

# THE NEW PHILOSOPHY

A Quarterly Magazine devoted to the interests of The Swedenborg Scientific Association.

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Bulletin of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, No. 3.

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# THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

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THE NEW PHILOSOPHY, formerly published by the Rev. John Whitehead as a periodical devoted to the exposition of the scientific and philosophical principles contained in the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, has become the organ of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, and will be issued quarterly.

This Association was organized, on May 27, 1898, for the following purposes:—

I. The preservation, translation, publication, and distribution of the Scientific and Philosophical works of Emanuel Swedenborg.

II. The promotion of the principles taught in these works, having in view likewise their relation to the science and philosophy of the present day.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY will contain the transactions of the Association, essays on Science and Philosophy in the light of the New Church, and regular instalments of some one of Swedenborg's Scientific works. It will be conducted by an Editorial Board, consisting of Rev. L. P. Mercer, Rev. F. Sewall, A. M., Rev. John Whitehead, A. M., C. Riborg Mann, Ph. D., and Harvey Farrington, M. D., with Mr. Mercer as Managing Editor. The annual subscription price will be One Dollar, except to members of the Association, who will receive the Journal at the price of fifty cents.

Any one desiring to become a member of the Swedenborg Scientific Association should send name and *one dollar* membership fee to Rev. E. J. E. Schreck, Cass Avenue and High Street, Detroit, Michigan.

Subscriptions to THE NEW PHILOSOPHY at one dollar to non-members and fifty cents to members, should be sent to Carl Hj. Asplundh, Treasurer, at Huntingdon Valley, Pa., or applications for membership and subscriptions may be sent to recognized agents.

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# THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

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VOL. III.

JULY, 1900.

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No. 3.

## SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

### THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Third Annual Meeting of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, held at the rooms of the Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, Thursday, April 19, and Friday, April 20, 1900, the President, Rev. Frank Sewall, of Washington, D. C., in the Chair.

### FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, April 19, 11 A. M.

124. The meeting was called to order by the President.
125. On motion of Mr. Odhner it was voted that the reading of the Roll be dispensed with.
126. The Chair appointed Mr. Acton a Committee on the Roll.
127. The following are the names of those reported in attendance on the various meetings of the Association:—  
Rev. Alfred Acton, Mr. Carl Hj. Asplundh, Mr. A. J. Auchterlonie, Mr. James Beard, Mr. Bowers, Mrs. Bowers, Mr. R. W. Brown, Mr. Walter C. Childs, Mr. G. W. Colton, Dr. Harvey Farrington, Mr. Chas. Holmes, Miss Mary Holmes, Mr. S. A. Klein, Mrs. Alice May, Rev. L. P. Mercer, Mr. George V. Nash, Rev. C. H. Mann, Rev. C. Th. Odhner, Mr. Anton Sellner, Dr. Perry Seward, Rev. S. S. Seward, Rev. G. G. Starkey, Mr. John R. Swanton, Rev.

Frank Sewall, Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Mrs. Walker, Dr. Charles H. Young, Mrs. Charles H. Young.

128. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

129. The report of the Corresponding Secretary was read and accepted.

130. The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

131. In the absence of a regular report from the Committee to edit the "Principia," two communications from Dr. Mann were read, and on motion of Mr. Odhner they were accepted as a statement from the Committee.

132. The report of the Committee to edit the "Animal Kingdom" was read and accepted.

133. The report of the Committee to transcribe, translate, and edit the "Lesser Principia" was read and accepted.

134. The report of the Editor of the New Edition of "The Soul, or Rational Psychology" — confined to an explanation of the work just issued — was delivered verbally and accepted.

135. The report of the Committee to confer with the London Swedenborg Society was read.

136. After considerable discussion, it was voted, that the proposed compact for issuing the scientific writings be referred to the Board of Directors, and that with this provision the report be accepted.

137. It was voted that the reading of the report of the Committee on "Scientific Statements in the Writings" be deferred until later.

138. The Annual Address of the President was then delivered.

139. The report of the Board of Directors was read and accepted.

140. On motion of Mr. Mercer it was voted that a communication concerning the Bulletin received from Mr. Whitehead be referred to the Board of Directors.

141. The Secretary read the following communications:—

*To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:—*

DEAR BRETHREN: I take pleasure in sending a preamble and resolution passed by the Massachusetts Association.

Sincerely yours,

T. F. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

CAMBRIDGE, April 9, 1900.

*Massachusetts Association, in session at Boston, April, 5, 1900;—*

On motion of Rev. Lewis F. Hite it was voted that the following be adopted and a copy sent by the Secretary:—

*Whereas,* The Swedenborg Scientific Association will hold its next session in New York, on the nineteenth and twentieth days of this month,

*Resolved,* That the Massachusetts Association send to that body its cordial greeting, and the assurance of its deep interest in the work of that organization.

A true copy:

THEODORE F. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

142. On motion of Mr. Odhner it was voted that we have heard with the greatest pleasure these expressions of sympathetic interest from the Massachusetts Association.

143. A letter was read from the Rev. Enoch S. Price, expressing regret at his inability to be present, and extending his best wishes for the success of the meetings, and volunteering his services in the translation of any of Swedenborg's Scientific Writings.

144. On motion of Mr. Mercer it was voted that the Association expresses its great pleasure at the receipt of this communication.

145. It was voted that 10.30, the hour for the Friday morning session, be set for the election of officers.

146. The meeting was adjourned until 2.30 P. M.

## SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, April 19, at 2.30 P. M.

147. The meeting was called to order by the President.

148. The report of the Committee on the Reproduction of Plates in Swedenborg's Scientific Works was read and accepted, and at its own request the Committee was discharged.

149. The report of the Committee on Scientific Statements in the Theological Writings was read, and the Chairman of this Committee having resigned, it was voted, after some discussion, that the report of the Committee be accepted with thanks, and that the Committee be discharged.

150. A report was read from the Principia Club of Philadelphia.

151. A report was read from the Swedenborg Philosophy Club of Chicago.

152. Mr. Acton gave an account of the revised translation of Swedenborg's "Ontology," which he had been engaged upon for the Massachusetts New-Church Union, and announced that it was in the compositors' hands.

153. Mr. Mercer introduced the following resolution, which was adopted after a short discussion : —

*Resolved,* That this Association looks with disfavor upon the introduction of interpretative prefaces into new editions of Swedenborg's Scientific Works, it being the sense of the Association that the books should stand alone with simple historical prefaces, and that comment and interpretation should appear wholly apart from Swedenborg's texts.

154. Mr. Reginald Brown read a short paper on the fragmentary manuscripts of Swedenborg, accompanied by translations of selected portions, especially those relating to Swedenborg's connection with Wolff and those concerning the "Mathematical Point."

155. On motion of Mr. Mercer it was voted that Mr. Brown's paper be received as a communication to the Association and be placed among its papers and reports.

156. Mr. Mercer introduced a motion, which was adopted, requesting Mr. Brown to furnish a synopsis of the results of Miss Beekman's work on the "Solar Spectrum," to be placed among the transactions of the Association.

157. The questions brought forward by the "Lesser Principia" Committee, as to securing a suitable translator for the work and the introduction of historical notes, were referred to the Board of Directors.

158. A paper entitled "Suggestions for the better carrying out of the uses of the Swedenborg Scientific Association," was read by its author, Rev. Alfred Acton.

159. It was voted that Mr. Acton's paper, and the suggestions contained therein, have been heard with interest and that they be referred to the Board of Directors for consideration.

160. The question how long names of members not having paid their dues shall be retained on the Roll of the Association, was brought up, and after considerable discussion, a motion introduced by Mr. Mann was adopted, providing that, after having failed to pay his dues for two years, and after having been duly notified, a member shall be considered to have resigned from the Association.

161. The Chair suggested the advisability of appointing a Nominating Committee, but such a step was deemed unnecessary.

162. The Chair introduced a query concerning the likelihood of an early issuance by the London Swedenborg Society of the concluding volumes of Swedenborg's work "The Brain."

163. On a query from the Chair with reference to possible action by the Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society on the recommendation of the Scientific Association concerning a translation of the *Adversaria*, Rev. C. H. Mann announced that, while he had no authority to make an announcement of the intention of the former body, he thought the Printing and Publishing Society would probably deem it inadvisable for the present.

164. The President here called attention, as editor, to the recently published translation of the "Dreams of a Spirit-Seer," explaining its character and intent, as showing how far Kant's ideas were derived from Swedenborg.

165. The name of Dr. E. A. Whiston was added to the roll of members.

166. The meeting adjourned until 10.30 Friday morning.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

THURSDAY, April 19, 8 P. M.

167. This meeting was held in the Sunday-School Rooms of the church of the New York Society of the New Jerusalem, West 35th Street, and was devoted to the reading of the following papers:—

"The Relation of Swedenborg to Philosophy," Rev. L. F. Hite. (Read in the absence of its author, by the President.)

"Sources of Kant's Theory of the Heavens," Dr. C. Riborg Mann. (Read in the absence of its author, by Rev. L. P. Mercer.)

"Studies in the *Principia*," Mr. John R. Swanton.

"The First *ens* of Swedenborg," Mr. Reginald Brown.

"Tremulations," Rev. S. Beswick.

#### THIRD SESSION.

FRIDAY, April 30, 10.30 A. M.

168. The meeting was called to order by the President.

169. The reading of the minutes having been dispensed with, a partial roll of members and visitors was read.

170. It was voted to defer the election of officers until 11 o'clock.

171. Mr. Mercer introduced a recommendation from the Board of Directors which was adopted, so amending Article III. of the Constitution as to make the annual fee specified read "one dollar" instead of "two dollars."

172. A second recommendation was introduced from the Board of Directors to so amend Article IV. of the Constitution as to read, "a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors consisting of these officers and four additional members," and omitting everything after the word "Association." After considerable discussion the motion was lost.

