CHAP. IV. The Parts and Members of God.

535

effe Animam Mundi (quem Græci vocant vóCµov) & bunc ipfum Mundum effe Deum. Sed ficut Hominem Sapientem, cum fit ex Corpore & Animo, tamen ab Animo dici Sapientem; ita Mundum Deum dici ab Animo, cum fit ex Animo & Corpore: The fame Varro difcourfing concerning Natural Theology, declareth that according to his own fence God is the Soul of the World, (which the Greeks call Cosmos) and that this World it felf is alfo God. But that this is so to be understood, that as a Wise man, though confifting of Soul and Body, yet is denominated Wise only from his Mind or Soul; so the World is denominated God, from its Mind or Soul only, it confifting both of Mind and Body.

Now if the Whole Animated World be the Supreme God, it plainly follows from thence, that the Several Parts and Members thereof, mult be the Parts and Members of God; and this was readily acknowledged by seneca, Membra sumus Corporis magni; We are all Members of Une great Body : and Totum boc Deus eft, Socii ejus & Membra fumus; This whole World is God, and we are not only his Members, but also his Fellows or Companions; as if our Humane Souls, had a certain kind of Fellomflip alfo, with that Great Soul of the Univerfe. And accordingly, the Soul of the World, and the whole Mundane Animal, was frequently worthipped by the Pagans, in thefe its feveral Members; the chief Parts of the World, and the most important Things of Nature ; as it were by Piece-meal. Nevertheles it doth not at all follow from thence, that these were therefore to them Really fo many Several Gods; for then not only every Man, and every Contemptible Animal, every Plant and Herb and Pile of Graß, every River and Hill, and all things elfe whatfoever, must be fo many feveral Gods. And that the Pagans themfelves did not take them for fuch, Origen observes against that Affertion of Celfus ; That if the Whole were God, then the Several Parts thereof must needs be Gods, or Divinetoo: ás évas Deia & próvov avogános, anda nal nalvía na ahoga Zaa, 1.5. p.234. MEEN OVTA TE NOCHE, REGS > TETOIS Nat TA OUTA . & > MEEN TE NOCHE Nat of Tolamoi, is Tà den nai ai Jahaora · ae' enei on Gro o no Cuo beos Bry, indonai oi ποταμοί και αί βάλαασαι Deol einv · άλλ' έδε τέτο φήσεον "Enlives · Tès d' Brisarswras (ei apg Salpovas, i Jess, is creivol ovopal (201) norapois nal Jarássaus, Tétes iv régoier geés. Kai to xa Jorinde Kéros givelai xai xad "Er-Newas Verdos, on earn onor noeds, nations na plen Tono Bi Dia " " 78-TO JE Deia ésai 25a, nai miai, nai onviges, nai orionnes, nai Tai to The opewer Esos, alla kai to the ogvewer, xai to the ixouw . a meg so oi reportes Dear Eval & usopov, phoson . From hence it would follow, that not only Men must be Divine and Gods, but also all Brute Animals too (they being Parts of the World) and Plants to boot. Nay Rivers, and Mountains, and Seas, being Parts of the World likewife, (if the Whole World be God) must according to Celfus needs be Gods alfo. Whereas the Greeks themfelves will not affirm this; but they would only call those Spirits or Demons, which preside over these Rivers and Seas, Gods. Wherefore this Universal Asfertion of Celfus, is falle even according to the Greeks themselves; That if the whole be God, then all the Parts thereof must needs be Divine or Gods. It following from thence that Flyes, and Gnats, and Worms, and all kind of Serpents, and Birds, and Fishes, are all Divine Animals or Gods: Which they themselves, who affert the World to be God, will not affirm. Wherefore

536 This Mundane Animal worshipp'd, BOOK I.

Wherefore though it be true, that the Pagans did many times Perfonate and Deife, the Chief Parts of the World, and Things of Nature, as well as they did the Several Powers and Vertues of the Mundane Soul, diffused through the whole World, yet did not the intelligent amongst them, therefore look upon these, as fo many True and Proper Gods, but only worthip them as Parts and Members of One Great Mundane Animal; or rather, Worship the Soul of the whole World, their Supreme Deity, in them all, as its various Manifestations. This St. Auftin intimates, when writing against Faustus the Manichean, he prefers even the Pagan Gods before the Manichean ; Jam vero Calum, G. Terra. & Mare, & Aer, & Sol, & Luna, & catera lydera omnia, hac manifesta oculis apparent, atque ipsts sensibus præsto sunt. Quæ cum Paganitanquam Deos colunt, vel tanquam PARTES UNIUS MAGNI DEI (nam universum Mundum quidam eorum putant MAXIMUM DEUM) eacolunt que sunt. Vos autem cum ea colatis, que omnino non sunt, propinquiores effetis Veræ Pietati, fi faltem Pagani effetis, qui Corpora colunt, etsi non colenda, tamen vera. Now the Heaven, Earth, Sea, and Air, Sun, Moon, and Stars, are Things all manifest and really present to our senses. which when the Pagans Worship as Gods, or as PARTS OF ONE GREAT GOD, (for some of them think the Whole World to be the GREATEST GOD) they Worship things that are 3 so that you worshipping things that are not, would be nearer to true Piety than you are, were you Pagans and worshipped Bodies too ; which though they ought not to be worshipped, yet are they True and Real Things. But this is further infifted upon by the fame St. Auftin in his Book De C. D. where after that large Enumeration of the Pagan Gods before fet down; he thus convinces their Folly in worthipping the Several Divided Members. Parts and Powers, of the One Great God, after that manner Perfonated; Hac omnia que dixi, O que cunq; non dixi (non enim omnia dicenda arbitratus sum)Hi omnes Dii Deaque sit Unus Jupiter; sive sint ut quidam volunt omnia ista Partes ejus, sive Virtutes ejus, scut eis videtur quibus eum placet esse Mundi Animum;quæ sententia velut magnorum,multorumq; Doctorum eft. Hæc, inquam, fiita fint, quod quale fit, nondum interim quæro, Quid perderent, si Unum Deum colerent prudentiori Compendio ? Quid enim ejus contemneretur, cum ipse coleretur ? Si autem metuendum sit ne Prætermisse sive Neglecte Partes ejus irascerentur : non ergo ut volunt velut Unius Animantis bæc tota vita est, quæ Omnes simul continet Deos, quast Suas VIRTUTES, vel MEMBRA, vel PARTES : sed suam quaque Pars habet vitam à cæteris separatam, si præter alteram irasci altera potest. & alia placari alia concitari. Si autem dicitur Omnia simul, id eft, Totum ipsum Jovem potuisse offendi, ft PARTES ejus non etiam fingillatim, minutatimque colerentur, stulte dicitur. Nulla quippe earum prætermitteretur, cum ipse Unus qui haberet Omnia, coleretur. All these things, which we have now faid, and many more which we have not Said (for we did not think fit to mention all) All these Gods and Goddeffes, let them be One and the fame Jupiter : whether they will have them to be his PARTS, or his POWERS and VERTUES, according to the sence of those who think God to be the soul or Mind of the Whole World ; which is the opinion of many and great Doctors. This I Jay, if it be so, which what it is, we will not now examine; What would thefe

L. 4.6.11.

CHAP. IV. In its Several Parts and Members.

537

39

these Pagans lose, if in a more prudent compendium, they should worship One only God? For what of him could be despised, when his whole self was worshipped? But if they fear, less his PARTS pretermitted, or neglected, should be angry or take offence; then is it not as they pretend, the Life of One Great Animal, which at once conteins all the Gods, as his VERTUES or MEMBERS or PARTS, but every Part hath its own Life by it self, separate from the rest, since One of them may be angry when another is pleased, and the contrary. But if it should be faid that all together, that is, the whole Jupiter might be offended; if his Parts were not worshipped all of them Severally and Singly, this would be foolishly said, because none of the Parts can be pretermitted, when He, that bath All, is Worshipped.

Thus do the Pagans in Athanafius also decl are, that they did not worship the feveral Parts of the World, as Really fo many True and Proper Gods, but only as the Parts or Members, of their One Supreme God, that Great Mundane Animal (or Whole Animated World) taken all together as one thing ; and ious daugs usua were η χαθ' έαυτα λαμβανόμθμα, 6πιδεί αύτα η αύτοι συνομολογέου, όμε δέ πάντα συνάπονίες, η ώς εν αποτελένίες μέρα σώμα, το όλου Θεόν είναι φήσε (... But the Pagans themselves will acknowledge, that the Divided Parts of the World, taken severally, are but indigent and imperfect things; nevertheless do they contend, that as they are by them joyned all together, into One Great Body (enlivened by one Soul) fo is the whole of them truly and properly God. And now we think, it is fufficiently evident, that though these Pagans Verbally Personated and Deified, not only the feveral Powers and Vertues, of the One Supreme God or Mundane Soul, diffused thoroughout the whole World, but also the feueral Parts of the World it felf, and the Natures of Things, yet their meaning herein was not, to make these in themselves really, so many several True and Proper Gods, (much lefs Independent Ones) but to worthip One Supreme God (which to them was the whole Arimated World) in those his feveral Parts and Members; as it were by Piece-meal, or under fo many Inadequate Conceptions,

The Pagans therefore were plainly Divided in their Natural Theology, as to their opinions concerning the Supreme God ; fome of them conceiving him to be nothing Higher, than a Mundane Soul : Whereas others of them, to use Origen's Language, did Cont. Celf. JapEalver raoar The alonthe quow, i, undans autis voulger ideovar + bedr, p. 260. aves 5 nai unes tà ouparta Entein aut, Transcend all the sensible Nature, and thinking God not at all to be feated there, look'd for him, above all Corporeal things. Now the Former of these Pagans, worthipped the whole Corporeal World, as the Body of God; but the Latter of them, though they had Higher thoughts of God, than as a Mundane Soul; yet supposing Him to have been the Cause of all things, and so at first to have Conteined all things within himfelf; as likewife that the World after it was made, was not Cut off from him, nor fublisted alone by it felf, as a Dead Thing, but was Clofely united to him, and Livingly dependent on him; thefe, I fay, though they did not take the World to be God, or the Body of God, yet did they also look upon it

The World to fome The Body: BOOK I.

as Seiov, as that which was Divine and Sacred; and supposed that

De Leg.L.2. P-335.

Protrept.p.43.

L.1.C.14.

538

God was to be worthipped in All, or that the whole World was to be worthipped, as his Image or Temple. Thus Plutarch, though much difliking the Deifying of Inanimate Things, doth himfelf neverthelefs approve, of worthipping God in the whole Corporeal World, he affirming it to be ise on ayia talov is Store nesalor, a most Holy. and most God-becoming Temple. And the ancient Perfians or Magt, who by no means would allow of worthipping God in any Artificial Temples made with mens hands, did notwithstanding thus worship God, Sub Dio, and upon the Tops of Mountains, in the whole Corporeal World, as his Natural Temple, as Cicero testifieth ; Nec sequor Magos Perfarum, quibus auctoribus Xerxes inflammasse Templa Græciæ dicitur, quod Parietibus includerent Deos quibus omnia deberent effe patentia ac libera, quorumg; hic Mundus Omnis Templum effet & Domicilium : Neither do Iadhere to the Persian Magi, by whose suggestion and perswasion, Xerxes is faid to have burnt all the Temples of the Greeks, because they enclosed and shut up their Gods within walls, to whom all things ought to be open and free, and whofe Temple and Habitation this whole World is. And therefore when Diogenes Laertius writeth thus of these Magi, that they did, Dess anopalivedas mie is yliv is udwe, The Bedrav raraysuboner. make Fire and Earth and Water to be Gods, but condemn all Statues and Images; we conceive the meaning hereof to be no other than this, that as they worlhipped God in no Temple, fave only that of the whole World, fo neither did they allow any other Statues or Images of him, than the Things of Nature, and Parts of the World; fuch as Fire, and Earth, and Water, called therefore by them, in this fence and no other, Gods. For thus are they clearly reprefented by Clemens Alexandrinns, and that according to the express Testimony of Dino; Θύειν ον ύπαίθεω τος Μάγος ό Δίνων λέγει, θεων άγαλμαία μόνα το The nai udae voullovias. Oun arreneu Johnin sole and Torav ayvoiav. El Dir, tà μάλισα αποφούγειν οιονίαι ης πλάνης, αλλ' είς επέρου κατολιωθαίνσου απάτιω. · Αγάλματα μεν στων έ ξύλα και λίθες ύπειλήφασην, ώσπες "Enries · έδε μεν "IGIDas nal Izvol novas nadáme Aizimion · ana mie renal udae as piráropor · Dinon affirmeth, that the Persian Magi sacrificed under the open Heavens, they accounting Fire and Water to be the only Statues and Images of the Gods. For I would not here conceal their ignorance neither, who thinking to avoid One Errour fall into another; whilest they allow not Wood and Stones to be the Images of the Gods, as the Greeks do, nor Ichneumones and Ibides, as the Egyptians, but only Fire and Water, as Philosophers. Which difference betwixt the Pagan Theologers, that fome of them look'd upon the whole World as God, or as the Body of God, others only as the Image, or the Temple of God; is thus taken notice of by Macrobius upon Scipio's Dream, where the World was called a Temple. Bene autem Universus Mundus Dei Templum vocatur, propter illos qui astimant, nihil esse aliud Deum, nisi Cælum ipsum O Celestia ista que cernimus. Ideo ut Summi Omnipotentiam Dei, ostenderet posse vix intelligi, nunquam posse videri, quicquid humano subjicitur aspectui Templum ejus vocavit ; ut qui hæc veneratur ut Templa, cultum tamen maximum debeat Conditori; sciatque quisquis in usum Templi hujus inducitur, ritu fibi vivendum Sacerdotis: The whole World is well calledhere the Temple of God, in way of opposition to those, who think

CHAP. IV. To others, The Temple of God.

539

think God to be nothing elfe, but the Heaven it felf, and those Heavenly things which we fee, (or the whole Senfible World Animated :) Wherefore Cicero, that he might fhem the Omnipotence of the First and supreme God, to be such as could scarcely be understood, but not at all perceived by Sense, he calleth whatsoever falleth under humane sight, His Temple; that fo be that worshippeth these things as the Temple of God, might in the mean time remember, that the chief Worship is due to the Maker and Creator of them 3 as alfo that himself ought to live in the World like a Prieft or Mysta, holily and religionfly. And thus we fee that the Pagans were univerfally Cosmolatre, or World-worshippers, in one fence or other : not that they worshipped the World as a Dead and Inanimate thing, but either as the Body of God, or at least as the Temple or Image of him. Neither of which terminated their worfhip, in that which was Senfible and Vifible only, but in that great Mind or Soul, which Framed and Governeth the whole World Understandingly: though this was called alfo by them (not the Nature of Things, but) quas nown, The Common Nature, and quas TE martis or The oner, the Nature of the Universe, because it contained under it, the spermatick Reafons, or Plastick Principles of the whole World.

Furthermore these Pagan Theists Universally acknowledging the whole World to be an Animal, and that Mundane Animal allo to be a God; those of them who supposed it not to be the First and Highest God, did confequently all conceive it, as hath been already observed, to be either a second or at least a Third God. And thus Origen, σαφώς δη + όλου πόσμου λέγσου είναι Θεόν, Στωικοί μερύ + Πρώτου, οί ή άπο Πλάτων G + Δδίπερον, πνές 3 αυτίο + τρίτον. The Greeks do plainly affirm the whole World to be a God; some of them, as the Stoicks, the First God; others, as the Platonists, (to whom may be added the Egyptians alfo) the Second God : though some of these Platonists call it Those of the Platonists who called the Mundane Athe Third God. nimal, or Animated World, the Second God, look'd upon that whole Platonick Trinity of Divine Hypoftafes (Tayaddv, Nos and Juga) all but as One First God : but those others of them who called it a Third God, fupposed a greater distinction betwixt those Three Hypostales, and made fo many feveral Gods of them; the First, a Monad or Simple Goodnes ; the Second, Mind or Intellect; the Third, Psyche or the Universal Soul, which also without any more ado they concluded to be the Immediate Soul of this Corporeal World, Exifting likewife from Eternity with it. Now this second God, which was the whole Animated World as well to the Egyptians as the Platonists, was by them both faid to be, not only the Temple and Image, but also the Son of the First God. That the Egyptians called the Animated World, the Son of God, hath been P.329, 330, already proved; and that the other Pagans did the like alfo, is evident 331. from this of Celfus, where he pretends, that the Christians called their Jesus, the son of God, in imitation of those Ancient Pagans, who had ftyled the World to; Ontoev 3 2, ant The Enix Dev autois, Ors udv orig c. c.lf. xaheiv, onpaira. Avders mahavoi, torde 3 + recomor, as on Des Ruchlor, p. 308. παίδα τε αύτε η, άίθεον περσέπον. Πάνυ το όμοι 5τός τε κακέν σ παίς σεξ. Whence these Christians came to call their Jesus, the Son of God, I shall now declare. Namely because our Ancestors had called, the World as LII made

JNED

Pagan Doctrine; The Vulgar

BOOKL

Orig. C. Celf. p. 208.

540

made by God, the Son of God, and God. Now is there not a goodly fimilitude (think you) betwixt thefe two Sons of God, theirs and ours ? Upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? Upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon which words of his. Origen writeth thus, and ours ? upon the words, they all open the first of the son of God, and Cod. Set State borrowed, this Appellation of the Son of God, and God. Wherefore thefe Pagans, who look'd upon the whole Animated World only as the Second God, and Son of God, did unquestionably also worthip the First God, in the World, and that probably by Perfonating and Deifying his feveral Parts and Members too. Thus do we understand, what that was which gave occasion to this miss where of late Writers, that the Pagans worthipped the Inanimate Parts of the World, as such, for True and Proper Gods ; viz. their not perceiving, that they worschipped these only, as the Parts or Living Members of One Great Mundane Animal, which was to them, if not the First God, yet at least the Second God ; the Temple, Image, and Son, of the First God.

And now have we (as we conceive) given a full account of the Seeming Polytheifm of the Pagans, not only in their Poetical and Fabulous, but also their Political or Civil Theology; the Former of which was nothing but Phancy and Fidion, and the Conforming of Divine, to Humane Things ; the Latter nothing but Vulgar Opinion and Errour, together with the Laws and Institutes of Statef-men and Politicians, defigned Principally to amuze the Vulgar, and keep them the better in obedience and fubjection to Civil Laws. Befides which the Intelligent Pagans, generally acknowledged another Theology, which was neither Fidion, nor meer Opinion and Law, but Nature and Philosophy, or Absolute Truth and Reality : according to which Natural and Philosophick Theology of theirs, there was only One Unmade Selforiginated Deity, and many other Created Gods, as his Inferiour Ministers. So that those many Poetical and Political Gods, could not poffibly be look'd upon otherwife, than either as the Created Minifters of One Supreme God, whether taken Singly or Collectively; or elfe as the Polyonymy and Varions Denomination of him. according to feveral Notions and Partial Conceptions of him; and his feveral Powers and Manifestations in the World, Perfonated and Deified. Which latter we have already proved to have been the most generally received Opinion of the Pagan Theologers; according to that of Euclides the Philosopher, in Taya 90 nortois orduan narspluor, There is One supreme Good (or Higheft Deity) called by Many Names : and according to that of Antisthenes before cited, That the Many Popular Gods, were but One and the same Natural God, viz, as Lastantius adds, Summe totius Artifex, The Maker of the whole World.

L.1.0.5.

We fhall conclude with repeating what hath been already fuggefted, that though the Intelligent Pagans, did Generally difclaim their Fabulous Theology; St. Auftin telling us, that when the abfurdities thereof were urged against them, they would com-G.D.L.4.c.10 monly make such replies as these, Absit, inquiunt, Fabularum oft ista Garrulitas; and again, Rursus, inquiunt, ad Fabulas redis; Far be it from

Снар. IV. To be Deceived in their Religion.

54I

from us (fay they) to think fo or fo, this is nothing but the garrulity of idle Fables, and, You would bring us again to Fables; and though they owned another Theology befides their Civilalfo, which was the Natural and Philosophical, as the only True, yet did they notwithstanding acknowledge a kind of necessity, that in those times at least, there thould be befides the Natural and Philosophical Theology, which the Vulgar were not fo capable of, another Theology framed and held forth, that might be more accommodate to their apprehenfions. Thus that Roman Pontifex Scavola in St. Auftin declareth, Expedire existimat falli in Religione Civitates, That it was expedient (as he thought) that Cities and Commonwealths, should be deceived in their Religion, or have something False or Fabulous intermingled with it. He giving this reason for the same, Because the Natural and Philosophick Theology, contained many things in it, which though True, yet would be hurtful for the Vulgar to know; as for example, Quod Verus Det us nec Sexum habeat, nec Ætatem, nec definita Corporis Membra, That the True God hath neither Sex, nor Age, nor bodily Members; and that Hercules and Ælculapius, &c. were not Gods but Men, obnoxious to the fame infirmities with others, and the like. And the Learned Varro, in his Book of Religions, publickly maintained the fame Doctrine ; Varro de Religionibus loquens, evidenter dicit, Multa esse Vera que vulgo scire non sit Utile ; Multaque que tametsi Falfa sint, aliser existimare Populum expediat : & ideo Gracos Teletas & Mysteria taciturnitate parietibulque clauliffe, O.c., That there were many things True in Religion, which it was not convenient for the Vulgar to know; as likewife many things Falle, of which it was expedient they should think otherwife : and that for this caufe, the Greeks enclosed their Teletæ or Mysteries within walls, and kept them under a Seal of Secrecy. Upon which of Varro St. Auftin thus noteth, Hic certe totum Confilium prodidit Sapientium, per quos Civitates & Populi regerentur; Varro here plainly discovers and betrays the whole counsel and secrecy of States-men and Politicians, by whom Cities and Nations were governed, and their very Arcanum of Government, namely this, That People were to be deceived in their Religion, for their own good and the good of their Governours. The fame Father there adding, That Evil Demons were much gratified with this Doctrine, and liked this Fraud and Imposture very well, which gave them an advantage to Rule and Tyrannize, as well over the Deceivers as the Deceived. Laftly Strabo alfo, though otherwife a grave and fober Writer, speaks freely and broadly to the same purpole, 3 20 όχλόν τε γυναικών η πανί @ γυδαίο πλήθος επαγάγαν λόγω δυνατόν φιλοσόφω, ή προσχαλέσα θαι πρός δυσέβειαν ή όπόττλα ή πίσιν. άλλά d'à n' dià d'fordamentas, 7870 3 su and mu gomotras nai reparetas. It is not pollible, that women and others of the Vulgar fort, should be conducted and carried on towards Piety, Holiness and Faith, meerly by Philosophick Reason and Truth; but this must be done by Superstition, and that not without the help of Fables and Prodigious or Wonderful Narrations. From whence it is plain, that Strabo did not only allow a neceffity of a Civil Theology befides the Natural and Philosophical, but also of a Fabulous and Poetical one too. And this is a thing the lefs to be wondred at in these Pagans, because some Christians also seem to acknowledge a kind of truth herein ; Syneffus himfelf writing after this man-LII 2 ner 3

The Pagans Real Polytheifm; BOOKI

ner; to' easov xalayerade o Sing. Seitas 20 regreias. That which is easte and ordinary will be contemned by the Vulgar, or Common People ; and therefore there is need of something Strange and Prodigious in Re-

C. Ap. L.2. ligion for them. Flavins Josephus, making this Free Acknowledgment, concerning the Wife men among the Greeks, Tauta and Ses of greiv of opparator School and a tois "EMMO, That they held the fame things concerning God which the Jews did, adds notwithstanding afterwards, eis TANOG SUE aus Tegraleinnyuévor, The annoer TE Suppalo éferetheir sie ετόλμησαν, That they were afraid to declare the Truth of this their Do-Erine to the Vulgar, preposeffed with other Opinions. And indeed they did not think it fafe to declare the Natural and True Theology, promifcuoufly to all; Plato himfelf intimating as much in thefe Words, I mountly is marte a TEde TE mavilos, is notifas advator heyer. That as it was hard, to find out the Maker of this Universe, so neither, being found out, could be be declared to the vulgar. Wherefore fince God was fo hard to be understood, they conceived it necessary, that the Vulgar should be permitted, to Worship him in his Works, by Parts and Piecemeal, according to the various Manifestations of himself; that is, fhould have a Civil Theology at leaft, diftinct from the Natural and Philosophical, if not another Fabulous one too.

XXXV. We have now difpatched the First of those Three Heads proposed to be infifted on, viz. That the Pagans worthipped One and the fame Supreme God, under Many Perfonal Names, fo that much of their Polytheifm, was but Seeming and Phantaffical, and indeed nothing but the Polyonymy of One Supreme God, they making Many Poetical and Political Gods of that One Natural God : and thus worthipping God by Parts and Piece-meal; according to that clear acknowledgement of Maximus Madaurensis before cited ; Unius Summi Dei Virtutes, per Mundanum Opus Diffusas, nos multis Vocabulis invocamus ; & dum Ejus quali quædam Membra carptim variis Supplicationibus prosequimur, Totum colere videmur; The vertues of the One Supreme God diffused throughout the whole World, we (Pagans) invoke under many feveral Names, and so profecuting with our supplications, his as it were Divided Members, must needs be thought to worship him whole, we leaving out nothing of him. We shall proceed to the second Head proposed, That besides this Polyonymy of One Supreme God, in the Poetical and Civil Theology of the Pagans, which was their Seeming and Phantastick Polytheism, they had another Real Polytheism alfo, they acknowledging in their Natural and Philosophick Theology likewise, a Multiplicity of Gods, that is, of Substantial Understanding Beings, Superiour to men, really Exifting in the world. Which though they were called by them Gods, yet were they not therefore supposed to be aggiveros and autoggues, Unmade and self-existent, or Independent Beings, but all of them (One only excepted) of theoi, Fag. 243, 254. Generated Gods, according to the larger Notion of that word before declared, that is, though not 2 xe goov, yet at least, an' airlas yeviloi, though not as Made in time, yet as Produced from a Superiour Caufe. Plutarch propounding this for one amongst his Platonick Questions, Why o avaration Geos, the Higheft or Supreme God, was called by Plato, both The Father and Maker of all things, gives this Reply to it in the Words

CHAP. IV. and Many Substantial Powers.

Words before cited ; in The plan Star The your The is The avection mar The Bru (as "Oping & ETTOVOLLager) TOLINTIS > 20 arogav is a fu your, That perhaps he was faid to be the Father of all the Generated Gods, and of Men, (as he is also stiled in Homer) but the Maker of all other Irrational and Inanimate Beings. From which Passage of Plutarch's it plainly appears, that the o avorate Ords, The One Higheft God, being every way a wing, Unmade and unproduced, was thought to be the Maker or Father of all the other Gods, therefore called yEUWHTOI. Which is further plainly declared elfewhere by the fame Plutarch in these words; INATONG TATER & TOINTLY TETE Sympof. L.S. hospis nai The a Man yeven The, & Ayeventon is Alson Dedu Erronoud govt G. C. I. Plato calleth the One Unmade and Eternal God, the Father and Maker of the World, and of all other things Generated. And though fome of those Many Gods of Plato's were by him alfo called 'Al'Stor or Eternal, yet were they likewife, remtol too, in another sence, that is Produced and Derived by way of Emanation, from that One, who is every way 'A gdvn @. Underived and Independent upon any other Caufe. And thus Proclus U- Theol.P.L.3. niverfally pronounces; To Eva Deoi, not vies of Deoi, dia + new tox of bedv. c. 7. All the Gods owe, their Being Gods, to the First God. He adding, that he is therefore called myn of Storn G., The Fountain of the Godhead.

Wherefore the Many Gods of the Intelligent Pagans, were derived from One God, and but unservi Suvands, (as Plutarch fomewhere calls them) The Subservient Powers, or Ministers of the One Supreme Unmade Deity. Which (as hath been before observed) was frequently called by these Pagans Oeds, God, Nat' egoxlu, or in way of Eminency; as likewife were those other Inferiour or Generated Gods, in way of diffinction from him called OEOI The Gods. And accordingly the sence of Celfus is thus represented in Origen, Oe's Sumzey's Evan L 4. p. 2001 Induran ownation, mound fughs Egyon Sons Des. That the Gods mere the Makers of the Bodies of all Animals, the Souls of them only, being the Work of God. Moreover these Inferiour Gods, are styled by Ammianus Marcellinus, Substantiales Potestates, Substantial Powers, probably L. 22 in way of diffinction from those other Pagan Gods, that were not Substantial, but only fo many Names and Notions of the One Supreme God, or his Powers feverally Perfonated and Deified, Which Substantial Powers of Am. Marcellinus, (as Divination and Prophecy was by their means imparted to men) were all faid to be subject to that One Sovereign Deity called Themis: whom (faith he) the ancient Theologers feated In Cubili & Solio Jovis, in the Bed chamber and Throne of Jupiter; as indeed fome of the Poets have made her to be the wife of Jupiter, and others his Sifter. And Anaxarchus in Plutarch Styles her naged egu TE Alos, Jupiter's Astesfor, though that Philosopher Vn. Ales. abused the Fable, and grofly depraved the meaning of it, as if it fignified nav to neaxber uno TE nearBil & Semilor Evan is Stuaror, That what-Soever is done by the Sovereign Power, is therefore Just and Right : whereas the True Moral thereof was this, That Justice or Righteousneßsits in Counfel with God, and in his Mind and Will, prescribes Laws to Nature and the whole World. Themis therefore was another Name of God, amongst the Pagans, according to his Universal Con-Inderation, befides those before mentioned : and when Plato in his Book

Themis; The Eternal Law, or God. BOOK I.

LII

544

De Dea Themide p.39. Book of Laws, would have men to fwear by the Names of those Three Gods, Jupiter, Apollo, and Themis; these were but so many feveral Partial Notions of the One Supreme Deity ; the meaning thereof being no other than this, as Pighius observeth, Timore Divino, Veritate ipsa, ac Æquitate sanciri debere furamenta. In Jove enim Summi Numinis Potestatem, Fals ac Perjurii Vindicem; in Apolline Veritatis Lumen; in Themide, Jus, Fas atque Licitum effe intelligitur. Eft enim Themis, ipfa Lex eterna atq; Universalis, Mundo ac Nature prescripta; or according to Cicero, Ratio recta Summi Jovis. And Ficinus in his Commentary as to the main agreeth herewith. So that, when the Pagan Theologers affirmed, the Numen of Themis to prefide over the Spirits of the Elements, and all those other Substantial Powers, from whom Divination was participated to men; their meaning therein was clearly no other than this; That there was One Supreme Deity ruling over all the other Gods, and that the Divine Mind, which prefcribeth Laws to Nature and the whole World, and conteins all the Fatal Decrees in it, according to the Evolution of which, things come to pass in the World, was the Fountain from whence all Divination proceeded; as these Secrets were more or less imparted from thence to those Inferiour Created Spirits. The Philosophy of the Pagan Theology amongst the Greeks was plainly no other than this; That there is One Unmade Self-existent Deity the Original of all, and that there are many other Substantial Powers or Spirits, created by it, as the Ministers of its Providence in the World : but there was much of Poetry or Poetick Phancy, intermingled with this Philosophy, as the Flourish to it, to make up their Pagan Theology.

Thus, as hath been before declared, the Pagans held both One God, and Many Gods, in different fences : One Unmade Self-existent Deity, and Many Generated or Created Gods. Onatus the Pythagorean declaring that they who afferted one only God and not Many, Underflood not what the Dignity and Majesty of the Divine Transcendency confifted in, namely in ruling over Gods : and Plotinus conceiving that the Supreme God was most of all Glorified, not by being Contracted into One, but by having Multitudes of Gods, Derived from him, and Dependent on him; and that the Honour done to them, redounded unto him. Where there are Two Things to be diffinguished ; First, that according to the Pagan Theifts, God was no Solitary Being; but that there were Multitudes of Gods, or Subftantial Powers, and Living Underftanding Natures, Superiour to men, which were neither Self-existent, nor yet Generated out of Matter, but all Generated or Created from One Supreme. Secondly, that forafmuch as these were all supposed to have fome Influence more or lefs, upon the Government of the World, and the Affairs of Mankind, they were therefore all of them conceived to be the due Objects of mens Religious Worthip, Adoration and Invocation ; and accordingly was the Pagan Devotion fcattered amongst them all. Nor were the Gods of the Oriental Pagans neither, meer Dead Statues and Images, as fome would conclude from the Scripture, but Living Understanding Beings, Superiour to men, (though worshipped in Images) according to that Reply of the Chaldeans in Daniel to Nebuchadnezzar, when he required them to tell his Dream

CHAP IV. How God, no Solitary Being.

545

Dream, There is none other that can fhem this thing before the King , Except Those Gods whose Dwelling is not with Flesh ; that is, The Immortal Gods, or who are exalted above the Condition of Humane Frailty. Though fome conceive, that these words are to be understood of a Peculiar fort of Gods; namely, that this was fuch a thing, as could not be done by those Demons and Lower Aerial Gods, which frequently converse with men, but was referved to a Higher Rank of Gods, who are above humane converse. Now as to the Former of these Two Things, that God is no Solitary Being, but that there are Multitudes of Understanding Beings Superiour to Men, the Creatures and Ministers of One Supreme God ; the Scriptures both of the Old and New Testament fully agree with the Pagans herein. Thousand Thousands ministred unto him, and ten thousand times ten Daniel 7. 10. thousand flood before him, and Te are come to an innumerable Company of Heb. 12, 22; Angels. But the Latter of them, That Religious Worship and Invocation doth of right belong to these Created Spirits, is constantly denied and condemned in these Writings, that Being a thing peculiarly referved, to that one God, who was the Creator of Heaven and Earth. And thus is that Prophecy of Jeremy to be underftood, expreffed in the Chalday Tongue, that fo the Jews might have it in readiness for those Chaldean Idolaters, when they came into Babylon, Thus Foremy 10, 11, shall ye say unto them, the Gods that have not made the Heavens and the Earth, hall perifs from the Earth, and from under these Heavens. That is, there shall come a time, when none shall be Religiously Worlbipped any where upon the face of the whole Earth, fave only that God who made the Heavens and the Earth, and he without Images too. Which Prophecy, but in part yet fulfilled, shall then have its complete accomplishment, when the Kingdoms of this world, shall become the Rev. 11.153 Kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. And thus is the Controversie rightly stated betwixt the Pagans and the Christians by Lastan-L.I. tius. Sed fortasse quærat aliquis à nobis, quod apud Ciceronem quærit Hortenfius; Si Deus Unus est, que esse beata Solitudo queat? Tanquam nos qui unum esse dicimus, Desertum ac Solitarium esse dicamus. Habet enim Ministros, quos vocamus Nuntios. Et est istud verum quod dixisse Senecam supra retuli : Genuisse Regni sui Ministros Deum. Verum hi neque Dii sunt, neque Deos se vocari aut coli volunt : quippe, qui nihil præter Jussien ac Voluntatem Dei faciant. As if we who say, there is but one God, therefore made a Solitary and Deferted Deity. Whereas we acknowledge that God hath his Ministers, whom we call Angels: And we grant that to be true, which was before cited out of Seneca, That God hath Generated or Created Ministers of his Kingdom. But these are neither Gods, nor would they be called Gods, nor worshipped; forasmuch as they only Execute the will and command of God. And again afterwards to the fame purpole, Si eos multitudo delectat, non Duodecim dicimus, nec Trecentos sexaginta quinque (ut Orpheus) sed innumerabiles, & arguimus eorum errores in diversum, qui tam paucos putant. Sciant tamen quo nomine appellari debeant; ne Deum Verum violent, cujus Nomen exponunt, dum Pluribus tribuunt, O.c. If Multitude delight them, we fay not, that there are Twelve, nor yet three hundred fixty five, as Orpheus, but innumerable. And we tax their errour on the contrary who think them to be fo few. Nevertheles let them know, by what name they

The Platonists Super-Mundane, BOOKI.

they ought to be called, Left they violate the true God, whofe Name is profaned, when it is given to many. From which paffages of Lattantius it plainly appeareth, that the main Controversie between the Christians and the Pagans, was then only this, Whether or no, the Created Ministers of the Supreme God, might be called Gods, and Religiously Worschipped. But this Pagan Objection against the Solitary Deity of the Christians, is by some ancient Christian Writers also otherwise answered; namely from those Three Hypostases or Persons of the Trinity; they affirming upon that account, that though Christians did not acknowledge such a Multitude of Gods, as the Pagans, yet did they not therefore make God a Solitary and Steril Being, before the Creation neither, as the Jews did; but went in a middle way betwixt Jews and Pagans: they interpreting also Moses his Faciamus Hominem, to this fence.

XXXVI. We shall now shew Particularly what these Many Gods of the Pagans were. It hath been often observed, That the Pagans were divided in their Philosophick or Natural Theology, as to their Opinions concerning the Supreme God : fome of them thinking, To Geiov Espenielov Eval is one oborcos, That the Supreme Deity was an Abstract Being, Elevated above Nature and the Whole World : but others that he was nothing higher, than an Anima Mundi, or Soul of the World. Now the former of these Two were chiefly amongst the Greeks, the Pythagoreans and the Platonifts, who had accordingly feveral Distinctions amongst them concerning their Gods, as between the Jasphoo moi Seoi and the eluo Gmoi, The Supermundane and the Mundane Gods; The Seoi atoro and the yevenloi, the Eternal and the Generated Gods; that Latter word being now taken in a narrower and more confined fence, for fuch as were made in Time, or had a Beginning of their Existence: and Lastly, the vouroi Seoi and the aia Moi, the Intelligible and the senfible Gods. And the infutorial, at Sion and voutoi Seoi, Supermundane, Eternal, and Intelligible Gods, of these Pythagoreans and Platonifts, were first of all and Principally, those reas degreat inosologies, (as Plotinus calls them) those Three Divine Hypo-Stafes, that have the Nature of Principles in the Universe, viz. Tagathon or Hen, Nous and Plyche ; or Monad, Mind, and Soul. That this Trinity was not first of all a meer Invention of Plato's, but much ancienter than him, is plainly affirmed by Plotinus in these words, και έναι τές λόγες τέσθε μη χαινές, μη ζ νύν, άλλα παλαι μερί ειξη αθαι μη άναπεπαμείως, τές η νών λόγες έξηγητας απένων γεγονέναι. μαρτυβίοις πιςωσαμενόοις τας δέξας, ταύτας παλοιάς είναι, τοις αύτε τε Πλάτων γεάμμασιν. instero who so nai mapphuidhs negreeou a rolawing Sogns. That these Do-Erines are not new, nor of yesterday; but have been very anciently delivered, though obscurely (the discourses now extant, being but Explications of them) appears from Plato's own writings ; Parmenides before bim having infifted on them.

Now it is well known, that Parmenides was addicted to the Pythagorick set, and therefore probable, that this Doctrine of a Divine Triad was one of the Arcanums of that School alfo. Which is further confirmed from hence, because Numerius a famous Pythagorean entertained

En.5 L.T.

546

CHAP. IV.

and Eternal Gods.

547

entertained it, as fuch. And Moderatus (as Simplicins informeth In. Ar. Phys. us) plainly affirmeth, this Trinity of Principles, to have been a Pytha-fol. 50, gorick Cabbala; δτ 9 2 2 τος Πυθαγορείος το μεν Πρώτον έν ύπες το όν η πάσαν έζίαν άποφαίνεται. το 3 Δείτες ου έν, όπες όζι το όντως όν η νουτ, דע בואת קווחי ביותני דט ז דפודטי הדבף אין עוקראטי, אבדלאבוי דע ביטא אין דע בואמי. This (Moderatus) declareth, that according to the Pythagoreans, the First One or Unity, is above all Effence ; that the Second One, which is that which truly is, and Intelligible, according to them, is the Ideas ; and that the Third, which is Psychical or Soul, partaketh both of the Frist Unity, and of the Ideas. Lastly we have famblichus his Testimony alfo in Proclus to the fame purpose; Tees evan Jess Toros in more tois nu Daryogelois unversions, That there were Three Gods also praifed by the Pythagoreans. Now we have before shewed, 'that Pythagoras his Philosophy, was derived from the Orphick Cabala, which Proclus in another place thus fully testifieth, anava 20 in map' "Entron Geologia of 'De- Theol. Plat, φικής ¿ζί μυσαγωγίας έμγου · πεάτε μέν Πυσαγόεε ωρε 'Αγλαοφήμε L.I.C.S. τα αξί θεων δεγια διδαχθένι . Δευτέρε η Πλάτων ύποθεξαμένε τιώ παν-דבאה הבו דאדמי לאדאועוש, צו דב אל שטלמעטפנטי אל 'ספטומשי אפטעעמדמי. All the Theology of the Greeks, was derived from the Orphick Mystagogia; Pythagoras being first instructed by Aglaophemus in the Orphick Orgia, or Mysteries concerning the Gods; and Plato being the next who received a perfect knowledge of all these Divine things, both out of the Pythagorick and the Orphick writings. And that a Trinity was part of that Orphick Cabala, we have already proved, out of Amelius, he affirming (in Proclus) that Plato's Three Kings were the fame with Orpheus his Trinity, of Phanes, Uranus, and Cronus. Moreover, fince all these Three, Orpheus, Pythagoras, and Plato, travelling into Egypt, were there initiated in that Arcane Theology of the Egyptians (called Hermaical) it feemeth probable (as was before obferved) that this Doctrine of a Divine Triad, was also part of the Arcane Theology of the Egygptians. It hath been also noted, that there were some footsteps of fuch a Trinity in the Mithraick Mysteries amongst the Persians, derived from Zoroafter; as likewife that it was exprelly conteined in the Magick or Chalday Oracles, of whatfoever authority they may be. Moreover it hath been fignified, that the Samothracians had very and ciently a certain Trinity of Gods, that were the Highest of all their Gods, and that called by an Hebrew name too, Cabbirim, or the Mighty Gods : and that from thence the Roman Capitoline Trinity of Gods, was derived. The fecond whereof was Minerva, which amongft the Latins, as Athena amongst the Greeks, was understood to fignifie the Divine Wildom. Laftly, the Ternary or Triad, was not only accounted a Sacred Number amongst the Pythagoreans, but also as conteining fome Mystery in Nature, was therefore made use of by other Greeks and Pagans, in their Religious Rites ; as Aristotle informeth De Calo L.I. US; did ada τ protects einpórts work vours creares, is regs tas aniselas c.s. The Dean yeaused the a cloug tota . Wherefore from Nature, and as it were observing her Laws, have we taken this Number of Three, making #Je of the lame in the Sacrifices of the Gods, and other Purifications.

Now fince it cannot well be conceived, how fuch a Trinity of Divine Hypostafes, should be first discovered meerly by humane Wit and Rea-Mmm for The Pagans Trinity; Deriv'd BOOKI.

fon, though there be nothing in it (if rightly underflood) that is repugnant to Reafon : and fince there are in the ancient Writings of the Old Testament, certain fignifications of a Plurality in the Deity, or of more than one Hypoftafts, we may reasonably conclude, that which Proclus afferteth of this Trinity, as it was conteined in the Chaldaick Oracles, to be true, that it was at first Stowed doll of Stohoyia, a Theology of Divine Tradition or Revelation, or a Divine Cabala, viz. amongst the Hebrews first, and from them afterwards communicated to the Egyptians and other Nations. Neither ought it to be thought any confiderable Objection to the contrary, because the Platonists, Pythagoreans, and other Pagan Theologers, did not express this their Trinity, in the very words of the Athanasian Creed, nor according to the Form of the Nicene Council. Forafmuch as this Mystery was gradually imparted to the World, and that first but sparingly to the Hebrews themselves, either in their Written or Oral Cabala; but afterwards more fully under Christianity, the whole Frame whereof was built thereupon. Nevertheless was it not fo diffinctly and precifely determined, nor fo punctually and fcrupuloully ftated amongst the Christians neither, till after the rifing up of Herefies concerning it. Nor when all was done. did the Orthodox themselves at first Universally agree, in the fignification of the word 'Ouoson Co-effential or Consubstantial. Nor lastly is it a thing at all to be wondred at, that in such a Difficult and Mysterious Point, as this, there should be some diversity of apprehenfions' amongst the reputed Orthodox Christians themselves; and much less therefore amongst Pagans and Philosophers. However we freely acknowledge, that as this Divine Cabala, was but little understood by Many of those who entertained it among the Pagans, fo was it by divers of them, much Depraved and Adulterated alfo.

For first, the Pagans universally called, this their Trinity, a Trinity of Gods. & newtow, & Advregor, and & Teltov Seov, the First, the second, and the Third God ; as the more Philosophical amongst them, called it also a Trinity of Caufes, and a Trinity of Principles, and sometimes a Trinity of Opificers ; thus is this Cabala of the Trinity fty-In Time. Plat. led in Proclus, in The Terav Seav Sod Sons, the Tradition of the Three Gods. And accordingly is it faid of Numenius by him, that Teeis avuμιήσας θεώς, he did τραγωδών χαλάν, παπτον, έγδονον, απόγονου, having praifed the Three Gods, Tragically or Affectedly called them, the Grandfather, the Son, and the Nephew. Numenius thereby intimating, that as the second of these Gods, was the Off-spring of the First God, fo the Third called the Nephew of the First, was derived both from him and from the second, from the First as the Grandfather, and from the Second, as the Father of him. Harpocration likewife, Atticus, and Amelius, are faid by Proclus, to have entertained this fame Cabala or Tradition of the Three Gods, the Latter of these styling them, Bankéas teës, and terflor druzeydv, Three Kings, and Three Opificers or Makers of the whole world. In like manner Plotinus speaking of the second of these Three Hypoftafes, (that is, ves the First Mind or Intellect) calls him d'élite ou oeou the second God, Kai oeos alitnin plons, is Deds Adirezo, negoaivav taut, neiv segiv intivov. o 3 impratinar in inti-Seutar Eni xalis Stas olov nentido, il is auto isigentar . id ? D' cheivor BaivovTa

p.93. Ibid.

548

Enn.5.L.5. 6.3.

CHAP. IV. From a Divine Cabbala.

Balvoura un en afixo muds, un d' añ En fuzis dioùs Becunevas, and Eval aira xano dunxavov neo with neoiov And this Nature is God, I fay a second God, offering himself to view, before that other God can be seen, who is Seated above, this being as it were the Glorious Throne of him. For it is not fit, that he should be immediately Seated in any thing that is Inanimate; nor in meer Soul neither, but that there should be such an immenfe Pulchritude and Splendour shining before him; like the Pomp and Proceffion before the Great King. He also elsewhere mentions all these Three Gods together, making this World to be an Image of them all. Εικότως δυ λέγεται δτω ό κόσμος εικών, αεί εικονιζόμαμος. έςπκότων μεν το Επ.2. L.3. cis TPÁTE, RO OUTERS, TE " TEITS, ESMAGTOS MEN RO aUTE, all' ON TH UNH, RO T ounceconos nuve preves Wherefore this World may well be called an Image, it depending upon that above, as an Image in a Glaß, which is Threefold. Whereof the First and Second God always stand Immovably the Third likewife is in it felf Stable too, but accidentally moved, by reafon of the Mobility of matter, and things below it. And that we may here give a Tafte of the Mystical Theology and Enthusiasm of these Platonists too; Porphyrtus in the Life of Plotinus affirmeth, that both Plotinus and Himfelf, had fometimes experience of a kind of Ecflatick Union with the First of thefe Three Gods, that which is above Mind and Understanding ; πολλάκις ελάγοντι έαυτ είς τ πρώτου ης επέμεινα Seov ταίς έννοίαις, εφάνη cheivos ó phite procolin, più té tiva idéavézav, útrez jivév nai már to vont ideuμένος · ω δή και έζω Ποεφύειος άπαξ λέγω πλησιάσαι και ένω, Shvau · Plotinus often endeavouring to raife up his mind to the First and Hiebest God; That God sometimes appeared to him, who hath neither Form nor Idea, but is placed above Intellect, and all that is Intelligible : to whom I Porphyrius affirm my felf to have been once united in the Sixty eighth year of my age. And again afterwards, TENOS aut a not ono tos in, to Eva-איטע עמו אבא מסמו דם לאי אמים שבט, ידע צ ז דבד פלמוג אד הדב סטיאעונט מטידם". TE GROTE TETE, Plotinus his chief aim and scope was, to be united to, and conjoyned with the supreme God, who is above all, which scope he attained unto, Four several times, whilst my self was with him, by a certain ineffable Energie. That is, Plotinus aimed at fuch a kind of Rapturous and Ecstatick Union with the To'ev, and T'ayabov, the First of the Three Higheft Gods, (called The One and The Good) as by himfelf is defcribed towards the latter end of his Last Book. Where he calls it Enaple, and napzoiar Gristians uget fora, and to eaurie nevigor, tel ofor nar-TWO REVIEW OUVATION, a kind of Tathal Union, and a certain Prefence better than Knowledge, and the joyning of our own Centre, as it were, with the Centre of the Universe. Thus we see that the Platonick Trinity, is a Trinity of Gods, of which Three Gods therefore, the Second and the Third must of necessity be Inferiour Gods, because otherwise, they would be Three Independent Gods, whereas the Pagan Theology. Expressly disclaims a Plurality, of Independent and Self-originated Deities,

But fince according to the Principles of Christianity, which was partly defigned to oppose and bear down the Pagan Polytheism, there is One only God to be acknowledged; the meaning whereof notwithstanding seems to be chiefly directed, against the Deifying of Created Beings, or giving Religious Worship to any, besides the Uncrea-Mmm 2 ted;

The Pagans T. a Trinity of Gods. BOOKI

ted, and the Creatour of all : moreover, fince in the Scripture which is the only true Rule and Measure of this Divine Cabala of the Trinity, though the Noyos or Word be faid to have been, With God (that is, God the Father) and also it felf to Be God (that is, not a Creature) yet is it no where called An Other, or second God. Therefore cannot we Christians entertain this Pagan Language of a Trinity of Gods, but mult call it either a Trinity of Divine Hypoftafes, or Subfiftences, or Perfons, or the like. Nevertheles it is observable, that Philo, though according to his Jewish Principles, he was a zealous Opposer of the Pagan Polytheilm and Idolatry, yet did he not for all that, fcruple to call the Ociov Noyou the Divine Word, after the Platonick way, Adirego Gedr a Second God ; as not fulpetting this to clash with the Principles of his Religion, or that Second Commandment of the Decalogue, Thou shalt have no other Gods before my Face ; possibly because he conceived, that this was to be understood of Creature-Gods only; whereas his Second God, the Divine Noyos or Word, is declared by him to be allows, Eternal, and therefore according to the Jewish Theology Uncreated. However this Language of a second and Third God, is not fo excufable in a Jew, as it might be in a Pagan; because the Pagans according to the Principles of their Religion, were fo far from having any Scrupulofity, against a Plurality of Gods, (folong as there was only One Fountain of the Godhead acknowledged) that they rather accounted it an honour to the Supreme God, as hath been already shewed, that he should have Many other, not only Titular Gods under him, but also fuch as were Religionfly Worshipped : Wherefore besides this Second and Third God, they allo did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. And indeed St. Auftin doth upon this accompt, feem fomewhat to excuse the Pagans for this their Trinity of Gods, and Principles, in these words, Liberis enim verbis loquuntur Philosophi, nec in rebus ad intelligendum difficillimis, offensionem religiosarum aurium pertimescunt. Nobis autem ad certam Regulam loqui fas est, ne Verborum licentia, etiam in rebus, que in his fignificantur, impiam gignat opinionem. Nos autem non dicimus Duo vel Tria Principia, cum de Deo loquimur : sicut nec Duos Deos vel Tres, nobis licitum est dicere, quamvis de Unoquoque loquentes, vel de Filio, vel de Spiritu Sancto, etiam singulum quemque Deum esse fateamur. The Philosophers use Free Language, nor in these things which are extremely difficult to be understood, did they at all fear the offending of any Religious and Scrupulous ears. But the Cafe is otherwise with us Christians, for we are tied up to Phrases, and ought to speak according to a certain Rule, left the licentions use of words, should beget a wicked Opinion in any concerning those things that are signified by them. That is, though this might be in a manner excufable in the Pagans, becaufe each of those Three Hypostafes is God, therefore to call them severally Gods, and all of them a Trinity of Gods, and Principles ; they having no fuch Rule then given them to govern their Language by as this, That though the Father be God, the Son God, and the Holy Ghoft God, yet are they not Three Gods, but One God : yet is not this allowable for us Chriftians, to speak of a Second or Third God or Principle, or to call the Holy Trinity a Trinity of Gods, notwithshanding that when we fpeak of the Father or of the Son, or of the Holy Ghoft feverally, we And confess each of them to be God.

C. D. L. 10. 6.23.

CHAP. IV. The World, to fome The Third God. 551

And indeed when the Pagans thus spake of a First, second and Third God, and no more, though having Innumerable other Gods befides, they did by this Language plainly imply, that these Three Gods of theirs, were of a very different kind, from all the reft of their Gods ; that is, not Seoi yevviloi but ai dioi, not Created, but Eternal and Uncreated Ones. And that many of them did really take this Whole Trinity of Gods, for the To Ociov in general, the Divine Numen, and fometimes call it the First God too, in way of distinction from their Generated Gods ; will be showed afterward. So that the near @ Oeds the First God, was used in different fences by these Pagans, sometimes in a larger fence, and in way of opposition to all the yeuvalor Geor the Generated or Created Gods, or the Gods that were made in Time together with the World; and fometime again, more Particularly, in way of distinction from those Two other Divine Hypostafes Eternal, called by them the second and Third God. Which First of the Three Gods, is also frequently by them called OEDS, God, Emphatically and by way of Excellency, they supposing a Gradual Subordination in these Principles.

Neither was this Trinity of Divine Subliftences only thus ill-languag'd by the Pagans generally, when they called it a Trinity of Gods ; but allo the Cabala thereof, was otherwife much Depraved and Adulterated, by feveral of the Platonifts and Pythagoreans. For first, the Third of these Three Hypostales commonly called Psyche, is by some of them made to be Jugh equio the Immediate Soul of the Corporeal World, informing, acting, and enlivening it, after the fame manner as the Souls of other Animals do their respective Bodies; infomuch that this Corporeal World it felf, as together with its Soul it makes up one Complete Animal, was frequently called the Third God. This Proclus affirmeth of Numenius the Pythagorean, o 20 noomos xar aut o Teitos & Oeos, That the World according to him, was the Third God. And Plotinus, being a great Reader of this Numenius, feems to have been fomewhat infected by him with this conceit alfo, though contrary to his own Principles; from those words befored cited out of him, o noo nos ords, as as ourners reitos, the World, as is commonly faid, is the Third God.

Now if the World be not a Creature, then is there no Created Being at all, but all is God. But not only Timeus Locrus, but alfo Plato himfelf, calls it, Seiov yewwrdd, that is, a Created God, the word yewwrdd being here put for that, which after it once was not, is brought into Being; which is the proper Notion of a Creature. So that the Animated World, is by Plato made to be only the chief of all the yewwild Seol, that is, the Creature-Gods. Wherefore it is plain that in this Trinity of fome Platonifts and Pythagoreans, wherein the World is made to be the Third God, there is a confuled Jumble of Created, and Uncreated Beings together. For the Firft of those Gods is the Father and Fountain of all, or the Original of the Godhead. And the Second, forafmuch as he is called by them, both TOMTH's and Muzseyds, the Maker, and the Opificer of the whole World, he therefore

The Cabbala of the Trinity,

552

BOOK I.

fore can be no Creature neither : whereas the Third, which is faid to be the World, was by Numenius himfelf also expressly called, both rolupta and to drawsgry place, the Work or Thing Made, that is, plainly, the Creature of both the Former. Proclus thus fully reprefents his fence, $\Pi x \tau_{eq} \mu \psi x x \lambda \tilde{e} + \Pi g \tilde{\omega} \tau or, \pi ount \tilde{\omega} > + \Delta \delta v \tau_{eq} or, \Pi output$ $> + Teltov. <math>\tilde{\omega}$ st o xat' and $\Delta \mu \mu x s gry \delta \Delta i \pi \delta \delta v \tau_{eq} or, \pi \delta \delta v \tau_{eq} or$ $<math>\tilde{\omega}$ to $\tilde{z} > \delta \eta \mu x s gry s \mu \psi v \delta \tau eltos. Numenius called the First of the Three$ Gods, the Father ; the Second of them the Maker ; and the Third thethe Work or Thing Made; so that according to Numenius there weretwo Opificers or Creators of the World, the First and the Second God ;and the World it felf (that is, the Thing Made and Created by themboth) is faid to be the Third God.

And that this Notion of the Trinity, is an Adulterated One, may be also further concluded from hence, because according to this Hypothesis, they might have faid that there were Three Hundred and more Gods, as well, as that there are Three: fince all the other yewwiled Seed, Generated Gods, might have come into the Number too, as well as the World, they being Parts thereof, and Gods that differ not in kind from it but only in degree. Wherefore these Philosophers ought not to have made a Trinity of Gods, diffinguished from all the reft, but rather First to have distributed their Gods into Seed at Stol and yeventoi, that is Eternal or Uncreated, and Created Gods, and then to have fubdivided those Created Gods, into the Whole World, and the Parts thereof Animated.

But because it may be here alledged in favour of this Spurious Hypothefis of the Trinity, That the World was accounted the Third God, only by Accident, in respect of its Soul, which is properly that Third God ; though Numenius with others plainly affirm the World it felf, as molnux and Snuseys pluor, as the Work and Thing Made, to be the Third; we shall therefore reply to this, that even the Soul of the Mundane Animal it felf, according to Timeus, and Plato, and others, is affirmed to be yevuntos Deds, a Generated God, that is, fuch as was produced from Non-existence into Being, and therefore truly and properly a Creature. Which Aristotle observing, therefore took occafion to taxe Plato as contradicting himfelf, in making the Soul of the World a Principle, that is, the Third God, and yet supposing it to be υσερον η άμα το seave, not Eternal but Made or Created together with the Heaven, of which fomething before. Wherefore we conclude, that this ancient Cabala of the Trinity, was Depraved and Adulterated, by those Platonists and Pythagoreans, who made either the World it felf, or elfe Juxli eyudojuov, an Informing Soul of the World, to be the Third Hypostafis thereof, they Mingling Created and Uncreated Beings together, in that which themselves notwithstanding call a Trinity of Caufes and of Principles.

And we think it highly probable that this was the true Reafon, why Philo, though he admitted the Second Hypoftafis of the Platonick, and Pythagorick (if not Egyptian) Trinity, called byhim Sãos Nóyos, the Divine Word, and ftyled OSUREOS Seds, the Second God, and as Eufebins

CHAP. IV. Adulterated by fome Platonifts.

553

To this First Depravation of that Geomagdolog Scoloyia, that Theology of Divine Tradition, and ancient Cabbala of the Trinity, by many of the Platonifts and Pythagoreans, may be added another, That fome of them declaring the Second Hypostafis of their Trinity to be the Archetypal World, or tox 2/ idean nayina noopon, as Philo calls it, the World that is compounded and made up of Ideas, and conteineth in it all those kinds of things Intelligibly that are in this Lower World Senfibly 3 and further concluding, that all these several Ideas of this Archetypal and Intelligible World, are really fo many diffinct Substances, Animals, and Gods; have thereby made that Second Hypoftalis, not to be OneGod, but a Congeries and Heap of Gods. These are those Gods commonly called by them, vontoi Seoi Intelligible Gods, not as before in way of distinction from the aia Intol the senfible Gods (which is a more general notion of the word) but from from those other Gods of theirs (af- P.357) terwards to be infifted on alfo) called voegoi Stoi Intellectual Gods. Proclus upon Plato's Politia concludes, that there is no Idea of Evil, for this reason, because if there were, in The xandin idea Stocs Escu, enel of maior idea deos as mappenions elenner . that very Idea of Evil allo would it felf be a God, because Every Idea is a God, as Parmenides hath affirmed. Neither was Plotinus himfelf, though otherwife more fober, altogether uninfected with this Phantastick Conceit, of the Ideas being all of them Gods, he writing thus concerning the second God, The First Mind or Intellect ; yevvous on indu ta outa our autas En. 5. Lis. s. T. yevvnoal, now peri to zh idean xallos, novides) Dess voutes, That be being begotten by the First God, (that is, by way of Emanation, and from Eternity) generated all Entities together with him/elf, the Pulchritude of the Ideas, which are all Intelligible Gods. Apuleius alfo (as hath been already noted) grofly and fulfomely imputes the fame to Plato, in those words, Quos Deos Plato existimat, Veros, Incorporales, Animales, sine ullo neque fine neque exordio, sed prorsus ac retro æviternos, ingenio ad summam beatitudinem porrecto, O.c. And he with Julian and others, reduce the Greater part of the Pagan Gods, to these Ideas of the Intelligible or Archetypal World, as making Apollo for Example, to be the Intelligible Sun, the Idea of the Senfible ; and Diana, the Intelligible Moon, and the like for the reft. Laftly, it hath been observed allo that the Egyptian Theologers, pretended in like manner, to worthip

BOOKL Ideas, made Animals and Gods.

Worship these Intelligible Gods, or Eternal Ideas, in their Religious Animals, as Symbols of them.

Philo indeed Platonized fo far, as to suppose God to have made an Archetypal and Intelligible World, before he made this Corporeal De Mun. Opif. and Senfible : BERNAGE'S (o Seos) & opartor TETON NOOMON Snuserioan, recefe-TUTS & VONT, IVa reaulus downata i, reverdesation magad elymati, tou σωματικόν άπεροασήαι, πεεσθυπέρο νεώπερον άπεικόνισμα, το Gaüra σε εξενία alartal glun, boa of in cretra vonta . 7 5 in the idear ourestita noo nov in τόπω πνι ύπονοείν αδύναίον. God intending to make a Visible World, first formed an Intelligible One; that fo having an Incorporeal, and most God-like Pattern before him, he might make the Corporeal World agreeably to the same, this Younger an Image of that Older, that should contein as many Senfible kinds in it, as the other did Intelligible. But it is not possible (faith he) to conceive this World of Ideas to exist in any place. Nay according to him, Mofes himfelf philosophized also after the fame manner, in his Comopeia, defcribing in the First Five Verfes of Genesis, the making of an Intelligible Heaven and Earth, before the Senfible; new to sv naled 78 von 78 usous o moiav ender spavor àoripator is ylu abegior, is aces idear is neves, ele usal a around to solar is TVOULATO, is GAT TAON EGOBUS OUTOS, & TOLAW a outpator in is vontor inhis Tapololyma, &c. The Creator first of all made, an Incorporeal Heaven and an Invisible Earth ; the Ideas of Air and Vacuum ; Incorporeal Water and Air; and last of all Light, which was also the Incorporeal and Intelligible Paradigm of the Sun and Stars, and that from whence their Senfible Light is derived. But Philo does not plainly make these Ideas of the Intelligible and Archetypal World, to be fo many diffinct Substances, and Animals; much lefs Gods: though he fomewhere takes notice of those, who admiring the Pulchritude of both these Worlds, did not only Deifie the whole of them, but also their feveral Parts; that is, the Several Ideas of the Intelligible World alfo, as well as the Greater Parts of the Senfible; an Intelligible Heaven and Earth, Sun and Moon; they pretending to worship those Divine Ideas, in all these Senfible things. Which high-flown Platonick Notion, as it gave Sancluary and Protection, to the groffest and foulest of all the Pagan Superstitions and Idolatries, when the Egyptians would worship Brute Animals, and other Pagans, all the Things of Nature, (Inanimate Substances, and meer Accidents) under a pretence of worshipping the Divine Ideas in them; fo did it directly tend to abfolute Impiety, Irreligion, and Atheifm; there being few that could entertain any thoughts at all of those Eternal Ideas, and scarcely any who could thoroughly perfwade themfelves, that these had fo much Reality in them, as the sensible things of Nature; as the Idea of a House, in the mind of an Architect, hath not fo much Reality in it, as a Material House, made up of Stones, Mortar and Timber; fo that their Devotion must needs fink down wholly into those sensible Things, and themfelves naturally at length fall, into this Atheiftick Perfwafion; That the Good Things of Nature, are the only Deities.

> Here therefore have we a Multitude of Pagan Gods Supermundane and Eternal, (though all depending upon One Supreme) the Gods by them

P. 6.

p. 6.

554

CHAP. IV. The Henades, and Noes, of Some Platonists. 555

them properly called, VONTO Intelligible, or the Divine Ideas. And we cannot but account this for another Depravation of the ancient Mofaick Cabbala of the Trinity, that the Second Hypoftafis thereof, is made to be the Archetypal World, and all the Divine Ideas, as fo many diftinct Substances, Animals, and Gods; that is, not One God, but a whole World of Gods.

But over and belides all this, fome of these Platonists and Pythagoreans, did further Deprave and Adulterate, the ancient Hebrew or Mofaick Cabbala of the Trinity, (the certain Rule whereof is now only the Scriptures of the New Teftament) when they concluded, that as from the Third Hypoftafis of their Trinity, called in mgarn wixin, The First Soul, there were Innumerable other Particular Souls derived, namely the Souls of all Inferiour Animals, that are Parts of the World; fo in like manner, that from their Second Hypoftalis, called 'O ngar & vss, The First Mind or Intellect, there were innumerable other MEGINON NOES Particular Minds or Intellects Subfantial Derived, Superiour to the First Soul ; and not only fo, but alfo, That from that First and Highest Hypostafis of all, called To "EV, and Taya Dov, The One, and The Good, there were derived likewife many Particular 'Evades, and 'Ajatornis, Unities and Goodnesses Substantial, Superiour to the First Intellect. Thus Proclus in his Theologick Nat. Institutions, Mera') to ev aga to reator, evadis . I usta ver " reater, vers is mere the fuxing the reating, fuxer is mere the one of Cir, ou Cers. After the First One, (and from it) there are many Particular Heriades or Unities; after the First Intellect and from it, many Particular Nocs, Minds or Intellects ; after the First Soul, many Particular and Derivative Souls; and lastly, after the Universal Nature, many Particular Natures, and Spermatick Reasons. Where it may be obiter observed, that these Platonists supposed, below the Universal Psyche, or Mundane Soul, a Universal quois, or Substantial Nature allo, but to as that belides it, there were other Particular hoyou ortrequalinoi, Seminal Reafons, or Plastick Principles alfo.

As for these Noes, and that belides the First Universal Mind or Intellect, there are other Particular Minds or Intellects Substantial, a Rank of Beings not only immutably Good and Wife, but also every way Immovable, and therefore above the Rank of all Souls, that are Self-moveable Beings ; Proclus was not fingular in this, but had the concurrence of many other Platonilts with him; amongst whom Plotinus may feem to be one, from this Passage of his belides others, on a Idvator & at fuxal, is vis mais, is a Mors dia There in That P. 653. Souls are Immortal, and every Mind or Intellect, we have elfewhere largely proved. Upon which words Ficinus thus, Hic, & Supra & infrà sæpè, per verba Plotini notabis, Plures esse Mentium Animarumque Substantias inter se distinctas, quamvis inter eas Unio sit Mirabilis; Here and from many other places, before and after, you may observe, that according to Plotinus there are many Substantial Minds, distinct from Souls, though there be a wonderful Union betwixt them. Moreover, that there was also above these Noes or Immovable but Multiform Minds, not only one Perfect Monad, and First Good, but alfo a Rank of Many Particular Henades or Monades, and Agathotetes 5 was, Nnn befides

556 The Spurious Platonick Trinity: BOOKI

In Epist Ench. befides Proclus and others, afferted by Simplicius also ; ao' iauro rd à rabor mairra mapáyo, rate mgara, nal ra péra, nal ra égala. à mà ra plu * p.g. πέωτα και έαυτα πεοσεχή, όμοια έαυτα παράγει, μια άγαθότης πολλάς άγα-ATTATAS, nal ula Evas in Unio noloas, nomas Evadas. The Highest Good (faith he) produceth all things from himself, in several Ranks and Degrees; The First, the Middle, and the Last or Lowest of all. But the First and the next to himself, doth he produce like himself, One Goodness Many Goodnesses, and one Unity or Henade, Many Henades. And that by these Henades and Autoagathotetes, he means Substantial Beings, that are Confcious of themfelves, appears also from these following words, τα μερό δυ πρώτα τι ύπο το πρώτο άραθο παραγομερίων, δια το πρός αυτό όμισφυες, εν έξέση το έναι άραθα, απίνησα όντα και άμετά δλυτα, και όν τη P. 11. aity de paragioture is guplera, in coden to agado, on autoaga. Horntes cion. Those Beings which are first produced from the First Good, by reason of their sameness of Nature with him, are immovably and unchangeably Good, always fixed in the same Happiness, and never indigent of Good or falling from it, because they are all Essentially Goodnesses. Where afterward he adds fomething concerning the vois allo, that though these were a Rank of Lower Beings, and not auroayada, not Estentially Goodneffes, but only by Participation; yet being by their own Nature alfo Immovable, they can never degenerate, nor fall from that Participation of Good. Notwithstanding which, we must confess that some of these Platonifts, feem to take the word Henades fometimes in another fence, and to understand nothing else thereby, but the Intelligible Ideas before mentioned ; though the ancient Platonifts and Pythagoreans were not wont to call these Unities, but Numbers.

> And now have we discovered, more of the Pagans Inferiour Gods, Supermundane and Eternal; viz. besides those vontoi Seoi, those Intelligible Gods; Troops of Henades and Autoagathotetes, Unities and Goodness; and also of Noes, Immovable Minds or Intellects; or as they frequently call them, Seoi Evicion, and Seoi voegoi, Henadical (or Monadical) Gods, and Intellectual Gods.

> But fince these Noes, or voce of Seoi, are faid to be all of them in their own nature a Rank of Beings above Souls, and therefore Superiour to that First Soul, which is the Third Hypostass of this Trinity; as all those Henades or Evicion Seoi, those Simple Monadical Gods, are likewife yet a higher Rank of Beings above the Noes, and therefore Superiour to the Second Hypoftafis also, the First Mind ; and yet all these Henades and Noes, however supposed by these Philosophers to be Eternal, foralmuch as they are Particular Beings only, and not Universal, cannot be placed higher than in the Rank of Creatures; it follows from hence unavoidably, that both the Second and Third Hypostalis of this Trinity, as well the First Mind as the First Soul, must be accounted Creatures alfo; becaufe no Created Being, can be Superiour to any thing Uncreated. Wherefore Proclus and fome others of those Platonists, plainly understood this Trinity no otherwise, than as a certain scale or Ladder of Beings in the Universe ; or a Gradual Descent of things from the First or Highest, by Steps downward, lower and lower, fo far as to the Souls of all Animals. For which

CHAP. IV. But a Scale or Ladder of Nature.

557

which caule, Proclus to make up this Scale complete, adds to thefe three Ranks and Degrees, below that Third of Souls, a Fourth of Natures alfo; under which there lies nothing but the Paffive Part of the Universe, Body and Matter. So that, their Whole Scale, of all that is above Body, was indeed not a Trinity, but a Quaternity, or, Four Ranks and Degrees of Beings, one below another ; the First of Henades or Unities, the Second of Noes, Minds or Intellects, the Third of souls, and the Laft of Natures : thefe being as it were fo many Orbs and Spheres, one within and below another. In all which feveral Ranks of Being, they supposed One First Universal, and Unparticipated, as the Head of each respective Rank, and Many Particular, or Participated Ones : as One First Universal Henade, and Many Secondary Particular Henades; One First Universal Nous, Mind or Intellect, and Many Secondary and Particular Noes or Minds; One First Universal Soul, and Many Particular Souls; and Laftly One Univer al Nature, and Many Particular Natures. In which Scale of Beings, they Deified, befides the First To Ev and Taya. Sov, One, and Good, not only the First Mind, and the First Soul, but also those other Particular Henades, and Noes univerfally; and all Particular Souls above Humane : leaving out befides them and Inferiour Souls, that Fourth Rank of Natures, because they conceived, that nothing was to be accounted a God, but what was Intellectual and Superiour to Men. Wherein though they made Several Degrees of Gods, one below another, and called fome aislas and fome hours, fome Eternal, and fome Generated, or Made in time; yet did they no where clearly distinguish, betwixt the Deity properly fo called, and the Creature, nor thew how far in this Scale, the True Deity went, and where the Creature began. But as it were melting the Deity by degrees, and bringing it down lower and lower, they made the Juncture and Commiffure betwixt God and the Creature, fo fmooth and clofe, that where they indeed parted, was altogether undifcernible. They rather implying them, to differ only in Degrees, or that they were not Absolute but Comparative Terms, and consisted but in More and Lef. All which was doubtlefs a grofs Miltake of the ancient Cabbala of the Trinity.

This is therefore that Platonick Trinity, which we oppose to the Chri-Stian, not as if Plato's own Trinity in the very Effential Constitution thereof, were quite a Different Thing from the Christian; it felf in all probability having been at first derived from a Divine or Mofaick Cabbala; but because this Cabbala, (as might well come to pass in a thing for Mysterious and Difficult to be conceived) hath been by divers of these Platonists and Pythagoreans, Misunderstood, Depraved and Adulterated, into fuch a Trinity, as Confounds the Differences between God and the Creature, and removes all the Bounds and Land-marks betwixt them : finks the Deity lower and lower by Degrees; (Itill multiplying of it, as it goes) till it have at length brought it down to the Whole Corporeal World, and when it hath done this, is not able to ftop there neither, but extends it further still, to the Animated Parts thereof, Stars and Demons. The Defign or Direct Tendency thereof, being nothing elfe but to lay a Foundation, for Infinite Poly-Nnn 2 \$bei fris

The Christian Trinity, as opposed, BOOK .

theism, Cosmolatry (or World-Idolatry) and Creature-Worship. Where it is by the way observable, that these Platonick Pagans, were the only Publick and Profefied Champions against Christianity; for though Celfus were fulpected by Origen to have been indeed an Epicurean, yet did he at least Personate a Platonist too. The reason whereof might be; not only because the Platonick and Pythagorick sed, was the Divinest of all the Pagans, and that which approached nearest to Christianity and the Truth, (however it might by accident therefore prove the worft, as the Corruption of the Best thing,) and by that means could with greateft confidence, hold up the Bucklers against Christianity and encounter it; but also because the Platonick Principles, as they might be understood, would of all other, ferve most plausibly to defend the Pagan Polytheism and Idolatry.

Concerning the Christian Trinity, we shall here observe only Three Things ; First, that it is not a Trinity of meer Names or Words, nor a Trinity of Partial Notions and Inadequate Conceptions, of One and the Same Thing. For fuch a kind of Trinity as this, might be conceived, in that First Platonick Hypostafis it felf, called to by and taya. So The One and The Good, and perhaps alfo in that First Perfon of the Christian Trinity; namely of Goodness, and Understanding or Wildom, and Will or Active Power, Three Inadequate Conceptions thereof. 'Tis, true, that Plotinus was fo high flown, as to maintain, that the First and Highest Principle of all, by reason of its Perfect Unity and Simplicity, is above the Multiplicity of Knowledge and Understanding, and therefore does not fo much as rolly tourt, in a proper fence, Understand it self: Notwithstanding which, this Philosopher himself adds that it cannot therefore be faid to be Ignorant nor Unwife neither; these Expressions belonging only to such a Being, as was by Na-En. 6. L. 7. ture Intellectual, ves mer 20 un voar, avontor, Intellectus nist intelligat, demens merito judicatur. And he feems to grant, that it hath a certain Simple Clarity and Brightness in it, Superiour to that of Knowledge: As the Body of the Sun has a certain Brightneß Superiour to that Secondary Light which streameth from it ; and that it may be faid, to be vonois aut Knowledge it felf, that does not Understand, as Motion it felf does not Move. But this can hardly be conceived by ordinary Mortals, that the Highest and most Perfect of all Beings, should not fully comprehend it felf, the Extent of its own Fecundity and Power, and be conficious of all that proceedeth from it, though after the moft Simple manner. And therefore this high-flown conceit of Plotinus (and perhaps of Plato himfelf too) has been rejected by latter Platonists, as Phantaflical, and Unsafe : for thus Simplicius, aNa i yvanv " Exerv ลังส์วานท Thi ลันออาสีาไม, 3 2 สัง 71 รัน บัก สบัาชี สาวิตาอุแล่งอง ลิวงอกร But it must needs have also the most perfect Knowledge, fince it cannot be ignorant of any thing, that is produced from it felf. And St. Auftin in like manner, confutes that Affertion of fome Christians, that the NoyG, or Eternal Word, was that very Wildom and Understanding by which the Father himself was wife ; as making it nothing, but an Inadequate Conception of God. But this opinion, that the Christian Trinity 18 but a Trinity of Words, or meer Logical Notions, and Inadequate Conceptions of God, hath been plainly condemned by the Christian Church

6.37.

In Epiet. p. 2350

CHAP. IV. To the Pfeudo-Platonick.

Church in Sabellins and others. Wherefore we con-clude it to be a Trinity of Hypostafes, or Subliftences, or Perfons.

The Second Thing that we observe concerning the Christian Trinity is this, that though the second Hypostafis or Person thereof, were begotten from the First, and the Third Proceedeth both from the First and second ; yet are neither this Second nor Third, Creatures ; and that for these following Reasons. First, because they were not made is show tow, as Arius maintained, that is, from an Antecedent Non-existence brought forth into being, nor can it be faid of either of them, Erat Quando Non erant, that once they were not, but their Going forth Was from Eternity, and they were both Coeve and Coeternal with the Father. Secondly, because they were not only Eternal Emanations (if we may fo call them) but also Necessary, and therefore are they both alfo, Abfolutely Undestroyable and Unannihilable. Now according to true Philosophy and Theology, no Creature could have exifted from Eternity, nor be Abfolutely Undestroyable, and therefore that which is both Eternal, and Undestroyable, is ipfo facto Uncreated. Neverthelefs, becaufe fome Philosophers have afferted (though erroneoufly) both the whole World's Eternity, and its being a Necessary Emanation also from the Deity, and confequently, that it is Undeftroyable; we shall therefore further add, that these second and Third Hypoftales or Persons of the Holy Trinity, are not only therefore Uncreated, because they were both Eternal, and Necessary Emanations, and likewife are Unannihilable; but also because they are Universal, each of them comprehending the Whole World, and all created things under it ; which Universality of theirs, is the same thing with Infinity : Whereas all other Beings befides this Holy Trinity, are Particular and Finite. Now we lay, that no Intellectual Being, which is not only Eternal; and Necessarily Existent, or Undestroyable; but also Universal or Infinite, can be a Creature.

Again in the Laft place we add, that these Three Hypost afes or Perfons, are truly and really One God. Not only because they have all Effentially One and the fame Will, according to that of Origen, C.Celf. p.386, Agnondioper Ev Tor Tarteg I annelas, is Tor you The annoeav, orta Soo דא ההסגמים הפלצוגמדמ, צי ז דא העוטיטוֹם על דא הטעקטיום על דא דמטדטדאדו -BERNIGEWS, We worship, the Father of Truth, and the Son the Truth : felf, being Two Things as to Hypoltalis; but one in Agreement, Confant. and Sameneß of Will: but also because they are Physically (if we may fo speak) One also; and have a Mutual Tiege youghois, and 'Evurageis, Inexistence, and Permeation of one another; according to that of our Saviour Christ, I am In the Father, and the Father In Me. And the Father that Dwelleth In Me, he doth the Works. We grant indeed, that there can be no Instance of the like Unity or Oneness found in any Created Beings; neverthelefs we certainly know from our very felves, that it is not impossible, for two distinct Substances, that are of a very different Kind from one another, the One Incorporeal, the other Corporeal, to be fo clofely united together, as to become One Animal and Perfon; much less therefore should it be thought impossible, for these Three Divine Hypostases, to be One God.

We

This Platonick Trinity, not BOOKI.

We shall conclude here with Cnfidence, that the Christian Trinity, though there be very much of Mystery in it, yet is there nothing at all of plain Contradiction to the Undoubted Principles of Humane Reafon, that is, of Impoffibility to be found therein, as the Atheifts would pretend, who cry down all for Non-fence and Abfolute Impoffibility, which their Dull Stupidity cannot reach to, or their Infatuated Minds eafily comprehend, and therefore even the Deity it felf. And it were to be wished, that some Religionists and Trinitarians did not here symbolize too much with them, in affecting to reprefent the Mystery of the Christian Trinity, as a thing directly contradictious to all Humane Reason and Understanding ; and that perhaps out of defign to make men furrender up themfelves and Confciences, in a Blind and Implicit Faith, wholly to their Guidance: as also to debauch their Understandings by this means, to the swallowing down of other Opinions of theirs, plainly repugnant to Humane Faculties. As who fhould fay, he that believes the Trinity, (as we all must do, if we will be Christians) should boggle at nothing in Religion never after, nor fcrupuloufly chew or examine any thing : as if there could be nothing more Contradictious or Impoffible to Humane Understanding propounded, than this Article of the Christian Faith.

But for the prefent we shall endeavour only to shew, that the Christian Trinity (though a Mystery, yet) is much more agreeable to Reason, than that Platonick or Pseudo-Platonick Trinity before described; and that in those Three Particulars then mentioned. For First, when those Platonists and Pythagoreans, interpret their Third God, or Last Hypostafis of their Trinity to be either the World, or else a 4020 escored, such an Immediate Soul thereof, as together with the World its Body, makes up One Animal and God; as there is plainly too great a Leap here betwixt their Second and Third Hypostafis, so do they Debase the Deity therein too much, confound God and the Creature together, laying a Foundation not only for Cosmo-Latry or World-Idolatry in general, but also for the groffest and most fottish of all Idolatries, the worshipping of the Inanimate Parts of the World themselves, in pretence as Parts and Members of this great Mundane Animal, and Sensible God.

L.2.C.1.

It is true indeed that Origen and fome others of the ancient Christian Writers, have supposed, that God may be faid in some sence to be the Soul of the World. Thus in that Book Peri Archan, Sicut Corpus nostrum unum ex multis Membris aptatum est, O ab una Anima continetur, ita & Universum Mundum, velut Animal quoddam Immane opinandum puto 3 quod quasi ab una Anima. Virtute Dei ac Ratione teneatur. Quod etiam à Sancta Scriptura indicari arbitror, per illud quod dictum est per Prophetam; Nonne Cælum & Terram ego repleo, dicit Dominus ? & Cælum mihi Sedes, Terra autem Scabellum pedum meorum ; Et quod Salvator cum ait, non effe jurandum neque per Calum, quia Sedes Deieft, neque per Terram quia Scabellum pedum ejus. Sed S illud quod ait Paulus, Quoniam in ipfo Vivimus & Movemur & Sumus. Quomodo enim in Deo Vivimus, & Movemur, & Sumus, nist quod in Virtute sud Universum constringit & continet Mundum? As our own Body is made up of many Members, and conteined by One

CHAP. IV. Reasonable ; as the Christian.

One soul, fo do I conceive that the whole World is to be looked upon, as One buge great Animal, which is conteined as it were by One Sonly the Vertue and Reason of God. And so much seems to be intimated by the Scripture in fundry places; as in that of the Prophet, Do not I fill Heaven and Earth? And again, Heaven is my Throne and the Earth my Footftool. And in that of our Saviour, Swear not at all, neither by Heaven, because it is the Throne of God, nor by the Earth because it is his Footfool. And lastly in that of Paul to the Athenians, For in him we Live and Move, and have our Being. For how can we be faid to Live and Move, and have our Being in God, unless because he by his Vertue and Power, does Constringe and Contein the whole World? And how can Heaven be the Throne of God, and the Earth his Footstool, unlefs his Vertue and Power fill all things both in Heaven and Earth? Nevertheless, God is here faid by Origen, to be but Qnast-Anima, As it were The Soul of the World: As if he fhould have faid, That all the Perfection of a Soul, is to be attributed to God, in respect of the World; he Quickening and Enlivening all things, as much as if he were the Very Soul of it, and all the Parts thereof were his Living Members. And perhaps the whole Deity ought not to be look'd upon, according to Aristotle's Notion thereof, meerly as anivilo & Cia, an Immovable Effence, for then it is not conceivable, how it could either Act upon the World, or be Senfible of any thing therein: or to what purpose any Devotional Address should be made by us to such an Unaffectible, Inflexible, Rockie and Adamantine Being. Wherefore all the Perfection of a Mundane Soul, may perhaps be attributed to God in fome fence, and he called, Quast Anima Mundi, As it were the Soul thereof: Though St. Cyprian would have this, properly to belong to the Third Hypoftafis or Person of the Christian Trinity, viz. The Holy Ghoft. But there is fomething of Imperfection alfo, plainly cleaving and adhering to this Notion of a Mundane Soul, befides fomething of Paganity likewife neceffarily confequent thereupon, which cannot be admitted by us. Wherefore God, or the Third Divine Hypoftafis, cannot be called the Soul of the World in this fence, as if it were fo Immersed thereinto, and so Passive from it, as our Soul is Immersed into, and Paffive from its Body. Nor as if the World and this Soul together, made up one Entire Animal, each Part whereof, were incomplete alone by it felf. And that God or the Third Hypoftafis of the Christian Trinity, is not to be accounted in this Sence properly, the Soul of the World, according to Origen himself, we may learn Peri Areb. from these words of his; Solius Dei, id est, Patris, & Filii, & Spi- L.i.c.6. ritus Sancti, Nature, id proprium eft; ut fine Materiali Substantia, &. absque ulla Corpore a adjectionis societate intelligatur substitere : It is proper to the Nature of God alone, that is, of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, to subsist without any Material Substance, or Body Vitally United to it. Where Origen affirming, that all Created Souls and Spirits what loever, have always fome Body or other Vitally United. to them, and that it is the Property only of the Three Perfons of the. Holy Trinity, not to be Vitally United to any Body, as the Soul thereof; whether this Affertion of his be true or no (which is a thing not here to be discussed) he does plainly hereby declare, that God or the Third H postafis of the Trinity, is not to be accounted in a true and proper fence, the Soul of the World. And

561

God, not a Mundane Soul.

BOOK I.

94.

15

562

And it is certain that the more Refined Platonists, were themfelves alfo, of this Perfwalion ; and that their Third God, or Divine Hypoftafis, was neither the Whole World (as supposed to be Animated) nor yet with eyndomo, the Immediate Soul of this Mundane Animal, but only fugh infutor, a supermundane sonl; that is, fuch a thing as though it Prefide over the Whole World, and take Cognizance of all things in it, yet is not properly an Effential Part of that Mundane In Time p. 93, Animal, but a Being Elevated above the fame. For thus Proclus plainly affirmeth, not only of Amelius but also of Porphyrius himfelf, who likewife pretended to follow Plotinus therein; weld 3 & Authior o nogque of oight of The The Two ourd are, The plu furthe The wasκόσμιον άποχαλεί δημεργόν, * 3 νέν αυτής, πείς δν άπεςρατήαι, το αυτοζάor, is Evan to and giadyua to Snuseys xala toto. After Amelius, Porphyrius thinking to agree with Plotinus, calls the Supermundane Soul, the Immediate Opificer or Maker of the World, and that Mind or Intellet, to which it is converted, not the Opificer himself, but the Paradigm thereof. And though Proclus there make a question whether or no, this was Plotinus his true meaning, yet Porphyrius is most to be credited herein, he having had fuch an intimate acquaintance with him. Wherefore according to these Three Platonists, Plotinus, Amelius, and Porphyrius, the Third Hypoftafis of the Platonick Trinity, is neither the World, nor the Immediate Soul of the Mundane Animal; but a certain Supermundane Soul, which also was druseyos the Opificer and Creator of the World, and therefore no Creature. Now the Corporeal World, being fupposed by these Platonists also, to be an Animal, they must therefore needs acknowledge a Double Soul, one Juxiv Eynd Guov, the Immediate Soul of this Mundane Animal, and another Auxiv Untegelo Chuov, a Supermundane Soul, which was the Third in their Trinity of Gods, or Divine Hypoftafes, the Proper and Immediate Opificer of the World. And the fame in all probability, was Plato's opinion alfo, and therefore that Soul, which is the only Deity, that in his Book of Lawshe undertakes to prove, was fugh interd Gul a Supermundane Soul, and not the fame with that Juxn eyno Chios that Mundane Soul, whose Genefis or Generation is described in his Timeus; the Former of them being a Principle and Eternal; the Latter made in Time, together with the World; though faid to be Older than it because in order of Nature before it. And thus we see plainly, that though fome of these Platonists and Pythagoreans, either Mifunderstood or Depraved, the Cabbala of the Trinity, fo as to make the Third Hypoftafis thereof, to be the Animated World, which themfelves acknowledged to be, roinua and Snusey's pluor, a Creature and Thing made ; yet others of the more Refined of them, supposed this Third Hypoftasis of their Trinity, to be, not a Mundane but a Supermundane Soul, and Sumseyer, not a Creature, but the Creator or Opificer of the Whole World.

> And as for the Second Particular proposed; it was a gross Abfurdity in those Platonists also, to make the second, in their Trinity of Gods, and Hypostases, not to be one God or Hypostasis, but a Multitude of Gods and Hypeftafes: as also was that a Monitrous Extravagancy of theirs, to suppose the Ideas, all of them, to be so many distinct substances

CHAP. IV. Ideas, no Animals, nor Gods.

ftances and Animals. Which befides others Tertulian in his Book DeP. 3 to Pig. Anima thus imputes to Plato ; Vult Plato effe quasdam Substantias Invisibiles, Incorporeales, Supermundiales, Divinas, O Æternas, quas appellat Ideas, id eft, Formas & Exempla, & Caufas Naturalium iftorum manifestorum, O. subjacentium Corporalibus : O illas quidem esse Veritates, hæc autem Imagines earum : Plato conceiveth, that there are certain Substances, Invisible, Incorporeal, Supermundial, Divine and Eternal; which he calls Ideas, that is, Forms, Exemplars and Caufes of all these Natural and Sensible Things, they being the Truths, but the other the Images. Neither can it be denied, but that there are fome odd Expressions in Plato, founding that way, who therefore may not be justified in this, nor I think in some other Conceits of his, concerning these Ideas; as when he contends that they are not only the Objects of Science, but also the Proper and Physical Causes of all things here below; as for example, that the Ideas of Similitude and Diffimilitude, are the Caufes of the Likeness and Unlikeness of all things to one another by their Participation of them. Nevertheless it cannot be at all doubted, but that Plato himfelf and most of his Followers very well underftood, that these Ideas, were all of them, really nothing elfe but the Noemata or Conceptions, of that one Perfect Intellect, which was their Second Hypoftafis; and therefore they could not look upon them in good earnest, as so many Distinct substances Existing severally and apart by themselves out of any Mind 5 however they were guilty of fome Extravagant Expressions concernning them. Wherefore when they called them, & Clas, Effences or Substances (as they are called in Philo avayraiotarai solar the most necessary) Effences) their true meaning herein was only this, to fignifie that they were not fuch Accidental and Evanid things, as our Conceptionsare, they being the Standing Objects of all Science, at least, if not the Caufes also of Existent Things. Again when they were by them fometimes called Animals alfo, they intended only to fignific thereby that they were not meer Dead Forms, like Pictures drawn upon Paper, or Carved Images and Statues. And thus Amelius the Philosopher, plainly underftood that Paffage of St. John the Evangelift, concerning so Clem. At. the Eternal $\lambda \delta \gamma \oplus$, he pointing the Words otherwife than our Copies So Clem. At. S. Cyril. S. now do, Syeyover es wird Zan hr, That which was made, in him was Aug. and o-Life : this Philosopher gloffing after this manner upon it, in to ye- ther Latins. voucevou Zav, no Zwinv, no ov nequerevas, In whom what soever was made, was Living, and Life, and True Being. Laftly no wonder if from Animals these Ideas forthwith became Gods too, to fuch men, as took all occafions poffible to multiply Gods; in which there was also fomething of that Scholastick Notion, Quicquid est in Deo, est Deus, Whatfoever is in God is God. But the main thing therein, was a piece of Paganick Poetry; thefe Pagan Theologers being Generally poffeffed with that Poetick humour of Perfonating Things and Deifying them. Wherefore though the Ideas were fo many Titular Gods to many of the Platonick Pagans, yet did Julian himfelf (for Example) who made the most of them, suppose them all ouvundexer is enundexer, to Coexist with God and Inexist in him, that is, in the First Mind, or Second Hy. Postalis of their Trinity.

Lality

564

L. I.C.8.

p.685.

BOOKI

Laftly whereas Proclus and others of the Platonifts intermingle Many Particular Gods with those Three Universal Principles or Hypostafes, of their Trinity, as Noes, Minds, or Intellects Superiour to the First Soul ; and Henades and Agathotetes, Unities and Goodneffes Superiour to the First Intellect too; thereby making those Particular Beings, which must needs be Creatures, Superiour to those Hypostafes that are Universal and Infinite, and by confequence Creaturizing of them; this Hypothefts of theirs (I fay) is altogether Abfurd and Irrational alfo: there being no Created Beings Effentially Good and Wife, but all by Participation, nor any Immovable Natures amongst them whose ¿Cia is their enveryea, their Estence their Operation; but all Mutable and Changeable, and probably, as Origen and others of the Fathers Peri Archan add, Lapfable and Peccable. Nulla Natura eft, quæ non recipiat Bonum & Malum, Exceptà Dei Naturà, que Bonorum omnium Fonseft; & Christi Sapientia, Sapientia enim Fons est, & Sapientia utique Stultitiam recipere non potest; & Justitia est, quæ nunquam profecto Injustitiam capiet; & Verbum est vel Ratio, que utique Irrationalis effici non potest; sed & Lux est, & Lucem certum est quod Tenebra non comprehendent. Similiter & Natura Spiritus Sancti, que sancta est, non recipit Pollutionem ; Naturaliter enim vel Substantialiter Sancta est. Siqua autem alia Natura Sancta est, ex Assumptione hoc vel Inspiratione Spiritus sancti habet, ut sanctificetur, non ex sua Natura hoc possidens, fed ut Accidens; propter quod & decidere poteft, quod accidit. There is no Nature, which is not capable both of Good and Evil, excepting only the Nature of God, who is the Fountain of all Good; and the Wildom of Christ, For he is the Fountain of Wildom, and Wildom it felf never can receive Folly ; he is also Justice it self which can never admit of Injustice and the Reason and Word it self, which can never become Irrational 35 he is also the Light it self, and it is certain that Darkness cannot comprehend this Light, nor infinuate it felf with it. In like manner the Nature of the Holy Ghost, is such as can never receive Pollution, it being Substantially and Essentially Holy. But what sover other Nature is Holy, it is only such in way of Participation and by the Inspiration of this Holy Spirit ; fo that Holiness is not its very Nature and Esfence, but only an Accident to it, and what soever is but Accidental may fail. All Created Beings therefore having but Accidental Goodness and Wildom, may Degenerate and fall into Evil and Folly. Which of Origen's is all one as if he should have faid, there is no such Rank of Beings as Autogaathotetes, Effential Goodneffes, there being only one Being Effentially Good, or Goodness it self. Nor no such Particular Created Beings existing in Nature, as the Platonists call Noes neither, that is, Minds or Intellects Immovable, Perfectly and Efsentially Wife, or Wisdom it felf, whole Scia is their creeyda, whole Effence is their Operation, and who confequently have no Flux at all in them, nor Succellive Action; (only the Eternal Word and Wifdom of God being fuch) who also are absolutely Ununitable to any Bodies. It is true that Origen did fometimes make mention of Noes, Minds or Intellects, but it was in another fence, he calling all Souls, as first Created by God, and before their Lapse, by that name : which was

Nor Immutable Noes.

565

ag

CHAP. IV.

was as much as if he fhould have faid, though fome of the Platonifts talk much of their Noes, yet is there nothing answerable to that name, according to their Notion of them, but the only Noes really existing in Nature, are, Unfallen but Peccable Souls; he often concluding, that the Highest Rank of Created Beings, are indeed no better than those which the Platonists commonly call yuxai, or Souls. By which souls he understood first of all, Beings in their own nature Selfmoveable, and Active; whereas the Noes of the Platonifts are altogether Immoveable and above Action. And then again, fuch Beings or Spirits Incorporeal, as exist not Abstractly and Separately from all Matter, as the Noes of the Platonifts were supposed to do, but are Vitally Unitable to Bodies, fo as together with those Bodies, to compound and make up One Animal. Thus, I fay, Origen conceived even of the Highest Angelical, and Arch-Angelical Orders, that they wer eall of them Juzai, Souls United to Bodies, but fuch as were Pure, Subtil and Ethereal: however he supposed it not Impossible for them to link down into Bodies, more Groß and Feculent. And it is certain that many of the Ancient Christian Writers concurred with Origen herein, that the Higheft Created Spirits were no Naked and Abstract Minds, but Souls cloathed with fome Corporeal Indument. Lattly, Origen's Souls were also supposed to be all of them, endowed with Liberum Arbitrium or Free-Will, and confequently to be Self-improvable and Selfimpairable; and no Particular Created Spirits to be abfolutely in their own Nature Impeccable, but Lapfible into Vitious Habits: Whereas the Platonick Noes, are supposed to be such Beings, as could never Fall nor Degenerate. And the Generality of the Christian Writers feem'd to have confented or confpir'd with Origen in this alfo, they supposing him who is now the Prince of Devils, to have been once an Angel of the Higheft Order. Thus does St. Jerome determine; Solus Deus eft, in quem Peccatum non cadit; cetera cum sint Liberi Arbitrii, possunt in utramque partem suam flectere voluntatem : God is the only Being, that is absolutely uncapable of fin, but all other Beings, having Free Will in them, may politbly turn their Will to either way, that is, to Evil as well as to Good. It is certain, that God in a fence of Perfection, is the most Free Agent of all, weither is Contingent Liberty Univerfally denied to him 5 but here it is made the only Privilege of God, that is, of the Holy Trinity, to be devoid of Liberum Arbitrium, namely as it implieth Imperfection, that is, Peccability and Lapfibility, init.

It is true that fome of the Platonick Philosophers, suppose that even in that Rank of Beings called by them souls, though they be not Effentially Immutable but all Self-moveable, and Active, yet there are some of them of so high a Pitch and Elevation, as that they can never Degenerate, nor fink down into Vitious Habits. Thus Simplicius for one; άλλα αί μεν πρώται του ψυχών, άτε προσεχώς ύπο αυτοάχα. Σών παραχθέσαι, κάν έχον τι πρός άπείνα υφειμεγίον, δια το μη έναι άχαθο- In Epist. THTES, and despendar To arabo, πλην as συνγενείς πε is airt, συμφυãs Te auto is dia noondsais ogéyortal, is the algeon porocidas negs chéro rerapholus Xon, solemore amouniverses me is to reeco " is einer in neoalgeons aut ans Tros Bu aleens, taxa in av in mealeens creivois; i puttis autho meadeeni 0002

Different Degrees of Souls.

BOOKI.

as no near aixed alexposile xaroi But the First and Highest of souls which were Immediately produced from what are Essentially Good, although they have some abarement in them, they being not Goodnesses Estentially, but defirous of Good; nevertheless are they so near a kin to that Highest Good of all, as that they do Naturally and Indivulsively cleave to the same, and have their Volitions always uniformly directed towards it, they never declining to the worfer. Infomuch that if Proærefis, be taken for the Chooling of one thing before another, perhaps there is no fuch thing as Progrefis to be imputed to them, unless one should call the choofing of the First Goods, Proærefis. By these higher Souls, Simplicius must needs understand, either the Souls of the Sun, Moon and Stars, or else those of the Superiour Orders of Demoniack or Angelick Beings. Where though he make a Question, Whether Proæresis or Deliberation belong to them, yet does he plainly imply that they have none at all of that Lubricous Liberum Arbitrium or Free-will belonging to them, which would make them capable of Vice and Immorality as well as Vertue.

But whatever is to be faid of this, there feems to be no neceffity at all, for admitting that Affertion of Origen's, that all Rational Souls whatfoever, even those of Men and those of the highest Angelical Orders are Univerfally of one and the fame Nature, and have no Fundamental or Essential Difference in their Constitution; and confequently that all the difference that is now betwixt them, did arife only from the Difference of their Demeanour, or Use of that Power and Liberty, which they all alike once had. So that Thrones, and Dominions, and Principalities, and Powers, were all made fuch by their Merits; and Humane Souls though now funk fo low, yet are not abfolutely Uncapable of Commencing Angels, or afcending to those highest Altitudes : as it is not impossible, according to him neither, but that the Highest Angels also, the Seraphim and Cherubim, might in length of time, not only Degenerate into Devils, but alfo fink down into Humane Bodies, Hts reafon for which Monstrous Paradox is only this, that the Divine Justice cannot otherwife well be falved, but God mult needs be a neoromohim us, an Acepter of Perfons, fhould he have Arbitrarily made fuch vaft Differences amongst Intellectual Beings, Which Ground he also extendeth to far, as to the Humane Soul of our Saviour Chrift himfelf, as being not Partially appointed to that transcendent Dignity, of its Hypoftatick Union, but by reason of its most faithful adherence to the Divine Word and Wildom, in a Pre-existent State, beyond all others Souls, which he endeavours thus to prove from the Scripture, Quod dilectionis Perfectio, & affe-Hus sinceritas, ei inseparabilem cum Deo fecerit Unitatem, ità ut non fortuita fuerit, aut cum Persone acceptione, Anime ejus assumptio, fed Virtutum suarum sibi merito delata ; audi ad eum Prophetam dicentem, Dilexisti Justitiam & odisti iniquitatem, proptereà unxit te Deus, Deus tuus, oleo lætitiæ præ participibus tuis : Dilectionis ergo merito ungitur Oleo lætitiæ Anima Christi, id est, cum Verbo Dei Unum efficitur. Ungi namque oleo lætitiæ, non aliud intelligitur quam Spiritu Sancto repleri. Præ Participibus autem dixit; quia non Gratia Spiritus sicut Prophetis ei data est, sed ipsius Verbi Deiin ea Substantialis inerat Plenitudo. Thas the

ziei apxar, L.1.c.6.

CHAP. IV. Against Origen's Endless Circuits.

