rain to Water the furface of the Earth for the Production of Vegetables.

Thus the Infinite Wise God of Nature hath settled a constant and regular Communion between the Subterrene and Nubiferous Waters; without which, this Earth would have neither been an Habitation for Men nor Beasts.

Having now demonstrated the Communion between the Subterranean and Nubiferous Waters; I might with the same facility shew that there is a Communion between the Lunar and the Marine Waters in our Sea, for the Moon being a Humid and Frigid Globe hath a mighty Influence not only on the Waters upon our Earth, but upon the Plants, Trees, Fish, and the Moist Brains of Men, which from the Moon are called Lunaticks.

Again the Lunar Waters being part of the same Fluid Mass which covered our Earth, there continues still a Magnetick Sympathy between them; hence it is that the Moon by its Central Attractive Power gradually swells up the Sea into a Gibbofity; till her Magnetick Attraction be over-powered by the weight of the Water; and then they fink down again, which caufeth that regular overflowing at every Change and Full of the Moon, and this we call the Spring-Tides; when this overflowing is over, then the Tides come to their certain Course, only varying an Hour in twenty four; which is occafioned by the same Gradual Attraction of the Moon; thus the Waters below and above

the Firmament would again reunite as they did at Noah's Flood, if God's Providence did not fix their bounds, which without the Di-

vine permission they cannot pass.

The Finger of God is so visible in causing this regular and constant Reciprocation of Tides so useful for Navigation, that the most profest Atheist (if he does not wilfully shut his Eyes) must be convinced that there is a God that orders all things for the good and benefit of Man; besides this constant fermentation in the Sea causeth the Saline and Nitrous particles to arise, and being impregnated with the Atmospherial Air, make it more sit for Respiration; and it's this Aerial Acid that fertilizeth the Earth.

But to keep the Atheist no longer making observations upon the Sea-Shoar, I will incourage him to take Ship and venture to ride upon the Backs of those frightful soaming Waters, when there are but four Inches between him and Death; for it's observed by an Ingenious person, that none sears God so much as he that denies that there is a God. Hi sunt qui trepidant & ad Omnia sulgura pallent. But let him take courage to himself, I will shew him how to foresee a Storm before it come, and tho' it be not in humane power to prevent it, yet he may prepare so as to escape the danger of Shipwrack.

And First when he observes the Porpices and other Sea Fishes which delight to sport and play upon the Waters of a troubled Sea, put up their heads and spout up Water, he must then expect that a Storm is approaching, for as we have already observed that the Original of Winds is from vast Swarms of Nitrous particles Arising in the Bottom of the Sea, which being put into fermentation by the Subterrene heat which abounds in that great Body, the first Commotion we call a Bottom Wind, which those Marine Fishes quickly perceive, and by their playing upon the Waters give Mariners notice to prepare against a Storm. The Night following these Swarms of Nitre will be risen up to the furface of the Sea, and then the Waters will appear as if they were all on Fire, and some of these Nitrous particles will fix upon the sides of the Ship and upon the Masts of it, which shining like Meteors, the Heathens formerly called by the Names of Castor and Pollux, and made Gods of them.

The Evening following the Sun will set Red and Broad, and the Sky be tinged with a Crimson Red, and if the Vapours form themselves into the figure of a Ship standing East and West, or North and South, or Crossing any other Point, we observe that from that Point opposite to the Sun, the Wind will blow that Night, or next Morning; and the

Rain

Rain and Storm follow; which I hope will

send my Atheist to his Prayers.

Having now prepared him to meet a Strom we will make a venture into the Main Ocean; and there observe the Wonders of the Deep; how the Leviathan the Lord of the Seas, takes his pastime in those Brackish Waters; after which, we will incourage our selves to Cross the Line; and take a View of the other Hemisphere; see the Southern Pole, and those Constellations which the Interposition of

the Earth keeps out of our fight.

Again, Man being a knowing and Rational Creature there can be nothing more agreeable to his Nature than Contemplation and Conversation; if my Atheist have any thing of Man left in him, I shall endeavour to gratify him in both these properties; for by Riding upon the Backs of those Liquid waves we shall at last, discover that this Earth is not flat and round like a Trencher, which was the Opinion of the Ancients, till Columbus cross'd the Line, and found it demonstratively true, that this Earth is of a Globular Figure, hanging pendulous in the Air, encompassed round with an Atmosphere; we shall also convince the Atheist that the Sun does not rise out of the Eastern Sea and goes to bed in the Western Ocean; and being refresh'd with a good draught of Salt Water, the next Morning riseth out of its waterish Bed; and like

like a Giant Refresh'd with Wine delights to run his Course; these were the wild Opinions of Men in the former days of Ignorance, before Navigation was improved to its full persection, but are now experimentally known to be Vulgar and Ridiculous Conceits, grounded upon external Sense, and not upon solid principles of Judgment and Reason.

For notwithstanding that the Sun, by the Interposition of the Earth, goes out of sight once in twenty sour Hours, yet it always keeps its Motion within its Orbit, and never Sets nor Riseth but, quoad nos, to the ap-

pearance of our outward Sense.

Having now encompassed the Earth, and met with People we call Antipodes, having their Feet Diametrically opposite to our Feet, my Atheist being no Philosopher (Atheism and Philosophy being Inconsistent) it may give him occasion to wonder that these People, with the Houses they dwell in, do not drop down to the Sky, which to his Apprehension should appear below them. To give him satisfaction in this Scruple, I must make him understand that this Globe of Earth is a Center of Attraction, and by its Magnetick Virtue, all heavy Bodies fix to it; besides, we bear no more Proportion to this Earth, than a Mite does to a great Cheese, and it's equal to that little Animal, whether it be above or below the Cheese; as for

for upward and downward, they are only imaginary Terms, for what is under our Feet, we esteem downward; and that which is

above our Heads, upwards.

Another Scruple may be upon his Mind, concerning the Diurnal Rotation of this Earth, that a Motion so Rapid should not throw down all our Houses, which frequently happens by a great Earthquake. To this I answer, That the Diurnal Motion of the Earth is Natural, Even, and Regular; and all heavy Bodies built upon it, are in a State of Natural Rest; whereas the Shocks of an Earthquake are by a Motion unnatural and violent; as if a Man going along the Highway, in his usual and natural Motion, should have his Heels Tripp'd up, which is a Motion unnatural and accidental.

By this time it may be convenient to go to Land upon some Foreign Coast, where we may meet with such Diversity of Complexions, Manners, and Religions, as cannot but be of infinite Use and Advantage to the Entertainment of his Thoughts with Pleasure,

and the Improvement of his Reason.

And notwithstanding that in these Foreign Countries he may meet with Turks, Jews, and Heathens, as well as Christians, I doubt my Atheist will not find for himself a Companion of his own Profession; for the very Heathen do believe that there is a Supream Being

Being that governs the Universe, and have some kind or other of Worship and Religion among them: So that if it had been the Fortune of our Atheist to have been in the Ship with Jonah's Mariners, when the Storm sent them all to Prayers, if he had had no God to have pray'd to; they would certainly have thrown him over-board.

I shall only further add, That the Providence of God hath been pleased so to order it, that every Country should have something in Persection that other Countries want, to encourage Navigation and Trade, one Nation with another; so that those that stay at Home, enjoy by the Travels of those that go Abroad, and those that Travel get Riches

by their Adventurers.

I shall conclude this Class of Arguments with this Consideration, That Navigation being of so great consequence to the Delight and Convenience of Humane Nature; and God having not only given Man, Wit and Courage to attempt the Sea, but hath provided him with Materials to build Ships, and of late Years the use of the Magnet being discovered, which guides him to steer his Course through those vast Expansions of Water; I shall appeal to any Man of an unbyass'd Reason, whether this excellent and wonderful Fabrick of the Earth and Waters, could be established by any other Power than

an Omnipotent Being, Infinite in Wisdom and

Goodness.

If we have now advanced so far in the Proof of a Supream Being, from the Consideration of such Phænomena's as seem more rude and general, what will the Contemplation of the more polished and refined parts of Nature afford us?

## CLASS II.

The second Class of Arguments, for the Probation of a Supream Being, will arise from the Consideration of the Nature of Vegetables. I shall proceed in this Method:

1. First I will prove the Being of a God, from the different Modifications of Matter, for the Reception of the several and different

Seminal Forms.

2. From the several Ranks and subordinate

Species under this Genus.

3. From the Form, Beauty, and Fragrancies

of Herbs, Plants, and Flowers.

4. From their Usefulness to Man and Beasts.

elour

HAT we may the better understand the Advantage we have in this lesser Contemplation of the more Polite parts of Nature,

of the Nature and Quality of that Substance we call Matter; for if it be either too fluid or slippery, it's unfit for any Impression, and therefore all Matter must Rot into a slimy Moisture, before any thing can be generated of it; as we soften the Wax, before the Seal

can make any Impression upon it.

This Modification of the Matter is commonly from the Sun's Concoction, and Digestion of the Surface-Soil, and the Aerial Acid contributes much to the fermentation and Fertilizing of it; which being fo modified, it becomes the Matrix wherein all Vegetables are ingendered, and thence grow up to Perfection; yet the Observation that the Poet made of Vegetable Productions must be taken Notice of here, Omnis non fert omnia tellus, i. e. every Soil is not productive of the same sort of Vegetables; for as God hath made great variety of Species under this Genus, so he hath ordained different Modifications of Matter agreeable to their Natures, and most proper for their Production. Thus we observe, that Tulips, Gillistowers, and Primroses, will not naturally grow upon the tops of high Mountains, nor those courser Mountain-Vegetables, such as Furz, Fern, and Bent, in Gardens of the best Cultivation and Tillage. Yet we are taught by daily Experience, that if the barren Heath of Mountains

changed into a more unctuous and pinguid Modification, those courser Sets of Vegetables, that were natural to that sterile Soil, shall be quite destroy'd, and never more grow upon the same Soil, and a new Set of most rich Grass and beautiful Flowers, such as the Clovers, the Cowssip and Primrose, shall succeed therein. And without any Seed sown upon that improved Ground, shall grow up and come to Persection, so as to propagate their Species by Univocal Generation.

