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THE NEW PHILOSOPHY

A Quarterly Magazine devoted to the exposition of the philosophy
presented in the scientific, philosophical, and theological
Works of Emanuel Swedenborg.

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Bulletin of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, No. 1.

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THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY is a quarterly magazine, devoted to the exposition of the scientific and philosophical principles contained in the Works of Emanuel Swedenborg.

It is our purpose to bring out the nature of Swedenborg's teachings as contained in his scientific and philosophical works, and to supplement and illustrate this by the principles contained in his theological works, believing that in the latter are contained principles of truth which are of vast importance in the development of science and philosophy; especially in the questions of deeper import, such as those relating to the origin of matter, form, and life.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY will also consider questions relating to the advancement of science in the light of the principles contained in these works, and review such books and papers as confirm them. We shall also point out current ideas and teachings which differ from the teachings of Swedenborg.

It will be our endeavor to treat all questions in a rational manner, and to open our columns, so far as possible, to the varying views which may be taken on any question.

Believing that true science is the foundation and support of all true theology, we deem it of great importance to open up and develop this ultimate plane, and to show its essential harmony with the teachings of the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Church. We therefore invite the cooperation of all persons interested, that by their aid we may make the magazine an able exponent of these principles.

REV. JOHN WHITEHEAD, Editor and Publisher.

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THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1900.

No. 1.

MEETING TO ORGANIZE THE SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING to organize the Swedenborg Scientific Association for the purpose of further translation, publication, distribution, and study of the scientific and philosophic writings of Emanuel Swedenborg is hereby called, the same to be held in the City of New York, at the rooms of the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Bancroft Building, 3 West 29th Street, on Friday, May 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., the session to be continued into the following day if desired.

The attendance of all interested in the above purpose, whether resident in this country or abroad, is cordially invited, and communications from those unable to attend will be gladly received and duly considered. The movement for such an organization has received the endorsement, among others, of the following persons, and in behalf of all interested this call is issued:—

The Editor of *The New-Church Messenger*, New York; the Editor of *The New-Church Review*, Boston; the Editor of *New-Church Life*, Philadelphia; the Editor of *The Morning Light*, London; the Editor of *The New Philosophy*, Urbana, O.; Rev. S. M. Warren, Boston; John R. Swanton, A. M., Harvard University; Riborg Mann, A. M., Ph. D., Associate in Physics, University of Chicago; Thomas French, Jr., Ph. D., Prof. of Physics, University of Cincinnati; L.

P. Ford, Esq., Shortlands, Kent, England; W. Posthuma, Esq., London, England; Mr. Ernest F. Robinson, Toronto, Canada; E. R. Ellis, M. D., Detroit, Mich.; J. T. Kent, M. D., Philadelphia; Harvey Farrington, M. D., Philadelphia; Felix A. Boericke, M. D., Philadelphia; Edward Cranch, M. D., Erie, Pa.; Edmond Congar Brown, Esq., New York; The Rev. Lewis F. Hite, Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; The Rev. Lewis P. Mercer, Chicago, Ill.; The Rev. Eugene J. E. Schreck, Detroit, Mich.; The Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B. A., Philadelphia; The Rev. C. Th. Odhner, Philadelphia.

FRANK SEWALL.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1898.

TRANSACTIONS OF A MEETING HELD TO ORGANIZE THE SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

[Held in the City of New York, Friday, May 27, and Saturday, May 28, 1898.]

FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 11 A. M.

1. Agreeably to a call issued by the Rev. Frank Sewall, of Washington, a meeting was held on May 27, 1898, in the City of New York, at the rooms of the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Bancroft Building, 3 West 29th Street, for the purpose of organizing a "Swedenborg Scientific Association," for the further translation, publication, distribution, and study of the scientific and philosophical works of Emanuel Swedenborg.

2. The following persons were present at this meeting:—

Boston, Mass.,	Rev. Samuel M. Warren.
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Rev. J. C. Ager.
	Dr. L. C. Ager, M. D.
	Rev. Andrew Czerny, M. A.
	Mrs. A. M. Miller.
	Miss M. K. Walker.
Chicago, Ill.,	Rev. L. P. Mercer.
Detroit, Mich.,	Rev. E. J. E. Schreck, M. A.
Erie, Pa.,	Mr. Arthur Cranch.
Huntingdon Valley, Pa.,	Mr. C. H. Asplundh.
	Mr. S. H. Hicks.
	Prof. C. Th. Odhner, M. A.
	Mr. John Pitcairn.
	Rev. J. F. Potts, A. B.
	Rev. G. G. Starkey, A. B.
	Mr. Alfred Stroh.
	Rev. H. Synnestvedt, A. B.

Newark, N. J.,
New York City,

Mr. A. J. Auchterlonie.
Mr. E. C. Brown.
Mrs. George Chase.
Mr. George W. Colton.
Mr. W. E. Curtis.
Mr. J. R. Hunter.
Mr. George V. Nash.
Mr. C. C. Parsons.
Mrs. T. G. Robinson.
Rev. S. S. Seward.
Dr. J. W. Thomson, M. D.
Rev. C. H. Mann.
Prof. Alfred Acton, A. B.
Dr. F. A. Boericke, M. D.
Dr. Harvey Farrington, M. D.,
A. B.

Orange, N. J.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

Mr. Ernest Farrington.
Madame Anna Povolni.
Rev. Adolph Roeder.
Rev. Frank Sewall, M. A.
Mr. Walter C. Childs.

St. Petersburg, Russia,
Vineland, N. J.,
Washington, D. C.,
Yonkers, N. Y.,

Total number present, 37.

3. The meeting opened at 11 A. M. Professor Odhner was chosen temporary secretary, and the Rev. Frank Sewall temporary chairman.

4. The Chairman called the meeting to order, and then delivered the inaugural address.

THE USE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

[An address by Rev. Frank Sewall, delivered at the meeting to form the Swedenborg Scientific Association, held in New York, May 27, 1898.]

It is an acknowledged principle in science that organism is grounded in use, and therefore the true form of an organization must be that which will serve most perfectly for the carrying on of its use. It becomes us, in coming together with a view to forming an associated body, to arrive at,—

I. A clear idea of the use to be performed.

II. An agreement as to the best methods of performing this use.

As to the use itself, I may, without too much exaggeration, say that it is to take up the work laid down nearly a century and a half ago by the illustrious author in whose name we are assembled.