567

the Perfection of Love and Sincerity of Divine Affection, procured to this soul its Inseparable Union with the Godhead, fo that the Assumption on of it was neither Fortuitous nor Partial, or with Prosopolepsie (the Acception of Persons) but bestowed upon it justly for the Merit of its Vertues ; hear (faith he) the Prophet thus declaring to him ; Thou haft loved Righteousness and hated Iniquity, therefore hath God, even thy God, anointed thee with the oil of Gladneß above thy Fellows. The soul of Christ therefore was anointed with the oil of Gladness or. made one with the Word of God, for the Merits of Love and faithful adherence to God 3 and no otherwife. For to be anointed with the oil of Gladness, here properly lignifies nothing else, but to be replenish'd with the Holy Ghoft. But when it is faid, that he was thus anointed above his Fellows, this intimateth, that he had not the Holy Ghoft bestowed upon him, only as the Prophets and other Holy men had, but that the Substantial Fulness of the Word of God dwelt in him. But this Reason of Origen's feems to be very weak, because if there be a Rank of Souls below Humane, specifically differing from the same, as Origen himfelf must needs confess (he not allowing the Souls of Brutes to have been Humane Souls Lapfed, as fome Pythagoreans and Platonifts conceited, but renouncing and difclaiming that Opinion as monftroufly Abfurd and Irrational)there can be no reafon given, why there might not be as well other Ranks and Orders of Souls Superiour to those of Men, without the Injustice of Prosopolepsie, as belides Simplicius, Plotinus and the Generality of other Platonifts conceived.

But least of all can we affent to Origen, when from this Principle, that Souls as fuch, are Effentially endowed with Liberum Arbitrium or Free Will and therefore never in their own Nature Impeccable, he infers those Endless Circuits of Souls Upwards and Downwards, and fo makes them to be never at reft, denying them any Fixed State of Holinefs and Happinefs by Divine Grace; fuch as wherein they might be free from the Fear and Danger of ever lofing the fame. Of whom St. Austin therefore thus, Illum & propter alia nonnulla, & maxime propter alternantes fine ceffatione beatitudines & miferias, & ftatutis seculorum intervallis ab istis ad illas, atque ab illis ad istas Itus ac Reditus. Interminabiles; non immerito reprobavit Ecclesia : quia & hoc quod Mifericors videbatur, amisit, faciendo sanctis Veras Miferias, quibus pænas luerent, & Falfas Beatitudines, in quibus verum ac fecurum, hoc est, sine Timore certum, sempiterni boni gaudium, non haberent. The Church hath defervedly rejected Origen, both for certain other opinions of his, and especially for those his Alternate Beatitudes and Miseries without end, and for his infinite Circuits, Afcents and Defcents of Souls from one to the other, in reftlefs Vicifitudes and after Periods of Time. Forasmuch as hereby he hath quite loft, that very Title of Pitiful or Merciful, which otherwise he seemed to have deserved, by making so many True Miseries for the best of Saints, in which they should successively undergo Punifoment and Smart; and none but False Happiness for them, such as wherein they could never have any True or Secure joy, free from the Fear of losing that Good which they posses. For this Origenical Hypothesis feems directly contrary to the whole Tenour of the Gospel, promising Eternal and Everlasting Life, to those, who believe in Christ, and PerThe Henades and Noes, BOOKI.

568

Perfeveringly obey him ; I Joh. 2. This is the Promife that he hath Promised us, even Eternal Life : and Titns 1. 2. In hope of Eternal. Life, which God that cannot Lye hath promifed. And, God (o loved the World, that he gave his only Begotten Son, that whofoever believeth in him should not perish, but have Everlasting Life : and left all this fhould be taken for a Periodical Eternity only, John 3. 26. He that believeth in me shall never die. And possibly this might be the Meaning of St. Paul, 2 Tim. 1.10. when he affirmeth of our Saviour Chrift. That be hath abolished Death, and brought Life and Immortality to Light thorough the Gofpel; not because he was the First who had discovered and published to the World, the Souls Immortality, which was believed before, not only by all the Pharifaick Jews, but also by the Generality of Pagans too; but becaufe these for the most part held their Endless Circuits and Transmigrations of Souls; therefore was he the First who brought Everlasting Life to Light, and gave the World affurance, in the Faith of the Gospel, of a Fixed and Permanent State of Happines, and a never fading Crown of Glory to be obteined, Him that overcometh, will I make a Fillar in the Temple of my God and be (hall go no more out, Apoc. 3. 12.

Now the Reafon why we mention'd Origen here, was becaufe he was a Perfon, not only thoroughly skilled in all the Platonick Learning, but also one who was fufficiently addicted to those Dogmata, he being commonly conceived to have had too great a kindness for them ; and therefore had there been any Solidity of Reafon, for either those Particular Henades, or Noes of theirs, Created Beings above the Rank of Souls, and confequently according to the Platonick Hypothefis, Superiour to the Universal Psyche allo, (which was the Third Hypoftalis in their Trinity, and feems to answer to the Holy Ghoft in the Christian:) Origen was as likely to have been favourable thereunto.as any other. But it is indeed manifeftly repugnant to Reafon, that there should be any such Particular, that is, Created Henades, and autoaya. Sources Effential Goodnesses, Superiour to the Platonick First Mind; or any fuch Noes, and autoropian, Effential Wildoms, Superiour to their Universal Psyche, it being all one, as if in the Christian Trinity; belides the First Perfon or the Father, one should suppose a Multitude of Particular Paternities Superiour to the Second, and alfo befides that Second Person, the Son or Word, a Multitude of Particular Sons. or Words, all Superiour to the Third Perfon the Holy Ghoft. For this is plainly to make a Breach upon the Deity; to confound the Creator and Creature together; and to suppose a company of such Creaturely-Gods, as imply a manifest contradiction in the very Notion of them.

Wherefore we shall here observe, that this was not the Catholick Doctrine of the Platonick School, that there were fuch Henades and Noes, but only a private Opinion of some Doctors amongst them, and that of the latter fort too. For First, as for those Henades, as there are not the leaft Footsteps of them to be found any where in Plato's Writings, fo may it be plainly gather'd from them, that he supposed no such thing. Forasmuch as in his second Epistle, where

CHAP. IV. Figments of Latter Platonifts.

569

where he describes his Trinity, he doth not fay of the First, adita πεώτον τα πεώτα about the First are the First, as he doth of the Second of diregov and i to of direge, and of the Third Teltov all to Tella, about the Second are the second, and about the Third the Third ; but of the First he faith, Si & πάντων βασιλέα πάντ' 821, i caceivs ένεχα πάντα, i caceivs άπαίντων τω καλών, About the King of all things, are all things 3 and for his fake are all Things ; and he is the caufe of all Things that are good : Wherefore here are no Particular Henades and Autoagathotetes, Unities and Goodneffes, about the First To "Ev and Taya Dov, One and Good ; but all Good things are about him, he being both the Efficient and Final Caufe of all. Moreover Plotinus throughout all his Works discovers not the Least suspicion neither, of these Henades and Agathotetes, this Language being scarcely to be found any where in the Writings of any Platonists, Seniour to Proclus: who also as if he were confcious that this assumentum to the Platonick Theology, were not fo defenfible a thing, doth himfelf fometime as it were tergiversate and decline it by equivocating in the Word Henades, taking them for the Ideas, or the Intelligible Gods before mentioned. As perhaps Synefius also uses the Word, in his First Hymn, when God is called by him

> Ένοτήτων ένας άγνη, Μονάδων ριονάς τε πεώτη.

The First Henad of Henades ; and the First Monad of Monades : That is, The First Idea of Good, and Cause of all the Ideas. And as for the Particular Noes, Minds or Intellects, thefe indeed feem to have crept up somewhat before Plotinus his time, he besides the Passage before cited, elsewhere giving some Intimations of them, as Enn. 6. L.4.c.4. P. 847, 848. and This yuxal Tomai is voi Tomoi; But how can there be many Souls. and many Minds, and not only one, but many Entia? From which and other places of his, Ficinus concluded Plotinus himfelf really to have afferted, above the Rank of Souls, a Multitude of other Subfantial Beings, called voes or voi, Minds or Intellects. Nevertheles Plotinus fpeaking of them fo uncertainly, and making fuch an Union betwirt all these Noes, and their Particular Respective Souls; it may well be queftion'd, whether he really took them, for any thing elfe, but the Heads and Summities of those Souls; he supposing that all Souls, have a Mind in them, the Participation of the First Mind; as also a Unity too, the Participation of the First Unity; whereby they are capable of being conjoyn'd with both : d'ei ver in uiv eivan, is ve aexlui, is airtar, Enn. Los. c. 11. ע אבטי ער מה של דע אנידפטי בעי במעדה יהאי יצו און באמושט דאו כי דבל אני-אאם האווצוטי כי מעידה י אל מי אפשווומו די ואוטי אפטר אניבע אבלי דאדט. ידי אל אין τοιέτο τω οι ήμιν ήμεις εφαπόμεθα, η σύνεσμον, η άνηστήμεθα, ενιδεύμε-Sa Se, of av ouvellappe chei . There must needs be Mind in us, as also the Principle and Caufe of Mind, God. Not as if he were divided, but because though remaining in himself, jet he is also confidered in Many, as capable to receive him. As the Centre, though it remain in it felf, yet is it also in every Line, drawn from the Circumference, each of them, by a certain Point of its own, touching it. And by some such Thing in us, is it, that we are capable of touching God, and of being United

570 I be Genuine Cabala of the Trinity, BOOKI.

to him, when we direct our Intention towards him. And in the next Chapter he adds, Exortes Ta TOILITA in artinaucavome Da, and devision THIS TOIDUTAIS EVERYEIDUS TÀ TOMÀ · OI d' Sd' GAUS EVERYSON · CREIVA MUS 35-10 in Tais iau- l'inequelous aid, vis j is to ned vis in iauta, &c. That though we have these things, in us, yet do we not perceive them, being for the most part idle and asleep as to these higher Energies ; as some never at all exercife them. However those do always act; Mind, and that which is before Mind, Unity; but every thing which is in our Souls, is not perceived by us unless come to the Whole, when we dispose our selves towards it. Orc. Where Plotinus feems to make, the Noes or Minds, to be nothing elfe, but something in Souls, whereby they partake of the First Mind. And it is faid of Porphyrius, who was well acquainted with Plotinus his Philosophy that he quite discarded and rejected these Noes or Intellects, as Substances really distinct from the First Mind, and separate from Souls. And it is certain that fuch Minds as these, are no where plainly mentioned by Plato, he speaking only of Minds in Souls, but not of any Abstract and Separate Minds fave only one. And though fome might think him to have given an Intimation of them in his date or all ta dates, (before mentioned) his Second about the Second Things, or Second Things about the Second ; yet by these may very well be understood, the Ideas ; as by the Third Things about the Third, all Created Beings. Wherefore we may conclude, that this Platonick or rather Pfeudo-Platonick Trinity, which confounds the Differences betwixt God and the Creature, and that probably in favour of the Pagan Polytheism and Idolatry; is nothing fo agreable to Reafon it felf, as that Christian Trinity before defcribed, which diffinctly declares how far the Deity goes, and where the Creature begins : namely, that the Deity extends fo far as to this Whole Trinity of Hypoftales; and that all other things whatfoever, this Trinity of Perfons only excepted, are truly and properly their Creatures, produced by the joynt concurrence and Influence of them all, they being really but One God,

But it is already manifeft, that all the forementioned Depravations and Adulterations of that Divine Cabbala of the Trinity, and that Spurious Trinity defcribed, (which becaufe afferted by fome Platonifts, was called Platonical, in way of diffinction from the Christian) cannot be juftly charged neither upon Plato himfelf, nor yet upon all his Followers Univerfally. But on the contrary we shall now make it appear, that Plato and some of the Platonists, reteined much of the Ancient Genuine Cabbala, and made a very near approach to the True Christian Trinity; foras from the the Hypostases, distinguish'd from all their other Gods, seem to have been none of them accounted Creatures, but all other things whatsoever the Creatures of them.

First therefore we affirm, that Plato himself, does in the beginning of his Timans, very carefully distinguish betwixt God and the Creature, he determining the Bounds between them, after this manner: "Est Sv 3 xat' épin dogav meator diagetor tade ti to dv plad ad, Rosenv 3 in éxov is ti to 21910 plaov plad, dv 3 sdémore to plad 3 vous d meta Nóys De Nurflov, ad nt taira dv: to d' ad dogn pet' adamseas a Nóys, dogasto, Nyvóplavov

CHAP.IV. In Part retein'd by Plato, &c.

γεγνόμερου 2 απολλύμερου, όντως 3 εδεποίε όν. παν 3 αυ το γεγνόμερου un airis muis is avaynes ylyvean . We being here to treat, concerning the Universe, judge it necessary to begin with a Distinction, betwixt that which always Is, and hath no Ortus or Generation; and that which is Made, but never truly Is. The Former of which, being always like it felf and the same, is comprehensible by Intellection with Reason, or is the Object of Knowledge; the latter of them, that which is Made and Perisheth, but never truly Is, is not properly Knowable, but Opinable only, or the Object of Opinion together with Irrational senfe. Now every thing that is made must of necessity be made by some Cause. The reafon why Plato being to treat of the Univerfe, begins here with this Diftinction, was, as Proclus well observes, because, in Tais nowdis nuces cavolaus antheilau, to Eval T del ov . It is either one of our Common Notions, or a thing Mathematically Demonstrable, that there must be something Eternal, or which was never Made, but alwayes was, and had no Beginning. And it is evident by Senfe and experience that all things are not fuch, but that fome things are Made and Perifh again, or Generated and Corrupted. Now the Latter Platonists, being strongly posfeffed with a Prejudice, of the World's Eternity, or that it had no Beginning, have offered ftrange violence to Plato's Text in this place, and wrefted his words to quite a different fence from what he intended ; as if by his to ryvous That which is Made, he did not at all mean, That which had a Beginning, but only, that whofe Duration is, Flowing and Succeffive or Temporary, which might notwithstanding be without Beginning; and as if he supposed the whole Corporeal World to be fuch, which though it hath a succeffive and Temporary Duration, yet was without any Beginning. And the Current ran fo ftrong this way, that even Boetius, that Learned Christian Philosopher, was himself also carried away with the force thereof, he taking it for granted likewife, that Plato held the Eternity of the World in this fence, that is, its Being without Beginning, Non refle qui- Confol. Phil: dam, (faith he) qui cum audiunt visum Platoni, Mundum hunc nec habuisse L. 5. Pro. 6, Initium Temporis, nec habiturum effe Defectum; hoc modo Conditori Conditum Mundum fieri Coæternum putant. Aliud eft enim, per Interminabilem duci vitam, quod Mundo Plato tribuit; aliud Interminabilis Vite totam pariter complexum esse presentiam; quod Divine Mentis proprium effe manifestum est. Neque Deus, Conditis rebus Antiquior videri debet, Temporis Quantitate, sed Simplicis potius proprietate Nature. Some when they hear, Plato to have held, that the World had no beginning, nor shall never have an end, do not rightly from thence infer, That Plato therefore made the World Co-Eternal with God, because it is One Thing always to Be, and another thing, to posses an Endles Life all at once 3 which is proper to the Divine Mind. Neither ought God to be thought Older than the World, in respect of Time, but only in Respect of the Simplicity of his Nature. To which purpose he adds afterwards, Itaque si dignarebus Nomina velimus imponere, Platonem' sequentes, Deum quidem Æsernum, Mundum verd dicemus effe Perpetuum : Therefore, if we would give proper Names to things agreeable to their Natures, following Plato, we found fay, That God was Eternal; but the World only Perpetual. But as this Doctrine of the latter Platonifis, quite frustrates Plato's Defign in this place, which was to prove or PPP affert

Plato's Plurality in the Deity.

572

BOOKI

affert a God, because if the World had no beginning, though its Duration be never fo much Succeffive, yet would it not follow from thence, that therefore it must needs have been made by some other Caufe; fo is it directly contrary to that Philosopher's own Words; himself there declaring, that by his to yayvoucevov, Ortum, or That which is Made he did not understand only, That whose Duration is Succeffive, but alfo to yeverews agril Eyov, That which had a beginning of its Generation, and to an agying TING aggameror, That which begun from a certain Epocha of Time; or that which Once was not, and therefore mult needs be brought into being by fome other Caufe. So that Plato there plainly supposed, all Temporary Beings, once to have had. a Beginning of their Duration, as he declareth in that very Timens of his, that Time it felf was not Eternal, or without Beginning, but Made together with the Heaven or World; and from thence does he infer, that there must of necessity be, another Eternal being, viz. fuch as hath both a Permanent Duration, and was without Beginning, and was the Caufe both of Time and the World : for as much as nothing can poffibly be made without a Caufe; that is, nothing which once was not, could of it felf come into Being, but must be produced by fome other thing; and fo at laft we mult needs come, to fomething which had no Beginning. Wherefore Plato, thus taking it for granted, that whatfoever hath a Temporary and Flowing Duration, was not without Beginning ; as alfo that whatfoever was without Beginning, hath a Permanent Duration or Standing Eternity; does thus fate the Difference betwixt Uncreated and Created Beings, or betwixt God and Creature: namely, that Creature is That whofe, Duration being Temporary or Succeffive, once had a Beginning; and this is his, to Alionevov wer, or 3 sole nove, That which is Made, but never truly Is, and that which in' airts TNG it avalues giveral; Must of necessity be Produced by some Cause; but that whatsoever is without Beginning, and hath a Permanent Duration, is Uncreated or Divine; which is his to by plu ad, Recover sin Exov, That which always Is, and hath no Generation, nor was ever Made. Accordingly as God is ftyled in the Septuagint Translation, of the Mofaick Writings, o Dv, He that Truly is.

Now as for this aldio sola or quois, this Eternal Nature, which alwayes Is, and was never Made, Plato speaks of it, not Singularly only, as we Chriftians now do, but often in the Paganick way Plurally alto; as when in this very Timeus, he calls the World, The aislan Star yryovos ayanua, a Made or Created Image, of the Eternal Gods. By which Eternal Gods he there meant doubtless that To meanon, and to Solve ov, and to reitor, that First, and Second, and Third; which in his Second Epiftle to Dionyfus, he makes to be the Principles of All things; that is, his Trinity of Divine Hypoftafes, by whole Concurrent Efficiency, and according to whole Image and Likenefs, the whole World was made; as Plotinus also plainly declareth in these words of his before cited, STO- Mer o nooug- einar act einouzophyo, isonotar pier TE new to it TE d'al ries, is TE Telts . This World is an Image always Iconized, or perpetually Renewed (as the Image in a Glassis) of that First, Second, and Third Principle, which are always Standing; that is, fixed in Eternity, and were never Made. For thus Eufebius records, that

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The Platonick Nous Eternal. CHAP. IV.

that the Ancient Interpreters of Plato expounded this First, Second and Third of his in the forementioned Epiftle, of a Trinity of Gods ; ταῦτα όι τ Πλάτωνα διασαφείν ποξάμενοι, Επί Τον Πρώτον Ατόν ἀνάγκοιν, Pr. Er. Liti Grine To soltrego attor, is Teltor The to noopes Augriv, Orde Teltor is c. 20. aului of 126 meros Ewas. These things do the Interpreters of Plato refer; to the First God 3 and to the second Cause ; and to the Third the Soul of the World; they calling this also the Third God. Wherefore we think there is good reason to conclude, that those Eternal or Uncreated Gods of Plato in his Timens, whole Image or Statue this whole Generated or Created World is faid by him to be, were no other than his Trinity of Divine Hypostases, the Makers or Creators thereof. And it was before (as we conceive) rightly gueffed, that Cicero alfo was to be understood of the fame Eternal Gods, as Platonizing, when he affirmed ; A Diis omnia à Principio facta, That all things were at first made by the Gods, and à Providentia Deorum, Mundum & omnes Mundi partes con-Stitutas effe, That the World and all its Parts were constituted by the Providence of the Gods.

573

But that the Second Hypostafis in Plato's Trinity, viz. Mind or Intellect, though faid to have been Generated, or to have Proceeded by way of Emanation from the First called Tagathon, The Good; was notwithftanding unquestionably acknowledged, to have been Eternal or without Beginning, might be proved by many express Testimonies of the most Genuine Platonists; but we shall here content our felves only with Two, one of Plotinus writing thus concerning it, Enn. 5. L. I. c. 6. carodiou 3 initiv est privers in en xedra, & rigou al al arto del ovrav moispievois, &c. Let all Temporal Generation here, be quite banished from our thoughts, whilf we treat of things Eternal, or such as alwayes are, we attributing Generation to them only in respect of Causality and Order, but not of Time. And though Plotinus there speak particularly of the Second Hypostafis or Nous, yet does he afterwards extend the fame allo to the Third Hypoftafis of that Trinity, called Plyche, or the Mundane Soul; which is there faid by him likewife to be the Word of the second, as that second was the Word of the First, Kal to yevenμενον από κρείτου Νέ, Νέν έναι, η κρείτων απαντων Νές. όπ τάλλα μει αυτόν, διον η ή ψιχά λόγω νε, η ενεργά πε, ώσπερ autics chelvs, That which is Generated from what is better than Mind, can be no other than Mind, because Mind is the Best of all things, and every thing elfe is after it, and Junior to it, as Plyche or Soul, which is in like manner the Word of Mind, and a certain Energy thereof, as Mind is the Word and Energy of the First Good. The other Teftimony is of Porphyrius, cited by S. Cyril out of the Fourth Book of his Philosophick History , where he fets down the Doctrine of Plato after this manner, מֹחלוֹ (האמדמים שלו דע 'אאמטע לדעה' מחל א דעד 5. Cril. C. τε σπου πινα ανθεώποις ανεπινόμτου νών γενέωται τε όλον η καθ' έαυτον ύφεςώ- Ful. L. 1. p. τα, άν ζ ζ τα δίτως δίτα, μ η πάσα σολα 2 μ δίτων. δ ζ μ πρώτως χαλόν 32. 2 αυτοχαλόν, παι έαυδε τ' χαλλονής έχου το είδ · περάλθε ; περαιώνι@ an aints To sto agun who, autoriun or as is automotrice is sale andire πενσμένο πείς γίνεσιν τω τότο ή πείολ & γίγονεν, άλλα τότο παφελθόν-TO autoyous ca Des, mager. Solo 3 su an agais TWO xe guinis, sma 20 xeéro in anà sole xeérs perophers neès autor of n ó xeéro, à-XEGVOS

Ppp z

Nous or Logos called Autopator. BOOK I.

xegro 20 dei i pubros alários ó vas. Plato thus declareth concerning the First Good, That from it was Generated a certain Mind Incomprehenfible to Mortals; in which subsisting by it self, are contained the things that truly are, and the Essences of all Beings. This is the First Fair, and Pulchritude it felf, which proceeded or prung out of God from all Eternity as its Cause, but notwithstanding after a peculiar manner, as Selfbegotten, and as its Own-Parent. For it was not begotten from that as any way moved towards its Generation; but it proceeded from God as it were Self-begottenly. And that not from any Temporal beginning, there being as yet no such thing as Time. Nor when Time was afterwards made, did it any way affect him; for Mind is alwayes Timeles, and alone Eternal. Here befides the Eternity of Mind or Intellect, the Second Divine Hypostafis in the Platonick Trinity, there are other firange and unufual expreffions concerning it; for though it be acknowledged to have been Generated from the First Original Deity, yet is it called autonotrage and autoy wilos, Its Own-Parent, and its Own-Ofspring, and faid to have forung out, autoyovas Self-begottenly.

Now because this is fo great a Riddle or Mystery, it is worth the while to confider its true meaning and the ground thereof; which is thus declared by Porphyrius. Mind though it sprung from the First Good or Supreme Deity from Eternity, yet is it faid to be Self-Begotten, because it did not spring from that, as any wayes moved towards its Generation, but as alwayes standing still or quiescent. Which Do-Ctrine was before delivered by Plotinus after this manner, & num Stylog parties physeadar, et 20 num Stilos auts it physoilo, retros an' chelves to myvémerov meta Thi nivnow av pryvollo, is & d'obrepov. de sv anconts ovlos, ent Adree or met auto, & ne osvoloarios, sole Born Holos, sole o'ray num Devios, inosival auto. That which was immediately generated from the First, did not proceed from it as any wayes moved towards its Generation, becaufe then it would not have been the Second, but the Third after that Motion. Wherefore if there be any Second after that First Good, it must needs proceed from that First, as remaining Immoveable, and not so much as actively confenting thereto, nor willing it, which would be Motion. Now this in Porphyrius his Language, is paraphrafed to be, a Being produced from the First Good or Original Deity, autoyovas Self Begottenly,, or in a way of Self-Generation. But the plain meaning thereof, feems to be no other than this, that though this Second Divine Hypoftafis, did indeed proceed from the First God, yet was it not produced thence after a Creaturely, or in a Creating Way, by the arbitrary will and Command thereof, or by a particular Fiat of that Supreme Deity, but by way of Natural and Necessary Emanation. Neither was Porphyrius fingular in this Language, we finding the very fame expression, of autondrag and autopovos Self-Parent and Self-Begotten, in Iamblichus his Mysteries, where it is likewife by him applied not to the First Principle of all, but to a second Divine Hypostafis, and j 78 evos Toro, o aurdenne Dede euu-Tou BEARMAR, Sid is automatrag is autorovos. From this One, the self-sufficient God, made himfelf to thine forth into light; and therefore is he called Sui-Pater, and Seipfo-Genitus, his own Father, and Self-begotten. But of this God or Divine Hypoftafis in Iamblichus more afterward. We cannot Jultine fuch kind of Language as this in the Christian Trinity, becaule we

En. 5. L. I. c. 6.

574

UNED

CHAP. IV.

Arius no Platonist.

575

we have no warrant for it from the Scripture; though we are not ignorant that fome late Divines have ventured to call the Christian Logos, after the fame manner durt Seov, and ex feipso Deum, God from himself.

Dionyfius Petavius having rightly declared the Doctrine of Arius after this manner, That the Father was the only Eternal God, and that the Son or Word, was a Creature made by him in Time, and out of nothing; that is, after he had not been, produced into Being; subjoyns these Words, In ea vero professione, quod suprà memoravi, pla- De Trin. L. niffime constat, Germanum Platonicum Arium extitisfe. From the pro- 1. c. 8. 5. 2. felfion of this Doctrine, it is most undeniably manifest (what was before affirmed) that Arius was a German or Genuine Disciple of Plato's. But from what we have now cited out of Plato himself, and others of his most Genuine Followers, it is certain, that Petavius (though otherwife Learned and Indultrious) was herein grofly miltaken, and that Arius was no Platonist at all. And indeed for either Plato or Plotinus, to have denied the Eternity of that Second Hypoftalis of his, called Nous or Logos, and the Son of the First; would have been all one as if they fhould have denied the Eternity of Wildom and Understanding it felf; because according to them, this Second Hypoftalis is Effentially nothing but autoropia, Original Wildom it felf, and confequently that very Wifdom, by which God himfelf is wife. Which how far, or in what fence it is true, we do not here difpute. Nevertheles Athanafius feems to have been fully of the fame De Sent. Di-Opinion, with them herein, from this paffage of his, Kal oropia is a onyf. Tom. Is hild Bur o Kuero, is in Bur anno ooplas d'altregs, and uso Bros, P. 567. Si & Ta Talvia TETTOINNER o Tarig, &c. Our Lord is both Wildom and Truth, Neither is he Second from any other Wildom; but it is he alone, by whom the Father made all things. And again, STE 20 Noy Biv o To hoys marrie. For the Father of the Word, is not properly himself the Word. And she hu hoyo o + hoyou negemeno, hu 30 o hoyo negs * Seón. Iopia provintar ó Kúczos · sin ño is ropia ó The ropian avels iza D hunv, quoiv, & negorexaugev. That was not Word which produced the Word, for the Word was with God. The Lord is Wifdom, therefore that was not Wildom, which produced Wildom, that speaks thus of her felf, His delight was with me. But those latter Words, he citeth with approbation out of Dionyfius Bilhop of Alexandria. And the fame Athanastus affirmeth, Arius on the contrary, to have maintained. That there was another Word and Wildom, Senior to that Word and Wildom in our Saviour Chrift. To conclude, no Platonift in the World, ever denied the Eternity of that Nous or Universal Mind, which is the Second Hypostafis of their Trinity ; but on the contrary , as hath been already observed, some of them seemed rather to attribute too much to it, in calling it automatrae and autogovos, its Own-Parent and its Own-Off-fpring, as that which was Self-Begotten, though this but in a certain Mystical sence, they otherwise not denying it to have proceeded alfo, from the First Good, and to be the Off-fpring thereof. Wherefore Plato, who fuppofed the World not to have been Eternal, afferting the Eternity of that Second Hypoftasis of his Trinity, thereby plainly made it to be no Creature, according to Athanastus his own Doctrine, e aldides Bru & yde, su li wrt Gua, e 3 wrt Gua rus ded, su li Page 119. àisios

None of Plato's.

Book.

ciblos. If the son be Eternal, he was no Greature; and on the contrary, if he be a Creature, he was not Eternal.

Neither is there any force at all in that Teltimony of Macrobius, which Petavins urgeth to the Contrary; wherein the First Caufe is faid, De fe Mentem Creaffe, to have Created Mind from it (elf ; and again this Mind, Animam de se Creasse, to have Created from it self Soul; becaufe it is certain, that these Ancient Pagans, did not then fo ftrictly confine that Word Creare, (as we Christians now do) to that narrow Sence and Notion, of the Production of Things in Time; but used it generally, for all manner of Production or Efficiency. But the chief Ground of Petavius his miltake herein, belides his Prejudice against Platonifm in general, was his not diffinguishing betwixt that Spurious Trinity of some Platonists, wherein the Third Hypostafis, was the Whole Animated World, (which gave him occasion to write thus, Tertins verd Deus manifeste Creatus ab iisdem Platonicis putatur, quem & moinput nominant;) and that other Doctrine of those, who made it not to be the World it felf, that is a Creature, but the Opificer or Creator thereof.

But we grant, that there may be fome more reason to make a Queftion, whether Plato himself held the Eternity of the Mundane Soul (commonly faid to be the Third Hypoftafis of his Trinity) or no; because in his Timens, though he acknowledged it to be Senior to the World; yet does he feem to attribute a Temporary Generation or Nativity to it. Nevertheless it is no way probable, that Plato's Third Principle of all things, in his Epiftle to Dienyfius, and that Plyche or soul of his, which is the only God, that in his Tenth De Legibus he goes about to prove against the Atheist; should ever not have been : and therefore it is most reasonable to compound this business, thus, by fuppoling with Plotinus and others, that Plato held a Double Plyche or Soul, one eyno Guov or Mundane, which is as it were the Concrete Form of this corporeal World; whereby this World is properly made an Animal, and a Second or Created God; Another Unterde Cimov, Supramundane, or Separate; and which is not fo much the Form, as the Artificer of the World. The First of which Two, Flotinus calling it the Heavenly Venus, thus describeth; The' 3 seguiar repopulation, car Kegus vs อีงтоς อักสงช, ฉังฉ์โกก Juzniv Adoratlu eivac, euJus 25 ฉับт8 ฉักก่อg. Tov ฉักกpolts, nelvaoav ava as min j eis ta tide irolin, mite i Derhoadar, mite Suvapetrus, on the process put x not xano proar Bairdy. xwersin Soar nvà únosaou, à amérozov úzus solav. Osev autu Tsta ivitovro, no amhropa Eval in 3 is DEON antis Sindicis, & Salphona Errol, apunton Errow, is na Jacque έφ' έαυτής, &c. όθεν εδ αν άντέσοι, νέ έξηςτημένη πολύ μάλλον, η ήλιος עי באסו לל מינדה, הסט מידלי שרואמעדל לבה, כוב מידטי סטיאפדאעליטי בשבהםwern & rat Kedra, h er Bornd rat notel 78 Kedro segura, cinegnor re necs autor is anticon, is equina equita evenue. This Heavenly Venus, which they affirm to have been begotten from Saturn, that is from a Perfect Mind or Intellect, must needs be that most Divine Soul (the Third Archical Hypostafis) which being immediatly begotten, pure from that which is pure, alwayes remains above, so that it neither can nor will ever descend down to these lower things, so as to be immersed in them : it being of (uch

En. 3. L. 5.

CHAP. IV.

Trinity, Creatures.

such a nature, as is not inclinable to fink or lapse downward. A certain Separate substance, which doth not at all partake of Matter, as the fable intimated, when it called it Motherles; and therefore may it well be filed by us, not a Demon but a God. Whence it comes to paß, that this. soul can never fall, it being much more closely united and connected with that Immoveable Mind or Intellect, than that Light which is circumfuled. about the sun, is connected with the sun. This Venus therefore following Chronus, or rather the Father of Chronus Uranus, acting towards, it, and being enamoured with it, begat Love. Xweish 3 chelvlus The Juxlus réportes, This reportes e Máunsoter ta secura, jaelson is + égate toto Snof me Da. Moreover as we call this Soul it felf Separate, So is this Love of it, or begotten by it, a separate Love. After which he speaks of another Soul of the World, which is not separate from it, but closely conjoyned therewith, he calling it, a Lower Venus and Love ; namely, that other Venus which in the Fable, is faid to have been begotten from Jupiter himfelf (the Superiour Soul of the World) and Dione, a Watery Nymph. We conclude therefore, that though this Lower Mundane Soul, might according to Plato, have a Temporary production together with the World, or before it; yet that other Superiour and most Divine Soul. which Plotinus calls the Heavenly Venus and Love, the Son of Chronus without a Mother, and which was truly the Third Hypoftafis of Plato's Trinity, mas Eternal, and without Beginning. And thus according to the forementioned Principle of Athanafins, none of these Hypo-Itafes of Plato's Trinity, were Creatures, but all of them Divine and Uncreated.

Which to make yet more evident, we shall further observe, First that Plato himself in that second Epistle of his to Dionysius, after he had mentioned his First, Second, and Third; that is, his Trinity of Diuine Hypostafes, immediately Subjoyns these Words, H &v avogumtion fuwin, and in the other watches alwayes a great desire to know what these things, and in the other, Second, and Third, which I spake of, there is nothing of this kind; that is, nothing like to these Created Things.

Plato's Trinity Homooufian.

BOOKL

Aadai ev the mane given, ei nade totav, &c. Wherefore we ought not to entertain any other Principles, but having placed First, the Simple Good; to set Mind or the Supreme Intellect next after it, and then the Univerfal Soul in the third place. For this is the right order according to Nature, neither to make More Intelligibles (or Universal Principles) nor yet Fewer than these three. For he that will contract the number, and make fewer of them, must of necessity either suppose Soul and Mind to be the same, or else Mind and the First Good. But that all these three are divers from one another, hath been often demonstrated by us. It remains now to consider, that if there be more than these three Principles; what Natures they should be, &c.

Thirdly, as all these three Platonick Hypostales are Eternal and New ceffarily Existent, so are they plainly supposed by them, not to be Particular, but Universal Beings; that is, such as do $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1$

Ον πρώτον ηληίζεται έθνεα άνδιεων.

That, Mind is generally by all men look'd upon, as the First and Highest God; Plato confidering, that Unity was in order of Nature before Number and Multiplicity; and that there must be vontor before ves, an Intelligible before Intellect ; fo that Knowledge could not be the Firft ; and Laftly, that there is a Good transcending that of Knowledge; made One most Simple Good, the Fountain and Original of all things, and the First Divine Hypostalis; and Mind or Intellect only the Second next to it, but Inseparable from it, and most nearly Cognate with it. For which cause in his Philebus, though he agree thus far with those other Ancient Philosophers, as del 78 mavris ves dent that Mind alwayes rules over the whole Universe, yet does be add afterwards, on NES Bi yurssis TE ndurov airis, that Mind is (not abfolutely the First Principle, but) Cognate with the Caufe of all things; and that therefore it rules over all things, with, and in a kind of fubordination to that First Principle, which is Tagathon or the Higheft Good , Where when Plato affirms that Mind or his Second. Divine Hypostafis is yeves with the First, it is all one as if he fhould have faid, that it is our prins, and opened vis, and openevis, with it; all which words are used by Athanafius, as Synonymous, with operations Co-Effential or Con-Substantial. So that Plato here plainly and exprefly agrees or Symbolizes, not with the Doctrine of Arius; but with that of the Nicene Council and Athanafins; that the second Hypostalis of the Trinity, whether called Mind, or Word, or Son, is not ETERSONOS .

Page 30.

CHAP. IV. Plato's Third no Creature.

tregionos, but yersons or Succonos Co-Effential or Con-Substantial with the First; and therefore not a Creature.

579

And then, as for the Third Hypoftafis, called Pfyche or the Superiour Mundane Soul, Plato in his Cratylus, bestowing the name of Zeus, that is, of the Supreme God upon it, and etymologizing the fame from & adds thefe words concerning it, & 22 לעו אווו על דסוֹג מאאסוג דעומי, נגוג לבי מידוסג μακλον 78 ξην, n o agaw TE xai Baondes The notvor There is nothing which is more the Caufe of Life to us and all other Animals, than this Prince and King of all things; And that therefore God was called by the Greeks Zeus; because it is by him that all Animals live. And yet that all this was properly meant by him, of the Third Hypoftalis of his Trinity, called Pfyche, is manifest from those words of his that follows where he expounds the Poetick Mythology before mentioned, making Zeus to be the Son of Chronos; SUDoyov de, merchus muss Stavolag Engovov Eivar + Dia, It is agreeable to reason, that Zeus should be the Progeny or Off-fpring of a certain great Mind. Now Exposos and yusses, are equivalent Terms alfo; and therefore Plato here makes the Third Hypofialis of his Trinity likewife to be operations, Co-Effential with the second; as he elsewhere made the second, Co-Effential with the First.

It is true that by the druiseyos, or Opificer in Plato, is commonly meant Nous or Intellect, his Second Hypoftafis ; (Plotinus affirming En.s.L.I. as much, Supiseyos o ves Indátovi, The Demiurgus to Plato is Intellect.) Proclin Tim. Neverthelefs, both Amelius, and Plotinus, and other Platonifts, called this Third Hypostafis also dunizeyou, the Artificer or Opificer of the whole World: Some of them making him to be the Second from Mind or Intellect; others the Third from the First Good the Supreme Caufe of all things; who was by Atticus and Amelius ftyled Demiurgus alfo. Wherefore as was before fuggefted, according to the Genuine and most ancient Platonick Boctrine, all these Three Hipo-Stafes, were the Joynt-Creators of the whole World, and of all things befides themfelves; as Ficinus more than once declares the Tenour In Plot. En. 1. thereof, Hi Tres uno quodam consensu omnia producunt, These Three L.2. with one common confent produce all things; and before him Proclus, tidita ainervitar TE Evos Sia ve par is fuzis, All things depend upon the First One, by Mind and Soul; and accordingly we shall conclude in the words of Porphyrius, That the True and Real Deity according to Flato, extends to Three Divine Hypoftafes, the last whereof is Pfyche or soul.

From all which it appears, that Arius did not fo much Platonize, as the Nicene Fathers and Athanafius; who notwithstanding made not Plato, but the Scripture, together with Reason deducing natural Confequences therefrom, their Foundation. And that the Platonick Trinity, was a certain Middle thing also, betwixt the Doctrine of Sabellius and that of Arius; it being neither a Trinity of Words only, or Logical Notions, or meer Modes; but a Trinity of Hypoftafes; nor yet a Jumbled Confusion of God and Creature (Things Heterousfious) together: neither the Second nor Third of them being Creatures 580 The Dependence and Subordination, BOOKI

or Made in Time, but all Eternal, Infinite, and Creators.

But that it may yet more fully appear, how far the most Refined Platonick and Parmenidian or Pythagorick Trinity, doth either Agree, or Difagree with the Scripture-Doctrine, and that of the Chriftian Church in feveral Ages; we shall here further observe Two Things concerning it. The First whereof is this, That though the Genuine Platonifts and Pythagoreans, Supposed none of their Three Archical Hypostales to be indeed Creatures, but all of them Eternal, Necessarily Existent, and Universal or Infinite, and confequently Creators of the whole World; yet did they neverthelefs, affert an Effential Dependence of the Second Hypostalis upon the First, as also of the Third both upon the First and Second ; together with a Gradual Subordination in them. Thus Flotinus, writing of the Generation of the Eternal Intellect, which is the Second in the Platonick Trinity, and an. fwers to the Son or Word in the Christian: To 3 del releiov, del 2, didiou yerra, i ELATTON j' taute gura. Ti sv xen and the readers reyer, under an' auto gavar, il ta pérsa pet autor. Mérsor à pet au-To NES if Delreger. Kal 20 beg o NES cherver, if deral auto port che-VG jitsts solev. Kal to Runapluov and neerforg vs, vsv Eral . Kal neerfay άπαντων ο NSS, ότι τ'άλλα μετ' αύτ. Οΐον κỳ h Juxh λόγ (vố kỳ h chéeydá Tis. That which is always perfect, Generates what is Eternal, and that which it Generates, is always Lefsthan it felf. What shall we therefore fay of the most Absolutely Perfect Being of all? Does that produce nothing from it felf? or rather does it not produce the Greateft of all things after it ? Now the Greatest of all things after the most Absolutely Perfect Being, is Mind or Intellect; and this is Second to it. For Mind beholdeth this as its Father, and standeth in need of nothing elfe besides it : whereas that First Principle standeth in need of no Mind or Intellect. What is Generated from that which is Better than Mind. must needs be Mind or Intellect; because Mind is better than all other things, they being all in order of Nature After it and Juniour to it; as Pfyche it felf or the First Soul; for this is also the Word or Energy of Mind, as that is the Word and Energy of the First Good. Again the fame is more particularly declared by him, concerning that Third Hypostafis called Psyche, that as it Essentially Dependeth upon the second, to is it Gradually subordinate or tome way Inferiour to it. Juxlu 28 your Nos, vas du reham . Kal 28 rehau ovia, youav edd, iguin δύναμιν Έσαν το Cabrim άγονον έιναι. Κεξίτον 5 3χ οδόντε ήν έιναι, 30° είλασ-Da To Revapleor, and ELATTON or, Eduhor Eras aure Perfect Intelleft Generates Soul; and it Being Perfect, must needs Generate, for fo great a Power could not remain Steril. But that which is here Begotten also, cannot be greater than its Begetter; but must needs be Inferiour to it, as being the Image thereof. Elsewhere the fame Philosopher, calling the First Hypostafis of this Trinity, Uranus, the Second, Chronos, and the Third, Zeus, (as Plato had done before) and handfomly Allegorizing that Fable, concludes in this manner concerning Chronos or the second of these, merafi av nates re amelionor, is inflored year. That he is in a Middle state or degree, betwixt his Father, who is Greater, and his Son, who is Les and Inferiour. Again, the fame thing is by that Philosopher thus afferted in general, or Tois Huraphons, 872

Enn. 5. L. 1. 5. 6.

P. 489.

P. 554.

P.stz.

CHAP. IV. In the Platonick Trinity.

en is ποός το άνω, άλλα ποός το κάτω μαρέιν. In the things Generated from Eternity, or Produced by way of natural Emanation, there is no Progreß upwards, but all Downwards, and still a Gradual Descent into Greater Multiplicity. We shall cite but only one passage more out of this Philosopher, which containeth something of Argumentation in it also; & τωυ? το 22 cadve cadvo, ei &ν μη τωυ?, & de ye βελτιον. That which is Generated or Emaneth, immediatly from the First and Highest Being, is not the very same thing with it, as if it were nothing but that Repeated again and Ingeminated; and as it is not the same, so neither can it be Better than it. From whence it follows, that it must needs be Gradually Subordinate and Inferiour to it.

581

En.5.L.3.C.15

Which Gradual Subordination and Effential Dependence, of the Second and Third Hypoftases upon the First, is by these Platonicks illuftrated leveral ways. Ficinus refembles it to the Circulations of Water, when fome Heavy Body falling into it, its Superficies is depreffed, and from thence every way Circularly Wrinkled. Alius (faith he). sic ferme profluit ex alio, sicut in aqua Circulus dependet à Circulo; One of these Divine Hypostales, doth in a manner so depend upon another, as one Circulation of water depends upon another. Where it is observable alfo, that the Wider the Circulating Wave grows, still hath it. the more Sublidence and Detumescence, together with an Abatement of Celerity; till at last all becomes plain and smooth again. But by the Pagan Platonists themselves, each Following Hypostafis, is many, times faid to be, ixug un ming, a Print, framp or Impression, made by the Former; like the Signature of a Seal upon Wax. Again it is often called by them, einav, and eidahov, and uiunua, an Image, and Reprefentation, and Imitation; which if confidered in Audibles, then will the Second Hypostafis be look'd upon, as the Eccho of an Original Voice; and the Third as the Repeated Eccho, or Eccho of that Eccho; as if both the second and Third Hypoftafes were but certain Replications of the First Original Deity with Abatement; which though not Accidental or Evanid ones, but Substantial, yet have a like Dependence one upon another, and a Gradual Subordination. Or if it be confidered in Vifibles, then will the Second Hypoftafis, be refembled to the Image of a Face in a Glafs, and the Third to the Image of that Image Reflected in another Glass, which depend upon the Original Face, and have a Gradual Abatement of the vigour thereof. Or elfe the second and Third, may be conceived as Two Parelii, or as a Second and Third Sun. For thus does Plotinus call the Universal Psyche or Third Hypostafis, endva vs outsody n ques cheve, The Image of Mind (which is the second) retaining much of the splendour thereof. Which Similitudes of theirs notwithstanding, they would not have to be Squeezed or Preffed hard; becaufe they acknowledge that there is fomething of Diffimilitude in them alfo, which then would be forced out of them. Their meaning amounts to no more than this, that as an Image in a Glaß, is faid erses Eval, Effentially to belong to fomething elle, and to depend upon it; fo each following Hypoltalis, doth Ef-Jentially Depend upon the Former or First, and hath a Subordination to it. But we meet with no expression in any of these Pagan Platonists, so Unhandsom and Offensive, as that of Philo's, in his Qqq 2 Second

Second Book of Allegories, onia 3 Ses o noyos auto Ben, & xa Idas ogyava negoxenod places crosposicies, The World is the Shadow of God, which he made use of, as an Instrument, in the making of the World. Notwithstanding which, the same Writer doth call him elsewhere, more honourably, a Second God and The Son of the First God. As in the fame place he doth alfo declare, that this Shadow and Image of God, is it felf the Archetype of other things, aborn) in ouia, is are-על מהנואלטו קועמ, בדבפטע אלי מפצבדע הטי, בהשף ל אולה של לאומ הי ביאליטה. hu onlar ruri néndana, štas i einar alto rivelar and dyna. This shadow and as it were Image (of the First God) is it filf the Archetype and Pattern of other things below it. As God is the Pattern of this Image (which we call his Shadow ;) So is this Image it felf another Pattern or Paradigm alfo. But this Dependence and Subordination of the Divine Hypoftafes, is most frequently illustrated in Platonick Writings, by the Enhanders or analya Gua, the Effulgency or Out-thining of Light and Splendour from the Sun, and other Luminous Bodies; the Nows or Second Hypoftafis, being refembled to that Radious Effulgency, , which immediately encompassing them, is beheld together with them. and as the Aftronomers tell us, augments their apparent Diameter, and makes it bigger than the True, when they are beheld through Telescopes, cutting off those luxuriant and Circumambient Rayes. And the Third Hypoftalis is refembled to the Remoter and more Distant Splendour, which circling still Gradually decreaseth. Thus Plotinus, Tas Ev is Ti dei vonoal al cheivo plov, alinaplu it auto My, if auto 3 nevovos, otov intis to anti auto rammedo, to of alleon, if auto del yavapluov pluvãos. How flould we confider this second Hypostalis otherwise than as the Circumfused Splendour, which encompasseth the Body of the Sun; and from that always remaining, is perpetually Generated a new.

But this Effential Dependence, and Gradual Subordination of Hypostales, in the Platonick Trinity, will yet more fully appear, from those Particular Distinctive Characters, which are given to each of them. For the First of these, is often faid to be "Ev meg moillaw, One before all things ; a Simple Unity, which Vertually containeth all things. And as Plotinus writes, Stas Eixe ndvia as un Staneneiperia, ta j in deriew Stenene ilo Ta Noyo. This so containeth all things, as not being yet fecrete and diffinct 3 whereas in the Second they are difcerned and diffinguifhed by Reason; that is, they are Adually diftinguished in their Ideas; whereas the First is the Simple and Fecund Power of all things. Wherefore the second was called by Parmenides, "Ev ndva, One actu-ally all things ; that is, in their Diftinct Ideas. And the Third according to the fame Philosopher, as Plotinus tells us, was "Ev i, ndiva, One and all things ; as having ftill more Multiplicity and Alterity in it. One Effectively all things. That which doth Actively Display, and Produce into Being, what was Vertually or Potentially contained in the First; and Ideally or Exemplarily in the Second. Accordingly, the First of these is sometimes faid to be Havia evinus, All things Unitively, The Second Havia vorgas, All things Intellectually, and the Third navia Jugunes, All things Animally; that is, Self-movably, Actively and Productively. Again the First of these is commonly styled T'ayabor, The

P.487.

582

P. 513.

CHAP. IV. Of Plato's Three Hypostafes.

The Good, or Goodness it felf, above Mind and Understanding, and allo apenov, above Effence, Ineffable and Incomprehensible. And fometimes alfo pas anter, a simple Light; The Second, NES, Abyos, Sopia, Unity and Goodness only by Participation, or 'Aga Doeddis, Boniform, but Effentially and Formally ; Mind or Understanding, Reason and Wifdom, All-Comprehending or Infinite Knowledge. The Third, Ivxn, self-movable soul; Goodnefs and Wifdom by Participation, but Effentially and Formally, Infinite Self-Activity, or Effectivenes; Infinite, Adive, Perceptive and Animadversive Power. Sometimes it is ftyled alfo 'AqgoSiTN and "Egus, Venus and Love ; but differently from that of the First Good, which is Love too ; but a Love of Redundancy, or Overflowing Fulnes and Fecundity; ov 20 rendov, ral pun- Plos. 494. אי צאדפיט, עו שב באבוט, עו שב לבושלמו, סוט הבקבפטטו, אן דל הבקדתא אפנה מטדב mencinne maina, That which being Absolutely Perfect, and seeking or wanting nothing 3 as it were Overflowed 3 and by its Exuberant Redundancy, Produced Allthings. Whereas this Latter is a Love of Infinite Adivity. Of the First, it is faid by Plotinus, that it is avereguilos, above all manner of Action, for which Caufe the Making of the World, is not properly afcribed to him, though he be the Original Fountain of all: According to that of Numenius, Kai 70 STE Jun- Euf. Pr. En. zeven Br xgear + ngarov, if To dowery silos Des (To 'Yis) xen enal, if vo- L.II.C.IS. uileoDas martea & ngarov Dedv. Neither is it fit to attribute, the Archisecture of the World to the First God, but rather to account him the Father of that God, who is the Artificer. Who again speaks further to the fame purpose thus; Tor us The Teator Order agyor Evan Equer Euntávian 2, Baonlia. It is to be acknowledged, that the First God is void of all manner of work or Action, he being the King of all things. Of the Second, to whom the Energy of Intellection is attributed, it is faid notwithstanding, that his & Gia is his everyda, his Effence his Operation ; and that he is anivilos & Cia, though a Multiform, yet an Immovable Nature. He therefore is properly called the Demiurgus, as the Contriving Archited or Artificer, in whom the Archetypal World is conteined ; and the First Paradigm or Pattern of the whole Universe. But the Third is a kind of Movable Deity, To Be usu never aluov (as Plotinus speaks) is vs pas, is "xvos ignernusion cheve. That which moveth about Mind or Intellect, the Light or Effulgency thereof, and its Print or Signature, which always dependeth upon it, and acteth according to it. This is that which reduces both the Fecundity of the First simple Good, and also the Immovable Wisdom and Architectonick Contrivance of the second into Act and Energy. This is the Immediate, and as it were Manuary Opificer of the whole World, and To hys provides, that which actually Governs, Rules and Presideth over all. Amelius in that Passage of his before cited out of Proclus, calling these Three Divine Hypoltales Three Minds, and Three Kings; Ityles the First of them, Tov Ova, Him that is: The Second Tov Exova, Him that Hath; and the Third Tor Ogavia, Him that Beholds. In which Expressions, though Peculiar to himfelf, he denotes an Effential Dependence, and Gradual Subordination, in them.

Now that which is most liable to exception, in this Platonick scale or Gradation of the Deity, feems to be the Difference betwixt the First

Platonists make Mind and Wisdom, BOOK L.

584

P. 518.

514.

P. 535.

P. 536.

First and the second. For whereas the Essential Character of the second, is made to be, Understanding, Reason and Wisdom; it feems to follow from hence, that either the First and the Second, are really nothing elfe but two different Names or Inadequate Conceptions of One and the fame thing, or elfe if they be diftinct Hypostafes or Per-Jons, that the First of them, must needs be aves and adoyos, devoid of Mind, Reason and Wisdom ; which would be very absurd. To which all the reply we can make is as follows. First, that this is indeed, one Peculiar Arcanum of the Platonick and Pythagorick Theology (which yet feems to have been first derived from Orpheus and the Egyptians, or rather from the Hebrews themfelves) that whereas the Pagan Theologers generally concluded, ver ndvlav ne cyevésalov, That Mind and Understanding properly fo called, was the Oldest of all things; the Higheft Principle and First Original of the World; those others placed fomething above it, and confequently made it to be not the First but the Second. Which they did chiefly upon these Three following Grounds. First, Becaufe Understanding, Reason, Knowledg and Wildom, cannot be conceived by us mortals otherwife, than foas to contain fomething of Multiplicity in them; whereas it feems moft reasonable to make the First Principle of all, not to be Number or Multitude, but a perfect Monad or Unity. Thus Plotinus, aberson usive nors as the inter of the parties of the vonte of an internet of the los duάδος κ) τε ένος τα έιδη κ) οι αριθμοι · τέτο γο ο νές · διο έχ άπλές, αλλά ToMa, &c. Intellection as well as Vision, is in its own nature an Indefinite thing, and is determined by the Intelligible : therefore it is faid, that Ideas as Numbers, are begotten from Infinite Duality, and Unity; And such is Intellect; which consequently is not Simple, but Many, it contemplating Many Ideas; and being compounded of Two, That which is Understood, and that which Understands. And again elswhere, דל הפט דע מורעע עטאדע, אד עצר אד מורעטר עטאדלר, מהאלגבפט לוי א אל כי א אל כי אי אל כי אי אל בי אי אל בי אי אי איי πολλέ πολύ, άλλα το πολύ τέτο έξ & πολλέ, &c. The Principle of every thing, is more Simple than the thing it felf. Wherefore the Senfible World was made from Intellect or the Intelligible; and before this, mult there needs be something more Simple still. For Many did not proceed from Many, but this Multiform thing Intellect, proceeded from that which is not Multiform, but Simple; as Number from Unity. To this purpose does he argue also in these words, e to vosv ti Thubos, dei en The MÀ TAHOEI TO VOEN MÀ ENOU. · IN) TOTO TO TEATON ON TOIS USE OIS àpp autre to voëiv, i, v&s Esai If that which understands be Many, or contein Multitude in it, then that which conteins no Multitude, does not properly understand; and this is the First thing; but Intellection and Knowledge properly fo called are to be placed among things which follow after it and are second. And he often concludes, an Ty of outer pus in to prisonder That Knowledge (properly fo called by reason of its Multiplicity) belongs to the second Rank of Being, and not the First. Another Ground or Reason is, Because in order of Nature, there must be Nowre's before Nos, fomething Intelligible, before Intellect; and from hence does Plan tinus conclude, To voeiv & הפבודטי, אדר דבו צועת, אדר דבר דון אוטי בועתי מאאל o'altreeov, is yevousuov, endon unesn to agabou . is yevousuov cainor ne is anto &c. That to Understand is not the First; neither in Essence nor in Dignity; but the second; a thing in order of Nature, after the First Good, and

UNED

CHAP. IV. Not the First, but Second.

585

and fpringing up from thence, as that which is moved with defire towards it. Their Third and last Ground or Reason is; Because Intellection and Knowledge, are not the Highest Good ; that therefore there is fome Substantial thing in order of Nature Superiour to Intelket. Which Confideration Plato much infifteth upon, in his fixth Book De Republica. Now upon these several Accounts do the Platonifts confidently conclude, on Jeds ngel flow Noyz is vs is ala Shorews, Plut. P. 512. Dagav Tauta in autos av Tauta. That the Supreme Deity is more Excellent and Better than the Noy (Reafon or the Word) Intellect and senfe, be affording these things; but not being these himself. And to Rudulov is aut hoyor monies of the dunovon & hoyor this P. 514. To it in Noys Noy . in Tas to an Herdes it arabs. That which was Generated from the First Principle, was Logos (Word or Reason) Manifold; But the First Principle it felf was not Word : If you demand therefore, How Word or Reason, sould proceed from that which is not Word or Reason ? we answer, as that which is Boniform, from Goodness it self. With which Platonick & Pythagorick Doctrine exactly agreeth Philo the Jew allo, o ned to Ses Noyos, needoswo of in Taroa Noyun puns, ta 3 ניחדב אל חלידטי כי דא פראדוגע ממל דויו בלמופרדע אמשרידו ולדע, צלבי שריווב in yeunton Esopeon Since. That God which is before the Word or Reason; is better and more excellent than all the Rational Nature ; neither is it fit that any thing which is Generated should be perfectly like, to that which is Originally from it felf, and above all. And indeed, we should not have fo much infifted upon this, had it not been by reafon of a Devout Veneration that we have for all the Scripture-mysteries; which Scripture feems to give no fmall Countenance to this Doctrine, when it makes in like manner, an Eternal Word and Wildom, to be the Second Hypostafis of the Divine Triad; and the First begotten Son or Off-fpring of God the Father. And Athanafius, as was before obferved, very much complieth here also with the Platonick Notion ; when he denies that there was any Noyos or ropia, any Reason or Wisdom, before that Word and Son of God, which is the Second Hypo-Stafes of the Holy Trinity. What then? Shall we fay that the First Hypoftalis or Person, in the Platonick Trinity, (if not the Christian alfo) is aves and a hoyos, Sensless and Irrational, and altogether devoid of Mind and Understanding ? Or would not this be to introduce a certain kind of Mysterious Atheifm; and under pretence of Magnifying and Advancing the Supreme Deity, Monstroully to Degrade the fame? For why might not Senfless Matter, as well be supposed, to be the First Original of all things, as a Sensless Incorporeal Being ? Plotinus therefore, who rigidly and fuperstitiously adheres to Plato's Text here, which makes the First and Highest Principle of all, to be fuch a Being as by reason of its Absolute and Transcendent Perfection, is not only above Understanding, Knowledge, and Reason, but also above Essence it felf, (which therefore he can find no other names for, but only Unity and Goodness Substantial) and confequently, Knowledge and Wildom, to be but a Second or Post-Nate Thing, though Eternal; but notwithstanding does seem to labour under this Metaphylical Profundity; he fometimes endeavours, to folve the difficulty thereof after this manner, by diffinguishing of a Double Light; the One Simple and Uniform, the other Multiform or Manifolds

The Ground of this Platonick

BOOKI.

fold; and attributing the Former of these, to the Supreme Deily only, (whofe simple Original Light he refembles to the Luminous Body of the Sun it felf;) The latter of them to the second Hypostalis, as being the Enhances or araiya Guas the Circumambient Fulgor, or Outfhining Splendour of that Sun. Thus Enn. 5. L. 6. c. 4. To mape you TSτο το φως, φως δειν απλέν, That from which this Multiform Light of NEG or Intellect (the second Hypoftalis) is derived, is quis and xv, Another most simple Light. As he elsewhere accordingly writeth of the First Principle, or Supreme Deity, that it is, in vonod eregas in no the vonor, in Knowledge or Understanding, but of different kind from that Understanding of the second Hypostalis, called Intellet. Sometimes again, this Philosopher subtilly diftinguisheth, betwixt vonois curri, Intelligence it felf, and to vosv or to Exov the vonow, That which doth Understand, or which hath Intelligence in it; making the First Principle to be the Former of these Two, and the Second Hypostalis of their Trinity to be the Latter : 30 in vonois voei, a Mà to Eyov This vonoiv . Soo Sv to Au ab en Tal vosva vivilar. TETO Di soaun ovo. Intelligence it felf doth not understand, but that which hath Intelligence. For in that which doth understand, there is a kind of Duplicity. But the First Principle of all, hath no Duplicity in it. Now that Duplicity, which he phancies to be, in that which Hath Intelligence, is either the Duplicity of Him that hath this Intelligence and of the Intelligence it felf, as being not the fame; or elfe of Him and the to vont, the Intelligible, or Object of his Intellection : Intellect supposing an Intelligible in order of nature before it. And from this Subtilty would he infer, that there is a certain kind of Imperfection and Indigence, in that which Doth Understand, or Hath Intelligence, evders to vosv, as as to ogav, That which Understandeth is Indigent as that which Seeth. But perhaps this Difficulty might be more eafily folved, and that according to the Tcnour of the Platonick Hypothesis too; by supposing the Abatement of their Second Hypoftafis, to confift only in this, that it is not Effentially T'aya. Dov Goodness it felf, but only aya Deadis, Boniform, or Good by Participation; it being Effentially no higher, than Nos, Adyos and Lopia, Mind, Reafon, and Wifdom; for which caufe it is called by those Names, as the proper Characteristick thereof. Not as if the First were devoid of Wifdom, under Pretence of being Above it ; but becaufe this second is not Effentially any Thing Higher. As in like manner, the Third Hypoftalis, is not Effentially Wildom it felf, fanding or quiescent, and without Motion or Action ; but Wildom as in Motion, or Wildom Moving and Acting.

The Chief Ground of this Platonick Doctrine, of an Effential Dependence, and therefore Gradual Subordination, in their Trinity of Divine Hypoftafes; is from that Fundamental Principle of their Theology; That there is but One Original of all things, and $\mu i\alpha \pi n\gamma n\gamma^2$ estrates, only One Fountain of the Godhead; from whence all other things whatfoever, whether Temporal or Eternal, Created or Uncreated, were altogether derived. And therefore this second Hypostafis of their Trinity, fince it must accordingly Derive its whole Being from the First, as the $\alpha \pi \alpha i \gamma \alpha \zeta \mu \alpha$ from the $\phi \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma$, The Splendour from the Origimal Light, must of necessity have also an Effential Dependence, worm

P. 537.

Gradation in the Deity.

587

upon the fame; and confequently, a Gradual Subordination to it.

CHAP. IV.

For though they commonly affirm their Second Hypostafis, to have been Begotten from their First, and their Third from their Second ; yet do they by no means understand thereby, any such Generation, as that of men; where the Father, Son and Nephew, when Adulti at leaft, have no Effential Dependence one upon another, nor Gradual subordination in their Nature, but are all perfectly Co-equal, and alike Abfolute. Becaufe this is but an Imperfect Generation, where that which is Begotten, doth not receive its whole Being Originally from that which did Beget, but from God and Nature ; the Begetter being but either a Channel or an Instrument, and having been himfelf before Begotten or Produced by fome other. Whereas the Firft Divine Hypostasis is altogether Unbegotten from any other, he being the sole Principle and Original of all things, and therefore must the Second needs derive its whole Effence from him, and be Generated after another manner, namely in a way of Natural Emanation, as Light is from the Sun; and confequently though Co eternal, have an Effential Dependence on him, and Gradual Subordination to him.

Moreover, the Platonifts would recommend this their Gradation in the Deity, or Trinity of Hypostases Subordinate, from hence; becaule by this means, there will not be fo valt a Chasm and Hiatus, betwixt God and the Higheft Creatures ; or fo Great a Leap and Jump in the Creation, as otherwife there must needs be. Nor will the whole Deity be skrewed up to fuch a Disproportionate Heigh and Elevation ; as would render it altogether Uncapable, of having any Entercourfe or Commerce with the lower world; it being according to this Hypothesis of theirs, brought down by certain Steps and Degrees, nearer and nearer to us. For if the Whole Deity, were nothing but One Simple Monad, devoid of all manner of Multiplicity; as God is frequently reprefented to be, then could it not well be conceived by us Mortals, how it should contain the Distinct Ideas of all things within it felf, and that Multiform Platform and Paradigm of the Created Univerfe, commonly called the Archetypal World. Again, were the Deity only an Immovable Mind ; as Aristotle's God, is aniveros & Cia, an Absolutely Immovable Substance, whose Estence and Operation are one and the fame; and as other Theologers affirm, that What foever is in God, is God; it would be likewife utterly unconceivable, not only, How there should be any Liberty of Will at all in God (whereas the fame Theologers, contradicting themfelves, zealoufly contend notwithstanding, that all the Actions of the Deity are not Neceffary, and but few of them such) but also, How the Deity hould have any Commerce or Entercourfe with the Lower world, How it should Quicken and Actuate the whole, be fensible of all the Motions in it, and act pro re nata accordingly; all which the Instincts, and Common Notions of Mankind urge upon them. Neither can they be denied, without rafing the very Foundations of all Religion, fince it would be to no more purpole, for men to make their Devotional Addreffes, to fuch an Immovable, Inflexible, and Unaffectible Deity; than to a Rrr Senfless

Plato's Three Hypoftales,

BOOKI.

Senfless Adamantine Rock. But these Difficulties (as the Platonists pretend) are all removed by that Third Hypostass in their Trinity; which is a kind of Movable Deity. And thus are all the Phanomena of the Deity, or the different Common Notions, in the Minds of men concerning it, though seemingly repugnant and classing with one another, yet (in their opinion) fairly Reconciled and Salved, by this Trinity of Divine Hypostases Subordinate.

Laftly, they pretend also, that according to this Hypothesis of theirs, there may be some Reasonable Satisfaction given to the Mind of Man, both why there are so many Divine Hypostases, and why there could be no more: whereas according to other ways, it would seem to have been a meer Arbitrary Busines; and that there might have been either but One Solitary Divine Hypostasis; or but a Duality of them; or else they might have been beyond a Trinity, Numberles.

The Second Thing which we shall observe concerning the most Genuine Platonical and Parmenidian Trinity, is this; That though these Philosophers sometimes called their Three Divine Hypostafes, not only rees ovods, Three Natures, and Three Principles, and Three Caufes, and Three Opificers; but alfo Three Gods; and a First, and Second, and Third God; yet did they often for all that, suppose all these Three, to be Really One Ociov, One Divinity, or Numen. It hath been already proved from Origen and others, that the Platonists most commonly called the Animated World, the second God, though fome of them, as for example Numenius, ftyled it the Third God. Now those of them, who called the World the second God, attributed indeed (not more, but) less Divinity to it, than those who would have it to be the Third God. Becaufe these Latter supposed, that Soul of the World to be, the Third Hypostafis of their Trinity; but the other taking all these Three Divine Hypostases together, for One Supreme and First God, called the World the Second God ; they fuppoling the Soul thereof, to be another Soul Inferiour to that First Psyche, which was properly their Third Hypostafis. Wherefore this was really all one, as if they should have called the Animated World the Fourth God: only by that other way of reckoning, when they called it a Second God, they intimated, that though those Three Divine Hypostases, were frequently called Three Gods, yet were they notwithstanding Really, all but One Selov, Divinity or Numen; or as Plotinus speaks, To an Tal Tavili Selov, the Divinity which is in the Thus when God is fo often fpoken of in Plato Singuwhole World. larly, the word is not always to be understood of the First Hypostafis only, or the Tagathon, but many times plainly of the mearow, and of Streger, and reitor, the First, and Second and Third all together; or that whole Divinity which confifteth or is made up, of these Three Hypostales. And this will further appear from hence, because when the whole World is faid in Plato to be the Image of the Eternal Gods, as also by Plotinus, of the First, Second and Third, by whom it is always produced anew, as the Image in a Glass is; this is not to be understood as if the World being Tripartite, each Third part thereof, was feverally produced or Created by one of those Three; nor

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CHAP.IV. Really One Divinity.

589

nor yet can it be conceived, how there could be Three Really difting creations of One and the fame thing. Wherefore the World having but one Creation, and being Created by those Three Divine Hypostales; it follows, that they are all Three Really but One Creator and One God. Thus when both in Plato and Plotinus, the Lives and Souls of all Animals, (as Stars, Demons and Men) are attributed to the Third Hypoftafis, the First and great Plyche, as their Fountain and Caufe after a Special Manner; accordingly as in our Creed, the Holy Ghoft is styled, the Lord and Giver of Life ; this is not fo to be understood, as if therefore the First and Second Hypastales were to be excluded from having any Caufality therein. For the First is ftyled by Plato also, aution and wow of xanav, The Caufe of all Good things. and therefore doubtless chiefly of Souls; and the Second is called by him and others too, artiov and dryuseyds, The Caufe and Artificer of the whole World. We conclude therefore, that Souls being Created by the Joynt Concurrence and Influence of these Three Hypoftafes Subordinate, they are all Really but One and the fame God. And thus it is exprelly affirmed by Porphyrius in St. Cyril, axer Terav inosolorew The θέν προελθείν κσίαν· είναι ή τ μεν άνωτάτω θεόν το άρα. θόν, μετ' αύτ ήμ of Streeov, & Sumseyov. Telthe 3 is The TS. Noous Juzhi axer 20 Juzis The Destructor negerbeiv . That the Effence of the Divinity proceeds or propagates it felf (by may of descent downwards) unto Three Hypostafes or Subliftences. The Higheft God, is the Tagathon or Supreme Good; the Second next after him is the Demiurgus fo called, the Architect or Artificer of the World; and the Soul of the World that is the Third : for the Divinity extendeth fo far as to this Soul. Here we plainly fee, that though Porphyrins calls the Three Divine Hypoftases, Three Gods ; yet. does he at the very fame time declare, that in Dels & Gia and Debrus, the Effence of the Godhead and the Divinity, extends it felf to all thefe Three Hypoftafes, including the Third and last also, (which they call the Mundane Soul) within the compass of it. And therefore that even according to the Porphyrian Theology it felf, (which could not be fuspected to affect any compliance with Christianity) the Three Hypostafes in the Platonick Trinity, are operson, Co-Effential, both as being each of them God, and as being all One God. St Cyril himfelf alfo acknowledging as much; where he writeth thus of the Platonifts, Teris degricas únosadods únoti De paquoi is autoi, is méxer terão únosadoran thus. rolar To Des neconnel ique lod provor That Supposing Three Hypostales which have the Nature of Principles (in the Universe) they extend the Estence of God, to all these three Hypostafes.

Indeed many conceive, that the Platonists making the Three Hypoftafes of Their Trinity to be thus Gradually Subordinate one to another, could not for that very Reason, acknowledge them to be One Divinity: but the Platonists themselves do upon this very account and no other, declare, all these Three to be One Divinity, because they have an Effential Dependence and Gradual Subordination in them; the second being but the Image of the First, and the Third the Image, both of the First and Second. Whereas were these Three supposed to be Perfectly Co-Equal, and to have no Effential Dependence one upon another, they could not by these Platonists be concluded to be Rrr 2 any

How Plato's Trinity,

590

BOOK I.

any other than Three Co ordinate Gods, having only a Generical or Specifical Identity; and fo no more One, than Three men are One man : a thing which the Platonick Theology is utterly abhorrent from as that which is inconfistent with the Perfect Monarchy of the Universe, and highly Derogatory from the honour of the Supreme God, & First Cause. For example, fhould Three Suns appear in the Heaven all at once, with Co-equal Splendor, and not only fo, but alfo be concluded, that though at First derived (or Lighted and Kindled) from one, yet they were now all alike Absolute and Independent; these Three could not fo well be thought to be one Sun; as Three that should appear Gradual-ly differing in their Splendour, Two of them being but the Parhelia of the other, and Effentially dependent on it : forafmuch as the Second would be but the Reflected Image of the First, and the Third but the Second Refracted. At least those Three Coequal Suns.could not fo well be thought, to be One Thing ; as the Sun, and its Firft and Secondary Splendour (which can neither be beheld without the Sun, nor the Sun without them) might be accounted One and the Same Thing.

The Platonist therefore, First of all suppose such a close and near Conjunction betwixt the Three Hypostafes of their Trinity, as is no En.5.L.1.c.6. where elfe to be found in the whole World. To this purpose Plotinus, ópá j aut, s jappiosis, all' oti met aut is metazu sdev ás sde tu jés 2, νδ. ποθεί ή παν το γεννήσαν 2, τέτο άγαπά, 2, μαλισα όταν δοι μόνοι, το אַניטיאסעי ע דל אַנאַצעיטיאאַגעיטי אדע א דל אין דל מפוגטי א דל אַניטאסעי, בא מעמאאא ouvers aura, as The Erregorni plovor neque ladas " Intellect is faid to behold the First Good 3 not as if it were separated from it, but only because it is After it, but so as that there is nothing between them : as neither is there betwixt Intellect and Soul. Every thing which is Begotten, De-, fires and Loves that which Begat it; especially when these Two (that which Begat and that which is Begotten) are alone, and nothing befides them. Moreover when that which Begat, is absolutely the Best thing. that which is Immediately Begotten from it, must needs Cohere intimately with it, and so as to be separated from it only by Alterity. Which is all one as if he should have faid, that these Three Divine Hypostases, are fo Intimately conjoyned together, and united with one another, as that they are Tantum non, Only Not, the Very felf fame. Again the Platonifts further declare that these Three Hypoftases of their Trinity, are adialector, Absolutely Indivisible and Inseparable, as the amaina Gua is adiciletov from the pas, the splendour Indivisibly conjouned with the Which Similitude also Athanafus often makes use of Light or Sun. to the fame purpofe. Thirdly, these Platonists feem likewife to attribute to their Three Divine Hypostafes, just fuch an 'Euger zwignows, Circuminseffion, or Mutual In-Being, as Christians do. For as their Second and Third Hypoftales, must needs be in the First, they being therein vertually contained; fo must the First likewife, be in the second and Third; they being as it were but Two other Editions thereof; or it felf Gradually Difplayed and Expanded. But to speak Particularly, the First mult needs be in the Second, the Tagathon in the Nous; and fo both of them Really One and the fame God; becaule the common Notions of all Mankind attribute Understanding

One Entire Divinity. CHAP. IV.

591

Ag . 8

ing and Wildom to the Deity; but according to the Principles of Plato, Plotinus, and others, the Deity does not properly Understand any where but in the Second Hypoftafir, which is the Mind and Wildom of it. And the Emperichorefis of the Second or Third Hypoftafes, was thus intimated by Plato alfo, Σοφία μήν ης NES άνδι ψυχής, έκ άν ποτε γε- Phileb. p.30. νοίο βην. Ούνδυ εν μερί τη τη τη Διός έξεις φύσζ, βασηλικίω μερί τωχίω, βασηλιnow & vsv efylyveadar. Where having spoken of that Divine Wildom and Mind which orders all things in the World, he adds ; But Wildoms. and Mind can never be without Soul, (that is, cannot act without it.) Wherefore in the Nature of Jupiter, is at once contained, both a Kingly Mind and a Kingly Soul. Here he makes Jupiter to be both the second and Third Hypoftafes of his Trinity, Nous and Pfyche; and confequently those Two, to be but One God. Which Nows is also faid to be yevesrs, i. c. of the fame kind, and Co-Effential with the First Caule of all things. To conclude, as that First Platonick Hypoftafis, which is it felf faid to be above Mind and Wildom, is properly Wile and Understanding in the second; fo do both the First and the second, Move and Act in the Third. Laftly, all these Three Hypostases, Tagathon, Nous and Psyche, are faid by the Platonists, to be One Geov or Divinity; Just in the same manner, as the Centre, Immovable Distance, and Movable Circumference, of a Sphere or Globe ; are all Effentially one Sphere. Thus Plotinus exprelly, writing of the Third Hypostalis or Plyche, ozuvov rale Tin, in Juxin in Torawith, otov nunto measure- P. 409. protov névileo, ol sus mera névilo qu avéndeis, diásnua à diásator. Tro 30 éxer Exasa, ei T'aya. 96v TIS is, to neviger tagere, 7 vor nundor anivator, Juxlus 3 nonhov nevspor av raffe. For this Psyche or Third Hypostafis, is a Venerable and Adorable thing alfo 3 it being the Circle fitted to the Centre, an Indistant Distance, (forafmuch as it is no Corporeal thing.) For these Things are just so as if one should make the Tagathon or First Good, to be the Centre of the Universe; in the next place Mind or Intellect to be the Immovable Circle or Distance; and Lastly Soul to be that which turns round, or the whole Movable Circumference; Acted by Love or Desire. These Three Platonick Hypostases therefore, seem to be Really nothing elfe, but Infinite Goodness, Infinite Wisdom, and Infinite Active Love and Power, not as meer Qualities or Accidents, but as Subfantial things; that have some kind of Subordination one to another; all concurring together to make up One Ociov, or Divinity, just as the Centre, Immovable Distance, and Movable Circumference, concurrently make up One sphere.

We have now given a full account of the True and Genuine Platonick and Parmenidian or Pythagorick Trinity; from which it may clearly appear, how far it either Agreeth or Difagreeth with the Chriftian. First therefore, though fome of the Latter Platonists have. partly Milunderstood, and partly Adulterated that ancient Cabala of the Trinity, as was before declared, confounding therein the. Differences between God and the Creature, and thereby laying a foundation for Infinite Folytheilm; yet did Plato himfelf and fome of his Genuine followers (though living before Christianity) approach to near to the Doctrine thereof as in fome manner to correspond therewich, in those Three Fundamentals before mentioned ; First, 10

592 The Agreement and Disagreement, BOOKI.

in not making a meer Trinity of Names and Words, or of Logical Notions and Inadequate Conceptions, of One and the Same thing; but a Trinity of Hypoftales or Subliftences, or Persons. Secondly, in making none of their Three Hypostales, to be Creatures, but all Eternal, Neceffartly Existent, and Universal; Infinite, Omnipotent; and Creators of the whole World; which is all one in the fence of the ancients, as if they should have affirmed them to be Homoonstan. Laftly, in supposing these Three Divine Hypostales, however sometimes Paganically called Three Gods, to be Effentially, One Divinity. From whence it may be concluded, that as Arianism is commonly supposed to approach nearer to the Truth of Christianity than Photinianism, so is Platonism undoubtedly more agreeable thereunto than Arianism; it being a certain Middle thing betwixt That and Sabellianism, which in general was that Mark that the Nicene Council also aimed at.

Notwithstanding which, there is a manifest Disagreement also, betwixt the Platonick Trinity as declared, and the Now-received Doctrine in the Christian Church; confisting in a different Explication of the Two latter Points mentioned. First, because the Platonists dream'd of no fuch thing at all, as One and the Same Numerical Efsence or Substance, of the Three Divine Hypostales. And Secondly, because though they acknowledged none of those Hypostafes to be Creatures, but all God; yet did they affert an Essential Dependence of the second and Third upon the First, together with a certain Gradual Subordination; and therefore no Absolute Co-equality. And this is the true reason, why so many late Writers, have affirmed Platonifm to Symbolize with Arianifm, and the Latter to have been indeed nothing elfe but the Spawn of the Former; meerly becaufe the Platonifts did not acknowledge One and the Same Numerical Effence or Substance of all their Three Hypoftafes; and afferted a Gradual subordination of them ; but chiefly for this Latter Ground. Upon which account fome of the ancients alfo, have done the like. as Particularly S Cyril (Contra Jul. Lib. 1.) he writing thus concernning Plato, TE Stagenne plu Sv sx ignas siod now, a Ma tois ta' Ageis TEφερνημόσιν, αν ίσω διαιρεί, η ύφίσησιν, ύποχα σεμβύας τε άλλήλαις τας ύποσαods elopéges. Plato did not thoroughly perceive the whole Truth of the Trinity, but in like manner with those who follow Arius, divided the Deity, or made a Gradation in it, and Introduced Subordinate Hypestafes. As elsewhere the fame Pious Father, also taxes the Platonists, for not declaring the Three Hypoftafes of their Trinity, to be, in his fence, Homo-onfian; that is, Abfolutely Co-equal. But though we have already proved, that Platonism can by no means be confounded with Arianism; because it directly confronted the same in its main Effentials, which were Erat quando non Erat, or the Second Hypoftafis being made if in ourow, together with its being Mutable and Lapfible; fince according to Platonifm, the Nous is Effentially both Eternal and Immutable : yet that the most Refined Platonism, differed from the Now-received Doctrine of the Christian Church; in respect of its Gradual Subordination, is a thing fo Unquestionably Evident, as that it can by no means be Diffembled, Palliated, or Ex-Qver cufed.

CHAP. IV. Of Plato's and the Chrift. Trinity.

593

Over and befides which, it cannot be denied but the best of Plato's Followers, were fometimes also further extravagant in their Doctrine of the Trinity, and spake at random concerning it, and Inconfiftently with their own Principles; especially where they make such a Vast and Disproportionate Disfance betwixt the Second and Third Hypoftafes thereof; they not Descending Gradually and Orderly, but as it were Tumbling down, from the Former of them to the Latter. Thus Plotinus himfelf, when having fpoken magnificently Enn. 5. L. 5. of that soul of the World, which is his Third Hypostafis, he fubjoyns c.z. immediately, Speedors) is imerted, is Star and The Reooth Sortar onothes. radav nexadappeliu, dighods to ait timor o in Juxn. That this soul of ours, is also Uniform (or of the same Species) with that Mundane Souls For if any one (faith he) will confider it as in it felf, Fure and Naked, or stript from all things adventitions to it, he shall find it to be in like manner venerable. Agreeably whereunto doth this fame Philosopher elfewhere call that Mundane Soul, neeo Euriean is ader olw, that is, but the Elder Sister of our Humane Souls. Which as it rankly favours of Philosophick Pride and Arrogancy, thus to think fo magnificently of themfelves, and to equalize in a manner their own Souls, with that Mundane Soul; fo was it a Monstrous Degradation, of that Third Hypostalis of their Trinity, and little other than an Absolute Creaturizing of the fame. For if our Humane Soul be sucedis, of the fame Kind or Species, with the Third Hypoftafis of the Trinity, then is it not only outry. of like Honour and Dignity, but alfo in the Language of the Christian Church, our or, Co-Effential with our Humane Souls, (as our Saviour Chrift according to the Arians in Athana- Tom. 1. p. 557. fins, is faid to be, onosage inter of avegamar, Co-Estential with us men.) From whence it will follow, That either, That must be a Creature, or elle our Humane Souls Divine. Wherefore unless these Platonifts would confine the Deity wholly to their First Hypostalis; which would be monstroully absurd for them, to suppose that First Eternal Mind and Wifdom, by which the World was Made, to be a Creature ; they must of necessity make a Vast Leap or Jump, betwixt the Second and Third of their Hypoftafes; the Former of them, being that Perfect Wildom which was the Architect or Demiurgus of the World, whilest the Latter is only, the Elder Sifter of all Humano Souls. Moreover these Platonists by their thus bringing down the Third Hypostafis of their Trinity folow, and Immerfing it fo deeply into the Corporeal World, as if it were the Informing Soul thereof, and making it to be but the Elder Sifter of our Created Souls, did doubtless therein defignedly lay a foundation for their Polytheifm and Creature-Worfbip (now Vulgarly called Idolatry) that is, for their Cofmo-Latry, Aftro-Latry, and Demono-Latry. For thus much is plainly intimated in this following Paffage of Plotinus, Sia rawrlw & nosil & Sels Seos Es P. 483: 3 is While Deds on the Jux Or, is to alla asea, This whole Corporeal World is made a God by the Soul thereof. And the Sun is also a God, because Animated ; as likewise are all the Stars therefore Gods. Where he afterwards adds, The 3 Deois airian To Deois Evan, avayum neeo Curtean Deon awry Evou. That which is to these Gods or Goddess, the Cause of their being Gods, must needs it (elf, be the Elder God or Goddes. So that this

UNED

The Platonick Ba. 9 µoi Censur'd. BOOK I.

this Third Hypoftafis of the Platonick Trinity, called the Mundane Soul. is but a kind of sister-Goddes, with the souls of the sun, Moon and Stars, though elder indeed than they ; they being all made Goddeffes by her. Where there is a confused Jumble of things Contradictious together; That Soul of the World being at once supposed to be a Sifter to other Souls, and yet notwithstanding to Deifie them; whereas this Sifterly Relation and Confanguinity betwixt them, would of the Two, rather Degrade and Creaturize that Mundane Soul, which is their Third God or Divine Hypostafis, than Advance and Deifie those Particular Created Souls. Here therefore we see the Inconvenience of these Platonick Basudi, Stories, Stairs, and Gradations in the Deity, that it is a thing liable to be much abused to Creature-worship and Idolatry, when the Diftances are made fo Wide, and the Lowest of the Deity is supposed to differ but Gradually only, from the Highest of Created Beings. And because Porphyrius trode in Plotinus his Footsteps here as elfewhere, this was in all probability the true reafon why the Arians (as Socrates recordeth) were by Constantine called Porphyrianifts, not because their Trinities were exactly the fame, but because Arius and Porphyrius did both of them alike (though upon different Grounds) make their Trinity a Foundation for Creature-Worfbip and Idolatry. But nevertheless, all This (as many other things) was but heedlefly and inadvertently written by Plotinus; he as it were droufily nodding all the while, as it was also but fupinely taken up by Porphyrius after him ; it being Plainly Inconfiftent with the Genuine Tenour of both their Hypotheses, thus to Level the Third Hypostafis of the Trinity, with Particular Created Souls, and thereby to make to Disproportionate a Distance, and to Vast a Chasma betwixt It and the second. For Plotinus himfelf, when in a more fober mood, declares, that Third Hypoftafis, not to be the Immediate Informing Soul of the Corporeal World; but a Higher Separate Soul, or Superiour Venus, which alfo was the Deminrgus, the Maker both of other Souls and of the whole World. As Plato had before exprelly affirmed him to be the Inspirer of all Life, and Creator of Souls, or the Lord and Giver of Life. And likewife declared, that amongst all those things, which are aveganivus Jugn's outyevin, Congenerous and Cognate with our Humane Souls, there is Solv TOISTO, nothing any where to be found at all like unto it. So that Plato, though he were alfo a Star-worshipper and Idolater, upon other grounds; yet in all probability would he not at all have approved of Plotinus his operadis ? in melica, our Souls being of the same species with that Third Hypostalis of the Divine Triad; but rather have faid, in the Language of the Pfalmist, It is he that bath made us, and not we our felves, we are his People and the Sheep of his Pasture.

Notwithstanding all which, a Christian Platonist or Platonick Christian, would in all probability, Apologize for Plato himself, and the ancient and most Genuine Platonists and Pythagoreans after this manner. First, That fince they had no Scriptures, Councils, nor Creeds, to direct their steps in the Darkness of this Mystery, and to confine their Language to a Regular Uniformity; but Theologized all Freely and Boldly, and without any Scrupulosity, every one according

UNED

CHAP. IV. The Platonick Christian's Apology. 595

cording to his own private apprehentions, it is no wonder at all if they did not only speak many times unadvisedly, and inconfistently with their own Principles, but also plainly wander out of the Right Path. And that it ought much rather to be wondred at, that living fo long before Christianity, as some of them did, they should in so Abstruse a Point, and Dark a Mystery, make fo near an approach to the Christian Truth afterwards revealed, than that they should any where fumble or fall thort of the Accuracy thereof. They not only extending the True and Real Deity to Three Hypostales, but alfo calling the Second of them, Noyov, Reason or Word too, (as well as ver, Mind or Intellect) and likewise the Son of the First Hypostafis, the Father; and affirming him to be the Sumseyos and aution, the Artificer and Caufe of the whole World; and Laftly defcribing him as the Scripture doth, to be the Image, the Figure or Character, and the Splendour or Brightness of the First. This, I fay, our Christian Platonist, fuppoles to be much more wonderful, that this fo Great and Abstrule a Mystery, of Three Eternal Hypostafes in the Deity, should thus by Pagan Philosophers, so long before Christianity, have been afferted, as the Principle and Original of the whole World; it being more indeed than was acknowledged by the Nicene Fathers themselves ; they then not fo much as determining, that the Holy Ghost was an Hypostafis, much less that he was God.

But Particularly as to their Gradual Subordination of the Second Hypoftalis to the First, and of the Third to the First and Second; our Platonick Christian, doubtles would therefore plead them the more excufable, becaufe the Generality of Christian Doctors, for the First Three Hundred years after the Apostles times, plainly afferted the same; as Justin Martyr, Athenagoras, Tatianus, Irenaus, the Author of the Recognitions, Tertullian, Clemens Alexandrinus, Origen, Gregorius Thaumaturgus, Dionyfius of Alexandria, Lastantius, and many others. All whole Teftimonies, because it would be too tedious to set down here, we shall content our selves only with one of the last mentioned; Et Pater & fust L.4: Filius Deus est : Sed Ille quasi exuberans Fons, Hictanquam defluens c.29. ex eo Rivus : Ille tanquam Sol, Hic tanquam Radius à Sole porrectus : Both the Father and the Son is God : But he as it were an Exuberant Fountain, this as a Stream derived from him : He like to the Sun, This like to a Ray extended from the Sun. And though it be true, that Athanasius writing against the Arians, does appeal to the Tradition of the Ancient Church, and amongst others cites Origen's Teftimony too; yet was this only for the Eternity and Divinity of the Son of God, but not at all for fuch an Abfolute Co-equality of him with the Father, as would exclude all Dependence, Subordination and Inferiority; those Ancients fo Unanimoully agreeing therein, that they are by Petavins therefore taxed for Platonifm, and having by that means corrupted the Purity of the Christian Faith, in this Article of the Trinity. Which how it can be reconciled with those other Opinions, of Ecclefiaftick Tradition being a Rule of Faith, and the Impoffibility of the Vifible Churches Erring in any Fundamental Point, cannot eafily be understood. However this General Tradition or Consent of the Chriftian Church, for Three Hundred years together after the Apofiles

In what Sence, Plato's Trinity. BOOK I.

ftles Times, though it cannot Justifie the Platonists, in any thing difcrepant from the Scripture, yet may it in some measure doubtless plead their excuse, who had no Scripture Revelation at all, to guide them herein; and so at least make their Error more Tolerable or Pardonable.

596

Moreover the Platonick Christian would further Apologize for That their Intention in these Pagan Platonists after this manner. thus Subordinating the Hypoftales of their Trinity, was plainly no other, than to exclude thereby a Plurality of Co-ordinate and Independent Gods, which they supposed an absolute Co-equality of them would infer, And that they made only fo much subordination of them, as was both neceffary to this purpole, and unavoidable; the Juncture of them being in their Opinion fo close, that there was, under unelage, Nothing Intermedious, or that could poffibly be Thrust in between them. But now again on the otherhand, whereas the only ground of the Co-Equality of the Perfons in the Holy Trinity, is because it cannot well be conceived, how they fhould otherwife all be God; fince the Effence of the Godhead, being Absolute Perfection, can admit of no degrees; these Platonists do on the contrary contend, that notwithstanding that Dependence and Subordination which they commonly suppose in these Hypoltases, there is none of them for all that, to be accounted Creatures, but that the General Esfence of the Godhead, or the Uncreated Nature, truly and properly belongeth to them all : according to that of Porphyrius before cited, axer Terav inosaloran The Dels never den solar, The Effence of the Godhead, proceedeth to Three Hypostafes. Now these Platonists conceive, that the Essence of the Godhead, as common to all the Three Hypoftales of their Trinity, confisteth (befides Perfect Intellectuality) in these Following things. First, In Being Eternal, which as we have already flowed, was Plato's Diflinctive Character, betwixt God and the Creature. That what foever was Eternal, is therefore Uncreated; and whatfoever was not Eternal, is a Creature. He by Eternity meaning, the having not only no Beginning, but alfo a Permanent Duration. Again, In having not a Contingent but Neceffary Existence, and therefore being Absolutely Undestroyable ; which perhaps is included alfo in the Former. Laftly, In being not Particular but Universal, in it molita, One and all things, or that which Comprehends the whole; which is all one as to fay, in being Infinite and Omnipotent, and the Creator of the whole World. Now fay these Platonifts, if any thing more were to be added to the General Effence of the Godhead befides this, then must it be Self-existence, or to be Underived from any other, and the First Original, Principle, and Cause of all; but if this be made to Effential to the Godhead, or Uncreated Nature, as that what foever is not thus Originally of it Self, is therefore ipfo fa-Go to be detruded and thrust down into the rank of Creatures; then must both the second and Third Hypostafes, as well in the Christian as the Platonick Trinity, upon this Supposition, needs be Creatures and not God; the second deriving its whole Being and Godship from the First, and the Third, both from the First and Second, and fo neither First nor Second being the Cause of all things. But it is unque-Itionable to these Platonists, that what sover is Eternal; Necessarily Existent,

CHAP. IV. Homooufian, and Coequal.

597

Existent; Infinite, and Omnipotent, and the Creator of All things; ought therefore to be Religiously Worthipped and Adored as God, by all Created Beings. Wherefore this Effence of the Godhead, that belongethalike to all the Three Hypoftafes, being, as all other Effences, Perfeetly Indivisible, it might well be affirmed, according to Platonick Grounds, that all the Three Divine Hypoftafes (though having fome Subordination in them) yet in this fence are Co-Equal, they being all truly and alike God or Uncreated. And the Platonifts thus diftinguishing, betwixt & Cia and unosa Cis, the Effence of the Godhead, and the Distinct Hypostafes or Personalities thereof, and making the First of them to be Common, General and Universal; are not without the confent and approbation of the Orthodox Fathers herein; they determining likewife, that in the Deity, Essence or Substance differs from Hypoftafis, as to nowov from to nat Enasov, that which is Common and General, differs from that which is Singular and Individual. Thus, befides many others, St. Cyril, in Exe Stappedin to good, in Ed G; inte to atomov, tautu i sola necs the indian exer. The Estence or substance of the Deity, differs from the Hypostalis, after the same manner as a Genus or Species differs from an Individuum. So that as well according to these Fathers as the Platonists, that Estence or Substance of the Godhead, which all the Three Perfons agree in, is not Singular, but Generical or Universal; they both supposing, each of the Perfons alfo, to have their own Numerical Effence. Wherefore according to this Diltinction, betwixt the Effence or Substance of the Godhead, and the Particular Hypostases, (approved by the Orthodox Fathers) neither Plato, nor any Intelligent Platonift, would feruple to fubscribe, that Form of the Nicene Council, that the Son or Word, is onos CIG, Co-Effential or Con-Substantial, and Co-Equal with the Father. And we think it will be proved afterwards, that this was the very Meaning of the Nicene Council it felf, that the Son was therefore Co-Effential or Con-Substantial with the Father ; meerly because he was God and not a Creature.

Befides which the Genuine Platonifts would doubtlefs acknowledge alfo, all the Three Hypoftafes of their Trinity to be Homooustan, Co-Effential or Con-Substantial yet in a further fence than this, namely as being all of them One Ociov or Divinity. For thus, befides that paffage of Porphyrius before cited, may these words also of St. Cyril, be underftood concerning them, MEXCL TELEV Unoscloter The rolar To Des regonnew iquellovia. That according to them the Estence of Gods extendeth to Three Hypostases, or comprehendeth Three Hypostases in it 5 that is, not only fo as that each of these Three is God; but also that they are not, fo many Separate and Divided Gods, but all of them together One God or Divinity. For though the Platonifts as Pagans, being not fo Scrupulous in their Language as we Christians are ; do often call them Three Gods, and a First, Second, and Third God; yet notwithstanding as Philosophers, did they declare them to be, One Ociov or Divinity; and that as it feems upon these several accounts following. First, Becaufe they are Indivisibly conjoyned together, as the Splendour is Indivisible from the Sun. And then, Because they are Mutually Inexistent in each other, the First being in the Second, and both First and Second Sff 2 A BA

What Inequality,

BOOK I.

in the Third. And Laftly, Because the Entireness of the whole Divinity, is made up of all these Three together, which have all what everyday One and the same Energy or Action ad extra. And therefore as the Centre, Radious Diftance, and Movable Circumference, may be all faid to be Co-Effential to a Sphere ; and the Root, Stock, and Bows or Branches, Co-Effential to an entire Tree ; fo, but in much a more perfect fence, are the Platonick Tagathon, Nous and Pfyche, Co-Effential to that, er To Tavil Seiov, that Divinity in the whole Universe. Neither was Athanafius a stranger to this Notion of the word of mora al-De Sent. Dio fo, he affirming to uniquata opposoa is adadgeta Evar of auntha, That the Branches are Co-Essential with, and Indivisible from the Vine; and Illustrating the Trinity by that Similitude. Neither must it be thought, that the Whole Trinity is One, after the very fame manner, that each Single Perfon thereof is in it felf One, for then should there be a Trinity also in each Person. Nor that it is so called Undivided, as if Three were not Three in it; (which were to make the Mystery Contemptible) but because all the Three Hypostafes or Persons, are Indivisibly and Inseparably united to each other, as the Sun and the Splendour; and really but One God. Wherefore though there be fome Subordination of Hypoftales or Persons in Plato's Trinity. (as it is commonly represented) yet is this only ad intrà, within the Deity it felf, in their Relation to one another, and as compared amongst themselves; but ad extrà, Outwardly, and to Us, are they all One and the fame God, concurring in all the fame Actions; and in that respect without any Inequality, becaufe in Identity there can be no Inequality.

> Furthermore the Platonick Christian, would in favour of these Platonists, urge also, that according to the Principles of Christianity it felf, there must of necessity, be some Dependence and Subordination of the Persons of the Trinity, in their Relation to one another; a Priority and Posteriority, not only rafeas, but also agiamation, of Dignity as well as Order amongst them. First, because that which is Originally of it felf, and Underived from any other, mult needs have fome Superiority and Preheminence, over that which derives its whole Being and Godship from it ; as the Second doth from the First alone, and the Third from the First with the Second. Again though all those Three Hypostales or Persons be alike Omnipotent ad Extra, or Outwards, yet ad Intra, Inwards, or within the Deity it felf, are they not fo: the Son being not able to beget the Father, nor the Holy Ghoft to Produce either Father or Son; and therefore neither of these two Latter, is absolutely the Caufe of all things, but only the First. And upon this account was that First of these Three Hypostases (who is the Original Fountain of all) by Macrobius styled, Omnipotentifimus Deus, The Most Omnipotent God : he therein implying the Second and Third Hypostases, Nous and Psyche, to be Omnipotent too, but not in a perfect Equality with him, as within the Deity they are compared together; however ad Extra, or Outwardly, and to Us, they being all One, are Equally Omnipotent. And Plotinus writeth alfo to the fame purpofe, ei reheióv Bi to reater, i Suvajus i reater, d'ei ravtav al orlav Suvarata-Tov Ewas, &c. If the First be absolutely Perfect, and the First Power, then must it needs be the Most Powerful of all Beings 5 other Powers only

anys. p. 956.

598

UNED

P. 517.

Снр. IV. In the Christian Trinity.

599

only imitating and partaking thereof. And accordingly hereunto would the Platonick Chriftian further pretend, that there are fundry places in the Scripture which do not a little favour, fome subordination and Priority both of Order and Dignity, in the Perfons of the Holy Trinity; of which none is more obvious, than that of our Saviour Chrift, My Father is greater than I : which to understand of his Humanity only, feemeth to be lefs reafonable; becaufe this was no news at all, that the Eternal God, the Creator of the whole World, thould be Greater than a Mortal Man, born of a woman. And thus do divers of the Orthodox Fathers; as Athanafins himfelf, St. Bafil, St. Gregory Nazianzen and St. Chryfostome, with feveral others of the Latins, interpret the fame to have been spoken, not of the Humanity, but the Divinity of our Saviour Christ. Infomuch that Petavins himself, ex- De Trin.p.363 pounding the Athanafian Creed, writeth in this manner, Pater Major Filio, rite & catholice pronuntiatus est à plerisque Veterum; & Origine Prior fine reprehensione dici folet ; The Father is in a right Catholick manner, affirmed by most of the ancients, to be Greater than the son : and he is commonly faid alfo, without reprehension, to be Before him in respect of Original. Whereupon he concludeth the true meaning of that Creed to be this, that no Perfon of the Trinity, is Greater or Les than other in respect of the Essence of the Godhead common to them all, Quia Vera Deitas in nullo effe aut Minor aut Major potest, because the true Godhead can be no where Greater or Les ; but that notwithstanding, there may be fome Inequality in them, as they are Hic. Deus, and Hac Perfona, This God and That Perfon. It is true indeed that many of those ancient Fathers do reftrain and limit this Inequality, only to the Relation of the Persons one to another, as the Father's Begetting, and the Son's being Begotten by the Father, and the Holy Ghoft Proceeding from both; they feeming to affirm, that there is otherwife a perfect Equality amongst them. Nevertheless feveral of them do extend this Difference further alfo, as for example, St. Hilary a zealous Oppofer of the Arians; he in his Book of Synods writing thus; siquis Unum dicens Deum, Christum autem Deum, ante secula Filium Dei. Obsecutum Patri in Creatione omnium, non confitetur, Anathema sit. And again, Non exequamus vel conformamus Filium Patri, fed Subje-Etum intelligimus. And Athanafius himfelf, who is commonly accounted the very Rule of Orthodoxality in this Point, when he doth so often resemble the Father to the MAIG, or to the pas, the sun, or the Original Light ; and the Son to the anusya Cua, the splendour or Brightneß of it; (as likewife doth the Nicene Council and the Scripture it felf) he feems hereby to imply fome Dependence of the Second upon the First, and Subordination to it. Especially when he declareth, that the Three Perfons of the Trinity, are not to be look'd upon as Three Principles, nor to be refembled to Three Suns, but to the sun, and its splendour, and its Derivative Light, Edi 2 Teëis agras eisa youlu, inst unde teis indian interstructure and india, and india is Come Ar. OF: analya Gua, is in to is india in the analya Guali pas. Sto ular agril 4. P.467. oisaula . For it appears from the similitude used by us, that we do not introduce Three Principles (as the Marcionists and Manicheans did) we not comparing the Trinity to Three Suns, but only to the Sun and its Splendour: So that we acknowledge only one Principle. As also where he

UNED

Plato's Trinity, Rectified,

BOOKL

P. 161.

P. 275.

600

he approves, of this of Diony fins of Alexandria, & It ye Deds aldered 831 φως, έτε άξάμεμον, έτε λήξόν ποτε. εκέν αλάνιον πρόσκηται η σύνεςτ αυτοβ τό άπαθρα Gua, άνας χου το άεγωνες περφαινόμ γου αύτε · God is an Eternal Light, which never began, and shall never cease to be ; wherefore there is an Eternal splendour also coexistent with him, which had no beginning neither, but was Alwayes Generated by him, fhining out before him. For if the Son of God, be as the Splendour of the Sun deighting, Always Generated, then must he needs have an Effential Dependence upon the Father and subordination to him. And this fame thing further appears from those other resemblances, which the same Diony sus maketh, of the Father and the Son; approved in like manner allo by Athanafius; viz. to the Fountain and the River; to the Root and the Branch; to the Water and the Vapour; for fo it ought to be read udal Or, and not not multipalos, as appeareth from his Book of the Nicene Synod, where he affirmeth the Son to have been begotten of the Effence or Subftance of the Father, as 78 parts analya Gua, as idales armis, as the Splendour of the Light, and as the Vapour of the Water; adding, Fre 3 to anauga Cua, Ste in atuis, auto to usage Biv, in autos o inhios. The aMorelov, ama antigona is the malleds & Clas. For neither the Splendour nor the Vapour, is the very Sun, and the very Water ; nor yet is it Aliene from it, or a firanger to its nature; but they are both Effluxes from the Effence or Substance of them; as the Son is an Efflux from the Substance of the Father, yet so as that he is no way diminished or lessened thereby. Now all these similitudes of the Fountain and the River, the Root and the Branch, the Water and the Vapour, (as well as that of the Sun and the Splendour) feem plainly to imply fome Dependence and Subordination. And Dionyfins doubtless intended them to that purpose, he afferting as Photius informeth us, an Inferiority of Power and Glory in the Second, as likewife did Origen before him : both whofe Teftimonies notwithstanding, Athanafius maketh use of, without any censure or reprehension of them. Wherefore when Athanasius and the other Orthodox Fathers, writing against Arius, do so frequently affert the Equality of all the Three Perfons, this is to be underftood in way of opposition to Arius only, who made the Son to be Unequal to the Father as erection, of a different Effence from him, One being God and the other a Creature ; they affirming on the contrary, that he was Equal to the Father, as omosons, of the same Essence with him; that is, as God and not a Creature. Notwithstanding which Equality, there might be some Subordination in them, as Hic Deus and Hac Persona (to use Petavius his Language) This God and that Perfon.