The Question here will be, Whether this new Set of Vegetables had a spontaneous Generation, or sprung up from latent and dorment Seeds, which could not exert their Seminal Powers, until the Matter was new modified by the insusing into it a spirituous

Ferment ?

To the former I answer, That it is as morally incredible that rude and undirected Matter should, by the insusing of a new Ferment, either give the Form to the Stalk or Leaf, or imprint upon the Flower such lively Colours, with such curious Lineaments, as it is for soft Wax first to make the Seal, and then to engrave upon it some curious Coat of Arms, or the shape of some Bird or Beast.

For the solution and clearing of this dark Phænomenon, we must distinguish between Seminal Principles, and imbodied Seed, such

as Wheat, Barley, &c. the former being only the specifick Forms, or spiritual Entities, of such Creatures as God designed should assume Bodies, when they meet with Matter modified for their Reception; and these Seminal Principles were disseminated through the whole Mass of Matter, at the first Formation of this Earth; but cannot exert their Powers, 'till they meet with proper Matter. Hence it was, that the total Destruction of the former Species of Vegetables, and the Production of a new Set, was from the change of the Soil, and the new Modification of the Matter.

And this new Set of Vegetables being produced from those latent and dorment Principles, it is of great Consequence, that they have Seed in themselves, for the Continuance and Propagation of their own Species; and also for gratifying Humane Art and Industry, much of which lies in Gardening and

Husbandry.

It may seem very probable, that whilst the Earth was in its Antediluvian State, and full Strength, it might from Seminal Principles, produce the several kinds of Plants and Vegetables; but now it's grown so sluggish, that without the advantage of those small compendious Principles of imbodied Seed, and Cultivation, it will yield no such spontaneous Births.

Having

Having now from the different Modification of Matter evinced the Being of a God and Providence, I proceed to a second Argument of Probation, which the Contemplation of the several Orders and subordinate Species under this comprehensive Genus will afford us; to which we shall subjoin the Consideration of that great Curiosity there is in the Form and Beauty of the more noble Plants and Flowers, with the Fragrancy

of their different Smells and Virtues.

And first of all, it's very remarkable, that Moses, the greatest Natural Philosopher that ever lived upon this Earth, represents Nature not working in haste, by precipitous Jumps, from one thing to another, but by a gradual and regular way of Proceeding; as first, making provision of Meat before she produceth the Animal, for any other Method would have been preposterous: He therefore makes common Graß, Herbs, Plants, Trees, and the whole Set of Vegetables the first Production.

I shall first begin with the Contemplation of common Graß, with which God hath over-spread the Surface of the Earth, as with a Green Carpet, in which Speculation, God's Providence is visible, Green being a Colour most agreeable to our Eyes; whereas he might have invested it with a Mantle of Black, Brown, or Red, which would have been

been offensive and hurtful to our Sight, and that either by too much dilating or contract-

ing of it.

This Green Carpet he hath embroidered and enamelled with great variety of beautiful Flowers, emitting most grateful Fragrancies; and these bearing such a Suitableness and Harmony with the more refined Sense and Sagacity of the Soul of Man, cannot chuse but affect him with an Intellectual Touch; and being so sweetly gratisted, he cannot (if he hath either common Sense or Understanding left in him) but acknowledge some hidden Cause that is Intellectual, that is the Contriver and Persecter of those most curious and pleasant Spectacles in the World.

Again, when we further consider, that Beauty and Symmetry, and the Comeliness of Proportion, with the delightful Mixture of Colours, and the fragrant Smells of Flowers, are the proper Objects of Humane Understanding and Reason, and such essential Properties of Humane Nature, as distinguish it from brute Beasts, who having no Understanding of these Things, take no Notice of them; for a filthy Mare, taken out of a Dunghill Cart, is as grateful to a lustful Stallion, as one of the finest Shapes taken out of a King's Stable: And when Mens Lusts are grown fo Hot and Impetuous, as to make no distinction between Pulchritude and Deformity, it's

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it's no wonder if these Men, having wholly brutified their Humane Nature, should turn Atheists, and deny the Being of that God that made them Men. But to insist no more upon this Topick, I shall proceed to a third Argument, from the Consideration of the Usefulness of all the sorts and kinds of Vegetables, contained in this so large an Inventory.

And it cannot but afford Matter of Wonder and Admiration to a thoughtful Man, that any one that daily feeds on God's Bread. and drinks (perhaps) too plentifully of his over-flowing Cups, should be so stupisfied by the Prevalency of his Lusts, as to deny the Being of that God, whose good Providence hath spread a Table every where for his Creatures, and hath not only furnished it with a juiceless Green Carpet, but with suce

culent Herbage, and nourishing Grass.

Again, if the Atheist would but take the pains to be so thoughtful, as to consider. that God hath fet Man at the Head of the Table, and has given him not only the choicest of all the Herbage, but the best and most delicious of all the Fruit that grows upon the Trees, &c. for it cannot be imagined that Apricocks and Oranges, that Apples and Grapes, and such like Fruit, were intended for Beasts, that have their Heads downwards, and can scarce look up to see them, much less to know how to reach

them,

them; and besides, there are not many desire them, he would find Reason to adore that Almighty Being that has so liberally provided for Mankind above the rest of the Creation.

Again, it's eminently observable, that not only the Vine, but the most useful Grains of Wheat and Barley, &c. are made Edible and Potable by Man's Art and Industry; for without Tillage and Husbandry, they would either not be at all, or of little Use; those that grow wild being good for nothing unless for Beasts to feed upon; and therefore, to encourage Men's Wit and Industry, God hath made Instruments exactly fit for this Employment; as the Oxe and the Horse for Strength; Wood and Iron for Utensils and Instruments.

Having had the Pleasure of viewing the Flowry Meadows, the plentiful Corn Fields, the fruitsul Gardens and Orchards; I will desire the Atheist to take a turn with me in the Forests, where he may observe the stately Cedar, the robust Oak, and tall Firr; and likewise the Elm, the Ash and Birch, and other Trees of a lower Order, yet proper for making of Carts, Coaches, Ploughs and Husbandry Geer; the former being more proper for Timber to Build Houses and Ships with, without which we should have been forced to have lived in little Cabbins, like Bee-Hives, or in Rocks or Caves underground.

Besides,

Besides, the lowest Order of Trees, such as Shrubs, Thorns, and Briars, they are useful for Hedges and Fencing; or at least, for Fuel.

From what I have advanced upon this Argument, if the Atheist will but follow the free Suggestions of his own Reason, he must necessarily conclude, that there is a God, who hath made such ample Provision for his Creatures, but especially for Man. But I easily foresee that the Atheist will object, that we have many stinking Weeds, and some of a poysonous Nature; and are so far from being useful to Man, that they are destructive of Health, and sometimes of Life it self; but this Objection is the effect of our Ignorance, or want of Consideration; for first, the Industry of Man is exercised by them, to weed them out, which Reason, if it seem slight, let him consider, that if Humane Industry had nothing to struggle with, the Fire of Man's Spirit, without Exercise, would be half extinguished in the Flesh.

But who knows but that it's so with poysonous Weeds and Plants as it is vulgarly fansied of Toads and Serpents, that they lick up
the Venom of the Earth; so poysonous Plants
may reasonably be supposed to draw to their
Visible Bodies that Malignant Juice, which if
diffused through the other Plants, would make
them less wholsome and fit for Nourishment.

Laftly,

Lastly, It's very well known by those who understand any thing of Natural Philosophy or Phylick, that those Herbs which the Rude and Ignorant Vulgar call Weeds, are oftentimes made use of as the Materials of most Sovereign Medicines; for as the Frame of our Bodies cannot subsist and become tenantable without the Supports of wholfome Food; yet being it consists of those two opposite Principles of Siccity and Humidity, the Strife between them, and the Prevalency of one or the other exposeth our Bodies to such Diseases and Distempers as have their Original Cause from too much Heat or too much Cold, God hath provided for us among these Vegetables such Medicines as are proper for the Curing of those Diseases.

And that which seems here most remarkable is, that the Beasts share with us in their Medicinal Virtues; I shall only instance in the Dog, who, when he finds himself sick at Stomach, by a Natural Instinct, knows his Cure, and presently runs to Grass; and having eaten it, it gives him a Vomit, and the Dog is well.

God having now spread his Table, and furnished it with all the Varieties that the Vegetable Kingdom can afford, our next Contemplation will be entertained with the Consideration of such Creatures as God has created and invited to so noble and plentiful an Entertainment.

CLASS

#### CLASS III.

The Third Class of Arguments for the Proof of a God and Providence, will arise from the Consideration of the Nature of Animals, in Contemplation whereof we will proceed in this Method.

1. Their Procreation and Propagation.

2. The Make and Fabrick of their Bodies, how agreeable they are with their proper Elements; And

3. Their Usefulness to Mankind.

HE Waters, according to the Mosaick Scheme, being made first Productive of Animals, and Fowl congenial with the Fishes, our first Undertaking shall be to treat of the Nature of Fishes and Birds.

That which is most remarkable in the Natures of Animals, is the Difference we find in the manner of their Procreation, some being Oviparous and others Viviparous. And this Distinction is a visible Sign of Counsel and Providence; for the it will be granted that the Species of Fishes and Birds might have continued and subsisted if they had been Viviparous, yet it would have brought their Individuals to a very small Number.

Fishes having the Priority of Creation, I shall first treat of their Natures in this Method.