That the stupendous achievements of Swedenborg in the fields of science and philosophy, from the time they were first published even until now, have been practically lost to the sight of the scientific world, it would be useless to deny. Even the church has ignored them, practically at least, by open neglect, if not discouragement, of their study. For their only introduction to the knowledge of the modern world we are indebted mainly to those outside the professed New-Church body, namely, to a learned clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Augustus Clissold, the translator into English of the *Principia* and of the *Animal Kingdom*, and to the American transcendentalist, Emerson, whose eloquent raptures over the magnificence and sublimity of Swedenborg's work as a philosopher, the New Church has been pleased to quote to the world, without ever, as a body, having acquired an adequate idea of what it was that the famous essayist was thus praising, permitting even the edi-

tions of the London Association of 1845 to go out of print, and being indebted to scholars and experts not of our body for whatever public appreciation or bringing to notice of Swedenborg's deserts the world has witnessed in recent years. (Witness the edition of the *Ontologia*, translated from the photolithograph manuscript by Professor Cabell, of Urbana University, and published at the expense of the Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston; the researches, recently published, of German and other European scholars, into the merits of Swedenborg's cosmogony, as also of his psychology and philosophy in general. See article by the astronomer, Nyrèn, of Pultowa, Russia, on Swedenborg and the Nebular Hypothesis, in the *Vierteljahrschrift der Astronomischen Gesellschaft*, Leipzig, 1879, p. 81; articles on Swedenborg and Kant, by Prof. Vaihinger of the University of Halle, in the *Kantstudien*, vol. I. and II.; the article by Max Heinze, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Saxony, on Kant's *Vorlesungen über Metaphysic*, showing the impress of Swedenborg upon Kant's mind and teaching, notwithstanding all the assumed persiflage of the "Dreams of a Visionary," etc., in *Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, Philologisch-historische Klasse 14, pp. 556 ff., Leipzig, 1894, etc.) While we must not overlook the notable exceptions to this general neglect of Swedenborg's scientific works in those productions of avowed New-Churchmen, the magnificent translations of Dr. Wilkinson and Dr. Strutt, of England, of the fragments of the philosophical and anatomical series ("Generative Organs," "Posthumous Tracts," "Outlines of the Infinite," by James John Garth Wilkinson, Member Royal College of Surgeons of London; "Principles of Chemistry," "Miscellaneous Observations," by Charles Edward Strutt, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh), in the colossal work undertaken by the late Rev. Dr. Rudolph Tafel, in translating, editing, and publishing the work "On the Brain," also in the translation and publication in America of the work, *De Anima* ("On the Soul,

or Rational Psychology"), translated from Latin and edited, with introduction and notes, by Frank Sewall, New York, 1886 — still it must be allowed that these works, like others, received but little attention from the New Church as a body, and that with the exception of the work on the Brain, they have been allowed to go out of print and become inaccessible to the ordinary student, while the work on the Brain is left with only two of the projected four volumes ever brought to completion.

The reasons for this neglect and lack of appreciation in the past it is not necessary here to go into, except so far as they throw light on the duty of the present. In brief, it may be said that the interest in the theological writings had the rightful precedence, not only in meeting the more immediate need of the world, but also as really introductory to a true and worthy interest in the scientific and philosophical writings, and that whatever has been the appreciation shown by scientists and scholars as such, who have not at the same time been receivers of Swedenborg's theological teachings, this cannot equal in depth and value that which will be felt by those who shall see and rightly estimate the two systems in their mutual significance, and behold them in their synthetic completeness as constituting a single and perfect system. On the other hand, while the early receivers of the theological doctrines showed but little appreciation of the scientific works, for the sufficient reason that they knew almost nothing about them, and were not, as a general thing, men of scientific acquirements such as to render them capable of understanding them if they had known them, it must be said that in this regard New-Churchmen were not very different from the rest of the world at the time, even from that which called itself scientific.

Notwithstanding Swedenborg's favorable and flattering recognition by the learned bodies of his time, the royal favor which he enjoyed in courts and in his scientific and political relations, the princely patronage under which his great

scientific works were published [viz., that of the Duke Rudolph of Brunswick] his election to membership in the Royal Society of London, August, 1742 (invited by Sir Hans Sloane), in the Imperial Academy of Russia, December, 1734, in the Academy of Science in Stockholm, January, 1741, his nomination to membership in the last being made by the celebrated naturalist, Linnæus, and the inclusion of a part of his mineralogical works in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Science of France,* nevertheless, it must be admitted that there existed at that time very few minds capable of grasping such a system as that of Swedenborg, and a very meagre supply of scientific data and information necessary for any just appreciation of the real significance of his theories. Nor was Swedenborg an exception in this respect of inadequate appreciation. The history of modern science shows that the earlier discoverers and speculators in the field of physics failed for years to awaken any public interest, not to speak of enthusiasm, in their discoveries. (See articles in *Harper's Magazine*, 1897, on "The Century's Progress in Physics," etc., by Henry Smith Williams, M. D.) If Swedenborg's doctrine of the evolution of the universe from a solar vortex, anticipating all that is true in the system generally attributed to Kant, failed of recognition at the time, it was probably for the same reason that that of Kant himself was treated with almost similar neglect. Probably the general capacity of the learned world at that time to ap-

* *Art des Forges et Fourneaux a Fer.* Par M. le Marquis de Courtivron ; et par M. Bonchu, Correspondant de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, quatrième section. *Traité du Fer*, par M. Swedenborg ; traduit du Latin par M. Bonchu, MDCCCLXII. This work is published in Imperial folio, and covers 197 pages, and is embellished with fine illustrations. The introduction begins as follows : "The translation of the work of M. Swedenborg, which supplies the fourth part of the 'Art of Forging,' is given in order to furnish a comparison of the works carried on in Sweden with those of France. This foreign savant, who has written several works on metallurgy, has been employed by the Swedish government in connection with the iron and copper industries of that kingdom for the sake of the enlightenment which the government may derive from one so fully acquainted with the subject."

preciate Swedenborg's real contributions to the world's learning was aptly enough expressed in the words of M. Matter, Honorary Counsellor of the University of Paris, in his *Vie de Swedenborg*: "The immense essay, which fills the first volume of the *Opera Philosophica et Mineralia*, namely, the *Principia*, excited only a sort of stupid wonder, but the practical utility of the other two volumes was at once recognized by the learned."