And thus does there feem not to be fo great a Difference, betwixt the more Genuine Platonists, and the ancient Orthodox Fathers, in their Doctrine concerning the Trinity, as is by many conceived. However our Platonick Christian would further add; that there is no neceffity at all from the Principles of Platonism it felf, why the Platonists should make any other or more Subordination in their Trinity, than the most feverely Orthodox Fathers themselves. For according to the Common Hypothesis of the Platonists, when the Character of the First Hypostasis is supposed by them, to be Infinite Goodness; of the Second, Infinite Wisdom; and of the Third, Infinite Active Love and Power, (these

UNED

CHAP. IV. Into an Agreement with the Christian. 601

(these not as Accidents and Qualities, but as all Substantial) it is more eafie to conceive, that all these are really but One and the fame God, than how there should be any confiderable Inferiority in them. But befides this, there is another Platonick Hypothefis (which St. Auftin hinteth from Porphyrins, though he profefleth he did not D. civ. D. L. well understand it) wherein the Third Hypostafis is made to be, a cer- 10.6. 23. Cunt well understand it) wherein the Third Hypostafis is made to be, a cer- dicit Medium, tain Middle betwixt the First and Second. And this does Proclus also non Postponit, fometimes follow, calling the Third in like manner, westwo Strajuv, fed Interponit. a Middle Power, and geon aupoin, the Relation of both the First and second to one another. Which agreeth exactly with that apprehenlion of fome Christians, that the Third Hypostafis is as it were the Nexus betwixt the First and the Second, and that Love whereby the Father and Son Love each other. Now according to this Latter Platonick Hypothesis, there would seem to be not so much a Gradation or Descent, as a kind of Circulation in the Trinity. Upon all which Confiderations, the Platonick Christian will conclude, That though fome Junior Platonifts have adulterated the Notion of the Trinity, yet either there is no fuch great difference betwixt the Genuine Platonick Trinity, righty understood, and the Christian; or elfe that as the fame might be modell'd and rectified, there need not to be.

But though the Genuine Platonifts, do thus suppose the Three Hypostafes of their Trinity, to be all of them, not only God, but also One God, or µla Storns, One Entire Divinity ; upon which Latter accompt the Whole may be faid allo by them, to have One Singular or Numerical Effence; yet notwithstanding must it be acknowledged, that they no where suppose, each of these Three Hypostales, to be Numerically the very fame, or to have no Distinct Singular Esfences of their own : this being in their apprehensions, directly contradictious to their very Hypothesis it felf, and all one as if they should affirm them, indeed not to be Three Hypoftafes, but only One. Nevertheles, the Christian Platonist would here also apologize for them after this manner; That the ancient Orthodox Fathers of the Christian Church, were Generally of no other perswasion than this, that that Esfence or Substance of the Godhead, which all the Three Perfons or Hypostafes agree in, as each of them is God, was not One Singular and Individual, but only One Common and Universal Essence or Substance : that word Substance, being used by them as Synonymous with Effence, and applied to Univerfals likewife, as it is by the Peripateticks, when they call A Man, or Animal in General, Substantiam Secundam, A Second Subfance. Now this is Evident from hence, because these Orthodox Fathers, did commonly diffinguish in this Controversie of the Trinity, betwixt Ouda, and 'Ynosadis, the Effence or Substance of the Godhead, and the Hypoftafes or Perfons them felves, after this manner; namely, that the Hypoftafis or Person was Singular and Individual; but the Ef-Sence or substance Common and Universal. Thus does Theodoret pronounce of these Fathers in general, κατάγε τω τω τέςων διδασκαλί- Dial. 1. add. αν, ην έχει διαφορών το κοινόν ύπες το ίδιον, η το χυσ ύπες το είσ σ η το Her. a TOMOV, TOUTIN EXE 'H O'Y I'A TRES TH'N Y TO'ETAZIN. According to the Dostrine of the Fathers 3 as that which is Common differs from that which is Proper, and the Genus from the Species or Inviduum, for doth

The Effence of the Godhead,

602

Greg. Nyffen.

L. 12. -

Ep. 369.

6.7.

BOOK I.

doth Effence or Substance, differ from Hypoltales, that is to fay, that Effence or Substance of the Godhead, which is Common to all the Three Hypoftales, or whereby each of them is God, was concluded by the Fathers, not to be One Singular or Individual, but One General or Universal Essence and Substance. Theodoret notwithstanding there acknowledging, that no fuch Diftinction was observed by other Greek Writers, betwixt those two words sola and unosans, Esence or Substance and Hypoftafis; as that the Former of them should be restrained to Universals only, Generical or Specifical Essences or Substances; but that this was peculiar to the Christian Fathers, in their doctrine concerning the Trinity. They in the mean time not denying, but that each Hypostafis, Prosopon, or Person, in the Trinity, might be faid in another fence, and in way of Opposition to Sabelling, to have its own Singular, Individual or Existent Essence also; and that there are thus, rees soial, Three Singular Existent Essences in the Deity, as well as Adv. Eunom. reëis inosocols, Three Hypostases ; an Hypostasis being nothing else to them, but an Existent Effence : however for diffinctions fake, they here thought fit thus to limit and appropriate the fignification of these Two words; that a Singular and Existent Essence, should not be called Effence, but Hypoftafis; and by SCia Effence or Substance, should be meant, that General or Universal Nature of the Godhead only, which is Common to all those Three Singular Hypostafes or Persons, or in which they all agree. We might here heap up many more Teftimonies for a further Confirmation of this ; as that of St. Bafil : όν έχει λόγου το κοινόν πείς το ίδιου, τέτου έχει ή ε ζία πεός τω ύπόςασιν. What Common is to Proper, the same is Essence or Substance (in the Trinity) to the Hypostales. But we shall content our felves only. De Trin. L.4. with this full acknowledgment of D. Petavius, In hoc Uno Gracorum presertim omnium judicia concordant, & Ciav, id est, Estentiam sive Substantiam, aut Naturam (quam ou Civ vocant) Generale esse aliquid & Commune, ac minime definitum, unbscon verd Proprium, Singulare, & Circumscriptum, quod ex illo Communi, & Peculiaribus quibusdam Notis ac Proprietatibus veluti componitur. In this One Thing, do the Judgments and Opinions of all the Greeks especially agree, that Usia Essence or Substance, and Nature, which they call Physis (in the Trinity) is fomething General, Common and Undetermined; but Hypostafis is that which is Proper, Singular and Circumscribed; and which is as it were compounded and made up of that Common Essence or Substance, and certain Peculiar Notes and Properties, or Individuating Circumstances.

> But befides this, it is further certain, that not a few of those Ancient Fathers, who were therefore reputed Orthodox, because they zealoufly opposed Arianism, did entertain this opinion also, That the Three Hypostales or Persons of the Trinity, had not only one General and Universal Essence of the Godhead, belonging to them all, they being all God; but were also Three Individuals, under One and the Same Ultimate Species, or Specifick Essence and Substance of the Godhead; Juft as Three Individual men, (Thomas, Peter and John) under that Ultimate Species of Man; or that Specifick Essence of Humamity, which have only a Numerical Difference from one another. Where-

To the Fathers, Univerfal. CHAP.IV.

602

1.4

Wherefore an Hypoftafis or Perfon (in the Trinity) was accordingly thus defined, by fome of thefe Fathers, (viz. Anastasius and Cyril) to be, Effentia cum fuis quibusdam Proprietatibus, ab iis que sunt ejusdem Speciei, Numero differens; an Essence or Substance, with its Certain Properties (or Individuating Circumstances) differing only Numerically from those of the fame Species with it. This Doctriue was plainly afferted and Indultrioufly purfued (belides feveral others both of the Greeks and Latins) especially by Gregory Nysfen, Cyril of Alexandria, Maximus the Martyr, and Damascen; whole words because Petavius hath fet them down at large, we shall not here infert. Now these were they who principally infifted, upon the Abfolute Co-Equality and Independent Co. Ordination, of the Three Hypoftafes or Perfonsin the Trinity, as compared with one another. Because, as Three Men. though one of them were a Father, Another a Son, and the Third a Nephew; yet have no Effential Dependence one upon another, but are Naturally Co-Equal and Unfubordinate, there being only a Numerical Difference betwixt them : fo did they in like manner conclude, that the Three Hypoftales or Perfons of the Deity (the Father, Son and Holy Ghoft) being likewise but Three Individuals, under the fame Ultimate Species or Specifick Effence of the Godhead, and differing only Numerically from one another, were Absolutely Co-Equal, Unsubordinate and Independent ; and this was that which was Commonly called by them, their operations, their Co-Effentiality or Con-Substantiality. Wherefore it is observable, that St. Cyril one of these Theologers, finds no other fault at all with the Platonick Trinity, but only this, that fuch an Homooufiotes, fuch a Co-Effentiality or Confub. fantiality as this, was not acknowledged therein, EAENoind of av negs Cont. Ful. I. τέτο αύτοις έδεν, α τ τ όμοεσιότη G λόγον εφαρμόταν ή Jehov ύποςαίσεο 8. p. 270. Tais Teloin, ina is mia vooito is Stoting plons, to reighter she Exsore neds בדבף לדודת סטסועוש, ול די ער לא לצו מאאאאטט פי ערוסדע לפלמשמו שהסכל ברוב. There would have been nothing at all wanting to the Platonick Trinity, for an Absolute agreement of it with the Christian, had they but accomemodated the right Notion of Co-Effentiality or Con-Substantiality to their Three Hypoftafes ; fo that their might have been but one specifick Nature or Estence of the Godhead, not further distinguishable by a= ny Natural Diversity, but Numerically only, and so no one Hypostalis any way Inferiour or Subordinate to another. That is, had these Platonifts complied with that Hypothesis of St. Cyril and others, that the Three Persons of the Trinity, were but Three Independent and Co-Ordinate Individuals, under the fame Ultimate Species or Specifick Effence of the Godhead, as Peter, Paul and John, under that Species or Common Nature of Humanity, and fo taken in this Co-Effentiality or Con-Substantiality of theirs, then had they been completely Orthodox. Though we have already thewed, that this Platonick Trinity, was in another fence Homoousian, and perhaps it will appear afterwards, that it was fo alfo in the very fence of the Nicene Fathers and of Athanalius. Again these Theologers supposed, the Three Persons of their Trinity, to have really no other than a specifick Unity or Identity; and because it feems plainly to follow from hence, that therefore they must needs be as much Three Gods as Three Men are Three Men; these learned Fathers endeavoured with their Ttt Logick

UNED

A Tritheistick Trinity.

BOOK I.

of

Logick to prove, That Three Men, are but Abulively and Improperly fo called Threes they being really & truly but One, becaufe there is but One & the fame Specifick Effence or Substance of Humane Nature in them all; and ferioufly perfwaded men to lay afide that kind of Language. By which fame Logick of theirs, they might as well prove alfo, that all the men in the world are but One Man, and that all Epicurus his Gods were but one God neither. But not to urge here, that according to this Hypothesis, there cannot possibly be any reason given, why there should be fo many as Three fuch Individuals in the Species of God, which differ only Numerically from one another, they being but the very fame thing thrice repeated; and yet that there fhould be no more than Three fuch neither, and not Three Hundred, or Three Thousand, or as many as there are individuals in the Species of Man; we fay, not to urge this, it feems plain that this Trinity, is no other than a kind of Tritheifm, and that of Gods Independent and Coordinate too. And therefore fome would think, that the Ancient and Genuine Platonick Trinity, taken with all its faults, is to be preferred before this Trinity of St. Cyril and St. Gregory Nyffen, and feveral other reputed Orthodox Fathers; and more agreeable to the Principles both of Christianity and of Reason. However it is evident from hence, that these Reputed Orthodox Fathers, who were not a few, were far from thinking the Three Hypostafes of the Trinity, to have the fame Singular Existent Essence; they supposing them to have no otherwife, one and the fame Effence of the Godhead in them, nor to be One God, than Three Individual Men, have one Common specifical Effence of Manhood in them, and are all One Man. But as this Trinity came afterwards to be decried, for Tritheiftick ; fo in the room thereof, started there up, that other Trinity of Perfons Numerically the Same, or having all One and the fame Singular Exiftent Effence; a Doctrine which feemeth not to have been owned by any publick Authority in the Christian Church, fave that of the Lateran Council only.

And that no fuch thing was ever entertained by the Nicene Fathers and those First opposers of Arianism, might be rendered probable in the First place from the free Confession and Acknowledgment of D. Petavius, (a Perfon, well acquainted with Ecclefiaftick Antiquity;) and for this reason especially, because many are much De Trin.L.4. led.by fuch new Names and Authorities; In co pracipuam vim collocaffe Patres, ut Equalem Patri Natura, Excellentiaque Filinmesse defenderent, citra expressam SINGULARITATIS mentionem, licet ex eo conjicere. Etenim Nicani isti Prasules, quibus nemo melius Ariana Se-He arcana cognovit, nemo quare opprimenda maxime foret, acrius dijudicare potuit, nihil in Professionis sue formulà spectarunt aliud, nife ut Equalitatem illam Effentie, Dignitatis, Eternitatis astruerent. Testatur hoc ouos Cis vox ipfa, que arx quedam fuit Catholici Dogmatis. Hec enim Æqualitatem potius Essentie, quam SINGULARITATEM significat, ut Capite Quinto docui. Deinde cetera eju/dem modi funt in illo Decreto, ut, O.c. The chief force which the Ancient Fathers opposed against the Arian Hereticks, was in afferting only the Equality of the Son with the Father as to Nature or Effence, without any express mention

e. 13.

CHAP. IV. Homoousians, Anti-Sabellianists.

605

of the SINGULARITT of the fame. For those Nicene Bishops themfelves, who did understand best of any, the secrets of the Arian Faction, and which way it should especially be oppugned, aimed at nothing else in their Confession of Faith, but only to establish that Equality of Essence, Digmity and Eternity between them. This does the word Homoousios it felf declare, it signifying rather Equality, than SINGULARITT of Essence, as we have before showed. And the like do those other Passages in the same Decree; as, That there was no time when the Son was not, and That he was not made of nothing, Nor of a different Hypostafis or Essence. Thus does Petavius clearly confess, that this Same Singularity of Numerical Essence was not afferted by the Nicene Council nor the most Ancient Fathers, but only an Equality or Sameness of Generical Essence or Substance of the Godhead, that is, the Etermal and Uncreated Nature.

But the truth of this, will more fully appear, from these following Particulars. First because these Orthodox, Anti-Arian Fathers, did all of zealoufly condemn Sabellianifm; the Doctrine whereof is no other than this, that there was but one Hypoftafis or Singular Individual Effence, of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoft; and confequently that they were indeed but Three several Names, or Notions, or Modes, of one and the felf same thing. From whence such Absurdities as these would follow; That the Father's Begetting the Son, was nothing but one Name, Notion, or Mode of the Deities Begetting another; or elfe the fame Deity under one Notion, Begetting it felf under another Notion. And when again the Son or Word, and not the Father, is faid to have been Incarnated, and to have fuffered death for us upon the Cross; that it was nothing but a meer Logical Notion or Mode of the Deity, that was Incarnate and Suffered, or elfe the whole Deity under one particular Notion or Mode only. But should it be averred notwithanding, that this Trinity which we now speak of, was not a Trinity of meer Names and Notions, as that of the Sabellians, but of diftinct Hypoftafes or Perfons ; then must it needs follow (fince every Singular Effence is an Hypostafis, according to the fence of the Ancient Fathers) that there was not a Trinity only, but a Quaternity of Hypoftafes, in the Deity. Which is a thing that none of those Fathers ever dream'd of.

Again the word Homooussios, as was before intimated by Petavius, was never used by Greek writers otherwise, than to fignifie the Agreement of things, Numerically differing from one another, in some Common Nature, or Universat Essence; or their having a Generical Onity or Identity, of which fundry Instances might be given. Nor indeed is it likely, that the Greek Tongue should have any name for that, which neither is a thing in Nature, nor falls under Humane Conception, viz. Several Things having one and the same Singular Essence. And accordingly St. Basil interprets the force of this word thus, avaiest the Tautotorna of intostores of yo awas to be samenes out of succession, and its state of that it plainly takes away the Samenes of Hypostalis, that is, of Singular Numerical Essence (this being that Ttt 2

The True Notion, of the

Воок

En. 4: L. 7. 6. IO.

606

which the ancient Fathers meant by the word Hypoltafis:) For the fame thing, is not Homooufios, Co-Effential or Con-Substantial with it felf, but always One thing with Another. Wherefore as to ouosonov and ouvyevera, are used by Plotinus as Synonymous, in these words concerning the Soul, Selar mest Sià outyéverar is to omosonor, That it is full of Divine things, by reason of its being Cognate or Congenerous, and Homooufious with them: fo doth Athanafius in like manner ule them, when Epist. de Sent. he affirmeth, To uniquata Erou opeosora is outyerin of aunting, That the Dion. p. 556: Branches are Homoonfious [Co-effential or Con-fubstantial] and Congenerous with the Vine, or with the Root thereof. Befides which, the same Father uses, ouoyevis and ouosidis, and ouoquis, indifferently for Suosmo, in fundry places. None of which words can be thought to fignifie an Identity of Singular Effence, but only of Generical or Specifical. And thus was the word Homooufios, plainly ufed by the Gouncil of Chalcedon, they affirming that our Saviour Chrift was, ouosnos Tal TATEL T Thu Storma, i ouosnos intiv T The avecuntrala, Co-Essential or Con-Substantial with the Father, as to his Divinity; but Co-Essential or Con-Substantial with us Men, as to his Humanity. Where it cannot reafonably be fufpected, that one and the fame word should be taken in two different fences in the fame Sentence, fo as in the first place to fignifie a Numerical Identity, but in the fecond, a Generical or Specifical only. But Laftly, which is yet more, Athanalius himfelf speaketh in like manner of our Saviour Christ's being Homoou froms with us men; e whi so ouosoos Bro in in is is, is that authin inniv Exer Rienv, Esa 27 7800 6 yos article xat solar 78 Ta-Tegs, as af is in autrehos to yougys. If the son be Coeffential or Consubstantial (or of the same Essence or Substance) with us Men, he having the very fame Nature with us, then let him be in this respect a stranger to the Essence or Substance of the Father, even as the Vine

Tom. 1. p. 556.

is to the Essence of the Husbandman. And again a little after, in the fame Epiltle, i Neywu un enau + Noyou idiou, no To maleos sotas, epeque TETOV SUOSOOV HUEV EVOL The avecanov Or did Dionyfius, think you, Thus also in his when he affirmed the Word not to be Proper to the Effence of the Father, i.Epifito Serap when he affirmed the Word not to be Proper to the Effence of the Father, whomas y's a fuppose him therefore to be Coeffential or Consubstantial with us Men? poster syster can be form all which it is unquestionably evident, that Athanasius did posteroi is the Men not by the word Homooussion understand, That which hath the Same being aliae and Singular and Numerical Effence with another, but the same Common ness of Nature, are con-Substantial with one Son to be Coeffential or Consubstantial with the Father after that with one another. the Son to be Coeffential or Confubstantial with the Father after that

And P. 170. adv adv av passion in star space for the second provided of the second provide mps, stats mpe-troiles av ms et mois melle sile 5-the thing of Arius was, which they Opposed and Condemned. Now μαθσιον Th at -Arius maintained, the Son or Word, to be μ[(Cμα a Creature, Made in were madness to Time, and Mutable or Defectible, and for that reason as Athanasius is Coeffentiat or tells us, tree gronoy and allore is only on f a different Effence or Substance Con-substantial with the Builder, from the Father (That which is Created, being supposed to differ or a Ship with Effence of Substance or a Ship with the Ship with Estentially or Substantially, from that which is Uncreated.) Wherebut it is proper to fore the Nicene Fathers, in way of Oppolition to this Doctrine of systhatevery Son is Coeffential or Arius determined, that the Son or Word, was not thus Erzes G105, Confubfiantial with his Father. CHAP. IV.

Word Homooufios.

nor a Moreisonos, but ouosonos Ta malei, Coeffential or Confubstantial with the Father; that is, not a Creature, but God; or agreeing with the Father in that Common Nature or Effence of the Godhead. So that this is that Scia, Effence or Substance of the ancient Fathers. which is faid to be the Same in all the Three Hypoftajes of the Trinity as they are called God ; not a Singular Existent Estence, but the Common, General, or Universal Effence of the Godhead, or of the Uncreated Nature, called by S. Hilary, Natura Una, non Unitate Per- De Synedica Sone, sed Generis; One Nature, not by Unity of Person, but of Kind. Which Unity of the Common or General Effence of the Godhead, is the fame thing also with that Equality, which fome of the Ancient Fathers fo much infift upon against Arius, namely An Equality of Nature, as the Son and Father are both of them alike God, that Effence of the Godhead (which is Common to all the Three Perfons) being as all other Estences, supposed to be Indivisible. From which Equality it felf also does it appear, that they acknowledged no Identity of Singular Esfence, it being absurd to fay, that One and the felf fame thing, is Equal to it felf. And with this Equality of Effence, did fome of these Orthodox Fathers themselves imply, that a certain Inequality of the Hypostases or Persons also, in their mutual Relation to one another, might be confiftent. As for example, St. Auftin writing cont. Serme thus against the Arians, Patris, ergo O. Filii, O. Spiritus Santi, etiams Arian.c.18. disparem cogitant Potestatem, Naturam Saltem confiteantur Æqualem; Though they conceive the Power of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoft, to be Unequal, yet let them for all that, confess their Nature at least to be Equal. And St. Basil likewife, Though the Son be in Order Second to the Father, because produced by him, and in Dignity also, (forasmuch 3. Cont. Eunoma as the Father is the Caufe and Principle of his being) yet is he not for all that, Second in Nature, because there is One Divinity in them both. And that this was indeed the meaning, both of the Nicene Pathers, and of Athanafins, in their Homoousfiotes, their Coeffentiality or Consubstantiality, and Coequality of the Son with the Father ; namely, their having both the fame Common Effence of the Godhead; or that the Son was No Creature, as Arius contended, but truly God or Uncreated likewife, will appear undeniably, from many paffages in Athanafius, of which we shall here mention only some few. In his P. 252 Epistle concerning the Nicene Council, he tells us, how the Eusebian Faction subscribed the Form of that Council, though afterward they recarited it, המעדבט דב ההסופת למיושט ההבעפת למע אל oi שלו בטסיבוטע דצידטוב TOIS ENLADIN OIS alTIGNAL VIN STOL · NEJA & TA CA & Solas, 2, Ta Shosta, 2, on pure nTi Guan moinna, untre The Runth Biv o TE DES yos and Rivinna is T'T' To Tale's solar o heyos . All the rest subscribing, the Eusebianists themfelves subscribed also to these very words, which they now find fault with 3 I mean Of the Essence or Substance, and Coeffential or Consubstantial, and that the Son is no Creature or Facture or any of the Things Made, but the Genuine Off-spring of the Essence or Substance of the Father. Afterwards he declareth, how the Nicene Council at first, intended to have made use only of Scripture Words and Phrases, against the Arians, τ' συνόδ & βελομεγώης τας μερ την 'Ageravar τ' άσεβείας λεξές άνελεν. τας 3 P. 267, The reapar ouororspectors pouras red fai, on TE ijos Bu in it in in in outor, an on To OES, is Noyos Bi is oropia, an 's MiGua sole Troingua. idiou de 0/16

608

P. 272.

P. 561.

The Nicene Fathers,

BOOKI.

in To margo's Roman As that Christ was the Son of God, and not from nothing, but from God. the Word and Wildom of God, and confequently no Creature or thing Made. But when they perceived that the Eusebian Faction would evade all those Expressions by Equivocation, invariant Norrdu Nolmorre ou cineir to on TS OES . if yed las on i soias TS OES Eivac ד עומי, שיחדים דע וא דל כא דע פוצ אוויטע א, וסטי, דע דב עול א דע לע אנוידע יטעונרבת שנו They conceived themselves necessitated, more plainly to declare what they meant by being From God, or Out of him; and therefore added, that the Son was Out of the Substance of God, thereby to diftinguish him from all Created Beings. Again a little after in the fame Epiftle he adds, ή συνοδός τητο νοσσα, καλώς όμοσπου έγρατεν, ίνα τιώτε το αίρετικών καnonderav avaset fam. is delEw Civ anov Evar The Run The + Noyov is 20 TE-TO ved Lavies di Dels Emigagor Tès 3 réportas és en ortav + you 78 ges. in ulison. A TREATON & TOINMA . I ES ETERAS Soias, TETES ava JEMATIZE in a pla is xa go-Aun 'EunAnola. The Synod perceiving this, rightly declared, that the Son was Homooufious with the Father; both to cut off the Subterfuges of Hereticks, and to show him to be different from the Creatures. For after they had decreed this, they added immediately, They who fay that the Son of God, was from things that are not, or Made, or Mutable, or a Creature, or of another Substance or Essence ; all such does the Holy and Catholick Church Anathematize. Whereby they made it Evident, that these Words, Of the Father, and Coeffential or Consubstantial with the Father, mere opposed to the Impiety of those expressions of the Arians, that the Son was a Creature, or thing Made, and Mutable, and that he was not before he was Made, which he that affirmeth contradicteth the Synod, but whofoever diffents from Arius, must needs confent to thefe Forms of the Synod. In this fame Epiftle, to cite but one paffage more out of it. Januas, singar if xevois, sec. and erecount is ereco Cia anninaur ei peri Svie ids Stas Biv, Esa uti Gua as of is imeis, is un ouos Clos, el 3 dos Br Nopos, σοφία, είνων To πατεές, απαύγα Gua, είνοτως όμος Gios av En. Braß and Gold, Silver and Tin are alike in their shining and colour, nevertheles in their Essence and Nature, are they very different from one another. If therefore the Son be such, then let him be a Creature as we are, and not Coeffential (or Confubstantial) but if he be a Son, the Word, Wildom, I. mage of the Father, and his Splendour, then of right fould he be accounted Coeffential and Confubstantial. Thus in his Epistle concerning Diony fins, we have Eva The yever of Ewar & you, and win opos Cion To Tatel, The Son's being one of the Creatures, and his not being Coeffential or Consubstantial with the Father put for Synonymous expressions, which fignifie one and the famething.

Wherefore it feemeth to be unquestionably evident, that when the Ancient Orthodox Fathers of the Christian Church, maintained against Arius, the son to be Homoouston, Coessential or Consubstantial with the Father, though that word be thus interpreted, Of the same Essence or Substance, yet they Universally understood thereby, not a sameness of Singular and Numerical, but of Common or Universal Essence of the Godbead; that the Son was no Creature, but truly and properly God. But if it were needful, there might be yet more Testimonies cited out of Atha-

UNED

Снар. IV.

Sence of Homooufios.

609

Athanafius to this purpose. As from his Epistle De Synodis Arimini ONP. 929. selencia, where he writeth thus, concerning the Difference betwixt thole Two words 'ouoismov, of Like Substance, and 'Ouosmov, Of the same substance. Oi'dale 28 is unes on to buoiov in 671 The societ, and Gri guilditav is ποιοτήτων λέγείαι δμοιον. Gri 20 . Th soiav sx Oμοιότης, alde ταυτότης αν λεχθείη· άνθρωπ φ γέν ανθρώπω όμοι φ λέγεζαι & " τω soiav---TH 20 & Cia Ouoqueis cion . is rolliv avogan O nuvi sin Avonoios Légetar and ETEε οφυής· Ούκων το Όμοφυες η Ομούσου, το ή Είεροφυες η έτεράσου. For even your felves know that Similitude is not Predicated of Effences or Substances, but of Figures and Qualities only. But of Esfences or Substances, Identity or Sameness is affirmed and not Similitude. For a man is not faid to be Like to a man, in respect of the Essence or Substance of Humanity; but only as to Figure or Form : they being faid as to their Esfence to be Congenerous, of the fame Nature or Kind with one another. Nor is a man properly faid, to be Unlike to a Dog, but of a Different Nature or Kind from him. Wherefore that which is Congenerous, of the fame Nature, Kind, or Species, is also Homooulion, Coeffential or Consubstantial (of the same Estence or Substance) and that which is of a different Nature, Kind, or Species, is Heteroufion, (of a different Esfence or Substance.) Again Athanafus in that Fragment of his Against the Hypocrifie of Meletius, O.c. concerning Confubstantiality writeth in this manner ; O TOIVUV avargão Tò Eivar & ijor oposonov Tal Tatel, Nejav > oposov, avargã דם בוועמר טבטי ב כמודעה ז א ל נצמאילעום דל יסעוטאחטי, בה טעוטי דא צמות. έτέραν τω σπαν λέγει, Θέῶ ή δμοιωμείω. Το τοίνον σδε το σκ το σπας ξίναι πεεπόνίως λέγει μη φεονών όμοσπον, ώς άνθεωπος όχ τ άνθεώπο σσας εί ζμη ώς ἄνθεωπ ('έξ ἀνθεώπα κ. ' ε Ciav, όκ Θες ό ijos, αλλ' ώς εν δμοιώματι κα-Ιασβ ανα Cias ανθεώπω. η ώς άνθεωπος Θεώ, δάλός Έτιν ό τοιςτος δμοτοιου μίο λέγων, όμούσον 'ς & φρονών. Ου 30 π. τω συνήθειαν βύλεται τό Ομούσον ανώσωναι, δωρ δείν, ωξι μιας η δ αυστίς ύσας. αλλά ωζα τω συνήθειαν, 2 เขล อาลรสกกุ Taitu, Enrlwinle ยังกง ย่องหล่งละ To อุแอร์กอง ยู่ที่แล To er "Erλησιν έθος επ' έδενι ετέρω κειμθυον η όπι την αυτίω φύζιν 3095 βαι, 800. He that denies the Son to be Homooufion, Confubstantial with the Father, affirming him only to be like to him, denies him to be God. In like manner, he who reteining the word Homoufion or Consubstantial, interprets it notwithstanding only of Similitude or Likeness in Substance, affirmeth the Son to be of Another Different Substance from the Father, and therefore not God; but like to God only. Neither doth fuch a one rightly understand those words, Of the Substance of the Father, he not thinking the Son to be fo Confubstantial, or of the Estence and Substance of the Father, as one man is Consubstantial, or Of the Essence or Substance of another who begat him. For he who affirmeth that the Son is not fo Of God, as a man is Of a man, according to Esfence or Sub-Stance; but that he is Like him only, as a Statue is like a Man or as a Man may be Like to God, it is manifest that such a one, though he use the word Homooufios, yet he doth not really mean it. For he will not understand it according to the customary signification thereof, for that which hath One and the Same Effence or Substance ; this word being used by Greeks and Pagans in no other sence, than to signific that which hath the same Nature; as we ought to believe concerning the Father Son and Holy Ghoft. Where we fee plainly, that though the word Homoousios; be interpreted, That which hath One and the Same Ellenco

The Homooufian Trinity.

BOOKL

Effence or Substance, yet is this understood of the Same Common Nature, and as one man is of the fame Effence or Substance with another. We might here also add to this, the concurrent testimonies of the other Orthodox Fathers, but to avoid tedioushes we shall omit them, and only infert some passinges out of St. Auftin to the fame purpose. For he in his First Book Contra Maxim. Chap. the 15. writeth thus, Duo veri Homines, etst nullus corum Filius fit Alterius, Unius tamen & Ejusdem sunt Substantia. Homo autem alterius Hominis Verus filius nullo modo potest nist Ejusdem cum Patre effe Substantia, etiamsi non sit per omnia Similis Patri, Quocirca Verus Dei Filius, & Unius cum Patre Substantia eft, quia Verus Filius est ; & per omnia est Patri similis, quia est Dei Filins. Two True men, though neither of them be Son to the other, yet are they both of One and the Same Substance. But a man who is the true Son of another man, can by no means be of a Different Substance from his Father, although he be not in all respects like unto him. Wherefore the true Son of God. is both of one Substance with the Father, because he is a true Son, and he is also in all respects like to him, because he is the Son of God. Where Chrift or the Son of God, is faid to be no otherwife, of One Substance with God the Father, than here amongst men, the Son is of the To the fame pur-pose is that in his fame Substance with his Father, or any one man with another. A-second Book ch. gain the fame S. Austin in his Respons. ad Sermonem Arianorum, exdem Substantia presseth himself thus : Ariani nos vocitant Homoousianos, quia contra est Deus Pater, corum errorem, Graco vocabulo suosmou desenti-& Spiritum Sanctum ; id eft, Unius Ejusdemque Substantiæ, vel ut expressive dicamus Effentiæ (que & Cia Grace appellatur) quod planius dicitur Unius Ejusdemque Natura. Et tamen siquis istorum qui nos Homoousianos vocant, Filium suum non cujus ipse effet, sed Diverse diceret effe Nature, Exheredari ab ipfo mallet Filius, quam hoc putari. Quanta igitur impietate isti cæcantur, qui cum confiteantur Unicum Dei Filium, nolunt Ejusdem Naturæ cujus Pater est confiteri 3 sed diverse atque imparis, & multis modis rebusque dissimilies, tanquam non de Deo Natus, sed ab illo de Nihilo sit Creatus; Gratia Filius, non Natura. The Arians call us Homooustans, because in opposition to their Errour we defend the Father, Son and Holy Ghoft, to be in the Language of the Greeks Homooufious, that is of One and the Same Substance; or to speak more clearly Essence, this being in Greek called Usiah, which is yet more plainly thus expressed, of One and the Same Nature. And yet there is none of their own Sons, who thus call us Homooulians, who would not as willingly be difinherited, as be accounted of a Different Nature from his Father. How great impiety therefore are they blinded with, who though they acknowledge that there is One only Son of God; yet will not confes him, to be of the fame Nature with his Father, but different and unequal and many ways unlike him, as if he were not Born of God, but Created out of Nothing by him, himself being a Creature; and fo a son, not by Nature but Grace only. Laftly (to name no more places) in his First Book De Trinitate, he hath these words. Si Filius Creatura non est, ejusdem cum Patre Substantia est. Omnis enim Substantia que Deus non est Creatura est : & que Creatura non est, Deuseft. Et si non est Filius ejusdem Substantie cujus est Pater, ergo Facta Substantia est. If the Son be not a Creature, then is he of the fame

non tamen diver-fa Substantia est Deus Pater & Deus Filius : fi-cut non est diverfa Substantia, Homo Mater, G Homo Filius.

CHAP. IV.

Not Monooulian.

fame substance with the Father ; for whatever substance is not God; is Creature, and whatever is not Creature is God. And therefore if the son be not of the same substance with the Father, he must needs be a Made and Created Substance, and not truly God.

Laftly, that the ancient Orthodox Fathers, who used the word Homooulios against Arius, intended not therein to affert the Son to have One and the fame Singular or Individual Effence with the Father, appeareth plainly from their difclaiming and difowning those two words Tautosolov and Movos Clov. Concerning the Former of which, Epiphanius thus; Kal & Leyoply Taulosoiov, iva un in Lefis and noi he- Har. 76. N.7. youldin, Sabennia areixaoon · Tauto > Neyoulu Th Storth, is The SCia, is The Soudud . We affirm not the son to be Tautooufion (One and the fame Substance with the Father) lest this should be taken in way of compliance with Sabellius; nevertheless do we affert him to be, the Same, in Godhead, and in Essence, and in Power. Where it is plain, that when Epiphanius affirmed the Son to be the fame with the Father in Godhead and Esfence, he understood this only, of a Generical or Specifical, and not of a Singular or Individual Samenes; namely, that the Son is no Creature, but God alfo as the Father is; and this he intimates to be the true and genuine fence of the word Homooufios : he therefore rejecting that other word Tautooufios, becaufe it would be liable to milinterpretation, and to be taken in the Sabellian fence, for that which hath One and the Same Singular and Individual Effence, which the word Homoonfios could not be obnoxious to. And as concerning that other word Monooufios, Athanafius himfelf, in his P. 241, Exposition of Faith, thus express condemns it, STE 20 ionartes openvsplu, as of salethion movossion n, sx Opossion, We do not think the son to be really One and the Same with the Father, as the Sabellians do, and to be Monooufios and not Homooufios ; they thereby destroying the very being of the son. Where Ulia, Effence or Substance, in that Fiftitions word Monooufios, is taken for Singular or Existent Essence, the whole Deity being thus faid by Sabellius, to have only One Singular Effence or Hypostafis in it : whereas in the word Homooufios, is under-Itood a Common or Universal, Generical or Specifical Effence; the Son being thus faid to agree with the Father, in the Common Effence of the Godhead, as not being a Creature. Wherefore Athanafins here disclaimeth a Monoousian Trinity, as Epiphanius did before, a Tautoousian; both of them a Trinity of meer Names, and Notions, or Inadequate Conceptions of One and the Same Singular Effence or Hypo-Itafis; they alike diftinguishing them, from the Homoonstan Trinity, as a Trinity of Real Hypoftales or Persons, that have feverally their Own Singular Effence, but agree in one Common and Universal Effence of the Godhead, they being none of them Creatures but all Uncreated or Creators. From whence it is plain, that the ancient Orthodox Fathers, afferted no fuch thing, as One and the Same Singular or Numerical Essence, of the several Persons of the Trinity; this according to them, being not a Real Trinity, but a Trinity of meer Names, Notions, and Inadequate Conceptions only; which is thus disclaimed and declared against by Athanasius, Teras de Bru sx Eus, ovojual (judvo, no pavlada réfeces, arra arubela no indefe Terás, The Uuu Trinity

611

19.9.202.

Whether Co-Effentiality alone, BOOK I.

Trinity, is not a Trinity of meer Names and Words only, but of Hypo-Itales, truely and really Existing. But the Homooussian Trinity, of the Orthodox, went exactly in the Middle, betwixt that Monoonfian Trinity of Sabellins, which was a Trinity of different Notions or Conceptions only of One and the Self-Same Thing, and that other Heterooustan Trinity of Arins, which was a Trinity of Separate and Heterogeneous Substances (one of which only was God, and the other Greatures) this being a Trinity, of Hypostafes or Persons, Numerically differing from one another, but all of them agreeing, in one Common or General Essence of the Godhead or the Uncreated Nature, which is Eternall, and Infinite. Which was also thus particularly declared by Athanalins, Fre Erafor TI peover in xa Johinn Enuhuda, iva un eis Tos viv xa-To Kaldoar Isdaiss, is eis Ealention ar intern . STE Their Grivoei, iva un es The EAAlwinho ToAu Storna xalanu Aison The Catholick Church doth neither believe left than this Homooustan Trinity, left it fould comply with Judaism, or fink into Sabellianism; nor yet more than this, left on the other hand, it should tumble down into Arianism, which is the same with Pagan Polytheism and Idolatry; it introducing in like manner, the worfhipping of Creatures, together with the Creator.

And now upon all these Confiderations, our Platonick Christian would conclude, that the Orthodox Trinity of the ancient Christian Church, did herein agree with the Genuinely Platonick Trinity, that it was not Monooussian; One Sole Singular Effence, under Three Notions, Conceptions, or Modes only; but Three Hypostases or Persons. As likewise the right Platonick Trinity, does agree with the Trinity of the ancient Orthodox Christians in this, that it is not Heteroousian but Homooussian, Coeffential or Consubstantial; none of their Three Hypostases being Creatures or Particular Beings, made in Time; but all of them Oncreated, Eternal, and Infinite.

Notwithstanding all which, it must be granted, that though this Homoousiotes, or Coessentiality of the Three Persons in the Trinity, does imply them to be all God, yet does it not follow from thence of neceffity, that they are therefore One God. What then? shall we conclude that Athanafius himself also entertained that opinion before mentioned and exploded; Of the Three Perfons in the Trinity, being but Three Individuals under the fame Species, (as Peter, Paul and Timothy,) and having no other Natural Unity or Identity, than Specifical only? Indeed fome have confidently faitned this upon Athanafus, becaufe in those Dialogues Of the Trinity, published amongit his works, and there entitled to him, the fame is grofly owned, and in defence thereof, this Abfurd Paradox maintained ; that Feser Paul and Timothy, though they be Three Hypostases, yet are not to be accounted Three men, but only then, when they diffent from one another, or difagree in Will or Opinion. But it is certain, from feveral Paffages in those Dialogues themselves, that they could not be written by Athanafius ; and there hath been also another Father found for them, to wit, Maximus the Martyr. Notwith-Itanding which, thus much must not be denied by us, that Athamajins in those others his reputedly Genuine Writings, does lometime

Ad Serap. Ep.p.202.

596

CHAP. IV. Make The Trinity, One God.

513

time approach fo near hereunto, that he lays no fmall ftrefs upon this Homoousiotes, this Coeffentiality, and Common Nature of the Godhead, to all the Three Persons, in order to their being One God. For thus, in that Book entitled, Concerning the Common Effence of the Three Perfons, and the Chapter infcribed, "On su ein theis Seol, That there are not Three Gods ; doth Athanafius lay his Foundation here. When to that question proposed, How it can be faid, that the Father is God, the son God, and the Holy Ghoft God, and yet that there are not Three Gods ; the First Reply which he makes is this, όπο κοινά τα τ φύσεως, κοινόν 2, σνομα τ^S άξίας. οίον ό Θεός τα είς πλήθη διηθημιθρα από μιας φύσεως, έντ ονόματι καλά . η ότε δεγίζεται τοις άνθεωποις, τ παίνα άνθεωπου τη δεγή ύπομέμθμον, ένα άνθρωπον καλέι· η όπ διαλλάστείαι το πόσμω, ώς ένι άνθρώπο StaMassian. Where there is a Communion of Nature, there is allo one Common Name of Dignity bestowed. And this doth God himself, call things divided into Multitudes from one Common Nature, by One Singular Name. For both when he is angry with men, doth he call all those who are the objects of his anger, by the name of One Man: and when he is reconciled to the world, is he reconciled thereto as to One Man. The first Instances which he gives hereof, are in Gen. the 6: the 3. and 7. Verses; My Spirit shall not always strive with Man, and I will destroy Man whom I have Created ; Upon which Athanasius makes this Reflexion ; haitor in in es, and puerades andege and το δνόματι τ' φύσεως, τ παίντα άνθρωπου ένα δκάλεσεν άνθρωπου δια το κοινόν A solar, Though there was not then only one man, but Infinite Myriads of men, nevertheless by the name of One Nature, doth the Scripture call all those men, One Man, by reason of their Community of Essence or Substance. Again he commenteth in like manner upon that other P.213,214. Scripture-palfage, Exodus the 15. 1. The Horfe and his Rider hath he thrown into the sed, "Οτε εξήλ. Τε Φαραώ τ' τω Αάλασσαν, π/πων μετα μαθίων άφμάτων ου τη Ιαλάση, η κσαν πολλοί άνθεωποι δι βυ.Η.Αίντες μεί chelves, i intol nothoi o j Maris eidas, on navitav al Busholiviav pla 321 i φύσς, i wei ni inπων i wei ni and gav λέγει, inπον nal avalatu έξει μεν είς Ασέλασαν. τα πλήθη το άνσε ξων ζαάλεσεν ένα άνθρωπου, η τα πλήθη τω ίππων εκάλεσεν ίππον ένα, δια τω ποινωνίαν τ' φύσεως. When. Pharaoh went out to the Red Sea, and fell with Infinite Chariots in the fame; and there were many men that were drowned together with him, and many Horfes; yet Mofes knowing that there was but one Common Nature of all those that were drowned, speaketh thus both of the Men and Horses 3 The Lord hath thrown both the Horse and the Rider into the Sea; he calling fuch a Multitude of Men, but One Singular Man, and fuch a Multitude of Horfes but One Horfe. Whereupon Athanasius thus concludeth, ei su en rois augenrois, ons outrequitar ra no P 214. ploteus. One diapopa to a progons is durapreas is barnis. & role ofthe ste yraun ion, ste progon, ste igus is diapoesi yratar, did is avegumoi meegnes régoilar arrà dià to noivor à photeus maior i oinsplain éis avequit of CRAMON . One jaute 1505 in afla, wa Bandea, wa Durajus, i Bodin, i arteyea, istágora The Telása and is alioras, "Eva héja Orde If therefore do mongst men, where the things of Nature are confounded, and where there are differences of Form, Power and Will (all men not having the same disposition of Mind, nor Form, nor Strength) as also different Languages, (from whence men are called by the Poets Meropes) neverthelefs by reason of the Community of Nature, the whole world is callede Uuu 2 One

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Co-Effentiality Necessary,

BOOK I.

One Man; might not that Trinity of Persons, where there is an Undivided Dignity, One Kingdom, One Power, One Will, and One Energy be much rather called One God? But though it be true, that Athanafius in this place (if at least this were a Genuine Fætus of Athanafius) may Justly be thought to attribute too much to this norvor of protocos is solar, This Common Nature, Effence, or Substance, of all the Three Perfons, as to the making of them to be truly and properly One God; and that those Scripture-paffages are but weakly urged to this purpose; yet is it plain, that he did not acquiesce in this only, but addeth other things to it alfo, as their having not only One Will, but alfo One Energy or Action, of which more afterwards. Moreover Athanafins, elsewhere plainly implieth, that this Common Effence or Nature of the Godhead, is not fufficient alone, to make all the Three Hypostases, One God. As in his Fourth Oration against the Arians, where he tells us, that his Trinity of Divine Hypoftases cannot therefore be accounted Three Gods nor Three Principles, becaufe they are not refembled by him, to Three Original Suns, but only to the Sun, and its Splendour, and the Light from both. Now Three Suns, according to the Language of Athanasius, have now of puoteus is solas, a Common Nature, Effence, and Substance, and therefore are Coeffential or Confubstantial; and fince they cannot be accounted one Sun, it is manifest, that according to Athanasius, this Specifick Identity or Unity, is not fufficient to make the Three Divine Hypoftafes One God. Again the fame Athanasius, in his Exposition of Faith, wri-teth thus, STE TEES UTOSOGO . MEMERCIO Maids xas ' Eautos, as ap ownatoφυώς έπ' άνθεώπων 321 λογίσα ωτι, ίνα μι πολυθείαν ώς τα έθνη φερινότωμε. Neither do me acknowledge Three Hypoftafes, Divided or Separate by themselves (as is to be seen corporeally in men) that we may not comply with the Pagan Polytheifm. From whence it is Evident, that neither Three Separate Men, though Coeffential to Athanafins, were accounted by him to be One Man, nor yet the Community of the Specifick Nature and Effence of the Godhead, can alone by it felf, exclude Polytheism from the Trinity. Wherefore the true reason, why Athanafins laid fo great a stress upon this Homoousiotes, or Coessentiality of the Trinity, in order to the Unity of the Godhead in them, was not because this alone was sufficient to make them One God, but because, they could not be fo without it. This Athanafins often urges against the Arians, as in his Fourth Oration, where he tells them, monie äv ciordyour [Sess] dia to étre geides aury, That they must needs introduce a Plurality of Gods, becaufe of the Heterogeneity of their Trinity. And again afterwards determining, that there is it ad & A Storil G, one species of the Godhead, in Father, Son and Spirit, he adds; STE is Eva Sia & Terád & opennoy Spile Evan & Stor is Toni Mannov Slotese. see or repopula of norverd'ss The algernair Sebra G, on The plan in Teras Οτότητα φεονέμεν· e 20 μη έτως έχα, αλλ' 32 επ δύτων ποίνμα η μίσμα Biv ó róyos ____ avayna réyen autès Suo Dess, éva plu ulisniv, + j éteedv Wistov And thus do we acknowledge one only God in the Trinity; and maintain it more Religiously than those Hereticks do, who introduce a Multiform Deity, confisting of divers Species ; we supposing only One Universal Godhead in the whole. For if it be not thus, but the son be a Creature, made out of nothing, however called God by these Arians, then

P.467.

CHP. IV. To the Unity of the Godhead.

615

then must He and his Father, of necessity be Two Gods; one of them a Creator, the other a Creature. In like manner in his Book, Of the P. 275. Nicene Council, he affirmeth, concerning the Arians, Tees Stos Telπου πινα καιεύ πασιν είς τεξίς ύποςασζς ξένας, άλλήλων παντάποιοι κεγωεισμείας, Staugsvies This aylar movada, That they make in a manner Three Gods, dividing the Holy Monad into Three Heterogeneous Substances, Separate from one another. Whereas the right Orthodox Trinity, on the contrary, is elsewhere thus described by him, Teras Tolvov ayla is Tolea 821, p. 202. en matel, nal ico, is Tal agio Tubinati Storoysplin, soler artotecov in Egaber Tripuyvire wor Exsoa, sole on druseys is sunts ouresapsin, and on the alizer is druseyer for The Holy and perfect Trinity Theologized, in the Father, Son, and Spirit, hath nothing Aliene, Foreign or Extraneous intermingled with it; nor is it compounded of Heterogeneous things, the Creator and Creature joyned together. And whereas the Arians interpreted that of our Saviour Chrift, I and my Father are One, only in respect of Consent or Agreement of Will, Athanasius thewing the infufficiency hereof, concludeth thus, avayan hornov m The solar voer is The is is male's evorate, Wherefore befides this Confent of Will, there must of necessity be another Unity of Essence or sub-stance also, acknowledged in the Father and the son. Where by Unity of Effence or Substance, that Athanafius did not mean, a Unity of Singular and Individual, but of General or Universal Esfence only, appears plainly from these following words, τα μεν η γενωτα μαν Ep.de Syn A-συμφωνίαν έχη πεός τ πεποιωμότα, άλλ ών κινώσι το μείσσα τουτίω έχει, rim, & Sel. Έστορ δ μια φυλάξας όκιβέ βλωται την σεανών, δ η ήδε όκι τ σσας ων γο-P.923. unha, sola is in Bu autos is o Roundas marthe For those things which are Made or Created, though they may have an Agreement of Will with their Creator, yet have they this by Participation only, and in a way of Motion; as he who retaining not the same, was cast out of Heaven. But. the Son being begotten from the Effence or Substance of the Father, is Essentially or Substantially One with him. So that the Opposition here, is betwixt Unity of Confent with God in Created Beings, which are Mutable ; and Unity of Effence in that which is Uncreated, and Immutably of the fame Will with the Father. There are alfo many other places in Athanafius, which though fome may understand of the Unity of Singular Effence, yet were they not fo by him intended, but either of Generick or Specifick Effence only, or elfe in fuch other sence as shall be afterwards declared. As for Example, in his Fourth Oration, The plan in Terádi Szórna peguspon, We acknowledge P.468. only One Godhead in the Trinity; where the following words plainly imply this to be understood in part at least, of One Common or General Estence of the Godhead, ei 20 un stas exe, and is she oview noinna ig uli Gua Biv o Noy , &c. Because if it be not so, but the Word be a Creature, made out of Nothing, he is either not truly God, or if he be called by that name, then must they be two Gods, one a Creator, the other a Creature. Again when in the same Book it is said, 'ev eint o ude P. 456. אי המדאף דא ואואדאו א סומפואדאו ד סטסבטה, א דא דמטדאדאו ד שמה טבאדאוסיי That the Son and the Father are One thing in the Propriety of Nature, and in the Sameness of one Godhead; it is evident from the Context, that this is not to be understood of a Sameness of Singular Essence. but partly of a Common and Generical One, and partly of fuch another

616 How the Homooufian Trinity, BOOK I.

ther Samenels or Unity, as will be hereafter expressed. Laftly, when the Three Hypostases, are somewhere said by him, to be $\mu i\alpha \approx C i\alpha$, One Essence or Substance, this is not to be understood neither in that place, as if they had all Three the same Singular Essence, but in some of those other Sences before mentioned.

But though Athanafius no where declare, the Three Hypoftafes of the Trinity, to have only One and the fame Singular Effence, but on the contrary, denies them to be Monoousian; and though he lay a great ftres upon their eidun evotus, their Specifick or Generick Unity, and Coeffentiality, in order to their being One God; for as much as without this, they could not be God at all; yet doth he not rely wholly upon this, as alone fufficient to that purpole, but addeth certain other confiderations thereunto, to make it out ; in manner as followeth. First, that this Trinity, is not a Trinity of Principles, but that there is only One Principle or Fountain of the Godhead in it, from which the other are derived. Thus does he write in his Fifth Oration . Mia agxin, i, or Toto Es Stos, There is but One Principle, and accordingly but One God. Again in his Book against the Sabellianists, she eid Sio Stoi, on junde du natéges, junde éteges TE Roundail & o jegevenμεμω· ό μεμ το άρχοις εισαίτων δύο, δύο πηρύπει Θεές, αύτη Μαρπίωνω· ή Subject There are not Two Gods, both because there are not Two Fathers, and because that which is Begotten is not of a different Essence from that which Begat. For he that introduceth Two Principles, Preach-, eth Two Gods; which was the Impiety of Marcion. Accordingly the fame Athanafites declareth, The Edav TE Tale's agynt is ellar is myin evon 78 is, That the Essence or Substance of the Father, is the Principle and Root and Fountain of the son. And in like manner doth he approve of this Doctrine of Dionyfius, on myn ry aya Dain and ilan Bin ο Seos, πόταμο η ύπ' αυτέ πεοχεόμερο ο vos That God (the Father) is the First Fountain of all Good things, but the Son a River poured out from him. To the same purpose is it also, when he compareth the Father and the Son, to the Water and the Vapour ariling from it; to the Light and the Splendour; to the Prototype and the Image. And he concludeth the Unity of the Godhead from hence, in this manner; The Deiar Teráda eis Eva ão ap eis noquente Tiva, 7 Dede The Onar 7 matoreaτορα λέγω, συΓκεφαλαιδοθαι η συνάγεωθαι πάσα άνάγηη. The Divine Trinity must needs be collected and gathered up together, under that omnipotent God of the whole World, as under One Head. But the chief force of this Confideration, is only to exclude the Dodrine of the Marcionifts, who made More Independent and Self-existent Principles and Gods. Notwithstanding which, it might still be objected, that the Christian Trinity, is a Trinity of Diftinct Subordinate Gods, in opposition whereunto, this argument feems only to prepare the way to what follows ; namely of the close Conjunction of these Hypostales into One God; foralmuch, as were they Three Independent Principles, there could not be any Coalescence of them into One.

In the next place therefore, Athanasius further addeth, that these Three Divine Hypostases, are not pepeerophilas and requestophilas, Separate and Disjoyned Beings, but astalges Tos, Indivisibly United to one

P. 656.

De Syn. A-& Sel.p.920.

De Syn Nic. p. 275.

CHAP. IV. To Athanafius, One God.

one another. Thus in his Fifth Oration; marteg is you ev orlas The Sed דוון, א דבו בל מוידה, מעובפונדטי, א מאמלפרדטי א מאמופנדטי בימו א אלאטי מדום TE TELTE'S' The Father and the Son are both one thing in the Godhead. and in that the Word, being begotten from Him, is Indivisibly and Infeparably conjoyned with him. Where when he affirmeth, the Father and the Son, to be One in the Godhead, it is plain that he doth not mean them to have One and the fame Singular Effence, but only Generical and Universal; because in the following words, he supposes them to be Two, but Indivisibly and Inseparably United together. Again in his Book De Sent. Dionys. Est adrageres 78 marees o yos, as est to anadya Gua negs to pas, The Son is Indivisible from the Father, as the splendour is from the Light. And afterwards in the fame Book he infifteth further upon this Point, according to the fence of Dionyfus, after this manner, o 3 idiov is adialector T' TE margos solas Tyor Eral St-אמונפיי ממל מהסצבריצי א אלקסי ממל א עצי דוב אלימומר, א א הסדמומי ממל דאי πηγίω μερίσαι και τηχίσας διελέν, η το άπαιγασμα άμα διελέν άπο το φωτός, &c. Dionyfius teacheth, that the Son is Cognate with the Father, and Indivisible from him, as Reason is from the Mind, and the River from the Fountain. Who is there therefore, that would go about to alienate Reason from the Mind? and to separate the River from the Fountain, making up a wall between them? or to cut off the Splendour from the Light? Thus alfo in his Epistle to Serapion, that the Holy Ghost is not a Creature, P. 194, η διελέτωσαν πρώτον αυτοί το απαυγάζμαι Ο το φώς, η την σοφίαν το σοφό, i un endravav, mus Br rawra. Let these men first divide the splendour from the Light, or Wildom from him that is Wilc, or elfe let them wonder no more how these things can be. Elsewhere Athanastus calls the whole Trinity, Terada adalgetor nai incursulu negs eauth, A Trinity Undivided and United to it felf. Which Athanasian Indivisibility of the Trinity, is not fo to be understood as if Three were not Three in it, but first of all that neither of these could be without the other, as the Original Light or Sun could not be without the Splendour, nor the Splendour without the Original Light, and neither one nor t'other of them without a Diffused Derivative Light. Wherefore God the Father being an Eternal Sun, must needs have also an Eternal Splendour, and an Eternal Light. And Secondly, that thefe are fo Nearly and Intimately Conjoyned together, that there is a kind of our xua Continuity betwixt them; which yet is not to be understood in the way of Corporeal Things, but fo as is agreeable to the Nature of things Incorporeal.

Thirdly, Athanasius ascendeth yet higher, affirming the Hypostafes of the Trinity, not only to be Indivisibly Conjoyned with one another, but also to have a Mutual Inexistence in each other, which Latter Greek Fathers have called Eugers zwignow, their Circuminfession. To this purpose does he cite the Words of Dionysius, artigeous P. 669. We vis Noy, uni arto xagolas, dia sound & égoxeroletou, Erze & Koinloug ris en unpose does he cite the Words of Dionysius, artigeous P. 669. No vis Noy, uni arto xagolas, dia sound & égoxeroletou, Erze & Koinloug ris en unpose does he cite the Words of Dionysius, artigeous ris en unpose does he cite the Words of Dionysius, artigeous ris en unpose hous and stars Bin is does the first wat the source of the Mind, which in men is derived from the Heart into the Tongue; where it is become another Reafor

601

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Srat 4.

The Perichorefis in the Trinity. BOOK I.

fon or Word, differing from that in the Heart : and yet do thefe both. Mutually Exist in each other, they belonging to one another; and fo though being Two; are One Thing. Thus are the Father and the Son. One thing, they being faid to Exist in each other. And Athanafius further illustrates this alfo by certain Similitudes; as that again of the Original Light and the Splendonr, he affirming pas evou on Ta anoura Guali, nal a maira Gua in Tal inlia, That the Original Light is in the Splendor, and again the Splendor in the Sun; and alfo that of the Prototype and the Image, or the King and his Picture ; which he thus in-Orat.4. p.457. lifteth upon, in The endu To Bankas To end n Moeph B1, nal in Tal Banhei to en th einou edos Bu. In the Picture is contained the Form and Figure of the King, and in the King the Form and Figure of the Picture. And therefore if any one, when he had seen the Picture, should aftermard defire to fee the King; the Picture would by a Prosopopœia bespeak him after this manner; in wal o Bandois is is plu, ind 28 is cheira eini, naneiro in épici nai à épics in épici, Têto in cheira Bréners. καί δ έωρακας er cretro, 78το βλέπος er έμοι· ό 30 προσπονών την eindra, ar auty reconver & Basilea, I and the King am One, for I am in him and he is in me; and what you take notice of in me, the same may you observe in him also, and what you see in him, you may see likewise in me ; he therefore that worshippeth the Image, therein worshippeth the King, the Image being nothing but the Form of the King. Elfewhere in the Fourth Oration he thus infifteth upon this Particular; ές, γο ό ύιος ον τα πατει, ώσγε νοαν έξες, έπασα σύμπαν το έιναι το ύιος τότο το παίρος έσίας ίδιόν όβιν, ώς όχι φωτός άπαιλγα ζμα, η όχι πηγίες πό-TAMO, ast & beavia & vior oper to to mate is idrov. Est) is o matthe in the ύια, έπαθή το όχ το πάζεος ίδιον, τότο ό ύιος τυγχάνα αν, ώς έν το άπουra Guati ó intio, is in ta toya ó vás, is in ta nota up in The son is in the Father, as may be conceived from hence; because the whole Being of the Son is proper to the Effence of the Father, he being derived from it as the Splendour from the Light, and the River from the Fountain : So that he who sees the Son, sees that which is the Fathers own and proper. Again the Father is in the Sun, because that which is the Fathers own and proper, that is the Son : accordingly as the Sun is also in the Splendonr, the Mind in Reason and the Fountain in the River. What Cavils the Arrians had against this Doctrine, Athanafius also enforms us; negavio diaovedy to unto the Kuels rego Muluor, Ega er tal warel is o nating en eprol. Nevoves, tão Suvalar Stor er cherco, μάμανο έν τότω γωράν; η πώς όλως δυναίαι ό πατήρ μείζων ών, έν τα ύιώ erafou our jager ; natro i faunasou e ó úlos eu ral narel, onsye is ali nuiv yéyeanta, 'ev autal 20 gapla is nuvépesa is éspli. Here the Arians begin to quarrel with that of our Lord, I am in the Father, and the Father in me; objecting, How is it possible, that both the Former should be in the Latter and the Latter in the Former ? Or how can the Father being Greater, be received in the Son, who is Leffer? And yet what wonder is it, if the Son should be in the Father; since it is written of us men alfo, That in him we Live and Move and have our Being In way of reply whereunto, Athanafius first observes, that the Ground of this Arian Cavillation, was, the Groffnels of their Apprehentions, and that they did to a downata ownating curans drew, Conceive of Incorporeal things after a Corporeal manner. And then does he add, \$ 20

Ibid.

618

2. 456.

gras. 4.

CHAP. IV. Another Notion of Homooufios.

619

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* 2 ώς σπέινοι νομίζεπν, αντεμωισαζόμομοι είς αλλήλες είσην, ωσποβ έν αγτείοις κενοίς έξ αλλήλων πλησεμορίοις, ωσε * μου ύιον πλησέν το κοίλου το πατείς, י ז המדלפט האופצע דם אסואסע דע טוצ, אל באמדרפ טע מעידור או בעמע האופו א דלאלטע. For the Father and Son are not, as they suppose, Transvalated and Poured out, one into another, as into an Empty Vessel: as if the Sen filled up the Concavity of the Father, and again the Father that of the Son; and neither of them were full or perfect in themselves. For all this is proper to Bodies; wherefore though the Father be in some sence, Greater than the Son, yet notwithstanding may be be in him after an Incorporeal manner. And he replieth to their Laft Cavil thus, That the Son is not fo in the Father, as we our felves are faid to Live and Move and Be in God; with 20 as in Tuyis TE notes Br gain, iv a to not not vice Ewoyoverrai is ouvesiner, & go is gain ev gain gin, &c. For he himself from the Fountain of the Father, is that Life in whom all things are quickned and confift : neither does he who is the Life live in another Life, which were to suppose him not to be the Life it self. Nor (faith he) must it be conceived, that the Father is no otherwife in the Son, than he is in holy men Corroborating of them; for the Son himself is the Power and Wildom of God, and all Created Beings are fanctified by a Participation of bim in the Spirit. Wherefore this Pericharefis or Mutual In-being of the Fa-. ther and the Son, is to be underftood after a Peculiar manner, fo as that they are Really thereby One; and what the Son and Holy Ghoft doth, the Father doth in them, accordig to that of Athanafins. א דע עצ אבלדווק דע המלפלה שבלדווק ללי יצו צדטה עי דבל טובי דעט אל חמעדבי Tervoian Toleiral, The Godhead of the Son is the Godhead of the Father, and so the Father exercises a Providence over all things in the Son.

Laftly, the fame Athanafius in fundry places still further supposes those Three Divine Hypostases, to make up one Entire Divinity after the fame manner, as the Fountain and the Stream make up one Entire River ; or the Root and the Stock and the Branches, one Entire Tree. And in this fence alfo, is the whole Trinity faid by him, to be ula Deórns, and what overs, and what & Cha, and es Seds, One Divinity, and One Nature, and One Effence, and One God. And accordingly the word Homousios seems here to be taken by Athanasius, in a further fence, belides that before mentioned; not only for things Agreeing in one Common and General Effence, as Three Individual men are Coeffential with one another; but also for fuch as concurrently together, make up One Entire Thing ; and are therefore Joyntly Effen-, tial thereunto. For when he affirmeth, to outov Evou gizus o moques, and Ta' nhuala operion of autitas, That the Tree is Congenerous or Homogenial with the Root, and the Branches Coeffential with the Vine; his meaning is, that the Root, Stock, and Branches, are not only of One Kind, but alfo all together make up, the Entire Effence of One Plant or: Tree. In like manner, those Three Hypostases, the Father, Son and Holy Ghoft, are not only Congenerous and Coeffential, as having all the Effence of the Godhead alike in them, but allo as Concurrently, Making up one Entire Divinity. Accordingly whereunto, Athanasius further concludes, that these Three Divine Hypostales have not a Con-Jent of Will only, but Effentially one and the Self Same Will, and that they do also joyntly produce ad extra, miav everyeav, One and the. Xxx SelfThe Reafons, for this Platonick BOOKI.

p. 202.

620

Ep: ad Scrap. Self-fame Energy, Operation or Action ; nothing being Peculiar to the Son as fuch, but only the Oeconomy of the Incarnation: 'Oppia in auty is adialgelos the the puod in Teras . not what Tautus in everyda . o 28 Tarrie Sià 78 hoys, in Tal Tublinati Tal avia Ta Tavia Toiei. nal Stass i i-VOTUS & ayids Terad & oulterar wat stas Es Ords ev Th' ENNANDIA HARD TETAL ם לאו המלידובי, ממל שול המלידבי, ממל בי המסוי לאי המלידוטי גלי בה המדאף, בה מצא עמל החיצאי אות המילטעי ז אות דא אליאצי בי חמה לב, בי דב היטלועמלו דבו ayles. The Trinity is like it felf, and by Nature Indivisible, and there is One Energy or Action of it; for the Father By the Word. In the Holy Ghoft, doth all things. And thus is the Unity of the Holy Trinity conferved, and One God preached in the Church : Namely, fuch as is Above all, and By or Through all, and In all. Above all, as the Father, the Principle, and Fountain; Through all, by the Word; and In all, by the Holy Spirit. And elsewhere he writeth often to the fame purpose. Thus have we given a true and full account, how according to Athanalius, the Three Divine Hypoftafes, though not Monooufious but Homooufious only, are Really but One God or Divinity. In all which doctrine of his, there is nothing but what a True and Genuine Platonift would readily fu'sfcribe to. From whence it may be concluded, that the right Platonick Trinity, differs not fo much from the Do-Arine of the Ancient Chnrch, as fome late Writers have supposed.

> Hitherto hath the Platonick Christian endeavoured partly to Rectifie and Reform the True and Genuine Platonick Trinity, and partly to Reconcile it, with the Doctrine of the Ancient Church. Nevertheles, to prevent all mistakes, we shall here declare, that wherefoever this most Genuine Platonick Trinity, may be found to differ, not only from the Scripture it felf (which yet notwithstanding is the fole Rule of Faith) but also from the Form of the Nicene and Constantinopolitane Councils; and further from the Doctrine of Athanalus too, in his Genuine writings, (whether it be in their Inequality, or in any thing elfe) is there utterly disclaimed and rejected by us. For as for that Creed commonly called Athanafian, which was written a long time after, by fome other hand ; fince at first it derived all its authority, either from the Name of Athanalius to whom it was Entituled, or elfe becaufe it was fuppofed to be an Epitome and Abridgement of his Doctrine; this (as we conceive) is therefore to be interpreted according to the Tenour of that Doctrine, contained in the Genuine Writings of Athanafius. Of whom we can think no otherwife, than as a perfon highly Inftrumental and Serviceable to Divine Providence for the preferving of the Christian Church, from lapfing by Arianifm, into a kind of Paganick and Idolatrous Christianity; in Religioully Worshipping of those, which themselves concluded to be Creatures; and by means of whom especially, the Doctrine of the Trinity, (which before fluctuated in fome loofe Uncertainty) came to be more punctually Stated and Settled.

> Now the Reafon why we introduced the Platonick Christian here thus Apologizing, was First; because we conceived it not to be the Interest of Christianity, that the ancient Platonick Trinity, should be made more discrepant from the Christian, than indeed it is. And Secondly,

Снар. IV. Chriftian's, Apology.

Secondly, because, as we have already proved, the Ancient and Genuine Platonick Trinity, was doubtless Anti-Arian, or else the Arian Trinity Anti-Platonick ; the Second and Third Hypoftafes in the Platonick Trinity, being both Eternal, Infinite and Immutable. And as for those Platonick Baspuci, or Gradations, fo much fpoken of, these (by St. Cyril's leave) were of a different Kind from the Arian, there being not the Inequality of Creatures in them to the Creator. Wherefore Socrates the Ecclefiastick Historian, not without Caufe wonders, how those Two Presbyters Georgius and Timotheus, should adhere to L.7. ic. 6] the Arian Faction, fince they were accounted fuch great Readers of Plato and Origen; Sauldor Sv 1001 Endon, mas Stol of avdges, th 'Agdavav Senoucia rapéndrar, ar ó ngo πλάτωνα dei melà xeipas eixer, ó 3 7 servé-עוש מעצדענבעי שלב 20 וואמידשי דל בללדבפ כע עמו דל דפודטע מודוטע, בה מעדלה טום. μάζειν είωθεν, άρχιω ύπαρξεως, είληφέναι φησι και Ωειχύης συναίδιον πανταx Somoroyes & vion the nate ! It feems to me wonderful, how those Two Strum L.S. Perfons foould perfift in the Arian Perfuation; one of them having always Plato in his hands; and the other continually breathing Origen. Since Plato no where affirmeth his First and second Cause (as he was wont to call them) to have had any beginning of their Existence ; and Origen every where confesseth, the Son to be Coeternal with the Father.

Belides which, Another Reafon for this Apology of the Chriftian Platonist was, because as the Platonick Pagans after Christianity, did approve of the Christian Doctrine concerning the Logos, as that which was exactly agreeable with their own; fo did the Generality of the Christian Fathers, before and after the Nicene Council, represent the Genuine, Platonick Trinity, as really the fame thing with the Chriftian, or as approaching fo near to it, that they differed chiefly in Circumstances, or the manner of Expression. The Former of these is Evident from that famous Paffage of Amelius Contemporary with Plotinus, recorded by Eusebius, St. Cyril and Theodoret; Kal Stos &- tr. En pa lu o róyos, xas ov sie ova ta juópla egivelo, às àv is o Hedurdto à Elicode, is vi al' or o Bag Capo à Eloi en Th T ag This Tager TE is agla xa-Эεςπαότα, πεός + Θεόν είναι, η Θεόν είναι · δι & πανθ' άπλως γεγενήυθαι · έν το πο πυσμερου ζων και ζωήν και δν περυκέναι · και eis τα στόματα πίπτειν iζ στίγχα ενδυστίμερον, φαντάζεωθαι άνθρωπου, μετα iz TE THVINADITA d'ANVIEN & PUTEWS TO MEJALEN apéles noil avalubévia ralliv άποθεδοθαι, και Θεόν Είναι, οΐος μω πεό το είς το σώμα, και + άνθεωπόν χατα-26 now. And this was the Logos or Word, by whom Existing from Eternity according to Heraclitus, all things were made : and whom that Barbarian also placeth in the rank and dignity of a Principle, affirming him to have been with God, and to be God 3 and that all things were made by him, and that what soever was made, was Life and Being in him. As alfo that he descended into a Body, and being cloathed in Flesh, appeared as a Man, though not without demonstration of the Divinity of his Nature. But that afterwards being Loofed or Separated from the fame, he was Deified, and became God again, fuch as he was before he came down into a Mortal Body. In which words Amelius Speaks favourably also of the Incarnation of that Eternal Logos. And the fame is further manifest from what St. Austin writeth concerning a Platonist in his C.D.L. 10.6. time, Initium Sancti Evangelii, cui nomen est secundum Johannem, 29. XXX 2 quidanz

2. 33 %.

The Fathers Sence, of the

BOOKL

quidam Platonicus, sicut à sancto Sene Simpliciano, qui posteà Mediolanenst Ecclesia prasedit Episcopus, solebamus audire, aureis Literis conferibendum, & per omnes Ecclesias in locis eminentissimis proponendum este dicebat : We have often heard, from that holy man Simplicianus, afterward Bifbop of Millain; that a certain Platonift affirmed, the beginning of St. John's Gospel, deferved to be writ in Letters of Gold, and to be let up in all the most Eminent places throughout the Christian Churches. And the latter will fufficiently appear from these following Testimonies ; Justin Martyr in his Apology affirmeth of Plato, Sartege zaege τα αδα σες λόγα δίδασι. τω η τείτω το λεχθένιι επιφέρεαται το USATI TVOULATI, Sec. That he gave the second place to the Word of God, and the Third to that Spirit, which is faid to have moved upon the waters. Clemens Alexandrinus speaking of that Passage in Plate's Second Epiftle to Dionyfius, concerning the First, Second and Third, writeth thus; on a Mas Eganye Egansa, i The aylar Terasa punitedar, Tei-TOU Was 20 Evan to ayiou TVETURA. I viou 3 d'altegou, d' & malita esplieto MT ESAMON TE Tolegs. I understand this no otherwise, than that the Holy Trinity is fignified thereby, the Third being the Holy Ghoft, and the Second the Son by whom all things were made, according to the Will of the Father. Origen also affirmeth the Son of God to have been plainly spoken of by Plato in his Epistle to Hermias and Corifcus, o mirt' έπαγ Γελλόμ χωω είδεναι κέλους, η πολλά την Πλάτωνω σηθαπιθέμου, έκαν, οίμαι, σώπα το σει ήδ θεδ λόγον, το σο πλάτωνι λεγόμουν όν τη πρός Equeian is Koelonov Grisoly. Cellus who pretendeth to know all things, and who citeth fo many other paffages out of Plato, doth purposely (as I suppose) diffemble and conceal, that which he wrote concerning the son of God, in his Epifile to Hermias and Corifcus ; where he calls him, the God of the whole Universe, and the Prince of all things both present and future ; afterwards speaking of the Father of this Prince and Caufe. And again elfewhere in that Book, he writeth to the fame purpole, άλλ' ຮໍດ" έδελήθη το ανοά Πλάτωνι όν ταίς βπιτολαίς λελεyulion, Sen Tois avartee eurhomulu, and TS Stanos unoavi G. Tode to man, άς όνη ψε στές, αθα στάσαι · ίνα μιν το αυτός ύπο το Πλάτων , όν πολλά-אוב בסלעיטיני, מימצימהסטי, של במלצבמטימו, לידו ל עלט לאועצפעלב דעל דע המיולב, נולה יהו דע שבה, ל ה הפהדיה ע לאו המה שנים המדאף השי מטידע . Neither would Celfus (here speaking of Chistians making Christ the Son of God) take any notice of that passage in Plato's Epistle before mentioned, concerning the Framer and Governour of the whole world, as being the son of God's left he should be compelled by the Authority of Plato, whom he fo often magnifieth, to agree with this Doctrine of ours, that the Demiurgus of the whole World is the Son of God ; but the First and Supreme Deity, his Father. Moreover St. Cyprian, or who ever were the Author of the Book inscribed De spiritu Sancto, affirmeth, the Platonifts First and Universal Psyche, to be the fame with the Holy Ghost in the Christian Theology ; in these words, Hujus Sempiterna Virtus & Divinitas, cum in propria natura, ab Inquisitoribus Mundi antiquis Philosophis proprie investigari non posset; Subtilissimis tamen intuiti conjecturis Compositionem Mundi, & distinctis Elementorum affectibus, præsentem omnibus Animam adfuisse dixerunt ; quibus, secundum genus & ordinem fingulorum, vitam preberet & motum, & intrangreffibiles figeret Metas, & Stabilitatem affignaret ; & Univeram

P. 93.

622

Strom. L.5. P. 598.

L.6.c. Celf.

Gent.Celf.L.6. p. 308.

CHAP.IV. Genuine Platonick Trinity.

622

fam hanc Vitam, bunc motum, hanc rerum Effentiam, Animam Mundi vocaverunt. In the next place Eusebius Casariensis gives a full and Pr. Ev. L. 15. clear Teftimony, of the Concordance and Agreement of the Plato a 20. nick, at leaft as to the main, with the Chriftian Trinity, which he will have to have been the Cabala of the ancient Hebrews, thus; The Tap' Ecolors roylow pretto & and maleges is Yis royov, in Telin Take τό "Αγιου Πνεύμα καταλεγόντων η τιν γε άγλαν η μακαθίαν τειάδα τότον שהסהשבעלעישי ד דפלהטי, בה ביו א דפודווה שטעל אבשה המוסעי שיהבפרננ האונותה 3 από τη πρώτη Aiths. Θέα όπως και ό Πλάτων τοιαιστά πινα άνίξαλο δια τ Te os Alovionov Grisohns, &c. The Oracles of the Hebrews, placing the Holy Ghost, after the Father and the Son, in the Third Rank; and acknowledging a Holy and Bleffed Trinity after this manner 3 fo as that this Third Power does also transcend all Created Nature ; and is the First of those Intellectual Substances, which proceed from the Son, and the Third from the First Caufe; fee how Plato Enigmatically declareth the fame things in his Epistle to Dionyflus, in these words, Sec. These things the Interpreters of Plato refer to a First God, and to a Second Caufe, and to a Third the Soul of the World, which they call also The Third God. And the Divine Scriptures in like manner rank the Holy Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Ghoft; in the place or degree of a Principle. But it is most observable what Athanasius himself affirmeth of the Platonist; that though they derived the Second Hypostalis of their Trinity from the First, and the Third from the Second, yet they fupposed both their Second and Third Hypostafes, to be Uncreated ; and therefore does he fend the Arians to School thither, who because there is but one 'A Round Gr, One Self-Originated Being, would unskilfully conclude, that the Word or Son of God, must therefore needs be a Creature. Thus in his Book concerning the Decrees of the P. 278; Nicene Council; έχεμσανίο παρ' ελλιώων λοιπόν τω λέξιν το Αγχυνήτο. iva negopást is Toro To ovópalo, in Tois Runtois nal Au is Tois ulis par ourapiquãos + TS JES Lóyov · Si & auta ta gunta yéyover · el ugo su ayvosites To Evona Stass avarguition, Ed + Mabein with a Sod all autois Dedunction auto, on is on reyson on TE Arabs Nov, if I on TE NS yuzh naitor 21váo novies to is w evor, in iques nou opers nal auta inter Aginta eistres די ומל דצדם אליצטורבה שר לאמאצח דל הקבדטי לב ל עמו דמטדמ הלקטורבי עמו א nai autis sta régen, i unddras régen al an iran " The Arians borrowing the word Agennetos from the Pagans (who acknowledge only One fuch) make that a pretence to rank the Word or Son of God, who is the Creator of all, among & Creatures or things Made. Whereas they ought to have learn'd the right fignification of that word Agennetos, from those very Platonifts who gave it them. Who, though acknowledging their Second Hypostafis of Nous or Intellect, to be derived from the first called Tagathon, and their Third Hypoftafis or Pfyche from the Second, nevertheles doubt not to affirm them both to be Ageneta or Uncreated, knowing well, that hereby they detract nothing from the Majefty of the First, from whom these Two are derived. Wherefore the Arians either ought fo to speak as the Platonists do, or elfe to say nothing at all concerning these things which they are ignorant of. In which words of Athanafins, there is a plain diffinction made, betwixt a govern @ and a gonos, that is, Unbegotten and Uncreated; and the Second Perfon of the Tri-#188ys

The Cabala of the Tr.

BOOKI.

nity, the Son or Word of God, though acknowledged by him, not to be' Ardivil G- Unbegotten (he being Begotten of the Father, who is the only Agennetos) yet is he here faid to be ANDIG Uncreated; he declaring the Platonifts, thus to have affirmed the second and Third Hypostafes of their Trinity, not to be Creatures, but Uncreated. Which Signal Testimony of Athanasius, concerning the Platonick Trinity is a great Vindication of the fame. We might here further add, St Anftin's Confession allo, that God the Father, and God the Son, were by the Platonifts acknowledged in like manner, as by the Chriftians ; though concerning the Holy Ghoft, he observes some difference, betwixt Plotimus and Porphyrius, in that the Former did Postponere Anime Naturam Paterno Intellectui, the Latter, Interponere; Plotinus did Postpone his Pfyche or Soulafter the Paternal Intellect, but Porphyrius Interponed it, betwixt the Father and the Son, as a Middle between both. It was before obferved, that St. Cyrilof Alexandria, affirmeth nothing to be wanting to the Platonick Trinity, but only that Homooufiotes of his and fome other Fathers in that Age, that they should not only all be God or Uncreated, but alfo Three Coequal Individuals, under the fame Ultimate Species, as Three Individual Men; he conceiving that Gradual Subordination that is in the Platonick Trinity, to be a certain tang of Arianism. Nevertheless he thus concludeth, TAW on hyvoure oboregras to adubes, That Plato notwithstanding was not altogether ignorant of the Truth, but that he had the knowledge of the Only begotten Son of God, as likewife of the Holy Ghost, called by him Psyche; and that he would have every way expressed himself rightly, had he not been afraid of Anitus and Melitus, and that Poylon which Socrates drunk. Now whether this were a Fault or no, in the Platonists, that they did not suppose their Hypostases to be Three Individuals under the same Ultimate Species, we leave to others to judge. We might here add the Teftimony of Chalcidius, because he is unquestionably concluded to have been a Christian ; though his Language indeed be too much Paganical, when he calls the Three Divine Hypoftafes, a Chief, a Second, and a Third God ; Iftins rei dispositio talis mente concipienda est; Originem quidem rerum esse Summum & Ineffabilem Denm; post Providentiam ejus Secundum Deum, Latorem Legis utrinsque Vitæ tam Æternæ quam Temporariæ; Tertium effe porro Substantiam que Secunda Mens, Intellectusque dicitur, quasi quædam Custos Legis Æterne. His Subjectas effe Rationabiles Animas, Legi Obsequentes, Ministras vero Potestates, O.c. Ergo Summus Deus jubet, Secundus ordinat, Tertius intimat. Anima vero Legem agunt. This thing is to be conceived after this manner; That the First Original of Things is the Supreme and Ineffable God; after his Providence a Second God, the Establisher of the Law of Life both Eternal and Temporary; And the Third (which is alfo a Substance, and called a Second Mind or Intellect) is a certain Keeper of this Eternal Law. Under these Three, are Rational Souls, Subject to that Law, together with the Ministerial Powers, O.c. So that the Sovereign or Supreme God Commands, the Second Orders, and the Third executes. But Souls are Subject to the Law. Where Chalcidius though feeming indeed rather more a Platonisi, than a Christian; yet acknowledgeth no fuch Beings as Henades and Noes ; but only Three Divine Hypoftafes, and under them Rational Souls. But we shall conclude with the Teltimony

De C. D.

P. 277.

CHAP.IV. Altered by Junior Platonists.

625

Testimony of Theodoret in his Book De Principio, TW Πλάτων δίάvolav avarifússovies of Πλωτίν (G. n. of Neulwi (G., τεία φασίν αυτ eigenteval úπέςngova n. díðia, τ'αγα.96v, n. vev, n. τε πανίδε τω ψυχω. όν μου ήμεις Πατέ eg xaλέμου τάγα.96v όνομαζονίες, Νέν 5 όν ήμεις Λόγον πεσσαγοςδύομου, τω 5 τα παίνία ψύχεσαν η ζωοποιέσαν δύναμων, ψυχω xaλένία, ήν Πνεύμα άγιον of Θείοι πεοσαγοςδύεσι λόγοι. n. ταυτα 5, cn τ Έεgalw φιλοσοφίας n. Seoλογίας σεσύλεία. Plotinus and Numenius explaining Plato's Sence, declare him to have afferted, Three Super-Temporals or Eternals, Good, Mind or Intellect, and the Soul of the Universe; he calling that Tagathon which to us is Father, that Mind or Intellect, which to us is Son or Word, and that Plyche or a Power Animating and Enlivening all things, which our Scriptures call the Holy Ghost. And these things (faith he) mere by Plato purloined, from the Philosophy and Theology of the Hebrews.

Wherefore we cannot but take notice here of a Wonderful Providence of Almighty God, that this Doctrine of a Trinity of Divine Hypoftales, thould find fuch Admittance and Entertainment in the Pagan World, and be received by the wifelt of all their Philofophers, before the times of Christianity ; thereby to prepare a more easie way for the Reception of Christianity amongst the Learned Pagans. Which that it proved fuccefsful accordingly, is undeniably evident from the Monuments of Antiquity. And the Juniour Platonifts, who were most opposite and adverse to Christianity, became at length fo fenfible hereof, that befides their other Adulterations of the Trinity before mentioned, for the countenancing of their Polytheism and Idolatry, they did in all probability for this very reason, quite innovate, change and pervert the whole Cabala, and no longer acknowledge a Trinity, but either a Quaternity or a Quimary, or more of Divine Hypoftases. They first of all contending, that before the Trinity, there was another Supreme and Highest Hypoftafis, not to be reckoned with the others, but ftanding alone by himfelf. And we conceive, the first Innovator in this kind, to have been Jamblichus, who in his Egyptian Mysteries, where he seems to make the Egyptian Theology to agree with his own Hypotheles, writeth in this manner; πεο τω ονίως ονίων, η τω ολων άεχων, 327 . Seds Είς πεώτος, η το πεώτο Seo η βασηλέως. ακίννισς ον μονότητι τ έαυτο έ-VOTATOS NAVON . STE 20 VONT anTal GATANENETAL, STE aNO TI . and dyna 3 $3 \xi_{av}$ ov $\delta v \cdot a \pi \delta$) 78 évos táts, o autagenes deds; éaut égénante, did nai automatrag nai autagenes agin 20 stos nai deds deav movàs ce 78 évos, πe conos ual again a solas. Before those things which truly are, and the Principles of all, there is One God Superiour to the First God, and King, Immovable; and always remaining in the Solitude of his own Unity : there being nothing Intelligible nor any thing elfe mingled with him ; but he being the Paradigm of that God truly Good, which is Self-begotten and his own Parent. For this is greater, and before him, and the Fountain of all things ; the foundation of all the first Intelligible Ideas. Wherefore from this one, did that Self sufficient God, who is Autopator or his own Parent, cause himself to shine forth, for this is also a Principle

Proclus's Monad before the Trin. BOOK I.

In Time. Lib.2.p.93.

C. Jul.L.8.p. 271.

626

Principle, and the God of Gods, a Monad from the first One, before all Effence. Where fo far as we can understand, Jamblichus his meaning is, that there is a Simple Unity in order of Nature before that Tagathon, or Monad, which is the First of the Three Divine Hypostafes. And this Doctrine was afterward taken up by Proclus, he declaring it in this manner, πανταχό ό Πλάτων άπό το πλήθος Επί τας ένάδας άνατεε-Xer ew Ser · Martor 3 hat ned TE ITA TOVOS 27 The The Rearman Taken Te TE ALASS EV del 821, nai mara Sela ratis and movados aexelan. d'es mai 20 in TRIADOS TRECIÉVAL TOU à CLAMOU TOU DEIOU, antá teg TUS TRIADO η μονάς. έσω μερό δυ και οι δημεργικοί τρείς άλλα τις ό πες το τειών είς, εδεμία 20 την βείων ταξεων όκ πλήθες άςχείαι. εκ άρα από τειά-Des aexeatar Sei + Sunsegnion aeropion, and and povades. Plato every where ascends from multitude to Unity, from whence also the order of the Many proceeds; but before Plato and according to the Natural order of things, One is before Multitude and every Divine order begins from a Monad. Wherefore though the Divine Number proceed in a Trinity, yet before this Trinity must there be a Monad. Let there be Three Demiurgical Hypostafes; nevertheless before these must there be One; because none of the Divine orders, begins from Multitude. We conclude, that the Demiurgical Number, does not begin from a Trinity, but from a Monad, standing alone by it felf before that Trinity. Here Proclus, though endeavouring to gain fome countenance for this doctrine out of Plato, yet as fearing left that fhould fail him, does he fly to the order of Nature, and from thence would infer, that before the Trinity of Demiurgick Hypoftales, there must be a Single Monad or Henad standing alone by it felf, as the Head thereof. And St. Cyril of Alexandria, who was Juniour to Jamblichus but Senior to Proclus, feems to take notice of this Innovation in the Platonick Theology, as a thing then newly crept up, and after the time of Porphyry; and of ye περοειαμιβίοι και πεός τότο ανιλέγοα, φάσκονίες μη δείν Τ'ΑΓΑΘΟ'Ν συναριθμέν τοις απ' αυτέ · εξηρήθαι 30 από πασης κοινωνίας δια τόξιναι απλέν παντη η άδευλον πνός συμβάσεως 'Από ή το ΝΟ'Υ, (άεχη γο έτος) την τειάδα μίαν ow Show But those before mentioned, contradict this Doctrine (of Porphyrius & the ancient Platonists) affirming that the Tagathon ought not to be connumerated or reckoned together, with those which proceed from it, but to be exempted from all Communion, because it is altogether simple and uncapable of any Commixture or Confociation with any other. Wherefore these begin their Trinity with Nous or Intellect, making that the First. The only difference here is, that Jamblichus feems to make the first Hypoftafis of the Trinity after a Monad, to be Tagathon, but St. Cyril, Nows. However they both meant the fame thing, as also did Proclus after them. Wherefore it is evident, that when from the time of the Nicene Council and Athanafins, the Christian Doctrine of the Trinity came to be punctually stated and settled, and much to be infisted upon by Christians, Jamblichus and other Platonists, who were great Antagonilts of the fame, perceiving what advantage the Christians had from the Platonick Trinity, then first of all Innovated this Doctrine, introducing a Quaternity of Divine Hypostases, in stead of a Trinity, the First of them being not Coordinate with the other Three, nor Confociated or Reckoned with them : But All of them, though Subordinate, yet Univerfal, and fuch as Comprehend the whole; that

CHAP. IV. His other Phantastick Trinities.

that is, Infinite and Omnipotent; and therefore none of them Creatures? For it is certain, that before this time, or the Age that Iamblichus lived in, there was no fuch thing at all dream'd of by any Platoniff, as an Unity before and above the Trimity, and fo a Quaternity of Divine Hypoftajes: Plotinus politively determining, that there could neither be More nor Femer than Three; and Proclus himfelf acknowledging the Ancient Tradition or Cabala, to have run only of Three Gods; and Numenius who was Senior to them both, writing thus of Socrates, Eufeb.P.E.E. Types Sess means Superiors, That he alfo (before Plato) Afferted 14.05. Three Gods; that is, Three Divine Hypoftajes, and no more, as Principles; therein tollowing the Pythagoreans;

Moreover the fame Proclus, befides his Henades and Noes before mentioned, added certain other Phantastick Trinities of his own alfo, as this for example, of the First Essence, the First Life, and the First Intellect; (to omit others) whereby that Ancient Cabala and Scome of Solos Scologia, Theology of Divine Tradition, of Three Archical Hypostafes, and no more, was difguifed, perverted, and adulterated.

But belides this Advantage from the ancient Pagan Platonifts and Pythagoreans, admitting a Trinity into their Theology, in like manner as Christianity doth (whereby Christianity was the more recommended to the Philosophick Pagans) there is another Advantage of the Same extending even to this prefent time, probably not Unintended allo by Divine Providence; That whereas Bold and Conceited Wits precipitantly condemning the Doctrine of the Trinity for Nonfence, abfolute Repugnancy to Humane Faculties, and Impeffibility, have thereupon some of them quite thaken off Christianity and all Revealed Religion, profeffing only Theifm; others have frustrated the Defign thereof by Paganizing it into Creature Worfhip or Idolatry ; this Ignorant and Conceited Confidence of both, may be retunded and confuted from hence, becaufe the most ingenious and acute of all the Pagan Philofoohers, the Platonifts and Pythagoreans, who had no byals at all upon them, nor any Scripture Revelation, that might feem to impose upon their Faculties, but followed the free Sentiments and Dictates of their own Minds, did notwithstanding not only entertain this Trinity of Divine Hypoftajes Eternal and Uncreated, but were also fond of the Hypothesis, and made it a main Fundamental of their Theology.

It now appears from what we have declared, that as to the Ancient and Genuine Platonifts and Pythagore ins, none of their Trinity of Gods, or Divine Hypoftales, were Independent, so neither were they yevilod Seoi Creature Gods, but Uncreated; they being all of them not only Eternal, and Neceffarily Existent, and Immutable, but also Universal, that is Infinite and Omnipotent; Causes, Principles, and Creators of the whole World. From whence it follows that these Platonists could not justly be taxed for Idolatry, in giving Religious Worship to each Hypostalis of this their Trinity. And we have the rather inlisted for long upon this Platonick Trinity, because we shall make use of this Doctrine afterwards, in our Defence of Christianity where we are to show; That one Grand Design of Christianity, being to abolish the

Yyy

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Arians charged by the Fathers,

628

10

BOOK L.

Pagan Idolatry, or Creature-Worship, it felf cannot justly be charged with the fame, from that Religious Worthip given to our Saviour Chrift, and the Trinity, (the Son and Holy Ghoft) they being none of them, according to the true and Orthodox Christianity, Creatures ; however the Arian Hypothelis made them fuch. And this was indeed, the Grand Reafon, why the Ancient Fathers, fo zealoufly opposed Arianism, because That Christianity, which was intended by God Almighty, for a means to extirpate Pagan Idolatry, was thereby it felf Paganized and Idolatrized; and made highly guilty of that very thing, which it fo much condemned in the Pagans, that is Creature-Worfhip. This might be proved by fundry teltimonies, of Athanafins, Bafil, Gregory Ny ffen, Gregory Nazianzen, Epiphanius, Chryfoftom, Hilary, Ambrole, Auftine, Fauftinus, and Cyril of Alexandria; all of them charging the Arians, as guilty of the very fame Idolatry with the Gentiles or Pagans, in giving Religious Worship even to the Word and son of God. himself (and confequently to our Saviour Christ) as he was supposed them to be but a Creature. But we shall content our felves here, only to cite one remarkable paffage out of Athanafius in his Fourth Orati-P. 468, 469. On against the Arians, Sia + Sv oi 'Aggomavitan Tolaita hoge of hever is vosv-TES, & OUVA CLOWE ON EQUITS META The ENANVEN, 2 2 HANEIVOI LOTES STOI TH utiod raleeuson maged & ulioavra ra navra Osóv ----- ei 3 oi mév "Errives ביו מאריוידני ול הסאוסוֹג אריוידניג אמופטוצחי, צדטו ז ביו אריוידמי אל מאריוידני של έτω διαφέρεσαν αλλήλων ό, τε ηδ παίρ αυτί λεγόμενω είς γενατός όα πολλών 83-1, η οι πολλοί η παλιν του ελλήνων τιω αυτίω τοι ένι τέτο φύουν έχεση. 2) Έτως 3 udu Eivor utis ματά είσιν · άθλιοι 2) πλέον δσου ε ελάεμσαν 20 xerss pequesures. Eferreran 25 of anoldas. is the new isdalow readed. av integéchoav aqu's prevoi + xersor . Tois > "EMNOT outrus livitar, utiopar in ofadóe gis Deois harestorres of Decevyers. Why therefore do not these Aris ans, holding this, reckon themselves among ft the Pagans or Gentiles, fince they do in like manner worship the Creature, besides the Creator? For though the Pagans worthip one Uncreated and many Created Gods, but these Arians only one Uncreated, and one Created; to wit the Son or Word of God; yet will not this make any real difference betwixt them; because the Arians One Created is one of those many Pagan Gods; and those many Gods of the Pagans or Gentiles, have the same nature with this One; they being alike Creatures. Wherefore these wretched Arians are Apostates from the truth of Christianity, they betraying Christ more than the Jews did, and wallowing or tumbling in the Filth of Pagan Idolatry : worshipping Creatures and different kinds of Gods ? Where by the way we may take notice, that when Athanafius affirmeth of the Arians, what St Paul doth of the Pagans, that they did TH WTITE Acreally and i unioavia, his meaning could not well be, that they worshipped the Creature More than the Creator ; forafmuch as the Arians constantly declared, that they gave less worship to Chrift the Son or Word of God, he being by them accounted but a Creature, than they did to the Father the Creator : but either that they worthipped, the Creature Besides the Creator, or the Creature Instead of the Creator, or in the Room of him, who was alone of right to be Religioufly Worshipped. Again, when the fame Athanafius declareth, that the Greeks, Gentiles, or Pagans, did Univerfally worthip evi ayevila, Only One Uncreated, he feems to imply, that the Platonick Trinity of Hypoltales

CHAP. IV.

629

Hypostases, affirmed by him to be all Uncreated, were by them look'd upon, only as One entire Divinity.

But the Principal Things, which we shall observe from this Passage of Athanafius, and those many other places of the Fathers, where they Parallel the Arians with the Pagans, making the Former guilty of the very fame Idolatry with the Latter, even then when they worthipped our Saviour Christ himfelf, or the Word and Son of God, as he was by them supposed to be nothing but a Creature, are these following ; First, That it is here plainly declared by them, that the generality of the Pagans, did not worship a Multitude of Independent Gods, but that only One of their Gods was Uncreated or Self-Existent, and all their other Many Gods, look'd upon by them as his Creatures. This as it is exprelly affirmed by Athanafius here, that the Greeks or Pagans, did evi ajeverta nal mothois yeverlois haresudy, Workpip only One Uncreated, and Many Created Gods, fo is it plainly implied, by all those other forementioned Fathers, who charge the Arians with the Guilt of Pagan Idolatry; because had the Pagans worshipped Many Uncreated and Independent Gods, it would not therefore follow, that the Arians were Idolaters, if the Pagans were. But that this was indeed the fence of the Fathers, both before and after the Nicene Council, concerning the Pagan Polytheifm and Idolatry, that it confifted not in worthiping Many Uncreated and Independent Gods, but only One Uncreated and Many Created ; hath been already otherwife manifelted ; and it might be further confirmed by fundry Testimonies of them ; as this of Saint Gregory Nazianzen in his 27. Oration; Ti d'al zzi nai mag "EMHON paier av Mia OESTHS, as of Ta TEREATERS. That cheivois pilosopsytes; What then would some say is there not One Divinity also among ft the Pagans, as they who Philosophize more fully and perfectly amongst them do declare? And that full and remarkable One of Irenaus, where he plainly affirmeth of the Gentiles; Ita Creature potius quam Creatori serviebant, O. his qui non sunt Dii, L. z. c. g. ut Primum Deitatis Locum attribuerent, Uni alicui & Summo Fabricatori hujus Universitatis Deo ; That they fo ferved the Creature, and those who are not Gods, rather than the Creator; that notwithstanding they attributed the First place of the Deity, to One certain Supreme God, the Maker of this Universe. The fecond thing is, that Athanafius and all those other Orthodox Fathers, who charged the Arians with Pagan Idolatry, did thereby plainly imply, Those not to be Uncapable of Idolatry, who worthip One Soveraign Numen, or acknowledge One Supreme Deity, the Maker of the whole World; fince not only the Arians unqueftionably did fo, but alfo according to these Fathers, the very Pagans themfelves. The Third Thing is, that in the Judgement of Athanafus, and all the Orthodox Anti-Arian Fathers, to give Religious Worship to any Created Being what loever, though Inferiour to that worthip, which is given to the Supreme God, and therefore according to the Modern Distinction, not halleda, but d'shea, is ablolutely, Idolatry. Becaufe it is certain, that the Arians gave much and Inferiour worthip, to Christ the son or Word of God, whom they contended to be a meer Creature, Made in Time, Mutable and Defectible, than they did to that Eternal God, who was the Creator of Yyy z him.

Orthodox Christians worship'd, BOOK I.

him. As those Fathers imply, the Pagans themselves to have given much an Inferiour Worship, to their TOMOI YEVESOI, SEOI, their Many Gods, whom themselves look'd upon, as Creatures, than they did Evi ayevesta, To that One Uncreated God.

