VI. An Account of a Book, viz.

Edmundi Dickensoni M. D. Physica vetus & vera, sive, Tractatus de Naturali veritate hexameri Mosaici. Per quem Probatur in historia Creationis cum generationis Universa methodum atq; modum, tum vera Philosophia principia, strictim atq; Breviter tradi. Londini 1702. in 40.

Any persons having cavill'd at the Mosaical Cosmopaia, as unphilosophically written, this Learned Author here takes upon him to shew, that Moses, in his History of the Creation, has briefly deliver'd both the principles of true Philosophy, and the method and manner of all generation. Undertaking to elucidate the Mofaick Philosophy, and conceiving it cannot be better done, than by the Corpuscularian, or Atomical Philosophy (as being most fitted for explaining and proving the generation of things) he has thought it necessary, in the first place, to remove that great prejudice, which many learned men have had against this kind of Philosophy; and having intimated its Antiquity, he fays that all the ancient Greek Corpulcularian Philosophers before Anaximender, who was Disciple and Successor to Thales, maintain'd a Deity; which he denyed, and initiated many Atheistical Philosophers among the Ionicks, till Anaxagoras, that famous Corpufcularian, restored the Doctrine of Thales, and to the Particles of Corpufeles (as Thales had done before) added a mind, that is, God to work all things; and the Author fays, afterward all (excepting Epicurus, and his followers) granting these Principles, were so far from thinking the World

World could be made by chance, that they held an infinite Wisdom, or mind directing all things, that is, a God wholly necessary for it, who from an inform and confus'd matter, made and establish this wonderful order and ornament we see.

He urges the excellency of the Mofaick Philosophy from its Antiquity, as having been deriv'd by a continued Tradition from our first Parents. That Noab received it. and his Sons, especially Sem and Japheth, it is not to be doubted; who we may believe took care to convey it to Posterity, and the mankind fell by degrees from Piety to a Licentiousness in all Vice; so that all, in a manner, neglected, or wholly despis'd their Creator, whereby their minds were blinded, as to the notions they had imbib'd concerning God and Nature; fo that whatever Doctrines they fet up afterward concerning beginnings, were very obscure and imperfect, or trivial and false: Yet in the Family of Ileber the true knowledge continued longer, who deliver'd it to the Hebrews descended from him. And he thinks no principles of Philosophy may be found, which more aptly agree both to Chemical and Mechanical experience, or fo fitly quadrate to those things that now offer, as those which may be form'd and drawn according to the feat of the Mofaick Wildom, and then he lays down the four following propositions as a foundation to build his Doctrine upon.

1. That the wisdom of the Mosaick Cosmology can scarce be understood, unless we first know those Principles of Philosophy which Moses had regard to, when he apply'd himself to write of the origin of all things.

2. Those principles can neither be discerned by reason, nor be well conjectur'd at, unless we first know what principles of Philosophy prevail'd in that Age.

3. That the Philosophy of that Age was Corpusculary, holding that whatsoever was contain'd within the Heav'ns

and Terraqueous Globe, was made of most subtle Particles.

4. That this way of Philosophizing did not only prevail over one or two Provinces; but was diffus'd in a manner thro all Nations, who apply'd themselves to the speculation of Nature, the especially (as 'tis believed) thro

Phanicia, Egypt, Idumaa and Arabia.

Upon a diligent enquiry after that knowledge of Nature, in which the Sons of Noah formerly concurr'd, no explication of Nature feems to him more favoured, none more true and ancient, than that which teaches that all concretions made from the beginning, and all Generations afterwards, rife from Minute Corpufcles or Atoms. Thefe, he fays, were those principles of Philosophizing, which all natural Philosophers, Ægyptians, Phanicians, Arabians, Hebrews, Syrians, Indians, Brittains and Greeks, embrac'd from all Ancient time, and which were us'd as Keys for opening the fecrets of Nature, till about the year of the World 3560.

Now, he fays, tho the most Ancient Sages, both before and after the Flood, had the fame fentiments of the nature of things, and laid down the fame Foundation of Philosophizing; yet they gave not the same names to their Principles; for fome called the matter of all things to be generated, Waters, others either Sand or Duft, or Particles, or Atoms, or Monads, as the Pythagoreans. Hebrew Technical word which is given to the principle of natural things is Chiuk, which fignifies Sand, and the Arabick word is Iliule or Iliul, which fignifies the first matter, and also Sand from bala, which is to pour forth Sand, whence balon is poured forth. Now from these Hebrew and Arabick words the Ægyptians, Syrians and Greeks took their word byle, to denote the fame, and the Phanicians, Ilus: both which words also at first fignified minute Particles sever'd like Sand. Moses first call'd all the Matter, of which the World was made, Heav'n and Earth.