If we are warranted in believing that the world is ready at this time to give the science and philosophy of Swedenborg a worthier hearing, it will be because the scientific progress of the last century has furnished the data and experience which both call for and will corroborate the principles laid down by him and generally regarded at the time as purely hypothetical. It will be because the world has awakened from the "stupid wonder" with which it first heard the theories of Swedenborg concerning the ethers, the magnetic vortex, the evolution of motions, of forms, and of atmospheres, the discrete degrees of being, their relation by correspondence, the nature of light and of vision, functions of actives and passives, the absence of a void, the contiguity of all things, and the influx of life from within by series of substances in vibratory motion, etc., and because in the vast wealth of material furnished by modern experiment, all these great doctrines will now find means of demonstration that in Swedenborg's day were not available, and for the further and more important reason that the scientific and philosophic scholar of to-day is demanding an explanation of these phenomena which he finds in no hypothesis yet offered outside those of Swedenborg.

It is therefore with no affectation of superiority over our predecessors in the past, whether in the church or in scientific circles, that we may regard ourselves as called upon to undertake the work laid down by Swedenborg in 1745, and only temporarily and ineffectually resumed, although in a noble spirit and energy, by the London Swedenborg Associa-

tion, in 1845. The time has come for the further translation and the republication of the scientific works of Swedenborg, because the science of to-day is in an attitude more favorable to their proper appreciation and use than ever before, and because the church itself is becoming aware, however slowly, of the fact that the new Christianity must rest on a science of new truths in the ultimate plane of knowledge, and that so the Lord, in His second coming, will make the "Place of His feet glorious."

In particular, the use before us would seem to divide itself into the following duties:—

I. The republishing of those works already translated but now out of print.

II. The translation and publication of works hitherto unpublished.

III. The preservation in photolithograph copies of the works now existing only in manuscript.*

To this work of publication there must be adjoined the duty of the study of the principles laid down in these works, and their widest possible diffusion in the scientific world by means of comparative examination and published criticisms of the science commonly in vogue. The time has come for an aggressive and not a mere apologetic and defensive attitude in those possessed of these scientific and philosophical doctrines. These cannot accomplish their end in silence or isolation. They must be proclaimed, and brought into the most direct and familiar contact with the science of to-day in all its phases. This can be done,—

I. By the study of the works by qualified specialists.

II. By the publication of treatises in a suitable periodical or formal transactions.

III. By articles, critical or otherwise, inserted in the current scientific and philosophic journals.

IV. And lastly, by a well-equipped and endowed Academy of Science and Philosophy.

* See article by J. R. Swanton, in *THE NEW PHILOSOPHY*, Vol. I., No. 1: "The Distinctness and Necessity of Swedenborg's Scientific System."

It will be seen that the work naturally assumes two aspects, namely, that addressed to those already disciples, and that addressed to those who are not yet convinced. It will, for this reason, be liable to two extremes in the manner of treating Swedenborg's theories, namely, the dogmatic, which will accept these principles as having an authority from a source beyond that of pure reason and experience; the other, a strictly empirical manner, regarding that as valid only so far as proved by physical demonstration. There will be no harm in this variety of the treatment. On the other hand, there will be great harm in restricting the present investigation and experiment, and in any attempt to compel the acceptance of Swedenborg's teachings in a dogmatic way. It was against this very constraint of dogma not grounded in reason that Swedenborg joined with Kant in the great struggle for the liberty of science in the first half of the last century. While it will be impossible for any one who has seen a system of truth in its unity and has felt the satisfaction of a complete rational consent, to regard such a system as entitled only to the shifting approval or disapproval of the empiricist and the critic, still the spirit of dogmatism will be entirely out of place in an organization that seeks to attract rather than repel the fellowship of honest and sincere seekers after scientific knowledge and philosophic intelligence.

As regards the organization itself, the question will arise, perhaps, as to the feasibility of making it international in scope, in which case the legal conditions necessary to incorporation or holding of property, etc., will have to be considered.

There will also present itself the interesting subject of the classification of the works of Swedenborg into the several departments of science and philosophy, such as chemistry, physics, physiology and anatomy, psychology, astronomy, botany, biology and evolution, philology, sociology, economics, politics, history, ethics, and æsthetics, with pos-

sibly the creation of sections devoted to the study of each, and its practical application to the wants of the present time.

Finally, the practical features of the organization will include the providing, —

(a). The ways and means of supporting the work.

(b). The publication of the works, whether in complete volumes or in the form of serials, the publication of collateral studies and elucidations, the appointment of competent editors, and providing for correspondence and interchange with other scientific bodies.

With so high and delightful a mission before us, it will be impossible for us to enter upon its several duties without a devout sense of gratitude to the merciful providence of the Lord that has enabled us to conceive and inaugurate this enterprise, and without the desire to implore upon its beginning and progress the Divine favor and benediction. Therefore, let us look to Him "of whose glory all the earth is full."

The address was followed by a brief prayer for the Divine guidance and blessing, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which all joined.

5. The Chairman appointed the Rev. C. H. Mann and Mr. Alfred Stroh a committee to ascertain the names of the persons present at the meeting.

6. The Secretary read communications from the following gentlemen, all expressing interest and sympathy with the objects of the present meeting: —

Mr. L. P. Ford, of Shortlands, Kent, England; Rev. W. H. Acton, Colchester, England; Rev. J. E. Bowers, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Dr. E. R. Ellis, Detroit, Mich.; Prof. Thomas French, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. Riborg Mann, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. E. Nicholson, Lakewood, O.; Mr. William Niles, La Porte, Ind.; Mr. E. F. Robinson, Toronto, Canada; Mr. John R. Swanton, Roxbury, Mass.; Mr. Percy Werner, Secretary of the Swedenborg Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. John Whitehead, Urbana, O.; Rev. J. E. Werren, Boston, Mass.

The Secretary also read a communication on "Swedenborg's Scientific Works," signed "E. M.," of Maidstone, Kent, England, and published in *The Morning Light*, of London.