Now if the Arians, who zealoufly contended for the Unity of the Godhead, were nevertheles, by the Fathers condemned, as guilty of Idolatry, for bestowing but an Inferiour kind of Religious Worfbip, upon Chrift the Son or Word of God himfelf, as he was supposed by them to be a Creature ; then certainly cannot they be exculed from that Guilt, who beftow Religious Worship, upon these other Creatures, Angels and Souls of men, though Inferiour to what they give to the supreme Omnipotent God, the Creator of all. Becaufe the son or Word of God, however conceived by these Arians to be a Creature. yet was look'd upon by them as the First, the most Glorious, and most Excellent of all Creatures, and that by which as an Instrument, all other Creatures, as Angels and Souls, were made: and therefore if it were Idolatry in them, to give an Inferiour kind of Religious Wor-(hip to this son and Word of God himfelf according to their Hypothelis, then can it not poffibly be accounted lefs, to beltow the fame upon thoseother Creatures, Made by him, as Angels and Men deceased. Befides which, the Word and Son of God, howfoever fuppofed by thefe Arians to be a Creature, yet was not Really fuch ; and is in Scripture unquestionably declared to be a True Object of Religious Worship (Wor-(hip him all ye Gods) fo that the Arians though Formally Idolaters, according to their own falle Hypothefis; yet were not Materially and Really fo: whereas these Religious Angel and Saint-Worfhippers, mult be as well Materially as Formally fuch. And here it is observable, that these Ancient Fathers made no fuch Distinction of Religious Worfbap, into Latria, as peculiar to the Supreme God, it being that whereby he is adored as Self-Existent and Omnipotent, or the Creator of all; and Dulia, fuch an Inferiour Religious Worship, as is communicable to Creatures; but concluded of Religious Worship Universally, and without Diftinction, that the due Object of it all was the Creator only, and not any Creature. Thus Athanafius plainly in his Third Oration, ei 22 is Th Solfy Unter yav ne coenuveiro, Edd ig Exasov The Unobeland-Tav, " Unelyoura reconver and in Bru Stas, whopan 2 whopa 's προσπυνει, and utiona Stor. If the son or Word of God mere to be Wor-(hipped, (though a Creature) because transcending us in glory and dignity. then ought every Inferiour Being to Worship what is Superiour to it : Whereas the cafe is otherwife; For a Creature doth not Religiously worthip a Creature, but only God the Creator. Now they who diftinguish Religious Worship, into Latria and Dulia, must needs suppose the Object of it in general, to be that which is Superiour to us, and not the Creator only; which is here contradicted by Athanafius. But becaufe it was objected against these Orthodox Fathers by the Arians, that the Humanity of our Saviour Christ, which is unquestionably a Creature, did thare in their Religious Worthip alfo; it is worth the while to fee Ad Adelph. what account Athanalius gives of this; & urisha reconverser, un vivoilo. Boundar 22 is Agdavar in Tolaborn Thann. and & Klelov of intoras oaquaderla + 78 Des régonarement e jo is i oage awith rad éauth MARGH un la

CHAP. IV. The Divinity in Chrift.

631

אולפור יצו איו אדוה וומדשו, מאאמ שדה אליושיר השוומ, על אדד דל דטוצדטי השוומ, καθ έαυτο διαιρέντες άπό τη Λόγο, πες Chuvéμev, έτε τ Λόγου πες Chuvín-Car θέλοντες, ματηρίνομεν άυτον άπο το σταριός. άλλ' είδοτες, το, ό Novos odez exivelo, TETOV is en odeni zevomenov Orizivaonomen Ocon. We give no Religious Worship to any Creature, far be it from us : For this is the Errour of the Pagans and of the Arians; But We Worlbip the Word of God the Lord of the Creation Incarnated. For though the Flefb of Christ, confidered alone by it felf, were but a part of the Creatures, neverthelefs was it made the Body of God. And we neither Worship this Body by it lelf alone, divided from the Word; nor yet intending to worthin the Word, do we remove it, at a great distance from this flesh; but knowing that of the Scripture, The Word was made Fleih, we look upon this Word even in the Flesh as God. And again to the fame purpose, P. 160. Kal nuwonktwood on & Kuelov en oagul negonuvsures, & unopan negonever , and & utislu, erduor prevor to utisor owna. Let these Arians Know, at length, that we who Worship the Lord in Flesh, Worship no Creature, but only the Creator cloathed with a Creaturely Body. And for the fame caufe was it that Neftorius afterwards, dividing the Word from the Flesh, the Divinity of Christ from the Humanity, and not acknowledging fuch an Hypoftatick Union betwixt them as he ought, but neverthelefs Religioufly Worthipping our Saviour Chrift, was therefore branded by the Christian Church, with the Name of 'Aveguto Autgus, A Man Worshipper, or Idolater. To conclude, they who excuse themfelves from being Idolaters no otherwife, than because they do not give that very fame Religious Worfbip, to Saints and Angels, which is pecular to God Almighty, and confilts in honouring him as Self-Existent, and the Creator of all things, but acknowledge those others to be Creatures ; Suppose that to be Necessary to Idolatry, which is Absolutely Impolible, viz. to acknowledge more Omnipotents as Creators of all than One, or to account Creatures as fuch Creators ; as they imply all those to be Uncapable of Idolatry, who acknowledge One Supreme God the Creator of the whole World; which is directly contradictious to the Doctrine of the Ancient Church.

Hicherto in way of Answer to an Atheistick Objection, against the Naturality of the Idea of God, as including Oneliness in it, from the Pagan Polytheism, have we largely proved, that at least the Civilized and Intelligent Pagans, generally acknowledged One Sovereign Numen, and that their Polytheism was partly but Phantastical, nothing but the Polyonymy of one Supreme God, or the Worshipping him under different Names and Notions according to his feveral Vertues and Maminession. And that though besides this they had another Natural and Real Polytheism also; yet this was only of Many Inferiour or Created Gods, Subordinate to One Supreme 'Ayéwil@, or Uncreated.

Which notwithstanding, is not so to be understood, as if we did confidently affirm, that Opinion of Many Independent Deities, never to have so much as entred into the Mind of any Mortal. For fince Humane Nature is so Mutable and Depravable, as that notwithstanding the Connate Idea and Prolepsis of God in the Minds of Men, some unquestionably do degenerate and lapse into Atheism; there can be no reason

Humane Nature Depravable.

reason why it should be thought absolutely impossible, for any ever to entertain that false Conceit of More Independent Deities. But as for Independent Gods Invisible, we cannot trace the footsteps of such a Polytheism as this, any where, nor find any more than a Ditheism, of a Good and Evil Principle: Only Philo and others feem to have conceived, That amongst the ancient Pagans, some were so grofly fottilh, as to suppose a Plurality of Independent Gods Visible, and to take the Sun, and Moon, and all the Stars for Such. However, if there were any such, and these Writers were not mistaken, as it frequently happened, it is certain that they were but very few, because amongst the most Barbarian Pagans at this day, there is hardly any Nation to be found, without an acknowledgment of a Sovereign Deity, as appears from all those Discoveries which have been made of them, fince the improvement of Navigation.

BOOKL

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Wherefore what hath been hitherto declared by us, might well be thought a fufficient Anfwer to the forementioned Atheiftick Objection, against the Idea of God. Notwithstanding which, when we wrote the Contents of this Chapter, we intended a further Account, of the Natural and Real Polytheifm of the Pagans, and their Multifarious Idolatry, chiefly in order to the Vindication of the Truth of Christianity against Atheists: forasmuch as one grand Design hereof, was unqueftionably, to destroy the Pagan Polytheism and Idolatry, which consisted in Worshipping the Creature besides the Creator.

But we are very Senfible, that we have been furprized in the Length of this Chapter, which is already fwelled into a Difproportionate Bigneß; by means whereof we cannot comprehend within the compafs of this Volume, all that belongs to the Remaining Contents, together with fuch a Full and Copious Confutation of the Atheistick Grounds, as was intended. Wherefore we shall here Divide the Chapter, and referve those Remaining Contents together, with a further Confutation of Atheism, for another Volume, which God affording Life, Health, and Leisure, we intend shall follow. Only subjoyning in the mean time, a Short and Compendious Confutation, of all the Atheistick Arguments proposed.

Ly Californi Prisian

632

UNED

CONFUTATION ATHEISM. CHAP. V.

Aving in the second Chapter revealed all the Dark Mysteries of Athei/m, and produced the utmost strength of that Cause; and in the Third, made an Introduction to the Confutation of those Atheistick Grounds, by representing all the several Forms and schemes of Atheism, and scheming both their Difa-

633

greements amongst themselves, and wherein they all agree together against Theifts; We have been hitherto prevented, of that full and Copious Confutation of them, intended by us, by reason of that large Account given, of the Pagan Polytheim; which yet was no Impertinent Digreffion neither, it removing the Grand Objection against the Naturality of the Idea of God, as including Oneline & in it, as alfo preparing a way for that Defence of Christianity, defigned by us against Atheifts. Wherefore that we may not here be quite excluded, of what was principally intended, we shall subjoyn a Contracted and Compendious Confutation, of all the Premiled Atheistick Principles. The FIRST whereof was this, That either men have no Idea of God at all, or elfe none but such as is Compounded and Made up of Impossible and Contradictions Notions; from whence these Atheists would inferr Him, to be an Unconceivable Nothing. In Answer whereunto, there hath been fomething done already, it being declared in the Beginning of the Fourth Chapter, what the Idea of God is, viz. A Perfeet Understanding Nature, Necessarily Self-Existent, and the Cause of all other things. And as there is Nothing either Unconceivable, or Contradictions in this Idea, fo have we fhewed, that these Confounded Atheifts, do not only at the fame time, when they verbally deny an Idea of God, implicitly acknowledge and confels it, for as much as otherwise, denying his Existence, they should deny the Existence of Nothing; but alfo that they agree with Theilts in this very Idea; it being the only thing which Atheifts Contend for, That the First Original Yyy 4 and

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That Senle is not Knowledge.

BOOK I.

and Head of all things, is no Perfect Understanding Nature, but that all forung from Tohu and Bohu, or Dark and Senfless Matter Fortuitoufly moved. Moreover we have not only thus declared the Idea of God, but alfo largely proved, and made it clearly evident, that the Generality of Mankind in all Ages, have had a Prolepfis or Anticipation in their Minds, concerning the Real and Actual Existence of fuch a Being: the Pagans themfelves, befides their other Many Gods (which were Understanding Beings Superiour to men,) acknowledging One Chief and Sovereign Numen, the Maker of them all, and of the Whole World. From whence it plainly appears, that those few Atheists, that formerly have been, and still are, here and there up and down in the World, are no other than the Monsters and Anomalies of Humane Kind. And this alone might be fufficient, to repel the First Atheistick Alfault, made against the Idea of God.

Neverthelefs, that we may not feem to diffemble any of the Atheifts Strength, we fhall here Particularly declare, all their moft Colourable Pretences, against the Idea of God, and then show the Folly and Invalidity of them. Which Pretences are as follow; First, That we have no Idea nor Thought of any thing not Subject to Corporeal Sense; nor the least Evidence of the Existence of any thing, but from the fame. Secondly, That Theists themselves acknowledging God to be Incomprehensible, he may be from thence inferred to be a Non-Entity. Thirdly, That the Theists Idea of God including Infinity in it, is therefore abfolutely Onconceivable and Impossible. Fourthly, That Theology is an Arbitrarious Compilement of Inconsistent and Contradictious Notions 3 And Lastly, That the Idea and Existence of God ows all its being, either to the Confounded Non-Sence of Astonist'd Minds; or elje to the Fiftion and Imposfure of Politicians.

We begin with the First. That we can have no Idea, Conception, or Thought of any thing, not subject to senfe; nor the leaft Evidence of the Existence of any thing, but from the same. Thus a Modern Atheisfick Writer ; Whatfoever we can conceive , hath been Perceived first by Sense, either at once or in parts; and a man can have no Thought representing any thing not Subject to Sense. From whence it follows, that what foever is not Senfible and Imaginable, is utterly unconceivable and to us Nothing. Moreover the fame Writer adds, That the only Evidence which we have of the Existence of any thing, is from Sense; the Confequence whereof is this, That there being no Corporeal Senfe of a Deity, there can be no Evidence at all of his Existence. Wherefore according to the Tenour of the Atheistick Philosophy, all is Refolved into Senfe; as the only Criterion of Truth, accordingly as Protagoras in Plato's Theætetus concludes, Knowledge to be Senfe ; and a late Writer of our own determins, Sense to be Original Knowledge. Here have we a wide Ocean before us, but we must Contract our Sayls, Were Senfe, Knowledge and Understanding; then he that fees Light and Colours, and teels Heat and Cold, would understand Light and Colours, Heat and Cold, and the like of all other Senfible Things: neither would there be any Philosophy at all concerning them. Whereas the Mind of man remaineth altogether unfatisfied, concerning the Nature of

CHAP. IV. Prov'd from the Atomick Philof.

635

of these Corporeal Things, even after the Strongelt Senfations of them, and is but thereby awakened, to a further Philosophick Enquiry and Search about them, what this Light and Colours, this Heat and Cold, &c. Really should be; and whether they be indeed Qualities in the Objects without us, or only Phantafms and Senfations in our felves. Now it is certain, that there could be no Sufpicion of any fuch thing as this, were Senfe the Highelt Faculty in us; neither can sense it felf ever decide this Controversie; fince one Sense cannot judge of another, or correct the Error of it 3 all Senfe as fuch, (that is, as Phancy and Apparition) being alike True. And had not these Atheists been Notorious Dunces, in that Atomick Thilosophy which they fo much pretend to, they would clearly have learn'd from thence, That Sense is not Knowledge and Understanding, nor the Criterion of Truth as to Senfible things themselves; it reaching not to the Effence or Absolute Nature of them, but only taking notice of their Outside, and perceiving its own Palsions from them, rather than the Things themselves : and That there is a Higher Faculty in the Soul, of Reafon and Understanding, which judges of Senfe, detects the Phantastry and Imposture of it; discovers to us that there is nothing in the Objects themselves like to those forementioned senfible Ideas; and refolves all Senfible Things into Intelligible Principles; the Ideas whereof are not Foraign and Adventitions, and meer Pallive Imprellions upon the Soul from without ; but Native and Domeltick to it, or Actively Exerted from the Soul it felf: no Paffion being able to make a Judgment either of it felf or other things. This is a thing fo Evident, that Democritus himfelf could not but take notice of it, and acknowledge it, though he made not a right use thereof; he in all Probability, continuing notwithstanding a Confounded and Befotted Atheist : Sextus Empiricus having recorded this of him. Έν τοις χανδά δύο φησίν έναι γνώσες, των μεν δια τη αιστόσεων, τω 3 δια of Stavolas. Ev The pole Sid of Stavolas yvãou xardyes, neos paptueão auto to mois is annetics nelow, This 3 Sia The air Thorew onother ovorales. adaresμεμω αυτής το προς διάγνωσιν το άλυθος άπλανές λέγει 3 27 λέξιν, Γνώμης 3 δύο cioividea. in μευ γυνσίν in 3 σκοτίν η σκοτίνς μεν, ταθε σύμπανία, όλις, άκολ οσμή, yolors, Javos · h > yurdu aπchengupperu > Tautos · Democritus in his Canons affirmeth, that there are Two kinds of Knowledges. One by the Senfes, and another by the Mind. Of which that by the Mind is only accounted Knowledge, he bearing witness to the Faithfulness and Firmness thereof, for the judgment of Truth. The other by the Senses, he calleth Dark, denying it to be a Rule and Measure of Truth. His own words are these. There are Two Species of Knowledge, the One Genuine the other Dark or Obscure. The Dark and Obscure Knowledge is Seeing, Hearing Smelling, Tafting, Touching. But the Genuine Knowledge, is another more Hidden and Recondit. To which purpose there is another Fragment allo of this Democritus preferved by the fame Sextus; Νόμω γλυκώ, η νόμω πιεζν, νόμω σεριών, νόμω ψυχεάν νόμω χεριή αι. Tha 's atoma is nevor orap vousselar per eran is Sofageda ta alamad, in is 5 κατ' άλήθειαν ταύτα. Bitter and Sweet, Hot and Cold, are only in Opinion or Phancy. Colour is only in opinion. Atoms and Vacuum alone in Truth and Reality. That which is thought to be, are Senfibles ; but these are not according to Truth, but Atoms and Vacuum only. Now ZZZ the 636

Thoughts of what not in Senfe.

BOOKI.

the chief Ground of this Rational Discovery of the ancient Atomilts, that Senfible things, as Heat and Cold, Bitter and Sweet, Red and Green, are no Real Qualities in the Objects without, but only our own Phancies, was because in Body, there are no fuch things Intelligible ; but only Magnitude, Figure, Site, Motion and Reft. Of which we have not only Senfible Ideas, Paffively impressed upon us from without, but alfo, Intelligible Notions, Actively Exerted from the Mind it felf. Which Latter notwithstanding, because they are not unaccompanied with Senfible Phantasms, are by many unskilfully confounded with them. But befides thefe, we have other Intelligible Notions or Ideas alfo, which have no Genuine Phanta (ms at all belonging to them. Of which whofoever doubts, may eafily be fatisfied and convinced, by reading but a Sentence or two, that he understands, in any Book almost that shall come next to his hand; and reflexively examining himfelf, whether he have a Phantalm or senfible Idea, belonging to every Word, or no. For whoever is modeft and ingenuous, will quickly be forced to confess, that he meets with many Words, which though they have a Sence or Intelligible Notion, yet have no Genuine Phanta m belonging to them. And we have known fome, who were confidently engaged in the other Opininon; being put to read the beginning of Tully's Offices, prefently non-plust and confounded, in that first word Quanquam; they being neither able to deny but that there was a Sence belonging to it, nor yet to affirm, that they had any Phantafm thereof, fave only of the Sound or Letters. But to prove that there are Cogitations not subject to Corporeal Sense, we need go no further than this very Idea or Description of God; A Substance, Absolutely Perfect, Infinitely Good, Wife and Powerful, Necessarily Self-existent, and the Caufe of all other things. Where there is not One Word unintelligible, to him that hath any Uunderstanding in him, and yet no Confiderative and Ingenuous Perfon can pretend, that he hath a Genuine Phantalm or Senfible Idea, answering to any one of those words; either to Subftance, or to Absolutely Perfect, or to Infinitely, or to Good, or to Wife, or to Powerful, or to Necessity, or to Self-existence, or to Cause; or indeed to All, or Other, or Things. Wherefore it is nothing but want of Meditation, together with a Fond and Sottifh Dotage upon Corporeal Senfe, which hath fo far imposed upon some, as to make them believe, that they have not the least Cogitation of any thing, not fubject to Corporeal Sense, or that there is nothing in Humane Understanding or Conception, which was not First in Bodily Senfe; a Do-Ctrine highly favourable to Atheifm. But fince it is certain on the contrary, that we have many Thoughts not Subject to Senfe, it is manifeft that whatfoever falls not under External Senfe, is not therefore Unconceivable, and Nothing. Which whofoever afferts, mult needs affirm, Life and Cogitation it felf, Knowledge or Understanding, Reafon and Memory, Volition and Appetite, things of the greatest Moment and Reality, to be Nothing but mere Words without any Signification. Nay Phancy and Senfe it felf, upon this Hypothefis, could hardly scape from becoming Non-Entities too, forasmuch as neither Phancy nor sense falls under sense, but only the Objects of them; we netther seeing Vision, nor feeling Taction, nor hearing Audition, much lefs,

CHAP. IV. Evidence of things not Senfible.

lefs, hearing Sight, or seeing Tast, or the like. Wherefore though God should be never so much Corporeal, as some Theists have conceived him to be, yet since the Chief of his Effence, and as it were his Inside, must by these be acknowledged to confiss in Mind, Wisdom, and Understanding, he could not possibly as to this, fall under Corporeal Sense (Sight or Touch) any more than Thought can. But that there is Substance Incorporeal also, and therefore in it felf altogether Insensible; and that the Deity is such; is demonstrated elsewhere.

637

We grant indeed that the Evidence of Particular Bodies, exifting Hic & Nunc, without us, doth neceffarily depend upon the Information of Senfe : but yet neverthelefs the Certainty of this very Evidence, is not from sense alone, but from a Complication of Reason and Understanding together with it. . Were Sense the only Evidence of things, there could be no Abfolute Truth and Falfbood, nor Certainty at all of any thing; Senfe as fuch being only Relative to Particular Persons, Seeming and Phantastical, and obnoxious to much Delusion. For if our Nerves and Brain be inwardly fo moved, and affected, as they would be by fuch an Object prefent, when indeed it is absent, and no other Motion or Sensation, in the mean time prevail against it and obliterate it; then must that Object of necessity feem to us prefent. Moreover those Imaginations, that spring and bubble from the Soul it felf, are commonly taken for senfations by us when alleep, and fometimes in Melancholick and Phanciful Perfons alfo, when awake. That Atheistick Principle, that there is no Evidence at all of any thing as Exifting, but only from Corporeal Sense, is plainly contradicted by the Atomick Atheists themselves, When they affert Atoms and Vacuum to be the Principles of all things, and the Exhvious Images of Bodies to be the Caufes both of Sight and Cogitation: for Single Atoms, and those Exuvious Images, were never Seen nor Felt; and Vacuum or Empty Space, is fo far from being Senfible, that these Atheifts themselves allow it to be the One Only Incorporeal. Wherefore they must here go beyond the Ken of Senfe, and appeal to Reason only for the Existence of these Principles: as That, P.155. Protagoras one of them in Plato profestedly doth ; abges a Lononav un. Steph. TIS THE ALLUNTON ETAKON · COI) STOL, OI SOEN allo OIGHQUOI ENAL, IN S AN DUvaviar aneit raiv regain racearas, non to abearon in anodizophysion, as in idas wees. Have a Care that none of the Prophane and Uninitiated in the Mysteries, over-bear you. By the Prophane, I mean (faith he) those who think nothing to Exist, but what they can feel with their Fingers, and exclude all that is Invigble, out of the Rank of Being. Were Exiftence to be allowed to nothing, that doth not fall under Corporeal Sense, then must we deny the Existence of Soul and Mind, in our felves, and others, becaufe we can neither Feel nor See any fuch thing. Whereas we are certain of the Existence of our own Souls, partly from an inward Consciousness of our own Cogitations, and partly from that Principle of Reason, That, Nothing can not Act. And the Existence of other Individual Souls, is manifest to us, from their Effects, upon their Respeivce Bodies, their Motions, Actions, and Discourse. Wherefore fince the Atheists cannot deny the Existence, Zzzá of

God, though Incomprehensible, BOOKI.

of Soul or Mind in men, though no fuch thing fall under External Senfe; they have as little Reason to deny, the Existence of a Perfect Mind, presiding over the Universe, without which it cannot be conceived whence our Impersect ones should be derived. The Existence of that God, whom no Eye hath seen nor can see, is plainly proved by Reason from his Effects, in the Visible Phenomena of the Universe, and from what we are Conscious of within our selves.

The Second Pretence of Atheifts against the Idea of God, and confequently his Existence, is because Theists themselves acknowledging God to be Incomprehensible, it may be from thence Inferred, that he is a Non-Entity. Which Argumentation of the Atheifts, supposes these Two Things, First, That what is Incomprehensible, is altogether Unconceivable; and then, that what is Unconceivable, is Nothing. The Latter of which Two, perhaps may be granted to them, That what is fo Utterly Unconceivable, as that no man can frame any manner of Idea or Conception of it, is therefore either in it felf, or at least to us, Nothing. Because though that of Protagoras be not true, in his fence, παίνων χεμμάτων μέτεον άνθεωπου είναι, το μεν δίνων ώς ές, το δε un ovrow, as sn esw. That Man is the measure of all things, either as Existing or not Existing. He meaning indeed nothing else thereby, but that there was no Abfolute Truth or Falfhood of any thing, but all was Relative to particular perfons, and Phantaftical or Seeming only. And though it must not be granted, that what foever any man's shallow Understanding, cannot eafily and fully comprehend, is therefore prefently to be expunded out of the Catalogue of Beings; which is the Reafon, or rather Infidelity of the Aati-Trinitarians; yet is there notwithstanding some Truth in that of Aristotle, that Juxi Tug Traivita, the Rational Soul or Mind, is in a manner All things; it being able to frame some Idea and Conception or other, of whatsoever is in the Nature of things, and hath either an Adual or Pollible Existence. from the very Higheft to the Loweft. Mind and Understanding is as it were a Diaphanous and Crystalline Globe, or a kind of Notional World, which hath fome Reflex Image, and correspondent Ray, or Representation in it, to whatfoever is in the True and Real World of Being And upon this account may it be faid, that what foever is in its own Nature Absolutely Unconceivable, is indeed a Non-Entity.

But the Former is abfolutely denied by us, That Whatfoever is Incomprehenfible is Unconceivable; and therefore when we affirm that God is Incomprehenfible, our meaning is only this, that our Imperfect Minds cannot have fuch a Conception of his Nature, as doth perfectly Mafter, Conquer, and Subdue that Vaft Object under it; or at leaft is fo fully Adequate and Commenfurate to the fame, as that it doth every way Match and Equalize it. Now it doth not at all follow from hence, becaufe God is thus Incomprehenfible to our Finite and Narrow Understandings, that he is utterly Unconceivable by them, fo that they cannot frame any Idea at all of him, and he may therefore be concluded to be a Non-Entity. For it is certain, that we cannot fully Comprehend our Selves, and that we have not fuch an Adequate and Comprehenfive Knowledge of the Effence of any Substantial thing, as that

Plato Theat.

Yet not Unconceivable.

639

CHAP. IV.

that we can perfectly Master and Conquer it. It was a Truth, though abufed by the Scepticks, that there is axartahumfor TI, fomething Incomprehensible in the Effence of the Loweft Substances. For even Body it felf, which the Atheists think themselves fo well acquainted with, because they can feel it with their fingers, and which is the only Substance that they acknowledge either in themselves or the Universe, hath fuch puzzling Difficulties and Entanglements in the Speculation of it. that they can never be able to extricate themfelves from. We might instance also in some Accidental things, as Time and Motion. Truth is Bigger than our Minds, and we are not the Same with it, but have a lower Participation only of the Intellectual Nature, and are rather Apprehenders than Comprehenders thereof. This is indeed One Badge of our Creaturely State, that we have not a perfectly Comprehensive Knowledge, or fuch as is Adequate and Commensurate to the Effences of things; from whence we ought to be led to this acknowledgment, that there is another Perfect Mind or Understanding Being above us in the Universe, from which our Imperfect Minds were derived, and upon which they do depend. Wherefore if we can have no Idea or Conception of any thing whereof we have not a Full and Perfect Comprehension, then can we not have an Idea or Conception of the Nature of any Substance. But though we do not Comprehend all Truth, as if our Mind were Above it, or Master of it ; and cannot Penetrate into, and look quite thorough the Nature of every thing; yet may Rational Souls frame certain Ideas and Conceptions, of what foever is in the Orb of Being,, proportionate to their own Nature, and fufficient for their purpole. And though we cannot fully Comprehend the Deity, nor Exhault the Infiniteness of its Perfection, yet may we have an Idea or Conception of a Being Absolutely Perfect, such a one as is, Nostro modulo conformis, agreeable and proportionate to our Measure and Scantling; as we may approach near to a Mountain, and touch it with our hands, though we cannot encompass it all round, and enclass it within our arms. Whatfoever is in its own Nature Absolutely Unconceivable, is Nothing; but not whatfoever is not fully Comprehensible by our Imperfect Underftandings.

It is true indeed, that the Deity is more Incomprehensible to us than, any thing elfe whatfoever, which proceeds from the Fulnefs of its Being and Perfection, and from the Transcendency of its Brightness, but for the very fame reason, may it be faid also, in some fence, that it is more Knowable and Conceivable than any thing. As the Sun, though by reafon of its Exceffive Splendour, it dazle our weak fight, yet is it notwithstanding far more Visible also, than any of the Nebulofæ stellæ, the small Misty Stars. Where there is more of Light, there is more of Visibility, fo where there is more of Entity, Reality, and Perfection, there is there more of Conceptibility and Cognoscibility; fuch an Object Filling up the Mind more, and Acting more ftrongly. upon it. Nevertheless because our Weak and Imperfect Minds are loft in the Vaft Immenfity and Redundancy of the Deity, and overcome with its transcendent Light, and dazeling Brightness, therefore hath it to us an Appearance of Darkne's and Incomprehensibility. Thus

Atheists Pretence; That there BOOK I.

As the unbounded Expansion of Light, in the clear transparent E_{-} ther, hath to us the Apparition of an Azure Obscurity; which yet is not any Absolute thing in it felf, but only Relative to our sense, and a meer Phancy in us.

640

The Incomprehensibility of the Deity, is fo far from being an Argument against the Reality of its Existence, as that it is most certain on the contrary, that were there nothing Incomprehensible to us, who are but contemptible Pieces, and fmall Atoms of the Univerfe; were there no other Being in the world, but what our Finite and Imperfect Understandings could span or fathom, and encompass round about, look thorough and thorough, have a commanding view of, and perfectly Conquer and Subdue under them; then could there be nothing Absolutely and Infinitely Perfect, that is, no God. For though that of Empedocles be not true in a Literal Sence, as it feems to have been taken by Aristotle, raia whi 20 raiav, &c. That by Earth we see Earth, by Water Water, and by Fire Fire; and understand every thing by something of the same within our selves ; yet is it certain, that every thing is apprehended by fome Internal Congruity in that which apprehends, which perhaps was the fence intended by that Noble Philosophick Poet. Wherefore it cannot poffibly otherwife be, but that the Finitenes, Scantness, and Imperfection of our narrow Understandings, must make them Alymmetral or Incommenturate, to that which is Abfolutely and Infinitely Perfect.

And Nature it felf plainly intimates to us, that there is fome fuch Absolutely Perfect Being, which though not Inconceivable, yet is Incomprehensible to our Finite Understandings; by certain Palsions which it hath implanted in us, that otherwife would want an Object to difplay themfelves upon; namely those, of Devout Veneration, Adoration, and Admiration, together with a kind of Ecstafie, and Pleasing Horrour; which in the filent Language of Nature, feem to fpeak thus much to us, that there is fome Object in the World, fo much Bigger and Vafter than our Mind and Thoughts, that it is the very fame to them, that the Ocean is to narrow Veffels, fo that when they have taken into themselves as much as they can thereof by Contemplation, and filled up all their Capacity, there is still an Immenfity of it left without, which cannot enter in for want of room to receive it, and therefore must be apprehended after some other strange and more mysterious manner, viz. by their being as it were Plunged into it, and swallowed up or Loft in it. To conclude, the Deity is indeed Incomprehensible to our Finite and Imperfect Understandings, but not In conceivable, and therefore there is no Ground at all for this Atheistick Pretence, to make it a Non-Entity.

We come to the Third Atheistick Argumentation; That because Infinity (which according to Theology is included in the Idea of God, and pervadeth all his Attributes) is utterly Onconceivable, the Deity it self is therefore an Impossibility, and Non-Entity. To this Sence found fundry Passages of a Modern Writer; as, Whatsoever we know, we learn from our Phantasms, but there is no Phantasm of Infinite, and

Снар. IV. can be Nothing Infinite.

641

and therefore no Knowledge or Conception of it. Again, Whatfoever me Imagine is Finite, and therefore there is no Conception or Idea, of that which we call Infinite. No man can have in his Mind an Image of Infinite Time, or of Infinite Power. Wherefore the Name of God is used. not to make us conceive him, but only that we may Honour him. The true Meaning whereof (as may be plainly gathered from other Paffages of the fame Writer) is thus to be Interpreted; That there is nothing of Philosophick Truth and Reality, in the Idea or Attributes of God; nor any other Sence in those Words, but only to fignifie, the Veneration and Astonishment of mens own Confounded Minds. And accordingly the Word Infinite, is declared, to fignifie nothing at all in that which is fo called, (there being no fuch thing really exifting) but only the Inability of mens own Minds, together with their Ruftick Aftonifhment and Admiration. Wherefore when the fame Writer determins, that God must not be faid to be Finite; this being no good Courtship nor Complement; and yet the Word Infinite, fignifieth nothing in the thing it felf, nor hath any Conception at all answering to it; he either does plainly abuse his Reader, or else he leaves him to make up this Conclusion; That fince God is neither Finite nor Infinite, he is an Unconceivable Nothing. In like manner, another Learned Well-willer to Atheism, declareth, That he who calleth any thing Infinite, doth but Rei quam non capit, attribuere nomen quod non intelligit, Attribute an Unintelligible Name, to a thing Unconceivable; because all Conception is Finite, and it is impossible to conceive any thing that hath no Bounds or Limits. But that which is mistaken for Infinite, is nothing but a Confused Chaos of the Mind, or an unshapen Embryo of Thought; when men going on further and further, and making a Continual Progress, without seeing any End before them, being at length quite weary and tyred out with this their endles fourney, they fit down, and call the thing by this Hard and Unintelligible Name, Infinite. And from hence does he also infer; That because we can have no Idea of Infinite, as to fignifie any thing in that which is fo called; we therefore cannot poffibly have, Germanam Ideam Dei, Any True and Genuine Idea or Notion of God. Of which, they who understand the Language of Atheifts, know very well the meaning to be this; That there is indeed No fuch thing; or, That he is a Non-Entity.

Now fince this Exception against the Idea of God, and confequently his Existence, is made by our Modern and Neoterick Atheists; we shall in the first place shew, how Contradictious they are herein to their Predecessors, the Old Philosophick Atheists; and confequently how inconfistent and disagreeing, Atheists in several Ages have been with one another. For whereas these Modern Atheists, would have this thought a sufficient Confutation of a Deity, That there can be Nothing Infinite; it is certain that the Ancient Philosophick Atheists were fo far from being of this Perswassion, that some of them, as Anaximander expression, made $A\pi deev$, or Infinite, the Principle of all things; that is, Infinitely Extended and Eternal Matter, devoid of all Life and Understanding. For though Melisson his $A\pi deev$ or Infinite, which he made The First Principle, was a Most Perfect Being, Eminently Certain; That, Never Nothing. BOOKI.

642

nently containing all things (as hath been already flewed) and therefore the True Deity : yet Anaximander's "Andegv or Infinite, however called offior or Divine by him, (it being the only Divinity which he acknowledged) was nothing but Senfless Matter 3 an Atheistick Infinite. Wherefore both Theists and Atheists in those former times, did very well agree together in this One Point, that there was Something or other Infinite, as the First Principle of all things; either Infinite Mind, or Infinite Matter ; though this latter Atheistick Infinity of Extended Matter, beindeed repugnant to Conception, (as thall be proved afterwards) there being no True Infinite, but a Perfect Being, or the Holy Trinity. Furthermore, not only Anaximander, but alfo after him, Democritus, and Epicurus, and many others of that Atheistick Gang, heretofore afferted likewife, a Numerical Infinity of Worlds, and therefore much more than an Infinity of Atoms, or Particles of Matter. And though this Numerical Infinity of theirs were alfo Unconceivable and Impossible; yet does it sufficiently appear from hence, that these Ancient Philosophick Atheists were fo far from being abhorrent from Infinity, as a Thing Imposfible, and a Non-Entity, that they were on the contrary very fond thereof; and therefore never went about to disprove a Deity, after this manner, Because there can be Nothing Infinite.

But in the next place, we shall make it manifest, that these Modern Atheists, do no less contradict plain Reason and their very Selves alfo, than they do their Predeceffors in that Impiety, when they thus go about to difprove the Existence of a God; Because there can be Nothing Infinite, neither in Duration, nor in Power, nor in any other regard. For First, though it should be doubted, whether there be a God or no, yet must it needs be acknowledged to be as Indubitable, as any thing in all Geometry, that there was fomething or other Infinite in Duration, or Eternal, without Beginning : because, if there had been once Nothing at all, there could never have been Any thing; that Common Notion or Principle of Reafon, having here an Irreliftible Force, That Nothing could ever come from Nothing. Now if there were never Nothing, but always Something, then must there of necessity be something Infinite in Duration, and Eternal without Beginning. Wherefore it cannot be accounted lefs than Extreme Sottifbnefs and Stupidity of Mind, in these Modern Atheists, thus to impugn a Deity, from the Impossibility of Infinite Duration without beginning. But in the next place, we must confess it feems to us hardly conceivable, that any Atheist whatfoever, could poffibly be fo prodigioully Sottifh, or fo monftroully infatuated, as really to think ; that once there was Nothing at all, but that afterwards senfless Matter happened, (no body knows how) to come into Being, from whence all other things were derived. According to which Hypothesis, it would follow also, that Matter might as well fome time or other happen again, to cease to be, and so all things vanish into Nothing. To conclude therefore, these Atheists must of necessity be Guilty, of One or Other of these Two Things; either of Extreme Sottifhness and Stupidity, in acknowledging neither God, nor Matter, nor Any Thing, to have Existed Infinitely from Eternity

CHAP. IV. Nor World, nor Time, Eternal.

Eternity without Beginning; or else if they do acknowledge the Pre-Eternity of Matter, or its Infinite Past-duration without Beginning; then, of the most Notorious Impudence, in making that an Argument against the Existence of a God, which themselves acknowledge to Matter.

643

Nevertheless we shall here readily comply, with these Modern Atheifts thus far, as to grant them thele Two following Things ; First, that we can have no Proper and Genuine Phantalm of any Infinite whatfoever, becaufe we never had Corporeal Senfe of any, neither of Infinite Number, nor of Infinite Magnitude, and therefore much lefs of Infinite Time or Duration, and of Infinite Power; thefe two Latter things, Time and Power, themfelves not falling under Corporeal Senfe. Secondly, That as we have no Phantafm of any Infinite, fo neither is Infinity Fully Comprehensible by our humane Understandings, that are but Finite. But fince it is certain even to Mathematical Evidence, That there was Something Infinite in Duration, or without Beginning, infomuch that no Intelligent Atheift, upon Mature Confideration will ever venture to contradict it, we shall from hence extort from these Atheilts an acknowledgment, of the Fallneß of these Two Theorems of theirs, That what foever we have no Phanta me or sensible Idea of, as also whatfoever is not Fully Comprehensible by us, is therefore a pure Non-Entity or Nothing : and enforce them to confels, That there is fomething Really Existing in Nature, which we have neither any Phantafm of, nor yet can Fully Comprehend with our Imperfect Understandings.

Nay, we will yet go further in compliance with them and acknowledge likewife, That as for those Infinities, of Number, of Corporeal Magnitude, and of Time or Successive Duration, we have not only no Phantasm, nor Full Intellectual Comprehension of them, but also no manner of Intelligible Idea, Notion or Conception. For though it be true, that Number be somewhere faid by Aristotle to be Infinite, yet was his meaning there only in fuch a negative Sence as this, that we can never pollibly come to an End thereof by Addition, but may in our minds still add Number to Number Infinitely; which is all one as if he fhould indeed have affirmed, that there can be no Number A-Equally and Politively Infinite, according to Aristotle's own Definition of Infinite elfewhere given, namely, That to which nothing can be added : no Number being ever fo Great, but that One or More may ftill be added to it. And as there can be no Infinite Number, fo neither can there be any Infinity of Corporeal Magnitude ; not only because if there were, the parts thereof must needs be Infinite in Number ; but alfo becaufe, as no Number can be fo great, but that More may be added to it; fo neither can any Body or Magnitude be ever lo Valt, but that more Body or Magnitude may be supposed still further and further; this Addition of Finites, never making up Infinite. Indeed Infinite Space, beyond the Finite World, is a thing which hath been much talked of; and it is by fome supposed to be Infinite Body, but by others to be an Incorporeal Infinite ; through whole Actual Distance notwithstanding (Mensurable by Poles and Miles) Aaaa this

Eternity, a Philosophick

644

BOOK I.

this Finite World might rowl and tumble Infinitely. But as we conceive, all that can be demonstrated here, is no more than this, That how vastfoever the Finite World should be, yet is there a Pollibility of more and more Magnitude and Body, still to be added to it, further and further, by Divine Power, Infinitely ; or that the World could never be made fo Great, no not by God himfelf, as that his own Omnipotence could not make it yet Greater. Which Potential Infinity or Indefinite Encreasableness of Corporeal Magnitude, seems to have been miltaken for an Adual Infinity of Space. Whereas for this very Reafon, because more could be added to the Magnitude of the Corporeal World Infinitely, or without End; therefore is it Impossible that it fhould ever be Politively and Adually Infinite; That is, fuch as to which nothing more can Poffibly be added. Wherefore we conclude concerning Corporeal Magnitude, as we did before of Number, that there can be no Abfolute and Actual Infinity thereof; and that how much Vafter foever, the World may be, than according to the Supposition of Vulgar Aftronomers, who make the Starry Sphere the Utmost Wall thereof, yet is it not Absolutely Infinite, fuch as Really hath No Bounds or Limits at all; nor to which Nothing more could by Divine Power be added. Laftly, we affirm likewife concerning Time or Successive Duration, that there can be no Infinity of that neither, no Temporal Eternity without Beginning : and that not only because there would then be an Adual Infinity and more than an Infinity of Number; but also because upon this Supposition, there would always have been an Infinity of Time Paft, and confequently an Infinity of Time Paft, which was never Prefent. Whereas all the Moments of Paft Time, must needs have been once Prefent; and if fo, then all of them, at least fave One, Future too; from whence it will follow, that there was a First Moment or Beginning of Time. And thus does Reafon conclude, neither the World nor Time it felf, to have been Infinite in their Past Duration, or Eternal without Beginning.

Here will the Atheist think prefently, he hath got a great advantage to disprove the Existence of a God, Nonne qui Æternitatem Mundi sic tollunt, eadem opera etiam Mundi Conditori Æternitatem tollunt? Do not they, who thus destroy the Eternity of the World, at the fame time destroy also the Eternity of the Creator ? For if Time it self were not Eternal, then how could the Deity or any thing be fo? The Atheift fecurely taking it for granted, that God himfelf could not be otherwise Eternal, than by a Successive Flux of Infinite Time. But we fay, that this will on the contrary afford us a plain Demonstration of the Existence of a Deity. For fince the World and Time it felf, were not Infinite in their Past-Duration, but had a Beginning, therefore were they both certainly made together by fome other Being, who is in order of Nature Senior to Time, and fo without Time, before Time ; he being above that Succeffive Flux, and compehending in the stability and Immutable Perfection of his own Being, his Testerday and To day and For ever. Or thus; Something was of necessity Infinite in Duration, and without Beginning; But neither the World, nor Motion, nor Time, that is, no Successive Being, was fuch ; theretore is there fomething elfe whofe Being and Duration is not Succellive

Снар. IV. Attribute, of the Deity.

645

ceffive and Flowing, but Permanent ; to whom this Infinity belongeth. The Atheilts here, can only fmile, or make faces ; and fhow their little wit, in quibbling upon Nunc-stans, or a Standing Nom of Eternity; as if that Standing Eternity of the Deity (which with fo much Reafon hath been contended for, by the Ancient Gennine Theifts) were nothing but a Pitiful Small Moment of Time Standing ftill; and as if the Duration of all Beings whatfoever must needs be like our own. Whereas the Duration of every thing must of neceffity be agreeable toits Nature ; and therefore, As that whole Imperfect Nature is ever Flowing like a River, and confifts in Continual Motion and Changes one after another, must needs have accordingly a Succellive and Flowing Duration, fliding perpetually from Prefent into Paft, and always pofting on towards the Future, expecting Something of it felf, which is not yet in being, but to come: So mult that, whole Perfect Nature, is Effentially Immutable, and always the Same, and Neceffarily Existent, have a Permanent Duration; never lofing any thing of it felf once Prefent, as fliding away from it; nor yet running forwards to meet fomething of it felf before, which is not yet in being : and it is as Contradictious for it, ever to have begun, as ever to Ceafe to be.

Now whereas the Modern Atheifts pretend to have proved, that there is Nothing Infinite, neither in Duration nor otherwife, and confequently No Deity; meerly because we have no Sense nor Phantasm. of Infinite, nor can Fully Comprehend the fame; and therefore will needs conclude that the Words, Infinite and Eternal, fignifienothing in the thing it felf, but either mens own Ignorance and Inability to conceive When, or Whether, that which is called Eternal, began; together with the Confounded Non-fence of their Aftonifh'd Minds, and their Stupid Veneration, of that which their own Fear and Phancy, has raifed up as a Bugbear to themfelves; or elfe the Progress of their Thoughts further and further backward Indefinitely; (though they plainly confute themfelves in all this, by fometimes acknowledging Matter and Motion Infinite and Eternal, which argues either their Extreme Sottishness or Impudence.) We have shewed with Mathematical Evidence and Certainty, that there is really fomething Infinite in Duration or Eternal, by which therefore cannot be meant, Mens own Ignorance, or the Confounded Non-fence of their Devotion, nor yet the Idle Progress of their Minds further and further Indefinitely, which never reaches Infinite; but a Reality in the thing it felf, namely this, that it Never was Not; nor had any Beginning. Moreover having Demonstrated concerning this Infinity and Eternity, without Beginning, that it cannot poffibly belong to any Successive Being, we confidently conclude against these Atheists also, that it was not Matter and Motion, or this Mundane System, but a Perfect Immutable Nature of a Permanent Duration, (that is, a God) to whom it belonged. To fumm up all therefore, we fay that Infinite and Eternal, are not Words that fignifie nothing in the thing it felf, nor meer Attributes of Honour, Complement and Flattery, that is, of Devout and Religious Non-fence, Error and Falfhood, but Attributes belonging to the Deity, and to that alone, of the most Philosophick, Aaaa 2 Trnth

Omnipotence, not to be Extended BOOKI.

Truth and Reality. And though we being Finite, have no Full Comprehension and Adequate Understanding of this Infinity and Eternity (as not of the Deity) yet can we not be without fome Notion, Conception and Apprehension thereof, fo long as we can thus demonfirate concerning it, that it belongs to fomething, and yet to nothing neither but a Perfect Immutable Nature. But the Notion of this Infinite Eternity will be yet further cleared in the following Explanation and Vindication of Infinite Power.

646

For the Atheifts principally quarrel with Infinite Power, or Omnipotence, and pretend in like manner this to be Utterly Unconceivable, and Impossible, and Subjected in Nothing. Thus a Modern Atheistick Writer concludes, that fince No man can conceive Infinite Power, this is also but an Attribute of Honour which the Confounded Non-fence of Aftonifb'd Minds, beftows upon the Object of their Devotion, without any Philosophick Truth and Reality. And here have our Modern Atheifts indeed the Suffrage and Agreement of the ancient Philosophick Atheifts also with them, who as appears from the Verses before cited out of Lucretius, concern'd themselves in nothing more, than afferting All Power to be Finite, and Omnipotence or Infinite Power to belong to Nothing.

First therefore it is here observable, that this Omnipotence or Infl. nite Power afferted by Theifts, has been commonly either ignorantly miftaken, or wilfully mifreprefented by these Atheifts, out of defign to make it feem Impossible and Ridiculous; as if by it were meant, a Power of Producing and Doing any thing whatfoever without Exception, though never fo Contradictious. As a late Atheistick Perfon, feeming to affert this Divine Omnipotence and Infinite Power, really and defignedly notwithstanding abused the fame, with this Scoptick Irony, That God by his Omnipotence, or Infinite Power, could turn this Tree into a Syllogism. Children indeed have sometimes such Childifh apprehensions of the Divine Omnipotence; and Ren. Cartelius, (though otherwife an Acute Philosopher) was here no less childifb, in affirming, that all things whatfoever, even the Natures of Good and Evil, and all Truth and Falfhood, do fo depend upon the Arbitrary Will and Power of God, as that if he had pleafed, Twice Two fould not have been Four, nor the Three Angles of a Plain Triangle, Equal to Two Right ones, and the like: he only adding, that all thefe things notwithstanding, when they were once fettled by the Divine Decree, became Immutable; that is, I suppose, not in theme felves or to God, but unto us. Than which, no Paradox of any old Philosopher, was ever more Absurd and Irrational : and certainly if any one did defire, to perfwade the World, that Cartefus, notwithstanding all his pretences to Demonstrate a Deity, was indeed but an Hypocritical Theist, or Personated and Disguised Atheist, he could not have a fairer pretence for it out of all his Writings, than from hence. This being plainly to deftroy the Deity, by making one Attribute thereof, to Devour and Swallow up another ; Infinite Will and Power, Infinite Understanding and Wildom. For to Suppole God to Understand and to be Wife only by his Will, is all one as to suppose 加瓜。

CHAP. IV. to things Contradictious.

647

him, to have Really no Understanding at all. Wherefore we do not affirm, God to be fo Omnipotent or Infinitely Powerful, as that he is able to Deftroy or Change the Intelligible Natures of things at Pleafure; this being all one, as to fay, that God is fo Omnipotent and Infinitely Powerful that he is able to Deftroy, or to Baffle and Befool his own Wildom and Understanding; which is the very Rule and Measure of his Power. We fay not therefore, that God by his Omnipotence or Infinite Power, could make Twice Two not to be Four, or turn a Tree into a Syllogifm; but we fay, that Omnipotence or Infinite Power, is that which can Produce and Do, all whatfoever is Poffible, that is, whatfoever is Conceivable, and Implies no manner of Contradiction : the very Essence of Possibility being no other than Conceptibility. And thus has the Point been flated all along, not only by Chriftian Theifts, but even the Ancient Pagan Theologers themfelves; that Omnipotence or Infinite Power, is that which can do all things, that do not imply a Contradiction; or which are not Unconceivable. This appearing from that of Agatho, cited before out of Aristotle, That nothing is exempted from the Divine Power, but only to make memoryla agoura, what bath been done, to be Undone; or the like hereunto. Now Infinite Power, being nothing elle, but a Power of Doing whatfoever is Conceivable, it is plainly Abfurd to fay; That a Power of doing nothing but what is Conceivable, is Unconceivable.

But because the Atheists look upon Infinity, as such a Desperate and Affrightful thing ; we shall here render it something more easie, and take off that Frightful Vizard from it, which makes it feem fuch a Mormo or Bugbear to them; by declaring in the next place, that Infinity, is Really nothing else but Perfection. For Infinite Under-Standing and Knowledge, is nothing elfe but Perfect Knowledge, that which hath no Defect or Mixture of Ignorance with it ; or the Knowledge of whatloever is Knowable. So in like manner, Infinite Power is nothing elfe but Perfect Power, that which hath no Defect or Mixture of Impotency in it; a Power of Producing and Doing all whatfoever is Poffible; that is, whatfoever is Conceivable. Infinite Power can Do, whatfoever Infinite Understanding can Conceive, and nothing elfe: Conception being the Measure of Power and its Extent, and whatfoever is in it felf Unconceivable, being therefore Impoffible. Laftly Infinity of Duration or Eternity, is Really nothing elfe, but Perfection, as including Neceffary Existence and Immutabili-ty in it. So that it is not only Contradictious to such a Being, to Cease to Be, or Exist; but also to have had a Newness or Beginning of Being; or to have any Flux or Change therein, by Dying to the Prefent, and acquiring fomething New to it felf which was not before. Notwithstanding which, this Being comprehends the differences of Past, Prefent, and Future, or the Successive Priority and Posteriority of all Temporary Things. And because Infinity is Perfection, therefore can nothing which includeth any thing of Imperfection, in the very Idea and Effence of it, be ever Truly and Properly Infinite; as Number, Corporeal Magnitude, and Succeffive Duration. All which can only, Mentiri Infinitatem, Counterfeit and Imitate Infinity, in their having more and more added to them Infinitely, whereby not-

Infinity nothing but Perfection. BOOK I.

notwithstanding they never reach it or overtake it. There is nothing truly Infinite, neither in Knowledge, nor in Power, nor in Duration, but only One Absolutely Perfect Being or The Holy Trinity.

648

Now, that we have an Idea or Conception of Perfection, or a Perfect Being ; is Evident, from the Notion that we have, of Imperfection fo familiar to us : Perfection being the Rule and Measure of Imperfection, and not Imperfection of Perfection ; as a Straight Line, is the Rule and Measure of a Crooked, and not a Crooked Line of a Straight. So that Perfection is First Conceiveable, in order of nature, before Imperfection, as Light before Darkness, a Politive before the Privative or Defect. For Perfection is not properly the want of Imperfection, but Imperfection of Perfection. Moreover, we perceive divers Degrees of Perfection, in the Effences of things, and confequently a Scale or Ladder of Perfections, in Nature, one above another, as of Living and Animate Things, above Senflefs and Inanimate ; of Rational things above Sensitive. And this by Reason of that Notion or Idea, which we first have, of that which is Absolutely Perfect; as the Standard; by comparing of things with which, and measuring of them, we take notice of their approaching more or lefs near thereunto. Nor indeed, could these Gradual Ascents, be Infinite, or Without End; but they must come at last, to that which is Absolutely Perfect, as the Top of them all. Laftly, we could not perceive Imperfection, in the most Perfect of all those things which we ever had Sence or Experience of in our lives, had we not a Notion or Idea of That which is Abfolutely Perfect, which fecretly comparing the fame with, we perceive it to come fhort thereof. And we might add here, that it is not Conceiveable neither, how there should be any Leffer Perfection, Existent in any Kind, were there not First something Perfect in that Kind, from whence it was derived. This of Boetius, being the very Sence and Language of Nature in Rational Beings; Omne quod Imperfectum effe dicitur, id deminutione Perfecti Imperfectum esse perhibetur. Quo fit, ut st in quolibet genere Imperfectum quid esse videatur, in eo Perfectum quoque aliquid esse, necesse sit. Etenim sublata Perfectione, unde illud, quod Imperfectum perhibetur, exstiterit, ne fingi quidem potest. Neque enim à Diminutis Inconsummatisque, Natura Rerum cepit exordum; sed ab Integris Absolutisque procedens, in bæc extrema, atque effæta dilabitur. What sover is said to be Imperfect, is accounted such, by the Diminution of that which is Perfect, From whence it comes to pass, that if in any kind, any thing appear Imperfect, there must of Necessity be something also, in that Kind, Perfet. For Perfection being once taken away, it could not be imagined, from whence that which is accounted Imperfect, should have proceeded. Nor did the Nature of things, take beginning, from Inconfummate and Imperfect things, but proceeding from things Absolute and Complete, thence descend down to these lower, Effete, and Languid things. But of this more elfewhere.

Wherefore fince Infinite, is the same with Abfolutely Perfect, we having a Notion or Idea of the Latter, must needs have of the Former.

CHAP. IV. Theology not Contradictious

mer. From whence we learn alfo, that though the word Infinite, be in the form thereof, Negative, yet is the Sence of it, in those things which are really capable of the fame, Positive; it being all one with Abfolutely Perfect: as likewise the Sence of the word Finite, is Negative; it being the fame with Imperfect. So that, Finite is properly the Negation of Infinite, as that which in order of Nature is before it; and not Infinite the Negation of Finite. However in those things which are capable of no true Infinity, because they are Effentially Finite, as Number, Corporeal Magnitude, and Time, Infinity being there a meer Imaginary thing, and a Non-Entity, it can only be conceived, by the Negation of Finite; as we also conceive Nothing; by the Negation of Something; that is, we can have no Positive Conception at all thereof.

We conclude, To affert an *Infinite Being*, is nothing elfe but to affert a Being *Abfolutely Perfect*, fuch as Never was Not, or had no Beginning, which could produce all things Poffible and Conceivable, and upon which all other things mult depend. And this is to affert a *God*; One *Abfolutely Perfect Being*, the *Original of all things*. *God*, and *Infinite*, and *Abfolutely Perfect*, being but different Names for One and the fame thing.

We come now to the Fourth Atheistick Objection, That Theology is nothing but an Arbitrarious Compilement of Inconfistent and Contradidious Notions. Where First, we deny not, but that as fome Theologers (or Bigotical Religionists) of later times, extend the Divine Omnipotence, to things Contradictious and Impolfible, as to the Making of One and the fame Boely, to be all of it; in several distant places at once : fo may others fometimes unskilfully attribute to the Deity, things Inconfistent or Contradictions to one another, because feeming to them to be all Perfections. As for example, though it be concluded generally by Theologers, that there is a Natural Justice and Sandity in the Deity, yet do some notwithstanding contend, That the Will of God is not determined by any Antecedent Rule or Nature of Justice, but that what so ever he could be supposed to Will Arbitramly, would therefore be Ipfo facto Just; which is called by them the Divine Soveraignty, and look'd upon as a Great Perfection. Though it be certain that thefeTwo Things are directly Contradictious to one another; viz. That there is fomething of Cesin its own Nature Just and Unjust, or a Natural Sanstity in God; and That the Arbitrary Will and Command of the Deity, is the only Rule of Justice and Injustice. Again fome Theologers determining, That What foever is in God, is God, or Effential to the Deity; they conceiving fuch an Immutability to be a Neceffary Perfection thereof, feem thereby not only to Contradict all Liberty of Will in the Deity, which themfelves notwithftanding contend for in a high degree; that all things are Arbitrarily determined by Divine Decree; but alfo to take away from it, all Power of Acting ad Extra, and of Perceiving or Animadverting things done fuceflively here in the World. But it will not follow from these and the like Contradictions, of mistaken Theologers, that therefore Theology it felf is Contradictions, and hath nothing of Philosophick Truth at all in it; no more

God's Understanding, without BOOK I.

650

more than because Philosophers also hold Contradictory Opinions, that therefore Philosophy it felf is Contradictious, and that there is Nothing Absolutely True or False, but (according to the Protagorean Doctrine) all Seeming and Phantastical.

But in the next place we add, that though it be true, that the Nature of things, admits of nothing Contradictions, and that whatfoever plainly Implies a Contradiction, must therefore of necessity be a Non-Entity, yet is this Rule notwithstanding, obnoxious to be much abufed, when whatfoever mens Shallow and Groß Understandings cannot Reach to, they will therefore prefently conclude to be Contradictions, and Impossible. As for example, the Atheists and Materi-alists cannot Conceive of any other Substance besides Body, and therefore do they determine prefently, that Incorporeal Substance is a Contradiction in the very Terms; it being as much as to fay Incorporeal Body; wherefore when God is faid by Theologers, to be an Incorporeal Substance, this is to them an Absolute Impossibility. Thus a Modern Writer; The Universe, that is, the whole Mass of all things, is Corporeal; that is to fay, Body. Nomevery Part of Body is Body, and Confequently every Part of the Universe is Body 3 and that which is not Body is no part thereof. And because the Universe is All, that which is no part of it, is nothing. Therefore when Spirits are called Incorporeal, this is only a name of Honour, and it may with more Piety be attributed to God himself, in whom we consider, not what Attribute best expresseth his Nature which is Incomprehensible ; But what best expressed our Defire to Honour him. Where, Incorporeal, is faid to be, an Attribute of Honour, that is, fuch an Attribute, as expressed only the Veneration of mens Minds, but fignifieth nothing in Nature, nor hath any Philofophick Truth and Reality under it : a Substance Incorporeal being as Contradictions, as Something and Nothing. Notwithstanding which, this Contradiction is only in the Weakness and Childishness of these mens Understandings, and not the thing it felf; it being Demonstrable, that there is some other substance besides Body, according to the True and Genuine Notion of it. But becaufe, this miltake is not proper to Atheilts only, there being fome Theilts alfo, who labour under this fame Infirmity of Mind, not to be able to Conceive any other Substance belides Body, and who therefore affert a Corporeal Deity : we shall in the next place show, from a paffage of a Modern Writer, what kind of Contradictions they are, which these Atheilts impute to all Theology; namely fuch as thefe, that it supposes God, to Perceive things Sensible, without any Organs of Sense ; and to Understand and be Wife without any Brains. Pious men (faith he) attribute to God Almighty for Honours fake, what sever they see Honourable in the world, as Seeing, Hearing, Willing, Knowing, Justice, Wildom, &c. But they deny him luch poor things, as Eyes, Ears and Brains, and other Organs, without which we Worms, neither have, nor can conceive, such Faculties to Be; and so far they do well. But when they dispute of God's Actions Philosophically, then do they Confider them again, as if He had indeed such Faculties. This is not well, and thence is it, that they fall into fo many Difficulties. We ought not to dispute of God's Nature. He is no fit Subject of our Philosophy. True

Снар. IV. Brains, no Contradiction.

True Religion confisteth in Obedience to Chrift's Lieutenants, and in giving God fuch Honour, both in Attributes and Actions, as they in their feveral Lieutenancies shall ordain. Where the plain and Undifguised meaning of the Author feems to be this; That God is no Subject of Philosophy, as all Real things are: (accordingly as he declareth elfewhere, that Religio non eft Philosophia fed Lex, Religion is not a Matter of Philosophy, but only of Law and Arbitrary Constitution) He having no Real Nature of his own, nor being any True Inhabitant of the World or Heaven, but (as all other Ghofts and Spirits) an Inhabitant of mens Brains only, that is, a Figment of their Fear and Phancy, or a meer Political Scare-Crow. And therefore fuch Attributes are to be be given to him, without any Scrupulofity, as the Civil Law of every Country shall appoint, and no other. The Wife and Nafute, very well understanding, that all this Business of Religion, is nothing but meer Pageantry, and that the Attributes of the Deity, indeed fignifie neither True nor Falfe nor any thing in Nature, but only mens Reverence and Devotion towards the Object of their Fear : the manner of expressing which, is determined by Civil Law. Wherefore to fay, that God fees all Things, and yet hath no Eyes; and that he hears all things, and yet hath no Ears; and that he Understands and is Wife, and yet hath no Brains; and whatfoever elfe you will please to fay of him, as Attributes of Honour and only as fignifying Devotion, is thus far well enough. But when men, not understanding the true Cabal, will needs go further, they miltaking Attributes of Honour, for Attributes of Nature and of Philosophick Truth, and making them Premises to infer Absolute Truth, and convince Falshood from, or Matters to Difpute and Reafon upon, that is, when they will needs suppose such a thing as a God, Really to Exist in the World, then do they involve themfelves in all manner of Contradiction, Nonfence, and Absurdity; as for example, to affirm ferioully, that this God Really fees all things in the world, and yet hath no Eyes; and that He indeed hears all things, and yet hath no Ears; and Laftly that he Understands and is Wife, and yet hath no Brains, which things are all Absolutely Contradictious, Unconceivable and Impoffible. The fumm of all is this, that when Religion and Theology, which is indeed nothing but Law and Phantastry, is made Philosophy, then is it all meer Jargon and Insignificant Non-fence. And now we see, what those Contradictions are, which the Atheists charge upon Theology; fuch as owe all their Being, only to the Groffnefs, Sottifhnefs, and Brutifbne/s, of these mens own apprehensions. From whence proceedeth likewife, this following Definition of Knowledge and Understanding, That it is nothing but a Tumult of the Mind, raifed by External Things, Preffing the Organical Parts of mans Body. O Te Brutish among the People, when will ye Understand? and ye Fools, when will ye be Wife? He that Planted the Ear (and gave mans Soul a power of hearing thereby) shall not He (though himself have no Ears) hear ? He that formed the Eye, (and gave the Humane Soul a power of Seeing, by it as an Instrument) shall not be (though himself have no Eyes) Jee ? Laftly, He that teacheth man Knowledge, (or gave him an Understanding Mind, besides Brains) Shall not he (though himself be Without Brains) Know and Understand? Te Bbbb

BOOKI

It is certain, that no Simple Idea, as that of a Triangle or a Square, of a Cube or sphere, can possibly be Contradictions to it felf; and therefore much less can the Idea of a Perfect Being (which is the Compendious Idea of God) it being more Simple, than any of the other. Indeed this Simple Idea of a Perfect Being, is Pregnant of many Attributes, and therefore the Idea of God, more fully declared by them all, may feem to be in this respect a Compounded Idea, or One Idea and Conception, Confifting or made up of Many; which if they were really Contradictious, would render the whole, a Non-Entity, As for example, This, A Plain Triangle, whole Three Angles are Greater than Two Right ones; it being Contradictious and Unconceivable, is therefore no True Idea, but a Non-Entitie. But all the Genuine Attributes of the Deity, of which its Entire Idea is made up, are Things as Demonstrable of a Perfect Being, as the Properties of a Triangle or a Square are of those Ideas respectively, and therefore cannot they Poffibly be Contradictions, neither to it, nor to one another; because those things which agree in one Third, must needs agree together amonglt themfelves.

Nay the Genuine Attributes of the Deity, namely, fuch as are Demonstrable of an Abfolutely Perfect Being, are not only not Contradictiows; but also necessfarily Connected together, and Inseparable from one another. For there could not possibly be, One Thing Infinite in Wisdom Only, Another Thing Infinite Only in Power, and Another thing Only Infinite in Duration or Eternal. But the very fame thing which is Infinite in Wisdom, must needs be also Infinite in Power, and Infinite in Duration, and fo vice versa. That which is Infinite in any one Perfection, must of necessity, have all Perfections in it. Thus are all the Genuine Attributes of the Deity, not only not Contradictiows, but also Inseparably Concatenate; and the Idea of God no Congeries either of Difagreeing things; or else of such as are unnecessarily connected with one another.

In very truth, all the feveral Attributes of the Deity, are nothing elfe but fo many Partial and Inadequate Conceptions, of One and the Same, Simple Perfect Being, taken in as it were by piecemeal: by reafon of the Imperfection of our Humane Understandings, which could not fully Conceive it all together at once : And therefore are they Really all but One thing, though they have the Appearance of Multiplicity to us. As the One Simple Light of the Sun, diversly Refracted and Reflected from a Rorid Cloud, hath to us the Appearance, of the variegated Colours of the Rainbow.

Wherefore the Attributes of God, are no Bundle of Unconceivables, and Impossibles, huddled up together; nor Attributes of Honour and Complement only, and nothing but the Religious Nonfence of Aftonish'd Minds, expressing their Devotion towards what they Fear; but all of them Attributes of Nature, and of most severe Philofophick Truth. Neither is the Idea of God, an Arbitrarious Compilement, of things Unnecessarily Connected, and Separable from one another:

CHAP. IV. Devout Religious Non-Sence.

653

another: it is no Factitious nor Fictitious thing, made up by any Feigning Power of the Soul, but it is a Natural and most simplerOncompounded Idea; fuch as to which nothing can be Arbitrarioully added, nor nothing detracted from. Notwithstanding which, by reason of the Imperfection of humane Minds there may be, and are, different Apprehensions concerning it For as every one that hath a Conception of a Plain Triangle in general, doth not therefore know, that it includes this Property in it, to have Three Angles Equal to Two Right ones; nor doth every one, who hath an Idea of a Rectangular Triangle, presently understand, that the Square of the Subtense, is Equal to the Squares of both the sides; so neither doth every one, who hath a Conception of a Perfect Being, therefore presently know all that is included in that Idea. Moreover men may easily mistake things, for Absolute Perfections, which are not such, as hath been partly already shewed.

And now whereas the Atheilts, pretend in the next place, to give an Account of that Supposed Contradictionsness, in the Idea and Attributes of God; namely, that it proceeded principally, from Fear, or the Confounded Nonsence of mens Astonished Minds, huddling up together all Imaginable Attributes of Honour, Courtschip, and Complement without any Philosophick Truth, Sence, or Signification : as alfo in part from the Fiction and Imposture of Politicians : all this hath been already prevented, and the Foundation thereof quite taken away, by our shewing, that there is nothing in the Genuine Idea of God and his Attributes, but what is Demonstrable of a Perfect Being, and that there cannot be the least either Added to that Idea, or Detracted from it, any more than there can be any thing Added to, or Detra-Red from the Idea of a Triangle or of a Square. From whence it follows unavoidably, that there cannot poffibly be any thing, either Contradictious or Arbitrarious in the Divine Idea, and that the Genuine Attributes thereof, are Attributes of Necessary Philosophick Truth: namely, fuch as do not only fpeak the Piety, Devotion, and Reverence of mens own Minds ; but declare the Real Nature of the thing it felf. Wherefore when a Modern Atheistick Writer, affirmeth of all those who Reason and conclude concerning God's Nature, from his Attributes; That Lofing their Understanding in the very first attempt, they fall from one Inconvenience (or Abfurdity) to another without end, after the same manner as when one ignorant of Court-ceremonies, coming into the prefence of a greater perfon than he was wont to Speak to, and fumbling at his entrance, to fave himself from falling lets flip his Cloak, to recover his Cloak, lets fall his Hat, and fo with one diforder after another, discovers his Rusticity and Astonishment: We fay, that though there be fomething of Wit and Phancy in this, yet as it is applied to Theology and the Genuine Attributes of the Deity, there is not the leaft of Philosophick Truth. However we deny not, but that some, either out of superstition, or else out of Flattery, (for thus are they ftiled by St. Jerome, Stulti Adulatores Dei, Foolish Flatterers of God Almighty) have fometimes attributed fuch things to him, as are Incongruous to his Nature, and under a pretence of Honouring him, by Magnifying his Power and Sovereignty, do indeed Bbbbz molt

Fear, and Ignorance of Caufes; BOOK I.

most highly Dishonour him; they representing him to be such a Being, as is no way Amiable or Desirable.

654

But the Atheifts are most of all concerned, to give an Account of that Unquestionable Phenomenon, the General Perjwasion of the Existence of a God, in the Minds of men, and their Propensity to Religion, in all ages and places of the world; whence this should come, if there be really no such thing in Nature. And this they think to do, in the Last place also, Partly, from mens Own Fear, together with their Ignorance of Causes, and Partly, from the Fiction of Lawmakers and Politicians, they endeavouring thereby to keep men in Civil Subjetion under them. Where we shall First plainly and Nakedly declare the Atheists meaning, and then manifest the Invalidity and Foolery of these their Pretences; to salve the forementioned Phenomenon.

First therefore, these Atheists affirm, That mankind by reason of their Natural Imbecillity, are in perpetual Solicitude, Anxiety, and Fear, concerning Future Events, or t' eir Good and Evil Fortune to come; and this Palion of Fear inclining men to Imagine things Formidable and Fearful, and to Sufpect or Believe the Existence of what really is not; I fay, that this Distrustful Fear and Jealousie in the Minds of men, concerning their Future Condition, raifes up to them the Phanta (m, of a most Affrightful Spectre, an Invisible Understanding Being, ArbitrarilyGoverning and Swaying the affairs of the whole World, and at pleasure Tyrannizing over Mankind. And when mens Exorbitant Fear and Fancy, has thus raifed up to it felf, fuch a Mormo or Bugbear, fuch an Affrightful Spectre as this, a thing that is really no Inhabitant of the World or of Heaven, but only of mens Brains; they afterward stand in awe of this their Own Imagination, and Tremblingly worship this Creature and Figment of their own Fear and Phancy, as a thing Really Existing without them, or a God: devising all manner of expressions of Honour and Reverence towards it, and anxioufly endeavouring. by all ways conceivable, to Propitiate and Atone the fame. And thus have they brought upon themselves, a most heavie Toke of Bondage, and filled their Lives with all manner of Bitterness and Misery.

Again to this Fear of Future Events, the Atheifts add alfo Ignorance of Causes, as a further Account of this Phenomenon of Religion, fo generally entertained in the world. For Mankind (fay they) are Naturally Inquisitive into the Causes of things, and that not only of the Events of their Own Good and Evil Fortune, but also of the Phanomena of the World, and the Effects of Nature. And fuch is their Curiofity, that wherefoever they can discover no Visible and Natural Causes, there are they prone to Feign and Imagine, other Causes Invifible and Supernatural. As it was observed of the Tragick Dramatifts, that whenever they could not well extricate themfelves, they were wont to bring in a God upon the Stage : and as Aristotle recordeth of Anaxagoras, that he never betook himself to Mind or Under-Standing, that is, to God, for a Caufe; but only then when he was at a loss for other Natural and Necessary Causes. From whence these Atheilts would infer, that nothing but Ignorance of Caufes, made Anaxagoras

CHAP IV. The Atheifts Seeds of Relig.

xagoras to affert a Deity. Wherefore it is no wonder (fay they) if the Generality of Mankind, being Ignorant of the Causes, almost of all Events, and Effects of Nature, have by reason of their Natural Curiosity and Fear Feigned or Introduced, one Invisible Power or Agent Omnipotent, as the Supreme Cause of all things : they betaking themfelves thereto, as to a kind of Refuge, Afylum, or Sanctuary for their Ignorance.

6.55

mile free.

These two Accounts of the Phenomenon of Religion, from mens Fear and Solicitude about Future Events, and from their Ignorance of Caufes, together with their Curiofity, are thus joyned together by a Modern Writer; Perpetual fear of Future Evils, always accompanying mankind, in the Ignorance of Caufes, as it were in the Dark, must needs have for Object Something. And therefore when there is nothing to be seen, there is nothing to accuse for their Evil Fortune, but some Power or Agent Invisible. Moreover it is concluded, that from the fame Originals, fprang, not only that vulgar opinion of Inferiour. Ghofts and spirits also, subservient to the Supreme Deity (as the Great Ghoft of the whole World) (Apparitions being nothing but mens own Dreams and Phancies taken by them for Sensations) but alfomens taking things Cafual for Prognosticks, and their being fo Superflitioully addicted to Omens and Portents, Oracles, and Divinations and Prophecies; this proceeding likewife, from the fame Phantaflick Supposition, that the things of the World, are disposed of, not by Nature, but by some Understanding and Intending Agent or Perfon.

But left these Two forementioned Accounts, of that Phanomenon of Religion, and the Belief of a Deity, fo Epidemical to Mankind, should yet seem insufficient; the Atheists will superadd a Third to them, from the Fiction and Imposture of Civil Soveraigns, Crafty Lawmakers and Designing Politicians. Who perceiving a great advantage to be made, from the Belief of a God and Religion, for the better keeping of men in Obedience and Subjection to themfelves, and in Peace and Civil Society with one another (when they are perfwaded, that belides the *Funifhments* appointed by Laws, which can only take place upon open and convicted Transgreffors, and are often eluded and avoided, there are other Punishments that will be inflicted even upon the fecret violators of them, both in this Life and after Death, by a Divine, Invisible and Irrefistible Hand) have thereupon Dextroully laid hold of mens Fear and Ignorance, and cherifhed those seeds of Religion in them (being the Infirmities of their Nature) and further confirmed their Belief of Ghofts and Spirits, Miracles and Prodigies, Oracles and Divinations, by Tales or Fables, publickly allowed and recommended. According to that Definition of Religion, given by a Modern Writer, Fear of Power Invisible, Feigned by the Mind, or Imagined from Tales publickly allowed, Religion; not allowed, Superstition. And that Religion thus Nurfed up by Politicians. might be every way Compliant with, and Obsequious to their Deligns, and no way Refractory to the fame; it hath been their great care to perfwade the People, that their Laws were not meerly their owa

Of the Origin of Religion,

BOOKI

own Inventions, but that themfelves were only the Interpreters of the Gods therein, and that the same things were really displeasing to the Gods, which were forbidden by them : God ruling over the world no otherwife than in them, as his Vicegerents ; according to that Affertion of a Late Writer, Deum nullum Regnum in homines habere, ni-Tratt. Theol. fiper eos qui Imperium tenent, that God Reigneth over men, only in the Civil Soveraigns. This is therefore another Atheistick Account of Religions to generally prevailing in the world, from its being a fit Engine of State, and Politicians generally looking upon it, as an Arcanum Imperii, a Mystery of Government, to posses the Minds of the People with the Belief of a God, and to keep them bufily employed in the exercises of Religion, thereby to render them the more Tame and Gentle ; apt to Obedience, Subjection, Peace and Civil Society.

> Neither is all this, the meer Invention of Modern Atheifts, but indeed the old Atheistick Cabal; as may appear partly, from that known Paffage of the Poet, That the Gods were first made by Fear; and from Lucretius his fo fequently infifting upon the fame, according to the mind of Epicurus. For in his First Book, he makes Terrorem animi, & Tenebras, Terrour of Mind, and Darkness, the Chief Causes of Theifm: and in his Sixth, he further purfues the fame Grounds, especially the Latter of them, after this manner;

Lamb. 528.

656

Polit.

Cætera quæ fieri in Terris Cæloque tuentur, Mortales, pavidis quom pendent mentibu' sepe, Efficiunt animos humiles formidine Divum: Depressofque premunt ad terram, proptereà quod IGNOR ANTIA CAUSARUM, conferre Deorum Cogit ad Imperium res; & concedere Regnum, O. Quorum operum causas nulla ratione videre Possunt, hac fieri Divino Numine rentur.

To this Sence. Mortals, when with Trembling Minds they behold the Objects both of Heaven and Earth, they become depressed and sunk down under the Fear of the Gods. Ignorance of Causes setting up the Reign and Empire of the Gods. For when men can find no Natural Caufes of thefe things, they suppose them presently, to have been done by a Divine Power.

And this Ignorance of Caufes, is also elsewhere infifted upon by the fame Poet, as the chief Source of Religion, or the Belief of a God.

Lib. 5: Lamb. 1:500.

Præterea cæli rationes ordine certo, Et varia annorum cernebant tempora verti; Nec poterant quibus id fieret cognoscere causis. Ergo PERFUGIUM (ibi habebant, omnia Divis Tradere, & ipforum nutu facere omnia fletti.

Moreover when a Modern Writer, declares the Opinion of Ghofts, to be one of those things, in which confisteth the Natural seeds of Religion :

The Old Atheistick Cabal. CHAP. IV.

Religion : As alfo that this Opinion proceedeth from the Ignorance how to diffinguish Dreams and other strong Phancies, from Vision and sense ; he seemeth herein to have trod likewise in the Footsteps of Lucretius, giving not obscurely, the same Account of Religion in his Fifth Book.

> Nunc que causa Deum per magnas Numina gentes, Pervolgarit, & ararum compleverit Urbes, &c. Non ita difficile est rationem reddere Verbis. Quippe etenim jam tum Divum mortalia Secla, Egregias animo facies vigilante videbant, Et magis in Somnis, mirando corporis auch. His igitur Senfum tribuebant, O.c.

That is, How the Noife of the Gods, came thus to ring over the whole world, and to fill all places with Temples and Altars, is not a thing very difficult to give an account of, it proceeding first, from mens Fearful Dreams, and their Phantasms when awake ; taken by them for Visions. and Sensations. Whereupon they attributed not only Sense to these things as really Existing, but also Immortality and great Power. For though this were properly an Account only, of those Inferiour and Plebeian Gods, called Demons and Genii, yet was it supposed, that the belief of these things, did easily dispose the minds of men also, to the Perswassion of One Supreme Omnipotent Deity over all,

Laftly, That the Ancient Atheifts, as well as the Modern, pretended, the Opinion of a God, and Religion, to have been a Political, Invention, is frequently declared in the writings of the Pagans; as in this of Cicero, Ii qui dixerunt totam de Diis Immortalibus Opinionem, fittam effe ab hominibus Sapientibus, Reipublice caufa, ut quos Ratio non posset, eos ad Officium Religio duceret ; nonne omnem Religionemfunditus sustulerunt? They who affirmed the whole opinion of the Gods, to have been feigned by wife men for the fake of the Commonwealth, that fo Religion might engage those to their Duty whom Reason could not ; did they not utterly destroy all Religion? And the fence of the Ancicient Atheists is thus represented by Plato; Orse, & waxdere, Ewan me a- De Leg. Lito. TOV paoir STOI TEXTY, & QUOD, and TIOT VOLOIS, is TETES antes anos, o'TH Exasts ouvouchoguous vouc DETS planor They First of all affirm, that the Gods are not by Nature, but by Art and Laws onely, and that from thence it comes to pass, that they are different to different Nations and Countreys, accordingly as the several humours of their Law-makers did chance. to determine. And before Plato, Critias one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens, plainly declared Religion at first to have been a Political Intrigue in those Verses of his recorded by Sextus the Philosopher, beginning to this purpole; That there was a time at first, when mens life was Diforderly and Brutifb, and the Will of the Stronger was the only Law. After which they confented and agreed together to make Civil, Lams; that fo the diforderly might be punished. Notwithstanding which, it was still found that men were only hindred from open, but not from fecret Injuffices. Whereupon fome Sagacious and Witty perfon was the Author of a further Invention, to deterr men as well from fecret, as from open Injuries; EVI60-

'ενίτεῦθεν ἕν τὸ βέιον ἐσηγήσατο Ως ἐςι δαίμων ἀφ.Ητω βάλλων βίω, Νόω τ' ἀκάων ѝ βλέπων, φεονῶντε Υφ ἕ πᾶν μξω τὸ λεχθὲν ἐν βεστοῖς ἀκάεἶαι, Δεώμζωον ζ πᾶν ἰδ είν δυνήσεται.

Namely, by introducing or feigning a God Immortal and Incorruptible, who hears and fees and takes notice of all things. Critics then concluding his Poem in these words,

> ούτω 3 πεώτον ολομαι πέσαι πνά ονητός νομίζειν δαιμόνων έναι χύω.

And in this manner do I conceive, some One at first, to have personaded mortals to believe, that there is a kind of Gods.

Thus have we fully declared, the fence of the Atheifts, in their Account of the Phenomenon of Religion and the Belief of a God; namely, that they derive it principally from these Three Springs or Originals; First from mens own Fear and Solicitude concerning Future Events, or their Good and Evil Fortune. Secondly, from their Ignorance of the Caufes both of those Events, and the Phanomena of Nature; together with their Curiofity. And Laftly, from the Fistion of Civil Soveraigns, Law-makers, and Politicians. The Weaknefs and Foolery of all which, we shall now briefly manifest. First therefore, it is certain, that fuch an Excess of Fear, as makes any one constantly and obltinately to believe, the Existence of That, which there is no manner of ground neither from Senfe nor Reafon for ; tending alfo to the great Difquiet of mens own Lives, and the Terrour of their Minds; cannot be accounted other than a kind of Crazedness or Distraction. Wherefore the Atheists themselves acknowledging, the Generality of mankind, to be poffeffed with fuch a Belief of a Deity, when they refolve this into fuch an Excess of Fear; it is all one, as if they should affirm, the Generality of mankind, to be Frighted out of their Wits, or Crazed and Diftemper'd in their Brains: none but a few Atheifts, who being undaunted and undifmaied have escaped this Panick Terrour, remaining Sober and in their Right Senfes. But whereas the Atheifts, thus impute to the Generality of mankind not only Light-Minded Credulity, and Phantastry, but also such an Excess of Fear, as differs nothing at all from Crazedness and Distra-Gion or Madness; We affirm on the contrary, that their supposed Courage, Stayedness and Sobriety, is really nothing elfe but the Dull and Sottiff Stupidity of their minds; Dead and Heavy Incredulity, and Earthly Diffidence for Distrust; by reason whereof, they will believe nothing but what they can Feel or See.

Theifts indeed have a Religious Fear of God, which is Confequent from him, or their Belief of him (of which more afterwards;) but the Deity it felf or the Belief thereof, was not Created by any Antecedent Fear, that is, by Fear concerning Mens Good and Evil Fortune; it being

CHAP. IV. Nor Mormo, or Terriculum.

being certain, that none are lefs solicitous concerning fuch Events, than they who are most truly Religious. The Reason whereof is, because these place their Chief Good, in nothing that is a More LOV, Aliene or in Anothers Power, and Exposed to the strokes of Fortune ; but in that which is most truly their Own, namely the Right use of their own Will. As the Atheilts on the contrary, must needs for this very reason be liable to great Fears and Solicitudes, concerning Outward Events, because they place their Good and Evil, in the mátor inSovins is Númns, the Passion of Pleasure and Pain; or at least denying Natural Honefty, they acknowledge no other Good, but what belongs to the Animal Life only, and to is under the Empire of Fortune. And that the Atheifts are indeed generally, Timorous and Fearful, Suspicious and Distrustful things ; feems to appear plainly, from their building all their Politicks, Civil Societies, and Justice, (improperly fo called) upon that only Foundation of Fear and Distrust.

But the Grand Errour of the Atheists here is this, that they fuppole the Deity, according to the fence of the Generality of mankind, to be nothing but a Mormo, Bug-bear, or Terriculum; an Affrightful, Hurtful, and most Undesirable thing : Whereas men every where invoke the Deity in their Straits and Difficulties for aid and affiftance ; looking upon it as Exorable and Placable; and by their Truft and Confidence in it, acknowledge its Goodness and Benignity. Synefius De Regno p.9. affirms, that though men were otherwife much divided in their opinions, yet άγαθόν + θεόν ύμινσαν απανίες άπανταχε 2, σοφοί 2, άσοφοι, They all every where, both Wife and Unwife, agree in this, that God is to be praised, as one who is Good and Benign.

If amongh the Pagans, there were any, who understood that Proverbial speech, provegov to Samoviov in the worst fence, as if God Almighty, were of an Envious and Spiteful Nature, these were certainly, but a few Ill-natur'd men, who therefore drew a Picture of the Deity, according to their own Likeness. For the Proverb in that fence, was disclaimed and cried down; by all the wifer Pagans; as Aristotle, who affirmed the Poets to have lyed in this, as well as they did in many Metaph. L.I. other things; and Plutarch, who taxeth Herodotus for infinuating, c. 2. Sar w θeier το Seiov ποιν φ. 90vee ov τε i, τα ea χωdes, The Deity univerfally (that is, All eva, and πond the Gods) to be of an Envious and Vexations or Spiteful disposition, c. de Herod. whereas Himself appropriated this only to that Evil Demon or Prin- Alalign. ciple afferted by him; as appeareth from the Life of P. Æmilius written by him, where he affirmeth, not that To Seiov now proveed, The Deity Universally was of an Envious Nature, but, That there is a Certain Deity or Damon, whole proper task it is, to bring down all great and overswelling humane Prosperity, and so to temper every mans Life, that none may be happy in this world fincerely and unmixedly, without a check of Adversity; which is as if a Christian, should ascribe it to the Devil. And Plato plainly declares the reason of God's making the World at first, to have been no other than this, ana dis in, anada jordels all'sdevos solenore ésphyvélou obovo, because he was Good, and there is no manner of Envy in that which is Good. From whence he also concluded, notila on matisce econing yeventar and anthina autal, That God. Cccc there-

659

UNED

The Sence of, To Geov & Dove of.

BOOK I.

therefore willed, all things should be made the most like himself, that is, after the best manner. But the true meaning of that Ill-languaged Proverb, feems at first, to have been no other, than what, besides Hesside, the Scripture it felf also attributes to God almighty, that he affecteth to Humble and Abase the Pride of men, and to pull down all High, Towering, and Losty things, whether as Noxious and Hurtful to the men themselves, or as in some fence Invidious to him, and Derogatory from his Honour, who alone ought to be exalted, and no flesh to glory before him. And there hath been so much experience of such a thing as this in the world, that the Epicurean Poet himfelf, could not but confess, that there was some Hidden Force or Power which seemed to have a solution and Cover-swelling Greatness, and affect to cast contempt and form upon the Pride of men,

Lamb. 503.

660

Ofque adeò res humanas Vis Abdita quædam Obterit, & pulchros fasces, sævasque secures, Proculcare, ac ludibrio sibi habere videtur.

Where he plainly Reel'd and Stagger'd in his Atheism, or elfe was indeed a Theift, but knew it not; it being certain that there can be no fuch Force as this, in Regno Atomorum, in the Reign or Empire of Sensless Atoms. And as for those among Christians, who make fuch a horrid Representation of God Almighty, as one who Created far the greatest part of mankind, for no other end or design, but only this, that he might Recreate and Delight himself in their Eternal Torments; these also do but transcribe or copy out their own Ill Nature, and then read it in the Deity; the Scripture declaring on the contrary, That God is Love. Nevertheless these very persons in the mean time, dearly hug and embrace God Almighty in their own Conceit, as one that is Fondly Good, Kind, and Gracious to themselves; he having fastned his affections upon their very Persons, without any confideration of their Dispositions or Qualifications.

It is true indeed, that Religion is often expressed in the Scripture, by the Fear of God, and Fear hath been faid to be Prima Mensura Deitatis, the First Measure of the Divinity in us, or the First Impresfion that Religion makes upon men in this Obnoxious and Guilty state, before they have arrived to the true Love of God and Righteousines. But this Religious Fear, is not a Fear of God, as a meer Arbitrary Omnipotent Being, much lefs as Hurtful and Mischievous (which could not be disjoyned from Hatred;) but an aweful regard of him, as of one who is Effentially Just, and as well a Punisher of Vice and Wickedness, as a Remarder of Vertue. Lucretius himself, when he deforibes this Religious Fear of men, confessing it to to be conjoyned with a Conficience of their Duty, or to include the same within it felf.

P. 903.

Tunc Populi Gentesque tremunt, &c. Ne quod ob admissum fæde dietumve superbe, Pænarum grave sit solvendi tempus adaetum.

And

CHAP.IV. How God, the Object of Fear.

And this is the Sence of the Generality of mankind, that there being a Natural Difference of Good and Evil Moral, there is an Impartial Fuffice in the Deity which prefideth over the fame, and inclines it as well, to Punifb the wicked, as to Reward the Vertuous : Epicurus him. Ep.adMenoee. felf acknowledging thus much, ENDEN is megisas Bhabas oiloitan, Tois xa- P.46.Gaff. nois on Dear endyedan, is aperelas Tois aga Dois, Theists suppose, that there are both great Evils inflicted upon the wicked from the Gods; and alfo great Rewards by them bestowed upon the Good. And this Fear of God, is not only Beneficial to mankind in general, by repreffing the growth of wickedness, but also wholefom and Salutary to those very perfons themselves, that are thus Religiously affected, it being Prefervative of them both from Moral Evils, and likewife from the Evils of Puniforment confequent thereupon. This is the True and Genuine, Fear of Religion ; which when it degenerates into a Dark kind, of Jealous and Suspicious Fear of God Almighty, either as a Hurtful, or as a meer Arbitrary and Tyrannical Being, then is it look'd upon, as the Vice or Extreme of Religion, and diftinguished from it by that name of Adasous superstition. Thus is the Character of a Superstitious Man given by Plutarch, oleran Dess Evan, humness 3 ig Bhaleess, mei serlidaupi That be thinks there are Gods, but that they are Noxious and Hurtful; and avalum is moëin & odorsaimora is poseicoan tos Siss, a superstitions. man must needs Hate God, as well as Fear him. The true Fear of God (as the Son of Sirach speaks) is the Beginning of his Love, and Faith Cap. 25.12. is the Beginning of cleaving to him. As if he should have faid, The first Entrance into Religion is an Awful regard to God as the Punifher of Vice; the second ftep forwards therein, is Faith or Confidence in God, whereby men Rely upon him for Good, and Cleave to him: and the Top and Perfection of all Religion, is the Love of God above all, as the most Amiable Being. Christianity, the best of Religions, recommendeth Faith to us, as the Inlet or Introduction into all True and Ingenuous Piety; for He that cometh to God, must not only believe that he is, but also that he is a Remarder of those that Hebr. c. 11.1: feek him. Which Faith is better defined in the Scripture, than by any Scholastick ; to be the substance of things (that are to be) hoped for, and the Evidence of things not seen. That is, a Confident Perfwafion of things that fall not under Sight, (because they are either Invisible or Future) and which also are to be Hoped for. So that Religious Fear confifteth well with Faith, and Faith is near of kin to Hope, and the refult of both Faith and Hope, is Love: which Faith, Hope and Love, do all suppose an Esfential Goodness in the Deity. God is luch a Being, who if He were not, were of all things what foever most to be Wilhed for. It being indeed no way defirable (as that noble Emperour concluded) for a man to live in a world, void of a God and Providence. He that believes a God, believes all that Good and Perfection in the Universe, which his Heart can possibly with or defire. It is the Interest of none, that there should be no God, but only of fuch wretched Perfons, as have abandoned their First and only true Interest, of being Good, and Friends to God, and are desperately refolved upon ways of Wickedness.

The Reason why the Atheists do thus grofly miltake the Notion of Cccc 2 God,

66 I

662 Atheifts; No Nat. Juffice, nor Charity. BOOK I.

God, and conceive of him differently from the Generality of man-

Cic.de N.D. L. 1.213. L. mb.

Cic. Ibid.

Cic. Ibid.

kind, as a thing which is only to be Feared, and must confequently be Hated, is from nothing but their own Vice and Ill Nature. For first, their Vice so far blinding them, as to make them think, that the Moral Differences of Good and Evil, have no foundation in Nature. but only in Law or Arbitrary Constitution (which Law is contrary to Nature, Nature being Liberty, but Law Restraint;) as they cannot but really Hate that, which Hinders them of their True Liberty and Chief Good, fo must they needs interpret the Severity of the Deity fo much fpoken of against Wickedness, to be nothing elfe, but Cruelty and Arbitrary Tyranny. Again it is a wretched Ill-natured Maxim, which these Atheists have, That there is Nulla Naturalis Charitas, No Natural Charity, but that Omnis Benevolentia oritur ex Imbecillitate & Moin, All Benevolence arifeth onely, from Imbecillity and Fear; that is, from being either obnoxious to anothers Power, or Itanding in need of his Help. So that all that is now called Love and Friendship amongst Men, is according to these really nothing, but either a crouching under Anothers Power, whom they cannot Relift; or elfe Mercatura quedam Utilitatum, a certain kind of Merchandizing for Utilities. And thus does Cotta in Cicero declare their fence, Ne Homines quidem censetis, nist Imbecilli essent, futuros Beneficos aut Benignos, You conceive that no man would be any way Beneficent or Benevolent to another, were it not for his Imbecillity or Indigence. But as for God Almighty, thefe Atheists conclude, That upon the supposition of his Existence, there could not be fo much as this Spurious Love or Benevolence in him neither, towards any thing; becaufe by reafon of his Abfolute and Irrefiftible Power, He would neither ftand in Need of Any thing, and be devoid of all Fear. Thus the forementioned Cotta. Quid eft Præstantius Bonitate & Beneficentià ? Quà cum carere Deum vultis, neminem Deo nec Deum nec Hominem Carum, neminem ab eo amari vultis. Ita fit ut non modo Homines à Diis, sed ipsi Dii inter se ab aliis alii negligantur. What is there more excellent than Goodness and Beneficence? which when you will needs have God to be utterly devoid of, you suppose that neither any God nor Man, is Dear to the Supreme God, or beloved of him. From whence it will follow, that not only men are neglected by the Gods, but also the Gods amongst themselves are neglected by one another. Accordingly a late Pretender to Politicks, who in this manner, difcards all Natural Justice and Charity, determines concerning God, Regnandi & Puniendi eos qui Leges suas violant, Jus Deo effe à Solà Potentià Irrefistibli, That he has no other Right of Reigning over men, and of Punishing those who transgreß his Laws, but only from his Irresistible Power. Which indeed is all one as to fay, That God has no Right at all of Ruling over mankind, and imposing Commands upon them, but what he doth in this kind, he doth it only by Force and Power ; Right, and Might, (or Power) being very different things from one another, and there being no fus or Right without Natural fuflice ; fo that the word Right is here only Abused. And Consentaneoufly hereunto the fame Writer further adds,, Si Jus Regnandi habeat Deus ab Omnipotentia sua, manifestum est Obligationem ad præstan-, dum ipsi Obedientiam incumbere Hominibus propter Imbicillitatem, That if God's Right of Commanding, be derived only from his Omnipotence, then

CHAP. IV. No Faith, nor Hope, in Atheism.

662

then is it manifest, that mens Obligation to obey him, lies upon them only from their Imbecillity. Or as it isfurther explained by him, Homines ideo Deo subjectos esfe, quia Omnipotentes non sunt, aut quia ad Resistendum fatis Virium non habent, That men are therefore only subject to God. because they are not Omnipotent, or have not sufficient. Power to Relift him: Thus do we fee plainly, how the Atheifts by reafon of their Vice and and Ill Nature (which makes them deny all Natural Justice and Honefty, all Natural Charity and Benevolence) transform the Deity into a monstrous shape; such an Omnipotent Being, as if he were, could have nothing neither of Justice, in him, nor of Benevolence towards his Creatures ; and whole only Right and Authority of Commanding them, would be his Irrefiftible Power ; whom his Creatures could not place any Hope, Trust and Confidence in, nor have any other Obligation to obey, than that of Fear and Necessity, proceeding from their Imbecillity or Inability to refist him. And fuch a Deity as this, is indeed a Mormo or Bug-bear, a most Formidable and Affrightful thing.

But all this is nothing, but the Atheifts Falle Imagination; True Religion reprefenting a most comfortable Prospect of things from the Deity; whereas on the contrary, the Albeiftick Scene of things, is Difmal, Hopeless and Forlorn, That there should be no other Good, than what depends upon things wholly out of our own power, the momentany gratification of our Infatiate Appetites, and the perpetual pouring in to a Dolium Pertusum, a Perforated and Leaking Vessel. That our felves should be but a Congeries of Atoms, upon the diffolution of whole Compages, our Life should vanish into nothing, and all our Hope perish. That there should be no Providence over us, nor any Kind and Good-natured Being above, to take care of us, there being nothing without us, but Dead and Senfleß Matter. True indeed there could be no spiteful Designs in Sensless Atoms, or a Dark Inconfcious Nature. Upon which account, Plutarch would grant, that De Superfi. even this Atherstick Hypothesis it felf, as bad as it is, were notwithstanding to be preferred, before that of an Omnipotent, Spiteful and Malicious Being, (if there can be any fuch Hypothesis as this) a Monarchy of the Manichean Evil Principle, reigning all alone over the whole world, without any Corrival, and having an undiffurbed Empire. Neverthelefs it is certain alfo, that there could be no Faith nor Hope neither, in these Sensles Atoms, both Necessarily and Fortuitously moved, no more than there could be Faith and Hope in a Whirlwind, or in a Tempestuous Sea, whose merciless waves are Inexorable, and deaf to all Cries and Supplications. For which reason Epicurus himself con- Epif.ad Men. felled, that it was better to give credit to the Fable of the Gods, (as he P. 49. Gaff. callsit) than to ferve the Atheistick Fate, or that Material Necessity of all things, introduced by those Atheistick Physiologers Lencippus and Democritus ; תפוידוסי אין דבר שבו שבמי עולפי אמומאסאצטמי, א דא דא קי סטσικών εμαρμίωη. ο μεν το εκπίδα σεσιπόσεως ύπογεαφ. σεών δια πμής. ή) and given ov Exer this available . Because there is Hopes that the Gods may be prevailed with, by worship and prayer; but the other (Necessity) is altogether deaf and Inexorable. And though Epicurus thought to mend the matter, and make the Atheistick Hypothesis more tolerable, by introducing into it (contrary to the Tenour of those Principles) Liberty of

Atheism founded in Distrust.

of Will in Men; yet this being not a Power over things Without us, but our felves only, could alter the cafe very little. Epicurus himfelf was in a Panick Fear, left the frame of Heaven thould fometime upon a fudden crack, and tumble about his Ears, and this Fortuitous Compilement of Atoms be diffolved into a Chaos,

BOOK I.

Una Dies dabit exitio ; multosque per annos Sustentata ruet moles, & Machina mundi.

De Superft.

664

And what Comfort could his Liberty of Will then afford Him, who placed all his happiness in Security from External Evils? TENG 78 un vouller Jezs, un poleioral, (faith Plutarch) The Atheistick Design in Chaking off the Belief of a God, was to be without Fear; but by means hereof, they framed such a System of things to themselves, as under which, they could not have the least Hope. Faith or Confidence. Thus running from Fear, did they plunge themfelves into Fear ; for they who are without Hope, can never be free from Fear. Endless of neceffity must the Fears and Anxieties of those men be, who shake off that One Fear of God, that would only preferve them from Evil, and have no Faith nor Hope in him. Wherefore we might conclude upon better grounds than the Atheists do of Theism; that Atheism (which hath no foundation at all in Nature nor in Reafon) forings first from the Imposture of Fear. For the Faith of Religion, being the Substance or Confidence of such things not seen, as are to be Hoped for ; Atheistick Infidelity must needs on the contrary be, a certain heavy Diffidence, Despondence and Milgiving of Mind, or a Timorous Distrust and Disbelief of Good, to be Hoped for, beyond the reach of Senfe; namely of an Invisible Being Omnipotent, that exerciseth a Fuft, Kind, and Gracious Povidence, over all those who commit their ways to him, with an endeavour to pleafe him, both here in this Life and after Death. But Vice, or the Love of Lawleß Liberty, prevailing over fuch Disbelieving perfons, makes them by degrees, more and more defirous, that there fhould be no God ; that is, no fuch Hinderer of their Liberty, and to count it a happines to be freed from the Fear of him, whole Justice (if he were) they mult needs be obnoxious to.

And now have we made it Évident, that these Atheists who make Religion and the Belief of a God, to proceed from the Imposture of Fear, do first of all difguise the Deity, and put a Monstrous, Horrid and Affrightful Vizard upon it, transforming it into such a thing, as can only be Feared and Hated; and then do they conclude concerning it (as well indeed they may) that there is no such thing as this, really Existing in Nature, but that it is only a Mormo or Bugbear, raised up by mens Fear and Phansie. Of the Two, it might better be faid, that the Opinion of a God, sprung from mens Hope of Good, than from their Fear of Evil; but really, it springs neither from Hope nor Fear, (however in different Circumstances it raises both those Passions in our Minds;) nor is it the Imposture of amy Passion, but that whose Belief is supported and Sustained, by the strongost

CHAP. IV. Theifm, not from Ignor. of Caufes.

ftrongeft and cleareft Reason ; as shall be declared in due place. But the Senfe of a Deity, often Preventing Ratiocination in us, and urging it felf more Immediately upon us, it is certain that there is alfo, befides a Rational Belief thereof, a Natural Prolepsis or Anticipation in the Minds of men concerning it, which by Aristotle is called Martela, A Vaticination.

Thus have we fufficiently confuted, the First Atheistick Pretence, to falve the Phanomenon of Religion and the Belief of a God, fo generally entertained, from the Imposture of Fear: we come now to the second, That it proceeded from the Ignorance of Caufes allo, or Mens want of Philosophy : they being prone, by reason of their Innate Curiosity, where they find no Caufes to make or feign them ; and from their Fear, in the Absence of Natural and Necessary Causes, to imagine Super-natural and Divine ; this also affording them a handfom Cover and Pretext for their Ignorance. For which caufe thefe Atheifts flick not to affirm of God Almighty, what fome Philosophers do of Occult Qualities, that he is but Perfugium & Afylum Ignorantia, a Refuge Lucret.p. 500. and Shelter for mens Ignorance; that is, in plain and downright Lan- L. guage, The meer Sanduary of Fools.