God's Providence being so visible in the Procreation and Propagation of Fishes, that I presume it may be of some Advantage to us, to understand the Time when, and the Manner how they Ingender; and in this I do not depend only upon the Reports of Fishers, whose Business it is to frequent the Waters, and to observe the Times and Seasons when Fishes are in a Right Condition to be taken, and most fit for Use; but I had the Curiofity to make it my own Observation, from which I give this Account of the Procreation of River Fishes, which is after this manner. When by their Summer Feeding they are grown fat and strong, in September and October they Swim up the Rivers to the Spring Heads, where the Subterrene Heat and Warmth break out, and keep the Water from freezing; there, with their Noses they dig Holes in the Sand, which they prepare as Birds do Nests for laying their Eggs in; then, not by Penetration of Parts, like other Animals, but by playing Cheek by Jowle, and the Sympathetical Touches of their Bellies, the Female scattereth her Roans or Rows, and the Male spawns his Milt, which mingling together in the Hole or Nest they had prepared for the Reception of their Spawn, Spawn, they cover it up, and then leave their Eggs to be Hatched by the under-ground Heat, which by the next Spring having got Life and Strength, they come down the River in most numerous Shoals.

And as the Fresh Water Fishes Ingender in the Spring Heads, so it seems most probable and agreeable to Reason, that the Marine and Salt Water Fishes do Ingender and scatter their Eggs in the Sub marine Quick-sands, where the under-ground Heat and Warmth

most abounds.

Manner how the nobler fort of Fishes, such as the Whale, Dolphin, Sea Calf, and others of great Bulk, propagate their Species; whether by Spawning or by Emission of the Genital Seed, in the manner of the Viviparous Animal, which is the Opinion of several Naturalists of good Authority; but that sluid Element which Providence has assigned for their Habitation, being not agreeable with the Natures of those Animals that give Suck and nourish their young ones with Milk, I must dissent from their Opinion.

Again, Moses tells us that God commanded the Waters to bring forth exceedingly; for as Grass and Herbs are not the Fruit of the Sea, and Fishes having neither Legs nor Wings to go to Land to seek their Food, it was necessary that they should feed one

upon

upon another, the great ones upon the small ones: And therefore, that they should multiply in great Plenty, which they could not have done in so numerous a manner as 'tis apparent they do if they had been Viviparous. God's good Providence made them Oviparous that one might bring forth a hundred at a time: But this is to be understood only of the smaller Fishes which God hath made Food for the greater; and the Whale being the Lord of the Seas feeds upon all his Underlings.

As God's Providence is thus visible in their Procreation and Propagation, so it's no less apparent in the Make of their Bodies agreeable to the Element they live in.

How handsomely do their Gills supply the Office of Lungs, that their Blood might be cooled with Water, as it is by the Lungs of other Animals with the Air; the Bladder of Wind found in their Bodies is contrived for their more easy Swimming; as also the manner of their Fins, which consist of a Number of Gristly Bones, long and slender, like Pins or Needles, and a kind of a Skin betwixt, which makes them thin and slat, like a Pair of Oars.

And as their Bodies are made agreeable to their Element, so they, as well as the Terrene and Aerial Animals, are useful to Mankind, some of their Bodies being most whole.

wholesome and delicious Food, others affording great Plenty of most useful Oyl; and their very Bones are no less useful, especi-

ally those of the Whale.

From the Consideration of Fishes I proceed to the Fourth Class of Arguments, namely to consider the Nature of Fowls, and shall give the Reason why these, as well as Fishes, are Oviparous, and bring not forth alive.

### CLASS IV.

HE First Reason is, that there may be more Plenty of them, That neis ther those Birds of Prey, nor Serpents, nor Fowlers might lessen the Number of their Individuals, and destroy their Species; for if they had been viviparous, the Burthen of their Womb, if they had brought forth any considerable Number at a time, would have been so heavy that their Wings would have failed them, and every body might have catched the old ones. But this is not all the Advantage we shall make of this Consideration; I demand what is it that makes the Bird prepare her Nest with that Artifice to Lay her Eggs in, and then to Sit upon them 'till they be Hatched? How comes it. that she takes such Care to feed her young with

with agreeable Food, and to distinguish between Food and their useless Excrements? Did she learn all this from her Mother? Or rather does she not she knows not what? but yet it what ought to be done by the most exquisite Knowledge. Hence it is Conclusive, that something else has Knowledge for her, which is the Maker and Contriver of all things, viz. the Omniscient and Omnipotent God.

Generate and Propagate their Kind, we shall take into Consideration the Make and Frame of their Bodies, which being, not only as to their Shapes, Colours, excellent Symmetry and Proportions, most beautiful and lovely; but so agreeable with the Natures of those Elements wherein, and whereon they live, that the most profest Atheist, who has any thing either of Sense or Reason left in him, cannot but discern the Power, Wisdom and Providence of God in their Make and Frame.

These Amphibious Animals have the Benefit of Two Elements, and some of them the Advantage of Three, viz. the Earth, Water and Air.

I begin first with the Water Fowl, such as the Swan, the Goose and Duck; how obvious is it to any that will make Observations, how well they are fitted for the manmer

ner of Life their Wise Creator designed them to Live? for they that Swim in the Waters, their Feet are framed for it like a Pair of Oars, their Claws being connected with a broad Membrane, and their Necks are long that they may paddle in the Mud and fetch

out their proper Food.

Waders.

Another fort of Water-Fowl, such as the Hern, and other such like that live upon Fish, and are forced to frequent the Waters; How do we observe them walking by the Sides of shallow Rivulets upon long Stilts, like People that dwell in the Marshes, and having long Necks like Angle-Rods (as Aristotle observes of them) whereby they are fitted to fetch out their Fish from the bottom of the Water. We further observe of them, that their Claws have no such Membranes as the Swan, Goose and Duck; for those would have been a Hindrance to those Fowls that only wade in the Water and do not Swim.

Divers.

A third fort of Water-Fowl are the Divers, such as the Sea-Maw, &c. How do they hover over the Water, sluttering with their Wings, by which, as 'tis observed, they tempt the Fish to come up to the Surface of the Water to gaze at them, and then with a Motion, almost as quick as Sight, they fall upon their Prey.

From the Water-Fowl that feed upon Fish and Frogs, we proceed to the Carnivorous

Birds

Birds that feed upon Flesh; these being Birds Birds of, of Prey are also sitted for their way of living, having short Necks sit for Strength, crooked Talons sit to hold fast the Live Prey that it wriggle not from them; their crooked Beaks, like sharp Hooks, are sit to tear the tough Flesh; but we observe that the Bills of Swans, Geese and Ducks are broad, yet sit for rooting, for puddling in the Mud, and shearing of Herbs and Grass, or such easy Feeding.

From these Martial and Marshy Birds we proceed to the Wood and Field Birds, which seed much upon the Fruits of Trees, Corn, Seed and the like; the Bills of these are all wood and sharp-pointed, sit for picking up Corn, and FieldBirds the like proper Food; their Talons are open

fit for scraping in the Mould, &c.

Thus the God of Nature hath made nothing in vain, but for Good only, being all ordered by Counsel, Wisdom and Providence.

To which we shall subjoin, that Providence hath made them all in some measure useful to Man.

Some to furnish our Tables with most wholesome delicious Food; others to delight our Eyes with the excellent Symmetry of their Shapes and beautiful Colours; others to Serenade our Ears with the variety of their Musical Notes; and those Birds of Prey that are so Carnivorous, to lessen the number of

the

the smaller Birds, that they may not over-stock their Feeding. Besides, if such Animals as die of Age should leave their Carcasses to rot upon the Ground, the Stink would corrupt

the Air and be offensive to Man.

Having now entertained our Speculation with the Consideration of the Natures of Fishes and Fowl, I shall proceed to a Fifth Class of Arguments for the Proof of a God and Providence, which will arise from the Contemplation of the Natures of the Terrene Animals; and we shall proceed much in the same Method we have used in the former Classes; we will Consider,

# CLASS V.

1. Procreation and Propagation.

2. The Make and Fabrick of their Bo-

3. Their Usefulness to Man.

A ND First it's observable, that as Providence hath surnished the Vegetable and Fluid Kingdoms with great Variety of different Species of Animals, not only subordinate, but subservient one to another; so the same Providence hath stocked this Earth with great Variety of Animals of different Species,

Species, all subordinate and subservient to Man, being the Perfection of the Visible Creation, and God's Vice-gerent upon this Earth.

I shall begin our Contemplation with the lowest Order in this so ample and large an Inventory, which Naturalists call by the Name of Insects; these have their Life in the Skin, having neither Flesh, Blood nor Bones, like other Animals of the Superior Orders.

Of all which the Crawling Worm is look'd of Worms. upon to be the most contemptible and useless of all God's Creatures; but this only is a hasty Thought without Consideration, which will appear if we observe the Time of their Ingendering, and the Matter on which they are Ingendered. The Time is in the Spring Months, when the Earth abounds with a gross, pinguid and luxuriant Slime, of which these Vermine are Ingendred, and then feed upon it; which, if it were not fuck'd up, and contracted to the Bodies of these Diminutive Animals, but diffused through the Grass and Herbage, would occasion Murrains and other Diseases in Beasts: and also in Men, who at that Time and Seafon feed much upon Sallads and Herbage.

Again, these Worms are, by God's Providence, ordained for the Food of the Vernal Birds, such as the Cuckow, and others that

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feed

feed altogether upon Worms: Besides, at this Season the Birds do Hatch their young ones, and Nature hath provided these Worms, being of several Sizes, for their first Food and Nourishment; as the smaller Birds gather up the smaller Worms, so the larger Birds, such as the Crow, the Raven, and the like, those of a greater Size; and when they have silled their Crop they disgorge them to their young Brood, which with open Mouths greedily receive them; and this is as proper Feeding for them as Milk is for Sucklings.

Flies.