Earth, then Earth alone, then, by reason of the Profundity, the Abys, and then Waters, tho he scarce thinks this word was first us'd by Moses, to notify the Matter of the World; but looks upon it as in use with Philosophers for some Ages before; and, perhaps before the times of Abraham, because we read that the Druides in Europe, and the Brachmans in India always thought Water to be the principle of things, and there are Learned men that say, the latter were taught their Philosophy by Abraham; and Magashhones in his India says, that the same principles of Philosophy that flourisht in Greece, were Antiently used in India among the Brachmans; and, if we believe Aventinus, in the time of Hermion, King of the Germans, who Reign'd when Isaac was not 40 years of Age, Colledges of the Druides were flourishing.

Next, having premitted fome things concerning the Chaos and the extent of the Mosaick Creation, he proceeds to give an account of the fix days work, where he has shewn much Learning in setting forth how all things past in a natural order. Then he tells us of the Creation of Matter, or the Chaos, contrary to the opinion of those who held Matter eternal, wrongly grounding themselves on this Maxim, Nothing is made of nothing; which Maxim was introduced by the first Philosophers, who were Corpuscularians, and held only two principles of all Generations, viz. an active Power, which was Spiritual and Incorporeal, and a Patlive, viz. Matter, and apprehended nothing in the Nature of Body, befide matter various ways disposed by magnitude, figure, life and motion; or rest, conceiving in no Generation, a new substance to be produced, but only the old to be mixt and chang'd after other ways, to that a new species of things arises, as another mixture and turn of matter give it new forms and qualities; not that they thought those forms and qualities had a real existence in that thing, to which they were faid to belong; but that they are only our fenfations, to which they feem

to have a being, for if they had a real being, new entities would arise daily from nothing by ordinary generation, which would be abfurd to think. Therefore they wifely inculcated the above-mention'd Maxime, Nothing is generated of nothing, viz. by the power of nature; for they understood it of natural productions, and brought it in, to take away qualities and substantial forms. But Philosophers of after ages wrested the force of that Maxime to set up an atternity of Matter, conceiving it absolutely and always necessary that whatsoever arises be generated from another thing, either because they thought that nothing but what is material and corporeal ever existed, which because it could not make it self, they believ'd to be eternal: or if they denyed not an Immaterial power, or a God, yet they confider'd not his omnipotency, as able to create matter of nothing: or if they thought it could be created by God, why do they think it was not created, but existed before the world was made; since Matter exifting, nothing was wanting but motion for the formation of the Heav'ns and Earth.

Speaking concerning the motion of Matter, he fays, God gave it that motion, and at the motion of the Matter, which he excited, he created that power which we call Nature, this being nothing but the motion of Matter, made according to the Laws, which the prime Author of Nature establisht in the beginning.

He treats next of the primigenial Fire and Light, or of the first Heaven, and shews after what order it was made, upon a motion of the Particles; and says, it pleas'd God among those works which he put under the Laws of Nature, from the beginning to institute some great Miracles here and there, above the power of Nature, more signally to shew he was Lord of the frame of the world, and that the Divine Mind is always to give rule to Nature: and shews by many Suggestions and Chymical Experiments, that it's no absurdity in Reason to admit the Su-H h h h h h

percælestial Waters intimated by Moses, what soever some

may object.

Treating of the Expansum, or Inferiour Heav'n, he says that according to the Mojaick Physiology, the Heav'ns, genegated of the Abyssine, or Chaotick Waters, are divided only into two Orbs, call'd by the names of the Superiour and inferiour Heav'ns (tho others have made several Cæleftial Orbs) and having spoke of the Superiour Heav'n in the foregoing Chapter, he tells us here, that the Inferiour Heav'n, the work of the second day, is call'd by Moses the Expansium, and comprehends all the space from the Terraqueous Orb to the Empyreal Heav'n, or the Æther, tho with this distinction, that its superior part, which is far the greater is call'd Sidereal; the Inferiour, next the Earth, Aerial: and then he tells us how this inferiour Heav'n was fram'd: and as for the Cælum Cælorum, mention'd by Moses, call'd by S. Paul the Third Heav'n, he fays, it's a Supra mundane Light, to which no Mortal can have access.

Treating of the Chaotick or Elementary Waters, he fays that the Moses, and the Brachmans and the Druides, long before him, said Water was the principle of all things, yet he thinks neither Moses nor the others understood it to be true or natural Water, but only Metaphysical, viz. that immense Multitude of Chaotick particles, of which all things were made in the beginning; which when they were moved by God, presented an appearance, as it were, of waters; nor is the nature of water, speaking Philosophically, any thing but a multitude of round and smooth Particles circulating about their Center: and he produces many arguments for making out what he has here laid down.