And these two things are here commonly joyned together by these Atheists, both Fear, and Ignorance of Causes, as which joyntly concurr in the Production of Theifm. Because as the Fear of Children raifes up Bugbears especially in the Dark, so do they suppose in like manner, the Fear of men, in the Darkness of their Ignorance of Canfes especially, to raise up the Mormo, spectre or Phantafm of a God ; which is thus intimated by the Epicurean Poet,

> - Omnia Cacis In tenebris Metuunt.

And accordingly Democritus gave this account of the Original of The- Steph. Pec. ifm or Religion, ogentes to in tois merecegis na Shipala oi na havoi of Philis 8. 00 avoquimor, radas Bearras is aseands, is requires, intis TE is oerluins entel. Serte. Jas, id quartion Dess oio plan Toron airiss . That when in old times, men observed strange and affrightful things in the Meteors and the Heaven, as Thunder, Lightning, Thunderbolts & Eclipfes; they not knowing the Caufes. thereof, & being terrified thereby, prefently imputed them to theGods. And Epicurus declares this to have been the reason, why he took such great pains in the fludy of Physiology, that by finding out the Natural and Neceffary Caufes of things, he might be able to free both himfelf and others from the Terrour of a God, which would otherwife Invade and Affault them : the Importunity of mens minds, when-ever. they are at a loss for Natural Causes, urging them fo much, with the Fear, Suspicion, and Jealousie of a Deity.

Wherefore the Atheilts thus dabling in Phyliology, and finding out as they conceive, Material and Mechanical Causes, for some of the Phenomena of Nature, and especially for such of them, as the unskilful Vulgar fome times impute to God himfelf; when they can prove, Ecliples

Atheists, Ignorant of Causes. BOOK I.

Eclipfes (for example) to be no Miracles, and render it probable, that Thunder is not the Voice of God Almighty himfelf, as it were roaring above in the Heavens, meerly to affright and amaze poor Mortals, and make them quake and tremble; and that Thunderbolts are not there flung by his own hands, as the direful meffengers of his wrath and difpleafure; they prefently conclude triumphantly thereupon, concerning Nature or Matter, that it doth

666

Ipfa suaper se, sponte, omnia, Diis agere expers,

Do all things alone of it felf without a God. But we shall here make it appear in a few Instances as briefly as we may, that Philosophy and the True Knowledge of Causes, leads to God; and that Atheism is nothing but Ignorance of Causes and of Philosophy.

For first, no Atheist, who derives all from sensies Atoms or Matter, is able to affign any Cause at all of Himself, or give any true account of the Original of his own Soul or Mind, it being utterly Unconceivable and Impossible, that Soul and Mind, Sense, Reason and Understanding, should ever arise from Irrational and Senses Matter however modified; or result from Atoms, devoid of all manner of Qualities; that is, from meer Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion of Parts. For though it be indeed absurd to fay (as these Atheists alledge) that Laughing and Crying Things, are made out of Laughing and Crying Principles,

Et Ridere potest non ex Ridentibu' factus 5

Yet does it not therefore follow, that Sensitive and Rational Beings, might refult from a Composition of Irrational and Sensless Atoms, which according to the Democritick Hypothesis, have nothing in them, but Magnitude, Figure, Site, and Motion, or Rest. Because Laughing and Crying, are Motions, which result from the Mechanism of Humane Bodies, in such a manner Organized, but Sense and Understanding are neither Local Motion, nor Mechanism. And the Case will be the very same, both in the Anaximandrian or Hylopathian, and in the Stratonick or Hylozoick Atheism, because Sense and Conscious Understanding, could no more result, either from those Qualities of Heat and Cold, Moist and Dry, contempered together, or from the meer Organization of Inanimate and Sensless Matter, than it could from the

Concursus, Motus, Ordo, Positura, Figura,

of Atoms devoid of all manner of Qualities. Had there been once nothing but Senflefs Matter, Fortnitoufly Moved, there could never have emerged into Being, any Soul or Mind, Senfe and Understanding: because no Effect can possibly transcend the Persection of its Cause. Wherefore Atheists supposing Themsfelves, and all Souls and Minds, to have sprung from Stupid and Sensless Matter; and all that Wisdom which is any where in the World, both Political and Philosophical,

CHAP. IV. Of the Caufe of Themfelves.

to be the Refult of meer Fortune and Chance ; mult needs be concluded, to be Grofly Ignorant of Caufes ; which had they not been, they could never have been Atheists. So that Ignorance of Caufes, is the seed, not of Theifm, but of Atheifm : true Philosophy, and the Knowledge of the Caufe of our Selves, leading neceffarily to a Deity.

Again, Atheists are Ignorant of the Caufe of Motion in Bodies alfo; by which notwithstanding they suppose all things to be done; that is, they are never able to salve this Phanomenon, fo long as they are Atheifts, and acknowledge no other Substance besides Matter or Body. For First it is undeniably certain, that Motion is not Effential to all Body as fuch, because then no Particles of Matter could ever Reft; and confequently there could have been no Generation, nor no fuch Mundane system produced as this is, which requires a certain Proportionate Commixture of Motion and Reft; no Sun, nor Moon, nor Earth, nor Bodies of Animals; fince there could be no Coherent Confiftency of any thing, when all things flutter'd and were in continual Separation and Divulfion from one another. Again it is certain likewife, that Matter or Body as fuch, hath no Power of Moving it felf Freely or Spontaneoully neither, by Will or Appetite ; both because the fame Inconvenience would from hence enfue likewife, and becaufe the Phanomena or Appearances do plainly evince the contrary. And as for that Prodigioufly Abfurd Paradox, of some few Hylozoick Atheifts, that all Matter as such, and therefore every Smallest Particle thereof, hath not only Life Effentially belonging to it, but also Perfect Wildom and Knowledge, together with Appetite, and Self-moving Power, though without Animal Senfe or Consciousness: this, I fay, will be elsewhere in due place further confuted. But the Generality of the ancient Atheifts, that is, the Anaximandrians and Democriticks, attributed no manner of Life to Matter as fuch; and therefore could afcribe no Voluntary, or Spontaneous Motion to the fame, but Fortuitous only; according to that of the Epicurean Poet already cited,

> Nam certe neque Consilio, Primordia rerum, Ordine se quæque, atque sagaci mente locarunt : Nec quos queque darent Motus pepigere profect b.

Wherefore these Democriticks, as Aristotle somewhere intimates, were able to affign no other Caufe of Motion, than only this, That One Body moved another from Eternity Infinitely, fo that there was no reator never, no First Unmoved Mover, ever to be found; because there is no Beginning nor First in Eternity. From whence probably that Doctrine of some Atheistick Stoicks in Alex. Aphrodifins was de- Alex. Aph. rived, That there is no First in the rank and order of Causes. In the Lib de Fato, footsteps of which Philosophers, a Modern Writer seemeth to have P. trodden, when declaring himfelf after this manner; Si quis ab Effectu quocunque, ad Caulamejus Immediatam, atque inde and Remotiorem, ac sic perpetud ratiocinatione ascenderit, non tamen in eternum procedere poterit, sed defatigatus aliquando deficiet. If any one will from whatfoever Effect, afcend upward to its Immediate Cauje, and Dddd from

Atheists; No Cause of Motion. BOOKI.

from thence to a Remoter, and so onwards perpetually, in his Ratiocination; yet shall be never be able to hold on thorough all Eternity, but at length being quite tyred out with his fourney, be forced to defift or give over. Which feems to be all one, as if he should have faid; One thing Moved or Caufed another Infinitely from Eternity, in which there being no Beginning, there is confequently no First Mover or Cause to be reach'd unto. But this Infinite Progress of these Democriticks, in the Order of Caufes, and their fhifting off the Caufe of Motion, from one thing to another without end or beginning, was rightly underftood by Aristotle, to be indeed the Affigning of No Cause of Motion at all, is andeou inv, i win isa x? quow never reator, They acknowledging (faith he) no First Mover according to Nature, must needs make an idle Progress Infinitely; that is, in the Language of this Philosopher, affign no Caufe at all of Motion. Epicurus therefore to mend the matter, though according to the Principles of the Atomick Phyfiology, he discarded all other Qualities, yet did he notwithstanding admit this One Quality of Gravity or Ponderosity in Atoms, preffing them continually downwards in Infinite Space. In which, as nothing could be more Absurd nor Unphilosophical, than to make Upwards and Downwards in Infinite Space, or a Gravity tending to no Centre, nor Place of Reft; fo did he not affign any Caufe of Motion neither; but only in effect affirm, the Atoms therefore to tend Downwards, because they did so: a Quality of Gravity fignifying only an Endeavour to tend Downwards, but Why or Wherefore, no body knows. And it is all one as if Epicurus (hould have faid ; that Atoms moved Downwards by an Occult Quality, he either betaking himself to this as an Asylum, a Sanchuary or Refuge for his Ignorance; or elfe indeed more abfurdly making his very Ignorance it felf (difguized under that name of a Quality) to be the Caufe of Motion. Thus the Atheilts univerfally, either affigned no Caufe at all for Motion, as the Anaximandrians and Democriticks ; or elfe no True one, as the Hylozoists; when to avoid Incorporeal Substance, they would venture to attribute, Perfect Understanding, Appetite or Will, and Self-moving Power, to all Senflefs Matter whatfoever. But fince it appears plainly, that Matter or Body cannot Move it felf; either the Motion of all Bodies, must have no manner of Canfe, or elfe must there of necessity, be some other Substance besides Body, such as is Self-active and Hylarchical, or hath a Natural Power, of Ruling over Matter. Upon which latter account, Plato rightly determin'd, that Cogitation, which is Self-activity or Autochinesie, was in order of Nature, before the Local Motion of Body, which is Heterochinefie. Though Motion confidered Paffively in Bodies, or taken for their Translation, or Change of Distance and Place, be indeed a Corporeal thing, or a Mode of those Bodies themselves moving; yet as it is confidered Adively, for the Vis Movens, that Active Force which caufes this Translation or Change of Place, fo is it an Incorporeal thing ; the Energy of a Self-Active Substance, upon that fluggish Matter or Body, which cannot at all move it felf. Wherefore in the Bodies of Animals, the True and Proper Caufe of Motion, or the Determination thereof at leaft; is not the Matter it felf Organized; but the Soul either as Cogitative, or Plastickly-Self Active, Vitally united thereunto, and Naturally Ruling over it. But in the whole World it is either God himfelf, Originally imprefied

CHAP. IV. Nor of the Mundane Regularity.

ing a certain Quantity of Motion upon the Matter of the Universe, and constantly conserving the same, according to that of the Sripture, In AB. 17.28, him we Live & Move: (which seems to have been the Sence also of that Noble Agrigentine Poet and Philosopher, when he described God, to be only, A Pure or Holy Mind, that with swift thoughts agitates the whole World) or else it is Instrumentally, an Inferiour Created Spirit, Soul, or Life of Nature, that is, a Subordinate Hylarchical Principle, which hath a Power of Moving Matter Regularly, according to the Direction of a Superiour Perset Mind. And thus do we see again, that Ignorance of Causes, is the Seed of Atheism, and not of Theism; no Atheists being able to affign a true Cause of Motion; the Knowledge whereof plainly leadeth to a God.

Furthermore those Atheifts who acknowledge no other Principle of things, but Senflefs Matter Fortnitoufly moved, mult needs be Ignorant allo of the Caufe of that Grand Phanomenon, called by Aristotle, the to do u, xahas, the Well and Fit in Nature, that is, of the most Artificial Frame of the whole Mundane System in General, and of the Bodies of Animals in Particular, together with the Con-fpiring Harmony of all. For they who boafted themselves able to give Natural Canfes of all things whatfoever without a God; can give no other Caufe at all of this Phanomenon, but only that the World Happened by Chance to be thus made as it is. Now they who make Fortune and Chance, to be the only Caufe of this fo Admirable Phanomenon, the most Regular and Artificial Frame, and Harmony of the Universe; they either make the meer Absence and Want of a Cause, to be a Caufe, Fortune and Chance being nothing elfe but the Absence or want of an Intending Caufe. Or else do they make, their own Ignorance of a Caufe, and They know not How, to be a Caufe ; as the Author of the Leviathan interprets the meaning hereof, Many times (faith he) men put for Caufe of Natural Events, their own Ignorance, but disguised in other words, as when they say, that Fortune is the Cause of things Contingent, that is, of things whereof they know no Caufe. Or they affirm against all Reason, one Contrary to be the Cause of another, as Confusion to be the Cause of Order, Pulchritude and Harmony; Chance and Fortune, to be the Caufe of Art and Skill; Folly and Nonsence, the Cause of the most Wise and Regular Contrivance. Or Laftly, they deny it to have any Caufe at all, fince they deny an Intending Caufe, and there cannot Poffibly be any other Caufe of Artificialness and Confpiring Harmony, than Mind and Wildom, Councel and Contrivance.

But becaufe the Atheists here make fome Pretences for this their Ignorance, we shall not conceal any of them, but bring them all to light; to the end that we may discover their Weakness and Foolery. First therefore they Pretend, that the World is not fo Artificially and Well made, but that it might have been made much Better, and that there are many Faults and Flaws to be found therein; from whence they would infer, that it was not made by a God, he being supposed by Theists, to be no Bungler, but a Perfect Mind, or a Being Infinitely Good and Wise, who therefore should have made all things for the Beft. Dddd 2 But

God and Nature, all for The Beft. BOOK I.

But this being already fet down by it felf, as a Twelfth Atheiftick Objection against a Deity, we must referve the Confutation thereof for its proper place. Only we shall observe thus much here by the way; That those Theists of Later times, who either because they Fancy a meer Arbitary Deity; or because their Faith in the Divine Goodness is but weak ; or because they Judge of things according to their own Private Appetites, and Selfish Paffions, and not with a Free Uncaptivated Universality of Mind, and an Impartial Regard to the Good of the Whole; or becaufe they look only upon the Prefent Scene of things, and take not in the Future into confideration, nor have a Comprehensive View of the whole Plot of Divine Providence together; or laftly, becaufe we Mortals do all ftand upon too Low a Ground, to take a commanding view and Prospect upon the whole Frame of things ; and our Ihallow Understandings are not able to fathom the Depths of the Divine Wildom, nor trace all the Methods and Defigns of Providence ; grant, That the World might have been made much Better than now it is; which indeed is all one as to fay, that it is Not Well made ; thefe Neoterick Christians (I fay) feem hereby, to give a much greater advantage to the Atheilts, than the Pagan Theilts themselves heretofore, did who ftood their Ground, and generoufly maintained against them; that Mind being the Maker of all things, and not Fortune or Chance, nor Arbitary Self-will, and Irational Humour Omnipotent, the To BEATIST, that which is Absolutely the Best in every cafe, fo far as the Necessity of things would admit, and in compliance with the Good of the Whole, was the Measure and Rule both of Nature and Providence.

Again the Atomick Atheifts further alledge, that though there be many things in the world, which ferve well for U/es, yet it does not at all follow, that therefore they were made Intentionally and Defignedly for those Ules; because though things Happen by Chance to be fo or fo Made, yet may they ferve for fomething or other afterward, and have their feveral Uses Consequent. Wherefore all the things of Nature, Happened (fay they) by Chance, to be fo made as they are, and their feveral Ufes notwithstanding were Confequent, or Following thereupon. Thus the Epicurean Poet,

Lucret.L.4. P.367.Lamb.

670

-Nilideo natum est in Corpore, ut Uti Possemus, sed quod Natum est id procreat Usum.

Nothing in mans Body was made out of defign for any Use, but all the several Parts thereof, happening to be so made as they are, their Vjes were Confequent thereupon. In like manner the Old A-Phys.L.2.c.8. theiltick Philosophers in Aristotle, concluded, Tos oddias 32 avásκης ανατείλαι, τές μεν εμπεροθίες όξεις, 6πιτηδείες τοδ διαιρείν, τές 3 γομφίας πλατείς, η χρησιμας πρός το λεαίναν τιν τροφιν. επεί & τάτα ένεκα Jevéaras, and oupressiv. Spices 3 is and the array pregar, in soois dona Undexew to Evera To That the Former Teeth, were made by Material or Mechanical Necessity, Thin and Sharp, by means whereof they became fit for Cutting ; but the Jam-Teeth Thick and Broad, whereby they became

CHAP. IV. Things made for Ends and Ules.

came Ufeful for the Grinding of Food. But neither of them were Intended to be such, for the fake of these Wles, but Happened by Chance only. And the like concerning all the other Parts of the Body, which feem to be made for Ends. Accordingly the fame Aristotle, reprefents the fence of those ancient Atheists, concerning the other Parts of the Universe, or Things of Nature, that they were all likewise made fuch, by the Necessity of Material (or Mechanical) Motions Undirected, and yet had nevertheless their several Uses Confequent, upon this their Accidental Structure. Ti Kalua The puon un Evera To Toiev, und' on perton, and as of vero Zous, sx onas & otrov aughon, and 's avaynes, &c. What hinders but that Nature might act without any respect to Ends or Good and Better, as Jupiter or the Heaven, raineth not Intentionally to make the Corn grow, but from Necessity? Because the vapours being raifed up into the Middle Region, and there Refrigerated and Condensed, must needs descend down again in the form of Water. But this happens by meer Chance and without any Intention. that the Grain is made to grow thereby; as the Contrary sometimes Happens, by the excels of.it.

But to this we Reply, That though a thing that Happens Accidentally to be fo or fo Made, may afterwards notwithstanding prove often ferviceable for fome Ufe or other; yet when any thing confifteth of many Parts, that are all Artificially proportionated together. and with much Curiofity accommodated one to another; any one of which Parts having been wanting, or otherwife in the leaft placed and disposed of, would have rendred the whole altogether Inept for such a Ule; then may we well conclude it not to have been made by Chance, but by Councel and Design Intentionally, for fuch Ules. As for example, The Eye, whole Structure and Fabrick confilting of many Parts (Humours and Membranes) is fo Artificially composed; no reafonable perfon who confiders the whole Anatomy thereof, and the Curiofity of its Structure, can think otherwife of it, but that it was made out of Delign for the U/e of Seeing ; and did not Happen Accidentally to be fo made, and then the Use of Seeing follow; as the Epicurean Poet would fain perswade us,

Lumina ne facias Oculorum clara Creata, Prospicere ut possimus.

P. 367. Lamb.

671

Ton are by all means to take heed, of entertaining that fo dangerous Opinion (to Atheifm) that Eyes were made for the fake of Seeing; and Ears for the fake of Hearing. But for a man to think, that not only Eyes happened to be fo made, and the Ofe of Seeing Unintended Followed; but alfo that in all the fame Animals, Ears Happened to be fo made too, and the Ofe of Hearing Followed them; and a Mouth and Tongue Happened to be fo made likewife, and the Ofe of Eating, and (in men) of Speaking, was alfo Accidentally Confequent thereupon; and Feet were in the fame Animals made by Chance too, and the Ofe of Walking Followed; and Hands made in them by Chance alfo, upon which fo many neceffary Ufes depend; befides Innumerble other Parts of the Body, both Similar and Organical, none of which could

672 Nature, both Mechanical and Vital. BOOKI.

could have been wanting, without rendering the whole Inept or \mathcal{D} /elefs; I fay, to think, that all these things should Happen by Chance to be Thus made in every one and the same Animal, and not Designed by Mind or Councel, that they might joyntly Concur and Contribute to the Good of the whole; This argues the greatest In-fensibility of Mind Imaginable. But this Absurd and Ridiculous Conceit hath been long fince so industrious Confuted, and the folly thereof fo fully manifested, by that learned Pagan Philosopher and Physician, Galen, in his Book of the Use of Parts, that it would be altogether Superfluous to infift any more upon it.

Wherefore that the Former Teeth are made Thin and Sharp, and the Jam-Teeth Thick and Broad, by Chance only, and not for U/e, was one of the Democritick Dotages; as also That nothing in the Clouds and Meteors, was intended for the Good of this Habitable Earth, within whole Atmo-Sphere they are contained, but all proceeeded from Material and Mechanical Necessity. Which Conceit, though Cartefins feem to have written his whole Book of Meteors in favour of, he beginning it with the Derifion of those, who seat God in the Clouds, and imagine his hands to be Employed, in opening and shutting the Cloifters of the Winds, in sprinkling the Flowers with dews, and thunder-firiking the Tops of Mountains; and clofing his Difcourfe with this Boaft; that he had now made it manifeft, there was no need to fly to Miracles, (that is, to Bring in a God upon the Stage) to falve those Phanomena; yet were it easie enough to demonstrate, the Defectiveness of those his Mechanical Undertakings, in fundry particulars, and to evince that all those things could not be carried on, with fuch conftant Regularity, by meer Fortuitous Mechanism, without any Superiour Principle to guide and fteer them. Nevertheless we acknowledge, that God and Nature do things every where, in the most Frugal and Compendious way, and with the leaft Operofeness, and therefore that the Mechanick Powers are not rejected, but taken in, fo far as they could comply ferviceably with the Intellectual Model and Platform. But still fo, as that all is supervised by One Understanding and Intending Canfe, and nothing paffes, without His Approbation; who when either those Mechanick Powers fall (hort, or the Stubborn Necessity of Matter proves uncompliant, does over-rule the fame, and fupply the Defects thereof, by that which is Vital; and that without fetting his own Hands immediately to every work too; there being a Subservient Minister under him, an Artificial Nature, which as an Archeus of the whole world, governs the Fluctuating Mechanism thereof, and does all things faithfully, for Ends and Purpofes, Intended by its Director.

But our Atomick Atheifts still further alledge, That though it might well seem strange, that Matter Fortuitously moved, should at the very first jump, fall into such a Regular Frame as this is, having so many Aptisudes for Uses, so many Correspondencies between several things, and such an agreeing Harmony in the whole; yet ought it not to seem a jot strange, if Atoms by Motion, making all possible Combinations and Contextures, and trying all manner of Conclusions and Experiments,

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CHAP.IV. The Atheists, Once-Inept World.

ments, fhould after Innumerable other Freaks, and Discongruous Forms produced, in length of time, fall into fuch a system as this is. Wherefore they affirm, that this Earth of ours at first, brought forth divers Monstrous and Irregular scales of Animals,

> Orba pedum partim, manuum viduata viciffim 3 Multa fine ore etiam, fine Voltu cæca reperta.

fome without Feet, fome without Hands, fome without a Month and Face, fome wanting fit Muscles and Nerves for the Mation of their members. And the old Philosophick Atheists, were so frank and lavish herein, that they stuck not to affirm, amongst those monstrous shapes of Animals there were once produced, Centaurs, and Scyllas, and Chimeras; β&yevis i, dvd²góng@e9, mixtly Boviform and Hominiform, Biform and Triform Animals: but Epicurus a little ashamed of this, as that which must needs look Oddly and Ridiculously, and seeing more Cautious and Castigate, pretends to correct the Extravagancy of this Phancy,

> Sed neque Centauri fuerunt, neque tempore in ullo, Esfe queat Duplici Natura, & Corpore Bino, Ex alienigenis Membris compacta potestas.

Nevertheless, there were not then any Centaurs, nor Biform and Triform Animals; he adding, that they who feigned such things as these, might as well phancy, Rivers flowing with Golden Streams, and Trees Germinating sparkling Diamonds, and such vastly Gigantean men, as could stride over Seas, and take up Mountains in their Clutches, and turn the Heavens about with the strength of their arms. Against all which notwithstanding, he gravely gives such a Reason, as plainly overthrows his own Principles,

> Res sic quæque suo ritu procedit, & omnes, Fædere Naturæ certo discrimina servant.

Because things by a certain Covenant of Nature, always keep up their Specifick Differences, without being confounded together. For what Covenant of Nature can there be in Infinite Chance?or what Law can there be fet to the Absolutely Fortuitous Motions of Atoms, to circumscribe them by? Wherefore it must be acknowledged, that according to the genuine Hypothesis of the Atomick Atheism, all Imaginable Forms of Inanimate Bodies, Plants and Animals, as Centaurs, Scylla's and Chimæra's, are producible by the Fortuitous Motions of Matter, there being nothing to hinder it, whilf it doth,

> Omnimodis coire, atque omnia pertentare, Quacunque inter se possint congressa creare,

Put it felf into all kind of Combinations, play all manner of Freaks, and try all possible Conclusions and Experiments.

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673

Lucret.L.5.

Luc.L.S.

P. 480.

P.479.

P 476. Lamb.

Lamb. P. 475.

Atheifts, Infinite Worlds.

But they Pretend, that these Monstrows, Irregular Shapes of Animals, were not therefore now to be found, because by reason of their Inept Fabrick, they could not propagate their kind by Generation, as neither indeed Preserve their own Individuals. Thus does Lucretiw declare the fence of Epicurus,

BOOK I.

Lamb.p.476.

674

Nec potuere cupitum atatis tangere florem, Nec reperire cibum, nec jungi per Veneris res.

Nat.Aufc. L.2.6.8.]

And that this Atheistick Doctrine was older than Epicurus, appeareth from these words of Aristotle, ons plu su a navia ouveen, raina plu eouten and the automate ousaila christofelas. Eve 3 un Stas, analielo, xa Ia-2 εμπεδουλώς λέγει τα βoyevi is and egneweg. When Animals Happened at first to be made, in all manner of Forms, those of them only, were preferved and continued to the prefent time, which chanced to be fitly made (for Generation) but all the others perished, as Empedocles affirmeth of the Partly-Oxe-and-Partly-Man-Animals. Moreover the ancient both Anaximandrian and Democritick Atheists, concluded that befides this One World of ours, there were other Infinite Worlds, (they conceiving it as abfurd to think, there should be but One only World in Infinite Space, as that in a vast plowed and fowed Field, there fhould grow up only One Ear of Corn, and no more) and they would have us believe, that amongst these Infinite Worlds (all of them Fortuitoully made) there is not One of a Thousand or perhaps of Ten thousand, that hath such Regularity, Concinnity, and Harmony in it, as this World that we chanced to emerge in. Now it cannot be thought ftrange (as they suppose) if amongst Infinite Worlds, One or Two, should chance to fall into some Regularity. They would also confidently affure us, that the prefent System of things, in this World of ours, shall not long continue fuch as it is, but after a while fall into Confusion and Diforder again;

Mutat, & ex alio terram status excipit alter, Quod potuit nequeat, possit quod non tulit antè :

The fame wheel of Fortune, which moving upward, hath brought into view this Scene of things that now is, turning round, will fometime or other, carry it all away again, introducing a new one in its ftead: and then shall we have Centaurs, and Scylla's and Chimera's again; all manner of Inept Forms of Animals, as before.

But because men may yet be puzzled with the Universality and Constancy of this Regularity, and its long Continuance through so many Ages, that there are no Records at all of the contrary any where to be found; the Atomick Atheist further adds, that the Sensless Atoms, playing and toying up and down, without any care or thought, and from Eternity Trying all manner of Tricks, Conclusions Never any Inept System.

675

CHAP. IV.

fions and Experiments, were at length (they know not how) Taught, and by the Neceffity of things themselves, as it were, Driven, to a certain kind of Trade of Artificialness and Methodicalness: fo that though their Motions were at First all Casual and Fortuitous, yet in length of Time, they became Orderly and Artificial, and Governed by a certain Law; they contracting as it were upon themselves by long Practice and Experience, a kind of Habit of moving Regularly; or elfe being by the meer Necessity of things, at length forced to to move, as they should have done, had Art and Wisdom directed them. Thus Epicurus in his Epistle to Herodotus, and wirdow wirth work with a certain it muss be held, that Nature is both Taught and Necessitated by the things themselves: Or elfe as Gassendus interprets the words, quadam veluti Naturali Necessian for Main and Necessian by little and little Embued, with a certain kind of Natural and Necessian.

To which Atheistick Pretences, we shall briefly reply; First, that it is but an Idle Dream, or rather Impudent Forgery of these Atheifts, that heretofore there were in this World of ours, all manner of Monstrous and Irregular Shapes of Animals produced ; Centaurs, Scylla's, and Chimera's, O.c. and indeed at first none but fuch : There being not the leaft footstep of any fuch thing appearing in all the Monuments of Antiquity, and Traditions of Former times; and thefe Atheilts being not able to give any manner of reason, why there should not be fuch produced as well at this Prefent time, however the Individuals themselves could not continue long, or propagate by Generation ; or at leaft why it should not Happen, that in some Ages or Countreys, there were either all Androgyna, of both Sexes, or elfe no Animal but of One Sex, Male, or Female only; or laftly none of any Sex at all. Neither is there any more reason to give credit to these Atheilts, when (though enemies to Divination) they would Prophese concerning Future times, that in this World of ours. all fall fometime fall into Confusion and Nonsence again. And as their Infinity of Worlds, is an Abfolute Impoffibility; fo to their Bold and Confident Affertion, concerning those Supposed other Worlds; as if they had travelled over them all; that amongst Ten Thousand of them, there is hardly One, that hath fo much Regularity in it, as this World of ours; it might be replied, with equal Confidence, and much more Probability of Reafon; That were every Planet about this Sun of ours an Habitable Earth ; and every Fixed Star a Sun, having likewife its feveral other Planets or Habitable Earths moving round about it; and not any one of these Desert or Uninhabited, but all Peopled with Animals; we fay, were this fo extravagant Suppolition true; That there would not be found any one Ridiculous or Inept system amongst them all ; but that the Divine Art and Wifdom (which being Infinite, can never be Defective, nor any where Idle) would exercife its Dominion upon all, and every where Impress the Sculptures and Signatures of it felf.

In the next place we affirm, That the Fortuitous Motions of Senflefs Atoms, trying never formany Experiments and Conclusions, and ma-Eeee king

Chance, not Artificial.

676

BOOK I.

king never fo many Combinations and Aggregate Forms of things, could never be able to produce fo much as the Form or Syftem of one complete Animal, with all the Organick parts thereof to Artificially disposed (each of these being as it were a Little World) much lefs the System of this Great World, with that variety of Animals in it; but least of all could it Constantly Continue such Regularity and Artificialness every where. For that the Fortuitous Motions of Irrational, Sensless and Stupid Matter, should in length of time grow Artificial, and contract a Habit, of acting as Regularly and Methodically, as if perfect Art or Wisdom had directed them; this it the most Prodigions Nonsence Imaginable, and can be accounted no other, than Atheissick Fanaticism.

It is no more poffible, that the Fortuitous Motion of Dead and Senfles Matter, thould ever from it felf be Taught & Necessitated to produce fuch an Orderly and Regular System as the Frame of this whole World is, together with the Bodies of Animals, and constantly to continue the fame; than that a man perfectly Illiterate, and neither able to write nor read, taking up a Pen into his hand, and making all manner of of fcrawls, with Ink upon Paper, fhould at length be Taught and Necessitated by the Thing it felf, to write a whole Quire of Paper together, with fuch Characters, as being Decyphered by a certain Key, would all prove coherent Philosophick Sence. Or than that we our felves, writing down the meer Letters of the Alphabet, transposedly, any how, as it happens, without the least Thought, either of Words or Sence, after our fcribling a long time together what was altogether Infignificant, fhould at length have been Taught & Neceffitated by the Thing it felf, without the leaft Study and Confideration of our own, to write this whole Volume. Or to use another Instance; This is no more possible, than that Ten or a Dozen Persons, altogether unskilled in Musick, having feveral Inftruments given them, and ftriking the Strings or Keys thereof, any how, as it happened, fhould after fome time of Difcord and Jarring, at length be Taught and Necessitated, to fall into most Exquifite Harmony, and continue the fame uninterruptedly for feveral Hours together.

Wherefore if it be Ridiculous for one that hath read over the works of Plato or Aristotle, or those fix Books of T. Lucretius Carus, De Natura Rerum; to contend, that possibly, the Letters of those Books might be all put together by Chance, or Scribled at random, without the leaft Thought or Study of the Writer, he having also no manner of Philosophick Skill in him; Or for one that hears ten or a dozen Perfons playing in Confort upon Inftruments of Mulick, and making Ravishing Harmony, to perfwade himfelf that none of those Players, had for all that, the least of Musical Art or Skill in them, but ftruck the Strings as it happened: It must needs be much more Ridiculous and Absurd, to suppose this Artificial System of the whole World, to have Refulted from the Fortuitous Motion of Senfles Atoms, without the Direction of any Art or Wildom; there being much more of Sence, Art, and Philosophy therein, than in any Philosophick Volume or Poem ever written by men ; and more of Harmony and

CHAP. IV. Natures, Intending Caufe.

and Proportion, than in any Composition of Vocal Musick. We conclude therefore with Aristotle, addivator 3 Tadita TETOV EXEW 3 TEGTOV, Nat. Auga. That it is Absolutely Impossible things should have come to pass, after L.2.6.8. this manner; that is, by meer Fortune and Chance, and without the Direction of any Mind or God. The Divine Mind and Wisdom, hath fo Printed its seal or Signature upon the Matter of the whole Corporeal World, as that Fortune and Chance, could never possibly have counterfeited the fame.

Notwithstanding all which, the Ancient Atheists would undertake by their wonderful skill in Logick, to demonstrate, that The Frame of Nature could not possibly be made by any Intending Cause, and for the fake of Ends and Uses; as for example, that Eyes could not be first of all made Intentionally for the Use of Seeing, nor Ears Intentionally for the Use of Hearing, and so for the reft: Because forfooth, these things were all of them, in order of Time and Nature, before their feveral Uses. The argument is feriously propounded by Lucretius after this manner,

Lamb.p. 367.

677

Nec fuit ante, Videre, Oculorum lumina nata, Nec Dictis Orare, prius, quam Lingua Creata est, Sed potius longè Lingua pracessito Origo Sermonem, multoque Creata sunt prius Aures, Quam Sonus est Auditus; & omnia denique membra, Antè fuere, ut opinor, eorum quam fuit us. Haud igitur potuere Utendi crescere causa.

To this fence; There was no fuch thing as Seeing before Eyes were made, nor Hearing before Ears, nor Speaking before the Tongue. But the original of the Tongue much preceded Speech: So likewife Eyes and Ears were made before there was any Seeing of colours or Hearing of Sounds. In like manner all the other members of the Body, were produced before their respective Uses. And therefore they could not be made Intentionally, for the fake of those Uses. The Force of which Argument confifteth in this Proposition; That what sever is made for the fake of another thing, must exist in time after that other thing for whose fake it was made: Or, That for which any thing is made, must not only be, in order of Nature, but also of Time, before that which is made for it. And this that Epicurean Poet endeavours to prove by fundry Instances;

> At Contra conferre Manu certamina pugna, Antè fuit multò quàm lucida tela volarent, &c.

Ibid.

Darts were made for the fake of Fighting, but Fighting was before Darts, or elfe they had never been invented. Bucklers were excogitated and devifed, for the keeping off of blows and ftrokes, but the declining of ftrokes was before Bucklers. So were Beds contrived for the fake of Refting and Sleeping, but Refting and Sleeping were older than Beds, and gave occasion for the invention of them. Cups were intended and defigned for the fake of Drinking, which they would not have been, had Eecc 2

The Logick of Atheifts.

678

BOOK I.

there not been drinking before. According to the force of which Inftances, the Poet would infer, that whofoever affirms Eyes to have been made for the fake of seeing, must fuppofe in like manner, there was fome kind of seeing or other, before Eyes. But fince there was no seeing at all before Eyes, therefore could not Eyes be made for the fake of seeing. And this is the Atheistick Demonstration, That the Parts of Mens Bodies, and other things of Nature, could not be made by any Intending Cause, for the fake of Ends and Uses.

But it is evident, that this Logick of Atheifts, differs from that of all other Mortals; according to which The End or That for which any thing is made, is only in Intention before the Means, or That which is Made for it; but in Time and Execution after it. And thus, was the More Effectual way of Fighting and doing Execution, for whole fake Darts were invented, in Time after Darts, and only in Intention before them. It is true indeed, that Fighting in General, was before Darts, Sleeping before Beds, and Drinking before Cups, and thereby did they give occasion for men to think of Means, for the more Effectual Fighting, and more Commodious Sleeping and Drinking.Men being commonly excited from the Experience of Things, and the Senfe of their Needs and Wants, to excogitate and provide fit Means and Remedies. But it doth not therefore follow, that the Maker of the World, could not have at once beforehand, a Preventive Knowledge, of whatfoever would be Ufeful and for the Good of Animals, and fo make them Intentionally for those Ules. Wherefore the Argument fhould have been framed thus; Whatfoever any thing is made for, as the end, that must needs be in the Knowledge and Intention of the Maker, before the Existence of that which is made for it. And therefore if Eyes were made for the Sake or End of Seeing, Seeing must of necessity be in the Knowledge and Intention of the Maker of Eyes, before there were any Eyes actually existing. But there could be no Knowledge of Seeing, before there were any Eyes. Wherefore Eyes could not be made for the fake of Seeing.

And this indeed is the Genuine Scope and Drift of the Premifed Atheisfick Argument, however it were difguifed by them in their manner of propounding it. The Reafon whereof was, becaufe they took it for granted, that all Knowledge as fuch, is Derived by Senfe, from the Things themfelves Known Pre-exifting. From whence it follows, that there could be no Knowledge of Vision or Seeing, before there was Adual Seeing and Eyes; and fo they think it to be Demonftrated, that Eyes could not be made by any Deity for the Sake of Seeing, before there was Seeing; no more than Spectacles by men for the fake of Eyes, before there were Eyes. Thus does the Epicurean Poet conclude Triumphantly,

> Illa quidem feorfum funt omnia, que prius ipfa Nata, dedere sue post Notitiam Utilitatis. Quo genere imprimis Sensus & Membra videmus. Quare etiam atque etiam procul est ut credere poss,

Dtili-

CHAP. IV. Knowledge, Older, than Things.

679

Utilitatis ob officium potuisse creari.

That is, The Members of Mens Bodies, and Organs of Senfe, were first Made by themfelves, and then did they afterwards give the Notice or Knowledge of their several Utilities: none of which could have been had before. Wherefore we affirm again and again, that it is Impossible, these things should have been made Designedly for their Uses.

So that the Controversie is at last refolved wholly into this. Whether or no, all Knowledge and Understanding as fuch, Univerfally, does arife from Things Antecedently Existing without the Knower. Which being afferted by Atheifts, they conclude from thence, that the Things of the World could not be made by the Previous Counfel, Contrivance, and Intention of any Understanding Deity, but that they all Blunder'd out themselves, one after another, according to the Train or Sequel of the Fortuitous Motions of Matter. And that from thence, Knowledge and Understanding, Counsel and Intention, forung up afterward, as Junior to Things, and the World. But this being already made the Eleventh Atheistick Argument against a Deity, viz. That all Knowledge and Mental Conception, is the Information of the Things themselves Known, existing before and without the Knower, and a Palfion from them; and therefore that the World must needs be, before any Knowledge or Conception of it, and no Knowledge or Conception, before the World, as its Caufe : We shall refer the Answer to it, and Confutation of it, to its proper place ; where we shall plainly Demonstrate, that Knowledge or Understanding, is not in its own Nature, Edypal, but Archetypal; and that it is Older than the World, and the Maker of all things.

But the Atheifts yet further urge, against the Proving of a God from the to & n, xalas, the Regular Frame of the whole World in general, and the Artificial Siructure of the Bodies of Animals, after this manner; That it is altogether Unreasonable to suppose, there should be no Caufe in Nature, for the Phanomena thereof, especially for those things which are daily Generated, as the Bodies of Animals : but (as by the Tragick Poets) a God fhould be introduced, as it were from a Machin forcibly to falve them. And indeed though there were a God, yet they think He ought not to be detruded to fuch mean Offices as this, viz. to make the Body of every the most Contemptible Animal, as it were with his own Hands Miraculoufly; nor ought Nature or the World to be supposed, so Imperfect, as if it must be Bungled and Botched up every where after this manner. It is Nature therefore which is the Caufe of these Natural Productions and Generations. Which Nature, that it doth not Intend nor act Designedly. for Ends and Uses, appears not only from hence, because it never Confults or Deliberates, (which Aristotle intimates to have been the Reafon why fome of old denied, the things of Nature, to have been made for Ends) but also because it hath no Animal-Sense or Conscionsneß, no Understanding or Appetite. Wherefore this Opinion of, Intending, and Final Caufality in Nature, can be accounted no other, than an Idolum specus (as some affect to phrase it) or a Prejudice of mens Minds.

God. not Autseyen นักลงงาน.

BOOKI

Minds, when they apply their own Properties to things without them, and think because themselves Intend, and act for Ends, that therefore Nature doth the like. And they might as well fay, that Nature Laughs and Cryes, Speaks and Walks, Syllogizes and Philosophizes, because themselves do so. But as a Modern Philosopher concludeth; The Universe, as one Aggregate of things Natural, bath no Intention belonging to it. And accordingly were all Final Causes rightly banished by Democritus out of Physiology, as Aristotle recordeth of him, To S Evena adoes Never, Takisa avayd ois Xental in Quas. That he reduced all things to Natural and Necessary Causes, altogether rejecting Final.

To all which we briefly reply; That there are indeed two Extremes here to be avoided, the One of those, who derive all things from the Fortuitous Motions of Senflefs Matter, which is the Extreme of the Atomick Atheifts; the Other of Bigotical Religionists. who will needs have God autseyer amaila, to do all things himself immediately ; as if all in Nature were Miracle. But there is a Middle betwixt both these Extremes; namely, to suppose, that belides God and in Subordination to him, there is a Nature (not Fortuitons, but) Artificial and Methodical, which governing the Motion of Matter and bringing it into Regularity, is a Secondary or Inferiour Caufe of Generations. Now this Natura Artificiofa, this Artificial Nature, though it felf indeed do not understand the Reason of what it doth, nor properly Intend the Ends thereof, yet may it well be conceived to act Regularly for the fake of Ends Understood and Intended, by that Perfect Mind, upon which it depends. As the Manuary Opificers, understand not the Deligns of the Archited, but only drudgingly perform their feveral tasks imposed by him: and as Types or Forms of Letters, composed together, Print Coherent Philosophick Sence, which themselves understand nothing of (upon which Artificial or spermatick Nature, we have largely infifted before, in the Appendix to the Third Chapter.) And thus, neither are all things performed Immediately and Miraculoufly by God himfelf, neither are they all done Fortuitoully and Temerarioully, but Regularly and Methodically for the fake of Ends, though not Understood by Nature it felf, but by that Higher Mind which is the Caufe of it, and doth as it were continually Infpire it. Some indeed have unskilfully attributed their Own Properties, or Animal Idiopathies to Inanimate Bodies, as when they fay, that Matter defires Forms as the Female doth the Male, and that Heavy Bodies descend down by Appetite toward the Centre, that so they may reft therein : and that they fometimes again, Afcend in Difcretion, to avoid a Vacuum. Of which Fanciful Extravagances, if the Advancer of Learning be underftood, there is nothing to be reprehended in this following paffage of his, Incredibile est quantum agmen Idolorum Philosophiæ immiserit, Naturalium Operationum ad Similitudinem Actionum Humanarum Reductio; It is incredible, how many Errours have been transfused into Philosophy, from this One Delusion, of Reducing Natural actions, to the Mode of Humane; or of thinking that Nature acteth as a Man doth. But if that of his be extended further, to take away all Final Caufes from the things of Nature, as if nothing

CHAP. IV. Final Caufal. no Idolum Specus.

nothing were done therein for Ends Intended by a Higher Mind, then is it the very Spirit of Atheifm and Infidelity. It is no Idol of the Cave or Den (to use that Affected Language) that is, no Prejudice, or Fallacy imposed upon our felves, from the attributing our own Animalifs Properties, to things without us; to think that the Frame and system of this whole World, was contrived by a Perfect Understanding Being or Mind (now also prefiding over the fame) which hath every where Printed the Signatures of its own Wildom upon the Matter. As alfo, that though Nature it felf do not properly Intend, yet it acteth according to an Intellectual Platform Prefcribed to it, as being the Manuary Opificer of the Divine Architectonick Art, or this Art it felf as it were Transfused into the Matter and Embodied in it. Thus Cicero's Balbus long fince declared concerning it ; that it was not, Vis quædam fine Ratione, ciens Motus in Corporibus Necessarios sed Vis particeps Ordinis, tanquam via progrediens ; cujus Solertians nulla Ars, nemo Artifex consequi potest imitando ; Not a force Unguided by Reason, Exciting Necessary Motions in Bodies Temerariously; but fuch a Force as partakes of Order, and proceeds as it were Methodically; whose Cunning or Ingeniosity, no Art or Humane Opificer can possibly reach to by Imitation. For, it is altogether Unconceivable, how we Our Selves should have Mind and Intention in us, were there none in the Universe, or in that Highest Principle from which all proceeds, Moreover it was truly affirmed by Aristotle, that there is much more of Art in fome of the things of Nature, than there is in any thing Artificially made by men ; and therefore Intention, or Final and Mental Caufality, can no more be feeluded from the confideration of Natural, than it can from that of Artificial things. Now it is plain that Things Artificial, as a Houfe or Clock, can neither be Underftood, nor any true Caufe of them alligned, without Defign, or Intention for Ends and Good. For to fay, that a House, is Stones, Timber, Mortar, Iron, Glass, Lead, &c. all put together, is not to give a Definition thereof, or to tell what indeed it is ; it being fuch an Apt Disposition of all these Materials, as may make up the whole fit for Habitation, and the Ufes of men. Wherefore this is not fufficiently to affign the Caufe of a Houfe neither; to declare out of what Quarry the Stones were dugg, nor in what Woods or Forests the Timber was felled, and the like: Nor as Aristotle addeth, aris & Toizov yeyevnadar is Nat. Aufe. מעמותה vouigoi, לדו דמ שלט המפלמ אמדם חלקטאר שלקנם אמו, דמ ז אבשמ לאודה ב.ב. ... λής. διό οι λίθοι μου κάτω ή σεμελια, ή 3 γή άνω δια την μεφότητα, 671πολώς 5 μαλισα τα ξύλα · κεφότατα γας. If any one should go about thus to give an account of a House from Material Necessity (as the Atheistick Philosophers then did of the World and the Bodies of Animals) That the Heavier things being carried downward of their own accord, and the Lighter upward; therefore the Stones and Foundation lay at the bottom, and the Earth for the Walls being Lighter was Higher; and the Timber being yet Lighter, Higher than that; but above all the Straw or Thatch, it being the Lighteft of all: Nor laftly, if as the fame Aristotle elfewhere also suggesteth, one should further pretend, that a House was therefore made fuch, eunterout @ 78 degodus, &c. meerly because the Hands of the Labourers, and the Axes, and Hammers and Trowels, and other Instruments, Chanced all to be moved fo and fo. We fay, that

681

UNED

Final Caufes, Philosoph.

BOOKI.

that none of all thefe, would be to affign the true caufe of a Houfe; without declaring, that the Architect first framed in his Mind a Model or Platform of fuch a thing, to be made out of of those Materials, fo aptly disposed, into a Foundation, Walls, Roof, Doors, Rooms, Stairs, Chimneys, Windows, &c. as might render the whole fit for Habitation, and other Humane ules. And no more certainly can the Things of Nature, (in whofe very Effence Final Caufality is as much included) be either rightly Understood, or the Caufes of them affigned, meerly from Matter and Mechanism, or the Necessary and Unguided Motion thereof; without Defign or Intention for Ends and Good. Wherefore to fay, that the Bodies of Animals became fuch, meerly because the Fluid Seed, by Motion Happened to make fuch Traces, and beget fuch Stamina and Lineaments, as out of which that Compages of the whole refulted ; is not to affign a Caufe of them, but to Diffemble, Smother, and Conceal their True Efficient Caule, which is the Wildom and Contrivance of that Divine Architect and Geometer, making them every way fit, for the Inhabitation and ules of their respective Souls. Neither indeed can we banish, all Final, that is all Mental Caufality, from Philosophy, or the Confideration of Nature, without banishing at the same time, Reason and Understanding from our felves; and looking upon the Things of Nature, with no other Eyes, than Brutes do. However none of the Ancient Atheifts, would ever undertake to affign Necessary Causes, for all the Parts of the Bodies of Animals, and their Efformation, from meer Matter, Motion, and Mechanifm : Those small and pitiful attempts in order thereunto that have been made by fome of them in a few Instances, (as that the Spina Dorsi, came from the Flexure of the Bodies of Animals, when they first sprung out of the Earth; the Intestines from the Flux of Humours excavating a crooked and winding Channel for it felf, and that the Nostrils were broke open, by the Eruption of breath ;) these, I fay, only showing the Unfeifableness and Impolfibility thereof. And therefore Democritus was fo wife, as never to pretend to give an Account in this way, of the Formation of the Fætus, he looking upon it, as a thing absolutely Desperate ; nor would he venture to fay any more concerning it (as Aristotle informeth us) than on stor acies avaluns welow, that it always cometh fo to pass of necessity; but ftopp'd all further Enquiry concerning it after this manner, דל בפעדמי דל אומ דו, כדל דו דוידעי חילה, דל צודפוי בויט דע מהבופט מפצאיי, That to demand, about any of these things, for what Cause it was thus, was to demand a Beginning of Infinite. As if, all the Motions from Eternity, had an Influence upon, and Contribution to, whatfoever Corporeal thing was now produced. And Lucretius notwithstanding all his fwaggering, and boafting, that He and Epicurus were able to affign Natural and Neceffary Caufes for every thing, without a God; hath no where fo much as one word concerning it. We conclude therefore, that Aristotle's Judgment concerning Final Caules in Philosophy, is much to be preferred before that of Democritur, Kal aµow who The quance rented at airlas, warrow, 3 in Tros Evena aitor 30 TETO T UNIS, and sx aborn TE TENG, That Both kind of Causes (Material, and Final) ought to be declared by a Physiologer, but especially the Final; the End being the Caufe of the Matter; but the Mat-100

Nat. Aufc. L.z.s.9.

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CHAP. IV. The Mechanick Theists Censured.

ter not the Caufe of the End. And thus do we fee plainly, that the Atomick Atheifts are utterly Ignorant of the Caufe, 78 60 2 xahas, of the Regular and Artificial Frame of the things in Nature, and confequently of the whole Mundane Siftem; the True Knowledge whereof, neceffarily leadeth to a God.

683

But it is prodigioufly strange, that these Atheists, should in this their Ignorance and Sottifhnes, be Justified by any Professed Theists and Christians of Later times; who Atomizing in their Phyliology alfo, would fain perfwade us in like manner, that this whole Mundane System, together with Plants, and Animals, was derived, meerly from the Necessary and Unguided Motion, of the Small Particles of Matter, at first turned round in a Vortex, or elfe jumbled all together in a Chaos, without any Intention for Ends and Good, that is, without the Direction of any Mind. God in the mean time standing by, only as an Idle Spectator, of this Lusus Atomorum, this sportful Dance of Atoms, and of the various Refults thereof. Nay these Mechanick Theifts, have here quite outstripped and out-done, the Atomick Atheifts themselves, they being much more Immodest and Extravagant, than ever those were. For the Professed Atheists, durft never venture to affirm, that this Regular System of things, Refulted from the Fortuitous Motions of Atoms, at the very first; before they had for a long time together, produced many other Inept Combinations, or Aggregate Forms of particular things, and Nonfenstcal systems of the whole. And they supposed also, that the Regularity of things here in this world, would not always continue fuch neither, but that some time or other, Confusion and Disorder would break in again. Moreover, that befides this World of ours, there are at this very inftant, Innumerable other worlds Irregular, and that there is but One of a Thousand or ten Thousand, amongst the Infinite Worlds, that have fuch Regularity in them. The reafon of all which is, because it was generally taken for granted and look'd upon as a Common Notion, that and rd yms is to autoplate, & Sev ad STO Avelow, as Aristotle expresset it, that None of those things which are from Fortune or Chance, come to pass constantly and always alike. But our Mechanick or Atomick Theists, will have their Atoms, never fo much as once to have Fumbled, in these their Fortuitous Motions; nor to have produced any Inept System, or Incongruous Forms at all; but from the very first all along, to have taken up their Places, and have Ranged themfelves, fo Orderly, Methodically and Difcreetly; as that they could not poffibly have done it better, had they been Directed by the most Perfect Wildom. Wherefore these Atomick Theists, utterly Evacuate that grand Argument for a God, taken from the Phænomenon of the Artificial Frame of things, which hath been fo much infilted on in all Ages, and which commonly makes the throngest impression of any other, upon the Minds of men; they leaving only certain Metaphylical Arguments for a Deity, which though never fo good, yet by reason of their subtility, can do but little Execution upon the Minds of the Generality, and even amongst the Learned, do oftentimes beget, more of Doubtful Disputation and Scepticism, than of Clear Conviction and Satisfaction. The Atheifis Ffff 112

A Confutation of

684

in the mean time laughing in their fleeves, and not a little triumphing, to fee the *Caufe of Theifm*, thus betrayed by its profeffed *Friends* and *Affertors*, and the *Grand Argument* for the fame, totally *slurred* by them; and fo their work done, as it were to their hands, for them.

Now as this argues the greateft Infenfibility of Mind, or Sottifhness and supidity, in Pretended Theifts, not to take the leaft notice of the Regular and Artificial Frame of things, or of the Signatures of the Divine Art and Wildom in them, nor to look upon the World and things of Nature, with any Other Eyes, than Oxen and Horfes do; fo are there many Phanomena in Nature, which being partly Above the Force of these Mechanick Powers, and partly Contrary to the fame, can therefore never be Salved by them, nor without Final Caufes, and fome Vital Principle. As for example, that of Gravity, or the Tendency of Bodies Downward, the Motion of the Diaphragma in Respiration, the Systole and Diastole of the Heart, which was before declared to be a Muscular Constriction and Relaxation, and therenot Mechanical but Vital. We might also add amongst many others, the Intersection of the Plains of the Equator and Ecliptick or the Earth's Diurnal Motion, upon an Axis not Parallel with that of the Ecliptick, nor Perpendicular to the Plain thereof. For though Cartefins would needs imagine this Earth of ours once to have been a Sun, and fo it felf the Centre of a leffer Vortex; whole Axis was then Directed after this manner, and which therefore still kept the fame Site or Pofture, by reafon of the Striate Particles, finding no fit Pores or Traces for their passage thorough it, but only in this Direction; yet does he himfelf confess, that because these Two Motions of the Earth, the Annual and Diurnal, would be much more conveniently made upon Parallel Axes, therefore according to the Laws of Mechanism, they should perpetually be brought nearer and nearer together, till at length the Equator and the Ecliptick come to have their Axes Parallel to one another. Which as it hath not yet come to pass, so neither hath there been, for these last two Thousand years, (according to the best Observations and Judgments of Aftronomers) any nearer approach, made of them to one another. Wherefore the Continuation of these Two Motions of the Earth, the Annual and Diurnal, upon Axes different or not Parallel, is refolvable into nothing, but a Final and Mental Caufe, or the To BEATISTY, because it was Best it should be fo, the Variety of the Seafous of the year depending hereupon. But the greateft of all the particular Phanomena, is the Organization and Formation of the Bodies of Animals, confifting of fuch Variety and Curiofity; which thefe Mechanick Philosophers being no way able to give an account of, from the Necessary Motion of Matter, Unguided by Mind for Ends, prudently therefore break off their Syftem there, when they fhould come to Animals, and fo leave it altogether untouch'd. We acknowledge indeed, that there is a Polthumous Piece extant, imputed to Cartefius, and entituled, De la Formation du Fætus, wherein there is fome Pretence made to falve all this by Fortuitous Mechani/m. But as the Theory thereof is wholly built upon a Falle Suppolition, fufficiently

CHAP.IV. The Mechanick Theifts

fufficiently confuted by the Learned Harvey, in his Book of Generation, That the Seed doth Materially enter, into the Composition of the Egg; fo is it all along Precarious and Exceptionable; nor does it extend at all to the Differences that are in feveral Animals, or offer the least Reason, why an Animal of one Species or Kind, might not be Formed out of the Seed of another.

685

It is here indeed Pretended by these Mechanick Theists, that Final Caufes, therefore ought not to be of any Regard to a Philosopher. becaufe we should not arrogate to Our felves to be as Wife as God Almighty is, or to be Privy to his Secrets. Thus in the Metaphylical Meditations; Atg; ob hanc Unicam Rationem totum illud Caufarum genus, quod à Fine peti solet, in Rebus Physicis nullum Usum habere existimo; non enim absque Temeritate me puto, investigare posse Fines Dei. And again likewife in the Principles of Philosophy. Nullas unquam Rationes circa Res Naturales, à Fine quem Deus aut Natura in ins faciendes fibi proposuit, admittimus, quia non tantum nobis debemus arrogare. ut eius Confiliorum participes effe poffimus. But the Queftion is not. Whether we can always reach to the Ends of God Almighty, and know what is Abfolutely Beft in every cafe, and accordingly make Conclufions, that thererefore the thing is, or ought to be fo; but, Whether any thing at all, were made by God, for Ends and Good, otherwife than would of it felf have refulted from the Fortuitous Motion of Matter. Nevertheles we see no Reason at all, why it should be thought Pre/umption, or Intrusion into the Secrets of God Almighty, to affirm, that Eyes were made by him for the End of Seeing (and accordingly to contrived as might beft conduce thereunto) and Ears for the End of Hearing, and the like. This being fo plain, that nothing but Sottifh Stupidity, or Atheistick Incredulity (masked perhaps under an Hypocritical Veil of Humility) can make any doubt there-And therefore Aristotle justly reprehended Anaxagoras, for that of. Absurd Aphorism of his, dia to xeeges Exer, openimistator evan The Caων, τ άνθεωπον, That Man was therefore the Wifeft (or most Solert) of all Animals, because he Chanced to have hands. He not doubting to affirm on the Contrary; Schoyou dia to peouparator evan The Zacav xeegs έχαν ή 30 φύσις από διανέμαι καθάτορ άνθεωπο φεόνιμο, το δυναμείο אריישאמו צעמגדטי ארפסטיאני אל דב טיוו מטאמדא לצעמר אבאאטע מטאצר, א דב מטב Nos Eyoun wegeduiver wirntule . That it was far more reasonable to think. that because Man was the Wifest (or most Solert and Active) of all Animals, therefore he had Hands given him. For Nature (faith he) distributeth as a Wife man doth, what is fuitable to every one; and it is more Proper to give Pipes to one that hath Musical Skill, than upon him that hath Pipes, to bestow Musical Skill.

Wherefore these Mechanick Theists would further, alledge, and that with some more Colour of Reason; That it is below the Dignity of God Almighty, to condescend to all those mean and trivial Offices, and to do the Things of Nature himself immediatly; as also that it would be but a Botch in Nature, if the Defects thereof were every where to be supplied by Miracle. But to this also the Reply is easser; That though the Divine Wisdom it self contrived the System of the whole World, for Ends and Good, yet Nature, as an Inferiour Mini-Ffff 2

UNED

686 These Mechanick Theists Smitten, BOOK I.

fter, immediately Executes the fame; I fay, not a Dead, Fortnitous, and meerly Mechanical; but a Vital, Orderly and Artificial Nature. Which Nature, afferted by most of the Ancient Philosophers who were Theists, is thus described by Proclus, in φύσις έγάται μενί όζα το τό σωματικιδές τότο i, aladnit δυμασιγόντων altiων, i, το πέρως τό το ασωμάτων έσιων πλάτες. πλήρης 3 λόγων i, δυνάμεων δι ων κατοιθυνκει το είπόσιμα. τοιαύτη 3 δοπ πε σελήλυσεν άπο το ζωογόνο Seas,

Νάτοις δ' άμφί, στῶς φύσις ἀπλεί Ο- μάρηαι,

άφ' ῆς πάσα ζωὶ πρόεισιν, ἡ τε νοεοφ ἰς ἡ ἀχώρις Ο Τζύ διοιυχμαρώων· ἐζεηρτημαρίη δ' ἐπείθεν ἰς ἀπηωρημαρίη, Φοιτά διὰ παίνία ἀκωλύτως, ἰς παίνία ἐμπνεί, δι' ἡν τα ἀζώχωία ζωχής μετέχει τινός, ις τα Φθειρόμαρια μαρίζ διαμωνίως ἐν τα κόσμφ, ταῖς ἐν αὐτῆ Τζύ είδῶν αἰτίαις συνεχόμαρια.

> * Δεχει δ' αῦ φύσις ἀχαμάτη πόσμων τε η ἐξορων φυσὶ τὸ λόγρον, Οὐεσινὸς ὄφεσι Ξέη δεόμρον ἀἰδιον κατασύζων· Καὶ τὰ ἑξῶς.

Nature, is the Last of all those Causes that Fabricate this Corporeal and senfible world, and the utmost Bound of Incorporeal Substances. Which being full of Reasons and Powers, Orders, and Fresides over all Mundane affairs. It proceeding (according to the Magick Oracles) from that Supreme Goddess, the Divine Wisdom, which is the Fountain of all Life, as well Intellectual, as that which is Concrete with Matter. Which Wildom, this Nature always effentially depending upon, paffes through all things unhinderably : by means whereof, even Inanimate things, partake of a kind of Life; and things Corruptible remain Eternal in their Species, they being contained by its Standing Forms or Ideas, as their Causes. And thus does the Oracle describe Nature. as presiding over the whole Corporeal Word, and perpetually turning round the Heavens. Here have we a Description of One Universal Substantial Life, Soul, or spirit of Nature, Subordinate to the Deity; belides which the fame Proclus, elsewhere supposeth other Particular Natures, or Spermatick Reasons, in those Words of his, merà rin fuxin rin mearin, fuxal. is wera rlw o'lw quar, quods. After the first soul, are there particular Souls, and after the Universal Nature, Particular Natures. Where it may be observed by the way, that this Proclus, though he were a Superstitious Pagan, much addicted to the Multiplying of Gods (Subordinate to one Supreme) or a Bigotick Polytheift, who had a humour of Deifying almost every thing, and therefore would have this Nature forfooth to be called a Goddes too; yet does he declare it not to be properly fuch, but Abufively only (viz. becaufe it was no Intellectual Thing) as he faith the Bodies of the Sun, Moon and Stars, fuppoled to be Animated, were called Gods too, they being the statues of the Gods. This is the meaning of those Words, is reds we'r Tal cr. resara, nai s'r autober 'exsoa to Erran Oeds. nai 20 ta Seia outrala, Sess ransply, is aganuata The Sear . Nature is a God or Goddefs, not as having Godship properly belonging to it, but as the Divine Bodies are called Gods, because they are Statues of the Gods.

Wherefore

Steph. Poef. Philof.

CHAP.IV. With an Atheistick Blast.

Wherefore we cannot otherwife conclude concerning thefe our Mechanick Theifts, who will thus needs derive all Corporeal things from a Dead and Stupid Nature, or from the Neceffary Motions of Senfleß Matter, without the Direction of any Mind, or Intention for Ends and Good; but that they are indeed Confin-Germans to Atheists; or posselled in a Degree, with a kind of Atheistick Enthusias, or Fanaticism; they being to far forth, Inspired, with a spirit of Insidelity, which is the Spirit of Atheism.

687

But these Mechanick Theisis are again counterballanced by another fort of Atheifts, not Mechanical nor Fortnitons; namely the Hylozoifts; who are unquestionably convinced, that Opera Nature funt Opera Intelligentia, that the Works of Nature are Works of Understanding; and that the Original of these Corporeal things was not Dead and Stupid Matter Fortuitoufly moved ; upon which account Strato derided, Democritus his Rough and Smooth, Crooked and Hooky Atoms, as meer Dreams and Dotages. But these notwithstanding, because they would not admit of any other Substance besides Matter, suppose Life and Perception, Effentially to belong to all Matter as fuch; whereby it hath a Perfect Knowledge of whatfoever it felf could Do or Suffer (though without Animal-consciousness) and can Form it felf to the Beft advantage; fometimes improving it felf by Organization, to Senfe in Brutes, and to Reason and Reflexive Understanding in Men. Wherefore according to the Principles of these Hylozoifts, there is not any need of a God, at all; that is, of one Perfect Mind or Understanding Being prefiding over the whole world; they concluding accordingly, the Opinion of a God, to be only a Miltaking, of the Inadequate Conception of Matter in General, its Life and Energetick Nature taken alone Abstractly, for a Complete Substance by it felf. Nevertheless these Hylozoick Atheists, are no way able by this Hypothesis of theirs neither, to falve that Phænomenon of the Regularity and Harmony of the whole Universe; because every Part of Matter, being according to them, a Distinct Percipient by it felf, whole knowledge extendeth only to its own Concernment; and there being no one thing prefiding over all; the things of the whole World (in to mail our travilar, in which all things are Co-ordered together) could never have fallen, into One luch Agreeing and Conspiring Harmony.

And as for those other Cosmo-Plastick Atheists, who suppose the whole World to be as it were but One Huge Plant, Tree, or Vegetable, or to have One Spermatick, Plastick, and Artificial Nature only, Orderly and Methodically disposing the whole, but without Sense and Understanding, these can no way do the business neither, that is, falve the forementioned Phanomenon, it being utterly Impossible, that there should be any such Artificial and Regular Nature, otherwise than as derived from, and depending upon, a Perfect Mind or Wisdom.

And thus do we fee plainly, that no Atheifts whatfoever, can Salve the Phænomena of Nature, and this Particularly, of the Regular gular Frame and Harmony of the Universe; and that true Philosophy, or the Knowledge of Caufes, Necessarily leadeth to a God.

But belides these Phanomena, of Cogitation or Soul and Mind in Animals, Local Motion in Bodies, and the Artificial Frame of things for Ends and Vles, together with the Conspiring Harmony of the Whole; which can no way be Salved without a Deity; We might here further add, that the Fortuitons, that is, the Anaximandrian and Democritick Atheifts, who Universally afferted the Novity of this Mundane System, were not able to give any tolerable account neither, of the First Beginning of Men, and those Greater Animals, that are no otherwife begotten, than in the way of Generation, by the Commixture of Male and Female.

Lib. I. c. 9.

688

Aristotle in his Book of the Generation of Animals, writeth thus; Lib. 3. c. ult. Περί τ' τμ άνθρώπων και τετραπόδαν χρέστως, υπολάβοι τις άν, έτωρ έγλyvorló nore myaveis, ärner part nives, Suo regnar juredas + Érepar i 25 as onahung oursamers to weator, i if aar If Men and Fourfooted Animals, were ever Generated out of the Earth, as some affirm, it may be probably conceived to have been, one of these Two ways 3 either that they were Produced as Worms out of Putrefaction, or elle Formed in certain Eggi; growing out of the Earth. And then after a while he concludes again, έπτες μων τις άςχη το γρυέστως παια τοίς ζώοις, δύλογον δυείν TETW Eval The Even, That if there were any Beginning of the Generation of all Animals, it is reasonable to think it, to have been one of these Two forementioned wayes. It is well known that Aristotle, though a Theist, elsewhere afferteth the World's Eternity, according to which Hypothesis of his, there was never any First Male nor Female, in any kind of Animals, but one begat another Infinitely without any Beginning; a thing utterly repugnant to our Humane Faculties, that are never able to frame any Conception of fuch an Infinity of Number and Time, and of a Succelfive Generation from Eternity. But here Aristotle himself seems staggering or Sceptical about it; If Men were ever Generated out of the Earth; and, If there were any Beginning of the Generation of Animals : As he doth alfo, in his Topicks, propound it for an Instance of a thing Disputable, Tioregovo Koong aidig is, Whether the World were Eternal or no? he ranking it amongh those and w λόγον μη έχομου όντων μεγαλων, Those Great things for which we can give no certain Reason, one way nor other. Now (faith he) If the World had a Beginning, and If Men were once myweis or autoxooves, Earth-Born, then must they have been in all probability, either Generated as Worms, out of Putrefaction, or elle out of Eggs; he fuppoling (it feems) those Eggs to have grown out of the Earth. But the Generality of Atheists in Aristotle's time, as well as Theifts, denying this Eternity of the Mundane System, as not fo agreeable with their Hypothesis, because so Constant and Invaria-ble an Order in the World, from Eternity, hath not such an appearance or femblance of Chance, nor can be eafily supposed to have been, without the Providence of a Perfect Mind, prefiding over it, and senior to it (as Aristotle conceived) in Nature, though not in Time; They therefore in all Probability concluded likewife, Men at Firft

Beginning of Animals. CHAP. IV.

First to have been Generated One of these Two ways, either out of Putrefaction, or from Eggs; and this by the Fortuitous Motion of Matter ; without the Providence or Direction of any Deity. But after Aristotle, Epicurus Phancied those First Men and other Animals, to have heen Formed in certain Wombs or Bags growing out of the Earth,

Crescebant Uteri terre radicibus apti ;

And this no otherwife than by the Fortuitous Motion of Atoms alfo.

But if Men had been at First Formed after this manner, either in Wombs or Eggs(growing out of the Earth)or Generated out of Putrefaction, by Chance; then could there be no reason imaginable, why it should not fometimes fo Happen now, the Motions of Atoms being as Brisk and Vigorous, as ever they were, and fo to continue to all Eternity : fo that there is not the least Ground at all, for that Precarious Phancy and Pretence of Epicurus, that the Earth as a Childbearing Woman, growing old, became at length Effete and Barrens Moreover the Men thus at first excluded out of Bags, Wombs or Eggshells, or Generated out of Putrefaction, were supposed by these Atheists themselves, to have been produced, not in a Mature and Adult, but an Infant-like, Weak and Tender State, just such as they are now born into the World; by means whereof they could neither be able to Feed and Nourish themselves, nor defend themfelves from harms and Injuries. But when the fame Epicurus would here pretend alfo, that the Earth which had been fo Fruitful a Mother, became afterward by Chance too, as tender and indulgent a Nurfe, of this her own Progeny, and fent forth Streams or Rivers of Milk after them, out of those Gaps of her Wounded Surface, which they had before burft out of, as Critolans long fince observed, he In Philo. Quid might as well have feigned, the Earth to have had Breafts and Nipples Mund. Incorr : too, as Wombs and Milk; and then what fhould hinder, but that fhe might have Arms and Hands alfo, and Swaddling bands to boot? Neither is that lefs Precarious, when the fame Atheiftick Philosopher adds, that in this Imaginary State of the New-born world, there was for a long time neither any Immoderate Heat nor Cold, nor any Rude and Churlish Blasts of Wind, the least to annoy or injure those tender Earth-born Infants and Nurflings. All which things being confideted. Anaximander feems of the Two, to have concluded more wifely, that Men, becaufe they require a longer time than other Animals to be hatched up in, were at first Generated in the Bellies of Fishes, and there nourished up for a good while, till they were at length able to defend, and thift for themfelves, and then were Difgorged, and cast up upon dry land. Thus do we see, that there is nothing in the World fo Monstrous, nor Prodigiously Absurd, which men Atheiftically inclined, will not rather Imagine, and Swallow down ; than entertain the Notion of a God.

Wherefore here is Dignus Vindice Nodus, and this Phanomenon of the First Beginning of Mankind, and other Greater Animals, cannot

Other Phænomena, not

690

BOOK I.

be Salved otherwife, than according to the Mofaick Hiftory, by admitting of Drdv and purgavis, a God out of a Machin, that is, an Extraordinary Manifestation of the Deity, in forming Man, and other Animals, Male and Female, once out of the Earth; and that not in a Rude, Tender and Infant-like State, but Mature and Adult, that fo they might be able immediately, to thift for themfelves, Multiply and Propagate their kind by Generation; and this being once done, and now no longer any neceffity, of fuch an extraordinary way of proceeding; then putting a ftop immediately thereunto, that fo no more Terrigina nor Autochthones, Earth-born Men, should be any longer produced. For all thefe circumstances being put together, it plainly appears, that this whole Phanomenon, surpasses, not only the Mechanical, but also the Plastick Powers ; their being much of Difcretion in it, which the latter of thefe, cannot arrive to neither; they always acting, Fatally and Necessarily. Nevertheless we shall not here determine, Whether God Almighty might not, make ufe of the Subservient Ministry of Angels or Superiour Spirits, Created before Man, in this first extraordinary Efformation of the Bodies of Animals out of the Earth, in a Mature and Adult State: as Plato in his Timeus, introduceth the Supreme God (whom he supposeth to be the immediate Creator of all Immortal Souls) thus befpeaking the Junior Gods, and fetting them a work in the Fabrifaction of Mortal Bodies, to 3 roinov uneis, a Davata Ivan neooupalvorles, aneralease laa i Rovare, It is your work now to Adaptate the Mortal to the Immortal. and to Generate or make Terrestrial Animals ; He afterwards adding, METà 7 ontegy, rois véois napédone Deois, ouquata nhárten Duità, That after the forming of Immortal Souls, (the Supreme God) committed to these Junior Gods, the task of forming Mortal Bodies. Which of Plato's, fome conceive to have been derived from that of Moles, Let us make Man after our own Image.

Moreover, these Atheists are no more able to Salve that other Common and Ordinary Phanomenon neither, of the Confervation of the Species of all Animals, by keeping up constantly in the world, a due Numerical Proportion between the Sexes of Male and Female. For did this depend only upon Fortnitous Mechanism, it cannot well be conceived, but that in some ages or other, there should happen to be, either all Males, or all Females; and so the Species tail. Nay it cannot well be thought otherwise, but that there is in this a Providence also, Superiour to that of the Plassick or Spermatick Nature, which hath not so much of Knowledge and Discretion allowed to it, as whereby to be able alone, to govern this Affair.

Laftly, there are yet other Phænomena, no lefs Real, though not Phyfiological, which Atheifts can no way Salve; as that of Natural Justice, and Honefty, Duty, and Obligation; the true Foundation both of Ethicks and Politicks; and the rois of Mully, Liberty of Will, properly fo called, not that of Fortuitous Determination, when there is a Perfect Equality or Indifferency of Eligibility in Objects; but that whereby men deferve Commendation and Blame, Rewards and Punifhments, and fo become fit Objects for Remunerative Justice to difplay it felf upon,

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CHAP.IV. Salvable by Atheifts.

upon, a Main Hinge upon which Religion Turneth; (though those Two be not commonly so well diffinguish'd as they ought.) For when Epicurus (an Absolute Atheist) departing here from Democritus, pretended to Salve this, by his Exiguum Clinamen Principiorum, this attempt of his, was no other, than a plain Delirancy, or Atheistick Phrenzy in him.

69ì

And now have we already, Preventively Confuted, the Third Atheistick Pretence also, to Salve the Phanomenon of Religion and the Belief of a God, fo generally entertained; namely from the Fiction and Imposture of Politicians; we having not only manifelted, that there is a Natural Prolepfis and Anticipation of a God, in the Minds of men, as the Object of their Fear, Preventing Reason; but also that the Belief thereof, is fultained and upheld, by the ftrongeft Reafon; the Phanomena of Nature being no way Salvable, nor the Caufes of things Affigneable, without a Deity; fo that Religion being Founded, both upon the Instincts of Nature, and upon Solid Reason, cannot poffibly be any Fiction or Imposture of Politicians. Nevertheles we shall speak something particularly to this also. The Atheists therefore conceive, that though those Infirmities of Humane Nature, mens Fear and Ignorant Credulity, do much dispose and incline them, to the Belief of a God, or elle of a Rank of Beings, Superiour to men (whether Visible or Invisible) commonly called by the Pagans, Gods ; yet would not this be fo generally entertained, as it is ; efpecially that of One Supreme Deity, the First Original of all things, and Monarch of the Universe, had it not been for the Fraud and Fiction of Lawmakers and Civil Soveraigns, who the better to keep men in peace and Subjection under them, and in a kind of Religious and Superstitious Observation of their Laws, and Devotion to the same, devized this Notion of a God, and then poffeffed the Minds of men with a Belief of his Existence, and an Awe of him.

Now we deny not, but that Politicians may fometimes abufe Religion, and make it ferve for the promoting of their own private Interefts and Defigns; which yet they could not fo well do neither, were the thing it felf, a meer Cheat and Figment of their own, and had no Reality at all in Nature, nor any thing solid at the bottom of it. But fince Religion obtains fo univerfally every where, it is not conceivable, how Civil Sovereigns throughout the whole World, fome of which are fo dittant, and have fo litle Correspondence with one another, should notwithstanding, all so well agree in this One Cheating Mystery of Government, or Piece of State-Coozenage; nor if they could, how they fhould be able fo effectually to poffels the Generality of mankind, (as well wife as unwife) with fuch a Constant Fear, Ame, and Dread, of a meer Counterfeit thing, and an Invisible Nothing; and which hath not only no manner of Foundation neither in Senfe nor Reason, but also (as the Atheists suppose) tends to their own great Terrour and Disquietment; and fo brings them at once under a miferable Vaffallage both of Mind and Body. Especially tince men are not generally, fo apt to think, that how much the more any have of Power & Dignity, they have therefore fo much the more of Gggg Knowledge

God, and Religion, no BOOKI.

Knowledge and Skill, in Philosophy and the Things of Nature, above others. And is it not strange, that the world should not all this while, have suspected or discovered this Cheat and Juggle of Politicians, and have Smelt out, a Plot upon themfelves, in the Fidion of Religion, to take away their Liberty and enthral them under Bondage : and that fo many of these Politicians and Civil Soveraigns themfelves alfo, fhould have been unacquainted herewith, and as fimply awed, with the Fear of this Invisible Nothing, as any others? All other Cheats and Juggles when they are once never fo little detected, are presently thereupon dashed quite out of countenance, and have never any more the Confidence to obtrude themfelves upon the world. But though the Atheifts have for these Two Thousand years past, been continually buzzing into mens Ears, that Religion is nothing but a meer State-Juggle and Political Imposture, yet hath not the Credit thereof been the least impaired thereby, nor its Power and Dominion over the Minds of men abated; from whence it may be concluded, that it is no Counterfeit and Fictitious thing, but what is deeply rooted in the Intellectual Nature of man, a thing Solid at the bottom, and Supported by its own ftrength. Which yet may more fully appear from Christianity, a Religion founded in no Humane Policy, nor tending to promote any Worldly Interest or Design; which yet by its own, or the Divine Force, hath prevailed over the Power and Policy, the Rage and Madnels of all Civil States, Jewish and Pagan, and hath Conquered fo great a Part of the Perfecuting World under it; and that not by Relifting, or Oppoling Force, but by fuffering Deaths and Martyrdoms, in way of Adherence to that Principle, That it is better to obey God than Men. Which thing was thus Prefignified in the Prophetick Scripture; Why do the Heathen Rage, and the People imagine a Vain thing? The Kings of the Earth fet themselves, and the Rulers take Counsel together, against the Lord, and against his Christ, &c. He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in Derision. Then shall he speak unto them in his Wrath, &c. Tet have I set my King upon my Holy Hill of Sion. I will give thee the Heathen for thine Inheritance, and the Uttermost Parts of the Earth for thy Possession. Be wise now therefore, Oye Kings, &c.

But that Theism, or Religion, is no Gullery or Imposture, will be yet further made unquestionably Evident. That the generality of Mankind have agreed in the acknowledgment of one supreme Deity, as a Being Eternal and Necessarily Existent, Absolutely Perfect, and Omnipotent, and the Maker of the whole World, hath been already largely proved in the foregoing Discourse. To which purpose is this of Sextus the Philosopher, Kowlu 20 Regiment of which purpose is this of Sextus the Philosopher, Kowlu 20 Regiment of wolfes avecoto with original avertide in the foregoing Discourse. To which purpose is this of Sextus the Philosopher, Kowlu 20 Regiment of wolfes avecoto with original avertide in the foregoing Discourse. To which purpose is this of sextus the Philosopher, Kowlu 20 Regiment wolf these avecto with original avertide in the foregoing Discourse. To which purpose is this of sextus the Philosopher, Kowlu 20 Regiment wolf these avecto with original avertide in the foregoing Discourse. To which purpose is supposed to the foregoing of the men have this common Proleps, concerning God, that he is a Living Being Incorruptible, Perfectly Happy, and Uncapable of all manner of Evil. And the Notion of that God, which Epicurus opposed, was no other than this, An Understanding Being, having all Happines, with Incorruptibility, that Framed the whole World. Now, I fay, that if there be no fuch thing as

Adv.Math. 314.

Political Figments.

693

as this Exifting, and this Idea of God, be a meer Ficilitions Thing, then was it altogether Arbitrarious. But it is unconceivable, how the Generality of Mankind, (a few Atheifts only excepted) fhould univerfally agree, in one and the fame Arbitrarious Figment. This Argumentation hath been formerly ufed, by fome Theifts, as appeareth from the forementioned Sextus, TENEWS SE SEW ANOVV, TO Adv. Mail. T TOXW TOUTORS TOIS addrois OTTEGANNEW ISTEMATOR , AND WIN QUOTRES STARS 314. CARWERDAL. It is altogether Irrational to think, that all men fhould by Chance, light upon the fame Properties (in the Idea of God) without being Naturally mov'd thereunto. Neither is that any fufficient account which the Atheifts would here give, that Statefmen and Politicians, every where thus poffelfed the Minds of men with One and the fame Idea; the Difficulty ftill remaining, how Civil Soveraigns and Law-makers, in all the diftant parts of the world, and fuch as had no Communication nor Entercourfe with one another; fhould univerfally Jump; in one and the fame Fistitious and Arbitrarious Idea.

CHAP.IV.

Moreover, were there no God, it is Not Conceivable, how that forementioned Idea should ever have Entred into the Minds of men, or how it could have been Formed in them. And here the Atheifts again, think it enough, to fay that this Notion or Idea was Put into the Minds of the Generality of mankind, by Law-makers and Politicians, Telling them, of fuch a Being, and perfwading them to believe his Existence ; or that it was from the first Feigner or Inventor of it, propagated all along and conveyed down, by Oral Tradition. But this argues their great Ignorance in Philosophy to think that any Notion or Idea, is put into mens Minds from without, meerly by Telling, or by Words; we being Paffive to nothing elfe from words, but their Sounds and the Phantalms thereof; they only occalioning the Soul to excite fuch Notions, as it had before within it felf (whether Innate or Adventitious) which those words by the Compact and Agreement of men were made to be Signs of 5 or elfe to reflect alfo further, upon those Ideas of their own, Confider them more Diffinctly, and Compare them with one another. And though all Learning be not the Remembrance of what the Soul once before actually underftood, in a Pre-existent State, as Plato tomewhere would have it, according to that of Boetius,

Quod si Platonis Musa personat Verum, Quod quisque Discit, Immemor Recordatur;

Yet is all Humane Teaching, but Maientical, or Obstetricious; and not the filling of the Soul as a Vessel, meerly by Pouring into it from Without, but the Kindling of it from Within; or helping it fo to excite and awaken, compare, and compound its own Notions, as whereby to arrive at the Knowledge, of that which it was before Ignorant of 3 as the thing was better expressed by the forementioned Philosophick Poet, in these words,

> Hæret profecto Semen introrsum Veri, Quod excitatur Ventilante Doctrina. Gggg 2

Where-

The Idea of God, from no

BOOKI

Wherefore the meer Telling of men, There is a God, could not infufe any Idea of him into their Minds; nor yet the further giving this Definition of him, that he is a Being Absolutely Perfect, Eternal and Self-Existent, make them understand any thing of his Nature, were they not able to Excite Notions or Ideas from within themfelves, correspondent to those feveral words. However the Difficulty still remains. How those Civil Soveraigns and Law-makers, or how Critias, his very first Inventor of that Cheat of a God, could Form that Idea, within themfelves, fince upon supposition of his Non-Existence, it is the Idea of Nothing, or of a Non-Entity. And this was Judiciously Hinted al-Adv. Math. fo by the fame Sextus; of 3 diappodousvies, paris on vopo. Stran Tives even ποίμοτεν τοις ανθεώποις, τίω πεί σες δόξαν, μι είδότες ότι το αξ χή. θεν άτοπον αυίδες TEPLINEVE, INTH Cavil O av TWO, TOBEN) of VOLAD Stal, Minder of Tep or Tapa Stor , WA, Sov eis Grivolav Ses; The Atheifts affirming, that certain Lawmakers first put this Notion of a God, into the minds of men, do not confider, that they still remain intangled in the Difficulty, if any one further demand of them, how those Law-makers themselves could first form that Idea ? From whence it is afterward concluded, & Toivor HCd. έδε κατά πνα νομιοθεσίαν, παιεδέξαντο οι παλαιοι την ανθεώπων είναι Θεόν. That therefore the Notion of a God, forung not from the Arbitrarious Fiction, of Law-makers and Politicians.

> But some Atheists will yet further Reply, That there is a Feignine Power in the Humane Soul, whereby it can Frame Ideas or Conceptions of fuch things, as actually never were nor will be; as of a Centaur, or of a Golden Mountain; and that by fuch a Feigning Pomer as this, the Idea of God, though there be no fuch thing Existing, might be Framed. And here we deny not, but that the Humane Soul hath a Power of Compounding Ideas and Things, together, which Exift Severally, and Apart, in Nature, but never were, nor will be, in that Conjunction : and this indeed is all the Feigning Power that it hath. For the Mind cannot make any New Cogitation, which was not before, but only Compound that which Is. As the Painter cannot Feign Colours, but must use fuch as exist in Nature, only he can Varioufly Compound them together, and by his Pencil, draw the Figures and Lineaments of fuch things as no where are ; as he can add to the Head and Face of a Man, the Neck, Shoulders, and Body of a In like manner that more Subtle Painter or Limner, the Mind Horfe. and Imagination of man, can frame Compounded Ideas of things, which no where Exift, but yet His Simple Colours notwithstanding, must be Real; He cannot Feign any Cogitation, which was not in Nature, nor make a Politive Conception of that which is Absolutely Nothing ; which were no lessthan to make, Nothing to be Something, or Create Something out of Nothing. And though the whole of these Fiditious Ideas (as of a Golden Mountain) does not any where actually Exist, yet for as much as it doth not Absolutely Imply a Contradiction, for it fo to do, therefore hath it also a Poffible Entity too, and otherwife it could not be Conceivable. As a Triangular Square, for example, being a Contradictions Thing, hath not fo much as a Polfible Entity, and therefore is not Conceivable as fuch ; (though both a Triangle and a Square feverally be Conceivable) it being meer Non-Sence, Nothing, and no Idea

333, 314.

CHAP. IV. Feigning Power of the Soul.

Idea at all. Nay we Conceive, that a Theilt may prefume with Reverence to fay, that God Almighty himfelf, though he can Create More or Fewer Really Existent things, as he pleaseth, and could make a whole world out of Nothing, yet can he not make more Cogitation or Conception, then Is; or was before contained in his own Infinite Mind and Eternal Wifdom; nor have a Politive Idea of any thing, which hath neither Actual nor Poffible Entity.

But the Idea of God, is not a Compilement or Aggregation of things, which Exift Scatteredly and Apart in the World; for then would it be a meer Arbitrarious thing; and it might be what every one pleafed; one Adding more things together, and another Fewer; but each of them writing, the Name or Title of God, as bungling Painters did, under these there several Figments. Whereas we have already proved, that the Idea of God, is One most Simple Idea, of an Absolutely Perfect Being, though having feveral Partial and Inadequate Conceptions; fo that nothing can be Added to it, nor Detracted from it, there being nothing included therein, but what is Demonstrable of a Perfect Being, and therefore nothing at all Arbitrarious.

Moreover, many of those Partial Conceptions contained in the entire Idea of God, are no where elfe to be found in the whole world, Exifting Singly and Apart; and therefore, if there be no God, they must needs be Absolute Non-Entitieszas Immutability, Necessary Existence, Infinity, and Perfection, O.c. fo that the Painter that makes this Idea, must here Feign Colours themselves, or Create New Cogitation and Conception out of Nothing, upon the Atheistick Supposicion.

Laftly, If there be no God now Exifting, it is Impossible that ever there should be any, and so the Whole Idea of God, would be the Idea of that, which hath no Polfible Entity neither; whereas those other Fictitious Ideas, made by the Mind of man, though they be of fuch things, as have no Actual Existence, yet have they all a Possible Entity as was faid before.

But that we may Conceal nothing of the Atheilts Strength, we mult here acknowledge, that fome of them have yet pretended further, that befides this Power of Compounding things together, the human Soul hath also another Ampliating, or Increasing and Improving Power, by both which together, though there be no God Exilting, nor yet Pollible; the Idea of him, may be Fidition fly made : those Partial Ideas which are no where elfe to be found, ariting, as they fay, from a merdeans and Fu aveganov, a Transition and Gradual Procelfion from men; in way of Amplification, Augmentation and Improvement. Thus do we read in Sextus, To aidiov Eval + Ordv, 2 actue P. 317. του, η τέλδου ου ένσαιμονία, παφύλ. σε τη των άπο την άνθεώπων μετάβααν ως γο τ κοινόν άνθρωπον αυξήσαντες τη φαντασία, νόμου έχομεν Κύκλω-TO, Έτως άνθρωπου έυσαίμουα νούσαντες η μακάριου η συμπεπληρωμένου πασι τοίς άγαθοίς, έτα ταύτα Επτείναντες, τα άυδοίς έκείνοις άκορυ ένούσαμεν Θεόν · 2 παλιν πολυχε ένιον πινά φαντασιω. Αντες άνθρωπον οι πολλαιοι, ETINGENOUN & Xeguov eis ander, Erra cilde Dev eis Euvorav aistor mapa yevome.

Adv. Math.

VOL 2

The Id. of G. not from Ampliation BOOKI

voi, Equative & didov Even Foedv. The Ideas, of the Eternity, Incorruptibility, and Perfect Happiness of the Deity, were Fistitionsly made, by way of Tranfition frommen. For as by encreasing a man of an ordinary Stature in our Imagination, we Fistitionsly make the Phantasm of a Cyclops; so when beholding a Happy Man that aboundeth with all good things, we Amplifie, Intend, and as it were Swell the same in our Minds higher and higher, we then arrive at length to the Idea of a Being Absolutely Happy, that is, a God. So did the Ancients, taking notice of a very Longeve man, and encreasing this length of Age, further and further Infinitely, by that means Frame the Notion or Idea of Eternity, and attribute the fame to God.

But to this we Reply; First, that according to the Principles of the Atheifts themselves, there could not possibly be any fuch Amplifying and Feigning Power of the Soul, as whereby it could Make More than Is; because they suppose it to have no Active Power at all; but all our Conceptions to be nothing but meer Palfions, from the Objects without ; according to that of Protagoras in Plato's Theetetus, Ste 20 Ta un ovra Suvarou Sozá Car, STE a Ma Tag à av Tagy, It is neither possible; for a man to conceive that which is not; nor any more or othermife, than he Suffers. Again as Sextus the Philosopher also intimates, the Atheilts are here plainly guilty, of that Fallacy or Errowr in Ratiocination, which is commonly called a Circle, or Si antihov. For whereas they could not otherwife Judge, the greatest Perfection and Happiness which ever they had experience of in men, to be Imperfect, then by an Anticipated Idea of Perfection, and Happines, with which it was in their minds compared; (by vertue of which Idea alfo, it comes to pass, that they are able to Amplifie those leffer Perfections of men further and further, and can take occesion from Imperfect Things, to think of that which is Abfolutely Perfect :) that is, whereas these Atheilts themselves first make the Idea of Imperfection, from Perfection; they not attending to this, do again go about, to make up the Notion or Idea, of that which is Absolutely Perfect (by way of Amplification) from that which is Imperfect. But that men have a Notion of Absolute Perfection in them, by which as the Rule or Measure, they (comparing other things therewith) Judge them to be Imperfect; and which is therefore in Order of Nature First ; may appear from hence, because all Theologers as well Pagan as Christian, give this Direction, for the Conceiving of God, that it should principally be done, Per Viam Remotionis, by way of Remotion of all Imperfection from him. Thus Alcinous, ngarn whi dure vounts n T apalgeou, The first way of Conceiving of God, is by Remotion or Abstraction. We add in the last place, That Finite things put together can never make up Infinite, as may appear from that Inftance of Humane Longevity proposed, for if one should Amplifie that never fo much, by adding of more and more Paft Time or years to it; yet would he never thereby be able, to arrive at Eternity without beginning. God differs not from these Imperfect Created things, in Degrees only, but in the Whole Kind. And though Infinite Space may perhaps be here Objected, as a thing taken for granted, whichbeingnothing but Extension or Magnitude, must therefore confilt or be made up of Finite Parts, yet as was it before declared, we have

P. 167 .Serr.

CHAP. IV. Of Imperfect Things.

have no certainty of any more than this; that the Finite World might have been made Bigger and Bigger Infinitely or Without End, which Infinity of Magnitude, is but like that of Numiber, Potential; from whence it may be inferred as well of the one, as the other, that it can never be Actually Infinite. Wherefore were there no Infinitely Perfect Being in Nature, the Idea thereof could never be made up by any Amplifying Power of the Soul, or by the Addition of Finites. Neither is that of any moment, which Gaffendue fo much objecteth here to the contrary, that though there were no God or Infinite Being, yet might the Idea of him as well be Feigned, by the Mind, as that of Infinite Worlds, or of Infinite Matter, was by some Philosophers. For Infinite Worlds and Infinite Matter, are but words Ill Put-together; Infinity being a Real thing in Nature, (and no Fidion of the Mind) as well as the World or Matter; but yet proper to the Deity only. But it is no wonder, if they who denied a God, yet retaining this Notion of Infinity, fhould milapply the fame, as they did also other Properties of the Deity, to Matter.

697

To conclude this; Our humane Soul cannot Feign or Create any New Cogitation or Conception, that was not before, but only varioully compound that which Is: nor can it ever make a Positive Idea of an Absolute Non-Entity, that is, such as hath neither Actual nor Possible Existence. Much less could our Imperfect Beings, Create the Entity of so Vast a Thought, as that of an Infinitely Perfect Being, out of Nothing; this being indeed more then for God Almighty, or a Perfect Being, to Create a Real World out of Nothing: because there is no Repugnancy at all in the Latter, as there is in the Former. We affirm therefore, that Were there no God, the Idea of an Absolutely or Infinitely Perfect Being, could never have been Made or Feigned, neither by Politicians, nor by Poets, nor Philosophers, nor any other. Which may be accounted another Argument for a Deity.

But that Religion is no Figment of Politicians, will further unqueftionably appear, from that which now thall follow. As the Religion of an Oath, is a Neceffary Vinculum of Civil Society; fo Obligation in Con-Science, respecting the Deity as its Original, and as the Punisher of the Violation thereof, is the very Foundation of all Civil Sovereignty. For Pacts and Covenants (into which fome would refolve all Civil Power) without this Obligation in Conscience, are nothing but meer Words and Breath : and the Laws and Commands of Civil Sovereigns, do not make Obligation, but presuppose it, as a thing in Order of Nature Before them, and without which they would be Invalid. Which is a Truth fo Evident, that the Writer De Cive, could not diffemble it, (though he did not rightly understand this Natural Obligation) but acknowledgeth it in these words, Obligatio ad Obedienti- Imper. c. 143 am Civilem, cnjus vi Leges Civiles Validæ sunt, Omni Lege Civili prior Sect. 21, - Quod fi quis Princeps Summus, Legem Civilem in banc Formueft .lam conciperet, Non Rebellabis, nihil efficeret. Nam nisi prius Obligentur Cives ad Obediendum, hoc est, ad Non Rebellandum, Omnis Lex Invalida eft; & fi prius Obligentur est superflua. The Obligation to Civil

Relig. the Foundat. of Civ. Power. BOOKI.

698

Civil Obedience, by the force of which all the Civil Laws become Valid. is before those Civil Laws. And if any Prince should make a Law to this purpole. That no man should Rebel against him, this would signific nothing, because unless they to whom it is made, were before Obliged to 0bey, or not to Rebel, the Law is Invalid; and if they were, then is it Superfluous. Now this Previous Obligation to Civil Obedience, cannot be derived (as the forementioned Writer De Cive, and of the Leviathan. fuppofes) from mens Private Utility only, because every man being Judge of this for himself, it would then be Lawful for any Subject, to Rebel against his Sovereign Prince, and to Poyson or Stab him, whenfoever he could reafonably perfwade himfelf, that it would tend to his own Advantage; or that he fhould thereby, procure the Sovereignty. Were the Obligation to Civil Obedience, Made only by mens Private Utility, it would as eafily be Diffolved by the fame. It remaineth therefore, that Conscience and Religious Obligation to Duty, is the only Bass, and Esential Foundation of a Polity or Common-Wealth; without which there could be no Right or Authority of Commanding in any Sovereign, nor Validity in any Laws. Wherefore Religious Obligation cannot be thought to be the Fiction or Imposture of Civil Sovereigns, unless Civil Sovereignty it felf, be accounted a Fiction and Imposture; or a thing which hath no Foundation in Nature, but is either wholly Artificial, or Violent.

Moreover had a Religious Regard to the Deity, been a meer Figment or Invention of Politicians, to promote their own Ends, and keep men in Obedience and Subjection under them, then would they doubtles, have fo framed and contrived it, as that it should have been every way Flexible and Compliant : namely by perfwading the world, that whatfoever was Commanded by themfelves, was agreeable to the Divine Will, and whatever was Forbidden by their Laws, was displeafing to God Almighty, and would be Punished by him: God ruling over the World, no otherwife, than by and in, these Civil Sovereigns, as his Vicegerents; and as the only Prophets and Interpreters of his will to men. So that the Civil Law of every Country, and the Arbitrary will of Sovereigns, should be acknowledged to be the only Measure of Just and Unjust (there being nothing Naturally fuch) the only Rule of Confcience and Religion. For from Religion thus Modelled, Civil Sovereigns might think to have an Abfolute Power, or an Infinite Right, of Doing or Commanding what foever they pleased, without exception, nothing being Unlawful to them, and their Subjects being always Obliged, in Conscience, without the least Scruple, to Obey.

But this is but a meer Larva of Religion, and would be but a Mocketory of God Almighty 3 and indeed this is the only Religion that can be called, a Political Figment. Neither could the generality of mankind, be ever yet thus perfwaded, that the Arbitrary Will of Civil Sovereigns, was the only Rule of Juffice & Conficience, and that God Almighty could Command nothing, nor Reveal his will concerning Religion, to mankind otherwife than by thefe, as his Prophets and Interpreters. True Religion & Conficience, are no fuch Waxen things, Servilely Addicted, to the

CHAP. IV. But Diformed by Politicians.

699

the Arbitrary Wills of men; but Immorigerous, Stiff, and Inflexible : they respecting the Deity only, his Eternal or Everlasting Laws; and his Revealed Will; with which whenloever Humane Laws clash (a thing not impoffible) they conclude, that then God ought to be Obeyed, and not Men. For which Cause the Prophane Politicians, declare open war against this Religion , as a thing utterly Inconfistent with Civil Sovereignty; because it introduces a Fear greater than the Fear of the Leviathan; namely that of Him, who can inflict Eternal Punishments after Death; as also because it clashes with that monstrous, Infinite and Unlimited Power of theirs, which is fuch a Thing, as is not attributed by Genuine Theilts, to God Almighty himfelf; a Power of making their meer Arbitrary Will the Rule of Justice, and not Justice the Rule of their Will. Thus does a Modern Writer of Politicks, condemn it, for Seditions Doctrine, tending to the Diffolution of a CommonWealth, That Subjects may make a Judgment of Good and Evil, Lev. p. 1686 Just and Unjust; or have any other Conscience besides the Law of the Land. As also this, That Subjects may Sin in obeying the Commands of their Sovereign. He likewise adds, That it is Impossible, a Common Sett. 2. Wealth (bould fland, where any other than the Sovereign, bath a Power Lev. c 38. p. of giving greater rewards than Life, and of inflicting greater punifs- 238. ments than Death. Now Eternal Life is a greater reward than the Life present, and Eternal torment than the Death of Nature. Wherefore God Almighty being the Dispenser of Eternal Rewards and Punishments; this is all one as if he fhould have faid, It is impoffible a Common Wealth fhould ftand, where the Belief of a God, who can Punish with Eternal Torments after this Life, is entertained. Thus does the same Writer declare, That if the superstitious Fear of Spi- Lev. p. 8; rits (whereof God is the Chief) and things depending thereupon, were taken away, men would be much more fitted than they are, for Civil Obedience : And that they who affert the Immortality of Souls, or their capability of receiving punishments after Death; fright men Pag. 373; from obeying the Laws of their Countrey, with Empty names, as men fright Birds from the Corn, with an Empty Dublet, a Hat, and a Crooked Stick. And accordingly He concludes, that Civil Sovereigns do not only make Justice, but Religion alfo; and that no Scripture or Divine Revelation can Oblige, unless it be first made Law, or stamped with their Authority. Now fince that which can make Religion and Gods, must it felf needs be greater than all Gods, it follows according to the Tenour of this Doctrine, that the Civil Sovereign is in Reality, the Supreme Numen : Or elfe at least, that the Leviathan (the King over all the Children of Pride) is the Highest Deity, next to Sensles Omnipotent Matter ; the One of these being the Atheists Natural, the Other their Artificial God. Nevertheles we shall here observe by the way, that whilft these Atheistick Politicians, thus endeavour, to Swell up the Civil sovereign, and to beltow upon him, an Infinite Right, by removing to that end out of his way ; Natural Justice, Conscience, Religion, and God himfelf; they do indeed thereby abfolutely develt him of all Right and Authority; fince the Subject is now no longer Obliged in Conscience to Obey him, and so in stead of True Right and Authority, they leave him nothing but meer Bruitish Force. Wherefore fince Theism and True Religion are thus plainly difowned and Hhhh difclaimed

Phænomena Extraordinary;

700

disclaimed by these Politicians, as altogether Inconfistent with their Defigns, they cannot be supposed to have been the Figments of Civil Sovereigns, or the meer Creatures of Political Art. And thus have we abundantly confuted, those three Atheistick Pretences, to falve the Phanomenon of Religion; from Fear, and the Ignorance of Causes, and the Fistion of Politicians.

BOOKI.

But fince befides those Ordinary Phanomena before mentioned, which are no way Salvable by Atheifts, there are certain other Phanomena Extraordinary, that either immediatly prove a God and Providence, or elfe that there is a Rank of Understanding Beings Invisible, Superiour to men, from whence a Deity may be afterwards inferred; namely these Three Especially, Apparitions, Miracles, and Prophecies: (Where the Atheifts Obstinatly denying Matter of Fast and History, will needs impute these things, either to Jugling Fraud and Knavery; or elfe to mens own Fear and Phancy, and their Ignorance how to distinguish Dreams, and other strong Imaginations from Vision and Senfe; or Lastly to certain Religious Tales or Legends, allowed by the Publick Authority of Civil Sovereigns, for Political Ends;) we shall here Suggest fomething briefly, to vindicate the Historick Truth of those Phanomena, against Atheifts.