7. The Rev. L. P. Mercer reported a most encouraging interest evinced by persons in Chicago in the recent scientific revival. At a meeting lately held in that city it became apparent that the proposed Scientific Association could count upon the active cooperation of from forty to fifty persons, including six or seven experts who are especially fitted by scientific training.

8. The committee on the roll having presented their report, Mr. C. C. Parsons offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That an organization be now effected to carry out the purposes of this meeting.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

9. The Rev. L. P. Mercer moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the form of organization for this association, said committee to report at the afternoon session of the present day. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Chairman, together with Rev. S. M. Warren, Dr. F. A. Boericke, and Rev. L. P. Mercer were constituted a committee on organization.

10. The Chairman appointed a committee on programme consisting of the temporary secretary, together with Dr. L. C. Ager and Mr. George V. Nash.

11. The meeting took a recess until 1.30 P. M.

SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1.30 P. M.

12. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

13. The Committee on Programme presented their report.

14. The Rev. S. M. Warren distributed a number of copies of a leaflet published by Mr. John R. Swanton, and containing a transcription of Swedenborg's manuscript outline of *Philosophia Corpuscularis*.

15. Rev. L. P. Mercer read a paper by Mr. Riborg Mann, Assistant in Physics in the University of Chicago, on "The Value of Swedenborg's Chemistry," written expressly for the meeting.

16. Dr. Boericke presented the report of the Committee on Organization.

17. The meeting unanimously adopted the following as the first article of the Constitution of the Association :—

ARTICLE I. — NAME.

This organization shall be called the Swedenborg Scientific Association.

18. The article expressing the "Objects of the Association" was discussed at length by Messrs. Potts, Auchterlonie, Mercer, Warren, Odhner, Thomson, Acton, Boericke, J. C. Ager, Schreck, Hunter, Sewall, Parsons, Starkey, and Synestvedt, and the following was finally adopted as the second article of the Constitution :—

ARTICLE II. — OBJECTS.

The objects of this Association shall be: 1. To preserve, translate, publish, and distribute the scientific and philosophical works of Emanuel Swedenborg; and 2. To promote the principles taught in those works, having in view, likewise, their relation to the science and philosophy of the present day.

19. The following was adopted as the third article of the Constitution :—

ARTICLE III. — MEMBERSHIP.

Any person desiring to cooperate in promoting the objects of this Association may become a member by written application to the Secretary and by the payment of an annual fee of two dollars.

20. The following were adopted as the fourth and fifth articles of the Constitution :—

ARTICLES IV. — OFFICERS.

The officers of this body shall be a president, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and a board of directors consisting of these officers and eight additional members, all to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the body. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to devise ways and means to carry out the objects of the Association, both by the procuring of the necessary funds and by the proper classification and organization of the work to be done.

ARTICLE V. — MEETINGS.

This Association shall meet annually, at such time and place as the board of directors shall determine. The board of directors shall have power to call special meetings as may be required.

21. The following was adopted as the sixth and last article of the Constitution : —

ARTICLE VI. — AMENDMENTS.

Any article of the Constitution of this Association may be changed on the recommendation of the Board of Directors at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

22. A motion to appoint a committee on nominations was lost, and it was resolved that all nominations for officers or members of the board of directors be made in open meeting.

23. The Rev. L. P. Mercer, in nominating Rev. Frank Sewall for the office of president, emphasized the desirability of nominating, as far as possible, professional scientists and laymen as officers of the Association.

24. Mr. Odhner, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Sewall for the presidency, dwelt on the undesirability of making any distinction whatever between laymen and clergymen as members of this Association.

25. The Rev. Frank Sewall spoke of the importance of

having a scientifically qualified layman at the head of the body, and expressed an earnest desire that such might be the choice of the Association.

26. The meeting took a recess until 8 P. M.

THIRD SESSION.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 8 P. M.

27. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

28. The Chairman appointed tellers for the election of officers and members of the board of directors.

29. The Association proceeded to the election of officers:—

The Rev. Frank Sewall was elected President.

Mr. John R. Swanton, Recording Secretary.

Mr. Riborg Mann, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Edmond Congar Brown, Treasurer.

30. The following gentlemen were elected additional members of the Board of Directors:—

Dr. F. A. Boericke, of Philadelphia.

Rev. John Whitehead, of Urbana, Ohio.

Dr. J. B. S. King, of Chicago.

Dr. Edward Cranch, of Erie, Pa.

Rev. E. J. E. Schreck, of Detroit, Mich.

Rev. L. F. Hite, of Boston.

Dr. L. C. Ager, of Brooklyn.

Dr. Harvey Farrington, of Philadelphia.

31. It was resolved that the Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring in their number during the present year.

32. The question of publishing a journal containing the proceedings of this meeting was referred to the Board of Directors, together with the temporary secretary.

33. The meeting adjourned until Saturday, May 28, at 9 A. M.

FOURTH SESSION.

SATURDAY, MAY, 28, 9 A. M.

34. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

35. A paper by Professor Odhner, on "The Study of Swedenborg's Science: an Historical Sketch," was read by the author, and was briefly discussed by Messrs. Starkey, Potts, Odhner, Czerny, and Acton.

36. The Secretary read extracts from a lengthy paper by Rev. Samuel Beswick, on "Swedenborg as a Scientist." The paper was referred to the Board of Directors for further consideration.

37. Rev. George G. Starkey read a paper by Mr. John R. Swanton, on "Methods of Study in the New Dispensation."

38. The following By-Laws for the Association were presented by Mr. Edmond Congar Brown, and were unanimously adopted:—

1. Five members of the Board of Directors and a majority of the members of any committee of this Association shall constitute a quorum thereof respectively.

2. The Board of Directors and all committees of this Association may act either at a meeting at which a quorum is present, or without meeting, by correspondence between the members, but in the latter case no decision shall be arrived at without the acquiescence of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors or committee, as the case may be, communicated in writing to the chairman of such board or committee.

3. The annual dues of each member shall become payable on the first day of the month following his reception as a member, and annually thereafter.

4. These By-Laws or any of them may be amended at any time by a majority vote of the Association, or a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

39. The Rev. Adolph Roeder offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President of this Association, to which may be referred questions arising from scientific statements made by Swedenborg in his theological writings.