173. Mr. Acton then moved that Article IV. of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: "The officers of this body shall be a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, consisting of these officers and nine 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." The amendment was adopted.

174. The following recommendations transmitted through the Board of Directors were laid before the Association: "The Committee on the Publication of the Bulletin wishes to recommend:—

"1. That for the copies of the Bulletin furnished to this Association by Mr. Whitehead, the Treasurer of the Association, after consultation with him, be authorized to present to Mr. Whitehead a sum not to exceed forty dollars.

"2. That the Secretary of the Board of Directors be requested to communicate with Mr. Whitehead as to the assumption of *THE NEW PHILOSOPHY* as the organ of the Association, with a view to issuing a quarterly Bulletin to contain a serial publication of some of the Scientific Works of Swedenborg, and at least one number to contain besides the minutes, the papers of the Association." Mr. Asplundh moved that this recommendation be referred to the Board of Directors, and the motion was adopted.

175. On motion of Mr. Mercer it was voted to take an informal ballot.

176. The Chair appointed Mr. R. W. Brown and Mr. C. H. Asplundh tellers.

177. Mr. Acton moved that the place and date of the next meeting of the Association be referred to the Board of Directors.

178. Further action was prevented by the announcement of the informal ballot.

179. On motion of Mr. Mercer it was voted that the Association proceed to take a formal ballot.

180. The Secretaries and the Treasurer for the preceding year having found it impossible to have their names considered for reelection, the final ballot resulted as follows:—

*President.* — Rev. Frank Sewall.

*Secretary.* — Rev. Eugene J. E. Schreck.

*Treasurer.* — Mr. C. H. Asplundh.

*Board of Directors.* — Rev. A. Acton, Dr. H. Farrington, Rev. W. L. Gladish, Dr. C. R. Mann, Rev. L. P. Mercer, Rev. C. Th. Odhner, Mr. J. R. Swanton, Dr. E. A. Whiston, Rev. J. Whitehead.

181. Mr. Acton's previous motion was then taken up and carried.

182. Mr. Odhner introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:—

*Resolved,* That the Swedenborg Scientific Association expresses its hearty appreciation of the courtesy extended to it by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society during the present meetings.

183. The completed roll was read.

184. It having been determined to hold an afternoon session, the meeting then adjourned until 2.30 P. M.

#### FOURTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, April 20, 2.30 P. M.

185. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary.

186. Rev. C. Th. Odhner read a paper entitled, "A Bibliography of Swedenborg's Works."

187. At the conclusion of this, Mr. Starkey introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted :—

*Resolved*, That this meeting has listened with pleasure to Professor Odhner's clear statement of the need for a Bibliography of the Scientific Works, and with still greater pleasure to his generous offer to supply that need; and furthermore,

*Resolved*, That this offer be referred to the Board of Directors with the hope that they will see their way to act upon it.

188. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Odhner explained that this Bibliography was to be unlike anything before presented, and would in no way parallel that being prepared for the Swedenborg Society, of London, by Rev. James Hyde.

189. A synopsis of Miss Beckman's work on the "Spectrum Analysis" in the light of Swedenborg's scientific principles, was presented by Mr. Brown, and provoked many remarks favorable to the importance of this kind of work.

190. On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was voted that in view of the great loss which Swedenborgian Science and Philosophy have suffered in the passing away of Dr. J. J. G. Wilkinson, Rev. C. Th. Odhner be requested to draw up a memorial resolution which shall be added to the minutes of this Association.

The following resolution was offered by Prof. C. Th. Odhner, and was unanimously adopted by the meeting :—

In Memoriam, James John Garth Wilkinson, M. D., F. R. G. S., born June 3, 1812; died, Oct. 18, 1899.

*Whereas*, That venerable champion of a true Science and Philosophy, Dr. James John Garth Wilkinson, of London, was removed from the scene of his earthly labors, on Oct. 18, 1899, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Swedenborg Scientific Association hereby places on record its grateful appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Dr. Wilkinson during a period of sixty years, as editor and translator of Swedenborg's scientific and philosophic works, and as the first and untiring defender and expounder of that system of natural truth which is unfolded in these works.

191. Mr. Odhner offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :—

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare and transmit an annual communication to the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States, the General Church of the New Jerusalem, the General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain, and the British and Foreign Swedenborg Society, setting forth the aims and objects of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, together with an account of uses accomplished during the past year.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to present an account of the annual meetings of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, with an outline of the minutes, to the following journals of the New Church : *The New-Church Messenger, The New-Church Review, Morning Light, New-Church Life, The New-Church Magazine.*

192. The Association then adjourned subject to the call of the Board of Directors.

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## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

April 19, 1900.

FOLLOWING the order of the uses of our Association as defined in the Constitution, we are enabled at the close of the second year to report the following items of work accomplished :—

I. Preservation, Translation, and Publication. Under this head we have to report :

(a) The completion of a very careful revision of the work on the Soul, resulting in a large number of emendations in the text, incurring a considerable expense to the publishers in correcting the plates, and the furnishing of a preface for the second edition. The work is now ready to be put upon the market in this country and in England, making a book, including the appendix and index, of 418 octavo pages, and being the first volume of the Philosophical Writings to appear under the direct auspices of our Association, and in the style, and bearing the seal, of the Swedenborg Society,

of London, with whose valuable cooperation our work is thus happily inaugurated.

(*b*) The translation of the "Principia" has been temporarily delayed by the absence of Dr. Mann in Europe during a large part of the year, but this delay is more than compensated for by the valuable researches he was thus enabled to make in Germany relating to the genesis of this work, and also by the arrangements happily effected by him for the prosecution of our work in translating, editing, and publishing in union with the Swedenborg Society of London.

(*c*) The Society in London has announced as soon to appear the new edition of the work on the "Infinite," in Wilkinson's translation, our Committee having expressed its concurrence in the same with the provision that, if desired by our Association, the preface of Dr. Wilkinson should be omitted in the edition furnished for sale under our auspices in America. This reservation was made in view of the controversial character of Dr. Wilkinson's preface, which it was thought might be prejudicial to the fair presentation of Swedenborg's work to the reader of the present day. The subject of the preface to the works in general is one that should receive our careful attention, and it would be well if possible to agree on some principle governing our future action in this regard.

(*d*) The revision of the "Animal Kingdom" is in hand, and, with a committee now practically organized, will doubtless be rapidly put forward during the coming year.

(*e*) The transcription and translation of the "Lesser Principia" has been considerably advanced during the past year.

Although not done under the direct auspices of our Association, yet so nearly allied with it are the following publications, that we may be justified in mentioning them here as results of the renewed interest in Swedenborg's science which we have been instrumental in awakening:—

(*a*) Professor Odhner's translation from the Swedish, and publication through the Boston New-Church publisher, of

Swedenborg's early work on "Tremulations." Mention was made of this work in our address last year, and we can only regret that the proposition then made looking to uniformity in the style of the volume with those to be issued by us was not carried out, thus enabling us to put this valuable treatise in its place in a uniform series of the scientific works.

(b) The translation by Mr. L. P. Ford, of Shortlands, Kent, England, of the little work in Swedish on the "Motion and Position of the Earths and Planets." The close relation of this little treatise to that published by Swedenborg many years later under the title, "The Worship and Love of God," gives it additional importance.

II. Under the head of "The Promotion of the Principles Taught in the Scientific Works," we are happy to record the following valuable contributions:—

(a) The publication by THE NEW PHILOSOPHY of the very useful compilation by the late Dr. Samuel H. Worcester of passages in the Theological writings relating to anatomical and physiological subjects. This work is edited by the Rev. Samuel Worcester, son of the compiler, and can be called one of the most important practical aids ever afforded to the student whether of Swedenborg's philosophy or of his theology.

(b) The work recently published by the Rev. Mr. Bowers, on "Planets and Earths in our Universe," deserves mention here as one that will serve to awaken a new interest among New-Churchmen in the publication of the "Principia" itself, and of the other works, of which this attractive volume is in a sense an *abrégé*.

(c) The studies pursued in our auxiliary associations, the Principia Club and the New Philosophy Club, as reported from time to time in THE NEW PHILOSOPHY and elsewhere, have been instructive and stimulating, and in this way are an important factor in our accomplishing the second object of our Association. To still further accomplish this purpose of promoting the principles of Swedenborg's science and

philosophy, it is desirable and of the first importance that the Bulletin of the Association be efficiently edited and published with promptness, and given a wide and judicious circulation. Owing to the circumstances known to us all, the Bulletins of the Association, which, it was reported, would appear quarterly, and would include, besides the minutes of the two past meetings, papers selected by the Editorial Committee for publication, have been greatly delayed in appearing, and thus far but two have been issued, leaving a considerable number of interesting papers still in hand to be given in the forthcoming numbers, together with the minutes and the new matter produced at the present meeting.

It has been suggested that the Bulletin of the Association might contain among the papers presented serial issues of the translation of some of the unpublished works of Swedenborg, so arranged that they could be detached and bound together in a volume when completed. This would offer an inducement for other than members of the Association to be subscribers to the Bulletin.

By a wise distribution of these Bulletins to the libraries of learned bodies and the editors of scientific journals, the discussions of the Association and the serial publication of the scientific treatises of Swedenborg may bring valuable light to the pursuit of present inquiries.