The next Order of Insects, which is not only thought useless but hurtful to Man, is those vast Swarms of Flies, which in hot sultry Weather fill the Air; this also is the Essect of Ignorance and want of Thought; for as these are Ingendred of Corruption in the Air, so they seed upon it and contract it in their little Bodies; which if it were disfus'd through the Air, we should breath Corruption, and either Insects would take Life in our Bodies, or else Insect us with most dangerous Diseases, as Plagues, Fevers, &c.

Polytodes.

A third Order of Insects that seem less useful, if not hurtful to Man, are the Polypodes,

such as the hairy Worms and the Asp.

As the gross Crawling Worm is generated of Humidity, which is a Vehicle of Sweetness and an Antidote against Poyson; so these Polypodes are generated of Siccity, and having

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it predominant in their Constitutum, they feed upon such dry Exhalations as are of a Poyfonous Nature; which, if diffused either through the Air or Herbage, would be more hurtful to us than their little Bodies: And besides God hath ingrafted in our Nature an Antipathy to their Forms, fo that we know them, and can eafily avoid the Danger of them. But to make Reparation for all those little Animals that are seemingly hurtful; God hath created the Hive-Bee, which by The Hiveher Labour and Industry gathers for us most Bee. delicious Food; that Cœlestial Manna which falling upon Flowers, Leaves of Trees and Plants, she sucks it up and brings it home to her Hive in a little Bag within her Belly; and having lodged it in her little Cell, she Seals it up with Wax, either for her own or Humane Use.

But I hasten to a higher Order among the Terrene Animals, which differing from Quadrupedes are accounted Impersect Sensitives, such as the Snake, the Adder and Serpent; tho' these have a natural Enmity for our Nature, and upon the least Provocation threaten our Deaths by their Poysonous Bite, yet it is believed that they lick up the Venom of the Earth; which, if it were diffused, might be of more dangerous Consequence than their Bite or Sting. Besides, though they hide themselves in the Grass, yet upon

M 4 our our Approach towards them, they give us Notice by their Hising, and the Rattle-Snake by her Rattles, that we may avoid the dan-

ger of their Bite or Sting.

Having now considered the Natures of such Animals as are of the lowest Orders, and are by Naturalists accounted Impersect Sensitives, being all either Oviparous, or Spawners, such as the Frog and Toad; for notwithstanding that some of the Marine Fishes of large Bodies may generate after the manner of Viviparous Creatures by Penetration of Parts; yet I am of Opinion, that the Female ejects her Spawn in the Waters, which takes Life, and comes to Persection after the manner of Frogs.

I proceed now to the highest Order of Animals which are Viviparous, and bring forth their young alive; these being all Quadrupedes, are esteemed the most perfect among the Sensitives; yet among these there are some that appear rather hurtful than useful to Humane Nature, such as Rats, Mice, and the like; yet we must allow these to be of God's Creating, and in Nature's Storehouse Meat is provided for them; and if they prove hurtful to Man, he must not blame God, but rather suspect his own Ignorance; yet that the Number of these might not increase so as to be offensive to Man, God hath ordained the Cat, the Weefel and the Owl to destroy them.

And

And because these hunt for their Prey in the Night, Providence has given them such sparkling and slaming Eyes, as emit such Rays of Light, that without either the Light of the Sun, or a Candle, they can see to catch their Prey; besides, those Animals come out of their private Apartments to gaze at the glare of their sparkling Eyes, by which they are charm'd into an Insensibility of Danger, and so become a Prey to the Hunter. And after this manner we observe Fishes to be catched with slaming Straw.

But that the Numbers of Insects, and such Vermine, may not be offensive to us, Providence has ordained some of the superior Orders of Creatures to make it their Business to destroy them, especially when their

Increase is too Numerous.

It is reported, that in the West-Indies there is a Beast, which Cardan calls Ursus Formicarius, whose very Business it is to eat up the Ants, which some parts of that Quarter are sometimes excessively plagued with: We might instance also in some Creatures, that do not only bear a singular Affection for Mankind, but are also sierce Enemies to those Creatures that are cruel and hurtful to Man; such are the Lizard to the Serpent, the Dolphin to the Crocodile, the Elephant to the Dragon.

Having now taken a View of such Creatures as are seemingly hurtful, and of less use to Mankind, I proceed to consider the more noble Orders of Brutes, whose Usefulness is so obvious and visible, that to enlarge upon this Topick would seem unnecessary; I shall therefore be very short in this Contemplation, and only give Account, first,

1. Of their Usefulness for Humane Food

and Sustenance.

2. For affisting us in our Labour and Industry, in Tilling the Ground, and Husbandry; in bearing Carriages for us, and for our Riding long Journeys upon, and other like Uses.

3. And likewise for our Pleasure and Di-

version.

Those for Food and Sustenance, according to the Mosaick distinction of Animals, into Clean and Unclean, are such as chew the Cud, and divide the Hoof, and are Feeders

upon Grass, Corn, and Herbage.

And notwithstanding, that the Horse, the Ass, the Camel, and Elephant, are not Carnivorous Animals, and eat Flesh, yet being that they neither chew the Cud, nor divide the Hoof, they are not (in Christian Countries) made use of, as either proper or wholsome Food for Man; but are made use of for Labour, to assist our Industry in Tilling the Ground, and other necessary Conveniences of Humane Life.

Among

Among those many Creatures for Labour and Service, I must not omit the common Cur, how useful he is for the Shepherd, and

the stout Mastiff to guard the House.

And as God hath not only provided for our Food and Nourishment, but for Labour and Service, so the good Providence of God hath provided for Man's Pleasure and Diversion; for as it hath pleased Providence to consider our Frame, that there being not a thoughtful Creature upon this Earth but Man, and that all or most of the Troubles our Nature is exposed to, are occasioned by our too much Thoughtfulness, he has therefore not only given us Bread to support our Bodies, but Wine, and other spirituous Liquors, to banish Thoughtfulness, and to make us to have chearful Countenances.

He hath also created a great Number of good Creatures for no other use but our Pleasure and Diversion; as the Spaniel, the Grey-hound, and Hound, not forgeting the the Mastiff; all these know their proper Game, and Nature has given them so quick and acute a Sense of Smelling, that they cannot only distinguish their proper Game, but pursue it by the Scent they leave behind

upon the Ground.

Having now, with my Atheist, taken a Ramble through the whole System of Visible Nature, that he may not stumble so near

his

his Journeys end, I will endeavour, before I conclude this Argument, to remove such Difficulties as may lie in his way: And first, it may occasion Matter of Wonder to him, that Man, being so much God's Favourite, should come Naked into the World, when all other Creatures come from the Womb with their Natural Cloathing; and again, why Man should be the most Impotent of all the Creatures, having neither Strength to stand upon his Feet, or so much of Natural Instinct, as to find his Mother's Breast that

gives him fuck.

To the first I answer, That notwithstanding God hath given to Man a Title of Dominion over all the Creatures, yet Man cannot reasonably expect that Coats and Breeches, Silk-hoods and Furbelow scarves, should either grow out of the Ground, or drop from the Skies, it's sufficient that Providence affords him proper Materials, as the Skins of Beafts, the Wool of Sheep, Hemp and Flax, &c. nay more, God has brought the Silk Worm into the World for no other Business, than to furnish Man with more costly Cloathing, and to spin away her very Entrails to make him fine and gay; and as God hath given Man, Wis and Art, it's a Reproach to his Nature, if he does not make use of it, for his own Advantage.

Again, it's consess'd, that Man, when he comes from the Womb, is the Weakest and most Impotent of all Creatures; yet God hath made his Parents rational Creatures, and by the Laws of Nature, they are oblig'd to support their Childrens weakness with proper and agreeable Food; and this Care and Parental Love and Affection, is gratefully to be acknowledged and repay'd by Children to their Parents, when, by Age,

they are grown Old and Impotent.

Again, it may feem a Hardship upon the inferior Orders of Creatures, that they should be always at our Mercy to kill and butcher them, when we have occasion, either to fill our Bellies, or cloath our Backs; but this, when more closely enquired into, will prove a Kindness, rather than Cruelty, to those Creatures; for what, if occasionally and orderly, we kill some of them for Food, their Dispatch is quick, and much less dolorous, than that they should be torn in pieces by such cruel Masters, as the Lyon, the Bear, or Tiger; who would not give them time to die, but even eat their Flesh from their Bones alive; and if they should live to the tedious Melancholy, and Sadness of Old Age, it would first torture them, and then kill them, and leave their Carcasses upon the Ground, rotting, stinking, and useless.

Another stumbling Block in the Atheis's way, is the Consideration of God's creating such cruel Birds and Beasts of Prey, which live upon the Flesh, not only of the inserior Ranks of Animals, but even threaten and endeavour the Destruction of Man, and the whole Humane Race.

To which I answer, That God has not only given to Man, Wit and Courage, but hath furnished him with Horse and Arms, and hath created the stout and generous Massiff to be his Second, and to venture his Lite for his Master: So that he is able to bid Battle to the very fiercest of them, and either chase them away into Solitudes and Desarts, or else bring them under his subjection, and give Laws to them. Besides, these Martial Beasts are not only for Ornaments of the Universe, but to exercise Man's Wit and Valour, when he pleaseth to encounter with them.

Again, to expect, or wish, that there should be nothing in the World, but such Dull and Tame Animals as can neither Bite nor Scratch, is as groundless and childish, as if there should neither be Choler in the Body, nor Fire in the Universe.

Before I proceed to another Class of Arguments, I desire that the Atheist would tell me (if he can) why there are not as many Foxes as Sheep, and as many Wolves, Bears,

and

and Tigers, as there be of the useful Beasts? Do not these all propagate their Species, and bring forth more at a time, than either the Sheep, the Mare, or the Cow? It's not in the Power of Philosophy to give a Reason for this, for there can be no other Cause for this Wonder in Nature, but the Divine Providence, which so streightens their Increase, that they may not be too offensive and destructive, either of Man or Beast.