First therefore, as for Apparitions, Though there be much of Fabulosity in these Relations, yet can it not reasonably be concluded, that there is nothing at all of Truth in them : fince fomething of this kind, hath been averred in all Ages, and many times attefted by perfons of Unquestionable Prudence, and Unfuspected Veracity. And whereas the Atheifts impute the Original of these things, to mens Mistaking both their Dreams, and their Waking Phancies, for Real Visions and Sensations; they do hereby plainly contradict one Main Fundamental Principle of their own Philosophy, that Sense is the only Ground of Certainty, and the Criterion of all Truth : for if Prudent and Intelligent perfons may be fo frequently miltaken in confounding their own Dreams and Phancies with Senfations, how can there be any Certainty of knowledge at all from Senfe ? However, they here derogate fo much both from Senfe, and from Humane Teftimonies, as that if the like were done in other Cafes, it would plainly overthrow all Humane Life.

Wherefore other Atheifts, being apprehensive of this Inconvenience, of denying so many Sensible Appearances, and Testimonies, or Relations of Fast; have chose rather to acknowledge the Reality of Apparitions; nevertheless concluding them to be things Caused and Created, by the Power of Imagination only; as if the strength of Imagination were such, that it could not only Create Phancies, but also Real Sensible Objects, and that at a distance too from the Imaginers, such as whereby the Sense of others shall be for the time affected, though they quickly vanish away again. From which Prodigious Paradox, we may take notice of the Fanaticism of fome Atheists, and that there is nothing so monstroully Absurd, which men infected with Atheistick Incredulity, will not rather entertain into their Belief,

CHAP. IV.

that confute Atheism.

70I

Belief, than admit of any thing that shall the least bazard or endanger, the Existence of a God. For if there be once any Invisible Ghosts or Spirits acknowledged, as Things Permanent, it will not be easie for any to give a reason, why there might not be one Supreme Ghost also, prefiding over them all, and the whole world.

In the last place therefore, we shall observe, that Democritus was yet further convinced, by these Relations of Apparitions ; fo as to grant that there was a certain kind of Permanent Beings and Independent upon Imagination, Superiour to men, which could Appear in different Forms, and again disappear at pleasure, called by him Idols or Images ; he supposing them to be of the same nature, with those Exuvious Effluxes, that ftream continually from the furface of Bodies : only he would not allow them to have any thing Immortal at all in them, but their Concretions to be at length all Diffolvable, and their Perfonalities then to vanish into nothing. Thus Sextus the Phi- Adv. Maib. losopher, Δημόνει G ειδωλά πνα φυσίν έππελάζαν τοις άνθεωποις, η τέ- P.311. των τα μέν είναι άγαθοποιά, τα ή κακοποιά. ένθεν η έυχεται ευλόχων τυχείν είδωλων. είναι η ταύτα μεγάλα τε η ύπεςμεγί. η, η δύσφ. βαιςτα μέν, έκ άφθαρτα 3, περοημαίνον τε τα μελλοντα τοίς ανθεώποις, θεωεχμενα η φωvàs achievra. Democritus affirmeth, that there are certoin Idols or Spe-Eres, that do often approach to men, some of which are Beneficent and fome Maleficent. Upon which account, he wisheth, that it might be his good hap, to meet with fortunate Idols. And he addeth, that these are of a Vast bignes, and very Longeve, but not Incorruptible, and that they sometimes do fore-fignifie unto men future events, both Visibly appearing to them and fending forth audible voyces. Now though Democritus were much blamed for this Concession of his by his Fellow-Atheists, as giving thereby, too great an advantage to Theifts ; yet in his own opinion, did he fufficiently fecure himfelf against the Danger of a God from hence, by fuppofing all these Idols of his, to be Corruptible, they being indeed nothing but certain Finer Concretions of Atoms, a · + · 2. kind of Aereal and Æthereal Animals ; that were all Body, and without any Immortal Soul, as he supposed men also to be: so that a God could be no more proved from them, than from the Existence of men. For thus he adds in Sextus, over Totar autor partadar haborres οί παλαιοί, ύπενόμσαν έναι Θεόν, μηθενός άλλο ωρα ταῦτα ὄνίο Θεό, τέ apJaelov punv Excolo. Men in ancient times, having a sense of these Apparitions or Idols, fell from thence into the opinion of a God; although there be befides these Idols, no other God, that hath an Incorruptible Nature. However, though Democritus continued thus großly Atheistical, yet was he further convinced, than our Modern Atheifts will be, that the Stories of Apparitions were not all Fabulous and that there are not only Terrestrial, but also Aerial and Ætherial Animals; nor this Earth of ours alone Peopled and Inhabited, whilft all those other vast Regions above, lie Defert, Solitary, and Wast. Where it may be observed again, that divers of the Ancient Fathers, though they agreed not fo far with Democritus, as to make the AngelicalBeings to be altogether Corporeal, yet did they likewife fuppofe them to have their certain Subtile Ætherial or Aerial Bodies. In which refpect St. Anftin in his 115. Epittle, calleth Angels Æthereos, and De-Hhhh 2 vils

Of Apparitions, Spirits,

Pag. 29.

702

vils, Aereos Animantes. Thus Pfellus in his Dialogue, and creeyedas d'accubrar ; and she aroundlor, a jervaie, to daccubrior Br puror, meta odinal & Severil and odinal & darterende Kal TETO Br mer is may wird partivar The reprar martear. Kal Bartho 3 6 Der & Salpon provation α τοῦς ἀχερίνοις ἀχνέλοις, ἐνείναι σώματα διατείνεται,οῦά τινα πυδύματα λεπτά is aceadh is axequita, is equits. But you are to know, that Demons or Devils, are not allogether Incorporeal, but that they are foyned to Bodies, and fo Converse with Bodies, which may be learn'd also from the Fathers, the Divine Bafil contending, that there are Bodies, not only in Devils, but also in the pure Angels themselves, as certain Subtile, Airy, Defecate spirits. Where afterwards he flows, how the obuques ayyohois owne, that Body which is Connate with Angels, differs from that which Devils are united to, in respect of the Radiant splendour of the one, and the Dark Fuliginous Obscurity of the other. Moreover that Devils are not without Bodies, he endeavours further to confirm, from the words of our Saviour, that they shall be Punished with Fire, which (faith he) were a thing impoffible, were they All of them Incorporeal. And fome perhaps will attempt to prove the fame concerning Angels too, from those other words of our Saviour, where speaking of the Refurrection State, he affirmeth, that they who shall be accounted worthy thereof, shall neither marry nor be given in marriage, but be low yyehos, Equal to the Angels: which Comparative Expression of men, as to their Bodies, with Angels; would be thought not fo proper, were the Angels absolutely devoid of all Body. But of this we determine not.

BOOKI

To this Phanomenon of Apparitions, might be added those Two others of Magicians or Wizards, Demoniacks or Energymeni; both of these proving also, the Real Existence of Spirits, and that they are not meer Phancies, and Imaginary Inhabitants of mens Brains only, but Real Inhabitants of the World. As alfo, that among those Spirits there are fome Foul, Unclean, and Wicked Ones; (though not made fuch by God, but by their own Apoltacy) which is fome confirmation of the Truth of Christianity, the Scripture infilting fo much upon these Evil Demons or Devils, and declaring it to be one defign of our Saviour Chrift's coming into the World, to oppose these Confederate Powers of the Kingdom of Darkness, and to refcue mankind from the Thraldom and Bondage thereof. As for Wizards and Magicians, Perfons who affociate and confederate themfelves in a peculiar manner with these Evil Spirits, for the gratification of their own Revenge, Luft, Ambition, and other Paffions; befides the Scriptures, there hath been to full an attestation given to them, by perfons unconcerned in all Ages, that those our so confident Exploders of them, in this prefent Age, can hardly escape the sufficion, of having fome Hankring towards Atheism. But as for the Demoniacks and Energumeni ; It hath been much wondred, that there should be fo many of them in our Saviour's time, and hardly any or none, in this present Age of ours. Certain it is from the Writings of Josephus, in fundry places, that the Pharifaick Jews, were then generally poffelled with an Opinion of these Saumovilourou, Demoniacks; men Possefield with Devils, or Infested by them. And that this was not a meer Phrafe or Form of Speech only amongst them, for perfons very 11affected

Снар. IV. Witches, and Demoniacks.

703

affeded in their Bodies, may appear from hence, that Josephus declares it as his opinion, concerning the Demons or Devils, that they were πονηθών ανθεώπων πνουματα τοίς ζώσιν είσδυόμενα, the Spirits or Souls of wicked men deceased, getting into the Bodies of the Living. From hence it was that the Jews in our Saviour's time were not at all Surprifed with his cafting out of Devils, it being ufual for them alfo then to Exorcife the fame, an Art which they pretended to have learn'd from solomon. Of whom thus Josephus, maginge d' au- Ant. Fud. Tal praber o Deds, is This it The Sarphover Texvin, eis apéndar is Depa- Lib. S.c. 2. πέαν τοῦς ἀνθεώποις· ἐπωδάς τε συνταξάμεν@ αἰς παεμγορείται τα νοσήματα, η τεόπος δεοενώσεων κατέληπεν, οις ενδόμενα, το δαιμόνια ώς μη-RET ETAVELOGIV, CHIGHNON. Kal aborn Mixel viv in Stepantia Thesev igid. God alfo taught Solomon, an Art against Demons and Devils, for the benefit and Cure of men. Who composed certain Incantations, by which difeases are cured, and left forms of exorcisms, whereby Devils are expelled and driven away. Which Method of curing, prevails much amongst us, at this very day. Notwithstanding which, we think it not at all probable, what a late Atheistick Writer hath afferted, that the heads of the Jews were then all of them fo full of Demons and Devils, that they generally took all manner of Bodily Difeafes, fuch as Feavers and Agues, and Dumbness and Deafness, for Devils. Though we grant that this very thing, was imputed by Plotinus afterward to the Gnofficks, that they supposed all Difeases to be Devils, and therefore not to be cured by Phyfick, but expelled by Words or Charms. Thus he, En. 2. Lib. 9 c. 14. νῶν ζι ὑποςνοσαμενοι τὰς νόζος δαιμιόνια ξ ναι, η ταῦτα γεαιζείν λόγο φάσκοντες δύναδαι, η επαγγελλόμενοι, σεμ-νότεο οι μέν ἂν είναι δόξαιεν αδού τοῦς πολλοῦς, οι τας αδού τοῦς μαγοις δυvápides Jawadzsa, Tos previor dipeovovias on av nelgorev, as on ai vóoor tais airias Exson, il Thu Chovais, il cird'elais &c. Inhão 3 is ai Decandas airie, rase is go évelores à papuare do Der G. de raignore rates to voonua. is aimal G. apnen pers is endela 3 idoaro in novisanto TE Samovis, is TE papudus noinour Or Threedal. Now when they affirm Difeases to be Demons or Devils, and pretend that they can expel them by words, undertaking to do the fame ; they hereby indeed render themselves confiderable to the vulgar, who are wont not a little to admire the powers of Magicians. But they will not be able to personade wise men, that Diseases have no natural Causes, as from Repletion, or Inanition, or Putrefaction, or the like : Which is a thing manifest from their cure, they being oftentimes removed by purgation, and bleeding, and abstinence. Unless perhaps these men will say, that the Devil is by this means Starved, and made to Pine away. Nor can we think that the Jews in our Saviour's time, either fupposed all Mad men to be Demoniacks, or all Demoniacks Madmen (though this latter feems to be afferted by an Eminent Writer of our own) we reading of Devils caft out from others belides. Mad men; and of a woman which had a Spirit of Infirmity only, and was bowed together, and could not lift up her felf, which is faid by our Saviour Christ to have been Bound by Satan. Wherefore the sense of the Jews formerly feems to have been this, that when there was any unufual and extraordinary Symptoms, in any bodily Diftemper, but especially that of Madness, this being look'd upon as something more than Natural, was imputed by them to the Poffession or Infestation of

UNED

Energumeni or Demoniacks; BOOK I.

of fome Devil. Neither was this proper to the Jews only at that time, to fuppofe Evil Demons to be the Caufes of fuch bodily difeafes, as had extraordinary Symptoms, and effectially Madness; but the Greeks and other Gentiles also were embued with the fame Perswassion; as appeareth from Apollonius Tyanaus his curing a Laughing Demoniack at Athens, he ejecting that Evil Spirit, by threats and menaces, who is faid at his departure, to have tumbled down a Royal Porch in the City with great noise. As also, from his freeing the City of Ephesus from the Plague, by stoning an old Ragged Beggar, faid by Apollonius to have been the Plague, which appeared to be a Demon, by his changing himself, into the form of a Shagged Dog.

But that there is fome Truth in this Opinion, and that at this very day, Evil Spirits or Demons, do fometimes really Act upon the Bodies of men, and either Inflict or Augment bodily Diftempers and Difeafes, hath been the Judgment of two very experienced Phyficians, Sennertus and Fernelius. The Former in his Book, De Mania. Lib. 1. cap. 15. writing thus, Etst fine ulla Corporis Morbofa Dispositione. Deo permittente, hominem Obsidere & Occupare Damon possit, tamen quandoque Morbis, & præcipue Melancholicis, sefe immiscet Dæmon; & forsan frequentius hoc accidit, quam sepè creditur. Although the Devil may, by Divine permission, Posses men without any Morbid Disposition, yet doth be usually intermingle himself with Bodily Diseases, and especially those of Melancholy; and perhaps this cometh to pass oftner, than is commonly believed or suspected. The other in his, De Abditis rerum Caufis, where having attributed real Effects upon the bodies of men. to Witchcraft and Enchantment, he addeth; Neque folum morbos, verum etiam Dæmonas, scelerati homines in corpora immittunt. Hi quidem visuntur Furoris quadam specie distorti; hoc uno tamen à Simplici Furore distant, quod summe ardua obloquantur, præterita & occulta rennntient, allidentiumque arcana referent. Neither do these wicked Magicians, only inflict Difeases upon mens Bodies ; but also send Devils into them; By means whereof they appear distorted with a kind of fury and madneß, which yet differs firom a Simple Madneß (or the Difease so called) in this, that they speak of very high and difficult matters, declare things past unknown, and discover the Secrets of those that sit by. Of which he fubjoyns two Notable Inftances, of Perfons well known to himfelf, that were plainly Demoniacal, Poffeffed, or Acted by an Evil Demon; one whereof shall be afterwards mentioned. But when Maniacal Persons, do not only discover Secrets, and declare things Paft, but Future alfo, and befides this, speak in Languages, which they had never learnt, this puts it out of all doubt and queftion, that they are not meer Mad men or Maniaci, but Demoniacks or Energumeni. And that fince the time of our Saviour Chrift, there have been often fuch, may be made evident from the Records of credible Writers. Pfellus in his Book negi 'Everyelas Daimovav, De Operat. Dem. averrs it, of a certain Ma-. niacal Woman, That though the knew nothing but her own Mother tongue, yet when a Stranger who was an Armenian was brought into the Room to her, the spake to him prefently in the Armenian Language, ทันสัร 5 ระยาสอระร ที่แรง, อีรา xal 'Aquevian ออกรียพร้อ, รบาท แกปรัสอระ แกป es อีนุ่ม ฉอบโนย์บท รร้างเร, แกปร หรุณไป 3- อย่านีน สาโอบ รปรับ, We all flood amazed

Pag. 69.

Снар. IV. A Real Phænomenon.

705

mazed, when we heard, a woman that had never seen an Armenian before in all her life, nor had learnt any thing, but the use of her Distaff, to speak the Armenian Language readily. Where the Relater also affirmeth the fame Maniacal Person , to have foretold certain Future Events, which happened shortly after to himself, 20 3, segapeis meis eue, Pag. 65? μεγάλων εν χεώ συμφορών ύποςτου. χολά γάρ σοι δεινώς τα δαιμόνια Βαλύοντ Tàs auril ralgelas · autra Toi ng zarens, Chrigea ton ng Cageis nurdurss se sh av Stapolizadai Soundeins, ei prins Suvarus neet for, i of daluovas an' auno ZEAM. Then looking upon me, the (or rather the Demon) faid, those Thalt suffer wonderful pains and torments in thy Body, For the Demons are extremely angry with thee, for opposing their Services and Worship 3 and they will inflict great evils upon thee, out of which thou shalt not be able to escape, unless a Power greater than that of Demons, exempt thee from them. All which things (faith he) happened shortly after to me, and I was brought very low even near to Death by them; but was by my Saviour wonderfully delivered. Whereupon Pfellus concludes , Tis &v ENERVOV & XCHOLLOV EWEGRADS, Ege Tas Marias Tal Cas, Unis Thumpeness non-Cis, ara nd In regrad Acqueovav, Who is there therefore, that confidering this Oracle or Prediction, will conclude (as some Physicians do) all kind of Madnesses to be nothing but the Exorbitant Motions of the Matter or Humours, and not the Tragick Palsions of the Demons. But because this Instance is remoter from our present Times, we shall set down another remarkable one of a later Date, out of the forementioned Fernelius, who was an eye witness thereof. A young man of a Noble Family, who was ftrangly Convulled in his Body, having fometimes one member, and fometimes another, violently agitated, infomuch that four feveral perfons were fcarcely able to hold them; and this at first without any distemper at all in his head, or crazedness in brain. To whom Fernelius with other skilful Phylicians being called, applied all manner of remedies ; Blifters, Purgations, Cupping-Glaffes, Fomentations, Unctions, Plaisters, and Strengthening Medicines; but all in vain. The reafon whereof is thus given by the the fame Fernelius. Quoniam omnes longe aberamus à cognitione veri. Nam Mense Tertio, primum deprehensus Dæmon quidam totius Mali Author: Voce, insuetisque verbis ac sententiis tum Latinis tum Græcis; (quanquam ignarus Lingua Graca Laborans effet) se prodens. Is multa alsidentium maximáque medicorum Secreta detegebat, ridens quod irritis Pharmacis corpus hoc pene jugulassent. Because we were all far from the Knowledge of the truth. For in the Third Month it was first plainly discovered to us that it was a certain Demon who was the Author of all this mischief. He manifesting himself by his Speech, and by unnsual Words and Sentences, both in Greek and Latin (though the Patient were altogether ignorant of the Greek Tongue) and by his revealing many of the secrets of those who stood by, especially of the Physicians, whom also he derided for tormenting the Patient in that manner, with their frustraneous remedies. Here therefore have we an unquestionable Instance, of a Demoniack in these Latter times of ours, and such a one who at first for two Moneths together, had no manner of Madness or Mania at all upon him, though afterward the Demon poffeffing his Whole Body, uled his tongue and spake therewith. Fernelius concludes his whole Discourse, in this manner, These things do I produce, to make it manifeft

Of Miracles. And How BOOKI

706

fest, that Evil Demons (or Devils) do sometimes enter into the very Bedies of men, afflicting and tormenting them after an unbeard of manner; but that at other times, though they do not enter into, and posses their whole body, yet partly by exagitating and disturbing the profitable humours thereof, partly by traducing the noxious into the principal parts, or elfe by by obstructing the Veins and other Passages with them, or disordering the structure of the Members, they cause innumerable Diseases. There are many other Instances of this kind, recorded by Modern Writers unexceptionable, of Perfons either wholly Demoniacal and Poffeffed by Evil Demons (this appearing from their discovering Secrets , and speaking Languages, which they had never learnt) or elfe otherwife to Affected and Infefted by them, as to have certain Unnfual and Super-Natural Symptoms; which for brevities fake, we shall here omit. However we thought it neceffary, thus much to infift upon this Argument of Demoniacks, as well for the Vindication of Christianity, as for the Conviction of Atherfts ; we finding fome fo ftaggering in their Religion, that from this one thing alone of Demoniacks (they being fo ftrongly poffeffed, that there neither is, nor ever was any fuch) they are ready enough to fuspect, the whole Gospel or New Testament it felf, of Fabulofity and Imposture.

We come now to the Second Head proposed, of Miracles and Effects Supernatural. That there hath been fome thing Miraculous or Above Nature, fometimes done even among the Pagans, (whether by Good or Evil Spirits;) appears not only from their own Records, but alfo from the Scripture it felf. And it is well known, that they pretended (belides Oracles) to Miracles alfo, even after the times of Chriftianity; and that not only in Apollonius Tyanaus, and Apuleius, but alfo in the Roman Emperours themselves; as Vespasian and Adrian; but efpecially in the Temple of *Efculapius*; thus much appearing from that Greek Table therein hung up at Rome, in which amongst other things this is Recorded, That a blind man being commanded by the Oracle, to kneel before the Altar, and then paffing from the Right fide thereof, to the Left, to lay five fingers upon the Altar, and afterwards lifting up his hand, to touch his eyes therewith ; all this being done accordingly, he recovered his fight, the people all applauding, that great Miracles were done, under the Emperour Antoninus, O.c. But we have in the Scripture an account of Miraclesboth greater in Number, and of a higher Nature; done efpecially by Mofes, and our Saviour Christ and his Apostles.

Wherefore it feems, that there are Two Sorts of Miracles or Effetts Supernatural. First, such as though they could not be done by any Ordinary and Natural Caufes here amongst us, and in that respect may be called Supernatural, yet might notwithstanding be done, God Permitting only, by the Ordinary and Natural Power of other Invisible Created Spirits, Angels or Demons. As for example, If a Stone or other Heavy body, should first ascend upwards, and then hang in the Air, without any Visible either Mover or Supporter, this would be to us a Miracle or Effect Supernatural; and yet according to Vulgar Opinion, might this be done, by the Natural Power of Created

they Confirm a Prophet.

707

Created Invisible Beings, Angels or Demons; God only permitting; without whose special Providence it is conceived, they cannot, thus intermeddle, with our humane affairs. Again, If a perfectly Illitterate Person, should readily speak Greek, or Latine, this also would be to us a Miracle or Effect supernatural, for so is the Apostles speaking with Tongues accounted; and yet in Demoniacks, is this sometimes done, by Evil Demons, God only Permitting. Such also amongst the Pagans, was that Miraculum Cotis, (as Apuleius calls it) that Miracle of the Whetstone, done by Accius Navius, when at his command, it was divided into Two, with a Razor. But Secondly there is another fort of Miracles, or Effects Supernatural, such as are above the Power of all Second Causes, or any Natural Created Being whatsoever, and so can be attributed to none, but God Almighty himfelf, the Author of Nature, who therefore can Controul it at pleasure.

CHAP. IV.

As for that late Theological Politician, who writing against Miracles; denies as well those of the Former, as of this Latter Kind, contending that a Miracle is nothing but a Name, which the Ignorant Vulgar gives, to Opus Nature Infolitum, any Unwonted work of Nature, or to what themselves can alfign no Cause off; as also that if there were any fuch thing done, Contrary to Nature or Above it, it would rather Weaken than Confirm, Our Belief of the Divine Existence; We find his Discourse every way so Weak, Groundless, and Inconsiderable; that we could not think it here to deferve a Constantion.

But of the Former Sort of those Miracles, is that to be understood, Deuter. the 13. If there arife among you a Prophet or dreamer of Dreams, and giveth thee a Sign or a Wonder, and the Sign or Wonder come to paß, whereof he spake unto thee saying; Let us go after other Gods, and ferve them; thou shalt not hearken to the words of that Prophet or Dreamer of Dreams, for the Lord your God Proveth you, to know whether you love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your Soul. For it cannot be Supposed, that God Almighty would himfelf, purposely Inspire any man to exhort others to Idolatry, and immediatly affift fuch a one, with his own Supernatural Power, of doing Miracles, in Confirmation of fuch Doctrine. But the meaning is, that by the fuggestion of Evil Spirits, some False Prophets might be raifed up, to tempt the Jews to Idolatry ; or at least, that by Affistance of them, fuch Miracles might be wrought, in Confirmation thereof, as those fometimes done by the Egyptian Sorcerers or Magicians, God himfelf not interpoling in this cafe, to hinder them, for this reafon, that he might hereby, Prove and Try their Faithfulness towards him. For as much as both by the Pure Light of Nature, and God's Revealed Will, before confirmed by Miracles, Idolatry, or the Religious Worthip of any but God Almighty, had been fufficiently condemned. From whence it is evident, that Miracles alone, (at least fuch Miracles as these,) are no sufficient Confirmation of a True Prophet, without confideration had of the Doctrine taught by him. For though a man should have done never fo many true and real Miracles, amongst the Jews, and yet should perswade to Idolatry, he was by them confidently to be condemned to death, for a falle Propher. FILE Accordingly

708

BOOKI.

Accordingly in the New Teffament, do we read, that our Saviour Chrift forewarned his Disciples, That Falfe Prophets and Falfe Chrifts [bould arife, and [bow great Signs or Wonders, in fo much that if it were pollible, they should seduce the very Elect. And St. Paul foretelleth, concerning the Man of Sin, or Anti-Chrift, That his coming (hould be after the working of Satan, with all Power, and Signs, and Wonders (or Miracles) of a Lye. For we conceive that by Tegitor Address in this place, are not properly meant, Feigned and Counterfeit Miracles, that is, meer Cheating and Jugling tricks; but True Wonders and Real Miracles (viz. of the Former Sort mentioned) done for the Confirmation of a Lye, as the Doctrine of this Man of sin, is there afterwards called; For otherwife how could his coming be faid to be, According to the Working of Satan, with all Power ? In like manner alfo in St. John's Apocalyple, where the coming of the fame Man of Sin and the Mystery of Iniquity, is again described, we read Chapter 13. of a Two Horned Beaft like a Lamb, That he shall do great monders and deceive those that dwell on the Earth, by means of those Miracles, which he hath power to do, in the light of the Beast. And again Chapter 16. Of certain unclean Spirits like Frogs, coming out of the mouth of the Dragon, and of the Beaft, and of the Falle Prophet; which are the Spirits of Devils working Miracles, that go forth to the Kings of the Earth. And Laftly Chapter 19. Of the Falle Prophet, that wrought Miracles before the Beaft. All which feem to be underftood, not of Feigned and Counterfeit Miracles only, but of True and Real alfo, Effected by the Working of Satan, in Confirmation of a Lye, that is, of Idolatry, Falle Religion and Imposture; God Almighty permitting it, partly in way of Probation or Tryal of the faithfulnels of his own fervants; and partly in way of Just Judgment and Punishment upon those, who receive not the Love of the Truth, that they might be faved; as the Apostle declareth. Wherefore those Miracles pretended for divers Ages past, to have been done, before the Relicks of Saints, and Images, O.c. were they all True, could by no means justifie or warrant, that Religious Worship, by many given to them; because True and Real Miracles, done in order to the promoting of Idolatry, are fo far from Justifying that Idolatry, that they are themselves Condemned by it, to be regard Adid'ss, the Miracles of a Lye, done by the Working of Satan.

But as for the Miracles of our Saviour Chrift, had they been all of them only of the Former Kind, fuch as might have been done, God permitting, by the Natural Power of Created spirits, and their Affiftance, yet for as much as he came in the Name of the Lord, teaching neither Idolatry, nor any thing contrary to the clear Light and Law of Nature, therefore ought he by reafon of those Miracles, to have been received by the Jews themfelves, and owned for a True Prophet, according to the Doctrine of Moses himself. Who both in the 13. and 18. Chapter of Deuter. plainly suppose that God would in no other Case, permit any False Prophet, to do Miracles, by the affishance of Evil Spirits, fave only in that of Idolatry, and, (which is always understood, of what is plainly Discoverable by the Light of Nature

UNED

CHAP.IV. done by Falle Prophets.

to be Falfe, or Evil.) The reason whereof is manifest, because if he fhould, this would be an Invincible Temptation ; which it is inconfistent with the Divine Goodness, to expose men unto. And our Saviour Chrift, was unqueftionably, that One Eximious Prophet, which God Almighty by Mofes promifed to fend unto the Ifraelites, upon occafion of their own desire made to him at Horeb Let me not hear again, the voyce of the Lord my God, nor let me fee this great Fire any more, that Whereupon the Lord faid , They have well spoken that Deut. 18; I die not. which they have Spoken, I will raife them up a Prophet from among their Brethren, like unto thee, and put my words in his mouth, and he (hall Speak unto them all that I shall command him; and whosever will not bearken to the words, which be shall speak in my name, I will require it of him. Which is all one as if he should have faid; I will no more fpeak to them with Thunder and Lightning, nor reveal my will with a Terrible Voyce out of Flaming Fire, but the next great Manifestation of my self, or further Revelation of my Will, shall be, by a Prophet, from amongst their own Brethren, I putting my words into his mouth, and speaking to them by him. Whose words they shall be as much obliged to hearken to, as if I had fpoken them (as before) from the top of the Fiery Mount. And that they may have no Colour for their Difbelieving this great Prophet efpecially, or their difobeying of him, I plainly declare, that whofoever cometh in my Name, and does True and Real Miracles, shall be acknowledged undoubtedly for a True Prophet fent by me, and accordingly Believed and Obeyed ; and none rejected under the Notion of Falfe Prophets, but only fuch, as either, do not Real Miracles, or elfe if they do, come in the name of Other Gods, or Exhort to Idolatry. Neverthelefs, our Saviour Chrift, wrought other Miracles alfo, of a higher Nature, by the Immediate Power of God Almighty himfelf; as for example, when before himself, he raised Lazarus, who had been dead four days, to life; fince it cannot be conceived, to be in the Power of Created Spirits (whether Bad or Good) when ever they please, to bring back the Souls of men deceased to their Bodies again. or change the Laws of Nature and Fate. However it must not be thought, that God will ever fet this seal of his to a Lye, or that which is plainly contrary to the Light and Law of Nature.

The conclusion is, that though all Miracles promiseuously, do not immediatly prove the Existence of a God, nor Confirm a Prophet, or whatsoever Doctrine; yet do they all of them evince, that there is a Rank of Invisible Understanding Beings, Superiour to men, which the Atheifts commonly deny. And we read of fome fuch Miracles alfo, as could not be wrought, but by a Power Perfectly Super Natural, or by God Almighty himself. But to deny and difbelieve all Miracles, is either to deny all Certainty of sense, which would be indeed to make Senfation it felf Miraculous; or elfe monstrously and unreasonably to derogate from Humane Testimonies and History. The Jews would never have fo ftifly and pertinacioufly adhered to the Ceremonial Law of Mofes, had they not all along believed it, to have been unqueftionably confirmed by Miracles; and that the Gentiles fhould at first have entertained the Faith of Chrift without Miracles, would it felf have Iiii 2 been The Greatest of Miracles: The

1.24

Miracles, and Oracles,

BOOK I.

The Laft Extraordinary Phanomenon proposed, was that of Divination, Oracles, Prophecies, or Preditions of Future Events, otherwise Unforeknowable to men: which either Evince a God, or at least that there are Understanding Beings Superiour to men. For if there be Prefention or Foreknowledge of such Future Events, as are to Humane Understanding alone, altogether Unforeknowable, then is it certain, that there is some more Perfect Understanding, or Knowledge, in the World, than that of men. And thus is that Maxim of the Ancient Pagan Theists, in the Genuine and proper sense thereof, unquestionably true, Si Divinatio est Dii sunt, If there be Divination, or Presention of Future Events, (Undiscoverable by men) then are there Gods: which in their Language, was no more than to say, Understanding Beings Superiour to men.

Wherefore we must here diffinguish of Oracles and Predictions, after the same manner as we did before of Miracles, that they may be of Two Kinds. First, such as might proceed, only from the Natural Presaging Power of Created Spirits Superiour to men, whether called Angels or Demons. For these being supposed to have not only clearer understandings than men, and a greater infight into Nature, but also by reason of their Agility and Invisibility, opportunity of knowing things remotely diftant, and of being privy to mens Secret Machinations and Confultations; it is eafily conceivable, that many Future Events nigh at hand, which cannot be foreknown by men, may be (probably at leaft) forefeen by them; and that without any Miraculous Divine Revelation, their Caufes being already in Being. As men learned in Aftronomy, can foretel Ecliples of the Sun and Moon, which to the Vulgar are altogether Unforeknowable. And as Princes or States-men, that are furnished with great Intelligence, Foreign and Domestick, can prefage more of War and Peace, either at home or abroad, and of the Events of Kingdoms, than Ignorant Plebeians. And fuch were those Predictions, which Democritus, though otherwife much addicted to Atheism, allowed of; Cicero Writing thus of him, Plurimis Locis, gravis and or Democritus, Prafensionem rerum futurarum comprobat; Democritus a grave Writer, doth in many places approve of the Presention of Future Events. The reason whereof was, because he supposed certain Understanding Beings Superiour to men, called by him Idols, which having a larger Comprehension of things, and other advantages of Knowledge, could therefore foretel many Future Events that men were ignorant of. And though perhaps it may be thought, that Democritus would not have entertained this Opinion, of the Foreknowledge of Humane Events, had he not afferted the Necessity of all humane Actions and Volitions, but held Liberty of Will, as Epicarus afterwards did; (as if this were Inconfiftent with all manner of Prefage and Probable or Conjectural Foreknowledge;) yet is it certain, that there is not to much Contingency in all Humane Actions, by reason of this Liberty of Will, as heretofore was by Epicurus, and still is by many supposed; it being plain, that men act according to an Appearance of Good, and that in many cafes and circumstances, it may be Foreknown, without any

De DivoL.I.

CHP. IV. prove Invisible Beings.

any Divine Revelation, what fuch or fuch perfous would do. As for example, that a voluptuous Perfon, having a ftrong Temptation to fatisfie his Senfual Appetite, and that without incurring any inconvenience of fhame or punishment, would readily close with the fame. Befides which, fuch *Invifible Spirits*, as *Angels* or *Demons*, may fometimes Predict alfo, what themfelves *Canfe* and *Effect*.

711

Secondly, there is another Sort of Predictions of Future Events. which cannot be imputed to the Natural Prefaging Faculty of any fuch Created Spirits, but only to the Supernatural Prescience of God Almighty, or a Being Infinitely Perfect. As when Events remotely difant in time, and of which there are yet no immediate Caufes actually in Being; which also depend upon many circumstances and a long Series of things, any one of which being otherwife, would alter the cafe; as likewife upon much Uncertainty of Humane Volitions, which are not always neceffarily linked and concatenated with what goes before, but often loofe and free; and upon that Contingency, that ariles from the Indifferency or Equality of Eligibility in Objects ; Laftly, fuch things as do not at all depend upon External Circumfrances neither, nor are caufed by things Natural Anteceding, but by fome supernatural Power; I fay, when fuch Future Events as thefe, are foretold, and accordingly come to pass, this can be aferibed to no other but fuch a Being, as Comprehends, Sways, and Governs all : and is by a peculiar Priviledge or Prerogative of its own Nature, Omniscient. Epicurus, though really, he therefore rejected Divination, and Prediction of Future Events, because he denied Providence 5 yet did he pretend this further reafon alfo against it, because it was a thing Absolutely Inconfistent with Liberty of Will, and Destructive of the fame ; in pravound avorage G. & jr, unaguring, soler male inplace Diog. Lacis. it idu to guomeva. Divination is a thing which hath no Existence, nor V. Epic. pollibility in nature : and if there were such a thing, it would take away all Liberty of Will, and leave nothing in mensown Power. Thus alfo Carneades in Cicero maintained, Ne Apollinem quidem futura posse dicere, nist ea quorum Causas Natura ita contineret, ut ea fieri necesse esset. That Apollo himself, was not able to foretel, any future Events, other than such as had Necessary Causes in Nature antecedent. And some Christian Theists of latter times, have in like manner, denied to God Almighty, all Foreknowledge of Humane Actions, upon the fame pretence, as being both Inconfistent with mens Liberty of Will, and Destructive thereof. For fay they, If mens Actions be Free then are they Unforeknowable, they having no Neceffary Caufes ; and again, if there be any Foreknowledge of them, then can they not be Free, they being ipfo facto Necessitated thereby. But as it is certain, that Prescience does not destroy the Liberty of mans Will, or impose any Necessity upon it ; mens Actions being not therefore Future, becaufe they are Foreknown; but therefore Foreknown because Future : and were a thing never so Contingent, yet upon supposition that it will be Done, it must needs have been Future from all Eternity: So is it extreme Arrogance for men, because themselves can Naturally Foreknow nothing, but by some Caufes Antecedent, as an Eclipfe of the Sun or Moon 3 therefore to prefume to measure the knowledge of God Almighty, according to the

The Scriptures Triumphing,

BOOKL

the fame Scantling, and to deny him the Prescience of Humane Adions; not confidering that as his Nature is Incomprehensible, fo his Knowledge may well be looked upon, by us, as fuch too; that which is Paft our finding out, and Too Wonderful for us. However it must be acknowledged for an Undoubted Truth, that no Created Being, can Naturally and Of it felf, Foreknow any Future Events, otherwife. than in and by their Caufes Anteceding. If therefore we shall find, that there have been Predictions of fuch Future Events, as had no Necessary Antecedent Causes; as we cannot but grant, fuch Things therefore to be Foreknowable; So must we needs from thence infer. the Existence of a God, that is, a Being Supernatural, Infinitely Perfect. and Omniscient; fince fuch Predictions as these could have proceeded from no other Caufe.

712

That there is Foreknowledge of Future Events, to men Naturally Unforeknowable, hath been all along the Perfwafion of the Genera-De Div. L.I. lity of Mankind. Thus Cicero, Vetus opinio est, jam ulque ab Heroicis ducta temporibus, eaque & Populi Romani, & omnium Gentium firmata consensu, Versari quandam inter bomines Divinationem, quam Græci pavriulus appellant, id est Prasensionem & Scientiam rerum Futurarum. This is an Old opinion derived down all along from the Heroick times (or the Mythical Age) and not only entertained among ft the Romans, but also confirmed by the confent of all Nations, that there is fuch a thing as Divination, and Prefension or Foreknowledge of Future Events. And De N.D.L.2. P.139. Lamb. the fame Writer elsewhere in the Person of Balbus; Quamvis nibil tam irridet Epicurus, qu'am Prædictionem rerum Futurarum, mibi videtur tamen vel maxime confirmare, Deorum Providentia consuli rebus humanis. Est enim profecto Divinatio : que multis locis, rebus, temporibus apparet, cum in privatis tum maxime in publicis. Multa cernunt. Aruspices, multa Augures provident, multa Oraculis providentur, multa Vaticinationibus, multa Somniis, multa portentis. Although Epicurus deride nothing more, then the Prediction of Fature things; yet does this feem to me to be a great confirmation of the Providence of the Gods over humane affairs. Because there is certainly Divination, it appearing in many Places, Things, and Times; and that not only Private but efpecially Publick. Sooth fayers forefee many things, the Augurs many : many things are declared by Oracles, many by Prophecies, many by Dreams, and many by Portents. And indeed that there were even amongst the Pagans, Predictions of Future Events, not difcoverable by any Humane Sagacity, which accordingly came to pass, and therefore argue a Knowledge superiour to that of men, or that there are certain Invisible understanding Beings or Spirits; seems to be undenyable from Hiftory. And that the Augurs themfelves were fometimes not Unaffisted by these Officious Genii, is plain from that of Attius Navius before mentioned, as the circumstances thereof are related by Historians; that Tarquinius Prifcus having a mind to try what there was in this skill of Augury, Dixit ei se cogitare quiddam: id possetne fieri confuluit. Ille augurio acto, posse respondet. Tarquinius autem dixit se cogitasse cotem novaculà posse precidi; tum Attium jusisse experiri: ita Cotem in Comitium illatam, inspectante & Rege & Populo, novaculà effe discissam; Told Navius, that he Thought of something, and he would know

UNED

CHAP. IV.

Over Pagan Oracles.

713

would know of him, Whether it could be done or no. Navius having performed his Augurating Ceremonies, replied, that the thing might be Whereupon Priscus declared, what his Thought was, namely, that done. a Whet Stone might be cut in two with a Razor. Navius willed them to make trial : wherefore a Whetftone being brought immediatly into the Court ; it was in the fight of the King and all the People, divided with a . Razor. But the Predictions amongst those Pagans, were for the most part only of the Former Kind, fuch as proceeded meerly from the Natural Prefaging Faculty of these Demons ; this appearing from hence, because their Oracles were often expressed Ambiguously, so as that they might be taken either way; those Demons themselves, it feems, being then not confident of the Event : as also because they were fometimes plainly miltaken in the Events. And from hence it was, that they feldom Ventured to foretel, any Events remotely diffant, but only what were nigh at hand, and thortly to come to pais; and therefore might be Probably Conjectured of, from things then in being. Notwithstanding which, we acknowledge, that there are some Few Inftances of Predictionsamongst the Pagans, of the other Kind. Such as that intimated by Cicero in his Book of Divination, where he declareth the Doctrine of Diodorus concerning Necessity and Contingency; non necesse fuisse Cypfelum regnare Corinthi, quanquane id Millesimo ante anno, Apollinis Oraculo editum effet, that it was not Necessary, Cypfelus the Tyrant, should reign at Corinth, though that were a thing Predicted by Apollo's Oracle, a thousand years before. As alfo this recorded by Varro, of Vectives Valens, an Augur in the Timeof Romulus, who when Rome was a building, from the flying of Twelve Vultures, prefaged that the continuance of that City would be for Twelve Hundred years : which feems to have been accordingly fulfilled, in the year of our Lord Four hundred fifty and five, immediatly after the death of the Third Valentinian (whom fome make to be the last Real Emperour of the West or Rome) when Genfericus the Vandal, took the City the fecond time, and fired it. But above all, that of the sibyls; of whole Prophecies fuch things are recorded by Pagan Writers, as makes it very fulpicious, that they did foretel the coming of our Saviour Chrift, and the times of Chriftianity ; but were thefe and the like Pagan Prophecies, Real, then must they needs have had fome higher Original, than the Natural Prefaging Faculty of their Demons, especially those of the sibyls; who for ought we know, might be as well affifted Super-Naturally, to predict our Saviour Chrift, amongst the Pagans in the West; as Balaam was in the Eaff.

But here the scripture triumpheth over Paganism, and all its Oraeles and Divinations; there being contained in it so many unquestionable Predictions of Events to follow a long time after, and such as can be imputed to nothing but the Supernatural Foreknowledge and Omniscience of God Almighty. As for example, those concerning the Mession our Savieur Christ, delivered by Jacob, Moses, David, Isias, Jeremy, Daniel, and most of the Prophets; foretelling fundry particular circumstances of his coming, and that grand Event which followed after; of the Gentiles or Pagans so general Reception and Entertainment

Script. Prophecies, Evince a God. BOOKI

714

Entertainment of Christianity; that is, the Belief of the Melfiah, promiled to the Jews; together with the fhaking off of their Gods and Idols. Amongst which Scripture Prophecies, concerning our Saviour Chrift, we mult needs reckon for one, and none of the least confiderable neither, that of Daniel's Weeks, or of Four hundred and ninety years, to commence from the Going forth of the Word, or the Decree made by Artaxerxes the Son of Xerxes, in the feventh year of his Reign, for the return of the People of Ifrael, Priefts and Levites to Jerusalem; and to terminate in the Death of the Meffiab, and the Preaching of the Gospel to the Jews only: though we are not ignorant, how fome learned men, both of former and latter times, have ftretched their wits, they fometimes using no fmall violence, to divert this Prophecy another way. For that these Prophecies concerning our Saviour Chrift, could have no other Original, than the immediate Supernatural Revelation of God Almighty, is Evident from the thing it felf; it being fuch as depended on no Natural Caufes, much lefs upon those Constellations, of the Astrological Atheifts, but only upon his own Secret Will, and Counfel,

But besides these Prophecies concerning our Saviour Christ, there are others contained in the Scripture, concerning the Fates and Succeffions of the chief Kingdoms, Empires, and Polities of the World; as of the Rife of the Persian Monarchy ; of its Fall and Conquest by the Macedonean Alexander; of the Quadripartite Division of this Greekilh Empire after Alexander's death ; of the Succellion of the Seleucide and Lagide, a Prophetick Hiftory, fo agreeable with the Events, that it was by Porphyrius pretended to have been written after them; and laftly of the Rife and Continuance of the Roman Empire. For notwithstanding the endeavours of fome, to pervert all those ScriptureProphecies, that extend to the prefent times, it is clearly demonstrable, that this was Daniel's Fourth, Ten horned Beast; or the Legs and Toes of Nebuchadnezar's Statue, that Fourth Empire ftrong as Iron, which came at length to be broken or divided, into Ten or many Principalities, called in the Prophetick Language and according to the Eichon, Hornes; amongst whom was to start up, another Horn with Eyes, speaking great words against the most High, and making War with the Saints and prevailing against them, for a Time, Times, and Half a Time. Which Prophecy of Daniels, is the Groundwork of St. John's Apocalyple, it being there further infilted upon, filled up, and enlarged, with the addition of feveral particulars; fo that both Daniel and John, have each of them from their respective ages, fet down a Prophetick Calendar of Times, in a continued Series, (the former more Compendioufly and Generally, the latter more Copioufly and Particularly) to the very end of the World.

And thus do we fee plainly, that the Scripture-Prophecies Evince a Deity; neither can these possibly be imputed by Atheists, as other things, to mens Fear and Fancy, nor yet to the Fistion of Politicians. Nor do they only Evince a Deity, but confirm Christianity also; partly as predicted by them in its several circumstances, a grand one whereof was the Gentiles Reception of it; and partly as it felf predicting.

UNED

CHP. IV. Whether God Demonstrable.

dicting Future Events, this spirit of Prophecy being the Testimony of Jesus. Both which Scripture-Prophecies, Of Christ in the Old Teitament; and From him in the New, are of equal, if not greater force to us in this present Age, for the Confirmation of our Faith, than the Miracles themselves recorded in the Scripture, we having now certain knowledge our selves, of many of those Events; and being no way able to suspect, but that the Prophecies were written long before.

715

To conclude, all these Extraordinary Phanomena, of Apparitions, Witchcraft, Posselfions, Miracles, and Prophecies, do Evince that Spirits, Angels or Demons, though Invisible to us, are no Phancies, but Real and Substantial Inhabitants of the World; which favours not the Atheistick Hypothesis; but some of them, as the Higher kind of Miracles, and Predictions, do also immediatly enforce the acknowledgment of a Deity: a Being superiour to Nature, which therefore can check and controul it; and which comprehending the whole, foreknows the most Remotely diftant, and Contingent Events.

And now have we not only fully Answered and Confuted, all the Atheistick Pretences against the Idea of God, tending to disprove his Existence; but also occasionally proposed, several solid and substantial Arguments for a Deity: as, That all Successive things, the World, Motion, and Time, are in their own Nature abiolutely uncapable of an Ante-Eternity, and therefore there must of necessity, be fomething elfe of a Permanent Duration, that was Eternal without Beginning; That no Atheift according to his Principles, can poffibly give any account of the Original of his own Soul or Mind; That the Phanomenon of Motion cannot be Salved without an Incorporeal Principle, prefiding over the whole; That the to do is xanas, The Artificial, Regular, and Orderly Frame of things, together with the Harmony of the whole, Demonstrate an Understanding and Intending Gause, of the World, that Ordered things for Ends and Good. Belides, that there are several other Phanomena, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, which Atheifts being no way able to Salve, are forced to deny.

True indeed, fome of the ancient Theifts, have themfelves affirmed, that there could be no Demonstration of a God, which Affertion of theirs hath been by others milunderstood into this sense, as if there were therefore no Certainty at all to be had of God's Existence, but only a Conjectural Probability ; no Knowledge or Science, but only Faith and Opinion. Whereas the true meaning of those ancient Theists, who denied that there could be any Demonstration of a God, was only this, that the Existence of a God could not be Demonstrated A Priore, himself being the First Cause of all things. Thus doth Alexander. Approdigins, in his Phylical Doubts and Solutions, after he had propounded an Argument for a God, according to Aristotelick Principles, from Motion, declare himself; i deigis no avanuar, & 20 Diovre of new rus agins and-L. I. c. I. offin Einar, and dei and The istewn To is paregan agga utvos, T This mage Tauta oun paviar avaried requerse ousi Car The creive pion. That this Argument or Proof of his was in way of Analysis only; it being not Pos-Kkkk able

716 The Cartefian Scepticism; That BOOKI

Strum. L. 5. p. 388.

fible that there should be a Demonstration of the First Principle of all. Wherefore (faith he) we must here fetch our Beginning from things that are After it's, and manifest; and thence by way of Analysis, Ascend to the Proof of that First Nature which was Before And to the fame purpole Clemens Alexandrinus, having them. first affirmed, is du Guerax de strator à are des royor ind s ach marris nedymalo SuColleilo, narras no in new TH is neco Curd-TH degth SUGO dulo, WITIS is Tois a Mois a manu airia TE geveadar, is nevo. weves Evan. That God is the most difficult thing of all to be discoursed of. Because fince the Principle of every thing is hard to find out, the First and most antient Principle of all, which was the Cause to all other things, of their being made, must needs be the hardest of all to be declared or manifested; he afterwards subjoyns, and sole Grishun Naulavelau Th ano-Aduring · aborn 20 ca negreçov is yvac marteau ouvisatar · 78 3 arovins soliv neguniexd. But neither can God be apprehended by any Demonstrative Science. For such Science is from things Before in order of Nature. and More Knowable; whereas nothing can exist Before that which is altogether Unmade. And certain it is, that it implies a Contradiction, that God or a Perfect Being flould be thus Demonstrated, by any thing before him as his Caufe. Nevertheles it doth not therefore follow, that there can be no Certainty at all had of the Existence of a God, but only a Conjectural Probability ; no Knowledge, but Faith and Opinion only. For we may have a Certain Knowledge of things, the Ston whereof cannot be Demonstrated A Priore, or from Antecedent Necessary Causes; As for example, That there was fomething Eternal of it Self, without Beginning; is not at all Demonstrable by any Antecedent Caufe, it being Contradictious to fuch a thing to have a Caufe. Neverthelefs upon supposition only, that something doth Exist, which no man can poffibly make anydoubt of, we may not only have an Opinion, but alfo certain Knowledge, from the Necessity of Irrefragable Reason, That there was never Nothing, but fomething or other did Always Exift from Eternity, and without Beginning. In like manner, though the Existence of a God or Perfect Being, cannot be Demonstrated A Priore, yet may we notwithstanding, from Our very Selves (whole Exiftence we cannot doubt of) and from what is contained in our own Minds, or otherwife confequent from him; by undeniable Principles of Reason, Necessarily inferr His Existence. And whensoever any thing is thus neceffarily inferred, from what is undeniable and indubitable, this is a Demonstration, though not of the Ston, yet of the on of it; That the thing is, though not Why it is. And many of the Geometrical Demonstrations are no other.

It hath been afferted by a late Eminent Philosopher, that there is no poffible Certainty to be had of any thing, before we be Certain of the Existence of a God Essentially Good: because we can never otherwise free our minds from the Importunity of that Suspicion, which with irrefstable force may affault them; That our selves might possibly be so made, either by Chance, or Fate, or by the pleasure of some Evil Demon, or at least of an Arbitrary Omnipotent Deity, as that we should be Deceived in all our most Clear and Evident Perceptions; and therefore in Geometrical Theorems themselves, and even in our Common

CHAP. IV. Our Faculties might be False.

Common Notions. But when we are once affured of the Existence of fu ch a God as is Effentially Good, who therefore neither will nor can Deceive; then and not before, will this Sufpicion utterly vanish, and Our felves become Certain, that our Faculties of Reason and Understanding are not False and Imposturous, but Rightly Made. From which Hypothesis it plainly follows, that all those Theists who suppose, God to be a meer Arbitrary Being, whose Will is not determined by any Nature of Goodness or Rule of Justice, but it felf is the first Rule of both, (they thinking this to be the Highess Perfection, Liberty, and Power) can never be reasonably Certain, of the Truth of any thing, not so much as that Two and Two are Four; because fo long as they adhere to that perswasion; they can never be affured, but that such an Arbitrary Omnipotent Deity, might designedly make them fuch, as should be deceived in all their Clearest Perceptions.

717

Now though there be a Plansibility of Piety, in this Doctrine, as making the knowledge of a God Effentially Good, fo neceffary a Precognitum to all other Science, that there can be no Certainty of Truth at all without it, yet does that very Supposition, that our Understanding Faculties might possibly be fo made, as to deceive us in all our Clearest Perceptions, (where soever it is admitted) render it utterly Impoffible, ever to afrive to any Certainty concerning the Existence of a God Effentially Good; for as much as this cannot be any otherwife proved, then by the use of our Faculties of Understanding, Reafon, and Discourse. For to fay, that the Truth of our Understanding Faculties, is put out of all Doubt and Question, as soon as ever we are affured of the Existence of a God Effentially Good, who therefore cannot deceive ; whilft this Existence of a God, is in the mean time it felf no otherwise proved, than by by our Understanding Faculties; that is, at once to prove the Truth of God's Existence from our Faculties of Reason and Understanding, and again to prove the Truth of those Faculties, from the Existence of a God Essentially Good; this I fay is plainly to move round in a Circle; and to prove nothing at all: a groß overlight, which the forementioned Philosopher seems plainly guilty of.

Wherefore according to this Hypothelis, we are of neceflity condemned, to Eternal Scepticism, both concerning the Existence of a God, when after all our Arguments and Demonstrations for the same, we must at length gratifie the Atheists with this Confession, in the Conclusion, That it is Possible notwithstanding, there may be None; but also concerning all other things, the Certainty whereof is supposed to depend, upon the Certainty of the Existence of such a God as cannot Deceive.

So that if we will pretend to any Certainty at all, concerning the Existence of a God, we mult of necessity explode this New Sceptical Hypothesis, of the Possibility of our Understandings being to made, as to Deceive us in all our Clearest Perceptions, by means whereof, we can be Certain of the Truth of nothing, and to use our utmost endeavour to remove the same. In the First place therefore we affirm, That no Power how great soever, and therefore not Omnipotence it Kkkk 2 718 No Falfe Knowledge, or Understanding. BOOKI.

felf, can make any thing to be indifferently either True or Falfe, this being plainly to take away the Nature both of Truth and Falfbood, or to make them nothing but Words without any Signification, Truth is not Faditions; it is a thing which cannot be Arbitrarily Made, but Is. The Divine Will and Omnipotence it felf (now fuppofed by us) hath no Imperium upon the Divine Understanding, for if God understood only by Will, he would not understand at all. In the next place we add, that though the Truth of Singular Contingent Propositions, depends upon the Things themselves Existing without. as the Measure and Archetype thereof; yet as to the Universal and Abstract Theorems of Science, the Terms whereof are those Reasons of Things, which Exift no where but only in the Mind it Self (whofe Noemata and Ideas they are) the Measure and Rule of Truth concerning them, can be no Foreign or Extraneous thing, Without the mind, but must be Native and Domestick to it, or contained Within the mind it Self; and therefore can be nothing but its Clear and Difinet Perception. In these Intelligible Ideas of the Mind, whatfoever is Clearly Perceived to Be, Is; or which is all one, is True. Every Clear and Distinct Perception is an Entity, or Truth; as that which is Repugnant to Conception is a Non-Entity or Falfhood. Nay, The very Effence of Truth here, is this Clear Perceptibility or Intelligibility ; and therefore can there not be any Clear or Diffinct Perception of Fallhood. Which must be acknowledged by all those who though granting Falle Opinions, yet agree in this, that there can be no Falle Knowledge. For the Knowledge of these Universal Abstract Truths, is nothing but the Clear and Distinct Perception of the several Ideas of the mind, and their Neceffary Relations to one another ; Wherefore to fay that there can be no Falle Knowledge, is all one as to fay that there can be no Clear and Distinct Perceptions of the Ideas of the mind, Falfe. In Falfe Opinions, the Perception of the Understanding Power it felf, is not Falje, but only Obscure. It is not the Underftanding Power or Nature in us that Erreth, but it is We Our Selves who Err, when we rashly and unwarily affent to things, not Clearly Perceived by it. The upfhot of all is this, that fince no Power how great foever, can make any thing indifferently to be True; and fince the Effence of Truth in Universal Abstract things, is nothing but Clear Perceptibility; it follows, that Omnipotence cannot make any thing that is Falle to be clearly Perceived to Be; or Create fuch Minds and Understanding Faculties, as shall have as Clear Conceptions of Falfhoods, that is, of Non-Entities, as they have of Truths or Entities. For example, no Rational Understanding Being that knows what a Part is, and what a Whole, What a Caufe and what an Effect, could poffibly be fo made, as clearly to Conceive the Part to be greater than the Whole, or the Effect to be before the Caufe, or the Wherefore we may prefume with Reverenceto Say, that there like. could not poffibly be a world of Rational Creatures made by God, either in the Moon, or in fome other Planet, or elfe where, that fhould Clearly and Distinctly Conceive, all things contrary to what are clearly Perceived by us; nor could our Humane Faculties have been fo made, as that we should have as clear Conceptions of Falfboods as of Truths. Mind or Understanding Faculties, in Creatures may be made more or lefs,

44

CHAP. IV. Senfe Phantastical and Relative.

719

lefs, Weak, Imperfect, and Obscure, but they could not be made Falle, or fuch as should have Clear and Distinct Conceptions of that which Is Not, because every Clear Perception is an Entity, and though Omnipotence can make Something out of Nothing, yet can it not make Something to be Nothing, nor Nothing Something. All which is no more, than is generally acknowledged by Theologers. when they affirm that God Almighty himfelf, cannot do things Contradictions; there being no other reason for this affertion, but only this because Contradictionsness is Repugnant to Conception. So that Conception and Knowledge are hereby made to be the Measure of all Power; even Omnipotence or Infinite Power it Self being determined thereby ; from whence it follows, that Power hath no Dominion over Understanding, Truth, and Knowledge, nor can Infinite Power make any thing whatfoever to be Clearly Conceivable. For could it make Contradictions things clearly Conceivable, then would it Self be able to Do them; becaufe what foever can be Clearly Conceived by any, may unquestionably be Done by Infinite Power.

It is true indeed, that Senfe confidered alone by it felf, doth not. reach to the Absoluteness either of the Natures, or of the Existence of things without us, it being as fuch, nothing but Seeming, Appearance, and Phancy. And thus is that Saying of fome antient Philosophers to be understood, that maone pavrada ann. Dis, Every Phantalie is True; namely because sense and Phancy reach not to the Absolute Truth and Falfbood of things, but Contain themselves only within Seeming and Appearance; and every Appearance must needs be a true. Appearance. Notwithstanding which, it is certain, that Sense often reprefents to us Corporeal things, otherwife than indeed they are, which though it be not a Formal, yet is it a Material Fality. Wherefore Senfe in the Nature of it, is not Absolute, but mees ri, or mi, Relative to the Sentients. And by Senfe alone, without any mixture of Reason or Understanding, we can be certain of no more, con-cerning the things without us, but only this, that they So Seem to us. Hence was that of the ancient Atomick Philosophers , in Plato, i ou Su- Theat.p. 154 grue i Cauo av as diov oor paivelar exasor xeapa, Toistor i nuri i ota su Zaco. Neither you nor any man elfe can be certain, that every other man and Brute Animal hath all the very fame Phantasms of Colours, that himself bath. Now were there no other Perception in us, but that of Senfe, (as the old Atheistick Philosophers concluded Knowledge to be Senfe,) then would all our Humane Perceptions be meerly Seeming, Phantastical and Relative; and none of them reach to the Absolute Truth of things. Every one in Protagoras his Language would then To auto prevou Sozazdu, Think or Opine only his Own things; all his Truths being Private and Relative to himfelf. And that Protagorean Aphori (m were to be admitted alfo, in the Senfe of that Philosopher, that, πάντων χεημάτων μέτεςν άνθεωπ Or, Every man is the Measure of all things to himself; and, That no one man's Opinion was righter than anothers, but to pouvouevov exase, That Which Seemed to Every one, was to him True, to whom it Seemed ; all Truth and Perception, being but Seeming, and Relative. But here lies one main difference betwixt Understanding or Knowledge, and Sense; that whereas the Latter is **Phantaffical**

Mind reaches Absolute Truth.

720

Phantastical and Relative only; the Former reacheth beyond Phaney and Appearance to the Abfoluteneß of Truth. For as it hath been already declared, whatfoever is clearly and diffinctly Perceived in things Abstract and Oniverfal, by any one Rational Being in the whole world, is not a Private thing, and True to Himfelf only that perceived it, but it is, as fome Stoicks have called it, $\dot{\alpha}_{M}$, $\Im \in \chi \alpha$, $\Im h$, $M \to \chi$, a Publick, Catholick, and Oniverfal Truth: it obtains every where, and as Empedocles fang of Natural Justice;

*Αι. σες intentions τέταζαι, δια τ' άπλέτε αυχής.

BOOKI

It is extended throughout the Vast Æther, and through Infinite Light or Space ; and were there indeed Infinite Worlds, all thickly peopled with Rational Animals; it would be alike True, to every one of them. Nor is it Conceivable, that Omipotence it felf, could create any fuch Understanding Beings, as could have Clear and Distinct Perceptions of the contrary, to all that is Perceived by us, no more than it could Do things Contradictions. But in all Probability, because Sense is indeed, but Seeming, Phantastical, and Relative, this is the Reason that some have been so prone and inclinable, to suspect the like, of Understanding, and all Mental Perception, too, that this also is but Seeming and Relative ; and that therefore mens Minds or Understandings might have been so made, by an Arbitrary Omnipotent Deity, as clearly and diffinctly to Perceive, every thing that is Falle. But if notwithstanding all that hath been faid, any will still fing over, the Old Song again; That all this, which hath been hitherto declared by us, is indeed True, If our Humane Faculties be True, or Rightly Made; but we can go no further than our Faculties; and whether these be True or no no man can ever be certain; We have no other Reply to make, but that this is an over Stiff and Heavy Adherence to a Prejudice of their own Minds; that not only Senfe, but also Reason and Understanding, and all Humane Perception, is meerly seeming, or Phantastical, and Relative to Faculties only, but not reaching to the Absoluteness of any Truth; and that the Humane Mind, hath no Criterion of Truth at all within it felf.

Neverthelefs it will probably be here further Objected; That this is too great an Arrogance, for Created Beings, to pretend to an Abfolute Certainty of any thing, it being the Sole Priviledge and Prerogative of God Almighty, to be Infallible, who is therefore Styled in Scripture, & MOVG ODDOS, The Only Wife; To which we briefly answer; that the Deity is the first Original Fountain, of Truth and Wifdom, which is faid to be, The Brightness of the Everlasting Light, the Onfpotted Mirrour of the Power of God, and the Image of his Goodness. The Divine Word, is the Archetypal Pattern of all Truth; it is Ignorant of Nothing, and knoweth all things Infallibly. But Created Beings, have but a Derivative Participation hereof, their Understandings being Obscure, and they Erring in many things, and being Ignorant of more. And it seems to be no Derogation from Almighty God to suppose, that Created Minds by a Participation of the Divine Mind,

CHAP. IV. A Certainty of Something.

Mind, should be able to know Certainly; that Two and Two make Four ; that Equals added to Equals will make Equals ; that a Whole is greater than the Part; and the Caufe before the Effect; and that nothing can be Made without a Caufe ; and fuch like other Common Notions, which are the Principles from whence all their knowledge is derived. And indeed were Rational Creatures, never able to be Certain of any fuch thing as this at all; what would their Life be but a meer Dream or Shaddow? and themfelves but a Ridiculous and Pompous Piece of Phantaftick Vanity ? Befides it is no way Congruous to think, that God Almighty flould make Rational Creatures fo as to be in an utter Impoffibility, of ever attaining to any Certainty of his own Existence; or of having more than an Hypothetical Affurance thereof, If our Faculties be True (which possibly may be o. therwife,) then is there a God. We shall conclude this Discourse a. gainst the Cartestan Scepticism, with that of Origens, Movov 20 ovray Becauov Etristium, Knowledge is the only thing in the World, which Creatures have, that is in its own Nature firm 3 they having here fomething of Certainty, but no where elfe.

721

Wherefore we having now, that which Archimedes required, Some Firm Ground and Footing to ftand upon, fuch a Certainty of Truth in our Common Notions, as that they cannot Polfibly be Falle; without which nothing at all could be proved by Realon; we fhall in the next place endeavour, not to fhake or diffettle any thing thereby; (which was the Undertaking of that Geometrician) but to Confirm and Eftablift the Truth of God's Exiftence, and that from the very Idea of him; hitherto made good and defended, against all the Affaults of Atheists.

It is well known, that Cartefins hath lately made a Pretence to do this, with Mathematical Evidence and Certainty, and he dispatches the buliness briefly after this manner; God or a Perfect Being, includeth Necessary Existence in his very Idea ; and therefore he Is. But though the Inventor of this Argument, or rather the Reviver of that which had been before used by some Scholasticks, affirmeth it to be as Good a Demonstration, for the Existence of a God, from His Idea, as that in Geometry, for a Triangles having Three Angles equal to Two right, is from the Idea of a Triangle; yet nevertheles it is certain, that by one means or other, this Argument hath not hitherto proved fo Fortunate and Successful, there being many who cannot be made fenfible of any Efficacy therein, and not a few who Condemn it for a meer Sophism. As for our felves, we neither have any mind, to quarrel with other mens Arguments Pro Deo, nor yet would we be thought, to lay stress in this Caufe, upon any thing which is not every way Solid and Substantial. Wherefore we shall here endeavour, to fet down the Utmost that Possibly we can, both Against this Argument, and For it, Impartially and Candidly; and then when we have done, leave the Intelligent Readers, to make their own Judgement concerning the Same.

Against it in this manner; First : Because we can Frame an Idea in

Against the Cartesian

722

BOOKL

in our own minds, of an Absolutely Perfect Being, including Necessary Existence in it, it will not at all follow from thence, that therefore there is fuch a Perfect Being Really Existing without our minds; we being able to frame in our minds the Ideas of many other things, that never were, nor will be. All that can be certainly inferred from the Idea of a Perfect Being feems to be this, that if it contain nothing which is Contradictious to it, then it is Not Impolible but that there might be fuch a Being actually Exifting. But the ftrength of this Argument, not lying meerly in this, that because we have an Idea of a Perfect Being, therefore it is; but because we have such an Idea of it, as includeth Necessary Existence in it, which the Idea of Nothing elfe befides doth; therefore may it be here further Object-That though it be very true, that a Perfect Beed in this manner. ing doth include Neceffary Existence in it, because that cannot be every way Perfect, whole Existence is not Necessary but Contingent ; yet will it not follow from hence, that therefore there is such a Perfect Being Actually Existing; but all that can be deduced from it, will be no more than this, That whatfoever hath no Neceffary and Eternal Existence, is no Absolutely Perfect Being; and again, That If there be any Absolutely Perfect Being, then was its Existence always Necessary and will be always fuch ; that is, it did both Exift Of it felf, from all Eternity without Beginning, and must needs Exist to Eternity Incorruptibly; it being never able to ceafe to be. It feems indeed no more to follow, That because a Perfect Being includes necessary Existence in its Idea, therefore there is such a Perfect Being Actually Existing; than because a Perfect Being includes Necessary Omniscience and Omnipotence in it, that therefore there is fuch a Perfect Omnifcient and Omnipotent Being: all that follows in both cafes, being only this; that If there be any Being Abfolutely Perfect, then it is both Omniscient and Omipotent, and it did Exist of It Self necessarily, and can never Ceafe to be. Wherefore here lies a Fallacy in this Argumentation, when from the Necessity of Existence affirmed only Hypothetically or upon a Supposition of a Perfect Being, the Conclusion is made concerning it Abfolutely. As fome would prove the Neceffity of all humane Events, as for example of Adam's Sinning, in this manner, that it always was True before, that either Adam would eat the forbidden fruit, or not cat it, and If he would eat it, he would Certainly eat it, and not Contingently; and again, If he would not eat it, then would he Certainly and Neceffarily not Eat it; wherefore whether he will eat it or not eat it, he will do either, Neceffarily and not Contingently. Where it is plain, that an Ab/olute Necessity, is wrongly inferred in the Conclusion, from an Hipothetical one in the Premisses. In like manner, when upon supposition of an Absolutely Perfect Being, it is affirmed of it , that its Existence mult not be Contingent but Necessary, and from thence the Conclusion is made Abfolutely, that there Is fuch a Perfect Being, this feems to be the very fame Fallacy. From the Idea of a Perfect Being, including Necessary Existence in it, it follows undeniably, that If there be any Thing Ablolutely Perfect, it Must Exist Necessarily, and not Contingently, but it doth not follow, that there Must of Necessity Be Such a Perfect Being Exilting; these two Propositions carrying a very different sense from one

CHAP. IV. Demonstration; and For it.

one another. And the Latter of them, that there must of Necessity be a God or Perfect Being Existing seems to be a thing altogether Indemonstrable, it implying that the Existence of God or a Perfect Being may be proved A Priori, or from some Antecedent Necessary Cause; which was before declared to be a thing Contradictions and Impossible.

723

And now in Justice are we obliged to plead the best we can also on the Defensive lide. Thus therefore; the Idea of God or an Abfolutely Perfect Being including in it, not an Impolfible, nor a Contingent, but a Necessary Schess or Relation to Existence, it follows from thence, Absolutely and without any Ifs and Ands, that he doth Exist. For as of things Contradictious, having therefore in the Idea of them, an Impolible Schefis to Existence, we can confidently conclude that they never were nor will be; And as of other things not Contradictions or Impollible, but Imperfect only, which therefore have a Contingent Schefis to Exiltence, we can Pronounce also that Possibly they Might be or might not be: in like manner, a Perfect Being including in the Idea of it a Necessary Schelis to Existence or an Impossible one to Non-Existence, or containing Existence in its very Essence; we may by Parity of reason conclude concerning it, that it is neither Imposible to Be; nor yet Contingent to Be or not to Be; but that it Certainly Ir, and Cannot but Be; or that it is Impossible it should Not Be. And indeed when we fay of Imperfect Beings, Implying no Contradiction in them, that they may Pollibly either Be or not Be, we herein tacitly suppose the Existence of a Perfect Being, because nothing which is Not, could be Pollible to be, were there not fomething actually in Being, that hath tufficient Power to Caufe or Produce it. True indeed, we have the Ideas of many things in our minds, that never were, nor will be; but these are only fuch as include no Necessary but Contingent Existence in their Nature; and it does not therefore follow, that a Perfect Being which includes Necessity of Existence in its Idea, may not with standing Not Be. Wherefore this Necessity of Existence or Impossibility of Non-Existence contained in the Idea of a Perset Being, must not be taken Hypothetically only or Consequentially, after this manner, that If there be any Thing Absolutely Perfect, then its Existence both was and will be Neceffary ; but Abfolutely; that though Contradictious things cannot Pollibly Be, and things Imperfect may Poffibly either Be or Not Be, yet a Perfect Being cannot But Be; or it is Impossible that it thould Not Be. For otherwife were the force of the Argumentation meerly Hypothetical, in this manner, If there be a Perfect Being, then its Existence both was and will be Necessary; this would plainly imply that a Perfect Being, notwithstanding that Necessity of Existence included in its Nature, might either Be or Not Be; or were Contingent to Existence, which is a manifest Contradiction, that the same thing should Exist both Contingently and Necessarily. And this Hypothetical Absurdity, will more plainly appear, if the Argument be expressed in other words, as that Necessity of Existence, and Impossibilily of Non-Existence, and Adual Existence, belong to the very Essence of a Perfect Being, fince it would be then ridiculous to go about, to evade in this manner, That If there be a Perfect Being, then it Is, and cannot But Be. Which Identical Proposition, is true of every thing, elfe, LIII but

Other Demonstrations

724

BOOKI

but Abfurd. Wherefore there is fomething more to be Inferred from the Necessity of Existence included in the Idea of A Perfect Being than fo, which can be nothing elfe but this, that it Abfolutely and Adually Is. Moreover no Theilts can be able to prove that God or a Perfect Being (supposed by them to Exist) might not Happen by Chance only to Be; if from the Necessity of Existence included in the Idea of God; it cannot be inferred that he could not But Be. Notwithstanding which, here is no endeavour, (as is pretended) to prove the Existence of a God or Perfect Being, A Priori neither, or from any Necessary Canfe Antecedent; but only from that Necessiry which is included within it felf, or is Concomitant and Concurrent with it ; the Neceffity of its own Perfect Nature. And now we fhall leave the Intelligent and Impartial Reader, to make his own Judgment concerning the forementioned Cartelian Argument for a Deity, drawn from its Idea, as including Necessity of Existence in it, that there. fore It Is; Whether it be meerly Sophistical, or hath fomething of Solidity and Reality in it. However it is not very Probable, that many Atheifts, will be convinced thereby, but that they will rather be ready to fay, that this is no Probation at all of a Deity, but only an Affirmation of the thing in Dispute, and a meer Begging of the Que. ftion ; that therefore God Is, because he Is, or Cannot But be.

Wherefore we shall endeavour, to make out an Argument, or Demonstration, for the Existence of a God, from his Idea, as including Neceffary Existence in it, fome other ways. And First, we shall make an Offer towards it in this manner. Though it will not follow from hence, because we can Frame an Idea of any thing in our minds, that therefore fuch a thing Really Existeth; yet nevertheless, whatfoever we can Frame an Idea of, Implying no manner of Contradiction in its Conception, we may certainly conclude thus much of it, that fuch a thing was not Impossible to be; there being nothing to us Impossible, but what is Contradictious and Repugnant to Conception. Now the Idea of God or a Perfect Being, can Imply no manner of Contradiction in it, because it is only the Idea of fuch a thing as hath all Possible and Conceivable Perfections in it; that is, all Perfections which are neither Contradictions in themselves, nor to one another. And they who will not allow of this Consequence, from the Idea of a Rerfect Being, including Necessity of Existence in it, that it doth therefore Adually Exist, yet cannot deny, but that this at least will follow, from its implying no manner of Contradiction in it, that it is therefore a thing Possible, or not Impossible to be. For thus much being true of all other Contingent things, whole Idea implieth no Contradiction, that they are therefore Polfible; it must needs be granted of that, whole very Idea and Esfence containeth a Necessity of Existence in it, And this is as the Effence of nothing elfe but a Perfect Being doth. the First Step, that we now make in way of Argumentation, from the Idea of God or a Perfect Being, having nothing Contradictious in It, That therefore God is at least Possible, or no way Impossible to have been. In the next place as this particular Idea of that which is roffble, includeth Necessity of Existence in it; from these Two things put together at least, the Poffibility of fuch a Being, and its Necessary Exiftence

Снар. IV. Of a God from bis Idea.

728

istence (if not from the Latter alone) will it according to Reafon follow, that He Actually Is. If God or a Perfect Being, in whole Effence is contained Necessary Existence, be Possible, or no way Impossible to have been; then He is; because upon supposition of his Non-Existence, it would be Absolutely Impossible, that he should ever have been. It does not thus follow, concerning Imperfect Beings, that are Contingently Poffible, that if they be Not, it was therefore Impoffible for them ever to have been; for that which is Contingent, though it be Not, yet might it for all that, Poffibly Have been. But a Perfect Neceffarily Existent Being, upon the bare supposition of its Non-Existence, could no more Poffibly Have been, than it could Poffibly Hereafter be : because if it might Have been, though it be not, then would it not be a Necessary Existent Being. The fum of all is this, A Necessary Existent Being, if it be Possible, it Is; because upon supposition of its Non-Existence, it would be Impossible for it ever to have been. Wherefore God is either Impossible to have been, or elfe He Is. For if God were Polfible, and yet be Not, then is he not a Neceffary. bnt Contingent Being, which is contrary to the Hypothesis.

But because this Argumentation may perhaps run the same Fate alfo with the former, and by reason of its Subtlety, do but little Execution neither, if not be accounted Sophiftical too; men being generally prone to Diftruft, the Firmness and Solidity, of fuch Thin and Subtle Cobmebs. (as these and the like may seem to be) or their Ability to Support the Weight of fo Great a Truth ; and to fulpect themfelves to be Illaqueated and Circumvented in them; therefore shall we lay no stress upon this neither, but proceed to something which is yet more Plain and Downright, after this manner. Whatfoever we can frame an Idea of in our minds, implying no manner of Contradiction, this either Actually Is, or elfe If it be Not, it is Polfible for it to Be. But If God be Not, He Is not Polfible hereafter to Be, therefore He Is. The Reason and Necessity of the Minor is evident, because if God be not, and yet Poffible hereafter to be, then would he not be an Eternal and Necessarily Existent Being, which is Contradictious to his Idea. And the Ground of the Mujor, upon which all the weight lies, hath been already declared, where we proved before, That If there were no God or Perfect Being, we could never have had any Conception or Idea of him in our Minds, because there can be no Positive Conception of an Absolute Nothing, that which hath neither Adual nor Polsible Existence. Here the Posture of the Argument is only inverted ; Becaule we have an Idea of God, or a Perfect Being, implying no manner of Contradiction in it, therefore mult it needs have fome kind of Entity or other, either an Adual or Poffible One; but God if he be Not, is not Poffible to Be, therefore He doth Adually Exift.

But perhaps this Argumentation allo how firm and folid foever, may prove lefs Convictive of the Existence of a God to the Generality: because whatever is Received, is Received according to the Capacity of the Recipient: and though a Demonstration be never so good in it felf, yet is it more or lefs such to Particular Persons, according to their ability to comprehend it; Therefore shall we in the next place Form L111 2 yet

A Neceffary Being, Certain.

726

BOOKI.

yet a Plainer Demonstration, for a God from the Idea of him, including Necessary Existence in it. It being First Premised, That unquestionably Something or other, did Exist from all Eternity without beginning. For it is certain that Every thing could not be Made, becaufe Nothing could come from Nothing, or be Made by It felf, and therefore if once there had been Nothing, there could never have been Any thing. Whence it is undeniable, that there was always Something, and confequently that there was Something Unmade, which Exifted of It felf from all Eternity. Now all the Question is, and indeed this is the only Queftion betwixt Theifts and Atheifts; fince Something did certainly Exist of It self from all Eternity, What that thing is, whether it be a Perfect or an Imperfect Being? We say therefore, that what foever Existed of It felf, from Eternity, and without Be-ginning; did so Exist Naturally and Necessarily, or by the Necessity of its own Nature. Now nothing could Exift of It felf from Eternity, Naturally and Necessarily, but that which containeth Necessary and Eternal self Existence, in its own Nature. But there is nothing which containeth Neceffary Eternal Existence , in its own Nature or Esfence, but only an Absolutely Perfett Being; all other Imperfed things, being in their Nature, Contingently Pollible, either to Be or Not be. Wherefore fince fomething or other, must and doth Exift of it felf Naturally and Necessarily from Eternity Unmade, and nothing could do this but what included Necessary Self Existence in its Nature or Estence, it is certain that it was a Perfect Being, or God, who did Exift of Himfelf from Eternity, and nothing elfe, all other Imperfect things which have no Neceffary Self-Existence in their Nature, deriving their Being from Him. Here therefore are the Atheifts Infinitely Abfurd and Unreasonable, when they will not acknowledge, that which containeth Independent Self-Existence, or Necessity of Existence (which indeed is the same with an Impossibility of Non-Exiftence) in its Nature and Effence, that is, a Perfect Being, fo much as to Exift at all; and yet in the mean time affert, that which hath no Neceffity of Existence in its Nature, the most Imperfect of all Beings, Inanimate Body and Matter, to have Exifted of It felf Neceffarily from all Eternity.

We might here add, as a farther Confirmation of this Argument, what hath been already proved, that no Temporary Succeffive Being (whole Duration is in a Continual Flux, as if it were every moment Generated a new) and therefore neither our Own Souls, nor the World, nor Matter Moving, could poffibly have Existed from Eternity, and Independently upon any other thing, but must have had a Beginning, and been Caused by something elfe, namely by an Absolutely Perfect Being, whole Duration therefore is Permanent, and without any Successfive Generation, or Flux.

But befides all these Arguments, we may otherwise from the Idea of God (already declared) be able both exactly to state the Controversite betwixt Theists and Atheists, and satisfactorily to decide the same. In order whereunto, there is yet something again to be Premised; namely this, that as it is certain Every thing was not Made, but Something Existed of it Self from Eternity Unmade; so is it

CHAP. IV. The Controversie Stated.

it likewife certain, That Every thing was not Unmade neither, nor Exifted of It felf from Eternity, but fomething was Made; and had a Beginning. Where there is a full Agreement betwixt Theists and Atheifts, as to this one Point, no Atheift afferting every thing to have been Unmade, but they all acknowledging themfelves to have been Generated, and to have had a Beginning; that is, their own Souls and Perfonalities, as likewife the Lives and Souls of all other Men and Animals. Wherefore fince Something certainly Exifted of It felf from Eternity, but other things were Made, and had a Beginning; (which therefore mult needs derive their being from that which Exifted of It felf Unmade,) here is the State of the Controversie betwixt Theists and Atheists, Whether that which Existed of It felf from all Eternity, and was the Caufe of all other things, were a Perfect Being and God, or the most Imperfect of all things what foever, Inanimate and Senfleft matter. The Former is the Doctrine of Theifts, as Aristotle affirmeth of those Ancients, who did not write Fabuloufly Concerning the Met. L. iz First Principles, olov Degendars, is Erech Tives, to Juvin Can new To A C 1500 TI DE aon, i oi Mayor is The Ustewn & ropan, ofor Emmedouling The i) Avagayoeas, As namely, Pherecydes, and the Magi, and Empedocles and Anaxagoras, and many others ; that they agreed in this. That the first Original of all things was the Beft, and Most Perfect. Where by the way we may observe alfo, that according to Aristotle, the Ancient Magi did not acknowledge a Substantial Evil Principle, they making that which is the Beft and Most Perfect Being, alone by it felf, to be the First Begetter of all. This I fay is the Hypothesis of Theists, that there is One Absolutely Perfect Being, Exifting of It felf from allEternity, from whence all other leffer Perfections, or Imperfect Beings did gradually Descend, till at last they end in Sensleß Matter or Inanimate Body. But the Atheiftick Hypothesis on the contrary, makes Senfleß Matter the most Imperfect thing, to be the Firft Principle or the only self-Existent Being, and the Caufe of all other things, and Confequently all Higher Degrees of Perfections, that are in the world, to have Clombe up, or Emerged by way of Afcent from thence; as Life, Senfe, Understanding, and Reafon, from that which is altogether Dead and Senfleß. Nay, as it was before observed. there hath been amongst the ancient Pagans, a certain kind of Religious Atheists, fuch as acknowledging Verbally a God, or Soul of the world, prefiding over the whole, fuppofed this notwithstanding to have first Emerged alfo, out of Sensless Matter, Night and Chaos; and therefore doubtless to be likewite Diffolvable again into the fame. And of these is that place in Aristotle to be understood, Banddy of Met.I.tz. 6.4 agydy paoir & Tos new Tos olor Núnta, n. Ouegudr, n XaG, n n. Aneardy and + Dia. They suppose, not the First things, as Night, and the Heaven, and Chaos, and the Ocean, but Jupiter (or God) to Rule and Govern all. Where it is intimated, that the Heaven, Night, Chaos, and the Ocean, according to thefe, were Seniors to Jupiter, or in Order of Nature before him; they apprehending, that things did Afcend upward, from that which was most Imperfect, as Night and Chaos, to the more Perfect, and at length to Jupiter himfelf ; the Mundane Soul, who governeth the whole world, as our Soul doth our Body. Which fame Opinion is afterwards again taken notice of and reprehended by Ari-Stotle in these words, Sn ogoas d' inoraucand ad' eins magdraded rate To Alet. L. is.

727

SASCS. Da Vall.

Not All from the Most Imperfect. BOOKI.

728

che ageds, 1 τη, την ζώων η φυτών. ότι 32 doclow 3 del τα τελείστερα. ανθεωπω 38 ανθεωπου γωνα, η εκ έςι σπέςμα πεώτον. Nor would be think rightly, who should refemble the Principles of the Universe, to that of Animals and Plants : where from Indeterminate and Imperfect things (as Seeds) do always arise the more Perfect. For even here also is the case otherwise, then they suppose 3 For it is a man, that generates a man 3 nor is the Seed the First.

The Controversie being thus clearly Stated betwist Theists and A. theifts, it may now with great eafe, and to the full Conviction of all Minds Unprejudiced, and Unprepoffeffed with falle Principles. be determined. It being on the one hand, underlyably evident, that Leffer Perfections may Naturally Defcend from Greater, or at least from that which is Abfolutely Perfect, and which Vertually containeth all : but on the other hand utterly Impoffible, that Greater Perfections and Higher Degrees of Being, thould Rife and Afcend out of Leffer and Lower, fo as that which is the most Abfolutely Imperfect of all things, should be the First Fountain and Original of All. Since no Effect can pollibly transcend the Power of its Caufe. Wherefore it is certain that in the Universe, things did not thus Ascend and Mount, or Climb up from Lower Perfection to Higher, but on the contrary, Descend and slide down from Higher to Lower, fo that the first Original of all things, was not the most Imperfect, but the most Perfect Being. But to speak more particularly, it is certain, notwith ftanding all the vain pretences of Lucretius and other Atheists, or Semi-Atheists, to the contrary; that Life and Sense could never poffibly spring, out of Dead and Senfleß Matter, as its only Original, either in the way of Atoms, (no Composition of Magnitudes, Figures, Sites and Motions, being ever able to produce Cogitation) or in the way of Qualities, fince Life and Perception can no more refult from any Mixture of Elements, or Combinations of Qualities of Heat and Cold, Moift and Dry, Oc. than from Unqualified Atoms. This being undeniably Demonstrable, from that very Principle of Reafon, which the Atheifts are fo fond of, but, mifunderftanding abufe, (as shall be manifested afterward) that Nothing can come from Nothing. Much lefs could Understanding and Reason in men. ever have Emerged out of Stupid Matter, devoid of all manner of Life. Wherefore we must needs here freely declare, against the Darkness of that Philosophy, which hath been Sometimes unwarily entertained by fuch as were no Atheifts, That Sense may Rife from a certain Modification, Mixture, or Organization, of Dead and Senflefs Matter; a9 alfo that Understanding and Reason, may refult from Sense: the plain confequence of both which is, that senfles Matter may prove the Original of all things, and the only Numen. Which Doctrine therefore is doubtless, a main piece of the Philosophy of the Kingdom of Darkneß. But this Darkneß hath been of late in great measure difpelled, by the Light of the Atomick Philosophy reftored, as it was in its first Genuine and Virgin State, Undeflowred as yet by Atheist, this clearly Showing how far Body and Mechanism can go, and that Life and Cogitation can never Emerge out from thence ; it being built upon that Fundamental Principle, as we have made it evident in the first Chapter, that Nothing can come from Nothing. And Strato and

CHAP. IV. Mind Eternal and Unmade.

and the Hylozoick Atheifts, were fo well aware and to fenfible of this, that all Life and Understanding could not poffibly be Generated or Made, but that there must be fome Fundamental and Substantial or Eternal Unmade Life and Knowledge; that they therefore have thought neceffary, to attribute Life, and Perception, (or Understanding,) with Appetite, and Self-moving Power, to all Matter as fuch, that fo it might be thereby fitly Qualified to be the Original of all things. Than which Opinion as nothing can be more Monitrous; fo fhall we elfe where Evince the Impossibility thereof. In the mean time, we doubt not to averr, that the Argument proposed, is a Sufficient Demonstration of the Impossibility of Atheism; which will be further manifested in our Answer to the Second Atheistick Objection against a Divine Creation, because Nothing can come from Nothing.

729

But this Controversie betwixt Theis and Atheists, may be yet more Particularly Stated, from the Idea of God, as including Mind or Understanding in it Effentially, Viz. Whether Mind be Eternal and Unmade, as being the Maker of all; or else Whether all Mind were it self Made or Generated, and that out of Sensless Matter? For according to the Doctrine of the Pagan Theists, Mind, was πe_{OY} with O', W_{V} with $V_{O'}$ T ϕ_{UNV} , The Oldest of all things, Senior to the World and Elements; and by Nature hath a Princely and Lordly Dominion over all. But according to those Atheists, who make Matter or Body devoid of all Life and Understanding, to be the First Principle, Mind must be use of yours, A Post-Nate thing, Younger than the world; a Weak, Umbratil, and Evanid Image, and next to Nothing.

And the Controverfie as thus Stated, may be also Clearly and Satisfactorily decided. For First, we fay, That as it is certainly True, That If there had been once Nothing at all, there could never have been Any thing; So is it true likewife, that If once there had been no Life, in the whole Univerfe, but all had been Dead, then could there never have been any Life or Motion in it; and If once there had been no Mind, Understanding or Knowledge, then could there never have been any Mind or Understanding produced. Because, to suppose Life and Understanding, to rife and spring up, out of that which is altogether Dead & senfleß, as its only Original, is plainly to Suppose, something to come out of Nothing. It cannot be faid fo of other things, as of the Corporeal World and Matter, that If once they had not been, they could never Poffibly have been; becaufe though there had been no World nor Matter, yet might these have been produced, from a Perfect Omnipotent Incorporeal Being, which in it felf Eminently containeth all Dead and Senfleß Matter could never have Created or Genethings. rated Mind and Understanding, but a Perfect Omnipotent Mind, could Create Matter. Wherefore becaufe there is Mind, we are certain, that there was some Mind or other from Eternity without Beginning; though not because there is Body, that therefore there was Body or Matter from Eternity Unmade. Now these Imperfect Minds of ours, were by no means Themfelves Eternal or without Beginning, but from an Antecedent Non-Existence brought forth into Being; but fince no Mind could fpring out of Dead and Senfleß Matter, and all Minds, could

Knowledge, no Phantastick

could not Poffibly be Made, nor one produced from another Infinitely ; there must of necessity be an Eternal Unmade Mind, from whence those Imperfect Minds of ours were derived. Which Perfect Omnipotent Mind, was as well the Canfe of all other things, as of humane Souls.

BOOKI

But before we proceed to any further Argumentation, we mult needs take notice here, that the Atheilts suppose no small part of their ftrength, to lie in this very thing, namely their difproving a God, from the Nature of Understanding and Knowledge; nor do they indeed fwagger in any thing more than this. We have already fet it for the Eleventh Atheistick Argument, That Knowledge being the Information of the Things themselves Known, and all Conception the Action of that which is Conceived, and the Palsion of the Conceiver; the World and all Senfible things, must needs be before there could be any Knowledge or Conception of them, and no Knowledge or Conception before the World as its Caufe. Or more briefly thus, The world could not be made by Knowledge and Understanding, because there could be no Knowledge or Understanding of the world, or of any thing in it, before it was made. For according to these Atheists, Things made Knowledge, and not Knowledge Things; they meaning by Things here, fuch only as are Senfible and Corporeal. So that Mind and Understanding, could not be the Creator of the world and these sensible things, it felf being the meer Creature of them; a Secondary, Derivative, Refult from them, or a Phantaftick Image of them : the Toungest and most Creaturely thing in the whole world. Whence it follows, that to Suppose Mind and Understanding, to be the Maker of all things, would be no better Senfe, than if one should suppose, the Images in Ponds and Rivers, to be the Makers of the Sun, Moon and Stars, and other things represented in them. And upon fuch a Ground as this, does a Modern Writer prefume to determine, that Knowledge and Understanding, are not to be attributed to God Almighty, because they Imply Imperfection, and Dependence upon Corporeal things without; De Cive Rel. Quoniam Scientia & Intellectus in nobis nihil aliud funt, quam suscitae.15. Sett 14' tus à Rebus Externis Organa prementibus Animi Tumultus, non est putandum aliquid tale accidere Deo. Signum enim est Potentiæ ab alio Lev. cap. 31. dependentis. Which is again Englished thus; Knowledge and Under-Standing, being in us nothing else but a Tumult in the Mind, raifed by External things, that prest be Organical parts of mans Body; there is no fuch thing in God, nor can they be attributed to him, they being things which depend upon Natural Caufes. Where this Writer thus denying Knowledge and Understanding to God, upon pretence that it speaks

730

Now we shall for the present, only fo far forth concern our felves in Confuting this Atheistick Doctrine, as to lay a Foundation thereby, for

the Same to God Almighty. Hitherto the fenfe of Atheilis.

Imperfection and Dependence upon External Corporeal things, (it being nothing but a Tumult railed by the Motions and Preffures of them) he must needs Absolutely deny the First Principle of all things, to be any Knowing Understanding Nature ; unless he had afferted some other kind of Knowledge, diftinct from that of men, and clearly attributed CHAP.IV.

Image of Senfibles.

731

for the Demonstration of the Contrary, Namely the Existence of a God, or a Mind Before the World, from the Nature of Knowledge and Understanding. First, therefore it is a Sottish Conceit of these Atheifts, proceeding from their not attending to their own Cogitations; that not only senfe but also Knowledge and Understanding in Men, is but a Tumult, railed from Corporeal things without, preffing upon the Organs of their Body; or elfe as they declare themfelves more diffinctly, nothing but the Activity of Senfible Objects upon them, and their Paffion from them. For if this were true, then would every thing that Suffered and Readed Motion, especially Polite Bodies, as Looking. Glaffes, have fomething both of Senfe and of Understanding in them. It is plain that there comes nothing to us, from Bodies without us, but only Local Motion and Preffure. Neither is Senfe it felf, the meer Pallion of those Motions, but the Perception of their Passions, in a way of Phancy. But Sensible things themfelves (as for example, Light and Colours) are not Known or Understood either by the Paffion, or the Phancy of Senfe, not by any thing meerly Forreign and Adventitious, but by Intelligible Ideas Exerted from the Mind it felf, that is, by fomething Native and Domeftick to it : nothing being more true, than this of Boetins, that, Omne quod Scitur, non ex Sua, fed ex Comprehendentium Natura, Vi, & Facultate Cognoscitur, What soever is Known, is Known not by its own Force and Power, but by the Force and Power, the Vigour and Activity of that thing it felf which Knows or Comprehends it. Wherefore befides the Phanta (ms of Singular Bodies, or of Senfible things Exifting without us, (which are not meer Palions neither) it is plain that our Humane Mind hath other Cogitations or Conceptions in it, namely the Ideas of the Intelligible Natures and Effences of things, which are Univerfel, and by and under which it understands Singulars. It is a Ridiculous Conceit of a Modern Atheistick Writer, that Universals are nothing elfe but Names, attributed to many Singular Bodies, because whatsoever Is is Singular. For though whatfoever Exift without the Mind, be Singular," yet is it plain, that there are Conceptions in our Minds, Objectively Univerfal. Which Univerfal Objects of our Mind, though they Exift not as fuch any where without it, yet are they not therefore Nothing, but have an Intelligible Entity for this very reason, because they are Conceivable, for fince Non-Entity is not Conceivable, whatfoever is Conceivable, and an Object of the Mind is therefore Something. And as for Axiomatical Truths, in which fomething is affirmed or denied, as these are not all Paffions from Bodies without us, (for what Local Motions could Impress this Common Notion, upon our Minds, That Things which agree in one Third, agree among ft them (elves, or any other?) to neither are these things only gathered by Industion from repeated and reiterated Senfations, we clearly apprehending at once, that it is Impossible they should be otherwife. Thus Aristotle Ingeniously; Edi Etisaada Si aladitoeus Esiv, on is ei in aladiveadar, on to reizavor duoiv of Jais Ext rais javias, Egurépuer àv artod deur, is ex as part rives Otrisalmesta alabareatar mer 20 avayran xal Exasor, in 3 Borrshum ta xa-Sons yrwelly is. It is evident that there is no knowledge (of the V) niverfal Theorems of Geometry) by Senje. For if we could perceive by Senfe, that the Three Angles of a Triangle, were equal to Two Right; yet Mmmm hould

Knowledge and Intellection,

732

Воок

Should we not reft fatisfied in this, as having therefore a sufficient Knowledge hereof; but would feek further after a Demonstration of it: Senfe reaching only to Singulars, but Knowledge to Universals. When from the Universal Idea of a Triangle, which is neither here, nor there, nor any where, without our Mind, but yet hath an Intelligible Entity; we fee a plain neceffity that its Three Angles must be Equal to two Right, then do we know the Truth of this Universal Theorem, and not before: as also we Understand, that every Singular Triangle, (so far as it is true) hath this Property in it. Wherefore the Knowledge of this and the like Truths, is not derived from Singulars, nor do we arrive to them in way of Ascent, from Singulars to Universals, but on the contrary having first found them in the Universals, we afterwards Defcending apply them to Singulars: fo that our Knowledge here is not Aster Singular Bodies, and Secundarily or Derivatively From them; but in order of Nature, Before them, and Proleptical to them.

Now these Universal Conceptions, some of which are also Abstract (as Life, Senfe, Reafon, Knowledge, and the like) many of them are of fuch things, whole Singulars do not at all fall under Senfe, which therefore could never possibly be Impressed upon us, from Singular Bodies by Local Motion : and again fome fuch, as though they belong to Corporeal and Senfible things ; yet, as their Accuracy cannot be reached to by Senfe, fo neither did they ever Exist in that Matter of this lower world which here encompatieth us, and therefore could not be stamped upon us from without; as for example the Ideas of a Perfect Strait Line, and a Plain Superficies, or of an exact Triangle, Circle, Sphere, or Cube; no Material thing here amongst us being terminated in fo Strait Lines, but that even by Microfcopes there may be difcovered much Irregularity and Deformity in them; and very probable it is, that there are no Perfectly Strait Lines, no fuch Triangles, Circles, Spheres, or Cubes, as answer to the Exactness of our Conceptions, in any part of the whole Material Universe, nor never will be. Notwithstanding which, they are not Absolute Non-Entities, fince we can Demonstrate things concerning them, and though they never were nor will be, yet are they Polfible to Exift, fince nothing can be Conceived, but it either Is, or elfe is Polfible to be. The Humane Mind therfore hath a Power of framing Ideas and Conceptions, not only of what Actually Is, but also of things which never were, nor perhaps will be, they being only Poffible to be. But when from our Conceptions, we conclude of fome things, that though they are Not, yet they are Poffible to be; fince nothing that Is not, can be Pollible to be, unless there be fomething Actually in Being, which hath fufficient Power to produce it; we do Implicitely suppose, the Existence of a God or Omnipotent Being thereby, which can make whatfoever is Conceivable, though it yet be not, to Exist; and therefore Material Triangles, Circles, Spheres, Cubes, Mathematically Exact.

The Refult of what we have hitherto faid is this, that Since Singular Bodies, are not the only Objects of our Mind and Cogitation, it having also Universal and Abstract Ideas, of the Intelligible Natures or Effences of things; (fome of which are such, whose Singulars do not at

Suppose Infinite Power.

733

at all fall under Senfe; others though they belong to Bodies, yet senfe can never reach to them, nor were they ever in Matter) moreover fince our Mind can conceive, of things which no where Actually Exift, but are only Polfible; and can have fuch a Demonstrative Science of Univer/al Truths, as Senfe can never afcend to: That therefore Humane Knowledge and Understanding it felf, is not the meer Image and Creature of Singular Bodies only; and so Derivative, or Ectypal from them, and in order of Nature Junior to them; but that as it were hovering alost over all the Corporeal Universe, it is a thing Independent upon Singular Bodies, or Proleptical to them, and in Order of Nature, Before them.

CHAP. IV.

But what Account can we then Poffibly give, of Knowledge and Understanding, their Nature and Original? Since there mult be Nourtow, That which is Intelligible, in order of Nature, before Nource, or Intellection? Certainly no other than this, that the First Original Knowledge, is that of a Perfect Being, Infinitely Good and Powerful, Comprehending it felf; and the utmost Extent of its own Fecundity and Power, that is, the Possibilities of all things; their Ideas, with their feveral Relations to one another; all Necessary and Immutable Truths. Here therefore is there a Knowledge before the world, and all Sensible things, that was Archetypal and Paradigmatical to the fames Of which one Perfect Mind and Knowledge, all other Imperfect Minds (being Derived from it) have a certain Participation; whereby they are enabled to Frame Intelligible Ideas, not only of Whatfoever doth actually Exist, but also of fuch things, as never Were, nor Will be, but are Only Possible; or Objects of Divine Power.

Wherefore fince it is certain, that even Humane Knowledge and Understanding it felf, is not a meer Pallion from Sensible Things and Singular Bodies Existing without (which is the only Foundation of that fore-mentioned Atheistick Argument, that Things Made Knowledge, and not Knowledge Things) and confequently it must needs have fome other Original: moreover fince Knowledge and Understanding, apprehend things Proleptically to their Existence, (Mind being able to frame Conceptions of all Possible Entities, and Modifications) and therefore in their Nature, do plainly Suppose the Actual Existence. of a Perfect Being, which is Infinitely Fecund and Powerful, and could produce all things Possible or Conceivable; the First Original Knowledge or Mind, from whence all other Knowledges and Minds are derived, being that of an Absolutely Perfect and Omnipotent Being, Comprehending It Self, and the Extent of its own Power, or of its Communicability, that is, the Ideas of all Poffibilities of things, that may be Produced by it, together with their Relations to one another, and their Neeessary Immutable Truths; accordingly as Wildom and Understanding wild. c. 7. Red Togo Stens, "toorfeor is To Des treggelas, is einder is a radianto. durs, The Breath (or Vapour) of the Power of God, and an Efflux. (or Emanation) from the Glory of the Almighty, a clear Mirrour (or Looking Glass) of his Active Energy or Vertue, and the Image of his, Goodness: I fay, the Refult of all is this, that the Nature of Knowledge Mmmm 2 and

Eternal Truths;

728

BOOKL

Now

and Understanding, is so far from being a Ground of disproving a Deity (as the Atheist's ignorantly pretend) that it affordeth a Firm Demonstration to us on the contrary, of the Existence of a God, a Perfect Omnipotent Being Comprehending It felf, and the Extent of its own Power, or all Possibilities of Things: a Mind Before the world, and Senior to All Things, no Edypal, but Archetypal thing, which comprehended in it, as a kind of Intellectual World, the Paradigm or platform, according to which this Sensible World was made.