By what seems a strange coincidence, the revival, by our Association, of the study of Swedenborg's science comes at a time when the very topics which were most vital in his system are those which are now fundamental in the scientific discussions. The existence of the first *ens*, the origin of the atom in vortical motion, the nature of the nervous fluid or animal spirit, the communications of discrete degrees by corresponding vibrations and "psycho-physical parallelism," have strangely become as familiar terms in the present-day science as they are in the pages of Swedenborg's "Principia," "Animal Kingdom," and "Treatise on Influx." It would seem that the time was never more oppor-

tune for a clear and practical exposition of Swedenborg's philosophy in terms familiar to earnest thought, and appealing to the liveliest interest in the researches of this time. Besides bringing our own views to the knowledge of scholars, it would be of service if a critical survey and estimate of current philosophical teaching in the intellectual centres, especially of this country and of England, were entered upon with a view to bringing out points of agreement as well as of difference. The profoundly interesting problem taxing the speculation and investigations of scientists as to the existence of a medium of transmission of force more subtle than the ether, and as to the nature of gravitation, calls for Swedenborg's doctrine of the aura as plainly as did the philosophy of only a few years ago call for that of the ether. The very reason, however, why the aura may never be capable of investigation in its own plane, but only through its manifestation in the lower realm of the ether, may be discerned in the spiritual doctrine of the discreteness of the celestial and spiritual degrees, and the corresponding relations between *esse* and *existere*, and between substance and form, according to which doctrine, as the will first defines and knows itself in the intellect, so the aura may never be intelligible, except in the phenomena of the realm of light, or through activities which come to our knowledge in the vibrations of the ether.

FRANK SEWALL.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF  
THE ASSOCIATION AT ITS THIRD  
ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO  
SCIENTIFIC STATEMENTS IN SWEDENBORG'S  
THEOLOGICAL WRITINGS.

The Chairman of the Committee on Scientific Statements in Swedenborg's Theological Writings begs to report as follows :—

The nature of the Committee has changed somewhat in its personnel by the resignation of the Rev. J. F. Potts and the Rev. T. F. Wright. Other members of the Committee, however, have been more or less active.

One of the friends interested in the work of the Committee writes as follows. (See A.)

Another friend has collected from the "Apocalypse Explained" the following set of scientific statements (see B), in which I have placed a question mark after the numbers 183, 187, 353, 435, 481, 484, and 543. The question mark was left *in loco* after serious and protracted conversation with scientific friends. In number 183 it refers to the vagueness of expression; in number 187 it indicates uncertainty as to whether the expression "interior sight" can be considered as equivalent to the more modern expression, "visualization"; in number 353 it refers to the question whether there has been any verification of the statement there made; in number 435 it stands for the same vagueness as in 183; in number 481 it stands for the question, Does a generality of this kind cover some special case? as thirst after the eating of salt; in number 484 it stands for the suggestion that influx from the spiritual world, and statements referring to influx from the spiritual world, are difficult matters to coordinate under any specific heading of science; in number 543 the classification of the caterpillar as a species of locust opens out quite a large territory of classified facts in natural history, with whose classifications Swedenborg cannot always be said to agree.

As to this particular line of work beyond these two items, I take pleasure in submitting the two following letters indicative of a change of view in reference to some scientific statements of Swedenborg, worthy of careful consideration (see C and D), and finally I wish to submit the

following suggestion from our friend, Mr. Odhner (See E), together with my resignation from the Chairmanship of this committee.

(A) John R. Swanton reports that he has card-catalogued all the quotations of Swedenborg found in the Concordance bearing on his lines of study.

He also makes the following generalizations:—

1. *Philology*.—Swedenborg's classification of vowels into celestial and spiritual expresses a natural classification recognized by philologists. In the classes themselves the vowels are often interchangeable.

2. *Archeology*.—Swedenborg's statement that evil animals originated after the fall, requires that the existence of man should go back much farther than is at present conceded, since the scorpion has been found in the Cambrian period in Scotland. Thus far human remains have not been found earlier than the Eocene.

3. *Ethnology*.—Only a few exceptions can be taken by scientists to Swedenborg's teachings on ethnology, such as the derivation of Jove from Jehovah. At least science has not proved his teachings to be incorrect.

(B) John R. Swanton submits a collection of passages from "Apocalypse Explained" without comment or deduction. They are the following: Nos. 37, 59, 61, 63, 159, 183, 187, 196, 242, 251, 351, 353, 381, 427, 435, 481, 484, 541, 543, 544, 559.

(C and D) Dr. E. Cranch gives the following references bearing on the eternity, or non-eternity, of the sun and earth. He somewhat favors the latter view, though expressing doubt: "Arcana Cœlestia," 931-933, 1096, 726, 4545, 9358, 10252, 9430, 10246, 637, 2661, 468, 10076, 7381, 5084; "Divine Providence," 217-219; "Last Judgment," 1-13; "True Christian Religion," 788, 790, 53, 56, 103; "Apocalypse Revealed," 486; "Apocalypse Explained," 468, 298; "Divine Love and Wisdom," 388, 378, 5, 93, 257, 315; "D. Wis.," viii., 4; "Influx," 4, 9; "Diary," 3250, 2755, 4770, 739; "Conjugal Love," 85.

(E) Rev. C. Th. Odhner doubts the advisability of continuing the committee, believing that individuals could do the work without the formality of a committee.

ADOLPH ROEDER.

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#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 13, 1900.

*Rev. Frank Sewall, President:*—

DEAR SIR: As Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, I would state that we have not been able to get together for a meeting, and consequently we have no report to make. Rev. Mr. Mann states to me that "owing to the fact that the English people have taken up the work over there, he has not invited them to join in our American Society's work," and that Mr. David Webster finds himself unable to help.

I regret very much that on account of the pressure of business, I am unable to attend this meeting.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. BOERICKE,

*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

THE Corresponding Secretary begs leave to report as follows: During the year just ended he has neither received or written any letters bearing on the work of this Association. This is accounted for by the fact that he was able to transact the business pending between this body and the London Society verbally. For the result of these negotiations he refers to the report of the Committee on Conference with the London Society.

Respectfully submitted.

C. RIBORG MANN,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

REPORT OF EDITOR OF THE *PRINCIPIA*.

YOURS of Feb. 10 was duly received. I have done no work on the *Principia* corrections since leaving America last spring. I believed that the time abroad could be put in better in studying on things not to be had in this country. I have been rushed to death since my return, but am just beginning to get caught up and will start the revision again very shortly. I have brought back with me a copy of the review of the *Opera Philosophica, etc.*, which was printed in the *Acta Eruditorum*. I will send a translation to the meeting if you wish it. It proves conclusively that Kant did *not* get his idea of Nebular Hypothesis there. I have also a copy of Professor Fitzgerald's idea of the value of the *Principia* to science, which I will send if you care to see it. I have also found references to a whirlpool theory of gravity advanced by one Isaac Voss, in 1682, which is on the surface very like Swedenborg's. I have also found reference to a theory of the planets moving in spirals. Both of which works I am trying to purchase through my book dealer in Paris. When I have found all the external facts of the *Principia* in other works published before, I will be in a position to bring out the true value of the work, which is its spiritual form. I will not be able to come east in April. Mr. Mercer will represent us at the meeting. I shall send a report as Corresponding Secretary and one for the Committee consisting of you and me about the London Society. This I will send to you beforehand as I believe you are Chairman. A few months' delay will not injure the work, I am sure.

Yours truly,

RIBORG MANN.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

AT its meeting held April 14, 1899, the Board directed the Treasurer to use his discretion in applying the rule concerning the payment of dues.

At its meeting held this day, April 19, 1900, Mr. John Swanton, as Chairman of Committee on the Publication of the Transactions of the Scientific Association, made a partial report which was referred back for further consideration of the full Committee with a request to report to the Board of Directors in time for the Board to report finally on that matter to this Annual Meeting, if possible.

A report from the Committee on the Republication of "The Animal Kingdom" was considered by the Board and referred to the Association. The same is transmitted herewith.

A report from the Committee on the Reproduction of the Anatomical Plates was considered, referred to the Association, and is transmitted herewith.

A report from the Committee to Transcribe and Edit the "*Lesser Principia*" was considered, referred to the Association, and is transmitted herewith.

A report from the Committee on the Translation and Editing of a New Edition of the *Principia* was considered, referred, and is herewith transmitted.

It was voted by the Board of Directors to recommend to the Association that with the election of officers at this Annual Meeting all committees be considered discharged, that the new Board may be free to organize the work more compactly. This recommendation is made, not because of dissatisfaction with the work of any committee, but because some committees duplicate the work of others and a reorganization seems desirable.

Respectfully submitted.

L. P. MERCER, *Secretary, pro tem.*

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPUBLISHING  
"THE ANIMAL KINGDOM."

YOUR Committee in formulating a plan for its work, have considered the following questions bearing upon the republishing of Swedenborg's "Animal Kingdom":—

The relative advisability (1) of retranslation, (2) of revision, (3) of

reprinting the London Edition as it now stands; (4) the question of a preface; (5) the necessity of annotation.

The conclusions arrived at by the Committee are herewith respectfully submitted for your consideration.

The Committee have found Dr. Wilkinson's translation in the main very excellent; there are but a few comparatively unimportant errors, which, however, should be corrected before the work is again published. Revision, therefore, would seem all that is necessary under the present circumstances.

Dr. Wilkinson's lengthy introductory remarks, though probably the first and certainly one of the best expositions of the principles of Swedenborg's science and philosophy, would seem for that reason to be more appropriate as an introduction to a full set of the works of the author, rather than to one single treatise. They could well be published in separate pamphlet form. The Committee propose to replace these remarks by a more concise preface, confining itself more particularly to the subjects treated of in "The Animal Kingdom."

As to annotation — a few notes in the form of an appendix explaining some of the more obscure passages and defining obsolete terms, would be very acceptable to the general reader.

If the above suggestions meet with your approval, the Committee is fully prepared to at once commence the work of revision.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. DOERING.

HARVEY FARRINGTON.

BRYN ATHYN, PA., April 17, 1900.

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#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON "LESSER *PRINCIPIA*."

THE work of transcribing the "*Lesser Principia*" is virtually completed. The part assigned to Mr. Goerwitz and promptly transcribed by him has been revised by Professor Vinet, and is now in the hands of Mr. Brown, who has partially revised it. Presumably, therefore, this part is nearly ready for translation or publication.