## CLASS VI.

The fixth Class of Arguments, for the Proof of a Supream Being, and a Divine Providence, will arise,

1. First from the Consideration of the

Frame and Structure of Humane Bodies.

2. From the Internal Faculties of his Soul, and the necessary Cause of Disorder in Man's Nature.

3. From the Agreeableness of the Divine Wisdom, that there should be such a Creature upon this Earth as Man.

Needed not have taken the Atheist thro' the Works of Nature, to seek out Arguments to prove the Being of a God, for he may be plentifully furnished at Home,

if he will but take the pains to look into himself.

Let him first look into the Frame and Structure of his own Body, and wherein he differs from the Make of all the inferior Orders of Brutes, and he will find such ample Testimonies, that he cannot be so sotiss as to deny the Being of that God that made him a Man, and not a Beast.

Let him tell me, why the Beasts have their Heads downward, and the Frame of his Body is Erect; but that the Beasts being only sensual, can be capable of no other Happiness

but what is agreeable to their Senses.

And tell me why hath God made the Body of a Man erect, with his Face toward Heaven, but to fit him for Contemplation, which none of the brutish Tribes are capable of: He can look down with pleasure, upon the several Orders of Beasts, being Creatures below his Nature; and he can look upward with more delight and pleasure, and form Ideas of those Spiritual and Intellectual Beings, which are an Order of Creatures superior to his Nature; he can contemplate Heaven, from whence his Humane Soul had its Original, and have a Notion of those Glorious Mansions prepared for its Entertainment, when it leaves his Body, if (by his Atheism and Infidelity) he makes not a Forfeiture of so great a Happiness. Tell

Tell me, why has God made his Mouth, Tongue and Lips so sit for Articulate Speech, but that he should have, not only a Communion with his own Species, but be a Priest in this Magnificent Palace of the Universe, and send up Prayers and Praises to the great Creator of all things, in the Behalf of himself, and the rest of the Creatures under his Dominion?

Again, tho' the Brutish Creatures have Eyes, Ears, and other Members in common with Man; yet in Man there is more of Divine Majesty in his Countenance; a more exquisite Symmetry of Parts than is to be found in the Frame and Fabrick of Brutes; insomuch that if it had been in our Power to have made our selves, we could have framed our selves no otherwise.

How are our Eyes, those two Inlets by which our Souls take in Idea's of things without, conveniently placed in our Heads? How are they fortified with two Wreaths of Hair which are not more ornamental to our Faces than useful to keep the Sweat of our Foreheads from endangering our Sight?

How are the Eye-lids fortified with little bristly Hair against the Assaults of Flies and

Gnats? besides the upper Lid claps down every Night to secure the Eye whether there

be any Affault or not.

Again, Tell me why are the Fore-Teeth sharp like Chizels, and the Inner-Teeth broad? but that the former are to Cut, and the other to Grind.

Why have we three Joints in our Fingers and but two in our Toes? but that the Hands may be stronger to hold fast what they have in Possession, and more useful to

us in Manual and Mechanick Arts.

fratively evident, that nothing is made foolishly or in vain, but by the Providence of a Wise God that ordereth all things, not only upon this Earth but in the whole Uni-

verse.

These Contemplations are so grateful to a Man's Reason, and the inward Faculties of his Soul, that they entertain a Man with more solid and lasting Pleasure, than all the Suavities of Sensual Delights, which are but the Momentary Satisfaction of a Brutish Lust; and when these Carnal Pleasures are forbidden by God and our own Consciences, like Bees they leave more Sting than Honey behind them; and oftentimes there is but a Minute of Time between the Enjoyment of the Pleasure and Repentance.

But if the Atheist cannot be convinced that there is a God and Providence by the outward Frame of his Body, I must desire him to look inward, and he there will find a

Prin-

Principle, not only superior to Sense, but separate and independent upon it; and this appears from the different Objects of either Faculty; for Example, Reason is sensible of God, of Religion, of Spirits, of Shame, of Compassion; but Brutes have no Sense at all of these things, nor can form the least Perception of them. Now tell me to what End should Nature have planted in Man such strong Propensions to Religion, which consists chiefly in the Belief of a God, the Immortality of the Soul, and a future State, if there be neither God, Angel, nor Spirit, nor a future State after this Life? This certainly would have been such a Slur committed by Nature, as no Wise Being can excuse.

Again, We observe that Reason bridles Sense, curbs it, and sometimes acts quite contrary to its Interest. Hence it is that some of those Resined Wits even among the Heathen Philosophers, as well as Christians, have, by mortifying their Lusts, subduing their Animal Passions, and sequestring themselves from the World, so exalted and sublimed their Souls, that they have lived even as if they were out of the Body whilst in the Body.

Besides, Experience daily shews us the Contrariety between the two opposite Judg-ments of Reason and Sense; For first, Sense, for Example, judgeth the Sun's Diameter to be but a Span; Reason here opposeth, and N 2 judgeth

judgeth it to be much bigger than the Diameter of the Earth. Infinite other Examples might be given, but this one may serve for all.

The Disagreement of the two Appetites, and how they draw several ways and torture the Heart of Man, is evident by every Man's Experience, as well Heathens as Christians. Ovid brings in Medea complaining tragically in these Words, Metamorph. L. 17.

Mens aliud suadet;

—— Video meliora proboque

Deteriora sequor.——

A new felt Force my striving Powers invades,
Affection this, Discretion that perswades.

I see the Better, and Approve it too;
The Worse I follow—

The Scripture is plentiful in this Argument; The Spirit, saith our Blessed Saviour, is willing but the Flesh is weak. The Spirit coveteth against the Flesh, and the Flesh against the Spirit. I find a Law in my Members warring against the Law of my Spirit, leading me captive into sin; I do not that which I will. Nothing can solve this Knot but the acknowledging a Deity, and that Man borders between the two Regions of Matter

and Spirit; and therefore it is no wonder, that there is such tugging and pulling this way and that way, upwards and downwards; for those that dwell in the Confines of two Kingdoms, are most subject to Disquiet and

Confusion.

Having now given the Reason why there is so much Disorder of the Passions in the Soul of Man, some tying him down to the Body, others listing him up towards God; it remains, that in the last place, I shew how agreeable it is to the Wisdom of God and Nature, that there should be such a Creature upon this Earth as Man; for there being so many notable Objects in the World to entertain such Faculties as Reason and Contemplation, there ought certainly to be such a Member of this Visible Creation as Man, that those Things might not be in vain.

For tell me, if there was not Man upon this Earth, which, among the brute Animals, would have had the Knowledge to dig into the Bowels of this Earth, to find out those hidden Treasures of Gold, Silver, Copper, and other valuable Minerals, which are immured in the Chests of hard Stone? Which, among the Brutes, would have looked up to Heaven, and observed the Motion of the Planets, and distinguished between the fixed and erratick Stars? Who would have sound out the Art of Navigation, and discovered

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Foreign

Foreign Countries? Who, among the Brutes, would have praised the great Creator, for those vast Numbers of good Creatures, with which he hath stocked and surnished the Earth? Thus we see all filled up, and sitted without any Defect or useless Superfluity; it is then as natural to conclude, that all this is the Work of a wise God, as at the sight of a Noble and well contrived Palace, we conclude it to be the Work of a wise and ingenious Architect.

### CLASS VII.

My Seventh Class of Arguments, for proving the Being of a God and Providence, will arise from the Contemplation of the established Course of Nature, and the wonderful Power of Natural Instinct in Insects, Birds, and Animals of the lowest Orders.

S the Almighty Creator of the Universe made the whole System of this Visible World we live in, in Weight and Measure; and that not only the outward Fabrick, but also the inward Furniture might be kept in the same Beauty and Order he at first made it, he impressed Eternal Laws, as well upon the Inanimate Bodies, as the Animate Creatures, which

which Laws we call the Course of Visible Nature; as first, he made not only this Earth, but all the Etherial Globes, both fix'd and floating, i. e. all fix'd upon their Centers, and all floating about their Orbits; and this Circular Rotation about their Orbits, we call the Eternal Law of Natural Motion, which these heavenly Bodies keep Constant, Regular, and Uniform, without ever varying higher or lower, swifter or slower; The Sun, saith the Psalmist, knows his rising, and the Moon its going down.

Upon the several Orders and Ranks of Creatures, he likewise imprinted Laws according to their Natures; upon Vegetables, the Law of Vegetation; upon Insects, which is the lowest Order of the Animate Creatures, he imprinted Instinct, as a Law upon their Natures; by the Tenor of which Law, they are obliged to Propagation and Self-Preservation; in order to which, he made all Creatures Male and Female, which distinction of Sexes cannot proceed from the undirected Motion of Matter.

And notwithstanding that the superior Orders of Creatures have this Law in common with their Natures, yet it is the peculiar Persection, and distinguishing Property of this Order, and these little Animals keep it without the least Violation.

Worms, that have neither Eyes nor Ears, yet they, as well as the superior Orders of Creatures, at certain Seasons, have a natural Appetite to Engender, and to Propagate their kind by Univocal Generation; for notwithstanding these inserior Orders of Animals are produced Spontaneously, by an Equivocal Generation, from Seminal Principles, latent in Matter, yet being produced, they have Seed in themselves; and, according to the Mosaick Philosophy, propagate according to the Established Course of Nature.

2. As all Creatures have their Beings from God, so in Nature's Store-house he hath provided Food sufficient for them; and by their Natural Instinct, they know both when and where to seek it; and they have also by Nature a craving Appetite, which puts them always upon busy Quest after it. Thus, as the Psalmist observes, The Eyes of all Things wait upon God, and he gives them their Meat

in due Season.

3. All Creatures of the same Species confociate, and are of themselves a distinct Corporation, and are governed by their own Laws.