Treating of the Chaotical and Elementary Earth, he tells us of the great delight Nature takes in changing all things, and making again the like. This, he fays, can be perform'd in all Elements, even by the Industry of Art:

Art: So not only the Solar Fire, every where diffus'd in the rays of the Sun, but likewise the Kitchen Flame may be made Earth by Nature and the help of Art; this the burning of Brick in a Brickill, and the Calcination of Antimony by the rays of the Sun, evidently shew, since upon burning (tho many parts fly away in steams and smoak) they get a confiderable increase and weight, the fiery particles being detain'd in the Burnt thing, and so turn'd into an Earthly Nature. Nor is the Conversion of the Solar Fire into Earth unknown to skilful Chymists, who so prepare feveral dry things, that they magnetically attract the most fervent Rays of the Sun, and so retain them, that the get an egregious and dry weight: and the Hermetick Sage owe a great part of their Natural Tincture to the flam of Fire. Again, he tells us, the Earth itself (but first turn' into Salt) can be wholly turn'd into Water; and the most pure Water, by a very strong and tedious distillatition, without any addition, or scarce any diminution, may be made a white Earth. Nor does he doubt but the Air also, as well by other ways, as by a violent agitation and concussion of its parts (such as is made by the Water, and a discharging Guns, especially of those which are charg'd with Air alone vehemently compress'd) may be so broken and attenuated, that its broken fine Particles, being joined and affixt anew afterward, either to themselves, or to other particles, may make either Fiery, or Watery, or perhaps Earthly concretions, which being now become heavy, the Elaslick force of the Air drives to the Earth.

Treating of the Egyptian Israelites, to shew that they were not so stupidly Ignorant, as some pretend they were, and incapable of a Philosophical Instruction from Moses, he says it's known, all the posterity of Israel were call'd the Sons and House of Israel, and so the posterity of Abraham were call'd his house and Sons, whom he commanded to keep the ways of Jehovah, which were that secret path of wisdom, Which is the knowledge of divine H h h h h h h h

and humane things, and of the Causes in which these things are contain'd; wherefore we may believe that Abraham train'd his House, which grew up to a People, or Nation, in divine, Moral, and Natural Knowledge. Eupolemus testifies that Abraham was most familiarly conversant with the Heliopolitan Preists in Ægypt, and taught them those Sciences he brought with him especially the Cælestial Science, Astrology. Vales Jacob had been well skil'd in Nature, and well feen in the ways of raifing and fortifying the Imagination, and had also known the efficacy and property of the rods he us'd, and had well confider'd the powers of the Stars and fit Seafons, or he had not provided to himfelf fo many spotted and ring-streak'd Sheep. The same Learning was in his Children, continued in vigour among their posterity: So that Theophrasus fays the Jews were naturally Philoso. phers, they were fo train'd to it from their youth. Many more arguments he produces, for proving the continuance of good Learning amongst the Hebrews, and that it was fupprest by their Slavery in Ægypt.

Treating concerning Moses, he says there were but six men betwixt him and Adam, viz. Methusalem, Noah, Sem, Isaac, 'foseph and Amram, Moses's Father; so that if we allow not Moles to have receiv'd his knowledge by inspiration from God, we cannot doubt but he receiv'd by Tradition whatsoever there was of Learning among the Antediluvian fathers, and to have learnt the origine of the Uni-Fie fays, it's well known Aftrology and Chymistry flourisht in Ægypt in the time of Moses, by which the Inward natures of Cælestial and Terrestrial things are made known, his Skill in Chymistry appear'd by his reducing the Golden Calf to a powder, and diffolving it in commonwater: And he fays there is a ready method, known only to Philosophers, by which method Gold, having a fecret Powder put into it, is presently made a Powder diffolvable in Water, and he conceives this way was used by Moles. If it be objected, it's no way likely that Moles turn'd the Golden Calf into Powder by Chymistry, but as it's

expressly said) by burning; and that it's not probable Moses knew that Art, of which no mention is made in Sacred or Prophane Writers, it being a new Invention which no man mention'd before Julius Firmicus, who writ about the time of the Emperor Constantine. To this he answers, He owns no express mention is made of it in the Scriptures, but he thinks they enforce us by a necessity of Consequence to believe that Moses sometimes did something great by that Science. And he fays it's clearly prov'd, the Science of Chymistry was much more ancient than Moses, by those many things which are said of Tubal Cain or Vulcan; fince when Moles faid he was a master of every Artifice in Iron and Brass, all the ancient Sages understood it of his Skill in Chymistry. Hence the Ægyptians, in that Temple which at Memphis was dedicated to Vulcan, erected a School of Chymistry, which there long flourish'd, as we are told by Zozimus, Panopolitus, Eusebius, Synesius, And Abulpharagius tells us, he found in anand others. cient Records, that in Ægypt, after the deluge, they were Learned in many Sciences, and especially in the Sciences of Chymistry, Talismans, and Burning-Glasses, He adds one argument for the Antiquity of Chymiltry, from Gen. 6. where Jehovah commands Noah to make a clear light for the use of the Ark, which he desires leave of the Learned to believe, was a splendour of a Fiery and Sulphureous Liquor prepared by the Artifice of Noah, and put in Veffels of the Lapis specularis, or of Crystal, or, haply, of Glass, and hung in such places of the Ark, to enlighten all the Cells of the animals: the fubtle effluvia of the Liquor also supported and kept in health the Animals without that gross food, which might otherwise have been necessary for them, and would have requir'd more room for stowage than may well be accounted for, according to those dimensions we have of the Ark: And this he endeavours to make out by many suggestions.

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