Professor Vinet has completed his part of the transcription and is now engaged in revising it.

Mr. Brown has his part in a shape to turn over to the revisers in a very short time.

From this statement it will be seen that the work is ready for the next step, namely, translation or publication. With reference to this step there has been some correspondence among the members of the

Committee, and the following points may be suggestive of further action by the Society.

1. To whom shall the work of translation be assigned? Professor Acton has been favorably mentioned for this. The question has been raised whether the Committee or a sub-committee should not have the responsibility of revising and authorizing the translation, in case it was placed with a translator not a member of the Committee.

2. How shall the work be published?

- (a) As the bare Latin text.
- (b) As the bare English translation.
- (c) As Latin-English text.

The third alternative has been favorably considered.

3. How shall the work be edited?

- (a) With historical introduction without notes.
- (b) With historical introduction with notes, historical, critical, and explanatory.

It is admitted that though an edition in the latter form would be desirable, it would be difficult to execute. On the other hand, such an edition is far from impossible, for, as has been pointed out, it is encouraging in this connection to think of such names as Professor Holden, Professor Very, and Professor Mann, whose services would be valuable and probably available. It would be a most inspiring piece of work for the Society to produce — such a model edition of one of Swedenborg's early works, introducing the student at once to the scientific and historical study of the whole body of his intellectual labor. It would stimulate the production of like editions of his crowning works, the *Principia*, "The Economy of the Animal Kingdom," and "The Rational Psychology." A historical introduction which should exhaustively trace and locate the thought, the method, and the results of the "*Lesser Principia*," would do the main part of the historical work for Swedenborg's later works, and the same could be said of the notes if they could be made thoroughly scientific and exhaustive. Finally, it may be said that the inspiration of working for the accomplishment of such an ideal would of itself give vital breath and permanent value to the operations of the Society, and would in the end culminate in results that would leave nothing further to be done in the same direction.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS F. HITE, *Secretary*.

JOHN R. SWANTON, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE WITH THE  
LONDON SWEDENBORG SOCIETY.

THE Committee of Conference with the London Society begs leave to report as follows:—

As a result of conferences of the delegate sent from this Association to the London Society with that Society, the following statement appears in the report of the Executive Committee of that Society to its Annual Meeting, held on June 13, 1899:—

The proposal made by the American Association is, that when a book is produced in America the Swedenborg Society should take half the copies and pay half the cost; and when a volume is produced in England, that the American Society should do the same thing. So far as the publication of the *Principia* is concerned, these terms have been agreed to on both sides.

This Association, having no funds, but some three hundred subscriptions to the new edition of the *Principia*, the London Society accepts these subscriptions as collateral for our share of the expense of publishing the work. They plan to print an edition of one thousand copies, of which this association agrees to purchase five hundred at cost price, and pay for them as money comes in from sales.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
SWEDENBORG SOCIETY, LONDON, JUNE 19, 1899.

WITH respect to the publication of the Philosophical and Scientific Writings, authorized by the last Annual Meeting, many communications have been received from the Swedenborg Scientific Association of America, and the present position of matters is as follows.

The American Association determined to begin with the *Principia*, not only as the most important, but also as most in request, and to re-translate it. The proposed retranslation has since been modified to a revision of the Rev. Augustus Clissold's translation, and the introduction of modern scientific nomenclature for the one there used. The revision has been completed now as far as the first third. In America the work will pass through the hands of five editors, Prof. C. Riborg Mann, Rev. F. Sewall, M. A., and others; to act with whom in that capacity the Committee appointed the Rev. J. R. Rendell, B. A., and the Rev. I. Tansley, B. A. These appointments, which the American Association invited the Swedenborg Society to make, have been duly intimated to the Association, and accepted by it. The questions of adding an introduction such as the Rev. A. Clissold provided to the former edition, and of the appointment of a purely scientific editor and

annotator, though discussed, have not yet been fully settled. The whole work, it is expected, will be ready for the printers within a year.

The Committee, on the advice of its Advisory and Revision Board, expressed its approval of the republication of "The Soul," translated by the Rev. F. Sewall, stereotype plates of which exist in America; and this work, with verbal corrections, is now passing through the press.

The reissue of "The Infinite" was determined upon, and a report upon the former translation was made, at the Committee's request, by the Rev. James Hyde. It was agreed that this work is excellently fitted to be the first volume of the reissue of the Philosophical Writings — an opinion endorsed also by the American Association.

The Rev. J. R. Rendell also furnished to the Committee a report upon the *Daedalus Hyperboreus*. Mr. Rendell urged that as the first work of Swedenborg's, and a small one, abounding in ideas for inventions which have since been made, it is likely to interest and impress the scientific mind. The Committee came to no decision, however, respecting its translation and publication at present.

The proposal made by the American Association is, that when a book is produced in America, the Swedenborg Society should take half the copies and pay half the cost; and when a volume is produced in England, that the American Society should do the same thing. So far as the publication of the *Principia* is concerned, these terms have been agreed to on both sides.

As to the small work entitled the "Hieroglyphic Key," Dr. Wilkin-son kindly offered to read the proof sheets of a fresh edition, and to furnish it with an additional preface. He made the offer because he is at present engaged in writing on the subject of the Egypt of the Monuments and the Egypt of the Bible. His offer was thankfully accepted.

Colonel Bevington, with the generosity which is so characteristic of him, contributed, in October last, the sum of £50 towards the reissue of the Philosophical and Scientific Works. He has recently sent £100 for a similar purpose, in memory of his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Bevington, who was greatly interested in science, and who had expressed sometimes a wish that she could possess Swedenborg's scientific works in English. The Committee have much pleasure in expressing their warm thanks to Colonel Bevington for his most generous contributions.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPIA CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

BRYN ATHYN, PA., April 16, 1900.

*To the Members of the Swedenborg Scientific Association:—*

DEAR BRETHREN: The current year has been a very active and useful one in the life of the Principia Club. Since our last communication we have met once every month, with the exception of June, July, and August. The study of the "First Point" and Swedenborg's Theory of Creation, begun in March of last year, has occupied our attention for the greater part of the winter. Several very able and instructive papers were read in elucidation of this abstruse subject. The first essay, by the Rev. J. F. Potts, entitled, "A Digest of the First Chapter of the *Principia* in connection with 'Divine Love and Wisdom,' n. 119," furnished material for discussion for two meetings. It was followed by two larger papers by the same author, recently made public in the October (1899) issue of *THE NEW PHILOSOPHY*; under the title of "The *Principia* Theory of Creation." Although but few remarks were made in favor of the position held by Mr. Potts in these two papers, still the Club was unanimous in its appreciation of the benefit to be derived from so able a presentation of adverse views, in stimulating thought and discussion.

Mr. Reginald Brown, by special request, read a paper written originally for the Principia Class in the College of the Academy, and entitled, "Simple Substances, Simples and Points, and the Divisibility of Nature." It was a commendable presentation of Swedenborg's teaching upon these subjects.

On Dec. 18, resolutions anent the death of the venerable champion of Swedenborg's science, Dr. James John Garth Wilkinson, were adopted, and copies were subsequently sent to the Secretaries of the Swedenborg Scientific Association and the New Philosophy Club, of Chicago, as also to the editors of *New-Church Life* and *THE NEW PHILOSOPHY*.

The Rev. Charles E. Doering presented an excellent paper in reply to Mr. Potts's "The *Principia* Theory of Creation." This paper occupies the greater part of *THE NEW PHILOSOPHY* for December.

Swedenborg's birthday was celebrated by the Club at the house of the Civic and Social Club, in Bryn Athyn. A number of those interested in the work of the Club were present. Refreshments were served, and there were numerous toasts appropriate to the occasion.

The consideration of Swedenborg's scientific and philosophical works

in chronological order, was inaugurated at the meeting in February, Mr. Alfred Stroh read a paper on the *Selecta Sententia*, the first complete review of this little work ever written. The Rev. Enoch S. Price, in a paper entitled "Swedenborg the Poet," described in detail the fifteen poems contained in *Ludus Heliconius*, giving suggestive extracts therefrom.

At the last meeting, March 19, the Rev. C. Th. Odhner gave a very interesting verbal account of Swedenborg's early publications in Swedish, exhibiting many quaint and rare originals in illustration of his remarks.

The Principia Club now has twenty-five members, fourteen of whom are also on the roll of the Swedenborg Scientific Association. The attendance at its meetings often reaches above this number, owing to the presence of numerous friends of both sexes, who are interested in the work of the Club.

Respectfully submitted.

HARVEY FARRINGTON,  
Corresponding Secretary.

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#### REPORT OF THE SWEDENBORG PHILOSOPHY CLUB OF CHICAGO.

OWING to the absence of two of our most active and competent members, and other reasons, the monthly meetings of the Club have not been regularly held during the past year. We are happy to report, however, no lack of interest among the members of the Club, and that a good deal of private work in the direction of special studies has been going forward.

Prof. C. Riborg Mann, while abroad, not only gave attention to matters connected with the publication of the *Principia*, but collected a large amount of special literature important to future studies. Among other important documents he made a copy and has translated, perhaps, the first "Critique of the *Principia*," which appeared in the *Acta Eruditorum*, in 1736. An abstract of this review, compared with an opinion on the *Principia* from Professor Fitzgerald, secured by the Swedenborg Society of London, is embodied in a paper sent by Professor Mann to the present session of your Body.

Miss Lilian Beekman, who has been at the Academy of the New Church, at Huntingdon Valley, during the winter, has been engaged in some special studies concerning spectrum analysis and problems connected therewith in the light of the *Principia* doctrine; and has completed a series of papers on that subject which ought to be brought to

the knowledge, consideration, and criticism of students competent in this special direction. They will be found to embody very important teachings.

Other members of the Club have been carrying forward special studies which will doubtless come to useful results in due time.