4. As God made all Creatures to be proportionably Happy, according to their Rank and Order; so they have all their several ways of Pleasure and Diversion, some by dancing

dancing around in the open Air, to their own humming Musick; others by singing, or whistling out their chearful Notes, an-

fwering one another by turns.

5. By Natural Instinct, they all avoid such Objects as they fear danger from; and those that have Natural Armour, make use of it in their own defence; and those that are naked, retreat to such safe Holds as Nature hath provided for them.

Once seeing a Hawk in hot pursuit after a small Bird, the poor Bird, rather than fall into the Power of its Natural Enemy, did

fly into my Lap for Refuge.

6. Those that are Winter-Sleepers, when the Summer warmth abates, and their Feeding fails them, they draw to such Winter-Quarters as Nature hath provided for them, and are suitable to their Natures; and as soon as the approaching Sun, next Spring, awakes them, they march out into the Fields to Propagate their kind.

Riding over the Mountains one warm Spring-Morning, I saw infinite Numbers of Frogs coming out of their Winter-Quarters, which was a vast heap of loose Stones. The Females were so over-burthened with their Bellies sull of Spawn, that the Male Frogs bore them on their Backs; and in this Posture they cross'd my way in such Numbers, that my Horse trod several of them to death.

death. Their march was into the next

Mar Sh.

7. Among the creeping Infects, the little Ant is the most remarkable, being the most regular in its Government, as well as provident and forecasting for Winter-Provisions; of these there are several sorts, (viz.) the Field-Ant, and the Wood-Ant. The Field-Ant feeds upon small Seeds; and that they may not sprout in their Store bouse, they eat off that end wherein Nature hath placed the specifick Form.

These have their Governours and Leaders, which they follow along their little Paths, in exact Order, and return the same way; they all go out light, but all return home heavy loaden with their Burthens upon

their Backs.

The Wood-Ant feeds upon Leaves; and in the West-Indies, you may see (as Dampier relates) great Paths made by them, three or four Inches broad, and as beaten as the High-ways. You may see them with Burthens of green Leaves upon their Backs, so hig that one can scarce see the Insect for the Burthen, and yet they march stoutly. It's a pretty sight to see these Regular Troops marching in such Order, that the Path looks perfectly green with them.

fore they crossed my way in fach Nambers,

These Ants are Intermedials, between Creepers and Flyers; in June and July, they take Wing, and their Diversion is to sly abroad in the open Air in great Swarms; especially when the warm Sun invites them out, to take their Pleasure after their Fatigue of Labour is over.

The next remarkable Insect is the Honey-Bee, which has exercised the Heads as well as the Pens of many learned Men. Aristotle, in the First Book of his Natural History, numbers Bees among Zaa modelina, Civil People. For the Use of Life, saith Pliny, they Labour, Work, and Ordain a Common-Wealth; have their private Councils, their warlike Actions, and which is strangest of all,

they have their Morals.

They have their Master-Bee, which assigns Tasks for the whole Swarm; some gather Thyme, and bring it home upon their Thighs, of which they make their Combs; others bring home Honey in their Bellies, which they suck out of the Honey-Flowers, as the Honey-Suckle, Lamb-Suckle, the Clover Flowers, but more especially in June, July, and the beginning of August, when the Honey-Dews sall upon the Leaves of the Oak, the Ash, the Palm-Tree, &c. and likewise upon Grass and Flowers; this they suck up, and fill their little Cells with Honey, and then do so wax it up, that it may not melt and run out.

This Year I observed several Honey Falls in July, and the beginning of August, when the Ling, Heath and Furz were in their full Blossom; it was most discernable upon the smooth Leaves of Trees. One might have

feen it bright and shining.

They might have tasted it with their Tongues, and felt it with their Fingers, to be Unctuous and Clammy: When these Honey-Dews fall, the Air is always Calm, Hot, and Sulphury. It fell this Year so thick, that it sometimes roaped down from the Leaf like small Threads. It seems to be of the Nature of that Manna which fell in the Wilderness. Pliny conceits these Honey-Falls to be the Sweat of Heaven, or the Spittle of the Stars, or the Moissure of the Air, purging it self; but these Conceits may be reckoned among the Mistakes of that great Naturalist; these Honey-Falls being only the Effluvia of sweet Flowers, and the Blossoms of Ling and Heath, &c. extracted by the Summer-Sun; and when contracted and digested in the warm Air, it falls down in a Shower of Honey-Dew, upon the Graß, Trees, &c.

It is at these times, that the Bees gather most of their Honey, and fill their

Combs. If his bone Au tout your aint attitudes

The Drones, which are reproached as an Emblem of Idleness, have their Task alloted them; for when, in the Wars, they have lost their Stings, that they cannot work, they are kept in the Hives at home for breeding; and when their young Brood is ready for Swarming, they come down from their Cells, fly abroad, and do not only give Notice to the Bee-Master to provide Quarters for them, but Seek about for a convenient place to light on, or incamp in.

Bees swarm twice or oftener in the warm Months of Summer; and the Drones, being come down, the Master-Bees, which are supposed to be Male and Female, give notice to the Bee-Master the second time, to provide new Quarters for a second Swarm: And this they do by their Tones, (Out, Out) the Male Tone is Base, and the Female, Trebble;

and they call (Out, Out) by turns.

The Master-Bees, which are bigger and differ both in Shape and Colour from the rest of the labouring Bees, have their distinct Apartments; which are much larger than the rest of the Cells; and these are commonly in the middle of the Comb. These Master-Bees come out with the Swarm, and wherever they light, their Swarm incamps about them.

When Foreign Enemies endeavour to invade their Kingdom, they fight for their Prince; Prince; not with their Stings, but their Teeth, and they know in what part the Enemy's Armour is the weakest; which is under the Wing, and there they give the deadly Bite; and then two or three join their strength, and draw the Corps out of their Quarters.

Sometimes they have Civil Wars at home, which oftentimes prove very fatal, and the

ruin of their Monarchy.

This being a Subject much Treated on by Men of great Learning, I shall Subjoin no more upon it, but proceed to give some Instances of the wonderful Power of Natural Instinct in Birds; which are also Oviparous Creatures, but of a higher degree of Perfection in Nature's Scale of Life.

1. And first, we may observe with what Care, Industry, and Contrivance the little Birds do build their Nests, agreeable to their Strength, and proportionable to their Bodies: every Species, having its own way of

building, and never vary from it.

2. With what Patience do they Sit their Eggs; and with what Care, Patience and Affection does the Cock or Male attend the Hen or Female, during that Time of Sitting, bringing in to her Food and Nourishment; and that she (fometimes) may take her Diversion in the open Air, relieves her by Sitting upon the Eggs bis turn about?

3. How do these little Creatures expose their Lives to danger, rather than be robb'd

of their young ones?

We observe that when the Moor-Hen sinds her Nest likely to be discovered, she slies from it as if she were broken back'd, and lame both of Wing and Limb, tempting her Enemies to pursue her in hopes to take her,

'till the Sight of her Nest be lost.

4. With what Patience and Attendance does the Gander attend his Goose, during the time of her Sitting; he gives her Notice when to come off her Eggs and take the Refreshment of a little Water; he conducts her to it, and ushers her back again to her Nest; and for want of her Company, almost pines himself with Hunger and Attendance.

Instance of Jealousy and Revenge, in a poor Gander; one of the neighbouring Ganders committed a Rape upon his Goose, who by her Out-cry, gave him Notice of it (being but at a little distance;) he presently took Wing and gave him so dreadful a shock, that made the guilty Criminal go off drooping.

they are well Hatched, and set forth into the open Air, if the Dam give Notice by a certain Note or Tone (which by their Natural Instinct they understand as we our Mother's Tongue) that the Kite or some other Enemy

is hovering over them, they presently take shelter under her Wings, or sly to some Bush for Sanctuary; and if the Surprize be sudden, they then clap down close to the Ground and lie as if they were dead, till the Dam by another Tone gives Notice that the Enemy is drawn off, and the danger is over.

6. As we have observed that those weaker Animals, such as the Ant and the Bee, which cannot bear the Winter Cold, lay in in Summer Provision for Cold Winter; so we observe, that the Birds who are of a stronger Body

lay up no Provision for Winter, Nature ha-

ving provided otherwise for them.

Birds build their Nests either upon the Earth or in and about Houses, or in Trees; the former live upon Corn or small Seeds, but the latter that build in Trees feed upon the Fruits of Trees, as Sloes, Choups, Acorns, &c. and it is observed that these Birds are much fatter in Winter than in Summer, and

the fattest in a frosty Season.

All these sorts of Creatures, by Natural Instinct, foresee the Changes and Alterations of the Weather much sooner than we; and they discover it to us dull Animals by their flying higher, or lower; or by their flocking together, or by their Chirping Notes; and one little Bird, after a long drought, gives Notice of the ensuing Rain, by her Note (Wet, Wet,) and it was for this Reason that

the ancient Augures accounted them Pro-

As the Wood-Birds feed upon the Fruits of Trees, which are their Sanctuary to rest upon, and sly to, according to the Psalmist, Psal. 104. The Trees of the Lord are full of Sap, even the Cedars of Lebanus, which he hath planted, wherein the Birds make their Nest; and the Firr-Tree is a Dwelling for the Storke. So the Birds are the Natural Planters of all sorts of Wood and Trees; they disseminate the Kernels upon the Earth, which, like Nurseries, brings them forth, 'till they grow up to their Natural Strength and Perfection.

About twenty five Years ago, coming from Rose-Castle, early in the Morning, I obferved a great Number of Crows very bufy at their Work, upon a declining Ground of a mosfy Surface; I went out of my way on purpose to view their Labour, and I found they were a planting a Grove of Oaks: The manner of their planting was thus, They first made little Holes in the Earth with their Bills, going about and about, 'till the Hole was deep enough, and then they drop'd in the Acorn, and covered it with Earth and Moss: This young Plantation is now growing up to a thick Grove of Oaks, fit for use, and of height for the Crows to build their Nests in. I told it to the Owner of the Ground, who observed them spring up, took took care to secure their Growth and Rising. The Season was the latter end of Autumn,

when all Seeds were full Ripe.