40. The Rev. Alfred Acton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of this Association be empowered to draw up a memorial to the General Convention of the New Jerusalem, setting forth the information of this Association and the uses it has adopted, and offering its services in any work having relation to said uses.

41. The Association adopted a vote of thanks to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, and to its general manager, for the use of the rooms of the Society for this meeting, and for numerous courtesies extended.

42. The President appointed the following committee on the scientific statements of Swedenborg in the theological works: Rev. Adolph Roeder, Rev. J. F. Potts, Rev. T. F. Wright, Prof. C. Th. Odhner, Dr. Edward Cranch, Dr. J. T. Kent, and Dr. J. B. S. King.

43. The meeting adjourned at 1.30 P. M., subject to the call of the President and the Board of Directors.

FRANK SEWALL,

President of the Swedenborg Scientific Association.

C. TH. ODHNER,

Temporary Secretary.

The General Convention of the New Jerusalem, at its meeting in Cleveland, June, 1898, heartily responded to the offer of the Swedenborg Scientific Association to cooperate with it in the publication of the *Principia*. The Convention unanimously voted to turn over the whole of this work to the newly-formed Association, recognizing the fact that this work belonged more properly to a scientific organization than

to one formed distinctly for religious purposes. The work of securing subscriptions and proceeding with the publication has now been taken up by the Swedenborg Scientific Association, and subscriptions may be made directly to it. We understand that subscriptions for over two hundred copies have already been received. No price has yet been fixed for the work.

From the report of the Swedenborg Society of London, we learn of the following action taken by the society.

The Rev. J. R. Rendell, B. A., of Accrington, moved as follows : —

In view of the fact that this society in 1862 undertook to continue the work of the Swedenborg Association, and by resolution passed by its Annual Meeting in 1888, affirmed that the publication of Swedenborg's philosophical and scientific works is one of the legitimate uses of the Swedenborg Society, and of there being a widely expressed wish both in this country and in the United States that these works should be reprinted ;

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to put aside the sum realized from the sale of the publications presented by the Swedenborg Association, estimated at three hundred pounds, to form a nucleus for a fund to be employed for the purpose of printing and publishing the philosophical and scientific writings of Swedenborg, and that contributions be invited for that purpose, and that a separate account be kept of this fund, and devoted to the specific object of their publication.

Mr. Clowes Bayley then proposed the following amendment : —

To omit all the words after "instructed," and to substitute the following words : "To proceed with the publication of the philosophical and scientific works of Emanuel Swedenborg as and when they deem it desirable to do so, and to cooperate, if possible, with the friends of the New Church in America."

The amendment was put from the chair and was carried, and also when put as a substantive motion.

THE VALUE OF SWEDENBORG'S CHEMISTRY.

[Read at the Inaugural Meeting of the Swedenborg Scientific Association.]

THIS must necessarily be a brief paper ; first, because it is to be read at a meeting, and on such occasions long papers are out of order ; second, because only a fragment of Swedenborg's chemical theory is accessible ; and third, because the library facilities in Chicago are not adequate to a careful study of the other chemical theories of that period.

There are, however, many points of similarity and difference between Swedenborg's standpoint and the scientific views both of those days and the present time that appear clearly on even a superficial study of the subject. To call attention to one or two of the more patent characteristics of the two systems is the object of the present paper.

I say advisedly two systems, because there is an absolute and total difference between Swedenborg's theory, on the one hand, and all other scientific hypotheses on the other. This difference is not of the same order as the differences between various current scientific systems. Thus, whether men believe that X-Rays are due to vibrations of the same nature as those of light, or are caused by the action of minute electrically charged particles driven by the electric spark from the negative electrode in the vacuum tube, makes no difference in their fundamental conceptions of light vibration, electrical discharge, ether, or matter. So with the various current and past theories of atoms. If with Democritus, Newton, and Dalton, we consider atoms as hard, indivisible, though finite, particles, we avoid the Scilla of infinite divisibility of matter, but run on to the Charybdis of finite particles with infinite properties. Or if with Bosovich we think of atoms as mere centres of force arbitrarily endowed with the ability to at one distance attract, at another repel, we avoid the Scilla and Charybdis mentioned above, only to be lured by the syrens into so dreamy a state that we completely forget that matter has inertia which is

not accounted for by any such conglomeration of centres of force.

All these theories are of the same nature. They all begin with matter and try to explain its inner construction from a consideration only of its outside properties, very much as if one should try to draw conclusions about the inside of an apple, say, merely from observing its outer characteristics. Swedenborg pursues a totally different course.

But let us turn to his work. The book known as the "Principles of Chemistry" is only a fragment. It begins with part eight and continues through part fourteen. After a short treatise on color the book closes with part twenty-five. The whole work exists, I believe, in manuscript in Stockholm, and it should be one of the first duties of this Association to get it into readable form.

It is impossible from this fragment alone to gain any clear idea of the system of chemistry we are considering. Taken in connection with his *Principia* we can get a very fair idea of his fundamental conceptions.

The contents of the "Principles of Chemistry" are in brief as follows. Our author begins with a discussion of the various ways in which spheres can be piled together and calculates the ratio of full space to vacant space in each of the different arrangements. He then conceives his water particles, which he has shown in the *Principia* to be spherical, to be piled together in one or another of these orders, and the spaces between them filled with more solid matter, the constitution of which is also explained in the *Principia*. These conglomerations of particles are shaped to fit the various cavities between the water globules, and so their chemical qualities are determined not only by their inner make-up, but also by their outer shape.

Take for example common cooking salt. He conceives this very abundant and necessary article to be made up of salt particles of such shape as to exactly fit the cavities of the water particles when piled together in the quadrilateral pyramidal position. In this arrangement every sphere rests on four, one at each corner of a square, below it. He then

shows that the geometry of the figure requires that in a salt crystal there be one of these salt particles to three of water. From this and other data taken from the *Principia* he calculates the specific gravity of the salt, the weight of salt in a saturated solution, the weight of water in rock salt, and other similar characteristics. His results in general agree with fact to within from ten per cent to fifteen per cent. Scientific criticism would to-day look upon such discrepancies as fatal to the theory. This construction of salt, however, explains very well its crystal form and cleavage planes.