The active members of the Club have been deeply impressed with the need of much serious study before we shall be in a position to discuss profitably before the scientific world Swedenborg's philosophical doctrines. Preliminary publication, discussion, and criticism, with a view to more worthy knowledge of what Swedenborg teaches and of its bearing on facts, would seem to be an indispensable preparation for any sound and useful overtures to the learned world.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. S. KING, *Secretary.*

L. P. MERCER, *President.*

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPRODUCTION OF  
PLATES.

*To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:—*

The Committee appointed to prepare data for the possible reproduction of the plates referred to in Swedenborg's scientific works, submit the accompanying table as the result of their labors. They take great pleasure in referring to their colaborers. Masters William Wunsch and Frank Hill, of Detroit, assisted in the task of preparing the references, while Mr. Reginald Brown, of Huntingdon Valley, very kindly volunteered to take the measurements, which he was enabled to do through his relations with the Academy of the New Church, whose invaluable library contains many of the books. The plates not measured occur in books not owned by the library.

A great number of the plates have been superseded by modern anatomies, but many others are of great value and ought to be reproduced. As, in the course of time, the rest of the plates referred to become accessible, it would be advisable to have a special examination made of all, with the end of selecting such as ought to be republished for the benefit of students of Swedenborg's scientific works.

Meanwhile your Committee begs to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. E. SCHRECK,  
CARL HJ. ASPLUNDH,  
*Committee.*

April 11, 1900.

## PLATES REFERRED TO IN SWEDENBORG'S WORKS.

(WITH MEASUREMENTS.)

BIANCHI.		DRAKE.	
	A. K.	A. K.	Sq. in.
* (M) Pl. iii. fig. 1, 2	461	Vol. I. Pl. iii.....	461 10x15
Pl. iv. fig. 1, 2	461	Vol. II. Pl. xviii. fig. 1	69 6x6½
		fig. 2	69 4x3½
		Vol. II. Pl. xx. ....	192 12x5½
		EUSTACHIUS.	
		Pl. i. ....	453 16x10
		fig. 1-9.....	7x10
		fig. 13.....	1¼x1
		fig. 14.....	3x2½
		fig. 16.....	3½x3½
		fig. 17-19 .....	each 3x2
		fig. 19.....	425
		fig. 15.....	425 2½x3½
			446
		Pl. ii. fig. 1.....	446 10½x4¾
		fig. 3.....	154 5½x3¾
			185
			264
			309
			370
		fig. 4.....	309 6x2½
		fig. 5.....	154 4x3¼
			185
		fig. 6.....	154 4x3
			185
		Pl. iii. fig. 1 .....	191 3½x3½
		fig. 2 .....	3½x2½
		fig. 10 .....	425 1¾x1¾
			446
		fig. 12 .....	425 5½x2¾
			461
		fig. 14 .....	425 5x2¾
		fig. 15 .....	3x2½
		fig. 18 .....	425 5x2¾
			461
			471

\* (M) Published in Manget.

EUSTACHIUS. — *Continued.*

	A. K.	Econ. A. K.	Sq. in.
fig. 20 .....	425	461	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 21 .....	425		$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
fig. 23 .....			$2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
Pl. iv. fig. 1 .....	425		$10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
Pl. v. fig. {	1 .....	45	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$
	2 .....		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
	3 .....		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$
	4 .....		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
Pl. vi. ....	551		$16 \times 10$
Pl. x. fig. 1 .....	117		$12 \times 6$
fig. 2 .....			$11\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
Pl. xi. ....	69		$16 \times 10$
fig. 1 .....	264		$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
fig. 2 .....	191		$3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
	201		
	264		
fig. 16 .....	8		$11\frac{1}{4} \times 6$
Pl. xiii. ....	69		$13\frac{1}{2} \times 10$
fig. 2 .....	8		$11\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$
Pl. xiv. ....	69		$14 \times 10$
Pl. xv. fig. 2 .....	69		$11 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
fig. 1 .....	8		$11 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$
Pl. xviii. fig. 1 .....	8		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 2 .....	31		$2\frac{1}{4} \times 1$
	45		
fig. 3 .....	8		$2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 5 .....	69		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
	45		
	31		
fig. 6, 7 .....	45		$2 \times 1$
fig. 8 .....	31		$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 11 .....	45		$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 15 .....	45		$2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 16 .....			$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$
fig. 17 .....	45		$2 \times 1$
	92		
fig. 18 .....	31		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
	45		
	92		
fig. 19 .....	31		$1\frac{1}{4} \times 2$
	45		
	92		
	97		

	A. K.	Econ. A. K.	Sq. in.
fig. 20 .....	31		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
	45		
	92		
fig. 21-26 ....	45		$4 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
	74		

GRAAF. (*De Succo Pancreat.*)

Pl. i. ....	309		
<i>De Viror. Organ. Gener.</i>			
Pl. v. ....	461		$7 \times 6$

HEISTER.

Pl. i. fig. 6 .....	109		$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
Eph. Nat. Cur. fig. 4 .....	109		
Pl. ii. fig. 7 .....	154		$5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 8 .....	191		$4\frac{1}{2} \times 5$
Pl. iii. fig. 12 .....	264		$4 \times 5$
fig. 13 .....	295		$2 \times 2$
	323		
E. N. C. Pl. vi. ....	93		
Pl. vii. fig. 29 .....	155		$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 30 .....			$1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
fig. 33 .....	63		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
	69		
Pl. viii. fig. 34 .....	31		$4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 35 .....	48		$2 \times 1$
fig. 36 .....	64		$3 \times 3$
fig. 37 .....	69		$1 \times 1$
fig. 38 .....	64		$4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
	69		
Pl. xiv. fig. 1 (Op. Cit.) .....	321		
Pl. xx. ....			86

LANCISI. (*De Motu Cordis.*)

Pl. vi. fig. 1 .....	76		$4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
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MALPIGHI.

*Dissertatio Epistolica de Bombyce.*

Pl. iii. fig. 1 .....	90		$7 \times 4$
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MANGET.

Pl. ii. fig. 1, 2, 3 .....	155		
Pl. x. fig. 2 .....	9		
Pl. xii. fig. 2 .....	9		



SWAMMERDAM.			A. K. Econ. A. K. Sq. in.		
	A. K.	Econ. A. K.	Sq. in.		
Pl. i. fig. 4	133	85	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	fig. 6	125 $1 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
fig. 7	133	85	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. xxii. fig. 6	125 $6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
fig. 8	133	85	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	fig. 7	125 $1 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$
Pl. ii. fig. 3	153		$9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. xxiv. fig. 1	136 $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
	68			fig. 2	136 $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
	262			fig. 3	136 $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
	116			fig. 5	117 $3 \times 2$
fig. 4	68		$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	fig. 6	117 $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 5	68		$3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. xxvii. fig. 9	370 $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
	262			fig. 11	117 $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 6	116		$2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	fig. 12	153
fig. 9	380		$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$		522
fig. 10	380		$\frac{3}{4} \times 1$	Pl. xxviii. fig. 5	117 $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$
Pl. iv. fig. 6	29		$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$		153
Pl. v. fig. 1	68		$\frac{3}{4} \times 1$		524
fig. 3	29		$2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$	Pl. xxix. fig. 5	135 $1 \times 2$
Pl. v. fig. 4	134		$2 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	fig. 10	135 $2 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 5	134			Pl. xxx. fig. 1	135 $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 6	116			Pl. xxxii. fig. 3	135 $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
	153		$1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	Pl. xxxiv. fig. 4	152 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$
	519			fig. 5	118 $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
fig. 7	116		$1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	Pl. xxxvi. fig. 1	118 $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
	153				92
	519			Pl. xxxix. fig. 7	152 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
fig. 8	116		$1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	Pl. xli. fig. 6	118 $9\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
	153			Pl. xliii. fig. 2	136 $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3$
	519				69
Pl. v. fig. 9	262		$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$		118
Pl. vi. fig. 2	29		$2 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$		152
Pl. ix. fig. 6	153		$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. xlix. fig. 2	137 $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2$
fig. 20	29		$2 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$		$2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
Pl. xi. fig. 3	116		$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	Pl. l. fig. 4	30 $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
	153			5	69 $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$
fig. 4	381		$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$	7	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$
fig. 5	381		$3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	Pl. li. fig. 5	118 $5 \times 3$
Pl. xiv. fig. 1	116		$10\frac{3}{4} \times 7$	fig. 3	263 $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
	153			fig. 5	92
	135				152
Pl. xv. fig. 5	116		$6\frac{1}{2} \times 1$		263
	153				
Pl. xvii. fig. 9	136		$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$		
Pl. xx. fig. 4	125		$1 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$		
fig. 5	125		$2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$		

TERRANEUS.

(M) Pl. lxxv. fig. 1 ..... 461

VALSALVA.

Pl. v. fig. 2 ..... 93 5x5

VERHEYEN.		A. K.		Sq. in.	A. K.	Sq. in.		
Pl. v.	.....	461		5x3	Pl. xii. fig. 1	461	4½x2	
Pl. vi. fig. 2	.....	272, 155		4x2	fig. 4	.....	3½x1½	
fig. 3	.....	155		1½x1½	fig. 1, 3	426	1½x1½	
Pl. vii. fig. 4	.....	192		2½x2	Pl. xii. fig. 1	396		
fig. 5	.....	.....		3x2	Pl. xxii. fig. 1-12	45	5½x3½	
Pl. viii. fig. 1	.....	192		1x¾	Pl. xxiii. fig. 1	180	3½x1½	
fig. 2	.....	.....		5x2½	fig. {	4	92	4x1½
fig. 5	.....	.....		4x2		5	.....	¾x¾
Pl. x. fig. 4	.....	461		4x1		6	.....	¾x¾
Pl. xi. fig. 1	.....	309		1½x3		7	.....	¾x¾
fig. 1	}	336		1½x1	fig. 4, 5	8		
3		265		1½x2	Pl. xxix. fig. 6, 7, 8,	{	31	4x3
4		.....		1½x2	9, 10, 11			
5		.....		1¼x1½				
6		.....		1½x1½	VIEUSSENS.			
7		.....		1¼x2	Pl. xxvii.	145	19x11	

LETTER OF PROFESSOR PRICE.