I might farther Enlarge this Class, by subjoining several more Instances of the Power of Natural Instinct, and how duly this Law of Nature is observed and kept by these Inferior Orders of Creatures; but these seem sufficient to rested Shame and Reproach upon Humane Nature; which being the highest Order, and the very Top of this Visible Creation, yet is the only Creature (the Devils excepted) which is Irregular, Disorderly, and violates the Law of its Creation.

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# MAGNETISMS

AND

## INFLUENCES.

In Nature, that entertains those Noble Faculties of Humane Reason and Understanding, with a more grateful and delightful Touch, than the Contemplation of that agreeable Harmony, which we observe to be in the whole Course of Nature; wherein every part conspires to the Support of the Occonomy and Frame of this Visible Creation.

For if we look no higher than this Elementary World, we may observe, that if those contrary and opposite Qualities of Heat and Cold, of Siccity and Humidity, should break the Laws of Friendship, and act their Antipathies one upon another, this beautiful

O 2 Fabrick

## 100 Of Magnetisms and Influences.

Fabrick would presently be dissolved into its

originary Chaotick Condition.

Again, if we look up higher, we may visibly observe how the heavenly Bodies shed forth their Celestial Insuences upon this Earth, and the several Ranks of Creatures

that live upon it.

Moses tells us, That God made the Sun to rule the Day, and the Moon to rule the Night, which is not to be understood only of their different Illuminations, by which they distinguish Day and Night, but of their Influences upon Life and Matter, which (according to the Egyptian Mythology) were symbolized by Day and Night. How does the approaching Sun, in the Spring-Season, by its Magnetick Influence, exert the Seminal Principles of all Vegetables, draw up their Juices, and ripen their Fruits?

How does the Marrygold gradually open her Leaves as the Sun rifeth higher; and when it's advanced to the Meridian, its Leaves are full spread; so that by the opening of that Flower, one may know when it is high Noon, as well as by the Index of a Dial; and as the Sun gradually descends, that Flower draws together its Leaves, and

at Night is closed up?

How wonderfully does the Heliotrope, or Sun-Flower, follow the Motion of the Sun in its Diurnal Course?

I shall

I shall only further instance in those groveling Plants, such as the Hop, the Vine, and Ivy; to all which, God hath given small Tendrils, or pliant Strings, fit to grasp about a Supporter; and thele, as if they were sensible of being Adjective, are always in busy Quest for their Substantive; and when they have found their Supporter, they clasp about it, and climb up to the top; and in their Windings, always follow the Motion of the Sun; and they will rather break than change their Course, so strong and powerful is the Sun's Magnetism and Influence, not only upon these groveling Plants, but also upon the Life, both of Men and Beafts.

As the Sun thus rules the Life of Ani-

mals, fo the Moon governs their Bodies, for every Country - Man will go to his Almanack, to know by the Increase or Decrease of the Moon, when dle your Pipe with it: If you it is proper to let Blood, or fow his Gardens; but the Moon being a Humid Body, its Influence is more Visible upon Aquatick your Face with Moon-shine. Plants, and fuch Animals

That the Moon is a Humid Body, will be apparent, if you take fuch a Glass as we commonly make use of to Contract the Sun Beams into fuch a Point as will be real Fire, that you may kintake the same Glass when the Moon is at the Full, you may with it Contract the Beams of the Moon into a waterish Dew upon your Handkerchief; fo that if you please, you may wash

as have Humidity predominant in their Com-

## 102 Of Magnetisms and Influences.

Composition. And more especially upon the Sea, as we have already observed, to which I refer.

As the Sun and Moon have a more Vifible Influence upon this Earth, Waters and Humid Bodies; fo the other Stars are not wanting to contribute their Invisible Influences towards the Support of Visible Nature.

But that I may not over-burthen my Reader, I shall only instance in that Magnetism we observe to be between the Polar Stars and this Earth; and if, in order to this Discovery, I take leave to assert, That this Globe of Earth and Water, whereon we live, is the Center, (at least of the Planetary World) and that the Polar Stars are the Terminations of the Axis, about which the Planets and erratick Stars, have their Circumrotations, according to the different Extents of their Orbits, I presume that my Opinion will neither be judged singular nor dogmatical.

I know that Copernicus and Descartes have established a new Hypothesis, (viz.) That the Sun is the Center, and that this Earth has an Annual Motion about it; which Hypothesis (with Submission) I look upon to be visibly salse and ridiculous; for the Polar Stars having no Orbit, but being six'd, and never

never moving, unless about their own Centers, we should, in our Motion about the Sun once every Year, leave behind our Backs the Northern Pole and Constellations, and (without the help of Navigation) go into the other Hemisphere, where we shall come to the fight of the Southern Pole, and those Stars which the Interpolition of the Earth keeps out of our

fight.

But it is not my Intention to turn Astrologer, or to quarrel with Hypotheses, but to shew that this Earth, and the Polar Stars, being fixed upon the same Axis (vulgarly speaking) it seems reasonable to suppose, that there is a Line of Communication between the Polar Stars and this Earth. And this feems to be not only probable, but evident, from the Magnetick Needle, which can never leave its trembling Posture, 'till it fix upon the same Line that points to the Polar Stars; the Magnet being, as it were, a Terrella, or the Earth in Epitomy.

The Magnetism between the Poles and this Earth, will be further apparent, if you take a small Parcel of Virgin-Clay, digged some Fathoms under Ground, and make it into the form of a Rowling-Pin, and then hang it up with a small Cord up-

## 104 Of Magnetisms and Influences.

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being, as it were, a Tarela, or

on an even Balance, where there is no Wind to move it; and this Virgin-Earth so moulded, will not rest 'till it point to the Poles; but after the ambient Air has entered its Pores it loseth this Magnetick Virtue.

The March in Epitemy.

The Magoerism between the Poles and this Earth, will be further apparent, if

Hart a final Parcel of Vergin-Clay, and digged tome Fatherns under Ground, and inake it into the form of a Rowling-Pin,

and then hang it up with a fault Cord up-

#### THE

## Platonick Anima Mundi:

OR, THE

# Chain of Life Illustrated.

Aving already made it apparently evident that Matter and Life are the Constituent Principles of all Compounded Bodies; and, that these two Principles were Concreated, and Life disfused through the whole Mass of Matter; which two Principles by Moses are Symbolically decyphered by Heaven and Earth, Light and Darkness, Gen. i. i. and their Sympathetical Unition by the Evening and Morning, I shall now proceed to Illustrate and give a little more Light into this dark Phænomenon.

And first of all it must be acknowledg'd that the Notion of Spiritual Forms or naked Substances, is one of the nicest and most abtruse Points in all Philosophy, which by Valgar

Vulgar Authority, is meanly handled; and by the Wisest is known but by Conjecture. That our Notions therefore may be more perceptible and clear, we shall first think it necessary to give a Plain and Clear Definition of Body which is the same with Matter; and then we shall with more Facility and Ease come to understand the true Notion and Nature of Form or Spirit, my Intention being only to give Satisfaction to fome Men who value themselves for being Scepticks in every thing that is not ocularly visible and tangible, and obvious to their External Senses, and therefore look flightly upon the Notion of Immaterial Substances or Spirits, as if their Notion was a Piece of Nonfense and Incongruity.

I shall therefore comprehend the Notion and Nature of Body or Matter under this De-

finition.

The Definition of Body. A Body is a Material Substance Physically extended of itself, altogether destitute of Life and Motion; Its chief Properties are Impenetrability and Divisibility. And from the Law of Opposites, which is a true Logical Way of Reasoning, we shall define a Spirit to be an Immaterial Substance, Metaphysically extended, endued with Life, Motion and Self Activity.

The Desinition of Spirit.

## Or, The Chain of Life Illustrated. 107

Its Essential Properties are, 1. Indivisibi. The Esenlity. 2. Penetrability. 3. Self-Activity. And perties of a 4. Contraction and Dilatation in its own Cir-Spirit. cumscribed Vehicle.

I shall first explain such Terms in the Definitions as to some may appear dark and less intelligible, and then Illustrate the Essential Property of both Body and Spirit.

By a Physical Extention I understand Di- of Physical visibility; for all Matter consisting of a Extention.

Juxta-Position of Parts is capable of being divided into Atoms; and although those Minima Corporalia, for their extream Littleness be utterly undiffernable, as to our outward Sense, yet they are Intellectually Di-

visible.

2. Destitute of Motion; for notwithstanding that one Part of Matter may move another, yet it must be by the Impulse of All Matter an External Agent, Rest being the Property fix'd, fluid of Matter, as Activity is the Property of a or volatile; Spirit. Impenetrable; i. e. Bodies of the same without flu-Nature and Magnitude cannot occupy the there would same Circumscribed Place at the same time; te no Mofor the most minute Parvitude cannot lie so without close together but there will be Intervals ; volatile and therefore in the most dense Matter there Matter to implete the is Locus in Loco, which is susceptive either of Intervals in Heat, or Cold, or thin Air, there being no Solidsthere would be a such thing as a Vacuum in Nature. Vacuum,

Having

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Having now made the Definition of a Body fo clear, that any who does not wilfully lay aside his Reason, may understand the Nature of Matter, and wherein the Notion of Body confifts, I proceed to explain the Nature and Property of a Spirit in general, but more especially of the Humane Soul.

1. I define a Spirit to be an Immaterial

indivisibility.