And this may be Further confirmed, from what is generally ac. knowledged, and indeed cannot reasonably be denied by any, viz. That there are Eternal Verities, fuch as were never Made, and had no Beginning, nor can ever be Destroyed or Cease to be: as for Example, fuch Common Notions as these, That Equals added to Equals, make Equals; That the Caufe is in order of Nature before the Effect, Orc. together with all Geometrical Theorems ; as Aristotle himfelf declareth, he writing in his Ethicks after this manner, and aislav solels Bordelelan oiov ore + Standtes is + The eas on adupted. Concerning Eternal (and Immutable) Things, no man does confult; as for Example, concerning the Diameter or Diagonial of a Square, whether it should be Incommensurable to the Sides or no. Where he plainly affirmeth, this Geometrical Theorem, that the Diameter or Diagonial of a Square, is Incommensurable to the Sides, to be an Eternal Truth. Neither are there fuch Eternal Truths as thefe only in Mathematicks, and concerning Quantity, but also in Ethicks concerning Morality; there being here alavia Sixaia, as Justin Martyr calls them, Things Eternally Just, which were not Made fuch at some certain times, by Law and Arbitrary Command, but being fuch in their own Nature Immutably, were from Everlasting to Everlasting, and (as it is faid of that Eternal Word which comprehends all Truth) the Same Testerday, to Day, and For For of these is that famous Passage of Sophocles in his Antigona. ever.

> ου γάς π νύνγε καχ θές, άλλ' άει πότε Ση ταῦτα, κέσ εls διδεν 32 ότε φάνη.

These are not things of to Day, or Yesterday, but they ever Live, and no man knows their Date, or from whence they came. No man can declare the time when all Common Notions, and Geometrical Truths were first Made and Generated out of Nothing, or brought out of antecedent Non-Existence into Being. Certain it is, that such Truths as these, that the Diameter and Sides of a Square are Incommensurable, or that the Power of the Hypotenuse in a Rectangular Triangle is Equal to the Powers of both the Sides, were not made by any Man's Thinking, or by those first Geometricians who Discovered or Demonstrated the fame, they Difcovering and Demonstrating only, that which Was. Wherefore these Truths were before there was any man to Think of them, and they would continue still to be, though all the men in the World thould be Annihilated : Nay, though there were no Material Squares and Triangles any where in the whole world neither, no nor any Matter at all: for they were, ever without beginning before the world, and would of neceffity be ever after it, fhould it ceafe to be.

CHAP. IV.

728

Now if there be Eternal Truths, which were never Made, and could not But Be, then must the Rationes Rerum , the Simple Reasons of things alfo, Or their Intelligible Natures and Effences, out of which those Truths are compounded, be of Necessity Eternal likewife. For how can this be an Eternal Truth, that the Diameter of a Square is Incommensurable with the Sides, if the Rationes, the Reasons of a Square, Diameter, and Sides, or their Intelligible Effences, were not themfelves Eternal? These are therefore called by Plato (a man of much Meditation, and no Contemptible Philosopher) not only, de Tauta is a Cautas Exerta, Things which are always the fame, and Unchangeable, but allo, rd un galvoueva, and asi ovra, Things which were never Made, but always Are, and fometimes with 2050 pera, white a north were Things that were neither Made nor can be Destroyed, fometimes To aververa i avaledea, Things Ingenerable and Incorruptible. Of which Cicero thus, Hac Plato negat Gigni, fed Semper Effe, & Ratione & Intelligentia Contineri. These things Plato affirmeth to have been never Made, but always to Be, and to be contained in Reason and Understanding. And though perhaps it may feem ftrange, even Aristotle himfelf allo, notwithstanding his fo often classing with Plato's Ideas, here Really agreeth in the main, that the Forms and Species, or the Universal Intelligible Essences of Things, which are the proper and immediate Objects of Science, were Eternal and never Made. Thus in his Metaphylicks, to EAG Solis Told Sol youaran, No man makes the Form, or Species of a thing, nor was it ever Generated; and again, 78 Coules. Evou in Bi yevens, There is no Generation of the Effence of a Sphere; and, aven performs is o Doeg's ta eion, The Forms or Species of things are without any Generation or Corruption. And he fometimes calleth thefe Objects of Science, antivertov solar or quar, An Immutable Estence or Nature. Laftly, where he writeth against the Heracliticks, and those other Scepticks, who denied all Certainty of Science; he first difcovers the Ground of their Errour herein to have been this, that they fupposed Singular Bodies, or Sensibles existing Without, to be the Mer. L. 4. c. Only Things or Objects of the Mind, or Knowledge, and the Solens The-TOIS, OT and The oviou This addidav & CHONSU, Ta 5 ovia interacov Erac Ta ciantà ribror, cr à totois TONÀ à 78 doelse ploss counderd - Ett à Taoar oeartes tauthe neverserver the quoir, ratage to peracation of soler anobloperor, alige to odrows narra petalanor, in Endexedar anobler. The Original of these mens mistake was this, because Truth is to be look d for in Things, and they conceiv'd the only things to be Senfibles, in which it is certain there is much of the Indeterminate Nature. Wherefore they perceiving all the Nature of Senfibles, to be Moveable, or in perpetual Flux and Mutation, fince nothing can pollibly be verified or constantly affirmed. concerning that which is not the same but Changeable, concluded that there could be no Truth at all nor Certainty of Science; those Things. which are the only objects of it, never continuing the fame. And then he fubjoyns in way of Oppolition to this Sceptical Doctrine of theirs, and the forementioned Ground thereof, agiaoomev autiss unohaugavdy is aMan solar Erne The ortor, in ste almos underd ste ploged ste givens to naestrav. We would have these men therefore to know, that there is another kind of Effence of Things, befides that of Senfibles, to which belongeth. neither

Objects of Geom. Immutable. BOOKI

736

Met. L. 12.

c. 5.

neither Motion, nor Corruption, nor any Generation at all. By which Effences of things , that have no Generation nor Corruption , he could understand nothing elfe, but those Intelligible Natures, Species, and Ideas which are the Standing and Immutable Objects of Science. And certain it is , that there could be no conftant and Immutable Science at all, were there no other Objects of the Mind, but Singulars and Senfibles, because these are all Mutable. Wherefore the Proper and Immediate Objects of the Geometrical Science, are no Singular and Material Triangles, Squares, Spheres and Cubes, &c. not only because none of these are found Mathematically Exact, and because Geometricians in all the Several diftant ages and places of the world. could not have the fame Singular Bodies before them, but alfo becaufe they do none of them continue Immutably the Same : all Corporeal things, being more or less in perpetual Motion and Mutation; Whereas that of which any Geometrical Theorem is Verified and Demonstrated, must be Immutably and Unalterably the Same. The Triangles and Circles, Spheres and Cubes of Euclid, Archimedes, Pappus, Appollonius, and all other Ancient and Modern Geometricians, in all the diftant places and Times of the World, were both Indivisibly One and the same, and also perfectly Immutable and Incorruptible, the Science of Geometry being fuch. For which Caule it is affirmed alfo, of these Mathematical Things, by the forementioned Aristotle, that they are No Where as in a Place; as all Singular Bodies are, aronov 3 η + τόπον άμα τοις σερεοίς τοις Μαθηματικοίς ποιήσαι, ό μέν 30 τόπο The rat "Exasor idig. did zweisa tone. Ta' ma Inharina, & TS. It is abfurd to make Mathematical Things to be in a Place, as Solid Bodies are, for Place belongeth only to Singulars, which are therefore separable from one another by Place : but Mathematical things are not Any where. Becaufe they being Universal and Abstract, are only in Minds : nevertheless for the fame Reason are they also Every Where, they being in every Mind that apprehends them. Laftly, these Intelligible Effences and Ideas of Things, are called also by Philo, avalacionatas solar, The Most Necessary Estences, as being not only Eternal, but having likewise Necessary Existence belonging to them : for though there be no Absolute Necessity that there should be Matter or Body, yet is there an Absolute Necessity that there should be Truth.

If therefore there be Eternal Intelligibles or Ideas, and Eternal Truths; and Neceffary Existence do belong to them; then must there be an Eternal Mind Neceffarily Existing, fince these Truths and Intelligible Essences of Thing's cannot possibly be any where but in a Mind. For by the Essences of things, when they are faid to be Eternal, must not be meant their very Substances, as if every thing were in it felf Eternal and Uncreated; or that God in Creation, did only as a Modern Writer abusively Expression that God in Creation, did only as a Modern Writer abusively Expression Essences of things, with a new Garment of Existentia, Cloth the antecedent Essences of things, with a new Garment of Existence; but only their Essences of Infinite Power, and Understanding, before they were Made. There must be a Mind Senior to the world, and all sensible Things, and such as at once Comprehends in it, the Idear of all Intelligibles, their Necessary Schefes and Relations to one anothere. CHAP. IV. All Minds partake of One.

ther, and all their Immutable Truths: a Mind, which doth not $\delta \tau_{e} \mu \delta_{v}$ $\nu_{v \in v}$, $\delta \tau_{e}^{2}$ β δ $\nu_{v \in v}$, (as Aristotle writeth of it) fometimes Understand and fometimes not Understand, as if it were fometimes Awake and fometimes Asleep, or like an Eye fometimes Open and fometimes Shut, but $\delta \sigma \delta$ $\delta \nu \delta e \gamma \delta a$, Such a Mind as is Essentially Act and Energy; and hath no Defect in it. And this as we have already declared, can be no other than the Mind of an Omnipotent, and Infinitely Pepfect Being, Comprehending It Self and the Extent of its own Power, or how far it felf is Communicable, that is, all the Possibilities of things, that may be made by it, and their respective Truths; Mind and Knowledge in the very Nature of it, sing, as its Nontov or Intelligible; It being nothing but the Comprehension of the Extent of Infinite or Divine Power, and the Measure of the fame.

737

And from hence it is Evident alfo, that there can be but One only Original Mind, or no more than One Understanding Being Self Existent 5 all other Minds whatfoever Partaking of one Original Mind; and being as it were Stamped with the Impreffion or Signature of one and the fame Seal. From whence it cometh to pass, that all Minds in the feveral Places and Ages of the World, have Ideas or Notions of Things Exactly Alike, and Truths Indivisibly the Same. Truths are not multiplied, by the Diversity of Minds that apprehend them; because they are all but Edypal Participations of one and the fame Original or Archetypal Mind, and Truth. As the fame Face may be Reflected in feveral Glaffes; and the Image of the fame Sun may be in a thousand Eyes at once beholding it; and One and the same Voyce may be in a thousand Eares liftning to it; fo when Innumerable Created Minds, have the fame Ideas of Things, and Understand the Same Truths; it is but One and the fame Eternal Light, that is Reflected in them all; (that Light which enlighteneth Every man, that cometh into the World;) or the fame Voyce of that One Everlasting Word, that is never Silent, Reechoed by them. Thus was it concluded by Themistius, that one man by Teaching, could not Poffibly beget in the Mind of another, the very fame Notions, Conceptions and Knowledges, which himfelf had in his own Mind, et un Toutor ho to von-11x To did Gnovi O is To par Idrovi O, Were not the Minds both of the Teacher and of the Learner as it were Printed and Stamped alike. As alfo that men could not Poffibly fo confer together as they do, prefently apprehending one anothers meaning, and raifing up the very Same fenfes in their Minds, and that meerly by Occafion of Words and Sounds, & MATIG WV ERS NES & TRAVTES CROIVENER, Were there not fome One Mind which all men did Partake of. As for that Anti-Monarchical Opinion, of Many Understanding Beings, or Minds, Self Originated, and Independent, (none of which therefore could be Omnipotent) it 1s neither Conceivable, how fuch should all agree in the fame Truths, there being no Common Measure of Truth betwixt them, no more than any Common Rule of their Wills; nor indeed how they (hould have any Knowledge or Understanding at all, properly fo called, that being the Comprehension of the Polfibilities of things, or of the Extent of Infinite Power, whereas according to this Hypothesis, there is no Infinite Power at all, the Power of each of those Many supposed Principles

In what Sense True

738

BOOKI

ples or Deities, being Limited and Finite, and therefore indeed not Greative of any thing neither, fince that which could Create one thing, could Create all, and confequently would have all depending upon it. We conclude therefore, That from the Nature of Mind and Knowledge, it is Demonstrable, That there can be but One Original and Self-Existent Mind, or Understanding Being, from which all other Minds were derived. And now have we, more Copiously than we defigned, Confuted the First Atheistick Argument, we having not only afferted the Idea of God, and fully Answered and refelled all the Atheistick Pretences against the source is but also from this very Idea of God, or a Perfet Being, Demonstrated his Existence. We shall difpatch the following Atheistick Objections with more brevity.

TE come in the next place, to the Achilles of the Atheists; their Invincible Argument, against a Divine Creation and Omnipotence; because Nothing could come from Nothing. It being concluded from hence, that whatfoever Substantially or Really Is, was from all Eternity Of It Self, Unmade or Uncreated by any Deity. Or elfe thus; By God is alwayes Understood, a Creator of some Real Entity or other out of Nothing ; but it is an Undoubted Principle of Reason and Philosophy, an Undenyable Common Notion, That Nothing can be made out of Nothing, and therefore there can be no fuch Creative Power as And here we shall perform these Three Things 3 First, we shall this. show That in some Senfes, this is indeed an Unquestionable Truth, and Common Notion. That Nothing can come from Nothing, and what those Secondly, We thall make it evident, that in the Senfe of Senles are. this Atheistick Objection, it is Abfolutely Falle, That Nothing can come from Nothing, or be made out of Nothing; and that a Divine Creation and Omnipotence, can be no way Impugned from the forementioned Principle rightly Underftood. Thirdly and Laftly, We shall prove, That as from this Principle or Common Notion, Nothing out of Nothing, there can be no Execution at all done against Theifm, or a Divine Creation; fo from the very Same rightly Understood, the Impossibility of all Atheilm may be Demonstratively Proved, it bringing Something out of Nothing in an Impossible Sense; as also the Existence of a God Evinced.

We grant therefore in the First place, that this is in some Sense an Undoubted Principle of Reason, or an Undeniable Common Notion, that Nothing can come from Nothing. For First, it is Unquestionably True, That Nothing which once was not, could ever Of It self come into Being; or That Nothing could bring it Self out of Non-Existence into Being; That Nothing can take Beginning of Existence from it Self; or That Nothing can be Made or Produced without an Efficient Cause. And from hence, as hath been already Intimated, is it Demonstratively Certain, that every thing was not Made, but that there is something Necessarily Self Existent, and which could not But Be. For had every thing been

CHAP. IV. Nothing out of Nothing.

been Made, then must fomething of Necessity, have been Made out of Nothing by It Self; which is Impossible.

739

Again, As Nothing which was Not, could ever Of It felf come into Being, or be Made, without an Efficient Cause, so is it certain likewife, that Nothing can be Efficiently Caufed or Produced, by that which bath not in it at least Equal, (if not Greater) Perfection, as alfo sufficient Power to Produce the fame. We fay Nothing which was not, could ever be brought into Being, by that which hath not Formally, Equal Perfection in it; because Nothing can Give what it hath not, and therefore fo much of the Perfection or Entity of the Effect, as is greater than that of the supposed Cause; so much thereof must needs come from Nothing, or be made without a Caules Moreover whatloever hath Equal Perfection to another thing, could not therefore Caufe or Produce that other thing ; becaufe it might either have no Active Power at all, as Matter hath not, it being meerly Pallive, or elle no Sufficient Active and Productive Power. As for Example, though it be not Impoffible, That Motion which once was not, fhould be Produced ; yet is it Impoffible, that it fhould be ever Produced, without a Sufficient Caufe. Wherefore if there were once no Motion at all in the whole world, nor no Life or Self Active Power in any thing, but all were Dead; then is it certain, that there could never poffibly arife, any Motion or Mutation in it to all Eternity. There being no Sufficient Caufe, to Produce the Same ; fince nothing can produce Motion, but that which hath Life or Self- Activity in it; and if Motion or any thing elfe, fhould begin to be, without a Sufficient Cause, then must it needs be Caused by It Self, or Of It Self come into Being; which is a thing Impollible. Now no Imperfect Being whatfoever, hath a Sufficient Emanative Power to Create any other Substance, or Produce it out of Nothing; the utmost that can be done by Imperfect Beings, is only to Produce new Accidents and Modifications : as Humane Souls can Produce new Cogitations in themselves, and new Local Motion in Bodies. No Imperfect Being is Substantially Emanative, or can Produce another Substance out of Non-Existence. Therefore for any Substance, to be brought into Being, by an Imperfect substance, which hath not sufficient Emanative or Creative Power, is a thing plainly Impoffible; it being all one as to fay, That a Substance might Of It felf, come out of Nothing into Being. And thus is it granted, that no Substance could be Created, or brought out of Non-Existence, into Being, but by the sole Efficiency of an Absolutely Perfet Being, which hath both Greater Perfettio on, (it Eminently Containing all things in it) and also a Sufficient E. manative or Creative Power.

And now have we given an Account, of Two Senfes, wherein it is Impoffible, For Any thing to come from Nothing; One, For a thing which was not, to bring it Self into Being, or to be Made without an Efficient Caufe. Another, For a thing to be Efficiently Caufed, by that which hath not at leaft Equal Perfection in it, or a Sufficient Emanative or Productive Power. Both which Sen tes of this Axiom respect the Efficient Caufe, and thus was it frequent-N n n n

Nothing from Nothing; not

740

BOOKL

ly underftood by divers of the Ancients, and particularly by Cicero, We shall now propound a Third Sense, wherein this Axiom is alfo Verified, That Nothing can be Made out of Nothing, respecting chiefly the Material Caufe. For fince no Imperfect, Natural Being, hath any Creative Power, or can Efficiently produce any New Substance or Real Entity, which was not before, into Being, but only act upon Preexisting Matter, by Motion, and Modifie the fame; and fince Matter, as fuch, being meerly Paffive, cannot Caufe any thing, that was not before, or will not refult from the Composition or Modification of it : it follows undeniably, that in all Natural Generations and Productions out of Preexistent Matter, (without a Divine Creation) there can never be any New Substance or Real Entity brought out of Non-Existence into Being. And this was that very thing, and no other. which the Ancient Physiologers meant, when (as Aristotle tells us) they to much infifted upon this Principle, To Minoperov en pun over phycatas addivator, That it was Impossible that any Real Entity, should be (Naturally) Made or Generated out of Nothing ; Or , as it is also otherwise expressed, 'ouder sole giveadas sole policedas and ovrav, That no Real Entity was either Generated or Corrupted. That is, That in Natural Generations, Corruptions, and Alterations, (where God is suppofed not Miraculoufly to interpose) there is no Creation of any New Substance or Real Entity out of Nothing, nor Annihilation, or Destru-Hion of any into Nothing.

We are not ignorant, that the Generality of Modern Writers, have interpreted this Doctrine, of the Old Physiologers in Aristotle, into quite different Senfe; as defigning therein to take away all Divine Creation out of Nothing; (or Non-Existence) they making all things to have forung out of Matter (existing Of it felf from Eternity) either Without a God; or elfe rather (becaufe Parmenides and Empedocles, and other Afferters of this Doctrine, were undoubted Theilts) With Him. So that God could not Create any New Entity out of Nothing, but only make things out of Preexisting Unmade Matter, as a Carpenter doth a Houfe, or a Weaver a Piece of Cloth. And thus is it Commonly taken for granted, that no Pagan Philosopher ever went fo far, as to acknowledge a Divine Creation of any thing out of Nothing, in the Senfe of Christian Theologers. And here we grant indeed that befides the Stoicks, there have been fome other Philosophick. Theifts amongst the Pagans, of this Perswasion; That Nothing was nor could be made by God, otherwife, then out of Something Pre-Existing : as Plutarchus Cheronensis for one, who in a place already Cited politively affirmeth, + wer no Chor und Ses reportiver, The 5 solav in Unlus 32, no prepover, & prevoperius, and i trong periou dei ta dupuserção. That though the world were indeed made by God, yet the Substance or Matter, out of which it was Made. wus not Made. And then he fubjoyns this very Reason for it, & 20 ch To un ovil yevens, and sh To Mi rañas, und' iravas Ezovio, às ornias is inartis is and eravio. Because there can be no Making of any thing out of Nothing, but only out of Something Præ Existing, not rightly Ordered or Sufficiently disposed ; as in a House, Garment, or Statue. From which conceit of Plutarch's, though he were otherwife Ingenious, it may well be fuppoled, that the

CHÁP. IV.

Against Divine Creation.

741

the Dull Beotick Air had too much Effect upon him. However neither Plutarch nor the stoicks, as we conceive, are for this to be accounted Absolute and Downright Atheists, but only Imperfect, Mungrel, and Spurious Theifts. And therefore were Atheifts never fo much able to prove, that there could be no Creation out of Nothing Præ-Exifting, which they cannot at all do, yet would not this overthrow Theism in general, there being a Latitude therein. Nevertheless it will undeniably appear, from what shall follow, that those Ancient Italicks and Pythagoricks, were fo far from intending here any fuch thing, to deduce all things out of Matter, either Without, or With a God; as that they plainly defigned the very Contrary; namely to prove that no New Real Entity could be Made out of Matter, and particularly that Souls could not be Generated out of the fame; which therefore of neceffity, mult, according to them, have another Divine Original, and be Made by God, not out of Matter, but out of Nothing Pra-Existing: fince it could not be fuppofed by any, that all Souls Exilted Of Themselves from Eternity Unmade. And indeed all those Pagan Philosophers who afferted the Incorporiety of Souls, must of neceffity in like manner, suppose them not to have been Made, out of Præ-Existing Matter, but by God out of Nothing. Plutarch being only here to be excepted, by reason of a certain odd Hypothefis which he had, that was peculiarly his own; of a Third Principle, befides God and Matter, a Diforderly Soul, or Evil Demon Self. Existent, who therefore feems to have supposed all Particular Humane Souls, to have been made, neither out of Nothing, nor yet out of Matter or Body Præ-Existing, but out of a certain strange Commixture, of the Subfance of that Evil Soul, and God, blended together : upon which account, does he affirm Souls to be, not fo much legov as when Ses, not fo much, the work of God, as a Part of him. And now let any one Judge, whether upon Plutarch's account, there be not yet further reason, to complain of this Bæotick Air. Wherefore we conclude, that those old Physiologers in Aristotle, who infifted so much upon that Principle, That no Real Entity could be Made or Generated out of Nothing, acted only as Physiologers therein, and not as Theologers or Metaphysicians, they not opposing a Divine Creation out of Nothing Præ-Existing, but only contending that no New Entity could be made out of Matter, and that in Natural Generations and Corruptions there was no Creation or Annihilation of any thing.

But what the true scope and meaning of these Physiologers indeed was, will more plainly appear, from that Use or Improvement, which themselves made of this Philosophick Principle, and this was Twofold. For First, It is certain that upon this Foundation, they all of them Endeavoured to Establish, a Peculiar kind of Physiology, and some Atomology or other, either an Homeomery, or an Anomeomery, a Similar or Diffimilar Atomology. For Anaxagorus looking upon this Maxime of the Italick Philosophers, That Nothing could be Physically made out of Nothing, or no Real Entity Generated or Corrupted, as an Undoubted Principle of Reason, and being also not able to Conceive otherwise, of the Forms and Qualities of Bodies than that they were Real Entities, diffinct from the Substance of Matter, or its Modifica-Nnnn 2

Atomology, and Incorporeity

742

BOOKL

tions ; concluded that therefore in Generations, Corruptions and Alterations, these were not created out of Nothing, and Annihilated into Nothing, but that every thing was Naturally made, en megumaeyorian is chumagyouran, out of Pre-Existent and In Existent Things, and confequently that there were in all things, Diffimilar Atoms and Particles of every Kind, though by reason of their Parvitude Insensible to us, and every thing feemed to be, only that, which was most Predominant and Confpicnous in it. To wit, That Bone was made out of Bony Atoms, and Flefh out of Flefhy, Hot things out of Hot Atoms, and Cold things out of Cold. Black out of Black, and White out of White, O.c. and Nothing out of Nothing, but every thing out of Pre Existing Similar Atoms. Thus was the fense of Anaxagoras plainly declared by Aristotle, That because Contraries were made out of one another, they were therefore before In-Existent. For fince every thing must of necessity be made , either out of Something, or out of Nothing, and all Phyliologers agree, That it is Impossible, for any thing to be made out of Nothing; it follows unavoidably, that what foever is Generated must be Generated out of things Præ Existing and In-Existing, though by reason of their Parvitude Infensible to us; That is, out of Similar or Homogenial Atoms, of which, there are some of all kinds in Every thing; every thing being mingled in every thing. Here therefore have we, the Anaxagorean Homeomery, or Similar Atomology, built upon this Principle of Reafon, as its Foundation, That Nothing can Naturally be Made or Generated out of Nothing.

But the Italicks or Pythagoricks, as well before Anaxagoras as after him, (with whom alfo hitherto concurred, Leucippus, Democritus, and Epicurus, those Atheizers of the Italick Physiology) did with much better Reafon, from the fame Fundamental Principle conclude, that fince these Forms and Qualities of Bodies, were unquestionably Generated and Corrupted, they were therefore no Entities Really Diftinct from the Substance of Matter, or its Modifications, but only different Dispositions or Modifications of the Infensible Parts thereof, Causing in us Different Phantas ms: and this was the First Original of the Diffimilar Atomology. In Matter or Body, therefore as fuch, there was nothing elfe to these Philosophers conceivable, but only Magnitude of Parts, Figure, Site, and Motion, or Reft : and these were those few Elements, out of which In-Existing, and varioufly Combined together, they supposed all those Forms and Qualities of Bodies, (commonly fo called) in Generations to refult, without the Production of any New Real Entity out of Nothing. For as out of a few Letters in the Alphabet of every Language, Differently placed and Combined, do Refult innumerable Syllables, Words, and Sounds, fignifying all the feveral things, in Heaven and Earth; and fometimes from all the very fame Letters, neither more nor fewer, but only Transposed, are begotten very Different Phantasms of Sounds in un; but without the Production of any New Real Entity out of Nothing : in the very lame manner, from those Femer Letters in the Alphabet of the Corporeal Nature, Variously combined, or from the different Modifications of Matter, in respect of Magnitude of Parts, Figure, Site, & Motion, are Made up and spelled out, all those syllables of Things that are in the whole World,

Снар. IV. Of Souls, from that Principle.

World, without the Production of any New Real Entity. Many times the very fame Numerical Matter, neither more nor lefs, only differently Modified, Caufing very different Phantafms in us, which are therefore vulgarly fuppoled to be Forms and Qualities in the Things; as when the fame water, is fucceffively changed and transformed into Vapour, Snow, Hail, and Ice. And to this very purpole is the forementioned Similitude elegantly purfued by the Epicurean Poet, in thefe following Verfes,

> Quin etiam refert nostris in Versibus ips, Cum quibus & quali sint Ordine quæque locata. Namque eadem Cælum, Mare, Terras, Flumina, Solem, Significant, eadem Fruges, Arbusta, Animantes. Sic ipsis in rebus item jam Materiai Concursus, Motus, Ordo, Positura, Figuræ, Cum permutantur, mutari Res quoque debent.

For were those supposed Forms and Qualities, produced in Generations and Alterations, Entities Really distinct from the Substance of Matter, or its different Modifications, in respect of the Magnitude, Figure, Site, and Motion of Parts; (there being no such things before In-Existing as Anaxagoras supposed,) then would they Materially proceed from Nothing, which is a thing Impossible. And this Difsimilar Atomology of the ancient Italicks, so far as to these Material Forms and Qualities, Seems to be Undoubtedly the only true Physiclogy, it being built upon this sure Principle of Reason, That because Nothing can give what it hath not, therefore no New Substance or Real Entity, can be Materially produced, in the Generations and Alterations of Nature, as such; but only Modifications. As when an Architect builds a House, or a Weaver makes a piece of Cloth, there is only a different Modification of the Pre-Existent Matter.

This is the First Improvement, which the Ancient Italick Philoso-phers made, of this Principle, That Nothing can be (Physically and Materially) Generated out of Nothing; or that no Real Entity is Naturally Generated or Corrupted; That therefore the Forms and Qualities of Bodies, were no Real Entities, but only Different Modifications. But befides this, there was also another thing, which these Philosophers principally Aimed at herein, as a Corollary deducible from the fame Principle, concerning Souls ; that fince the Souls of Animals, Especially Humane, are unquestionably Entities Really diftinct from Matter, and all its Modifications ; (no Magnitudes, Figures, Sites and Motions, being ever able to beget Cogitation or Confcioufneß, much less a Power of Understanding Eternal Verities) that therefore these could not be Generated out of Matter, nor Corrupted into the fame. Because Forms and Qualities are Continually Generated and Corrupted, made out of Notbing, and Reduced to Nothing again; therefore are they no Entities Really diffinct from Matter, and its different Modifications : but because Souls , at least Humane, are unquestionably Entities Really distinct from Matter, and all its Modifications; therefore can they not possibly be Generated out of Matter,

L. 2. P. 19 50 Lamb.

743

Generat. and Corrupt. of Animals; BOOKI

744

ier, nor Corrupted into the fame. For if Humane Souls were Generated out of Matter, then must fome Real Entity be Materially produced out of Nothing, there being Nothing of Life and Cogitation in Matter; which is a Thing Absolutely Impossible. Wherefore these Philosophers concluded concerning Souls, that being not Generated out of Matter, they were Instituted or Introduced into Bodies, in Generations. And this was always a Great Controversie, betwixt Theists and Atheists, concerning the Humane Soul, as Lucretius expresent it;

Nata sit, an contrà Nascentibus Insinuetur,

Whether it were Made or Generated out of Matter, (that is indeed out of Nothing) or elfe were Hegder, From Without, Infinuated into Bodies in Generations? Which latter Opinion of theirs, supposes Souls as well to have Existed Before the Generations of all Animals, as to Exist After their Deaths and Corruptions; there being properly Nothing of them Generated but only their Union with those particular Bodies. So that the Generations, and Corruptions or Deaths of Animals, according to this Hypothesis, are nothing but an Anagrammatical Transposition of Things in the Universe, Pre- and Post-Existent Souls, being sometimes united to one Body, and fometimes to another. But it doth not therefore follow, because these Ancient Philosophers held souls to be thus Ingenerable, and to have Pre-Existed before the Generation of Animals; that therefore they supposed all souls to have Existed of Themselves from Eternity Unmade : this being a Thing which was never afferted, any more by Theist than Atheist; fince even those Philosophick Theists, who maintained Æternitatem Animorum, The Eternity of Humane Minds and Souls, together with the Worlds, did notwithstanding, affert their Effential Dependence upon the Deity, like that of the Lights upon the Sun; as if they were a kind of Eternal Effulgency, Emanation or Eradiation from an Eternal Sun. Even proclus himfelf, that Great Champion for the Eternity of the World and souls, in this very Cafe, when he writes against Plutarch's Self-Existent Evil Soul, exprelly declaring, that The your yound of The Ses, There is no Self Existent Soul; but every Soul what sover is the Work Effect and Production of God. Wherefore when they affirmed Souls to be Ingenerable, their meaning was no more than this, that they were not meer Accidental Things as Forms and Qualities are, nor any more Generated out of Matter, than Matter it felf is Generated out of Something elfe; upon which account, as Aristotle informs us, Souls were called alfo by them, agxal, Principles, as well as Matter, they being both of them Substances in the Universe alike 0riginal; that is neither of them Made out of the other. But they did not suppose them to be ayeverss, Ingenerate or Unmade in the other Sense, as if they had been Self-Originated, and Independent, as Plutarch's Second and Third Principles; his Evil Soul, and Matter were by him Imagined to be : but fo doubtless as that if the World had had any beginning, they fhould then have been all Created together with it, out of Nothing Præ-Existing. But as for the perpetual Creation of new Souls, in the Succeffive Generations of Animals, this indeed is a thing

Снар. IV. Anagrammat. Transposition.

thing which those Philosophers were extremely abhorrent from, as thinking it Incongruous, that *souls* which are in Order of Nature, senior to Bodies, should be in Order of Time, Juniors to them; as also not Reasonable, that Divine Creation, (as it were Prostituted) should without end, perpetually attend and wait upon Natural Generations, and be Intermingled with them.

745

But as for this Præ-Existence of Souls, we have already declared our own fenfe concerning it, in the First Chapter. Though we cannot deny, but that belides Origen, feveral others of the Ancient Fathers, before the Fifth Council, feem either to have Espoufed it, or at least to have had a favour and kindness for it; infomuch that St. Auftine himfelf, is fometimes Staggering in this Point, and thinks it to be a Great Secret, whether mens Souls Existed before their Generations or no; and some where concludes it to be a matter of Indifferency, wherein every one may have, his Liberty of opining, either way, without offence. Wherefore all that can be certainly affirmed in this Cafe, is, that Humane Souls could not poffibly be Generated out of Matter, but were fome time or other Created by God Almighty, out of Nothing Præ-Existing, either In Generations or Before them. Laftly, as for Brute Animals, we must confess, that If they be not meer Machines or Automata, as fome feem inclinable to believe, but Confcious and Thinking Beings, then from the fame Principle of Reafon, it will likewife follow, that they cannot be Generated out of Matter neither, and therefore must be Derived from the Fountain of all Life, and Created out of Nothing by him: who fince he can, as ealily Annihilate, as Create; and does all for the Beft; no man need at all to trouble himfelf, about their Permanency, or Immortality.

And now have we given, a Full and Particular Account, of all the Several Senfes, wherein this Axiom must be acknowledged to be Undeniably True, That Nothing can poffibly be Made out of Nothing, or Come from Nothing ; namely these Three. First, That Nothing which was Not, could ever bring it felf into Being, or Efficiently Produce it felf. Or, That Nothing can poffibly be Made, without an Efficient Caufe. Secondly, that Nothing which was Not, could be Produced or brought into Being, by any other Efficient Caufe, then such, as hath at least, Equal. Perfection in it, and a Sufficient Active or Productive Power. For if any thing were made by that, which hath not Equal Perfection, then must fo much of the Effect as Transcendeth the Caule, be indeed Made without a Cause, (fince, Nothing can Give what it hath not) or be Canfed by it felf, or by Nothing. Again, to suppose a thing to be Produced by that which hath no Sufficient Productive Power, is Really to suppose it also, to be Produced from It felf without a Caufe, or From Nothing. Where it is acknowledged by us, That no Natural, Imperfect, Created Being, can Create, or Emanatively Produce, a New Substance which was not Before, and give it, its Whole Being. Hitherto, is the Axiom Verified in Respect of the Efficient Cause. But in the Third Place, it is also True, in respect of the Material likewise. Not. That Nothing could Poffibly be ever Made , by any Power whatfoever, but only out of Pre Existent Matter ; and Consequently, that Matfer

746 Nothing from Nothing, Caufally BOOK 1.

ter it felf could be never Made, but was Self-Existent. For the falfity of this, is sufficiently evident, from what hath been already declared, concerning Humane Souls, their being undoubtedly Substances Incorporeal, which therefore could never be Generated out of Matter; and it will be further manifested afterwards. But the Third and Last Sense is this; That Nothing which is Materially Made out of things Præ-Existing, (as some are) can have any other Real Entity, then what was either before contained in, or resulteth from the Things themselves so Modified. Or, That there can be no New Entities or Substances, Naturally Generated out of Matter; and therefore that all Natural Generations, are really Nothing elfe, but Mixtures or New Modifications of Things Præ-Existing.

These, I say, are all the Senses, wherein it is Impossible, That any thing should be Made out of Nothing, or Come from Nothing; and they may be all reduced to this One General Sense, That Nothing can be Made out of Nothing, Causally; Or, That, Nothing cannot Cause Any thing, either Efficiently or Materially. Which as it is undeniably True; So is it to far from making any thing, against a Divine Creation, or the Existence of a God, that the same may be Demonstratively Proved, and Evinced from it, as shall be shewed afterward.

But there is another Senfe, wherein things may be faid to be Made 22 Sh OVTEW, Or, Out of Nothing, when those words are not taken Caufally, but only to as to fignifie the Terminus A quo, or Term from which, they are Made, to wit, an Antecedent Non Existence. And then the Meaning of this Proposition, That Nothing can possibly be Made out of Nothing, will be this, That Nothing which once was Not, could by any Power whatfoever, be afterwards brought into Being. And this is the Senfe infifted on, in this Second Atheisfiek Argumentation, framed according to the Principles, of the Democritick or Epicurean Atheism. That no Real Entity which once was not, could by any Power whatfoever, be Made, or brought out of Non-Existence into Being; and confequently, that no Creative Power out of Nothing, can possibly belong to any thing, though supposed never so Perfect.

In Answer whereunto; we shall perform these Two Things. First, we shall make it appear, that Nothing out of Nothing, taken in this Senfe declared, is fo far from being a Common Notion, that it is not at all True. And Secondly, we shall prove, that If it were True, yet would it of the Two, make more against Atheism, then it doth against Theism, and therefore ought by no means to be used by Atheists, as an Argument against a Deity. First therefore, it is unquestionably certain, That this cannot be Universally True, That Nothing which once was not, could poffibly be Made, or brought out of Non-Existence into Being, because If it were, then could there be no fuch thing as Making or Caufing at all; no Action nor Motion, and confequently no Generation nor Mutation in the Corporeal Universe, but the whole world would be like a Stiff Immoveable Adamantine Rock: and this would doubtles be a better Argument against Motion, then any of Zeno's was. But we have all experience within our felves, of a Power of Producing New Cogitations

CHAP. IV. How Noth. out of Noth. Falle.

747

Cogitations, in our own Minds, new Intellectual and Moral Habits, as alfo New Local Motion in our Bodies, or at least New Determinations thereof, and of Caufing thereby New Modifications in Bodies without And therefore are the Atheist's forced to Reftrain the Senfe of us. this Proposition to Substantial Things only, that though there may be New Accidents, and Modifications, Produced out of Nothing, yet there can be no New Substances Made; however they be not able in the mean time to give any Reason why One of those should be in it felf more Impossible than the other, or why no Substance should be Makeable. But that fome are fo ftagger'd with the Seeming Plaufibility of this Argument, is chiefly upon these following Accounts. First, by reason of the Confusion of their own Conceptions ; for because it is certain, That Nothing can possibly be made out of Nothing, in one Sense, to wit Causally; they not diftinguishing Senses, nor being aware of the Equivocation that is in this 32 8n ovlaw, Out of Nothing, inadvertently give their affent, to those Words in a Wrong Sense; that no Substance (as Matter) could poffibly be brought out of Non-Existence into Being. Secondly, by reason of their Unskilful Arguing from Artificial Things; When because Nothing can be Artificially Made but out of Pre-Existing Matter, as a House or Garment, and the like, (there being nothing done in the Production of these Things, but only a New Modification, of what before Substantially was) they over haltily conclude, that no Power whatloever could produce any thing otherwife, then out of Pre-Existing Matter, and that Matter it felf therefore could not poffibly be Made. In which Conceit they are again further confirmed from hence, becaufe the Old Phyfiologers maintained the fame thing concerning Natural Generations likewife, That nothing was in them produced 32 sh ovior, Out of Nothing, neither ; or that there was no New Substance or Entity Made in them, really diftinct from the Pre-Existing Matter and its Modifications; they Unwarily Extending this, beyond the Bounds of Phyficks into Metaphyficks; and unduly measuring or limiting Infinite Power accordingly. Laftly, because it is undeniably certain, concerning Our Selves and all Imperfect Created Beings, that none of these can Create any New Substance, which was not before; men are therefore apt to measure all things by their own fcantling, and to suppose it Univerfally impoffible, according to Humane Reafon, for any Power whatfoever, thus to Create; whence it follows that Theology mult in this be acknowledged to be Contradictious to the Principles of Natural Light and Understanding. But fince it is certain, that Imperfect Created Beings can themselves Produce Some Things out of Nothing Pre-Existing, as New Cogitations, and New Local Motion, New Modifications and Transformations of things Corporeal, it is very reasonable to think, that an Absolutely Perfect Being could do something more; that is, Create New Substances out of Nothing, or give them their Whole Be-And it may well be thought to be as Easie, for God, or an Oming. nipotent Being, to Make a Whole World, Matter and all, 32 she orlay, Out of Nothing, as it is for us to Create a Thought, or to Move a Finger, or for the Sun to fend out Rayes, or a Candle Light, or lastly, for any Opake Body, to produce the Image of it felf in Glaffes or Water, or to project a Shadow ; all these Imperfect Things being but the 0000 Energies,

Only One Self-Exiftent.

BOOKI

Energies, Rays, Images, or Shadows, of the Deity. For a Substance which once was not, to be Made by God, or a Being Infinitely Perfect ; this is not for it to be Made Out of Nothing, in the Impossible Senfe, it coming from him who is All. Nor can it be faid to be Impoffible, for a. ny thing whatfoever, to be Made by that, which hath not only Infinite. ly Greater Perfection, but also a Sufficient Active Power to produce the fame, it being Substantially Emanative. It is true indeed, that Infinite Power it felf, cannot do things in their own Nature Imposfible; and this is therefore the only thing, which the Atheifts have to prove, That it is in it felf Abfolutely Imposfible, for a Substance, (though not for an Accident or Modification) to be produced out of Non-Existence into Being. Whereas nothing is in it felf Absolutely Impolsible, but what implies a Contradiction : and though it be Contradictious, for a Thing to Be and Not Be, at the fame time ; yet is there no manner of Contradiction at all in this, for any Imperfect Contingent Being which before was not, afterwards to be. Wherefore this being in it felf no way Impossible, it must be acknowledged to be a Due Object of Infinite Power, or that which may be done by a Perfect Omnipotent Being exifting.

If Nothing could be Made 32 sh ovilow, Out of Nothing, in this Latter Sense, that is, Nothing which Before was Not, Afterwards brought into Being; then must the Reason hereof be, because no Substance or Real Entity, can be Cauled by any other Substance, fo as to Receive and Derive its Whole Being from it; and Confequently whatfoever Substance or Real Entity, is in the Whole World, was not only from Eternity without Beginning, but also Existed Of It (elf Necessarily, and Independently upon any thing elfe. But First, it hath been already declared, that it is repugnant to the Humane Faculties, that any Temporary Succellive Being whatfoever, or that Time it felf thould be Eternal without beginning, because upon that Hypothesis, there would always have been an Infinity of Time Paft; and if fo, then would there of neceffity have been, Time Past, which was never Present. But, to make every Substantial Thing, not only to have Existed from Eternity without Beginning (which yet hath been done by some Mistaken Theifts) but also to have Existed, Independently upon any thing else, as its Caufe, or Original, and therefore Of it felf Necessarily, this, I fay, is it felf, to Make Something to come from Nothing in the Impossible Sense, to wit, Caufally. For as when some Atheists affirm, That Nothing could Ever Move It felf, and yet suppose notwithstanding, that there hath been Motion from all Eternity, they plainly make this Motion, (however supposed to be Eternal) to Come from Nothing in the Impoliible Senfe : fo in like manner, they who fuppole Things to have Exifted Of themselves Necessarily, which have no Self Existence, and Neces-Sary Existence contained in their Nature, (as Nothing but a Perfect Being hath) do make this Neceffary Existence of such things, to have Come from Nothing. Wherefore though it be certain, that fomething did Exist of It felf Necessarily from all Eternity, namely a Perfect Being (whole Neceffary Existence is therefore not from Nothing, becaufe Effentially included in its own Nature) yet is it certain likewife, that there can be but One Such Thing; Neceffity of Existence being Natural and

See Enchir. Met. c.10.

748

CHAP. IV. Souls Substantial, 32 our "Ortow.

749

and Essential to no more. But as for all other things, which are in their own Nature, Contingently Possible to Be or Not to be, Reason pronounces of them, that they could not Exist Of themselves Necesfarily, but were Caused by Something else; and derived their Original, from that One Absolutely Perfect, and Necessarily Existent Being. So that Plato's Diffinction must needs be here allowed of, betwixt Two Kinds of Beings, TO Mer and Necessarily Existent Being. and was never Made, nor had Beginning; and TO Mivómevov Mer or 3 Sottar or Lat which was Made, or had Beginning, but never Truly Is. It having not a Permanent but Successive or Flowing Duration. Accordingly whereunto, Aristotle also affirmeth; That there is no necessive, all things should be Unmade or Self-Originated; but Somethings might be Made from others Unmade.

Laftly, we shall disprove the Truth of this Affertion, That whatfoever substantially and Really Is, did Exift of it felf from all Eternity Onmade, after this manner. Because it would follow from thence that not only Matter, and Unqualified Atoms, (as the Democritick Atheists suppose) but also souls, especially Humane, must needs have Existed of themselves too, from Eternity Unmade. For as no man can be fo fottifh, as to conceive Himfelf, or That which Thinketh in him, his Own Soul or Mind, and Perfonality, to be no Real Entity 3 Whilft every Clod of Earth is fuch; fo is it certain that Mind can never be Generated out of Dead and fenfless Matter or Eody , nor Refult as a Modification thereof, out of Magnitudes, Figures, Sites, and Motions, and therefore must needs be a Thing Really Distinct from it, or Substance Incorporeal : the Democritick Atheilts being here grolly deceived, in thinking, that because Forms and Qualities of Bodies, may be refolved into those forementioned Elements of Matter, and confequently concluded to be no Entities Really Diffinct from the substance thereof, but only different Modifications of the fame, that therefore the like may be faid of Souls too, the Rational not excepted. Wherefore if no Substance or Real Entity could ever be brought out of Non-Existence into Being, or be Cansed by any thing elfe, then must all Humane Souls and Perfonalities, as well as Matter and Atoms, have existed not only from Eternity, without beginning, but also Of themselves Independently upon any other thing. But the Atheists are so abhorrent from this Eternity of Humane Souls, that they will by no means admit of their Post-Existence or Immortality; they apprehending, that if any Living Understanding Being, thould prove Immortal, they could not fufficiently fecure themfelves against the Pollibility and Dauger of a God. Some Theists indeed have afferted Æternitatem Animorum, not only the Pre-Existence, but alfo the Eternity of all Humane Minds, together with the World, as Cicero more than once doth; who also in his Book of Divination thus further declares himself concerning it; Animus quià vixit ab omni Æternitate. Versatusque est cum innumerabilibus Animis, omnia que in natura rerum Junt videt; Our Mind, because it bath existed from all Eternity, and Conversed with innumerable Minds, seethall things that are in Nature : and again, Cum Animi hominum semper fuerint futurique sint; Since, the Minds of Men ever were, and ever will be. Nevertheless none of O0000 2 these thefe

Creat. Out of Noth. Pre-Exist. BOOKI

750

these ever maintained, that Humane Minds and their diftinct Personalities, were thus all, Of Themselves, Independently upon any thing as their Caufe or Original. And, as it was before Demonstrated. from the Nature of Knowledge and Understanding (it comprehending the Pollibilities of all Things, and therefore supposing Infinite Power) that there can be but One Mind, or Understanding Being, Self. Existent, all Minds partaking of that One Mind; fo is it hardly Poffi. ble, for any one in good earnest, to Entertain such a Conceit as this. that his Own Particular Soul, Mind, and Perfonality, and confequently all Humane Souls, though fubject to fuch Laws of Fate as now they are; did not only Pre-Exift before their Respective Bodies, and were from Eternity without Beginning, but also Existed Of Themselves Neceffarily and Independently upon any thing elfe. Wherefore if Humane Souls, Minds, and Personalities, being unquestionably Substantial Things and Really Distinct from Matter, (which therefore could not poffibly be Generated out of it) did not all Exift from Eternity, Of Themselves, Necessarily, and Independently, it is certain that they must Derive their whole Being, from the Deity, or be Created 32 sh orlay Out of Nothing, or Non-Existence by it. And if Humane Souls were unquestionably thus Created, it cannot reasonably be doubted, but that Matter or Body it felf, was Created likewife out of Nothing, or Caufed by the Deity : for as much as that which Created One thing out of Nothing, could Create every thing; and there is Really more of Substance, that is, a Higher Degree of Entity, in Minds and Souls, Conscious Self-moving, and Understanding Beings, then in Sensless Matter, or Unactive Bulk.

But for as much as this Doctrine of a Divine Creation out of Nothing Pre-Existing, lies under no fmall Prejudice upon this Account, because it is fo generally taken for granted, that none of the Pagan Theifts, who are supposed to have kept close to the simple Light of Nature, did ever acknowledge in the Deity, any fuch Creative Power out of Nothing, or that God was the Caufe of any Substance, we must of Necessity here declare this, how common foever it be, to be a great Mistake. For belides that, Plato in his Sophift having defined the Efficient or Effective Power in general, after this manner, nourrule ra Cav Equer Eval Devaper, hors av airia gilinia rois whine tree or Son Usegor Hive Day, To be A Power or Caufality, whereby that which was Not before, was afterwards Made to Be; and then dividing this Efficiency, into Divine and Humane, he Immediately Subjoyns concerning the Former, Zaa di ndura, &c. now all's Twois i Ses druseysil o phoomen use on vilvedai ne tree on she onta; shall me not then (ay, that all Animals and other things, were by the Divine Efficiency alone, After they had Not been, Made to be ? Where thus much at least is certain, that Plato did not at all Question the Possibility of a Thing's being Made out of Nothing in this Senfe; that is, brought into Being, After it had Not been, by a Divine Power. But becaufe it may be thought, that he meant this no further, than of the first compages of Animals, in which Notwithstanding every thing, Souls and all, might be Made out of Pre-Exilting Matter; we shall here further add, what in his Timens he declareth concerning the Soul, The Juxle sx as viv istean 6717 despicer

Снар. IV. acknowledg'd by Philosophers.

751

Frixdesper reyde, stas epingarhoaro is o Itos rearrear, & 20 ar actadas nee Course ou und vewrigs daren, o 3 is jeve Cd is deely neorieau is neuroourequ Juxilio onimato, is deo non is aggroan aggomens oursionto, That God did not Make it, after Body, and Junior to it; (ince it was not fit. that the Elder should be Ruled or Governed by the Younger; but he made soul before Body, Older than it, and Superiour to it, as well in respect of Time as Dignity. Which Notion is further purfued by him in his Tenth De Legibus, destais deg is welas annested te is rereducted eignnotres àv nuev, Juxli mer negréeau provévai oupais inniv. oupa > dévree gu TE is Use ov Juzis agyons agyomevor : puow. Wherefore it was rightly, properly, and most truly affirmed by us; that Soul was made First as that which Ruleth, but Body afterward, as that which is to be Ruled and Governed thereby : From whence also he draws this Confectary, is in yugh pavely need only alor . Goa is to fughis of the only alor צרסודם הפנסצטדנפטי דפטהטו אין אאת אין פאאמלג אין אסארגטו אין שלצמו מאוטפוג, Επιμέλδάι τε η μνήμαι, πεότερα μήμας σωμάτων η πλάτας η βάθας, ειμ reporter av, Erreg is youth owned Or, That If the Soul be Older than the Body, then must the Things of the Soul also, be Older than those of the Body, and therefore Cogitation, and the several species of it, must be in order of Nature, not only before Local Motion, but also before Longitude, Latitude, and Profundity of Bodies. From whence it is plain, that Flato's first yevens, or Production of Souls by God, could not be out of any Pre-Existing Body or Matter, they being affirmed by him to be before, not only this and that particular Body, but all Body whatfoever, before Longitude, Latitude and Profundity. Which may be further confirmed from hence, because in his Sophist, he plainly condemns that Opinion of some, This Juxli auth ow put TI new The Day, That the Soul it Self had fomething of Body in it; and he often elfewhere declares the Soul to be Incorporeal. It is certain alfo that not only Plato; but all those other Pagan Philosophers too, who afferted the Incorporeity and Immortality of Humane Souls, could not poffibly conceive Souls, to have been made out of Pre-Existent Matter, but either 32 sh ovrow, Out of Nothing, they being not Eternal, but having a Newness of Being, (as Plato himself seemed to suppose) or else if they were conceived to be Eternal by them (which was the opinion of most of the Junior Platonists, yet) to have Derived their whole substance from the Deity, and always to Depend upon it; as Eternal Light, would depend upon an Eternal Sun. Plutarch and his followers being only here to be excepted, who would neither have souls made out of Nothing by God, nor yet out of Corporeal Matter Pre-Existing, (they being themselves Incorporeal;) but out of a strange Commixture of the Substance of God himself, with the Substance of a certain Diforderly Soul, Self-Existent and Uncreated; of which we have spoken already. But that the Genuine Platonists, did univerfally suppose, that One Substance might be Caused by another, and derive its whole Being from it, is undeniably Evident from hence, becaule their second Divine Hypostalis or Substance, (though Eternal) was according to them, Derived from; or Begotten by their First. and their Third Hypoftalis or Substance Produced both from the First and second; and other Inferiour Orbs of Being, as the Particular Souls of Demons and Men', from that whole Trinity of Divine Hypoltales

Matter, not to all Pag. Unmade BOOK I.

postales joyntly concurring. And as for Matter or Body it felf; it is certain alfo, that Plotinus, Porphyrius, Iamblichus, Hierocles, Platonifts, exprelly denied it to have been ayduvntov, Unmade, or Proclus and other Self. Existent , and conceived it to have derived its whole Being from the Deity; who accordingly is ftyled by Proclus, agento airta of Unas, The Ineffable Caule of Matter. In like manner have we already flowed, that according to the Chalday Oracles. Matter it felf was also Canfed or Produced by the Deity, to which purpose is this Verse Cited by Proclus, "ENDEN adu Deword Wevers TOAL. TOINLAS UANS. From whence (that is, From the Deity) abundantly springs forth the Generation of the Multiform Matter. The Meeter here requiring, that it should be read adnv, and not agdnv, as it is in Proclus his Copy. Moreover Iamblichus hath recorded in his Mysteries, that Hermes, and the old Egyptian Theologers likewife, held matter not to be ayeventor, that is, Self-Existent, Unmade, or Underived from the Deity, but to have been Caufed by it. Whence does Proclus con-

Thus Hiero- clude it probable, that Plato was of the fame Perswasion also; as eles in Pbo- likewise Orpheus before had been, he deriving this as is supposed, sins; dun-with other things from the Egyptians. It is true indeed, that many Teguqismon of these Philosophers, afferted Matter, Souls, and the whole World, ο Πλάτων to have been Eternal without Beginning, and Confequently not Cremolous eu- ated, if in ovion, in that firicter Senfe, that is, out of an Antecedent pavse TE ig Non-Existence in time. Notwithstanding which, they did suppose à paves dia- them to have received their Whole Being from the Deity, and to have nos uno sos Depended on it, every jot as much, as if having once Not been, they en underog had afterward been Made by it. And that which gives to any Subwers yeye- ftance its Whole Being, though from Eternity, fo that it never was Not; Deo, ex nul-

752

là prins existente Materia, produaum, Orc.

vnuevns, &c. the fame upon Supposition, that it once had not been, could unque-Plate censuit stionably have Produced it, if sh oviow, Out of Nothing, or an Ante-Mundum à cedent Non Existence. We have now fufficiently difproved The Truth of that Affertion, That Nothing could be Made out of Nothing, in the Atheistick Senfe thereof; viz. That Nothing which before was Not, could afterwards politibly be Made to Be : Though this should not be Extended fo far, as to Accidental Things, and Modifications, but restrained and confined, only to Substantials : That no Substance what sever, could have a Newness of Being, or be Caused by any other Substance; but whatsoever Subfantial Thing any where Is in the World, the fame did Exift Of It felf from Eternity, and Independently upon any thing elfe; nothing but different Modifications being Made or Produced. Which fame Affertion, has been alfo fometimes, otherwife thus expressed; Nothing can be Made but out of Pre-Existing Substance ; the meaning hereof being this, That Nothing can be Made, but New Accidental Modifications, of what before substantially was; no substance it felf being Makeable or Producible by any other Substance, neither in Time (fo as to have a Newness or Beginning of Being) nor yet from Eternity. Where the Atheilts and some others taking it for granted, that there is no other Substance besides Body, or Matter, do further limit and restrain the Senfe of that Proposition in this manner: Nothing can be Made but out of Pre-Existing Matter ; that is, Nothing can be Made, but out of

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CHAP. IV. Plutarch's Spurious Theifm.

753

of Corporeal Substance Pre-Existing. An Idolum Specus, (if I may use that Language) which in all Probability had its first Original, chiefly from mens Mealuring the Extent of all Power, by their own Production of Artificial things. Because forfooth, a Carpenter or Architect cannot make a Houle, but out of Pre-Existing Timber, Bricks, and Stones, nor a Taylour a Garment, but out of Pre-Exifting Cloth; nor a Cook, Puddings or Pyes, but out of Pre-Existing Materials or Ingredients; That therefore no Power whatfoever, no no that of God Almighty, can extend any further, than to the New Modifying of Pre-Existent Matter, but not to the Production or Caufing of any Substance. We shall in the next place make it appear, that were this Affertion True, That No Subftance or Real Entity which once was Not, could be Caufed or Produced, yet would it notwithftanding of the Two, more impugn Atheism, than Theism (it being poffible for Falfhoods, though not for Truths, to dilagree) for as much as the Atheifts do really bring More Out of Nothing, or Non Existence, than the Theifts do; and therefore ought not to make this an Objection against Theifm. For though according to the True and Genuine Theology, God or a Perfect Being be supposed, to be the Only Necessary Self-Existent Thing, and the Cause of all other Substance, and consequently to have Produced all Imperfect Things, not only Souls, but also Matter it felf, if in out of Nothing, or an Antecedent Non Existence, yet is there, by reason of the Weakness of Humane Understandings, a Latitude in Theism. Wherefore some there are, who though imposed upon by that Idolum Specus, or imprisoned in it, That Nothing can possibly be Made but out of Pre-Existing Matter, by the New Modification thereof; do notwithstanding devoutly worship a Deity, according to their Notion of it, A Perfectly Understanding Being Unmade; though not the Creator of Matter, yet the Maker of the Whole World out of it, and the Supreme Governour of the fame; they thus supposing Two Principles in the Universe, an Active and a Palfive one, God and Matter. Belides which, it is not impoffible for others to think, that though Matter or Body be not the only Subfance. but Humane Souls are Incorporeal, yet the Substance of these Souls was not Created out of Nothing no more than that of Body, but they were Made either out of some Pre-Existing Common Soul, (as their Intelligible Matter) or out of the Substance of the Deity it felf; or elfe Existed Of them elves, from Eternity Unmade : and yet nevertheless may these acknowledge, One Supreme Understanding Being Self-Existent also, though neither the Creator of Matter, nor of Souls, yet the Supreme Governour and Orderer of all. And it is certain, that Plutarch's God, was no better than this, and yet was that Pagan notwithstanding, a Devout Religionist in his Kind, as well as a Hearty Moralift. And fuch a Theifm or Theology, as either of those forementioned, (though not Genuine and Sincere, but Imperfect and Mongrel things) would perhaps be to the Atheifts, little lefs Troublefome and Uneafie, than the True. Thus have we shewed, that this Principle, That Nothing can come out of Nothing, or be Made, otherwife than out of Pre-Existing Substance or Matter, though it be indeed Contradictio ous to the True and Genuine Theology, yet is it not ablolutely Inconfiftent with all manner of Religion; there being certain Spurious or Impersect Forms of Theism, built upon this Foundation. But now on the 754 Ath. More Out of Noth than The. BOOKI.

the contrary, we shall make it manifest, That this very Principle, made use of by the Atheists, is in Truth and Reality Contradictions to all manner of Atheifm, and destructive of the fame; the Atheists Univerfally Generating and Corrupting Real Entities, and Subfantial things, that is, Producing them out of Notbing or Non-Existence, and reducing them to Nothing again : for as much as they make all things whatfoever, the bare Substance of Matter only excepted, (which to them is either no Determinate Thing, or else nothing but meer Bulk, or Refisting and Divisible Magnitude) to come out of Nothing, and to go to Nothing. Thus does Aristotle in a place before cited, declare the Atheistick Sense, ein jag TIVES, SI panv sdev agevunter Eiras The megs μάτων, and ποίντα γίνεωθαι; There are Certain men, who affirm, that Nothing is Unmade, but All things Generated or Made. Whofe Senfe is after. wards more diffinely thus proposed by him, To wer and plivedail Te η έξιν, ξιναι 3 παγλως έδεν έν δε π μόνον ύπομενον, έξ & ταιότα παίντα μεταγμματίζεωσαι πέφυκεν. That all other things are Generated and Flow, and none of them firmly Is, (they being perpetually Educed out of Nothing, and Reduced to Nothing) but that there is only One thing which remainetb; namely that, out of which all the other are Made, by the Transformation thereof. Which One thing, (to wit Matter) as the fame Arifotle further adds, they affirmed to be the Only Substance, and from Eternity Unmade, but all other things what foever, being but not. In it Elds is Sta St Cis, Paffions, Affections, and Dispositions thereof, White Sar is obelgeodau andequis, To be Generated and Corrupted Infinitely; that is, to be Produced out of Nothing or Non-Existence, and Reduced again to Nothing, without end. And doubtless this is the True meaning of that Paffage in Plato's Tenth De Legibus, not understood by the Latine Interpreters ; where being to represent the Atheistick Hypothesis of the System of the Universe; he discovereth their Grand Arcanum, and that which they accounted, or paralov and viow hoyaw, The wifest and most mysterious of all Doctrines; after this manner; Neyzot πο πνές ώς παντα 32 τα πεαίματα γινόμενα ή γενόμενα, ή γενησόμενα. Ta whi ough Ta 3 Texin, Ta 3 Sia Tu 2015. Certain men affirm, that All things are Made, and Have been Made, and will be Made 3 fome by Nature, and some by Art, and some by Fortune or Chance. For unqueftionably here, Plato's Néyzon TA TIVES as TOUTA Bi Ta Ted Fuara 215 oueva, Certain men affirm that All things are Generated or Made, Orc. is the very fame with Aristotle's, ein' yale TIVES, of pany, sole ayervilov Eivan The nealing two, ara navra pliveoban, Certain men affirm, that there is Nothing Unmade, but that All things are Made or Generated. And perhaps this of Aristotles, was taken out of that of Plato's: Which yet nevertheless is to be understood, as it is afterwards explained by Aristotle ; All things whatfoever, Wherefore it is the bare Substance of Matter only excepted. certain that either there is no Real Entity in the Whole World, besides the Bare Substance of Matter; that is, besides Divisible and Separable Extension, or Resisting Magnitude, and Confequently that Life and Cogitation, Sense and Consciousness, Reason and Understanding, all our own Minds, and Personalities, are no Real Entities; or elle, that there are, according to the Atheistick Hypothesis, Real Entities Produced out of Nothing, and Reduced to Nothing again. Whereas Theift9

CHAP. IV. Their Argument Retorted.

Theifts suppose, all the Greatest Perfections in the Universe, as Life and Understanding, to have been Eternal and Unmade, in a Perfect Beingsthe Deity, and neither brought out of Nothing or Non Existence. nor Reducible to Nothing; only Imperfect Beings to have been Made out of Nothing, or Produced out of Non Existence, by this one Perfect Being or Deity : the Atheists on the contrary , supposing the Lowest and most Imperfect of all Beings, Matter, Bulk, or Divisible and Refifting Extension , to be the Only self-Existent and Unmade Thing ; conclude all the Greatest Perfections in the Universe, Life, Cogitation, and Understanding, to be Made out of Nothing, or Non-Existence, as alfo to be reduced to Nothing again. Indeed the Hylozoick Atheifts, being Senfible fomewhat of this Inconvenience, of making all Life and Understanding Out of Nothing, and that there must of Necessity be some Fundamental Life and Perception, which is not Accidental but Subfantial, and which was never Generated and cannot be Corrupted 3 have therefore attributed a kind of Life and Perception to all Matter as fuch. Notwithstanding which, even these also, for as much as they deny to Matter, Animal Senfe and Confcionines, Suppose all Animal Life or Senfe. and Confcious Understanding, to be Generated and Corrupted, Produced out of Nothing and Reduced to Nothing again. Neither can Life, Cogitation, and Understanding, be reckoned amongst the Modes of Matter, that is of Magnitude or Divilible and Antitypows Extension, fince they may be Conceived without the fame : whereas Modes cannot be conceived without their Substance. Standing, Sitting, and Walking, cannot be Conceived without a Body, and that fitly Organized too, and therefore are they Nothing but different Modes of fuch a Body. When that Humane Body, which before did Stand, doth afterwards. Sit, or Walk, no man can think that here is the Miraculous Production of any New Real Entity out of Nothing: nor when the fame Matter which was Square or Cubical, is made Spherical or Cylindrical. But when there is Life and Understanding which was not before, then is there unquestionably a new Real Entity Produced. But the Democritick and Epicurean Atheists themselves, according to the Tenor of the Atomick Phyliology, acknowledge no other Moder of Matter or Body, but only more or lefs Magnitude of Parts, Figure, Site, Motion or Reft. And upon this very account do they explode Qualities, confidered as Entities really diftinct from these Modes ; because in the Generation and Alteration of them, there would be Real Entities made Out of Nothing, or without a Caufe; whereupon they Refolve thefe Qualities into Mechanism and Fancy. But Life, Cogitation, and Underflanding, are things which have more Real Entity in them, and can no way be salved by Mechanifm and Phancy; wherefore undoubtedly they are no Modes of Matter or Body, but Attributes of another kind of substance, Incorporeal: All Cogitative Beings, especially Humane Souls, and Perfonalities, are unquestionably Substantial Things, and yet do the Atheists bring these, and consequently Themsselves, out of Nothing or Non-Existence, and Reduce them to Nothing again. The Conclusion is; that these very Atheists, who contend against Theists, that Nothing can be Made out of Nothing, do themselves bring All things out of Nothing or Non Existence, and perpetually Reduce them to Nothing again ; according to whole Principles, as once there was Pppp no

756 The Abf. Impoffibility of Atheilm; BOOK I.

no Life, nor Understanding at all in the Universe, so may there be none again. They who deny a God, because there can be no Creative Power belonging to Any Thing, do themselves notwithstanding attribute to Matter (though a meer Palsive, Sluggish, and Unadive thing) a Creative Power of Things Substantial, (as Humane Souls and Persona-ities) out of Nothing. And thus is that Formidable Argument of the Atheists, that there can be no God, because Nothing can be made out of Nothing; not only proved to be False, but also Retorted upon these Atheists themselves, they bringing all things besides Sensles and Unqualified Matter, out of Nothing.

We have now declared, First, in what sense this Proposition is unqueftionably True, that Nothing can be Made out of Nothing, or Come from Nothing, viz. Caufally, That Nothing which before was Not, could afterward be Made, without a Caufe, and a Sufficient Caufe. Or more particularly, these Three ways; First, that Nothing which before was Not, could afterward be brought into Being by It felf, or without an Efficient Caufe. Secondly, that Nothing which once was Not, could be Made or Produced Efficiently by any thing, which had not at least Equal Perfection in it, and a Sufficient Active or Productive Power; and Confequently that no New Substance can be Made, but by a Perfett Being, which only is Substantially Emanative. Thirdly and Lastly, that when things are Made out of Pre-Existing Matter, as in Artificial Productions, and Natural Generations, there can be no new Real Entity Produced, but only different Modifications, of what before substantially was; the Material Caufe as fuch, Efficiently Producing Nothing. And thus was this Axiom Underftood by Cicero, That Nothing could be Made out of Nothing, viz. Caufally; in his Book De Fato, where he reprehendeth Epicurus for endeavouring to avoid Fate and to Eftablift Liberty of Will, by that Abfurd Figment, of Atoms Declining Oncertainly from the Perpendicular. Nec cum hæc ita fint, est causa, cur Epicurus Fatum extimescat, & ab Atomis petat præsidium, easque De Via deducat; & uno tempore suscipiat res duas inenodabiles, Unamut fine Causa fiat aliquid, ex quo existet, ut De Nihilo quippiam fiat; quod nec ipfi, nec cuiquam Physico placet. Nor is there for all that, any Reafon, why Epicurus (hould be fo much afraid of Fate, and feek Refuge in Atoms, he supposing them in their Infinite Descents, to Decline Uncertainly from the Perpendicular, and laying this as a Foundation for Liberty of Will; whereby he plunged himself at once, into Two inextricable difficulties, the First whereof was, the supposing of Something to be made without a Caufe, or which is all one, out of Nothing ; a thing that will neither be allowed by any Physiologer, nor could Epicurus him/elf be Pleased or Satisfied therewith. The reason whereof is, because it was a Fundamental Principle of the Atomick Philosophy, That Nothing, (in this fense) could be Made out of Nothing. Moreover we have in the next place declared, in what other Sense, this Proposition, that Nothing can be Made out of Nothing, is Falfe, namely when this Out of Nothing, is not taken Caufally, but fo as to fignific the Terminus From which ; that Nothing can be Made, out of an Antecedent Non Existence : that no Real Entry or Subfrance which before was not, could by any Power whatfoever be afterwards brought into being : Or That Nothing

CAHP. IV. From Nothing out of Nothing.

thing can pollibly be Made, but out of Something Pre-Existing, by the new Modification thereof. And it appears from that of Cicero, that the True and Genuine Seafe of this Proposition, De Nikilo nihit fit; (according to the Mind of those Ancient Phy fiologers, who laid fo great stress thereupon) was not, that Nothing could by any Power whatfoever, be brought out of Non-Existence into Being ; but only that Nothing could be made without a Caule. Nor did they here by Caule mean, the Material only; in this fenfe, as if Nothing could Polfibly be Made, but out of Pre-Existing Matter ; Epicurus being taxed by Cicero, for introducing that his Third Motion of Atoms. or Clinamen Principiorum, out of Nothing, or Without an Efficient Caufes as indeed all Motion alfo was, to these Atomick Atheifts, in this Senfe, from Nothing. Nevertheles, we have also shewed, That if this Propolition, Nothing out of Nothing, in that Atheistick Sense, (as level'd against a Deity) were, True; yet would it of the Two more impugn Atheism it felf, than it does Theism, the Atheists Generating and Corrupting All Things, the Substance of Matter only excepted, all Life, Senfe, and Understanding, Humane Souls, Minds and Perfonalities, they Producing thefe, and confequently Themfelves, out of Nothing, and refolving them all to Nothing again. We shall now in the Third and Last place, make it manifest, that the Atheists do not only bring Real Entities and Subftantial things out of Nothing in the second fenfe, that is out of an Antecedent Non Existence, (which yet is a thing Poffible only to God, or a Perfect Being) but also that they bring them out of Nothing, in the Abfolutely Impoffible Senfe; that is, suppose them to be Made without a Cause, or Nothing to be the Caufe of Something.

But we mult prepare the way hereunto, by fetting down, First, a Brief and Compendious Sum of the whole Atheisfick Hypothelis. The Atheifts therefore who contend, that Nothing can be Made but only New Accidents or Modifications of Pre-Exifting Subflance; Taking it for granted, that there is no other Substance befides Body or Matter, do conclude accordingly, that Nothing can be Made, but out of Pre-Existing Matter or Body. And then they add hereunto, That Matter being the only Subftance, the only Unmade Self-Existent thing, what loever elfe is in the world, befides, the bare Substance of this Mutter, was Made out of it or Produced by it. So that there are these Three Things contained, in the Atheistick Hipothefis; First, that No Substance can be Made or Canfed by any thing elfe, but only new Modifications. Secondly, that Matter or Body is the Only Substance, and therefore whatfoever is made is Made out of Pre Existing Matter; Thirdly and Lastly, That whatfoever there is elfe in the whole world, befides the Subfrance of Matter, it is Made or Generated out of Matter. And now we shall demonstrate the Absolute Impossibility of this Atheistick Hypothesis, from that very Principle of the Ancient Phylologers, that Nothing can be Made, out of Nothing, in the True Senfe thereof : it not only bringing Real Entities and Subfantial Things, out of an Antecedent Non-Existence, (though nothing but an Infinitly Perfect Being neither can thus Create) but also Producing them without A Caufe.

Pppp 2

Firle

758

BOOK I.

First therefore, when they affirm , Matter to be the Only Substance, and all things elfe whatfoever to be Made out of that alone, they hereby plainly Suppose, all things to be Made, without an Efficient Caufe, which is to bring them out of Nothing, in an Impoffible senfe. For though it be not True, that Nothing can be Made but out of Pre-Exifting Matter (and confequently that God him/elf supposed to Exist. could in this respect do no more, than a Carpenter or Taylor doth;) I fay, though it be not Universally True, That every thing that is Made, must have a Material Caufe (fo that the Quaternio of Caufes in Logick, is not to be Extended, to all things Caufed whatfoever;) yet is it certain, that Nothing, which once was not, could Poffibly be Made without an Efficient Caufe. Wherefore if there be any thing Made, which was not before, there must of Necessity belides Matter , be some other Substance Existing, as the Efficient Caule thereof; for as much as Matter alone, Could not Make any thing; as Marble cannot make a Statue, nor Timber and Stones a House, nor Cloth a Garment. This is our First Demonstration of the Impolibility of the Atheistick Hypothes: it supposing all things belides the bare Substance of Matter, to be Made out of Matter alone, without any other Active Principle or Deity, or to be Made mithout an Efficient Caule, which is to bring them from Nothing, in an Impoffible Senfe. To which may be added by way of Appendix, that whereas the Democritick and Epicurean Atheists, admit of no other Efficient Canfality in Nature, then only Local Motion, and allow to Matter or Body, their only Substance, no Self-Moving Power, they hereby make all the Motion, that is in the whole world, to be without a Canfe, and from Nothing; Action without any Subject, or Agent, and the Efficiency of all things, without an Efficient.

In the next place, fhould we be fo liberal, as to grant to the Atomick Atheifts, Motion without a Caufe, or permit Strato and the Hylozoick Atheists, to attribute to Matter a Self-Moving Power, yet do we affirm, that this Matter and Motion both together, could not Poffibly Produce any new Real Entity, which was not before; Matter as fuch Efficiently Caufing Nothing, and Motion only changing the Modifications of Matter, as Figure, Place, Site, and Disposition of Parts. Wherefore if Matter as fuch, have no Animal Senfe and Confcious Understanding, Effentially belonging to it, (which no Atheifts as yet have had the Impudence to affert) then can no Motion or Modification of Matter, no Contexture of Atoms, Poffibly beget Senfe and Understanding, Soul and Mind; because this would be to bring Something out of Nothing in the Impossible Sense, or to suppose Something to be Made by It felf without a Caufe. Which may Serve allo for a Confutation of those Imperfect and Spurious Theists, who will not allow to God Almighty, (whether supposed by them to be Corporeal or Incorporeal) a Power of Making any thing, but only out of Pre-Existent Matter, by the new Modifying thereof: as a Carpenter makes a House out of Pre-Existing Timber and Stone, and a Taylor a Garment out of Pre-Existing Cloth. For fince Animal Life, and Understanding, are not by them supposed to belong at all to Matter as such, and fince they

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CHAP. IV. and Mind, without a Caufe.

they cannot refult from any Modifications or Contextures thereof, it would plainly follow from hence, that God could not Poffibly make Animals, or Produce Senfe and Understanding, Souls and Minds, which nevertheles these Theilts suppose him to have done; and therefore ought in reason to acknowledge him, not only to be the Maker of New Modifications of Matter, (and one who Built the world only as a Carpenter doth a House) but also of Real Entities diffinct from the same.

759

And this was the very Doctrine (as we have already declared) of the most Ancient Atomick Physiologers; not That every thing what foever might be Made out of Pre-Existing Matter; but on the contrary, that in all Natural Generations, there is no Real Entity Produced out of the Matter, which was not before in it, but only New Modifications 5 and Confequently that Souls and Minds, being not meer Modifications of Matter; in respect of Magnitude, Figure, Site, and Motion, could never be Produced out of it, becaufe they must then of neceffity, Come from Nothing; that is, be Made either by Themfelves, without a Caufe, or without a Sufficient Caufe. It hath also been before noted out of Aristotle, how the Old Atheistick Materialists, being affaulted by those Italick Philosophers after that manner, that Nothing which was not before, in Matter, belides its Modifications, could Poffibly be Produced out of it, because Nothing can Come out of Nothing, and confequently that in all Natural Generations and Corruptions, there is no Real Entity Made or Destroyed; endeavoured without denying the words of that Propolition, to Evade after this manner, Sià 7870 875 streadar soler biortan, ste ànomuadar, às 15 Toraitres protes del ougophernes. ECTER 3 + Sureditny, &c. That there is indeed Nothing Generated or Corrupted (in some Sense) for as much as the same Substance of Matter, always remains, it being never Made nor Destroyed. For as men do not fay, that Socrates is Made, when he is Made Musical or Handsome, nor Destroyed, when he loofeth these Dispositions, because the subject Socrates, was before and still remaineth; fo neither is any Substantial thing or Real Entity in the world Made or Destroyed in this sense; because Matter which is the Substance of all, perpetually remains, and all other things what foever, are but not Sm is Effs is Sue Sta Cits, Paffions and Affections and Dispositions thereof, as Mulicalness and Unmulicalness, in respect of Socrates. Which is all one as if they should fay, that all things what loever belides Matter, being but Accidents thereof, are Generated out of it and Corruptible into it, without the Production of any Real Entity out of Nothing, or the Reduction of any into, Nothing, fo long as the Substance of Matter which is the only Real Entity, remains always the fame. Wherefore though Life, Senfe, and Understanding, all Souls and Minds, be Generated out of Matter, yet does it not follow from thence, that therefore there is any Real Entity Made or Produced, because these are Nothing but Accidents and Modifications of Matter. This was the Subterfuge of the Old Hylopathian Atheifts.

Now it is true indeed, that what loever is in the Universe, is either subfrance or Accidents, and that the Accidents of any Substance, may be Generated

Life and Understanding,

760

BOOKL

Generated and Corrupted, without the Producing of any Real Entity out of Nothing, and Reducing of any into Nothing; for as much as the Substance still remains entirely the same. But the Atheists, taking it for granted, that there is no other substance befides Body or Matter, do therefore fally suppose, that which is really Incorporeal Substance, or else the Attributes, Properties, and Modes thereof, to be the meer Accidents of Matter, and Confequently conclude thefe to be Generable out of it, without the Production of any Real Entity out of Nothing. We fay therefore, that it does not at all follow, becaufe the fame Numerical Matter, (as for example a Piece of Wax) may be Succeffively made Spherical, Cubical, Cylindrical, Pyramidal, or of any other Figure; and the fame man may Succeffively, Stand, Sit, Kneel and Walk; both, without the Production of Anything out of Nothing; or because, a heap of Stones, Bricks, Morter, and Timber, lying altogether diforderly and confueedly, may be made into a Stately Palace; and that without the Miraculous Creation of any Real Entity out of Nothing; that therefore the fame may be affirmed likewife, of every thing elfe, befides the bare Substance of Matter, as namely Life and Understanding, Soul and Mind, that though there be No fuch thing in Matter it felf, yet the Production of them out of Matter, would be no Production; of something out of Nothing. One Ground of which miltake hath been, from mens not rightly confidering what the Accidents of a Substance are, and that they are indeed Nothing but the Modes thereof. Now a Mode is fuch a thing, as cannot Pollibly be conceived, without that whereof it is a Mode; as Standing, Sitting, Kneeling and Walking, cannot be conceived without a Body Organized, and therefore are but Modes thereof; but Life and Cogitation, may be clearly apprehended without Body, or any thing of Extension ; nor indeed can a Thought Be conceived, to be of fuch a Length, Breadth and Thickness, or to be Hewed and Sliced out, into many Pieces, all which laid together, as fo many Small Chips thereof, would make up again, the entireness of that whole Thought. From whence it ought to be concluded, that Cogitation is no Accident, or Mode of Matter, or Bulky Extension, but a Mode or Attribute of another Subfance, Really diffinct from Matter, or Incorporeal. There is indeed Nothing elfe clearly conceivable by us in Body or Bulk y Extension, but only more or less Magnitude of Parts, Figures, Site, Motion, or Rest; and all the Different Bodies that are in the whole World, are but feveral Combinations or Syllables, made up out of these few Letters : but no Magnitudes, Figures, Sites, and Motions, can Poffibly Spell or Compound, Life and Senfe, Cogitation and Understanding, as the Syllables thereof; and therefore to suppose these to be Generated out of Matter, is plainly to suppose some Real Entity to be brought out of Nothing, or Something to be made without a Caufe, which is Impoffible.

But that which hath principally confirmed men in this Errour is the bufinefs of Senfible Qualities and Forms, as they are vulgarly conceived, to be diffindt Entities, from those forementioned Modifications of Matter, in respect of Magnitude of Parts, Figure Site, Motion, or Rest. For fince these Qualities and Forms, are unquestionably Generated

CHAP. IV. No Accidents of Matter.

nerated and Corrupted, there feems to be no Reafon, why the fame might not be as well acknowledged, of Life, Senfe, Cogitation, and Understanding, that these are but Qualities or Accidents of Matter alfo, (though of another Kind) and confequently may be Generared out of it, without the Making of any Real thing out of Nothing. But the Democritick and Epicurean Atheifis themfelves, have from the principles of the Atomick Philosophy, Sufficiently Confused and Re-Rified this miltake, concerning Senfible Qualities, they exploding and banishing them all, as conceived to be Entities Really diffind from the forementioned Modifications of Matter, and that for this very reafon; Becaufe the Generation of them, would upon this supposition, be the Production of Something cut of Nothing, or without a Caule: and concluding them therefore, to be Really Nothing elfe, but Mechanism, or different Modifications of Matter, in respect of the Magnitude of Parts, Figure, Site and Motion or Reft; they only Caufing different Phancies and Apparitions in us. And in very truth, this vulgar opinion of Real Qualities of Bodies, feems to have no other Original at all, than mens miltaking, their own Phancies, Palfionr, and Affections, for things Really Existing in the Objects without them. For as Senfible Qualities, are conceived to be things diffind from the forementioned Modifications of Matter, fo are they Really, Nothing but our own Phancies, Paffions and Affections; and Confequently no Accidents or Modifications of Matter, but Accidents and Modifications of our own Souls, which are Substances Incorporeal. Now if these Democritick and Epicurean Atheists themselves, concluded that Real Qualities, confidered as diffinct from the Modifications of Matter, could not poffibly be Generated out of it, because this would be the Production of Something out of Nothing; they ought certainly much more to have acknowledged the fame, concerning Life and Cogitation, Senje and Understanding, that the Generation of these out of scolles Matter, would be an Impoffible Production of Something out of Nothing. and confequently, that these are therefore no Corporeal Things, but the Attributes, Properties, or Modes, of Substance Incorporeal; fince they can no way be Refolved into Mechanifm and Phancy, or the Modifications. of Matter, as the Vulgar Sensible Qualities may, and ought to be. For though the Democriticks and Epicureans did indeed, Suppose, all humane Cogitations to be Caufed or Produced, by the Incurfion of Corporeal Atoms upon the Thinker; yet did never any of them arrive to fuch a degree, either of Sottifhness or Impudence, as a Modern Writer hath done, to maintain, that Cogitation, Intellection, and Volition, are themfelves really Nothing elfe, but Local Motion or Mechanism, in the inward Parts of the Brain and Heart, or, that Mens nihil alind præterquam Motus, in partibus quibu/dam Corporis Organici, that Mind it felf, is Nothing but Motion in some parts of the Organized Body; who therefore as if Cartefius had not been fufficiently Paradoxical, in making Brute Animals, (though supposed by him to be devoid of all Cogitation) Nothing but meer Machines; and not contented herewith, hath advanced much further, in making this Prodigious Conclusion, that all Cogitative Beings and Men themfelves, are Really Nothing elfe, but Machines and Automata; whereas he might as well have affirmed Heaven to be Earth, Colour to be Sound, Number to be Figure, or any, thing

762 Epic. Lib. of W. From Nothing. BOOKL

thing elfe in the world to be any thing as Cogitation and Local Motion to be the very felf fame thing. Neverthelefs, fo ftrong was the Atheistick Intoxication, in those Old Democriticks and Epicureans, that though denying Real Qualities of Bodies, for this very reason, because Nothing could be Produced out of Nothing, they Notwithstanding contradicting themselves, would make sense, Life, and Understanding, to be Qualities of Matter, and therefore Generable out of it, and so Unquestionably, Produced Real Entities out of Nothing, or Without a Cause.

Moreover it is observable, that Epicarus having a mind to affert Contingent Liberty in men, in way of opposition to that Necessity of all Humane Actions, which had been before maintained by Democritus and his Followers, plainly acknowledges, that he could not Possibly do this, according to the Grounds of his own Philosophy, without supposing something of Contingency, in the First Principles, that is in the Motion of those Atoms, out of which men and other Animals are Made,

L. 2. p. 134 Lamb.

Si femper motus connectitur omnis. Et Vetere exoritur femper Novus Ordine Certo, Nec Declinando faciunt Primordia Motus Principium quoddam quod Fati fædera rumpat, Ex Infinito ne Causam Causa sequatur; Libera per Terras unde hæc Animantibus extat, Onde eft hæc, inquam, Fatis Avolsa Voluntas ?

The reason for which, is afterwards thus expressed by him, Quoniam De Nibilo Nil fit, because Nothing can be Made out of Nothing. Upon which account he therefore ridiculously Feigned, besides his Two other Motions of Atoms, from Pondus and Plage, Weight and Strokes, a Third Motion of them, which he calls, Clinamen Principiorum, a Contingent and Uncertain Declination, every way from the Perpendicular; out of Design, to falve this Phenomenon of Free Will in men; Without bringing Something out of Nothing, according as he thus subjoyneth,

Quare in Seminibus quoque idem fateare necesse est, Esse aliam præter Plagas & Pondera causam Motibus, unde hæc est nobis Innata Potestas; De NIHILO quoniam FIERI NIL posse videmus. Pondus enim prohibet ne Plagis omnia fiant Externa quast Vi. Sed ne Mens ipsa Necessum Intestinum habeat cunci is in rebus agendis, Et devici a quast cogatur Ferre Patique, Id facit Exiguum CLINAMEN PRINCIPIORUM, Necratione loci certa, nec tempore certo.

Now if Epicurus himself, conceived, that Liberty of Will, could not pollibly be Generated, in Men out of Matter or Atoms, they having no fuch thing at all in them (that is no Contingent Uncertainty in their Motion) CHAP. IV. No Souls, Educed out of Matter.

763

Motion) without bringing of Something out of Nothing; which was contrary to the Fundamental Principles of the Atomick Philosophy, (though this were intolerably abfurd in him, thus to suppose Contingency, and a Kind of Free Will, in the Adotions of Senfless Atoms, fo that indeed he brought his Liberty of Will, out of Nothing) certainly Sense, and Understanding, Soul and Mind in Animals and Men, could not Poffibly be Generated out of Atoms or Matter, devoid of all sense and Understanding : For the very fame Reason, Quoniam De Nibilo Nil fit, Because Nothing can be Made out of Nothing. For unquestionably, were all Life and Understanding, all Souls and Minds Generated out of Dead and Sensless Matter; and were there no Substantial or Esfential Life and Understanding in the whole Universe; then must it of Necessity, be all Made out of Nothing, or without a Caufe, and confequently Real Entities and Substantial things be Made out of Nothing, which is abfolutely Impoffible. For though we do not fay, that Life and Cogitation, Sense and Understanding, abstractly confidered, are Substances ; yet do we affirm them to be Entities Really diffinct from Matter, and no Modifications or Accidents thereof, but either Accidents and Modifications, or rather Effential Attributes of Substance Incorporeal : as also that souls and Minds, which are the Subjects of them, are indeed Substantial Things. Wherefore We cannot but here again condemn, the Darkness of that Philosophy, which Educes not only species Visible and Audible (Entities Perfectly Unintelligible) and Real Qualities, diftinct from all the Modes of Body, and even Substantial Forms too, (as they call them) but also Sensitive Souls themselves, both in men and brutes ; Ex Potentia Materia, Out of the Power of the Matter; that is, indeed Out of Nothing. For as much as this prepares a direct way to Atheism; because if Life and sense, Cogitation and Conscionsness, may be Generated out of Dead and Senfleß Matter, then might this well be supposed the first Original of All things; nor could there Reasonably be any Stop made, at Rational Souls; especially by these men, who also conclude them, to be Rafe Tabule, meer White Sheets of Paper, that have nothing at all in them, but what is Scribbled upon them, by Corporeal Objects from without: there being nothing in the Understanding or Mind of Man, which was not before in Senfe: fo that Senfe is the First Original Knowledge; and Understanding, but a Secondary and Derivative thing from it, more Umbratile and Evanide.

Hitherto have we Demonstrated that all things whatfoever, could not possibly be Made out of Matter, and particularly that Life and Senfe, Mind and Onderstanding, being no Accidents or Modes of Matter, could not by Motion be Generated out of it, without the Production of Real Entities out of Nothing. But because fome may Possibly Imagine, that Matter might otherwise than thus by Motion, by a Miraculous Efficiency, Produce Souls and Minds, we shall add in the last place, that Nothing can Efficiently Produce any Real Entity or Substantial thing, that was not before; unless it have at leass equal Perfection to it, and a Substansstand manative, or Creative Power. But fearcely any man can be fo fottish, as to Imagine, that every Atom of Dust, hath Equal Perfection in it to that of the Rational Qqqq

764 Theifm Prov'd, from Noth. out of N. BOOKI

Soul in man, or to Attribute a Creative Power to all Matter, (which is but a Palfive thing) whill this is in the mean time denied by him, to a Perfect Being: both these Affertions also, in like manner as the Former, Producing Real Entities out of Nothing Caufally. And thus have we Demonstrated the Impossibility and Non-sense of all Atheism, from this very Principle, by which the Atheists would affault Theism, in the true Sense thereof, that No thing can be Made without a Canfe, or that Nothing cannot be the Canfe of Any thing.

Now if there be no Middle betwixt Atheism and Theism , and all things must of Necessity either fpring from Sensleß Matter, or elfe from a Perfect Understanding Being, then is this Demonstration of the Impossibility of Atheism , a Sufficient Establishment of the Truth of Theijm ; it being fuch a Demonstration of a God, as the Geometricians call, a Deduction Ad Impossibile, which they allow of for good and frequently make use of. Thus; Either there is a God, or else Matter, mult needs be acknowledged, to be the only Self Existent thing, and all things elfe whatfoever, to be Made out of it; But it is Impoffible that all things thould be made out of Senfleß Matter : Therefore is there a God. Neverthelefs we shall here for further fatisfaction, flow how the Existence of a God, may be Directly Demonstrated alfo, from this very Principle, which the Atheifts endeavour to take Sanctuary in, and from thence to impugne Theifm, De Nihilo Nihil, that Nothing can be Made out of Nothing Caufally, or That Nothing cannot be the Caufe of Any thing.

In the first place therefore, we shall fetch our Beginning, from what hath been already often declared, That it is Mathematically Certain, that Something or other, did Exist Of It Self from all Eternity, or without beginning, and Unmade by any thing elfe. The Certainty of which Proposition dependeth upon this very Principle, as its Foundation, That Nothing can come from Nothing, or be Made out of Nothing, or That Nothing which once was not, can of it felf come into Being without a Caule; it following unavoidably from thence, That if there had been once Nothing, there could never have been Any thing. And having thus laid the Foundation, we shall in the next place make this further Superstructure, that because Something did certainly Exist of it Self from Eternity Unmade, therefore is there also Actually, a Necessarily Existent Being. For to suppose, that any thing did Exist Of It Self from Eternity, by its own Free Will and Choice, and therefore not Neceffarily but Contingently, fince it might have Willed otherwife; this is to suppose it to have Existed before it Was, and so Posttively to have been the Caufe of it felf, which is Imposfible, as hath been already declared. When a thing therefore is faid to be of It Self, or the Caufe of It felf, this is to be understood no otherwife, than either in a Negative Sense, as having Nothing elfe for its Caufe ; or because, its Necessary Eternal Existence, is Essential to the Perfection of its own Nature. That therefore which Existed Of It felf from Eternity, Independently upon any thing elfe, did not fo Exist Contingently but Necessarily; fo that there is undoubtedly, fomething Actually in Being, whole Existence is and always was Necessary. In the next place it

CAHP. IV. Matter not Necess. Existent.

it is certain alfo, that Nothing could Exist Necessarily Of it Self, but what included Necessity of Existence in its own Nature. For to suppose any thing to Exist Of it self Necessarily, which hath no Necessity of Existence in its own Nature, is plainly to suppose that Necessary Existence of it, to Come from Nothing, fince it could neither proceed from that Thing it felf, nor yet from any thing elfe. Lastly, there is Nothing which includes Necessity of Existence in its very Nature and Essence, but only an Absolutely Perfect Being. The Result of all which is, that God or a Perfect Being, doth certainly Exist, and that there is Nothing else which Existed Of it felf from Eternity, Necessarily and Independently; but all other things what so was derived their Being from him, or were Caussed by him; Matter or Body it felf not excepted.

That which hath Staggered fome Theifts here, and made them fo inclinable and prone to believe, that Matter alfo Exifted from Eternity Unmade, is partly (as hath been already intimated) an Idiotical Conceit, that because Nothing can be Artificially made by men, otherwise than out of Pre-Existing Matter, as Houses and Garments, Puddings, and Pyes, therefore there could be no other making of any thing by any Power whatfoever: though even men themfelves, can produce Something out of no Pre-Existent Matter, as Cogitations and Local Motion. And the fame partly proceedeth alfo, from certain Falfe Opinions entertained, concerning Matter. For first fome Theist's have suppofed UNAN a out Marton, an Incorporeal First Matter; out of which Incorporeal Matter. Together with an Incorporeal Form, Joyned to it, they conceived the Effence of Body to have been Compounded, and Made up. And no wonder if these same Fanciful Philosophers, have further added also hereunto, that from this Incorporeal Matter, by an Incorporeal Form, were begotten likewife Incorporeal Qualities of Body. Now it is not Conceivable, what elfe thould be meant, by this Incorporeal Hyle or Matter, but only a Metaphysical Notion, of the Potentiality or Poffibility of things, respectively to the Deity; which because it is indeed Eternal, and as much Unmade as God himself is, it being Nothing but the Divine Power confidered Paffively, or the Reverse of it; therefore in all probability, were these Philosophers so prone to think, the Phylical Matter, of this Corporeal Universe, to have been Eternal and Unmade. Neither was this Incorporeal Hyle, or Matter, a Novel Opinion, entertained only by Some Junior Platonifts, but older than Aristotle himself; as appeareth plainly, from these L. I. c. 6. following words of his in his Metaphylicks, of wer 2 as Unlw The de- Thus Porxlu Léyson, cavre adjua, cavre aconjuator notion, some speak of the Prin-phyr. The Uciple as Matter; whether they suppose this Matter to be Body, or to be hus to idia Incorporeal. But this Incorporeal Matter in Physiology can be ac- 27 Tes deincorporeal. But this Incorporeal Matter in Phyliology can be ac- xales rade counted no better than a kind of Metaphylical Non-Senfe. Again o- xales rade counted no better than a kind of Metaphylical Non-Senfe. thers feem to have been the more prone to think, Matter or Body, to or. Materie have been self-Existent and Unmade, because they both conceived Proprietates it to be Really the fame thing with Space, and alfo took it for grant-fecundum ed, that Space was Infinite, and Eternal, and Confequently Necesfarily Veteres , be Existent. In answer whereunto we reply First, That though space funt; Quod and Distance, should be granted to be Positively Infinite, or to have no fit Incorpore-Bounds nor Limits at all, as alfo to have been Eternal, yet according 4, 6c.

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Ath. Arguments Against, an

BOOKI.

to the Opinion of fome, would it not follow from thence, that Matter was Infinite, Eternal and Necessarily Existent ; not as if space or Distance, could Exist alone by it Self, an Accident without a substance, it being plainly Impoffible, that Nothing should have any Accidents, Modifications, and Attributes; or be Mensurable by Tards and Poles; but because this space is by them supposed, not to be the Extension of Body, but the Infinite and Unbounded Extension of the Deity. But in the next place; If space be concluded to be certainly Nothing elfe, but the Extension and Distance of Body or Matter, confidered in General, (without respect to this or that particular Body) and Abstractly; in order to the Conception of Motion, and the Mensuration of things; (For Space thus confider'd, is Necessarily Immoveable, as to the Parts thereof respectively; as the Two Extreams of a Tard Diftance, can never poffibly come nearer to One another) then do we fay, that there appeareth no fufficient Ground for this Positive Infinity of Space, we being certain of no more than this, that be the World, or any Figurate Body, never fo Great, it is not Impoffible, but that it might be still Greater and Greater, without end. Which Indefinite Encreasablenass of Body and Space, feems to be mi-Staken for a Politive Infinity thereof. Whereas for this very Reafon. because it can never be fo Great, but that more Magnitude may still be added to it, therefore can it never be Politively Infinite. Nor is there perhaps to great an Abfurdity in this, That Another World could not Poffibly be made, a Mile Diftant from this; for as much as there being Nothing between them, they must needs Touch; or That this Finite World could have no Mountains and Valleys, in the Exteriour Surface of it, fince it might be either Spherical, Cubical or Cylindrical, or of any other Regular Figure, whatfoever the Maker pleafed to To conclude therefore, by Space without the Finite form it in. World, is to be Understood, Nothing but the Polfibility of Body, Further and Further without End, yet fo as never to reach to Infinity; and fuch a Space as this was there alfo, before this World was Created, a Poffibility of fo much Body to be Produced. But Space and Actual Distance, as really Mensurable by Tards and Poles, though it may be Greater and Greater without end, yet can it not be Politively Infinite, fo as that there could be no more added to it; and therefore there can be no Argument from hence, to prove the Necess'ary Existence of Matter.

Moreover the Existence of a Deity might be further Demonstrated, from this Common Notion, That Nothing can come from Nothing Causally, because if there were no God, as we could not have had any Idea of him, or a Perfect Being, fince it must have Come from Nothing, and have been the Idea or Conception of Nothing; So neither could there have been indeed any Knowledge or Understanding at all. For Singular Bodies Existing without us, cannot enter into us, and put Understanding in us, nor is there any thing but Local Motions propagated from them to our Organs of Sense. The Mind must have its Immediate Intelligibles, within it felf, for otherwise it could not possibly Understand any thing; which Intelligibles and their Relations to one another, or Verities, are (as was faid before) Eternal. Moreover, the Mind can frame Ideas or Conceptions, not only of things Actually Existing,

CHAP. IV. Incorporeal Deity, Confuted.

afting, but also of all Polfibilities; which plainly Implies and supposes the Adual Existence of a Being Infinitely Powerful, that could Produce them. So that the proper Object, of Mind and Understanding, is a perfect Being, and all the Extent of its Power; which Perfect Being, Comprehending it felf and the Extent of its own Power, or the Polsibities of all things, is the First Original Mind, of which all other Minds partake. Wherefore were there no Perfect Omnipotent Being, Comprehending it felf, and its own Power or all the Polsibilities of things; the Intelligible Objects of the Mind and Ideas, must have come from Nothing.

767

However it hath been already proved from this Principle, Nothing from Nothing, that the Powers of Senfe and Understanding, or the Entiries of soul and Mind, could never have Refulted, from any Modifications of Senfleß Matter whatfoever. Wherefore fince it is Mathematically certain, that our Humane Souls and Persons, could not Poffibly have been Generated out of Matter; one of these Two things will undeniably follow; That Either they must all have Existed Of Themfelves from Eternity Unmade, or Elfe have been Created 32 sh oviow, out of an Antecedent Non-Existence, by a Perfect Understanding Being Unmade, or atleast have Derived their whole Substance from it. So that it is altogether as certain, that there is a God, as that our Humane Souls and Perfons, did not all Exift from Eternity Of Themselves. And that there must be some Eternal Unmade Mind, hath been already Demonstrated alfo, from the fame Principle, Nothing out of Nothing. Thus have We abundantly Confuted, the Second Atheistick Argumentation, that there can be no Omnipotence nor Divine Creation, because Nothing can be Made out of Nothing; we having plainly flewed that this very Principle, in the True Sense thereof, affordeth a Demonstration for the Contrary.

The six following Atheistick Argumentations, driving at these Two things, First, the Disproving of an Incorporeal, and then of a Corporeal Deity; (From both which, the Atheists conceive it must follow of neceffity, that there can be none at all) we shall take them all together, and in order to the Confutation of them, perform these Three Things. First, we shall Answer the Atheistick Argumentations, against an Incorporeal Deity, (contained in the Third and Fourth Heads.) Secondly, we shall thew, that from the very Principles of the Atheistick Corporealism, (as represented in the Fifth and Sixth Heads) Incorporeal Substance is Demonstrable. And Lastly, That there being undeniably Incorporeal Substance, the Two following Atheistick Argumentations also, against a Corporeal Deity, (in the Seventh and Eighth Sections) prove altogether Insignificant.