April 18, 1900.

Rev. Frank Sewall,

President of Swedenborg Scientific Association :—

DEAR FRIEND: I regret to say that various circumstances make it impossible for me to attend the meeting of the Association this year.

I write this to express the wish and the hope that the Association may go forward successfully to the upbuilding of scientific truth in New-Church minds; when that is accomplished we can first hope to go forth into the scientific world. To this end it seems to me that the first thing for the Association to do is to make the scientific works of Swedenborg available to all who wish to study. All not yet translated ought to be translated, and those out of print ought to be republished. I therefore offer my services, for what they are worth, as a translator of any of the scientific works not yet translated (or for retranslating if that is wished); but if I should be asked to translate a large work, I could not undertake it with a time limit, as I am a very busy man with school work. I make this offer with the hope of helping on the work. If you find better workmen, so much the better for the Association, and I shall not complain.

Again wishing you and the Association God speed, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

ENOCH S. PRICE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING THE  
BULLETIN.

SHORTLY after the last annual meeting of the Association, a plan was formulated by this Committee providing for the publication of a quarterly bulletin, containing the proceedings of and the papers presented before this Association, this bulletin to consist of at least sixteen octavo pages, one thousand copies of which were provided for to be distributed among the members of our Association, those likely to be in sympathy with the work, scientists, and scientific and philosophical bodies. A list of the papers and so forth to be included was also drawn up by Mr. Sewall, and Mr. Whitehead had placed the manuscript for the first number in the hands of his printers at Urbana.

Owing, however, to Mr. Whitehead's absence from Urbana, he was unable to push the printing through, and continued delays on the part of the printers determined him to withdraw the manuscript and have the work done in Boston. There he discovered that the cost would be about doubled, and as the season was now well advanced, the Committee deemed it advisable to resubmit the entire matter to the will of the Association. Within the last month, however, Mr. Whitehead has succeeded in making arrangements which have enabled him to send the first two numbers of the Bulletin through the press. One thousand copies of the first have been issued, of which two hundred have been transmitted to me for the uses of the Association, and the remainder distributed among scientists, scientific institutions, etc.

The Committee on the Publication of the Bulletin now wishes to recommend:—

1. That for the copies of the Bulletin furnished to this Association by Mr. Whitehead, the Treasurer of the Association, after consultation with him, be authorized to present to Mr. Whitehead a sum not to exceed forty dollars.

2. That the Secretary of the Board of Directors be requested to communicate with Mr. Whitehead as to the assumption of the "New Philosophy," as the organ of the Association, with a view to issuing a quarterly bulletin to contain a serial publication of some of the scientific works of Swedenborg, and at least one number to contain, besides, the minutes and papers of the Association.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. SWANTON,  
*Chairman.*

REPORT OF MR. WHITEHEAD, EDITOR OF THE  
BULLETIN.

WALTHAM, MASS., April 18, 1900.

*Rev. Frank Sewall,*

*President American Swedenborg Scientific Association:—*

DEAR FRIEND: I have arranged to send by express this day two hundred copies of Bulletin No. 2, of the American Swedenborg Scientific Association, directed to the rooms in New York, so that they will be in time for your meeting. Bulletin No. 1 was sent out a few weeks ago, two hundred copies being sent to the Secretary for the use of the Association. Bulletin No 1 contained thirty-two pages, and Bulletin No. 2 will contain forty-eight pages, making for the two numbers eighty pages.

They were issued as the contents of the NEW PHILOSOPHY for January and April, 1900, the paper now being issued quarterly in magazine form.

In our original arrangement for the publication of the Bulletin, it was to be issued as a supplement to the NEW PHILOSOPHY, the price specified being \$26 per 16 pages 1,000 copies, mailed to list of subscribers of the NEW PHILOSOPHY, and others whose names may be furnished, 200 copies to be furnished to the Association for its use.

This original plan was not carried out, owing to my removal from Urbana, and to the inability of the Urbana office to issue it after my removal, from several causes. The change also affected the issue of the NEW PHILOSOPHY itself, several numbers being omitted. At length arrangements were made to publish the NEW PHILOSOPHY in Boston at the office of the Massachusetts New-Church Union, as a quarterly magazine. The greater cost of printing, together with the desire to have the paper in magazine form, led to this change; and to provide for the Bulletin of the Association, the January and April numbers were devoted to the first and second meetings of the body.

As no definite arrangement could be made with the Association for the Bulletin in this new and enlarged form, I published it, with the hope that the Association at its present meeting would make some arrangement to pay a portion of this expense, and thus assist the NEW PHILOSOPHY to that extent in meeting its expenses. Whatever sum is voted for this purpose will be gratefully accepted by the publisher.

Before deciding to publish the NEW PHILOSOPHY in its new form, there was much doubt in my mind, owing to the greatly increased cost, and some correspondence took place in regard to its transfer to the Swe-

denborg Scientific Association, with a view to your body's assuming the responsibility for its continuance, and with a view of increasing its circulation and size. As nothing could then be decided, and it seemed unwise to let it remain suspended for any longer time, an arrangement was made with the publishers of the *New-Church Review*, by which articles (suitable for the NEW PHILOSOPHY) published in that Journal may be reprinted in the NEW PHILOSOPHY, thus reducing the cost. By this arrangement, and by publishing quarterly, its cost will not greatly exceed that under the monthly issue; and we hope that the amount of matter will not be diminished in the year, but rather that it may be increased. We begin by making the paper thirty-two pages, but would like to increase it to a larger number. The second number is forty-eight pages.

Each year thus far, the paper has been enabled to meet expenses, or nearly so, by contributions of friends, in addition to the subscriptions; for these contributions the paper has been sent to libraries and scientists free. I offered to give one subscription for each contribution of twenty-five cents. In this way it has been sent to one hundred leading scientists of England, and to public libraries in that country, and to several hundred in this country. I am renewing and extending this offer at present, with the hope of its wider extension. It costs little more than the paper to print a larger number than those needed to supply subscribers. For a year and a half an average of two thousand copies were printed and distributed in this way, and as samples; except what were reserved for supplying new subscribers and for binding. We are now printing one thousand copies, and hope that at least some if not all of our past contributors will continue to aid in this work of distribution.

As to the future management of the NEW PHILOSOPHY, it is our desire to make it useful to the New Church and also as a medium of introducing the philosophy of Swedenborg to persons outside of the church. We believe there is a field of great usefulness opening in this direction, which the NEW PHILOSOPHY can serve better than any instrumentality at present existing in the New Church, and one of our chief purposes in continuing the paper is to develop this field of work.

The question has been raised in regard to the Swedenborg Scientific Association doing this work in addition to the publication of the Scientific Works of Swedenborg. Unless the paper were conducted so as to serve this use, I should be unwilling to transfer it to your body. If it should appear that the use of the paper would be extended and enlarged, a proposition for its transfer would be affirmatively considered.

If the Association does not wish to enter upon this use, it has occurred to me that one issue in the year might be devoted to the Bulle-

tin of the Association, its papers, etc., and the cost of that issue paid by the Association. In return for this, I will furnish two hundred copies of the paper to your body, and besides send it for the year to one hundred scientists or libraries, the names to be selected by you. The cost of the paper is a little over \$2 per page, for 1,000 copies. By contributing in this way toward the cost of the paper, its circulation will be extended, and its size and quality improved.

Regretting that I am unable to attend the annual meeting this year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

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## THE STUDY OF SWEDENBORG'S PHILOSOPHY.

THE study of Swedenborg's philosophy is important intrinsically and historically.

It is important intrinsically, because his philosophy is an essential part of his doctrinal system. Whatever view may be taken of Swedenborg's character as seer and servant of the Lord in giving to men the doctrines of the New Jerusalem, he must in any event be regarded as a rational and free recipient and interpreter of the divine revelation. This being so, he must have expressed his understanding of the meaning of the revelation by means of the ideas and language he had at his command. His philosophy, as constituting the highest stage of his mental development and acquisition, was the essential and most important part of his means of interpretation and expression. To enter, therefore, fully into the meaning of the doctrines given through him, we must go with him in his philosophy.

When, now, we set about studying this philosophy, we find before we go very far that in spite of its unique character it is nevertheless intimately grounded in the personal history of the man, and also in the general history of human thought. So our task is first to study the history of philosophy in order to comprehend the man, and then study the growth of the man to trace the genesis and development of

his philosophy. The materials for the first we have at hand in the general mass of philosophical literature, but for the second the materials are in a large measure yet to be collected. In the first place Swedenborg's early works, both scientific and philosophical, should be published in suitable editions. These early works, better than the later, show his historical relations—for example, "The selected sentences from Seneca and others," and "The comparison of his own work with Wolf's 'Ontology and Cosmology.'" As far as possible we should know what books and what philosophers Swedenborg read and studied, and familiarize ourselves with them. We should know what books he used at school and college, and the men he studied under. Especially important would be his later university studies. All this is at present, so far as my knowledge goes, a *terra incognita*, but it would seem to be possible to get some knowledge in this field by consulting the proper sources. This suggests the remark that we need very much a competent biography of Swedenborg. It is really a shame that so far the nearest approach to it is the scandalous two-volume life, by William White.