Substance, Metaphysically extended: By a The first Metaphysical Extension I understand such property of an Extension as is in its own Nature indiscerpable and indivisible, which is the Essential Property of a Spirit, this Notion of Metaphysical Extension baffled Lucretius, and our Country-man, Mr. Hobbs: I shall therefore Illustrate it by this easie Example: Suppose that a small Beam of the Sun should be, by a small Loop-hole, let into a large Room; this Ray of Light is visibly extended; but it's impossible for the cunningest Artist to clip it into Shreds or Parts; he may by stopping the Hole exclude the Beam, and thereby reduplicate it, as the reflections of the Sun are against a Wall.

This Notion enervates the strongest Argument Lucretius has urg'd for the Divifibility, and consequently for the Mortality

of the Humane Soul.

For if the Soul be divisible, then (as he argues) by cutting off a Leg or Arm, we

## Or, The Chain of Life Illustrated. 109

cut off a part from the Soul, and so may

divide it into Shreds.

He further argues, That if that chiming Maxim of Aristotle (viz.) that the Soul is tota in toto & tota in qualibet parte, be true, then, by cutting off a Finger or a Toe, we may by chance cut off the Soul, and divide it from the whole Body, if at that time it was the Soul's ill for-

tune to be in that part.

These Difficulties are cleared by the Example of the Sun-Beams, which tho' they cannot be divided into parts, yet, by stopping of the Inlet, they may be repulsed and reduplicated: So when a Leg or Arm are cut off from the Body, there is no part of the Soul cut off, but that Ray of Life which animated that Member, by cutting the Nerves, and fo stopping the Extension of the Ray, it returns to the Center of the Soul; and reduplicates in the other parts of the Body; and thus we frequently observe, that those that are born blind, have prodigious Memories, the Defect in one Faculty, being doubled in another.

As the Sun is placed in the middle of the Planets, and emits from its Center Homogeneous Rays of Light to the Extremities of its Circumference, so the Humane Soul hath its Ubi in the Body, and from its Center, extends Homogeneous and Contiguous Rays of Life to the extream parts of its Vehicle. For Example, place one end of a Staff upon the Toe, and with your Finger make an Impression upon the upper end of it; and that Impressed Motion will in the same Moment of Time be felt upon the Toe: In like manner, when an external Object has made an Impression upon the Center of the Soul, it commands a Motion upon the Toe or Finger, or any other part, as quick as thought: This we observe in our Fingers, running Divisions upon a Musical Instrument.

This may convince the Nullibist, that the Soul hath its Ubi circumscrib'd in its proper Vehicle, for where-ever the Operation is, there is the Operator; and when he stumbled upon this Thought, that the Ubi of a Spirit was Nullibi; his Soul was either in his Body, or with his Wits was gone a

Wool gathering.

Self-A&i-

A Second property of a Spirit is Self-Activity, by which it actuates Matter, and determines its Motions according to the

Property of its own Nature.

Penetrabitity A Third Property of a Spirit is Penetrability; and this is so clear and obvious, that it need no Illustration; for if Heat and Cold, which are only Material Spirits, can pervade the straitest Pores of the dens-

est

## Or, The Chain of Life Illustrated. III

est Matter, with much more Facility can an Immaterial Spirit penetrate the most solid Body, leaving no Foot-steps behind.

A Fourth Property is Contractation and contracta-Dilatation; and this is demonstratively ap- tion and diparent by the Light of a Candle, which lustrated. may either be contracted within the Walls of a Dark-Lanthorn, or dilated to the extremity of its Sphere.

Having now illustrated and made intelligible the feveral Terms in the Definition; I proceed to illustrate the several Orders and Degrees of Spirits, and shew how they

are distinguish'd.

The first and lowest Order of Forms The first orare those we call the Mineral Spirits, which der of spir being diffused through the whole Body of the Earth, give Generation, Growth and Perfection to all Mines, Minerals, Stones, and Earths; for what is it that glews and cements together all the Rocks, Stones, and Solids of the Earth, and keeps them at rest in their Natural Beds, but this Mineral Spirit?

The Second order is the Seminal Forms, seminal whose distinguishing Faculty is to or- Forms the ganize. Matter duly prepared and modi-vation of ty'd into the Life of Vegetation, proper to Life. this or the other kinds of Plant, Tree, &c. and then by Suction and Filtration, to assimulate such Juices as are agreeable to

their

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their Natures into their own Substance; the former was an under-ground Spirit; and this Spirit of Vegetation hath only its Head in the Earth, and its Body and Branches upwards.

Sensation the Third Elevation of Life. The Third Elevation of Life, is Sensation, which is the Essential Perfection of a Beast; and now Life is got free from the Fetters of the Earth, and is at liberty to go about and make choice of such Nourishment as is most agreeable to its Nature; yet all of this Order have their Heads downwards.

The Fourth Elevation of Life. The Fourth Elevation of Life is Rationality, which being added to the Perfections of Vegetation and Sensation, makes a Man; which being the only Creature upon this Earth capable of Contemplation, hath his Head upwards towards Heaven.

The Fifth Elevation of Life. The Fifth Elevation of Life is Intelligence, which being added to Sensation and Rationality, advanceth Life to that highest Order of Created Beings we call Angels. And these actuating Vehicles, either of thin Air or pure Æther, have no dependance upon this Earth, for that all spiritual Entities have their Vehicles, is not only a Platonick Hypothesis, but the express Doctrine of St. Paul, who tells us, that there are Bodies Celestial, and Bodies Terrestrial, and that in the Resurrection our Bodies shall

be

be spiritualized and made fit to correspond with our Souls in all its Motions and Activities.

As there is then Mundus Materia, which we may properly call the great Body of the visible World; so there is Anima Mundi, which is the great Soul of the Universe, that by its Plastick and Vivifick Powers, Actuates, Informs, and Enlivens this great Body; but this great Soul being to us Invisible, and consequently less perceptible to our understandings, we shall Illustrate it by

this plain and familiar Example.

Suppose a Candle placed in the middle of a large Room, of a round and circular Form or Figure, the Candle itself is the Center of Heat and Light; the Circles nearest the Center participate most of its Heat and Illumination, but towards the Outsides and Circumfernce of the Room, the Rays of Light are only Weak and Glimmering: In like manner the Center of Life, and Light is the Divine Esfence, which Plato's Divinity calls the Triune God: The nearest Circles are the Intellectual Beings, next to them are the Rational, next to which are the Sensitives, and the weakest Glimmerings, and smallest Sparks give Life and Motion to those little Animals, we call Insects. Such APHORISMS, DEFINI-TIONS, and AXIOMS, as we have made use of in this Treatise.

#### Of Nature.

ATURE's Productions are never in vain.

Nature's Productions are not by blind Chance.

Nature never works in haste.

Nature's Productions are not by precipitous Leaps, but by gradual Motions.

Nature never does that by Much, that

may be done by Less.

#### Of Matter and Life.

Life is a Chain, and the best Method to come to the knowledge of a Supream Being, is to ascend upwards, from the lowest Link to the top of the Chain.

The several Species of Life are concatenated by Intermedials. Matter and Life are

Contemporaries.

Life

Life is diffused through the whole Mass of Matter.

Matter is the same, and though it undergo a Thousand Transmutations, no Particle is lost.

#### Of Animals.

Every Element hath its Animal, and every Animal a Nature agreeable with its Element.

Every Animal is perfect in its own Class or Order.

The more deformed Animals set off the Beauty of the more comely.

#### Of Heat and Cold.

Heat and Cold are the two Hands of Nature.

What Heat hardens, Cold dissolves; and what Cold hardens, Heat dissolves.

#### Of the Elements.

There are but two Elements, (viz.) Earth and Water, their Essential Qualities are Siccity and Humidity.

The Air is only Water rarified.

Fire is only a violent Agitation of dry Particles.

Siccity

Siccity contracts Poison, and Humidity expels it.

#### Of the Universe.

The whole Universe is fix'd and floating; every Thing is at rest upon its Center, and every Center is floating about its Orbit.

Upward and downward, are only guoad

nos, and are only imaginary Terms.

East and West are Imaginary.

All the heavenly Globes have their Motion from West to East. The appearance of Motion from East to West, is Deceptio Visus.

#### Of Motion.

All Motion is either Natural, Mix'd, or Violent.

No Motion is Natural, but the Circular.
The Motion upward and downward, is
Central and Mix'd.

All Collateral Motions are Violent.

Energial Qualities are Sic

Lay a Globe Mathematically Round, upon a Mathematical Plain, and its Motion will be perpetual.

#### THE

## CONCLUSION.

The What I have advanced upon the Contemplation of the Visible and Invisible Creation will not convince an Atheist, that there is a God that created the Heavens and the Earth, I know of no better Expedient than that God would e'en turn him out to Grass with Nebuchadnezzar, and feed him with the Bread of Affliction, 'till, with that great Man, he acknowledge, That of a Truth there is a God in Heaven, that is the Rector and Governour of the Universe.

Or else, that God would give him Liberty, with the Prodigal Son, to go into some far Country, and there feed his swinish Lusts with the empty Husks of sinful Pleasures, 'till he find, by Experience, that he cannot fill his Belly with them: For it is as morally impossible for an Immaterial Soul to be satisfy'd with the Pleasures of Sense, or the Enjoyments of a Material World, as it is for a craving Appetite to be satisfy'd with a Table

a Table furnish'd with painted Meat; this may bring him to his right Understanding, for it was fame pereo that brought that graceless Youth to the Thoughts of ibo ad patrem.

Curtious Reader, Being called for in haste from the Inspection of the Press, I had not Time to Correct such Litteral or Verbal Mistakes as may be committed throughout these Sheets; I desire therefore that they may neither lessen the Esteem of the Argument, nor the Author.

The Author being absent, the PRINTER defires the Reader to Correct these Mistakes.

Page 50. Line ult. for lesser, read closer, p. 88. 1. 1. f. here, r. how, p. 107. f. undiscernable, r. indiscerpible, p. 108. f. indiscernable, r. indiscerpible, p. 111. f. organized, r. organize.

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