In the same way he takes up other salts, acids, oils and metals, but this one specimen will, I think, suffice to define our author's general conceptions. Thus we see: first, that he has adopted that very old notion that matter owes part, at any rate, of its properties to the shapes of the particles composing it; and second, that the different shapes of these particles are determined by the different ways in which spheres can be piled one upon another.

The first of these notions formed a large part of the system of Descartes and Gassendi, and was also adopted by many of the old school chemists. Thus Lemery in his chemistry, published about 1670, says: "That acids consist of sharp pointed particles, I hope no one will dispute, seeing every one's experience doth demonstrate it: he needs but taste an acid to be satisfied of it, for it pricks the tongue like anything keen and finely cut." Hence the idea of shaped particles is not original with Swedenborg.

Moreover this way of thinking of particles is condemned by Sir Isaac Newton, when he says (*Optiks*, p. 364): "The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies which fully touch each other, stick together very strongly, and for explaining how this is, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question." For, he means to imply, how do the parts of the hooks stick together?

Remarking on this passage, Dr. Whewell, in his "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," Vol. I., p. 386, says:—

The same remark is applicable to all hypotheses in which particles of a complex structure are assumed as the constituents of bodies, for while

we suppose bodies and their known properties to result from mutual actions of those particles, we are compelled to suppose the parts of each particle to be held together by forces still more difficult to conceive, since they are disclosed only by the properties of those particles which are as yet unknown.

Had Dr. Whewell known and grasped Swedenborg's system of chemical philosophy, he would never have been able to write that, for, though Swedenborg assumes variously shaped complex particles to make up matter, he yet gives us a perfectly simple, clear, and intelligible explanation of how these particles of particles are held together.

As to the second point, that too was not given to the world first by Swedenborg. We find the same idea of piling up spheres in the works of Robert Hooke, published in London, in 1667, or over fifty years prior to the first publication of the treatise under consideration.

If, then, neither of the points brought out — and others might be added — is original to Swedenborg, why talk more of his chemical theory ? or wherein lies its great value ?

The value lies in his rare and wonderful conception of the primary atoms that go to make up the queerly shaped particles which unite to make up substance as we know it. It is his perfectly rational, clear, and simple explanation of the evolution of these primary particles from the infinite first cause, God, that makes his theory unique and causes it to excel all other hypotheses that have ever been advanced. He does not follow the general trend of scientific speculation and make gratuitous suppositions of inconceivable forces which spring from matter, but he assumes only an infinite first cause, God, and a law of development from him which we can recognize as yet operative in the creation of living beings to-day.

This law is, briefly stated, this : That creation on the finite plane is effected by the infinite God by means of the reciprocal action of a finite active and a finite passive. Every atom as conceived by Swedenborg consists of a united active and passive. Each is also an epitome of the solar system. The first active and passive are formed in an infinite struc-

tureless medium created immediately from and by the infinite. The properties of this medium as determined by Swedenborg on *a priori* grounds, when considered from the finite point of view are identical with those of the medium which Lord Kelvin on *a posteriori* grounds found necessary to assume as the containant of his vortex atoms.

The first active and passive being thus formed, unite to form the first elementary. From these thrée, under the same laws, second and third grade elementary particles are formed, up to the fifth, which is water vapor. Thus Swedenborg's particle of water vapor is highly complex. Each succeeding grade of elementary particle is nearly ten times as large as those of the grade preceding, so his first elementary is only a one hundred thousandth the size of the particle of water vapor.

These few bare statements from the theory may serve to bring out the point mentioned above, namely: There are only two assumptions in the theory, an infinite God and a law of actives and passives as we see it operating about us. This freedom from gratuitous hypothetical forces makes the entire system a unit, not only with itself but with the rest of the sciences. The same forces that hold atoms in molecules, bind molecules into masses, masses into planetary systems. To make this point most clear I cannot refrain from quoting again from Dr. Whewell's book (Vol. I., pp. 387-394) to show by way of contrast how science of to-day fails utterly in this essential point. He says:—

Yet the doctrine that chemical attraction and mechanical attraction are forces of the same kind has never, so far as I am aware, been worked out into a system of chemical theory; nor even applied with any distinctness as an explanation of any particular chemical phenomenon. Any such attempt, indeed, could only tend to bring more clearly into view the entire inadequacy of such a mode of explanation. For the leading phenomena of chemistry are all of such a nature that no mechanical combination can serve to express them, without an immense accumulation of additional hypotheses.

And again:—

For common mechanical attractions and repulsions, the force by which one body considered as a *whole* acts upon another external to

it, are, as we have said, to be distinguished from those more intimate ties by which the *parts* of each body are held together. Now this difference is implied, if we compare the former relations, the attractions and repulsions, to alliances and wars between states, and the latter, the internal union of particles, to those bonds of affinity which connect the citizens of one state with another, and especially to the ties of family.

Those who are familiar with Swedenborg's theology, know that his doctrine of the grand man allows no distinction of quality between the ties that bind individuals into families, families into communities, communities into states, states into nations, nations into a world, and worlds into a universe. So in his atomic world there is no difference in quality between the forces that bind active and passive into particles, particles into masses, masses into worlds, and worlds into a universe.

To me this is a grand system. It puts life into things otherwise dead, in that it makes atoms almost living entities. It unifies physical science with biology, psychology, and theology. But above all it places infinite God at its centre and teaches us to properly revere and worship him, for I quote from Swedenborg:—

In proportion as we worship nature, and believe in her as the origin of natural things, in the same proportion we may become worshippers of the Deity; because out of the entirely perfect succession of things, modes, causes, contingents, we may experience deeper wonder over primitives than others can do in contemplating the whole field of derivatives.

RIBORG MANN.

SWEDENBORG'S EARLIEST SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

[Read at the Meeting of the Swedenborg Scientific Association in 1899.]

WHEN offering to address you on the subject of Swedenborg's early scientific treatises in Swedish, I fully expected to have the pleasure to present to this meeting a printed copy of an English translation of one of these works. In this hope, however, I have been disappointed. The "paper" which I expected to present, constitutes the preface of the new publication. Not having preserved a copy of the manuscript, I am compelled to ask you to excuse me for giving you, instead, a short account of this particular work, in the way of a report, with some reference to the other works not yet translated.