Suppose all this done, that we have the general history of philosophy at our command, the personal history of the man as complete as possible, and his works all adequately published—what then? Then we would need a mind capable of grasping this material and making it an instrument for interpreting the later and mature works, such as "The Principia," "The Economy of the Animal Kingdom," "Rational Psychology," the "Arcana" and "Apocalypse," "Divine Love and Wisdom," and "True Christian Religion." Let us see what this task involves. It involves a scientific and historical knowledge of geology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, physiology, psychology, metaphysics, and theology. It is plain that no one man could accomplish the task, and we recall Emerson saying that it would take a college of ordinary men to comprehend Swedenborg, and a college is

just what we need — a university of the highest type — a body of highly educated men of eminent ability, trained in philosophy and science, and practised in giving instruction in their special fields. With such a body the task could be accomplished. In the meantime the Swedenborg Scientific Association can make a good beginning, and is even now taking the first step. I may be pardoned for making the further remark that as an organization the Swedenborg Scientific Association has a present and pressing duty to perform in the direction of arousing a real interest in New-Church education and a true appreciation of it.

The lack of higher education on the part of those who are the leaders and teachers of the church is a serious obstacle to the church's proper influence and normal growth.

A serious study of Swedenborg's philosophy would be an important step in the right direction. It would reveal a fact that at present is deeply hidden, the fact that we have not yet risen above the plane of spiritual scientifics. We have been occupied wholly with learning the statements of doctrine, and arranging the statements in some kind of order. The further work of interpreting the meaning of the statements, and coming into the intellectual light to which the statements are to us the means, and of which, from another point of view, they are vehicles of expression — this is a work that lies before us. The Swedenborg Scientific Association should do for our leaders and teachers what Kant said Hume did for him, that is, woke him from his dogmatic slumber. It was inevitable and right that the early period of the church should have been occupied, especially if not solely, with learning the language of the doctrines. It was also natural and easy that in this process those who made most progress should have fallen into a dogmatic slumber. In the early days the church and the world could afford to wink at such slumber, but now both the church and the world command every man to wake up and use his faculties of understanding and insight.

The study of Swedenborg's philosophy in the light of history, his own and that of the world, would bring us in sympathetic and appreciative contact with the living thought of to-day, and would enable us to preach and teach his doctrines to appreciative audiences. It has been a defect in our teaching and preaching, that we have been talking blindfolded. That is, we have not seen clearly the mental states of those we wished to reach. It is not so much that we have occupied a plane above them as that we were using the language of dogma and not that of living experience. We have been, to an extent not at all suspected, the victims of cheap delusion, of a trick of language, using terms and making statements which, however important and significant in themselves, we have never made any serious effort to think out and get the meaning of, and nevertheless we have the consciousness and confidence that the full meaning is really present to our minds. In short, it is the old sophistic and the later scholastic state of mind which needs a Socrates or the modern critical philosophy to break up, set free, and inspire with genuine intellectual interest.

It is yet a problem as to what influence Swedenborg has extended and is now extending on the course of modern thought. But it is quite vain to attempt to work out this problem without a competent knowledge of the history of philosophy since Kant. I have therefore to remark in conclusion that for the full understanding of Swedenborg's philosophy, it is as important to be familiar with modern philosophy as with ancient. Swedenborg's philosophy has its roots in the past, but it has its branches in the present, and it is death to the trunk to cut it off from its roots and branches. For the New-Churchman neither Swedenborg nor modern philosophy can be properly understood apart from each other.

LEWIS F. HITE.

## A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SWEDENBORG'S SCIENTIFIC WRITINGS.

THE need of a thorough and at the same time practical Bibliography of Swedenborg's Writings is every day becoming more apparent, not only for the New Church as a whole, but also, in particular, for the use of the Swedenborg Scientific Association. The literary work of the church has assumed such stupendous proportions as to quite bewilder the present translators, editors, and publishers of the Writings. Versions and editions of Swedenborg's works are still rapidly multiplying, but the work is being done in a somewhat unsystematic manner. Different versions of the same works have been published almost simultaneously in different centers, thus duplicating the labor quite unnecessarily. Some of the works are revised and translated over and over again, while others, of a profound theological importance, have never yet appeared in English, the church, apparently, having quite forgotten their existence. Each translator, it would seem, starts out on his work without much knowledge of or reference to the versions of that same work which have preceded, and thus without availing himself, as much as he might, of the valuable assistance and suggestions which his predecessors can offer. I do not charge that all translators are guilty of this negligence, but all are laboring under the same disadvantage in not knowing exactly what versions have been published of any given work.

In the field of labor which the Swedenborg Scientific Association has adopted, the absence of such a Bibliography of Swedenborg becomes, if anything, still more embarrassing. We have, of course, a certain general idea of the works we have to deal with, but it is only general; it is not exact, complete, or certain. Now, when entering upon the

study of any science, history must always be the introductory guide. Clio should ever be the first to take us by the hand and introduce us to the other Muses. It is the same in any general use; we always must first learn what others have done before us, before we are truly ready to enter in and add our own stone to the pile. Without a complete Bibliography of Swedenborg's scientific works, our Association will be like a ship sailing about without charts or maps; we will not have a wide and clear view of the whole work which is before us, but will meander about in confusion and uncertainty, neglecting one work and re-duplicating our labor on some other one. We need to have a complete list of all of Swedenborg's earlier or pre-theological works; we must have clearly before us which and what they are, what they treat of, where they may be found, either in the original manuscript, or in photolithographed copies, or in published editions. We need to know, if and by whom each work has been published, edited, or translated. We need, in a word, an exact knowledge of the status of each and every one of Swedenborg's scientific, philosophic, and preparatory works, treatises, papers, or remaining fragments of works.

But have we not, to all intents and purposes, such a Bibliography in the "Chronological Account" of Swedenborg's works which is published in Dr. R. L. Tafel's "Documents Concerning Swedenborg"? To this question I am compelled to answer: Not a satisfactory one.

While gladly acknowledging the enormous labors and invaluable service Dr. Tafel has performed for us in his "Documents," which ever must remain the basis for all future work of this nature, yet it is certain that his "Chronological Account" can be considerably improved upon, corrected, and generally clarified.

1. While in general complete, as a list of Swedenborg's works, yet it is not quite so, for it does not include several smaller treatises and papers which are mentioned in the

“Analysis of the Stockholm Manuscripts,” which precedes the “Chronological Account.”

2. The analysis of each work in the “Account” does not always present a correct or complete idea of the character of that work, as for instance where he states that Swedenborg in the work “On Tremulation,” “for the first time declares in a distinct manner the doctrine of discrete degrees” (Doc. II., 879), which is a total mistake. Several similar errors which I have happened upon, have convinced me that Dr. Tafel could have given but a cursory glance at many of the manuscripts which he describes — a thing for which he must be excused on account of the nearly illegible condition of some of these manuscripts.

3. The “Chronological Account” does not pretend to present a complete Bibliography of each work under notice, but mentions, in general, only one or two editions of each work.

4. The condition and whereabouts of the original manuscript is not stated under each work, but only referred to by confusing cross-references to the separate “Analysis” of the manuscripts.

5. It is almost impossible to gain, from these cross-references, an exact knowledge as to which of the manuscripts have been photolithographed or not. I cannot describe how many tears — of perspiration — this confusion has cost me. The only way to gain any exact information is to go to the photolithographs themselves, and make from them an independent list.

6. The English rendering of the titles to the Swedish works is not always quite correct, and,

7. The “most damning fact of all,” — the “Chronological Account” is contained in the third volume of the “Documents, and there alone, a work which, on account of its great price, is not to be procured by every one.

All this, however, is not intended as an adverse criticism of Dr. Tafel’s magnificent work, but merely as arguments

to prove the necessity of preparing a new Bibliography, in a compact, handy, and practical form, easily procurable and referable, yet containing exact, complete, and succinct information for the use of the public at large, but especially for the scholars and literary workers of the church.

Now, on the basis of Dr. Tafel's work, it would not be very difficult to compose a Bibliography which may contain all that would be needed for the present work of our Association. In such a Bibliography Dr. Tafel's "Analysis of the Manuscripts" should be combined into one whole with the "Chronological Account." The latter should contain, under each work :—

(a) A brief but intelligible analysis of the most general character of that work.

(b) An account of the whereabouts and condition of the original manuscripts, if still extant.

(c) A statement as to where the photolithographed manuscript may be found, if it has been thus copied.

(d) A brief historique of the original edition, if published.

(e) A history of the various editions, versions, etc., together with names of the editors or translators.

Then should follow a list of the works carefully classified according to the subjects treated of : Astronomy, Chemistry, Comparative Anatomy, Geology, History, Manufactures, Mathematics, Mechanics, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Natural Philosophy or Cosmology, Philosophy and Metaphysics, Physics, Physiology, Political Economy, Politics, Poetry, Psychology, Religious Philosophy, Travels, etc.

Such a classified list would, I think, tend to the further organization of our Association into distinct classes, each one of the members having constantly and distinctly before him the class of works in which he is most interested, resulting, perhaps, in the closer intellectual association and cooperation of those members who are interested in the same class of works, somewhat in the same way as exists in the Council of Ministers of the General Convention.

Finally, a third list of the works, classified according to the mode of existing publication : 1. Such works as exist only in the original manuscript and have not been copied or published in any way whatever. 2. Such as exist in the original manuscript and in a photolithographed copy, but not otherwise published. 3. Such as have been published by Swedenborg himself, or others, in the original tongue, either in Latin or Swedish, but not translated into English. 4. Such as have been published in an English translation, but not in the original. 5. Such as have been published both in the original and in English, but are now out of print. 6. Such as are still on the market — comprising two or three works only.

With such a list before us, it would be easy for each one, and for the Association in general, to determine what is most needed and where to concentrate our activities. As the works are republished it would, of course, be necessary to revise this list from time to time — a thing which might easily be done.

Now, as to the actual compilation of such a Bibliography, I would state that I am already in possession of the necessary data, and would gladly undertake this preliminary work, if the Association sees fit to entrust me with it.

C. TH. ODHNER.

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### SWEDENBORG ON TREMULATIONS.

THE February number of the English *New-Church Magazine* contains an able review by Dr. David Goyder, of Rev. Mr. Odhner's translation of Swedenborg's early work "On Tremulations," recently published by the Massachusetts New-Church Union. I think the translator should have used the word undulations instead of tremulations, for Swedenborg makes a distinction between the two words. He almost invariably speaks of tremulations in any thing or parts of a thing, as originating a circumgyratory motion or undu-

latory wave motion. Tremulation originates and excites undulation or wave motion. In other words, tremulation is not local motion, whilst undulation or wave motion is wholly local and progressive. This distinction is very clearly and very elaborately set forth in the "Principia," part III., chapter 5, p. 296. Although Swedenborg sets forth his theory of vibrations or tremulations, as he must of necessity do in a work of this character, yet the main and final object he has in view is the development of the undulatory or wave-motion theory by which the ether is excited and light produced. This is very clearly seen in a passage which the reviewer has selected as proof that Swedenborg is fundamentally in error when he says, "In the solar substance tremulations move from the sun to us in an instant." The reviewer takes exception to this statement and says: "It was shown conclusively in 1675 by Roemer that the time occupied was about eight minutes."

The reviewer has mistaken Swedenborg's meaning and his well-known philosophy of solar physics. Swedenborg means that the vibrations or tremulations in the solar substance move from the sun to the earth across the pure ether or aura, which is universal, and the source of gravity, in an instant. But as an undulatory wave motion producing light and not gravity, it is less instantaneous, requiring eight minutes of time to reach our earth. The undulations do not progress with the instantaneousness of gravitation, but with the measurable speed of ethereal undulations, or wave motion of ether.

Hence Swedenborg says in his "Diary" (Appendix, part VII., p. 100):—

The three natural atmospheres which originate from the sun of this world, are the pure ether [or the aura] which is universal, from which is all gravitation, the middle ether, which makes a vortex round the planets in which also is light, and the last ether which is the air.

The gravitating lines of force exist in a pure ether or aura, and this purest aura fills alone all the interstellar

spaces ; whilst the luminiferous ether simply envelops the planets. I do not mean to say, nor does Swedenborg mean to say, that the gravitating lines of force in the purest aura of interstellar space, has absolute instantaneousness of action throughout all space, because as matter or material substance it must possess more or less inertia as dead matter. But the fraction of time occupied by a gravity movement from the sun to our earth must be considered instantaneous to all human perception. The time occupied by a wave or undulatory motion through a less pure ether must therefore be slower, less instantaneous, and measurable to our senses.

Sir William Thomson's estimate of the weight of luminiferous ether as compared with atmospheric air — supposing the latter to be a condensation of luminiferous ether — would reduce the volume of the ether in becoming air by two thousand trillion times ; and the inertia and force of ethereal tension will be in some ratio to the reduction and condensation in volume. The purest aura being universal and filling interstellar space everywhere must exercise a compressive force on the comparatively small volumes of ether and atmospheric air encompassing each globe or planet ; and being comparatively uncompressed and without inertia, its transfer of force would be unimpeded by any resistance through space ; and within the limits of the solar system, the fraction of time to pass from the sun to our planet would be millionths of a second and comparatively instantaneous, as stated by Swedenborg.

In conclusion let me say, the problem of reducing the phenomena of gravitation to a mechanical conception has baffled the greatest scientific intellects, including Sir Isaac Newton. But Swedenborg's theory of creation, by condensation of successive atmospheres and increasing their inertia, has furnished a postulate that will account for all physical phenomena as to fundamental principia. He has told us that the formation of solid bodies results from the cessation of atomic motion or ethereal undulations and consequent

death. "They are the ends and terminations of atmospheres, whose heat has ended in cold, their light in darkness, and their activity in inertness" (Divine Love and Wisdom, 305). This is the only postulate, and the only theory that reduces the problem of gravitation to a mechanical conception. It clearly shows how the creative energy flows into nature and reduces everything to order and under imperative law, reaching its limit in the creation of dense inert bodies, and from them building up formatively and organically the living and conscious beings which have covered the earth during the illimitable ages of the past. No other mechanical conception of dead inert matter necessitating the action of gravity has ever been published—the conception of Swedenborg is unique and stands unrivalled.

S. BESWICK.

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#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY will henceforth appear as the organ of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, and besides keeping its subscribers posted in the work of the Association and the reception of its publication by the religious and scientific world, will publish serially translations of important scientific writings of Swedenborg otherwise inaccessible.

The copy of Swedenborg's *Opera Philosophica et Mineralia* in three volumes, folio, with portrait, recently purchased by the Library of Congress, has arrived from abroad and proves to be in excellent condition. It forms a valuable addition to the national library's already quite extensive collection of Swedenborgiana.

The London Swedenborg Society have selected as the editor of the forthcoming new edition of the *De Infinito* of Swedenborg, the Rev. Lewis F. Hite, the recently elected

Professor of Philosophy in the Theological School at Cambridge. We congratulate the Society on its excellent choice. We understand that it has been decided to omit from the edition the preface of the late Dr. Wilkinson.

The Rev. James Hyde, in his review of Kant's "Dreams of a Spirit Seer," in a recent number of *Morning Light*, points out a serious typographical error in the editor's Appendix III. to that work. The year 1758 is there said to be assigned by Dr. Immanuel Tafel as the date of Kant's letter to the Fraulein von Knoblock in which he speaks of Swedenborg in terms of high commendation. This date should read 1768, as the date 1758 originally given in Borowski's work on Kant, published in 1804, is now for manifest reasons universally rejected. The attention of the publishers will be called to this error with a view to its correction. Mr. Hyde makes also the valuable suggestion that the use of the maiden name of the lady addressed, instead of the married name she bore at the later date, may be merely an error of the biographer in describing the letter, since the name itself nowhere appears in the text of the letter.

In a review of the "Decennial Celebration of Clark University," by C. S. Peirce, in a recent number of *Science*, the writer makes the following significant remarks: "Reasonableness consists in association, assimilation, generalization, the bringing of items together into an organic whole, which are so many ways of regarding what is essentially the same thing. In the emotional sphere, this tendency toward union appears as love; so that the law of love and the law of reason are quite at one." It is pleasant to see in a purely scientific journal a recognition of the profound principle set forth in Swedenborg's "Divine Love and Wisdom," that wisdom is the form of love and that together they are the one substance and form in which all things have their unity.

In a paper on "Some Objections to the Atomic Theory," read before the joint meeting of the Chemical and Philosophical Societies, of Washington, D. C., Dr. Frank K. Cameron, one of the leading young chemists of the country, takes the following positions, which the followers of Swedenborg will find it extremely interesting to compare with the remarks on "Mechanism" in the Introduction to the *Principia* and in the treatise on the "Mechanism of the Intercourse Between the Soul and the Body," included in the work "On the Infinite."

Says Dr. Cameron : —

It would seem as though the human mind was so constituted that it necessarily demanded a mechanical explanation of recognizable phenomena. . . . All through life a very large proportion of every-day experience is with mechanical processes. We thus come to look for the mechanism of all phenomena of which we become conscious, and when it is not obvious, we supply it by analogies from better known phenomena. . . . The point to be made is that the conception of the atomic constitution of matter, to explain the laws of chemical combination, is not in itself susceptible of proof, nor, in the nature of things, is it probable that it ever will be; and that after all as we have it to-day, it is nothing more nor less than an analogy with a conceivable mechanical process. . . . What we know of the outside world is through our senses, inherently energy manifestations. Of what gave rise to these sensations we know naught but these energy phenomena, or differences of energy. We are not accustomed to regard them objectively, however, and we conceive for ourselves a mental picture, a mechanical one, *matter*, which, it is true, we cannot disassociate from energy, as giving rise to the energy manifestations, which we can and do know. And to this hypothetical matter are ascribed properties, the most striking being its permanency or indestructibility. . . . Both the language of mathematics, the medium of expression of the phenomenologist, and that of the atomisticists are but methods, after all, human instruments, ingeniously devised and beautifully developed, but merely instruments.

Compare with Swedenborg : —

The motion of an extension, of whatever description the motion is, cannot be other than mechanical, for mechanism embraces all motions and all the forces resulting from them. We may conclude that in our natural sphere — in man as a natural being — there are no laws possible

but what are geometrical and mechanical. . . . Even the soul, as natural and finite, must come under finite laws. But what laws? Can we penetrate them? If the soul be created finite and natural, and subject to the laws of nature, then it is subject to mechanical and geometrical laws. . . . We may remark in animals some similar endowments, some confused and rude symptoms of our own powers. If we conceive of these as more perfect in man, if we conceive that all these analogous and parallel faculties in man exist with reference to a more distinct, perfect, and pure principle, or end, in a word, to a soul, whose comparative distinctness, perfection, and purity *do not make it any the less mechanical in its purity and perfections* [italics our own] — in this case mere difference of perfection does not involve the putting aside of all laws which exist in the *purser field of mechanics, and in the purser world*. So that if the reader would speak of the soul by comparison with machines, I have no objection to respond in the same tone, only I cannot allow comparison with inanimate, but with *animate machines!* (On the Infinite, pp. 101, 107.)

Further Swedenborg says : —

But what occasion is there to set ourselves up against the laws introduced and given to nature by the infinite? Why may not the highest degree of perfection exist in them? Is a thing imperfect because called geometrical or mechanical? Are not the laws of geometry and mechanics derived from the infinite? (p. 109.)

Compare also the above definition of matter with that given in the "New Metaphysics," \* p. 53 : —

Matter is not substance itself, but is the shape which substance assumes in the mental sensations of time and space. In other words it is that mode which substance puts on in order to strike our senses and to be a basis of reaction from which the currents of divine life, descending into creation, may commence their reascent through man, back to their divine source.

\* "New Metaphysics : Or the Laws of End, Cause, and Effect." By FRANK SEWALL. London. James Speirs.