Ever since I became a student of Swedenborg's works, I have had a great desire to see an English version of the series of scientific treatises which, in his youth, Swedenborg composed in his mother tongue. It seemed to me that our understanding of Swedenborg's mental history, and of the first conception and gradual evolution of those magnificent and epoch-making principles of truth which distinguish him as a philosopher of science, would never be complete until we should have an opportunity to study these, his youthful efforts.

This desire has been especially active with me since the beginning of the work of our Association, and I had just begun the translation of one of these works, when, towards the close of the last year, I unexpectedly received a letter from Dr. E. A. Whiston, of Boston, asking me to undertake the translation of Swedenborg's work "On Tremulation, or, Anatomy of our most Subtle Nature, Showing that our Moving and Living Force Consists in most Minute Vibrations or Tremulations." To this call I gladly responded, and first made a transcription of the very illegible and difficult original as contained in Vol. I. of the photolithographed edition of Swedenborg's manuscripts. In revising the translation, I

had the much valued assistance of my colleagues, Messrs. Price and Doering.

The work itself, which was written in the year 1718, is somewhat fragmentary, comprising Chapters I.-VI., and Chapter XIII. The rest, unfortunately, has been lost beyond the hope of discovery. It is, therefore, but a small treatise, about fifty folio pages in the manuscript, making about eighty printed pages. The translation has now been in the hands of the printer for several months, and it was the earnest desire of Dr. Whiston to have the work ready for presentation to this meeting of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, to which body the little volume will be dedicated. Unfortunately, the publication has been delayed by pressure of other work at the printing office, but it will appear before very long.

Mr. John R. Swanton, in his very interesting and valuable paper on "The Scientific Writings," in the *The New-Church Review* for April, has referred to the work in question as one "prefiguring what was to come." It is, indeed, of such a prophetic character, far more so than has been indicated by Dr. Tafel in his "Documents," which, hitherto, have been the only available source of information concerning these early treatises in Swedish. It has become evident to me that Dr. Tafel did not examine these works very minutely, or he could not have claimed that Swedenborg, in his work "On Tremulation," "for the first time declares in a distinct manner the doctrine of discrete degrees" (Documents, II., p. 879). Though such a claim is entirely without justification, the work is still of extreme interest to the student of Swedenborg's science. The existence of successive degrees is, indeed, referred to, but only incidentally, and in regard to the grosser and finer modes of vibratory motion. There is, here, the germ of the doctrine of degrees, but by no means the doctrine itself. But the little work is pregnant and scintillating with other luminous and suggestive ideas, germs of many important principles which afterwards were more fully developed. I am not able, at this time, to describe the work in detail, but will state, merely, that its chief

interest to me consists in the fact that Swedenborg here, when but thirty years of age, that is, forty years before the appearance of the first of his theological writings, first develops the doctrine of ultimates, or that all power, and all sensation and conscious life, resides in the ultimates where internal things are present simultaneously. These, with man, are the meninges, membranes, tunics, and skins, the nature of which are especially treated of in this little work. On these, as the chief media of sensation, depend all our conscious life and ability. In developing this theory, which was suggested to Swedenborg's mind as early as the year 1715, the author really outlines the contents of the works on the "Economy of the Animal Kingdom," "The Animal Kingdom," and the "Rational Psychology."

Going over the long list of Swedenborg's scientific works, it has appeared to me that his pre-theological career is clearly distinguished into two well-defined periods, each resembling the other; that Swedenborg, in the course of his preparation for his office as revelator, was led through the circle of sciences, not once only, but twice, each time beginning at the very boundaries of nature and finally arriving at the same end and goal, the search for the soul and for infinite truth.

The first of these periods is represented by the scientific works which he wrote in Swedish, between the years 1715 and 1719, and the second period is represented by his subsequent, greater works, in Latin.

During the first period he takes, as it were, a rapid survey of the field before him, running through the meadows of science, culling a flower here and there, chasing various brilliant theories, becoming more and more thoughtful as he runs on, and finally retracing his steps, convinced that there is no play before him, but earnest, patient, and life-long *work*.

"The child is the father of the man." Were we better acquainted with the states of Swedenborg as a child and a young man, we would undoubtedly be better prepared to understand the unique and wonderful states of his manhood. As it is, these states are, to a very large extent, as yet a sealed book to the admirers of Swedenborg's philosophical

system, and will remain such, until these early treatises in Swedish shall have been published in the English tongue. There are some nineteen or twenty of these works—all of brief compass, some, no doubt, of no especial interest or value at this time, except, of course, from a purely historical point of view; others, however, like the work “On Tremulation,” overflowing with suggestions and foregleams of higher and clearer things to come.

C. TH. ODHNER.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

THE Board of Directors of the Swedenborg Scientific Association has appointed the following committees:—

To prepare a new edition of “The Economy of the Animal Kingdom”—Dr. Edward Cranch, Chairman; Dr. J. B. S. King, Dr. Louis C. Ager, Dr. J. T. Kent, Prof. Thomas F. Moses, the Rev. E. J. E. Schreck, and the Rev. John Worcester.

To transcribe and edit an edition of the “Lesser Principia”—John R. Swanton, Chairman; Rev. Louis H. Tafel, and Rev. Charles Doering.

On Publications and to confer with the Swedenborg Society of London—Messrs. Prof. Riborg Mann, Chairman; G. W. Colton, Carl H. Asplundh, and Dr. T. F. Wright.

All of the above committees are given power to fill vacancies and to add to their numbers, their appointees being subject to confirmation by the Board.

A resolution has also been passed offering the assistance of this Association to the translator and editor of “The Soul; or, Rational Psychology.”

The Board has also taken steps to communicate with all persons thought to be in sympathy with the objects of the Association and invite them to become members.

THE "SCIENTIFIC WRITINGS."

It may be interesting to those who have not access to catalogues of Swedenborg's earlier writings to have such a list inserted in THE NEW PHILOSOPHY. Instead of appending them in chronological order, however, I will first give a list of those which deal with his philosophics—scientific system. These, as they are given by Dr. R. L. Tafel, in his "Documents concerning Swedenborg," are as follows. The numbers refer to those in Dr. Tafel's catalogue:—

10. 1717. The causes of Things. 4 pp., 4to. Photolith.
14. 1717. The Nature of Fire and Colors. 6 pp., folio. Photolith (in Swedish).
16. 1718. Geometrical and Algebraical Matters. (A treatise on higher mathematics.) 169 pp., 4to. Photolith.
18. 1718. On the Motion and Station of the Earth and Planets. 40 pp., 12mo. Swedish.
21. 1719. Anatomy Showing our Moving and Living Force to Consist of Tremulations. 48 pp., 4to. Photolith (in Swedish.)
26. 1720. First Principles of Natural Things. (Lesser Principia.) 560 pp., 4to. Photolith.
28. 1721. A Forerunner (Prodomus) of the First Principles of Natural Things (Principles of Chemistry). 199 pp., 16mo. Latin and English.
32. 1712. Miscellaneous Observations on Natural Things. Parts. 1-3. 220 pp., 16mo. Latin and English.
37. 1722. The Magnet and its Qualities. 299 pp., 4to. Ms.
39. 1724-1733. The Motion of the Elements in General. 5 pp., 4to. Photolith.
40. 1724-1733. Papers Referring to the Principles of Nature. 13 pp., 4to. Photolith.
41. 1724-1733. The Mechanism of the Soul and Body. 16 pp., 4to. Photolith.
42. 1724-1733. Comparison of Wolff's Ontology and Cosmology with our Principia. 40 pp., 4to. Photolith.
43. 1724-1733. Observations on the Human Body. 6 pp., 4to. Photolith.
45. 1734. Philosophical and Metallurgical Works. Vol. I., Principia. 452 pp. Latin and English.
46. 1734. Sketch of a Philosophical Argument on the Infinite. 270 pp., 8vo. Latin and English.
47. 1734. Epitome of the Principia. 27 pp., 4to. Photolith.

48. 1735-1738. Fragments of Three Treatises on the Brain. 1004 pp., 4to. Photolith. and English.
50. 1738. Way to the Knowledge of the Soul. 5 pp., 4to. English.
51. Faith and Good Works. 10 pp., 4to. English.
52. 1740. Economy of the Animal Kingdom. Part I. 388 pp., 4to. Latin and English.
1741. Economy of the Animal Kingdom. Part II. 194 pp., 4to. Latin and English.
53. 1740. Characteristic and Mathematical Philosophy of Universals. 5 pp., folio. Photolith.
54. 1740. On the Bones of the Skull; on Ossification and on the Dura Mater. 40 pp., folio. Photolith.
55. 1740. Corpuscular Philosophy in Brief. 1 p., folio. Photolith.
56. 1740. Anatomy of all the Parts of the Brain. 636 pp., folio. Photolith.
57. 1740-1741. Introduction to Rational Psychology (a portion published in Latin, as Part III. of the Economy of the Animal Kingdom). 366 pp., 4to. Photolith. Latin and English.
59. 1741. Introduction to Rational Psychology. Part II. 9 pp., folio. Photolith.
60. 1741. Hieroglyphic Key to Natural and Spiritual Mysteries. 48 pp., 4to. Ms. Latin and English.
61. 1741. Comparison of the Three Systems Concerning the Intercourse of the Soul and Body (fragment). 44 pp., 4to. Ms., Latin and English.
62. 1741. The Red Blood. 24 pp., 4to. Ms., Latin and English.
63. 1741. The Animal Spirit. 24 pp., 4to. Ms., Latin and English.
64. 1741. Sensation, or the Passion of the Body. 11 pp., 4to. Ms., Latin and English.
65. 1741. Origin and Propagation of the Soul. 6 pp., 4to. Ms., Latin and English.
66. 1741. Action. 30 pp., 4to. Ms., Latin and English.
67. 1741-1742. Rational Psychology. (Published in Latin as Part III. of the Animal Kingdom.) 234 pp., folio. Photolith. Latin and English.
68. 1742. Ontology. 21 pp., folio. Photolith. Latin and English.
69. 1742-1743. Anatomy of the Human Body. Part II. (in Latin as Part IV., sect. 2, of the Animal Kingdom). 264 pp., folio. Ms., Latin and English; Part III., Ms.
70. 1743. Swammerdam's Book of Nature. 79 pp., folio. Photolith.
71. 1744. The Animal Kingdom. Part I. 438 pp., 4to. Latin and English. Part II. 286 pp., 4to. Latin and English.
73. 1743. Sense. (In Latin as Animal Kingdom, Part IV.) 200 pp., folio. Photolith and Latin.
74. 1744. Muscles of the Face and Abdomen. 13 pp., folio. Photolith.
75. 1744. Physical and Optical Experiments. 6 pp., folio. Photolith.

76. 1744. The Brain. 43 pp., folio. Photolith.
 77. 1745. The Animal Kingdom. Part III. 169 pp., 4to. Latin and English.
 78. 1745. The Worship and Love of God. Part I. 120 pp., 4to. Latin and English. Part II. 24 pp., 4to. Latin and English.
 79. 1745. The Worship and Love of God. Part III. (unfinished.) 9 pp., 4to. Photolith.

To these should be added, since they seem to be disinherited by other bodies of Swedenborgians :—

80. 1745. The History of Creation Given by Moses. (In Latin as *Adversaria*.) 25 pp. Latin.
 81. 1745. The Messiah About to Come. (In Latin as *Adversaria*.) 32 pp., folio. Latin.
 82. 1745-1746. Explication of the Historical Word of the Old Testament. (In Latin as *Adversaria*.) 169 pp., folio. Latin.

As well as the rest of those treatises combined under the general term of *Adversaria*. The treatise on "Creation," catalogued as 80, begins its title *In Nomine Domini*, so that to the ingenuous uninitiated it might be supposed to have some importance. If there are some persons to whom the last treatises have no importance the student of Swedenborg's earlier writings will know what to do with them.

In general, I think the above list will explain itself. Where not otherwise specified the work will be understood to be in Latin. In photolithographing I believe that the number of pages has been sometimes increased and sometimes diminished. Finally, I want to beg pardon for any errors which have crept into the above list, either in giving the status of a work properly or in interpreting its nature. At best, the above catalogue will but give an indistinct idea of the subjects treated, for it is a characteristic of Swedenborg's writings that one can seldom prophesy just what is included under a given title. I will defer the consideration of Swedenborg's other early writings until another time.

J. R. SWANTON.