We begin with the First of these; To shew the invalidity of the Atheistick Argumentations, against an Incorporeal Deity. It hath been already

Body, the Ath. Only Substance. BOOKI.

already observed, That though all Corporealists, be not therefore of neceffity Atheifts ; yet Atheists univerfally have been Corporealifts, this being always their First and Grand Postulatum, That there is no other Substance besides Body. Thus Plato long ago, declared Con-

Soph. p. 172. Fics

768

cerning them; SiguelZovia TETO Eval Movor & Tagexd Tego Conlub, is imapled Tiva, Tautor origina is solar selloperol. The 5 ander eitis puri put στώμα έχου είναι, καίαφεουδυτες το Βάπαυ, η έθεν εθέλουτες άλλο άκζη. They contend firongly, that that only really Is, which is Tangible or Can Refift their Touch; concluding Body and Substance, to be one and the felf-fame thing And if any one should affirm, that there is any thing Incorporeal, they will prefently cry him down, and not hear a word more from him. For there can be no doubt, but that the Perfonshere intended by Plato, were those very Atheists, which himself spake of afterward, in the fame Dialogue ; Mar Ta The TOMar Soluar is ginar χρώμενοι φύσομεν, τω φύσιν αυτα ποίντα γενναν, από πισ αιτίας αύτοprating, is and Stavoias pusons; in mera roys is Arisinguns Delas, and Des Juliopheuns; Whether shall we affent, to that Opinion now adays entertained by so many, That Nature Generateth all things from a certain Fortuitous Cause, without the direction of any Mind or Understanding? or rather, that it produceth them, according to Reason, and Knowledge, proceeding from God ? Indeed the Philosopher there tells us, that some of these Atheistick, Perfons, began then to be somewhat alhamed of making Prudence; and Justice, and other Moral Vertues, Corporeal Things, or Bodys, a more world The wer Juxle dirth Soner ofin owind The KENTHODAL, OP GUNAN 3 12, The attac Exasor in new THRAS, alguvoilar to TOAμαν, à μηθέν τη όντων αυτά όμολοιείν, à πάντ' είναι στοματα δίg up 12ε. An. Though they affirm concerning the Soul it felf, that this feems to them to be Corporeal; yet concerning Prudence, and those other Vertues mentioned, some have now scarcely the Confidence to maintain, these to be either Bodies or Nothing. But this (faith he) was indeed no lefs than the quite Giving up of the Caufe of Atheism; ei yale TI no Gune ov E. Stason Al ovran ouszween aouluator, Eaque, because if it be but once granted, that there is never so little Incorporeal, this will be sufficient, to overthrow the Atheistick Foundation. Wherefore he concludes, that fuch as these, were but Mongrel and Imperfect Atheists, End autan is a an εν επαιχυνθείεν, δι γε αύτων παρτοί η αυτόχ θονες., άλλα διαξείνοιντ' άν, παν ό μι δυναίοι ταίς χερά συμπιέζαν, ώς άρα τητο εδέν το παραπαν 821, For they who are thorough-paced, and Genuine Atheists indeed, will bogle at neither of those forementioned things, but contend that what soever, they cannot grasp with their hands, is altogether Nothing. That is, that there is no other Substance nor Entity in the World, but only Body, that which is Tangible, or Refifts the Touch. Aristotle also, representeth the Atheistick Hypothesis after the fame manner, 7870 2, 70-Guitle φασίν είναι τω άπασαν σσίαν, τα 3 άλλα ποίντα πολ. 3 τότων. They affirm that Matter or Body, is all the Substance that is, and that all other things, are but the Pallions and Affections thereof. And again in Met.L.I.c.7. his Metaphyficks, iv To Tav, is what Eval Tiva plan, as Unlu Ti Stan, is raditle ownarine is meyer exsoar, These men maintain All to be One, and that there is but one Only Nature, as the Matter of all things, and this Corporeal, or endued with Magnitude. And now we fee plainly, that the ancient Atheifts, were of the very fame mind, with

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CHAP. IV. Ath. Incor. Space, Non-Senfe.

these in our Days, that Body, or that which is Tangible and Divisible, is the Only Substantial I hing, from whence it follows, that an Incorporeal Substance would be the same with an Incorporeal Body, i. e. an Impossibility, and that there can be no Incorporeal Deity.

769

But in the Management of this Caufe, there hath been fome Difagreement amongst the Atheifts themselves. For First, the Democriticks and Epicureans, though confenting with all the other Atheifts in this, That what loever was Unextended, and devoid of Magnitude, was therefore Nothing; (fo that there could neither be, any Substance, nor Accident or Mode of any substance, Unextended) did notwithstanding distinguish concerning a Double Nature. First, That which is fo Extended, as to be Impenetrable, and Tangible, or Refift the Touch , which is Body. And Secondly , That which is Extended alfo, but Penetrably and Intangibly, which is Space or Vacuum: a Nature, according to them, really diftinct from Body, and the only Incorporeal Thing that is. Now fince this Space which is the only Incorporeal, can neither Do nor Suffer any thing, but only give Place or Room to Bodies to Subfilt in, or Pals thorough, therefore can there not be any Adive, Understanding, Incorporeal Deity. This is the Argumentation of the Democritick Atheifts.

To which we Reply; That if space be indeed a Nature diffinct from Body, and a Thing Really Incorporeal, as they pretend, then will it undeniably follow from this very Principle of theirs, that there must be Incorporeal Substance; and (this Space being supposed by them also to be Infinite) an Infinite Incorporeal Deity. Because if Space be not the Extension of Body, nor an Affection thereof; then must it of necessity be, either an Accident Existing alone by it felf, without a Substance, which is Impossible; or else the Extension or Affection, of some other Incorporeal Substance, that is Infinite. But here will Gaffendus step in, to help out his good Friends, the Democriticks and Epicureans, at a dead Lift; and undertake to maintain, that though space be indeed an Incorporeal Thing, yet it would neither follow of necessity from thence, that it is an Incorporeal Subfance or Affection thereof, nor yet that it is an Accident, Existing alone by it felf without a Substance; because this space is really, neither Accident, nor Substance, but a certain Middle Nature or Esfence betwixt both. To which Subterfuge of his, that we may not quarrel about Words, we shall make this Reply; That unquestionably, Whatfoever Is, or hath any kind of Entity, doth either Subfift by it felf, or elfe is an Attribute, Affection, or Mode, of fomething that doth Sublift by it felf. For It is Certain, That there can be no Mode, Accident, or Affection, of Nothing; and confequently, that Nothing cannot be Extended, nor Menfurable. But if Space be neither the Extension of Body, nor yet of Substance Incorporeal, then mult it of neceffity be, the Extension of Nothing, and the Affection of Nothing; and Nothing must be Mensurable by Tards and Poles. We conclude therefore, That from this very Hypothesis of the Democritick and Epicurean Atheists, that space is a Nature diftinct from Body and Politively Infinite, it follows undeniably, that there mult be fome

Epicur. bis Self-Contradia. BOOKI

770

fome Incorporeal Substance, whole Affection its Extension is; and becaule there can be nothing Infinite, but only the Deity, that it is the Infinite Extension of an Incorporeal Deity; just as fome Learned Theists and Incorporealists have afferted. And thus is the Argument of these Democritick and Epicurean Atheists, against an Incorporeal Deity, abundantly confuted; we having made it manifest, that from that very Principle of their own, by which they would disprove the fame, it is against themselves Demonstrable.

To which it might be here further added, that Epicurus who profeffedly oppofed Plato's Incorporeal God, as an Impoffibility, did notwithftanding, manifeftly Contradict himfelf, when he afferted fuch a Democracy of Monogrammous Gods, as were not Compounded of Atoms and Vacuum, (though according to him, the only Principles of Body) that fo they might be Incorruptible; nor yet could Touch or be Touched, but were Penetrable, as is declared in those Verses of Lucretius,

Tenvis enim Natura Deum, longeque remota, Sensibus à nostris, Animi vix mente videtur. Que quoniam manuum Tactum, suffugit & Iclum, Tactile nil nobis quod sit, contingere debet. Tangere enim non quit, quod Tangi non licet ipsum.

(Though Tangibility and Impenetrability, were elfewhere made by him, the very Esfence of Body) and Laftly, fuch as had not Corpus but Quasi Corpus, and therefore must needs be Really Incorporeal. Though there is no doubt to be made, but that Epicurus Colluded in all this; himfelf not Believing a jot of it, nor any fuch Gods at all.

But other Atheifts there were, who concluding likewife, That what foever was Unextended was Nothing, were fenfible of the Inconvenience of making Space thus to be a thing really difting from Body, (from whence it would follow unavoidably, that it was an Affe-Gion, of Incorporeal Substance;) and therefore acknowledged, not Two Natures of Extended Things, but as we had it before in Aristotle, what Tiva phone is Tauthe ownation, One only Nature, and that Bodily; Space being therefore to them, either a meer Imaginary Thing, that hath no Reality without our Minds, but only a Phantalm of our own, and in their Modern Language, a kind of Gholt, Apparition, or specire of a Body; or elfe indeed, the very Extension of Body it felf, confidered in General, and Abstractly from this or that Singular Body, Moveable. And these men therefore framed their Argumentation against an Incorporeal Deity after this manner. Nothing truly Is, but what is Extended, or hath a Certain Magnitude, (because that which is Unextended and hath no Magnitude, is No-where, and confequently Nothing.) But whatfoever is Extended, and in a Place, is Body. Therefore is there no other substance belides Body; and Confequently there can be no Incorporeal Deity. Or else to put the Argument into a more Approveable Syllogistick Form, Whatfoever is Extended, is Body, or Corporeal; But Whatfoever Is, is Extended. Therefore

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CAHP. V. Whether any thing Unextended.

fore What soever Is, is Body, or Corporeal. And by Confequence there can be no Incorporeal Deity.

771

To which Argumentation, the Affertors of Incorporeal Substance. have Replied Two manner of ways. For First, the Generality of the ancient Incorporealists, taking it for granted, that whatfoever was Extended in Magnitude, and had Parts one without another, was Divifible, as allo probably, Impenetrable by any thing elfe Extended, becaufe there can be no Penetration of Dimensions; and therefore no One Magnitude, can be Imbibed or Swallowed up into another, but must of neceffity stand without it, adding so much to the Quantity thereof: They readily gave their Affent to that Proposition, That Whatfoever is Extended, into Longitude, Latitude, and Profundity, is Body. But being ftrongly perfwaded of the Existence of some other Substance belides Body; they denied that Other Proposition of theirs, That What sever Is, is Extended; or What is Unextended is Nothing : maintaining that befides Body, or Extended SubStance, there was another substance Incorporeal, which therefore was addiasalor, and americans, and amores, and amegies, and adtalget or, Unextended, and devoid of Quantity and Magnitude, without Parts, and In-That Plato himfelf Philosophized after this manner, divisible. might be proved from fundry Paffages of his Writings, as that in his Tenth De Legibus, where he affirmeth, that the Soul it felf, and those things which belong to it, as Cogitative, are netwee whose ownation i βάθυς n πλάτυς, in Order of Nature, before the Longitude, and Latitude, and Profundity of Bodies. Where doubtless his meaning was not; as if there were a Longitude, Latitude, and Profundity in Souls, but of a different kind from that Longitude, Latitude, and Profundity of Bodies, and before it : but that Longitude, Latitude, and Profundity, being the Effential Properties of Body only; Soul and Cogitation, as devoid of these, was in order of Nature Before them. Again from that in his Timaus, where speaking of Place, Space, and Matter, he condemneth this for a Vulgar Error, That Whatfoever Is, must of neceffity be in fome Place or other, and what is in No Place, is Nothing. τείτου 5 αῦ γίνο το τ' χώρας, έσ ραν παρέχου όσα έχι γίνεσιν πῶσιν_ πεζε ό 3 η όνθροπολύμεν βλέποντες, η φαμιέν αναίκαιον ξίναι πο, τό όν ά-דמני ביו דוו דלה בי, יל אמדב צטי ' בשפתי דוית י דם ל עוודב כי אין, עוודבדה אמד" sequor, Solv Evou. The Third Kind, is that of Space, which gives room to all things that are Generated. And when we look upon this, we dreamingly affirm, That every thing that Is, must of necessity be in some Place, and possess a certain Room and Space, and that what sover is not Somewhere, either in Earth or in Heaven, is Nothing. Which Drowste or Dreaming Imagination, (faith he, like a Ghoft) continually baunteth and possesses men, and that even then, when they think of that True and Awakened Nature of the Deity. Whereas this Philosopher himself, discoursing elsewhere of God, under the Title of TOLD TELAY 78 nochs, The Vast sea of Pulcritude, describeth him after this manner, Edens ou, i en yi, i en segura, an auto, met auto, moveddes del ou, Tà 3 ana návia xañà chelvs pertzovra, As that which is not Any where, either in Earth, or in Heaven, but it felf alone by It felf, and With It felf, all other Beautiful things Partaking of it. And as for Aristo-Rrrr sle's'

UNED

772

P. 14. C. 7.

6.3.

Plato and Aristotle, Asserters Воок

tles Sense in this Particular; that he here departed not, as he did in fome other things, from his Mafter Plato, may appear from that Whole Chapter or section, at the End of his Phylicks, Spent upon this very Subject, to prove, or TET' apreçés avaluator éval, is prodev éxde peque 00-, That his First Immoveable Mover (which is God Almighty) must of necessity be devoid of Parts, or Indivisible, and have no Magnitude at all. The Conclusion of which section, and his whole Book of Phylicks is this, dwer Gueran & Tstar, pareed on advivator to reator never is anivelov exter TI megre . ei 20 megre fext, avalien itos mente ea Chévor auto Eiran, il andeor andeor mèr su ori in cidéxetan mégreg Eval. Ded dular regregor on Tois quancis ori 3 to nerrega Gueror addivator Exdu ände ov Suvalur, ded dular viv. Paree ov Tolvur, ött astalgetor 321, 2 americs, is solev Eyov meyer O. These things being thus determined; It is manifestly Impollible, that the first Mover should have any Magnitude. For if it hath Magnitude, that must of necessity be either Finite or Infinite. But that there can be no Infinite Magnitude, was before demonstrated in the Phylicks; and that nothing which hath a Finite Magnitude, can have Infinite Power, hath been now Proved. Wherefore it is plain, that the First Mover is Indivisible, and devoid of Parts, and hath no Magnitude at all. Which fame Doctrine is again Taught and Afferted by Aristotle in his Metaphylicks, ori wer Su Biv Sola ric at-Sig is andunto, noi nequel Guérn The alonton, pavee in The eignmevor: Stordular 3 nai o'TI prégro & ster ci déxelar éxde Tauthe The solar, מאאמ מעבפיוה ממו מאמופרדה אייי שלבי אל אי אל איי איי מאבופטי אבאבפט עלvov, nai onas sn Biv solev andegv. From what hath been declared, it is manifest, that there is an Eternal and Immoveable Substance, Separate from Sensibles; as also that this Substance cannot possibly have any Magnitude, but is devoid of Parts, and Indivisible. Because no Finite thing can have Infinite Power, and there is no such thing polfible as Infinite Magnitude. Neither doth Aristotle appropriate this to the Supreme Deity ; To be thus devoid of Magnitude and of Parts, and confequently Indivisible; he fome where attributing the fame alfo to all other Immaterial or Incorporeal things, and particularly to the Humane Mind, adialgeTov Tav to un Unlu Eyov, ao Treg o avoganivo vos, Every thing that is devoid of Matter, is Indivisible, as the Humane Mind. And the like, doth he affert, at once, both concerning the Mundane, and the Humane Soul, that they are no Magnitudes, though ridiculoufly (after his manner) imputing the Contrary Opinion to Plato, De An. L.I. & xatas to teyde the fuxin meyed & Eval. 'O ' vis Es is ouve this, as-TEP & in vonois in j vonois to vonpuerte · Tauta j to epetis ev, as o dell-MOS, and sx as to meye gos. dioneg sole vis sta ouveris. and inter ameens, i sx as to mere tos to ouve the . This 20 3 is voil Gd meredos av, ota SU THE MORIOU THE aUTS ; MORIOU & HTOI AT MEM. DOS, IN XT SILMIN . ei עצי צי אל הוקאי, מטדמו ל' מחדופו , ליאטי מה שלאחד אוצלסוי כו אי אלי Mén Dos, normánis i àndednis vonores to auto. En 3 nãos von Gd to apreções preesse. It is not rightly affirmed either of the Mundane, or Rational Soul, that they are Magnitudes. For the Intellect is One and Continuous, as Intellection is, which is the fame with the Intelligibles. But these are one, not as Magnitudes, but as Numbers. Where-fore the Intellect is not so Continuous, but either devoid of Parts, or not Continuous as Magnitude. For how, being Magnitude, could 28

CHAP. V. Of Unextended Incorporeals.

it understand with any of its Parts, whether Conceived as Points. or as leffer Magnitudes; fince either way, there would be an innumerable company of Intellections? Moreover how can it conceive any thing that is Indivisible, by what is Divisible ? Furthermore in this fame Book De Anima, Aristotle ftifly denies, Souls in general, either to be in a Place, or to be Locally Moved, otherwife than by Accident, as they are faid to be Moved, together with the Motion Thus simplicius, bea as πανταχέ τας σωματικάς άποof the Body. Cáclas & Juzis zuniGis, see how Aristotle doth every where remove, or exclude from the soul, Corporeal (or Local) Motions. And Fol. 6. again ล่านวงอย่าง แห่ หมงยื่องลา าส ล่อนในลาส ก หมงท์อยอร สมากล xav กอลาส xão μέσα xão égara n, Aristotle will by no means allow any Incorporeal things what soever, whether of the First, Second or Lowest rank, (they being all the Caufes of motion) themselves to be moved. Philoponus likewife, ópäs às πegs τας σωματικάς πυνήζες αποελέπων, στως αυτιώ willuntov Ewal phon . Tois 20 to in torig owind Bar. You fee how Aristotle, respecting Corporeal Motions, pronounces of the Soul, that it is Immoveable. For what soever is in a Place (and moveable) is Body. Laftly, in that Paffage before cited, Aristotle plainly makes, the Efsence of Corporeal Substance, as opposed to Incorporeal, to confist in Magnitude.

Besides Plato and Aristotle, we might here instance in fundry. other, of the ancient Incorporealists, who clearly maintained the fame Doctrine. Philo doth not only affert in general, a Double Estence or Substance, adiasarov, and diasupartului, a Distant, and Indistant one, but somewhere writeth thus concerning the Deity, und De Confus. το στο πεπλήρωται τα παίνια, αθιέχονι σ περιεχομένο, ω πανταχό τε Ling. p. 339: 2 3δαμε συμβέβηκεν έναι μόνω εδαμε μεν ότι η χώραν η τόπον αυτός τοίς סטועמסו סטון ביליטאאב דלי ה אד הסוואוטה כי צלביו אל ערוסילדטי שלווה פודפו אדבר גד Exercal TRAVIAXS ;, OTI TAS DUVÁNAS QUTE, Dià TAS is USATO déces TE is sears revas, O.c. All things are filled with God, as Containing them, but not as being Contained by them, or in them; to whom alone it belongeth to be, both Every where and No where. No where because himself Created Space and Place, together with Bodies, and it is not lawful to include the Creator, within any of his Creatures. And Every where, because he extendeth his Vertues. and Powers, throughout Earth and Water, Air and Heaven, and leaveth no Part of the World destitute thereof, but collecting all things together under himself, hath bound them fast with Invisible Bonds. But none hath more industriously pursued this buliness then Plotinus who every where afferts, Body and Magnitude, to be one and the fame thing; and that befides this, there is another substance Incorporeal, which confequently is amoons and apreyed Sus and apresis, devoid of Quantity, and of Magnitude, and of Parts, locally diftant. from one another; o en Ty auto sola to mooon Eval integliencer, it. having in its Nature transcended, the Imperfection of Quantity. And Who hath alfo written, Two Whole Books upon this very Subject, To ou ev is Towtov allow and martan sava one, That one and the felf. Jame Numerical thing, may be all of it, entirely Every where. Wherein his Principal defign was to Prove, that the Deity, is not Part of it Rrrr 2 bere.

774

P. 667.

P. 644.

P. 649.

Ancients generally Afferted,

BOOK I.

here, and part of it there; and fo much thereof in one place, and fo much in another (as if the very Substance of it were Mensurable by Yards and Poles) but the whole Undivided Deity, every where, neg The in τόπω άποίντων (faith he) God is before all things that are in a Place. And המטעומצלי ז לפו, כו מטדל עוא לע בע דוה הם, המעדו דב בי דוה ονπιδλως παίζες, φυσί 30 ο λόγος, ώς άναίτη αυτώ τόπον τη είληχοπ, ω πάζες. τέτω όλου παιξέναι. It is not at all to be wondered at, that God being not in a Place, should be present to every thing that is in a Place, wholly and entirely : Reason pronouncing', that he having no place, must therefore of necessity be ones, all of him Indivisibly Present, to what soever he is Prefent. Neither is this, faith he, a thing only deduced by Reason, but that which is before Reason, suggested, by the Instincts of Mankind; to ev is Tautov acrouce, marlaxs ana onov evan, norvi evνοια φμοίν ξίναι, όταν παντες πινέμενοι αυτοφυώς λέγωσι, τ έν έχαςο ήμων Stov, as Eva is + autor, That one and the same Numerical substance (to wit of the Deity) is at once entirely every where, is agreable to the Common Notions, Sentiments of Mankind, when we do so often by the Instincts of Nature, speak of that God, who is in Every one of us; as Supposing him to be one and the Same in all. Where the Philosopher Subjoyns, is in Tauras Belaurarn agzi, in astres ai fuxal imain of the youral, O.c. And this is the Firmest of all Principles, that which our Souls do, as it were, Naturally and of themselves Speak; and which is not Collected by Reason, but comes forth from them, before Ratiocination. Moreover he often affirmeth of the humane Soul, or rather takes it as a thing for granted, that this is, the Whole or All of it. in every part of the Body, that is Undividedly; 671 3 7 Jugis, To auto a eloua, to en tal tost, is the xdel undexd, As for the humane Soul, it is one and the fame Numerically, in the Hand and in the Foot. And again, Era mos in nost is xiel the autho, this in the j week TE TRUTOS, & The author the en Tade, Since we commonly suppose, our own Soulto be the same, both in our foot and in our hand 5 why should we not in like manner, acknowledge, that of the Mundane Soul or Deity, which is in one part of the Universe, to be the same with that in another ? In like manner Simplicius, proving that Body is not the first Principle, because there must of necessity be Something Self-moving, and what is fo, must needs be Incorporeal, writeth thus, to 3 TOISTON aμερές έυ. Ατός άνάδημη Είναι η άδιαςατου, μερισόν γαις η διαςοτιόν ύπολεχου, 3 δείναται όλου όλου έαυτει έφαρμοστόν, ώς το όλου Είναι πινών, η, όλου το cuito never mereov. Because what is such, must of necessity be Indivisible, and Indistant, for were it Divisible, and Distant, it could not all of it be conjoyned with its whole felf; fo that the whole should both actively move, and be moved. Which fame thing feems further Evident, in the Souls being All Confcious of It Self, and Reflexive upon its whole Self, whichcould not be, were one part of it Diltant from another. Again the fame Philosopher, express denieth, the soul though a Self-moving Substance, to be at all Locally Moved, otherwise then by accident in respect of the Body, which is moved by it, & rais ownarrads never server ruvhorers (27 28 éxelvas ànivertor 832) àrris tugarais, aus ovojuarta 832 Cnoπείσαι βελούεωθαι, διανοείν, δοξάζαν, πινεί τα σωματα η τας σωματιxas nevinges, The Soul being not Moved by Corporeal or Local Motions (for in respect of these it is Immoveable) but by Cogitative ones only, (the

UNED

Unextended Substance. CHAP.V.

(the names whereof are Confultation, and Deliberation, O.c.) by thefe Moverb Bodies Locally. And that this was Really Plato's meaning, allo, when he determined the Soul to be a Self-moving Substance and the Caufe of all Bodily Motion; that moving it felf in a way of Cogi-

tation it moved Bodies Locally (Notwithstanding that Aristotle would not take notice of it) sufficiently appears from his own words, and is acknowledged by the Greek Scholiafts themfelves, upon Ariftotle's De Anima. Thus again Simplicius elsewhere, ene d' sh en tonto yuwi, so av nevoiro, rais rie ev tonce ovrav nevhous, Since the Soul is not in a place, it is not capable of any Local Motion,

We should omit the Testimonies of any more Philosophers, were it not, that we find Porphyrius fo full and express herein; who makes this the very beginning of his apoqual neos Ta vonta, his Manuduction to Intelligibles; Πῶν σῶμα ἐν τόπω, ἐδέν ζ τψ καθ ἐσωτό ἀσωμάτων ev τόπω, That though Every Body be in a Place, yet Nothing that is properly Incorporeal, is in a Place : and who afterwards further purfues it in this manner, solt running dilexelar to accupator . one Berelar . Bynco 20 συνυφίσαται τόπ · το & άσίκον παντελάς η άμεγι Dec, ύπο 20 219, 230 ζίμα ανεστίτον, τοπικής τε πινήσεως άποιρον, δια ACI τοίνον ποία έχει έυel Cretar, ons is diantrar nation of "egrev airs parced in magoola air To give al, Neither does that which is Incorporeal move Locally by Will. Place being Relative only to Magnitude and Bulk. But that which is devoid of Bulk and Magnitude, is likewife devoid of Local Motion. Wherefore it is only prefent by a certain Disposition and Inclination of it, to one thing more than another, nor is its presence there discernible otherwise, than by its operations and Effects. Again concerning the Three Divine Hypostafes, he writeth thus, o Stos marrage on soans, nal o ves P. 231. Tavrays oti sdaps, now Jugi Tavrays oti sdaps, O.c. The Supreme God, is therefore Every where, because he is Nowhere; and the same is true also of the Second and Third Divine Hypostafis, Nous and Psyche. The Supreme God is Every where and No where, in respect of those things which are after him, and only his own and in himself. Nons or Intellet is in the Supreme God; Every where and No where as to those things that are after him. Plyche or the Mundane Soul is both in Intellect and the Supreme God, and Every where and No where as to Bodies. Laftly, Body, is both in the Soul of the World, and in God, Where he denies, God to be Locally in the Corporeal World, and thinks it more proper to fay that the Corporeal World is in God, then God in it; because the World is held and contained in the Divine Power, but the Deity is not in the Locality of the World. Moreover he further declares his Senfe after this manner; 30° ei nevov Sv TI Grivondein and malov, ev neva oióv TE Eval NEV, owhat & her no dentinor ar ein to nevor. NE 3 evegrear zwenoar apubavov, nai to nov Asvan everyela, Nor if there were conceived to be, Juch an Incorporeal Space or Vacuum (as Democritus and Epicurus fuppoled) could Mind or God, polfibly Exist in this Empty Space, (as Coextended with the fame) for this would be only Receptive of Bodies, but it could not receive the Energie of Mind or Intellect, nor give any Place or Room to that that being no Bulkie thing. And again, & we no-GUO in Tal và Stasatinais mages, Tò à aminator Tal no Gua duegas nai αδλαςαίτως. το 3 άμερες εν δλαςαί ο όλου γίνείαι 27 παι μές , ταυίδυ όν nai

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776

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BOOK I.

nal ev agitug. auto autogas πalgest ual aπληθύντως ual atómos, M thu auto auto auto autogas πalgest ual aπληθύντως ual atómos, M the Corporeal World is Diftantly prefent, to the Intelligible, (or the Deity;) and that is Indivisibly and Indistantly prefent, with the World. But when that which is Indistant and Unextended, is prefent with that which is Distant and Extended; then is the Whole of the Former, one and the fame Numerically, in Every part of the Latter. That is, it is Indivisibly and Onmultipliedly, and Illocally, there (according to its own Nature) prefent with that, which is naturally Divisible, and Multipliable, and in a Place. Lastly, he affirmeth the fame likewise of the Humane Soul, that this is also zola ausydons, A Substance devoid of Magnitude, and which is not Locally prefent, to this or that Body, but by Disposition and Energie, and therefore the Whole of it in every part thereof Undividedly.

And as for Christian Writers, besides Origen, who was so famous an Afferter of Incorporeal Substance, that (as Socrates recordeth) the Egyptian Monks and Anthropomorphites, threatned death to Theophilus the Alexandrian Bishop, unless he would at once execrate and renounce the Writings of Origen, and profess the Belief of a Corporeal God, of Humane Form; and who also maintained Incorporeal substance to be Unextended, as might be proved from Sundry Passages, both of his Book against Celfus, and that Peri Archon; we fay (befides Origen and others of the Greeks) St. Auftine amongst the Latins, clearly afferted the fame, he maintaining in his Book, De Quantitate Anima, and elfe where, concerning the Humane Soul, that being Incorporeal, it hath no Dimensions of Length, Breadth and Profundity, and is Illocabilis, No where as in a Place. We fhall conclude, with the Teftimony of Boeting, who was both a Philosopher and a Christian, Quedam funt (faith he) Communes Animi Conceptiones, per fe note, apud Sapientes tantum; Ut Incorporalia non effe In Loco; There are certain Common Conceptions, or Notions of the Mind, which are known by themselves amongst wise men only ; as this for example, That Incorporeals are in No Place. From whence it is manifest, that the generality of reputed Wife men, were not formerly of this opinion. Quod Nusquam est nihil est, That what is No where, or in no certain Place, is Nothing; and that this was not look'd upon by them as a Common Notion, but only as a Vulgar Errour.

By this time we have made it unquestionably Evident, that this Opinion of Incorporeal Substance being Unextended, Indistant, and Devoid of Magnitude, is no Novel or Recent thing, nor first started in the scholastick Age, but that it was the general Personation, of the most ancient and learned Afferters of Incorporeal Substance; especially, that the Deity was not Part of it Here, and Part of it There, nor the Substance thereof Mensurable by Yards and Poles, as if there were fo much of it contained in one Room, and so much and no more in another, according to their several Dimensions; but that the whole Undivided Deity, was at once in Every Part of the world, and consequently No where Locally after the manner of Bodies. But because this opinion, seems so Strange and Paradoxical, and lies under so great Prejudice, - repairs distant

CHAP. V. Unextended Deity, Answer'd.

777

prejudices, we fhall in the next place flow, how these ancient Incorporealists, endeavoured to acquit themselves in repelling the several Efforts and Plausibilities made against it. The First whereof is this, That to suppose Incorporeal Substances, Unextended and Indivisible, is to make them Abfolute Parvitudes, and by means of that, to render them all, (even the Deity it felf) contemptible ; fince they must of necessity, be either Physical Minimums, that cannot Actually be Divided further by reason of their Littlenes, (if there be any fuch thing) or elfe meer Mathematical Points, which are not fo much as Mentally Divisible : fo that Thousands of these Incorporeal Subftances, or Spirits, might Dance together at once upon a Needles Point. To which it was long fince thus Replied by Plotinus, &x &to) dueges P.656. as une or . oto 20 soler inflor nal necessir ésal. nal s' nart auto équeub Ca. 30' av autoulia to auto ouvera. an 30' stas is onmeior, & 20 er onneior o oyng, and andpa in averal, so is imagueld, God and all other Incorporeal Substances, are not fo Indivisible, as if they were Parvitudes, or Little things, as Phylical points; for fo would they still be Mathematically Divisible; nor yet, as if they were Mathematical Points neither, which indeed are no Bodies nor Substances. but only The Termini of a Line. And neither of these wayes, could the Deity Congruere, with the world; nor Souls with their respective Bodies, fo as to be all prefent with the whole of them. Again he writeth particularly concerning the Deity thus, STE STOS & MARES, as to om- P. 764. αρώτατου, μέγισου 30 άπαυτων, & μεγνίθε άλλα δυνάμει· ---- λυπτίου של מחבופסי מטולי, ז דבל מלובצודאדט, א דע עביעלטג, א דע מפוטעע, מאאמ דבל ane initiation of Suvanews. God is not fo Indivisible as if he were the Smallest or Least of things, for he is the Greatest of all, not in respect of Magniinde, but of Power. Moreover as he is Indivisible, so is he also to be acknowledged Infinite, not as if he were either a Magnitude or a Number, which could never be past thorough; but because his Power is Incomprehenfible. Moreover the fame Philosopher, condemneth this for a Vulgar Errour, proceeding from Senfe and Imagination, that what foever is Unextended and Indistant, must therefore needs be Little, he affirming on the contrary the Vulgar to be much miltaken, as to True Greatness and Littlenes, where voulgours to another anogenev this is merana is to Cotta P. 645. εκείνη ή φύσης caleivelar. το 3 322 τηστο το λεγομενου μέρα μιπρόν. ο 3 your. Selaume av Eval place ere önov On Tax to TE plego of Saver, pantov 3 TETO πανταγόθεν τοίς αυτε μέρεσιν επ' ενείνο ίου, δυείζνει αυτό πανταχέ παυ nal meilov tauts, We commonly looking upon this sensible world as Great, wonder how that (Indivisible and Unextended) Nature of the Deity, can every where comply and be present with it. Whereas that, which is Vulgarly called Great, is indeed Little, and that which is thus Imagined to be Little, is indeed Great. For as much as the whole of This diffuseth it self through every part of the other; or rather this whole Sens. p. 243. Corporeal Universe, in every one of its parts, findeth that Whole and Entire; and therefore Greater than it felf. To the fame purpose alfo Porphyrius, To ovtrus o'v ste mera, ste mue ov Br. (To go mera had mue ov πυθίως όδας ίδια) έπεεε απός η το μέγα και μικθέν και ύπες το μέγισον. και ύπες το ελάγισον, ταυίο και έν αξιθμώ ον ει και διείσκεται άμα ύπο πανίδς μεγίσε, και υπό πανίδος ελαχίσε δυει ζκόμενον. μήτε άρα ώς μέγισυ αυίο υπονοή Gers. « 5 μη, απορή Gers πω μεγισον όν τοις ελαχίσοις όίκοις Taller .

778

Incorp. no Points, nor Parvitudes. BOOKI

παίρες: , μιλ μειωθέν, ή συςαλέν · μήτε ώς ελάγισον, εί ζ μιλ, παίλιν αίπορή-Gers, πώς ελάχισον όν τοις μεγίσοις όίκοις πάβεςι, μη πολλαπλασιαθέν, η αν-Eudev, The Deity, which is the only true Being, is neither Great nor Little. (For as much as Great and Little properly belong to Corporeal Bulk or Magnitude) but it exceedeth both the Greatness of everything that is Great, and the Littleneß of whatfoever is Little (it being more Indivifible and more One with it felf, than any thing that is Little, and more Powerful than any thing that is Great) So that it is above both the Greatest, and the Least; it being found, all one and the same, by every Greateft and every Smallest thing, participating thereof. Wherefore you must neither look upon God, as the Greatest thing, (that is in a way of Quantity) for then you may well doubt, how being the Greatest, He can be all of him present with every Least thing, neither diminished nor contracted : nor yet must you Look upon him, as the Least thing neither ; for if you do fo, then will you be at a los again, how being the Least thing, be can be prefent, with all the Greatest Bulks, neither Multiplied nor Augmented. In a word, the Sum of their Answer amounts to this, that an Incorporeal Unextended Deity is neither a Phylical Point, because this hath Distance in it, and is Mentally Divisible; nor yet a Mathematical One; because This though having neither Magnitude nor Substance in it, hath notwithstanding Site and Polition, a Point being according to Aristotle, a Monad having Site and Polition. It is not to be conceived as a Parvitude or very Little thing, because then it could not Congruere, with all the Greatest things; nor yet as a Great thing, in a way of Quantity and Extension, because then it could not be All of it Present, to every Least thing. Nor does True Greatnes confift, in a way of Bulk or Magnitude, all Magnitude being but Little, fince there can be no Infinite Magnitude, and no Finite Magnitude can have Infinite Power, as Aristotle before urged. And to conclude, though some who are far from Atheists, may make themselves merry, with that Conceit, of Thousands of Spirits, dancing at once upon a Needles Point, and though the Atheists, may endeavour, to Rogue and Ridicule, all Incorporeal Substance in that manner; yet does this run upon a clear Miltake of the Hypothefis, and make nothing at all against it; for as much as an Unextended Substance, is neither any Parvitude, as is here supposed (because it hath no Magnitude at all) nor hath it any Place, or Site, or Local Motion, properly belonging to it; and therefore can neither Dance upon a Needles Point, nor any where elfe.

But in the next place, it is further Objected; That What is neither Great nor Little, what posses no space, and hath no place nor Site amongst Bodies, must therefore needs be an Absolute Non-Entity, for as much as Magnitude or Extension, are the very Essence of Being or Entity, as such; so that there can be neither Substance nor Accident Unextended. Now since whatsoever is Extended, is Bodily, there can therefore be no other Substance besides Body, nor any thing Incorporeal, otherwise then as that word may be taken, for a Thin and Subtile Body, in which Sense Fire was by some in Aristotle, said to be, ucchisa The Sonxelaw assignator, and assumation, The most Incorporeal of all the Elements; and Aristotle himself uset the word in the same manner, when

CHAP. V. Extens. and Entity, not the fame.

when he affirmeth, that all Philosophers did define the Soul, by Three things, Motion, Sense, and Incorporiety ; feveral of those there mentioned by him, understanding the Soul to be no otherwife Incorporeal, than as owner herfoneges, A Thin and Subile Body. In answer to which Objection; we may remember that Plato in the passage be-fore cited, declareth this to be but a Vulgar Errour, that whatsoever doth not take up Space, and is in no Place, is Nothing. He Intimateing the Original hereof, to have fprung, from men's adhering too much to those Lower Faculties, of Sense and Imagination, which are able to conceive Nothing, but what is Corporeal. And accordingly plotinus; in mer alanois, in ne cot youres amssmer rois repomérois, régi P. 656. In ade is ade . o 3 roig to ade is ade pusir, en calabei Car ade is ade perporéran, ina to calaber tar auto préleination, or a Stasate auto. Senfe indeed, which we attending to, disbelieve thefe things, tells us of Here and There; but Reason dictates, that Here and There, is so to be understood of the Deity, not as if it were Extendedly Here and There, but because every Extended thing, and the several Parts of the World, partake every where of that, being Indistant and Unextended. To the fame purpose Porphyrius, d'e toivou en tais one fen natanearentes this enartes istorn. Ap. p. 242: το μη επαλλάταν τας φύζες μάλλου η τα περσόντα τοις σωμασιν, η τοιauta, un partalesdar is Dofalde one to anounator in une of ownattor. EN OUVHBELA TOIS · CREWEN & MONIS EN YVECGE AVETAL, aoelstin and auta, Eus av und partadas uparintas, We ought therefore, in our Disquisitions concerning Corporeal and Incorporeal Beings, to conferve the Property of each, and not to confound their Natures. But especially to take beed. that our Phancy and Imagination, do not fo far impose upon our judgments, as to make us attribute to Incorporeals, what properly belongeth to Bodies only. For we are all accustomed to Bodies, but as for Incorporeals, fearcely any one reaches to the knowledge of them; men alwaies fluctuating about them and diffiding them, fo long as they are beld under the Power of their Imagination. Where afterwards he propoundeth a Form for this, How we should think of Incorporeals, so as not to Confound their Natures with Corporeals ; is antiegus there To Statate TUP or o'Nov to addasator, ste megi Goev Talges, Tal meger Aidov meen, ste πληθυνθέν το πλήθει παφέχεν έαυτό πόλλα πλασιαθέν · άλλ' όλον πασί τε τοίς μέρεσι τη όδπωμευς, ενί τε έχαςω τη πλήθος, αμερώς και απληθύντως και as is acrona . To > precents is diponetions attoldes as auto. That the Indiftant and Unextended Deity, is the Whole of it prefent in Infinite Parts of the Distant World, neither Divided, as applying part to part 3 nor yet Multiplied into many Wholes, according to the multiplicity of those things that partake thereof. But the whole of it (One and the same in Number) is present to all the Parts of the Bulkie World, and to every one of those many things in it, Undividedly and Unmultipliedly; that in the mean time partaking thereof Dividedly. It was granted therefore by these Ancients; that this Unextended and Indi-Stant Nature, of Incorporeals, is à păvrasov, a thing altogether Unimaginable; and this was concluded by them, to be the only Reafon, why fo many have pronounced it to be Impoffible, because they attended only to Sense and Imagination, and made them the only Measure of Things and Truth 5 it having been accordingly maintained by divers of them , (as Porphyrius tells us) that Imagination and Intellection, are SILL but

Senfe and Imagination,

BOOK I.

P: 224: Αφ.

In Ar. Phys.

P.3.

780

but Two different Names, for one and the fame thing ; orbual or di-מסטפיה הפקדנטלטוה דא דא עם טאטגל כפו, אי ז קמידמותה, וו את נע אסאות Zúce partada dedoulo autois vonois, There is a difference of Names only and no more, betwixt Mind and Phancy. Phancy and Imagination in Rational Animals, feeming to be the fame thing with Intellection. But there are many things, which no man can have any Phanta [m or Imagination of, and yet are they notwithstanding by all Unquestionably acknowledged for Entities or Realities; from whence it is plain, that we must have some other Faculties in us, which Extend beyond Phansie and Imagination. Reason indeed dictates, that what sover can either Do or Suffer any thing, mult therefore be undoubtedly Something : but that whatfoever is Unextended, and hath no Distant Parts. one without another, must therefore needs be Nothing, is no Common Notion, but the Spurious Suggestion of Imagination only, and a Vulgar Errour. There need to be no fear at all, Left a Being Infinitely Wife and Powerful, which Acts upon the whole world; and all the Parts thereof, in Framing and Governing the fame, fhould prove a Non-Entity, meerly for want of Bulk and Extension, or because it Swells not out into Space and Diftance as Bodies do, therefore Vanish into Nothing. Nor does Active Force and Power, as fuch, depend upon Bulk and Extension, because then, what soever had the greater Bulk, would have the greater Adivity. There are therefore, Two kinds of Substances in the Universe, the First Corporeal, which are Nothing but officon, Bulks, or Tumours, devoid of all Self-Active Power ; the Second Incorporeal, which are aosnos Surauss, Substantial Powers, Vigours, and Activities ; which though they act upon Bulk and Extension, yet are themfelves Unbulkie and devoid of Quantity and Dimensions; however they have a certain Bátor in them in another sense, an Essential Profundity, according to this of Simplicius, peersi per anhas in ownaring soia Traore, artor artax's The moeler nemeror · anecro ? eitinervas is roeed, πολύ 3 Bab & Exson, All Corporeal Substance, is simply Divisible, some Parts of it being bere and some there, but Intellectual Substance, is Indivisible, and without Dimensions, though it hath much of Depth ond Profundity in it in another Sense. But that there is some thing adatrasov Unimaginable even in Body it felf, is evident, whether you will suppose it to be Infinitely Divisible or Not, as you must of neceffity suppose, one or other of these. And that we ought not always to pronounce of Corporeal Things themfelves, according to Imagination, is manifest from hence; because though Astronomical Reasons, affure us, that the Sun is really more than a Hundred Times bigger than the whole Earth, yet can we not poffibly for all that, Imagine the Sun of fuch a Bigness, nor indeed the Earth it felf; half fo big as we know it to be. The reason whereof is, partly because we never had a Senfe or Sight of any fuch Vaft Bigness at once, as that of either of them, and partly because our Sense always representing the Sun to us, but as mediciov, as of a Foot Diameter, and we being accustomed always to Imagine the fame according to the Appearance of Sense, are not able to frame any Imagination of it, as very much Bigger. Wherefore if Imagination be not to be Trufted, nor made the Criterion or Measure of Truth , as to Sensible things themselves, much lessoughtit to be, as to Things Infensible, Besides all which, the Ancient

CHAP.V. not the Measures of Things.

781

Ancient Incorporealists, argued after this manner, that it is, as Difficult for us to conceive, a Substance whole Duration is Unextended or Unstretched out in Time, into Past, Present and Future, and therefore without Beginning; as that which is Unextended as to Parts, Place or space, in Length, Breadth and Thicknes; yet does Reafon pronounce, that there must needs be, not only a Duration without Beginning, but also axecvo diav, a Timeles Eternity, or a Permanent Duration, differing from that Succeffive Flux of Time; (which is one of Plato's youver'a, Things Generated, or that had a Beginning) This Parity of Reason is by Plotinus thus infifted on, Sid vor in xed- P. 669. να, άλλα παντός χρόνο έξω, το μέν χρόνο σπισναμένο αλεί πρός σιάςασην, τόσ' αλώνω έν το αύτο μένονηω κο μεσίδνηω, κο πλείονος όντος δυνάμει aidlas, To Gri TOMà Scusilos ievas xedis, For the fame reason, that we deny Local Extension, to the Deity, must we also deny Temporal Distance to the same : and affirm that God is not in Time, but above Time, in Eternity. For as much as Time, is alwaies Scattered and Stretched out in Length, and Diftance, one moment following after another; but Eternity remainsth in the same, without any Flux, and yet nevertheles outgoeth Time, and transcendeth the Flux thereof, though seeming to be firetched and foun out more into Length. Now the reason why we cannot frame a Conception of fuch a Timeles Eternity, is only because our felves are Effentially Involved in Time, and accordingly are our Conceptions Chained, Fettered, and Confined, to that narrow and dark Dungeon, that our felves are Imprisoned in ; Notwithstanding which, our Freer Faculties, affuring us of the Existence of a Being, which far transcendeth our felves, to wit, one that is Infinitely Perfect ; we have by means hereof uavidav nvà, a certain Vaticination, of fuch a Standing Timeleß Eternity, as its Duration.

But as for that Conceit, of Immaterial or Incorporeal Bodies ; or, that God, and Humane Souls, are no otherwise Incorporeal, then as owna restoneges, a Thin and Subtle Body; fuch as Wind or Vapour. Air, or Æther; it is certain, that according to the Principles of the molt ancient Atomick Philosophy, (before it was Atheized) there being no fuch Real Quality of Subtlety or Tennity, (because this is altogether Unintelligible) but this Difference arifing wholly, from Motion, Dividing the Infenfible Parts, and every way Agitating the fame, together with a certain Contexture of those Parts; it is not Impoffible but that the Finest and most Subtle Body that is, might become as Groß, Hard, Heavy, and Opake, as Flefh, Earth, Stones, Lead, or Iron ; and again that the Groffest of these Bodies, by Motion and a Different Contexture of Parts, might not only be Crystalized, but allo become as Thin, Soft, and Fluid as the Fineft Æther. So that there is no specifick Difference, betwixt a Thick and Thin, a Grofs and Fine, an Opake and Pellucide, an Hard and Soft Body, but Accidental only; and therefore is there no reason, why Life and Understanding, should be thought to belong to the one, rather than to the other of them. Belides which, the Reasons of the ancient Incorporealists, (afterwards to be produced) will Evince that the Humane Soul and Mind, cannot poffibly be any Body whatfoever, though never fo Fine, Thin, and Subile; whose Parts are by Motion Dividable and separable from one another. Sfff 2 But

What Unextended, must be,

BOOKI.

But it is further Objected against this Unextended Nature, of Incorporeal Substances, as they are faid to be all in the Whole, and all in every Part of that Body, which they are united to, or Act upon; that this is an Absolute Contradiction and Impossibility; because if the Whole of the Deity, be in this One Point of Matter, then can there be Nothing at all of it, in the Next adjoyning; but that must needs be another Whole, and Nothing the same with the former. In like manner, if the whole Humane Soul, be in this one Part of the Organized Body, then can there be none at all of it, in any other Part thereof; and fo not the Whole in the Whole, To which Objection, the ancient Incorporealists, made this Twofold Reply. First, in way of Conceffion, That this is indeed an Absolute Contradiction, for an Extended Substance, or Body, to be All of it in every one Part or Point of that space, which the whole occupieth. Thus Plotinus; outpart advator έν πλέιοπ το αυτό όλον έναι, η, το μέρος όπες το όλον ύπαθεχειν, It is Imposfible for a Body, or Extended Substance, to be one and the fame, All of it in every Part of that Space, which it possess and for every Part thereof, to be the fame with the Whole. But Secondly, as for an Unextended and Indiftant Substance, which hath no Parts one without another, it is fo far from Being a Contradiction, that it fhould be All of it in every Part of that Body, which it Alts upon; that it is Impoffible it should be otherwise, only a Part in a Part thereof; so that an Equal Quantity of both, should Co Exist together, because this is to suppose an Unextended Substance to be Extended. We fay it is Contradictious to the Nature of that Subftance, which is supposed to be, aperians, aroos, adrasalos, apeque, adraleelos, Devoid of Magnitude, and of Quantity, and of Parts, Indistant, and Indivisible; that it should be otherwise United to, or Conjoyned with, an Extended Body, then after this way, which is look'd upon as fuch Conjuring; namely, that the Whole of it should be present with , and ACE upon every Part thereof. Thus Plotinus, Stos o hopos it duis to medi-Matos, is i solas antorenou soleu, so in i Ertegas proces Enne Cas. This Form of Doctrine, concerning Incorporeals, is necessarily taken from the thing it felf, (Viz. the nature of them as Unextended) and hath Nothing in it Aliene from that Essence, as confounding the Corporeal Nature therewith. Whatfoever is Unextended and Indistant, cannot poffibly Co-Exist, with an Extended Substance, Point by Point, and Part by Part, but it must of necessity be, Show in rautor deione, All of it, one and the same Numerically; that is, (like it felf) Undividedly, in every Part of that, which it Acts upon. Wherefore the word one, in this Form, when it is faid, that the Whole Deity, is in every Part of the World, and the Whole soul in every Part of the Body, is not to be taken in a Politive sense, for a Whole constiting of Parts, one without another, but in a Negative only, for un memerionevor, An Whole Undivided; fo that the meaning thereof is no more than this, that the Deity is not Dividedly, in the World, nor the Soul Dividedly in the Body, a Part here, and a Part There; but The To Geiov, is marrax's Shov un memeer Guevov, Every where, All of it, Undividedly. Thus again Flotinus, ei Sv martax's Deos, sx oiov re memegio-עלעטי ז א עי לדו המעדמצה מטידיה לוא, מאל לאמדטי מטידה אלפטר, די עצי מ-St.

En. 4. L. 7. p. 460.

782

P. 662.

P. 662.

CHAP.V.

All in Every Part.

782

σί, το ο ώσι έσαι, αυτός έχ εις έτι έσαι, ώζπες ει τμαθεία τι μέγε. Θος είς את אלע אין דע ענפא חלידע, אי צדו דל טאסע נעניט נגעוי אפלג דאדטוג ז א σώμα. εί ή ταύτα άδυναία, παλιν αν άνεφάνη το άπισσμενον, εν Φύζι άνectors, όμε Deor voulger is παυταχε το αυτό άμα όλον Erran. If therefore. God be every where: it cannot pollibly be, that he should be fo Dividedly 5 because then himself would not be every where, but only a Part of him Here, and a Part of him There, throughout the whole World; himself being not one Undivided Thing. Moreover, this would be all one, as if a Magnitude were Cut and Divided into many Parts, every one of which Parts, could not be, that whole Magnitude. Laftly, this would be the very fame, as to make God a Body. Now if these things be Impossible; then must that fo much Disbelievel thing (look'd upon as fuch a Puzzling Griphus, or rather as Contradictions Non-fense) be an Undoubted Truth, according to the Common Notions of mankind; that God is Every where; to wit, that He is All of him, the fame Whole, Undividedly, Every where. The fum of all is, That though it be an Absolute Contradiction, for a Body, or Quantum, to be ous nav, All of it in every Part of that Space, which the Whole is in; yet it is no Contradiction at all for an Unextended and Indistant Being, to be All. of it Undividedly, in every Part of that Body, it Acts upon; but on the contrary, it would be flatly Contradictious to it; to fay, that it is only Part of it in a Part ; this being to Divide an Indivisible thing, into Parts.

The Fourth and Last Objection , against Incorporealand Unextended Substance, is from that Illocality, and Immobility, (which will follow thereupon) of Humane Souls, and other Finite Particular Spirits, fuch as Demons or Angels; That this is not only in it felf very Abfurd, to suppose these Finite and Particular Beings, to be thus Illocal and Immoveable ; No where, and Every where ; (from whence it would feem to follow that they might Act the whole Corporeal Universe, or take cognizance of all things therein Every where) but alfo, that this Conceit is Contradictious to the Very Principles of Religionifts themselves, and plainly Confuted by the same; they acknowledging Univerfally, that Humane Souls (at Death) departing out of this Body, do Locally move from thence, into a certain other Place, Called Hades, Hell, or Inferi. Now the Latter Part of this Objection is First to be Answered. And this is indeed a thing, which the ancient Asserters of Incorporeal Substance, as Unextended, were not unaware of; That the Vulgarly Received Tradition, of Humane Souls, (after Death) going into Hades, might be Objected against them. For the Satisfying whereof, Plotinus suggesteth these Two Things; First, To wer es "Ad's giver Sar, et wer er Tal 'Aid'et To googes Régelar; En. 6. L. 4. That if by Hades be meant, nothing but To deades The Invisible, (as ma- " ny times it is) then is there no more signified by the Souls going into Hades, than its no longer being Vitally united to this Earthy Body, and but Acting apart by it felf, and so bath it nothing of Place necessarily included in it. Secondly, El de πνα χείζω τόπον. π αθαυμασόν; επεί η νύν 8 το ατόμα ήμαν έν το τόπω κάκείνη λέγεται έκει άλλ' έκ όντο έτι σωματο ; i To eidadou ei un atto Grandein, This she ener & to eidadou; But if by Hades be understood, a Certain Worfer Place, (as sometimes it also is) What

Souls always United to some Воок

6.4.

784

What wonder is this ? fince now where our Body is, there in the fame place is our Soul faid to be alfo ? But you will Reply, how can this be, when there is now no longer any Body left? We Answer, that if the Idol of the Soul be not quite Separated from it, Why should not the soul it felf be faid to be there alfo, where its Idol is ? Where by the Idol of the Soul Plotinus feems to mean, an Airy or Spirituous Body, Quickned and Vitalized by the Soul, adhering to it after death. But when the fame Philosopher funpofes, this very Idol of the Soul to be also separable from it, and that fo as to fublift apart by it felf too, this going alone into Hades, or the Worfer Place, whill that liveth only in the Intelligible World (where there is no Place nor Diftance) lodged in the Naked Deity, having nothing at all of Body hanging about it, and being now not A Part but the Whole. and fo Situate nether here nor there; in this High Flight of his, he . is at once, both Absurdly Paradoxical, in dividing the Life of the Soul En. 4: L. 3. as it were into Two, and forgat the Dodrine of his own School, which as himfelf ellewhere intimateth, was this, The interfear fox to de μέν σώμα καταλεί μειν, ' πάντη ' έξω σώμα G " έσταθαι, That Our Soul, though it shall quit this Body, yet shall it never be disunited from all Body. Wherefore Porphyrius answering the same Objection, though he were otherwife much addicted to Plotinus, and here uses his Language too, yet does he in this depart from him, adhering to the ancient Pythagorick Tradition; which as will appear afterwards, was Ap. p. 232. this, That Humane Souls are always United to fome Body or other. "Ω G πeg το 6π jõis Eival Juxy Biv, & το jõis 6π Balver, às τὰ σώματα. TO 3 TE DESOLVAL OWING O, O THE GARGALVES. STO IL EN ad & ENAL BE JUXA, örav ne orshud eidans, quou vier Eyorig Erac in toma, Chord & The into-דמסוע אבתדאותלעשי ביד כי ל "אלאה עהליעולה לדי דלהסה החלשילה, א לעצא כי ad's silve for edernousern to eldanor. Sterreson 30 auty to seees owinator, τό πνεύμα συνομαξίει, ό όπ την ζφαιζών συνελέξατο. επεί 3 διάνη το βα-צע העבעות , ול בעעוקסט , מצבו שילי שהסערמט דלהמט , צדה ב מושדה אבערמו אם. εξών ύπο γιω· έχ ότι ή αυτή έσία μεταβαίνο τόπες, η έν τόποις γίνείαι. άλλ' ότι του περυκότων σωμάτων, τόπος μεταβαίνου, géoris άναδέχεται. As the Souls being here upon Earth, (faith he) is not its moving up and down upon it, after the manner of Bodies; but its Prefiding over a Body which moveth upon the Earth ; fo is its being in Hades, nothing but its prefiding over that Idol, or Enlivened Vaporosn Body, whose Nature it is to be in a Place, and which is of a Dark Subsistence. Wherefore if Hades be taken for a Subterraneous and Dark Place, yet may the Soul nevertheles, be faid to go into Hades, because when it quits this Groß Earthy Body, a more Spirituous and Subtle Body, collected from the Spheres (or Elements) doth still accompany it. Which Spirit being Moist and Heavy, and naturally defcending to the Subterraneous places, the soul it felf may be faid in this sense to go Under the Earth alfo, with it, not as if the Substance thereof, passed from One Place to Another, but because of its Relation and Vital Union to a Body which does so. Where Porphyrius addeth, contrary to the Senfe of Plotinus; That the Soul is never quite Naked of all Body; but hath alway some Body or other. joyned with it suitable and agreeable to its own present Disposition (either a Purer or Impurer one.) But that at its first Quitting, this Groß Earthly Body, the Spirituous Body, which accompanieth it, (as its Vehicle) must needs go away Fouled and Incrassited with the groß Vapours

UNED

CHAP. V. Body; the Old Philos. Cabala.

pours and steams thereof; till the Soul afterwards by Degrees Purging it felf, this become that length A Dry Splendour, which hath no Mysty Obscurity, nor casteth any Shadow.

785

But because this Doctrine of the Ancient Incorporealists, concerning the Humane Souls being always, (after Death) United to fome Body or other; is more fully declared by Philoponus, then by any o- Prozem. in A. ther, that we have yet met withal, we shall here excerp some Paffa- An. ges out of him about it. First therefore, he declareth this for his own opinion, agreeable to the Sense of the best Philosophers; τw HEV ROJANIW JOELSW, This & arojov, TETE HEV JOELSW, and HEVTOI TIVOS owinal G azaleson, Neza 3 78 TIVOLUCTING, Biv annis Sola, as defourer. That the Rational Soul, as to its Energie, is Separable from all Body; but the Irrational Part or Life thereof, is Separable only from this Groß Body, and not from all Body what sever ; but hath (after Death) a Spirituous or Aiery Body, in which it atteth; This I fay is a True Opinion, as shall be aftermards proved by us. And again, i 3 anos in in in the in the to the in it to a the in the interval is in the interval interval in the interval interval interval in the interval mua is "monequevor "xora to Troluatinor owna. o is anto in uito in the or The τεατάρων, λέμνται ζ όκ το πλεονάζον το άερος. άζπες & τότο γίνον, Neyelas ex To Theoradortos. The Irrational Life of the Soul, hath not all its Being, in this Groß Earthy Body, but remaineth after the Souls Departure out of it; having for its Vehicle and Subject, the Spiritnous Body. Which it felf is also compounded out of the Four Elements, but receiveth its Denomination from the Predominant Part, to wit Air : as this Groß Body of ours is called Earthy, from what is most Predominant therein. Thus do we fee, that according to Philoponus, the Humane Soul after Death, does not meerly exercise its Rational Powers, and think only of Metaphylical and Mathematical Notions, Ab-Stract things, which are neither in Time nor Place, but exerciseth also its Lower Senfitive and Irrational Faculties, which it could not poffibly do, were it not then Vitally United to fome Body; and this Body then accompanying the Soul, he calls Pneumatical, that is (not Spiritual in the Scripture-Sense, but) Spirituous, Vaporous, or Airy. Let us therefore in the next place see, what Rational Account, Philoponus can give of this Doctrine of the Antients, and of his Own Opinion agreeably thereunto, in yugh in interfece, weld The in TS or platos Ibido דצדצ לצים אטי, העוסאסיצודמו, עומאאטי ז מדסל בועיטומו, בוב מלצ מקועיצום או, א ποινας έμει την & καλώς βεβιωμένων παρέχον & 3 μούνου το είναι ήμων φροντίζι in πρόνοια, άλλα is το εναι · διο εκ άμελειται i fuzi es το שישול שעיטוע אבטאושאיסעסע , מאאמ דעולמינו הי הפסטועצטון לאדועבאלמן. א έπζού το άμαρτανειν αύτη δια γλυπυθυμίαν έχννετο 2 32 ανάίπης η το κα-Dag. Fivar Si ar gevores autri gevhortar . xaviañ Da go ta evarta te coarτίων ιάματα. δια τότο άλγυνεται ή καθαιερμένη έν τοις ύπο γιω διχαιωτη-Ciois δια κολάστως. 'AM' e aστώματος ή Juzh αδύνατον αύτω παθέν· πãs έν κολάζεται; ανάζη έν πάσα σώμά τι αυτής Έμφθαι, ο διακρινόμενον αμέτεως η συΓηρινόμενον, υπό ψέξεως η χαύσεως αμέτζες, αλγύνα τω ψυχω δια דוש סטעודמלפומי י הסוסי צי סשומל אבו דל צבאעעוביטי משידאה ; א אידא דצדם άνελύ. 31 γαίς είς τὰ 22 ῶν συνέσνκεν, αλλά τότο, τὸ Πνουματικόν, 3 λέγομεν ου τέτα δυ είσι παίντως δια τέτο ώς ου ύπομειμέναι, συμιός και Strigupla . nal ra igns. Our Humane soul, (in those who are not Purged

UNED

The Souls Spirituous or Airy BOOK I.

786

Purged and Cleansed in this Life) after its departure out of this Body, is acknowledged, or rather Demonstrated, to go into Hades, there to receive Punishment, for its evil Actions past. For Providence does not only take Care of our Being, but also of our Well-Being. Therefore is the soul though lapfed into a Preter Natural State, yet not neglected by Providence, but bath a Convenient Care taken of it; in order to its Recovery. And fince Sinning had its Original from the Defire of Pleasure. it must of necessity be Cured by Pain. For here also Contraries are the Cures of Contraries. Therefore the Soul being to be Furged, is Punished and Pained in those Subterraneous Judicatories and Prisons. in order to its Amendment. But if the Soul be Incorporeal, it is Inspossible for it to Suffer. How then can it be Punished? There must of Neceffity be fome Body joyned with it : Which being immoderately Conftringed or Agitated, Concreted, or Secreted, and Discordantly Moved, by Heat and Cold ; or the like, may make the soul fensible of Pain by reafon of Sympathy; as it is here in this Life. What Body therefore, is that which is then Conjoyned with the Soul, after the diffolution of that Earthy Body, into its Elements ? Certainly it can be no other, than this Pneumatical, or Spirituous Body, which we now Speak of. For in this are Seated, as their Subject, the Irafcible and Concupifcible Palfions, and they are inseparable from the same, nor could they be in the Soul, disunited from all Body. And that Soul which is freed from these, would be forthwith freed from Generation; nor would it be concerned in those Subterraneous Judicatories and Prisons, but be carried up aloft, to the higher Celeftial Regions, O.c. After which he endeavours further to confirm this Opinion, from the Vulgar Phanomena. JVhov 5 to Mathov on the TO TVOLMATINOV OWMA, & TSTS agreess Junis is Bor Junia, & with The Te Trans pater everyelas. To Der 20 en rois rapois ra Cruodor pairovia parras para; à 20 duyen Juzn'egupuánsas, non okas Biv opgin · ana quoi ras ana Japiss Ju. zas, mera The Esdov Toro To ownal G- Thavadai GHI TIVA xe goov mera 78 חיטועמום, א דעדם של מיעעע שרו דצה דמקצה י לום קפטידוקלטי לוצעומה י יוה τότο γάς φασι το πνουμαίο, παχυνθυτος όκ μοχ θηρας διαίτης, κατα (πα-Das all tà Tal In The Juxles, Furthermore, that there is such a Pneumatical (Spirithous, Vaporous, or Airy) Body, which accompanieth Souls Unpurged after Death; is evident also from the Phanomena themselves. For what account can otherwife be given, of those Spectres or Phantasms, which appear Shadow-like about Graves or Sepulchres? Since the Soul it felf is neither of any Figure, nor yet at all Visible. Wherefore these Ancients fay, that Impure Souls after their departure out of this Body, wander here up and down, for a certain space, in their Spirituous, Vaporous, and Airy Body, appearing about Sepulchres, and haunting their former Habitations. For which cause there is great reason, that we should take sare of Living Well; as also, of abstaining from a Fouler and Groffer diet; these Ancients telling us likewise, that this Spiritnous Body of ours, being fouled and incrassated by Evil Diet, is apt to render the soul, in this Life also, more Obnoxious to the Disturbances of Palsions. And here Philoponus goes on to gratifie us, with a further Account, of fome other of the Opinions of these Ancients, concerning this spirituous or Airy Body, accompanying the Soul after Death, Exd yde THE מעידה קמסו ד' קטדומאי צעאיר, א ז דעיקרפישמו. דעיקר שמו ז צע צדער בי דעי דט העיma, à Mà Si à Thân à Sià moe lav, à M' önov Si önz, pége eineir, às ei Catizoi, Segurer

Снар. V. Body (Jupposed) after Death.

787

Stroutau Tès àtuès. Dià têto peortizion oi Gasdaion nº rettorteas State THE is Engereges, dia to per magiveadar to musima atta herri weadar - mois TETO BY TES Xa Jaques quo a DarauGávilv. TETO Mer rag to otina USati ThiveTan, cheivo 3 xa Jagnois dia the atmair. Aia 20 atmair Tivar Teepe-Tal TIVEN & Xa Jailetar & Diagrave Jar De panv auto, and Shov Si Sho creever, no Tais alam Cds, is The alam Tav avi hausavedar. Sid is Alisotehus Onoiv in Tois weld Tà quanà, ôtin nuglas alamas was nal to nuglas alamatherou Ev. They further add, that there is Something of the Plantal and Pla-Stick Life also, Exercifed by the Soul, in those Spirituous or Airy Bodies, after Death; they being Nourished too; though not after the same manner, as these Groß Earthy Bodies of ours are here, but by Vapours; and that not by Parts or Organs, but throughout the Whole of them, (as Sponges) they imbibing every where those Vapours. For which cause, they who are wife will in this Life also, take care of using a Thinner and Dryer Diet, that fo that Spirituous Body (which we have also at this prefent time within our Groffer Body) may not be Clogged and Incraffed, but Attenuated. Over and above which, those Ancients made use of Catharms, or Purgations to the same end and purpose also. For as this Earthy Body is washed by Water, so is that Spirituous Body Cleansed by Cathartick Vapours; some of these Vapours being Nutritive, others Purgative. Moreover these Ancients further declared, concerning this spirituous Body; that it was not Organized, but did the Whole of it, in every Part throughout, exercife all Functions of Senfe; the Soul Hearing, and Seeing, and Perceiving all Senfibles, by it every where. For which Canfe Aristotle himself, affirmeth in his Metaphysicks, That there is properly but One Senfe, and but One Senfory. He by this One Senfory meaning, the Spirit, or Subtle Airy Body, in which the Sensitive Power, doth all of it, through the Whole, immediately apprehend all Variety of Senfibles. And if it be demanded, How it comes then to paß, that this Spirit, appears Organized in Sepulchres, and most commonly of Humane Form, but sometimes in the Form of some other Animals; to this those Ancients Replied, That their appearing fo frequently in Humane Form; proceedeth from their being, Incrassated with Evil Diet, and then as it were stamped upon, with the Form of this Exteriour Ambient Body, in which they are; as Crystal is Formed and Coloured, like to those things which it is fastned in, or Reflects the Image of them. And that their having sometimes other different Forms, proceedeth from the Phanta-Stick Power of the Soul, it felf, which can at pleasure transform this Spirituous Body into any shape. For being Airy, when it is Condensed, and Fixed, it becometh Visible; and again Invisible, and Vanishing out of Sight, when it is Expanded and Rarefied.

Now from these Passages cited out of Philoponus, it further appeareth, that the Ancient Asserters of the Souls Immortality, did not suppole Humane Souls after Death, to be quite strip'd, Stark Naked from all Body; but that the Generality of Souls, had then a certain Spirituous, Vaporous, or Airy Body, accompanying them; though in different Degrees of Purity or Impurity, Respectively to themselves. As also, that they conceived, this Spirituous Body, (or at least fomething of it) to hang about the Soul also here in this Life, before Death, as its Interiour Indument or Vestment; which also then sticks to it, Tttt when

The 'Augodol's E. Third,

when that other Gross Earthly Part of the Body, is by Death put off. as an Outer Garment. And some have been inclinable to think (by reason of certain Historick Phanomena) these Two, to be things fo diftinct, that it is not Impossible for this Spiritnous Body, together with the Soul to be Locally Separated from the other Groffer Body, for fome time, before Death, and without it. And indeed thus much cannot be denied, that our Soul Acteth, not Immediatly only upon Bones. Flefh, and Brains, and other fuch like Grofs Parts of this Body, but first and chiefly upon the Animal Spirits; as the Immediate Instruments of Senfe and Phancy ; and that by whole Vigour and Activity, the other Heavy and Unwieldy Bulk of the Body, is fo nimbly Moved. And therefore we know no reason but we may affent here to that of Porphyrius, to auna vound is Teach of TS Trolual G., to 3 TVEU. ua ognua is Jugis, That the Blood is the Food and Nourishment of the Spirit, (that is, that Subtle Body called the Animal Spirits) and that this spirit is the Vehicle of the Seul, or the more Immediate Seat of Life.

BOOKI.

Neverthelefs the fame Philoponus there addeth, that according to these Ancients; besides the Terrestial Body, and this spiritu-ous and Airy Body too, there is yet a Third kind of Body, of a Higher Rank then either of the Former, (peculiarly belonging to fuch Souls after Death, as are Purged and Cleansed from Corporeal Affections, Lufts, and Palfions,) called by them, owna wigoddie, and section and aisterov, O.c. A Luciform, and Celeftial, and Ethereal Body. The Soul (faith he) continueth either in the Terrestrial, or the Aereal Body, fo long, Eas έαυτην καθάρασα ανενεχθή, τ γενέσεως απαλλαγείσα. τότε τοίνυν και & Doudov, και την Επηθυμίαν αποτηθείαι, μεία τέτε τ Orphyaros TE Trollyal Or Nerw. Eval De TI Hal Wela TETO allos dis. The Emplevor, owna section nat dia 78To aldor, o paon Augoddies in 'Aseaddis. The no inno Culou Sour avalum mailos indu tiva unie ou droiner. pleas orta 78 no Gus . nal et à suivertos Br, is d'es altriv del everyer, d'es éχαν αξιδιώς εξημμένον το σώμα, ο άει ζωοποιήσει. δια ταύτα έν το αυγολδές paor owina autin ad ext, Until that having Purged it felf, it be carried aloft, and freed from Generation. And then doth it put off, both the Irascible and Concupisciple Passions at once, together with this Second Vehicle, or Body, which we call Spirituous. Wherefore these Ancients fay, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoyned with the Soul, and Eternal, which they call Luciform, and Star-like. For it being a Mundane thing, must of necessity have, some Part of the World, as a Province allotted to it, which it may administer. And fince it is always Moveable, and ought always to ACE; it must have a Body Eternally conjoyned with it, which it may always Enliven. And for these Causes Which do they affirm, the Soul always to have a Luciform Body. Lucid and Etherial Body of the Soul, is a thing often mentioned by other Writers allo; as Proclus in his Commentary upon the Timeus, nal à avoquations fuzins égéraital TI TOISTON ézapua aiséeron, às autos phow · Englod Car you els o'znua nai avin phot Tou Snusegou · nai 20 maour fuxin avaguen neg ru Anntain Canatan, aislois nal Evenintois xen Dai Canacon, as nar solar Exercar to never, The Humane Soul hath alfo, (faith he) fuch an Ethereal Vehicle belonging to it, as Plato himself intimates,

P. 2904

CHAP. V. Luciform and Heavenly Body.

789

timates, when he affirmeth the Demiurgus at first to have placed it in a chariot. For of neceffity, every Soul before this Mortal Body, must have an Fternal and eafily Moveable Body, it being Effential to it to move. And ellewhere the fame Proclus, ava mevoures solen deome Da Toran The meet P. 1640 των δεγάνων. & μμίν συνής τήται κατελθέσιν είς γίνεσιν, άλλ' άξμειτό όγμμα τό Augoddies, Tol Gas Egov ivaneras Tas diations, Whilf we remain above, we have no need of these Divided Organs, which now we have descending into Generation; but the Uniform Lucid or Splendid Vehicle, is infficient, this having all Senfes United together in it. Which Do-Brine, of the Unorganized Luciform, and Spirituous Vehicles, feems to have been derived from Plato, he in his Epinomis, writing thus concerning a Good and Wife man after Death; or nal diguelzonan mal-2000 και Gπεδάζων άμα; εάνπες σανάτω, την αυτέ μοίρου αναπλήCd. where me KEdv ETI TOMEN TORE, Ma James viv aistorew, was moleas meldonφότα μόνου, και έν πολλών ένα γεγονότα ευδαίμονα έστωθαι . Of whom, whether I be in Jest or Earnest, I constantly affirm, that when dying be (ball yield to Fate, he shall no longer have this Variety of Senfes, which now we have, but One Uniform Body, and live a happy Life. Moreover Hierocles much infifteth upon this 'Aufodd'es Caua, this Luciform and Ethereal Body, & wai Jugis rentor ognua of xen Greoi narson, Which allo (faith he) the Oracles call the Thin and Subtle Vehicle, or Chariot of the Soul; he meaning doubtless by these Oracles, the Magical or Chaldaick Oracles before mentioned. And amongst those now Extant, under that Title, there feems to be a clear acknowledgment of thefe Two Vehicula of the Soul, or Interiour Induments thereof; the Spirituous, and the Luciform Body, the latter of which, is there Enigmatically called 'Entimedov, or a Plain Superficies, in these words 5 Min ITVETULA MONUNS, MAD'E Baguins to Emittedov, Take care, not to Defile or Contaminate the Spirit; nor to make the Plain Superficies, Deep. For thus Pfellus gloffeth upon that Oracle, Sto yravas Enevolism The Juxin of Xardaion is it ner Tudunatinor aromarar, and the alasti terpaustura autin " + 3 Augodon, remov is avapi, ovnee Eminedov. The Chaldaick Philosophers, bestow upon the Soul, Two Interiour Tunicles or Vestments, the one of which they called, Pneumatical, or the Spiritnous Body; which is weaved out as it were to it, and compounded of the Groß Senfible Body (it being the more Thin and Subtle part thereof) the other the Luciform Vestment of the Soul, Pure and Pellucide, and this is that which is here called the Plain Superficies. Which, faith Pletho, is not fo to be understood, as if it had not Three Dimenstons (for as much as it is a Body alfo) but only to denote the Subtlety and Tenuity thereof. Wherefore when the aforefaid Hierocles also calls this Luciform and. Etherial Body, to Induation "Oznua & roging yuzis, The Spiritual Vehicle of the Rational Soul, he takes not the Word Trobuatinov, in that Sense, wherein it is used by Philoponus and Others ; as if he intended to confound this Etherial Body, with that other Spiritnows or Airy Body, and to make but one of them; but rather styles it spiritual, in a higher Senfe, (and which cometh near to that of the scripture). as being a Body more Suitable and Cognate, with that Highest and Divinest Part of the Soul, Mind or Reason, then the other Terrestial Body is (which upon that account is called alfo, by the fame Hierocles. (as well as it is by St. Paul) owner Juxinov, the Animal or Natural Bo-Tttt 2 dy. V

dy.) So that this Spiritual Body of Hierocles, is not the Airy, but the Etherial Body, and the fame with Synefius his SEC TEADY SALA, His Divine Body. And that this Diffinction of two Interior Vehicles or Tunicles of the Soul, befides that Outer Veftment, of the Terrefial Body, (ftyled in Plato To isgeades, the Cruftaceous or Offreaceous Body) is not a meer Figment of the latter Platonifts fince Chriftianity, but a Tradition derived down from Antiquity, appeareth plainly from Virgil in his Sixth Ænead, where though not commonly underftood, he writeth first of the Spirituous, or Airy Body, in which Unpurged Souls, receive Punifoment after Death, thus 3

> Quin & Supremo cum Lumine Vita reliquit, Non tamen omne Malum miseris, nec funditus omnes Corporeæ excedunt pestes : penitusque necesse est Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris. Ergo exercentur pænis, veterumque malorum Supplicia expendunt; aliæ panduntur inanes Suspensæ ad Ventos; aliis sub gurgite Vasto Infectum eluitur Scelus, aut exuritur Igni.

And then again of the other Pure Ethereal and Fiery Body, in this manner,

Donec Longa dies perfecto temporis Orbe, Concretam exemit labem, Purumque reliquit Æthereum Sensum, atque Aurai Simplicis Ignem.

Now as it was before observed, that the Ancient Afferters of the Souls Immortality, supposing it to have besides this Terrestial Body, another Spirituous or Airy Body, conceived this not only to accompany the Soul after Death, but alfo to hang about it here in this Life, as its Interiour Vest or Tunicle ; (they probably meaning hereby , the fame with that which is commonly called, the Animal Spirits, diffused from the Brain, by the Nerves, throughout this whole Body) in like manner is it certain, that Many of them supposing, the Soul befides those Two forementioned, to have yet a Third Luciform or Etherial Body, conceived this in like manner, to adhere to it even in this Mortal Life too, as its Inmost Clothing or Tunicle; yet fo as that they acknowledged the Force thereof, to be very much weakned and abated, and its Splendour altogether obscured, by the Heavy Weight, and Groß Steams or Vapours, of the Terrestial Body. Thus Suidas upon the Word 'Auyoddis, tells us out of Ifidore, as Exd. i tuzn' Auyoddies Oxnua, regomeror ase oddies te is at Stor is to the to Au. yold'es ocina rade anonenderal enlois nev elow of nepalins. That according to some Philosophers, the Soulbath a certain Luciform Vehicle, called alfo Star- or Sun-like, and Eternal : which Luciform Body, is now shut up within this Terrestrial Body (as a Light in a dark Lanthorn) it being Supposed by some of them, to be included within the Head, O.c. With which agreeth Hierocles, en Tal Avila inair Canali, to Augoddies Elμαίαι, πεοςπνέον τα απίλαφο σώματι ζωήν, η την άγριονίαν αυτό συνέχου, The Splendid or Luciform Body, lieth in this Mortal Body of ours, contimually

790

P. 293.

CHAP.V.

mually Inspiring it with Life, and containing the Harmony thereof. The ground of which opinion was, becaufe thefe Philosophers generally conceived, the Humane Soul to have Pre-Exifted, before it came into this Earthly Body, and that either from Eternity, or elfe from the First beginning of the World's Creation; and being never without a Body, and then in a Perfect State, to have had a Lucid and Etherial Body, either Co-Eternal, or Co-Eve with it, (though in order of Nature Junior toit) as its Chariot or Vehicle; which being Incorruptible, did always infeparably adhere to the Soul, in its After. Lapfes and Defcents, into an Aerial first, and then a Terrestrial Body; this being as it were the Vinculum of Union, betwixt the Soul and them. Thus Pletho avecantivitu Juzin outrativeara, ons one the eucleus carina nulluari d'id outverav Brinhenomers are nullmarts TIVG is auts on By this Etherial Body, is our Humane Soul Connected, with its Mortal Body; the whole thereof being Implicated with the whole Vital Spirit of the Embryo, for as much as this it felf is a Spirit alfo. But long before Pletho was this Doctrine declared and afferted by Galen, as agreeable both to Dog. Hip. O Plato's and his own fense, He first Premifing, that the Immediate Organ Plat, L. 7. or Instrument of Sight , was autodoes, a Luciform and Ethereal Spirit, Debutas Sviesmer anyoddies mer Evan to to offews deparon, depardies 3 to to מאנטיוה, מד אוסבולצה ז דל דל הל טא אווה, אל דל אצע הל אלנסבטה טובטי, דל ז הל מי ons yeades, &c. Wherefore we may reasonably affirm, that the Organ of Sight, is a Luciform or Etherial Body; as that of Hearing is Aerial; that of Smelling Vaporous; that of Taft Moist or Watery; and That of Touch Earthy; like being perceived by like: And He accordingly thus understanding, those Known Verses of Empedocles, which as Aristotle otherwise interprets them, are Nonsense, 2 TET' de' in o gestelat du-Nov o Emmedenting on ois puri, rain mer 20 yaiar, 800. airdavometa 20 outros דה עוצי שבעשלבהלבט דע מושאידאפלטי, דאה שבמאצה סטסבטה, דה אי מטאטבולבהבgo is offews, is Auyoed &s, Sc. And this was that which Empedocles meant to fignifie, in those famous Verses of his; it being certain that by the most Earthy of our Senses, the Touch, we perceive the Earthy Nature of Senfibles ; and by the most Luciform, viz. that of Sight, the Pallions of Light; by that which is Aerial, Sounds; by that which is Moist and Sponge-like, Tasts; and Lastly, by the Organ of Smelling, which is the Extremity of those Former Cavities of the Brain as repleni-(bed with Vapours, Odours. After which he writeth, of the Estence or Substance of the Soul, in this manner, e 3 is and Auxies sonas anophvadai xen, Suoir Idree or avaluator enter, in TET Evan to olor Autoendes, in "AI Depades owna renter author, eis o rav un perrovia rat anore shav apinνδίδαι σαι ποι, η αυτήν μεν ασώματον υπάγχειν σσαν, όχημα τε το πρώτου auths Eival Toti to owna, Si & MeCo the Ress t' alla Canala norwina λαμβάνει. τότο μεν έν αυτό δι όλο λεκίεον ήμιν σπτείαθαι το εγπεφάλο. The de ye mp is anto nonvavia to at tas offs and the treina pailoddes silve-Dat, And if we should now declare any thing concerning the Estence or Substance of the Soul, we must needs affirm one or other of these Two things; That either it felf is this Luciform and Etherial Body (which the Stoicks whether they will or no, by confequence will be brought unto, as also Aristotle himself) or else that the Soul is it self an Incorporeal Substance, but that this Luciform Etherial Body, is its First Vehicle,

The Philosophick Death.

BOOKL

cle, by which as a Middle, it communicates with the other Bodies. Wherefore we must fay, that this Etherial Lucid Body, is Extended throughout the whole Brain ; whence is that Luciform Spirit derived, that is the Immediate Instrument of Sight. Now from hence it was, that these Philosophers, befides the Moral Purgation of the Soul, and the Intellectual or Philosophical; recommended very much a Mysti. cal or Teleflick way of Purifying, this Etherial Body in us, by Dyet and Catharms. Thus the forementioned Hierocles, Enddi is Tal 'Auyodd'e אומי סטעמדו הפסלסט סטעע שיודט טי, אמשמפניקט של א דדרס, &c. Since to our Lucid or Splendid Body, this Groß Mortal Body, is come, by way of Accession, we ought to Purifie the Former also, and free it from Sympathy with the Latter. And again afterwards, at & hopen's Jugies xa Jacqoreis is To Autoerd'ss oghual or regimestion, onas av autais unonteeov is TETO peroperor un ennodier istan mees This are morelar, is Ta igns, Together with the Purgations of the Rational Soul, the Purification of the Luciform or Etherial Vehicle, is also to be regarded, that this being made Light, and Alate or Wingy, might no way binder the Souls Ascent upward : But he that endeavours, to Purifie the Mind only, neglecting the Body, applies not himself to the whole Man. Whereupon he concludes, The TEREFULL' Everydav Neger, The TE Autodo SS xa Dagtinho SUvalue, I therefore call this the Telestick or Mystick Operation; which is Conversant about the Purgation of the Lucid or Etherial Vehicle. And whereas Philosophy was by Plato and Socrates Defined, to be a Continual Exercise of Dying (which yet Pliny thought to be nothing but an Hypochondriacal or Atrabilarian Diftemper in them, in those words of his, which Salmafins and other Criticks can by no means understand, Est etiam quidam Morbus, Per Sapientiam Mori, That the Dying by Wildom or Philosophy, is also but a certain kind of Bodily Disease, or Over-grown Melancholy) Though they supposed this principally to confift, in a Moral Dying to Corporeal Lufts and Palions, yet was the defign thereof, partly Mystical and Telestick also, it driving at this further thing, that when they should put off this Terrestrial Body. they might at once Dye also, to the Spiritnous or Aerial; and then their Soul have nothing left, hanging about it, but only the Pure Etherial Body, its Light-winged Chariot : which in Virgil's Language, is

Æthereum Sensum, atque Aurai Simplicis İgnem.

Notwithstanding which, the Pythagoreans and Platonifts, seem not to have been all of them of this Perswassion, that the same Numerical Etherial Body, which the Soul was at first Created with, continueth still about it, and adhereth to it Inseparably to all Eternity, during its Descents, into other Grosser Bodies; but rather to have supposed, that according to the Moral Disposition of the Soul, it always finds or makes a Cognate and Suitable Body', Correspondently Pure or Impure; and consequently, that by Moral Vertue and Philosophy, it might again recover that Celessial Body, which was lost by its Fall and Descent hither. This seemeth to have been Porphyrius his sense in these words of his, as as distants of ways, such one of the soul of

792

P. 294.

CAHP. V. Demons, Soul and Body.

To able owner, one of to and elow, However the soul be in it felf affetted, fo does it alwaies find a Body, fuitable and agreeable to its prefent Disposition; and therefore to the Purged Souls, does Naturally accrue a Body that comes next to Immateriality; that is, an Etherial one. And probably Plato was of the fame Mind, when he affirmed, the Soul to be alwaies in a Body, but sometimes of one kind, and sometimes of another.

Now from what hath been declared, it appeareth already, that the most Ancient Afferters of the Incorporiety and Immortality of the Humane Soul, supposed it notwithstanding, to be Always Conjoyned with a Body. Thus Hierocles plainly, i rogund sola obuques P. 289. έχσσα σώμα, ότω παροί το δημισερό είς το είναι παείλ θεν, ώς μήτε το owina Evan with, where and owinato. and with nev dowinator, anoneeg TE Jul) is owna to the avitis in Or, The Rational Nature, baving alwaies a Cognate Body, so proceeded from the Demiurgus, as that neither it felf is Body, nor yet can it be without Body, but though it felf be In-. corporeal, yet its whole Form notwithstanding, is Terminated in a Body. Accordingly whereunto, the Definition which he gives of a Man, is this, Juga royand mere ounder a ravare ownald, A Rational Soul . P. 2900 together with a Cognate Immortal Body ; he concluding there afterwards, that this Enlivened Terrestrial Body, or Mortal man, is nothing but elduhov avogans, The Image of The True man, or an Accession thereunto, which is therefore Separable from the fame. Neither doth he affirm this only of Humane Souls, but also of all other Rational Beings whatfoever, Below the Supreme Deity, and Above Men; that they always, Naturally Actuate a Body. Wherefore a Demon or Angel (which words are used as Synonymous by Hierocles) is also Defined by him, after the same manner, Jugin rogicin metod postaves owner-TG., A Rational Soul together with a Lucid Body. And accordingly Proclus upon Plato's Timeus, affirmeth, πάντα δαίμονα την ήμετέρων ngel fora Juziev, is rospan Extr Juxlui, is ozna al sector, That every Demon, Superiour to our Humane Souls, hath both an Intellectual Soul, and an Ethereal Vehicle, the Entireneß thereof being made up or Compounded of these Two things. So that there is hardly any other Difference left, betwixt Demons or Angels, and Men, according to these Philosophers, but only this; That the Former are Lapsable, into Aereal Bodies only, and no further; but the Latter into Terrestial also. Now Hierocles politively affirmeth, this to have been the True Cabala, and Genuine Doctrine of the Ancient Pythagoreans, entertained afterwards by Plato; is דדר אל חוששתיספלטי אי שלועמ, ל א חאמדטי שובי Cov Széphver, andra Gas Euppures duvand unonfées Edlyss re is invioxs, TROAN Selan TE xan anogaminu Juxin, And This was the Doctrine of the Pythagoreans, which Plato afterwards declared; he resembling, Every both Humane and Divine Soul, (that is, in our Modern Language, Every Created Rational Being) to a Winged Chariot, and a Driver or Charioteer, both together : meaning by the Chariot, an Enlivened Body, and by the Charioteer, the Incorporeal Soul it felf Atting it.

And now have we given a full Account, in what manner the Ancient Afferters of Incorporeal Substance as Unextended, Answered that Objection

77I

Souls Happinels, not in

BOOK

Objection against the Illocality and Immobility of Particular, Finite Spirits; Demons or Angels, and Humane Souls; that these being all Naturally Incorporate, however in Themfelves and Directly Immoveable, yet were capable of being in some fense Moved, by Accident, together with those Bodies, respectively, which they are Vitally United to. But as for that Pretence ; That these Finite Spirits , or Subfances Incorporeal, being Unextended, and fo having in themselves, no Relation to any Place, might therefore Advate and Inform the Whole Corporeal World at once, and take Cognizance of all things therein; their Reply hereunto was; That these being Estentially but Parts of the Univerfe, and therefore not Comprehensive of the Whole; Finite or Particular, and not Universal Beings; (as the Three Hypofases of the Platonick Trinity are) the Sphere of their Activity, could not poffibly Extend any further, than to the Quickning and Enlivening of some certain Parts of Matter and the World, allotted to them; and thereby of becoming Particular Animals; it being Pe. culiar to the Deity, or that Incorporeal Substance, which is Infinite, to Quicken and Advate All things.

But it would be no Impertinent Digreffion here, (as to the main Scope of our Present Undertaking) should we briefly compare; the forementioned Doctrine and Cabbala, of the Ancient Incorporealists, (the Pythagoreans and Platonifts) with that of Christianity; and confider the Agreement or Difagreement, that is betwixt them. First therefore, here is a plain Agreement of these Best, and most Religious Philosophers, with Christianity, in this; That the most Consummate Happineß, and Highest Perfection, that Humane Nature is capable of, confisteth not in a Separate State of Souls, ftrip'd Naked from all Body, and having no manner of Commerce with Matter; as some High-flown Persons in all Ages have been apt to Conceit. For fuch amongst the Philosophers (and Platonists too) was Plotinus; Unevennes and Unfafeness of whose Temper, may sufficiently appear from hence; That as he conceived Humane Souls, might poffibly afcend to fo high a Pitch, as quite to fhake off Commerce with all Body; fo did he in the other hand again Imagine, that they might also Defcend and Sink down fo low, as to Animate not only the Bodies of Bruits, but even of Trees and Plants too; Two Inconfiftent Paradoxes; the Latter whereof is a most Prodigious Extravagancy; which vet Empedocles (though otherwife a Great Wit) feems to have been guilty of alfo, from those Verses of his in Athenaus ;

> "Ηδη γοle ποι εγαι γανόμην μάθητε κόε@ τε, Θάμν@, τ' οιωνός τε η είν άλι έλλοπ@ ix. Ids.

And amongst the Jews, the famous Maymonides was also of this Perfwaston, it being a Known Aphorism of his, in his Great Work, fwaston, it being a Known Aphorism of his, in his Great Work, in the World to Come, (or State of Consummate Happiness) there shall be nothing at all of Body, but Pure Incorporeity. Upon which Account, being accused as a Denyer of the Refurrection, (an Article as well of the Jewish, as of the Christian Faith) he wrote that Book intituled Iggereth Teman, purposely to purge

Separation from all Body.

purge himfelf, and to reconcile those Two Affertions together, which he doth after such a manner; as that there should be indeed a Refurrection, at the First Coming of the Jewish Melfins, of some certain Perfons, to live here a while upon the Earth, Eat and Drink, Marry and be given in Marriage, and then dy again; after which in the World to come, they should for ever continue Pure Souls, Ununited to any Body. In which, it may be well suspected, that the Defign Maymonides drove at, was against Christianity ; which notwithstanding, as to this Particular, hath the Concurrent suffrages of the best Philosophers, That the most Genuine and Perfect state, of the Humane Soul, which in its own Nature is immortal, is to continue for ever, not without, but with a Body. And yet our High-flown Enthufiasts generally, (however calling themselves Christians) are such great Spiritualists, and fo much for the Inward Refurrection, (which we deny not to be a Scripture-Notion alfo; As in that, of S. Paul, If ye be Risen with Christ, O.c. And again, If by any means I might attain to the Refurrection of the Dead,) as that they quite Allegorize away, together with other Parts of Christianity, the Outward Refurrection of the Body; and indeed will fcarcely acknowledge any Future Immortality, or Life to come after Death ; their Spirituality thus ending in Sadducism, and Infidelity, if not at length in Down-right Atheifm, and Senfuality.

CHAP. V.

But belides this there is yet a further Correspondence, of Christianity, with the forementioned Philosophick Cabbala ; in that the Former alfo supposes, the Highest Perfection of our Humane Sonls, not to confift in being Eternally Conjoyned, with fuch Groß Bodies, as thefe we now have, Unchanged and Unaltered. For as the Pythagoreans and Platonists, have always Complained, of these Terrestrial Bodies, as Prisons, or Living Sepulchres of the Soul; fo does Christianity feem to run much upon the fame strain, in these Scripture-Expressions; In this We Groan Earnestly, desiring to be Clothed upon, with our House which is from Heaven : and again , We that are in this Tabernacle do Groan, being burdened, not for that we would be Uncloathed, (that is ftrip'd quite Naked of all Body) but fo cloathed upon, that Mortality might be swallowed up of Life : and laftly , Our selves also which have the First Fruits of the Spirit, Groan within our selves, waiting for the Adoption (Sonship or Inheritance) namely, the Redemption of our Bodies. That is, the Freedom of them from all those Evils and Maladies of theirs, which we here ly opprefied under. Wherefore we cannot think, that the fame Heavy Load and Luggage, which the Souls of good men being here burdened with, do fo much groan to be delivered from, shall at the General Refurrection, be laid upon them again, and bound fast to them, to all Eternity. For of fuch a Refurrection as this, Plotinus, (though perhaps miltaking it for the True Christian Refurrection) might have some cause to affirm, that it would be but avasans eis antov Unvov, A Refurrection to another Sleep 3 the Soul feeming not to be Thoroughly Amake here, but as it were Soporated, with the Dull Steams and Opiatick Vapours of this groß Body. For thus the Authour of the Book of Wildom, The Corruptible Body preffeth down the Sonl, and the Earthly Tabernacle weigheth down the Mind, that muleth Uuuu Npont

The Agreement of Christianity, BOOK I.

796.

upon many things. But the fame will further appear, from that Account, which the Scripture it felf giveth us, of the Refurredion; and First in General, when S. Paul Answering that Querie, of the Philofophick Infidel, How are the dead raifed, or with what Body do they come ? Replieth in this manner; Thou Fool (that is, thou who thinkest to puzzle or baffle, the Christian Article of the Refurrection on, which thou understandest not) That which thou fowest ; is not Quickened (to the Production of any thing) except it first die to what it was. And thou fowest not that Body that shall be, but bare Grain as of Wheat, or of Barley, or the like; but God (in the ordinary course of Nature) givethit a Body, as it hath pleased him, (that is, a Stalk, and an Eare, having many Grains with Husks in it; and therefore neither in Quantity, nor Quality, the fame with that which was Sowed under Ground) Nor does he give to all Seeds, one and the fame kind of Body neither, but to every feed its own correfpondent Body ; as to Wheat one kind of Eare, and to Barley another. As if he should have faid; Know that this Prefent Body of ours: is to be look'd upon, but as a kind of Seed of the Refurrection-Body, which therefore is accordingly, in fome fense the Same, and in fome sense not the Same with it. Besides which General Account, the Particular Oppofitions, which the Scripture makes, betwixt the Prefent and Future Body, feem very agreeable to those of the Philosophick Cabala. For First, the Prefent Body, is faid to be Sowed in Corruption, but the Future Raifed in Incorruption. For the Children of the Refurrection, cannot die any more. And then Mortality shall be swallowed up of Life. Wherefore the Christian Refurrection-Body, as well as that of the Philosophick Cabala, is owner a Socrator, and atory too (2 Cor. 5. 1.) an Immortal and Eternal Body. Again the Body Sowed, is faid to be a Diffonourable, Ignominious, and Inglorious Body, and therefore called alfo by S. Paul, it wina is randvaoreus inion, The Body of our Humility, or Humiliation; A Body agreeable to this Lapfed State of the Soul; But the Body which shall be Railed, Shall be a Glorious Body; and σύμμος φου το σύματι τ' δέξης αυίδ, Conformable to that Glorious Body of Christ. Who when he was but Externally Transfigured, his Face did (bine as the Sun, and his Raiment was white as the Light. The Glory of a Body, confifteth only in the Comlinefs of its Proportion, and the Spendor thereof; Thus is there one Glory of the Sun, and another Glory of the Moon, and another Glory of the Stars, that is a different Splendor of them. Wherefore the Future Body of the Righteous, according to the Scripture alfo, as

well as the Philosophick Cabala, will be Caua addavo, and Caua adjeendes, and Caua ase cerdes, a Glorious, Splendid, Inciform and Starlike Body, Wifd. 3. 7. in noused of nonomic addave in the Righteous in the time of their Visitation, shall shine forth. Daniel 12. the 2. and 3. They that be wife, shall shine as the brightness of the Firmament; and they that turn many to Righteousness, as the Stars for ever and ever. And Matthem the 13. 43. Then shall the Righteous shine forth as the Sun, in the Kingdom of their Father. And therefore probably; this Future Glorious Refurrection Body, is that Inheritance of the Saints in Light, which the Scripture speaks of, Col. 1. the 12. Moreover, there is another difference betwixt this Present and that Future Body of the Righteous,

CHAP. IV. With the Pythagorick Cabbala:

797

Righteous, wherein S. Paul and Hierocles do well agree, the First being called by both of them, Gaux Jugnov, An Animal Body, The Second, Caua Hudunannov, A Spiritual Body. Which latter expression in Scripture, does not only denote, the Subtlety and Tenuity thereof : but alfo as this Prefent Body is called an Animal Body, becaufe it is fuitable and agreeable to that Animal Life, which men have Common with Brutes ; fo is that Future called Spiritual, as bearing a fit proportion and correspondency to Souls renewed in the Spirit of their Mind, or in whom the Divine Spirit Dwelleth and Acteth; exercifing its Dominion. There is an Animal Body, and there is a Spiritual Body. And, the First Adam was made a Living Soul, the Last Adam a Quickning Spirit. And thus are Juxinoi in the Scripture, taken for oi TVEUMA MM Eyerres, They who have not the Spirit. And Argunos avecome & dexelou Ta To TVSUpal @ To Ses, The Animal Man receiveth not, the things of the Spirit of God. Which Spirit is also faid in Scripture, to be the Earnest of that our Future Inheritance, Ephefians the I. the 14. and the Earnest of this Spiritual and Heavenly Body, 2 Corinth. the 5. the 5. It is also faid to be that, by which (Efficiently) these Mortal Bodies, shall be Quickened, Romans the 8. the II. If the Spirit of him, that raifed up Jesus from the dead, dwell in you, he that raifed up Christ from the dead , shall also Quicken your Mortal Bodies , by his spirit that dwelleth in you. Neither doth Hierocles fall much fhort of this Scripture Notion; of a Spiritual Body, when he defcribes it to be that, & דא עסבפת דבאבולדאדו הי לעצאה סטעמדולבומו, Which is Agreeable to P. 2976 the Intellectual Perfection of the Soul. This Spiritual Body is that, which the Ancient Hebrews called, cier regles Wings ; We reading thus in the Gemara of the Sanhedrin (c. II. fol. 92. col. 2.) אם האמר אותן שנים שטמיד ההבת להדש בהן את העולם צריקים מה הן טושין If you Ask what Shall חקבה עושה להז כנפים כנשרים ושמין על פני המים become of the Righteous, when God shall renew the world; the Answer is; God shall make them wings like Eagles, whereby they shall fly upon the Face of the Waters. Again, as this Prefent Body, is called in Scripture, an Earthly Body, fo is the Future Body of the Righteous, ftyled by S. Paul, as well as the Pythagoreans, a Heavenly Body; and they who thall then be polleffors thereof, Enseduios avegunos, Heavenly men, 1 Cor. 15. As is the Heavenly, such are they that are Heavenly. Befides which, as Philosophers supposed, both Demons (or Angels) and Men, to have one and the fame, Gana augoadis, sednov, and aisterov, or a like Lucid, Heavenly and Etherial Body, fo from that of our Saviour, when he affirmeth, that they who shall be accounted worthy to obtain that world and the Resurrection from the dead, will neither Marry nor be given in Marriage; nor can die any more; for they are iodyehou equal to the Angels; from hence I fay, we may venture to call this Re-Jurretion. Body, of the Just, also, an Angelical, or Ifangelical Body 3 and the rather because, the Ancient Hebrews (as we learn from Nachmonides in Shaar Haggemul) ftyled it nather new new The Angelical Clothing of the Soul, and Tertullian himfelf, Angelificatam Thus S. As. Carnem, Angelified Flefh. But Laftly, S. Paul is not only Politive in his fin. Corpora Doctrine here, but also Negative; Now this I fay, brethren, that Flesh and and Qualia Blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God, neither doth Corruption inherit funt Angelo. Incorruption. Which Place being undoubtedly not to be Allegorized, rum. Huuu a

The Mystery of the Refurrection; BOOKI

798

it may be from thence inferred, that the Happy Resurrection-Body, Shall not be this Foul and Grofs Body of ours, only Varnified and Guilded over on the outfide of it, it remaining ftill Nafty Sluttifh and Ruinous within, and having all the fame Seeds of Corruption and Mortality in its Nature, which it had before, though by perpetual Miracle kept off, it being as it were by Violence defended, from being Seiled upon and devoured, by the Jaws of Death: but that it shall be fo Inwardly changed, in its Nature, as that the Poffeffers thereof, Cannot die any more. But all this which hath been faid of the Refurrection-Body, is not fo to be understood, as if it belonged Universally, to all that shall be Raifed up at the laft day, or made to appear upon the Earth, as in their own Perfons, at that Great and General Affizes; That they shall have all alike, (wicked as well as Good) fuch Glorions, Spiritual, and Celestial Bodies ; but it is only a Description of the avasans of guins, The Refurrection of Life, which is Emphacically called alfo by our Saviour Christ avasans in on and vengav, The Refurrection from the dead, or to a Happy Immortality; as they who shall be thought worthy thereof, are likewife Styled by him, yoi avasaoras, The Children of the Refurrection. Of which Refurrection only it is, that S. Paul treateth in that Fifteenth Chapter of his to the Corinthians. And we fay, that this Christian Resurrection of Life; is the Vesting and Setling of the Souls of Good men, in their Glorious, Spiritual, Heavenly, and Immortal Bodies. The Complete Happiness of a man, and all the Good that can be defired by him, Was by the Heathen Poet thus Summed up, Ut fit Mens Sana in Corpore Sano, That there be a Sound Mind in a Sound Body: and the Christian Happines, feems to be all comprized in these Two Things. First, in being Inwardly Regenerated and Renewed in the Spirit of their Mind, Cleanfed from all Pollution of Flefb and Spirit, and made partakers of the Divine Life and Nature ; and then Secondly, in being Outwardly Clothed, with Glorious, Spiritual, Celeftial, and Incorruptible Bodies. The Scripture plainly declareth, that our Souls are not at Home here, in this Terrestrial Body, and Thefe Earthly Mansions, but that they are Strangers and Pilgrims there in it. which the Patriarchs also confeffing, plainly declared that they Sought a Country, not that which they came out from, but a Heavenly one. From which paffages of Scripture, fome indeed would infer, that Souls being at first Created by God Pure, Pre-Existed before this their Terrene Nativity, in Celestial Bodies; but afterwards firagled and mandered down hither, as Philo for one, anohinton wer go in fugh + sedvior tonor, radánze eis férlu zweger nA. Te, to ouna, Our Soul (laith he) having left its Heavenly Mansion, came down into this Earthly Body, as a strange place. But thus much is certain, that Our Humane Souls were at first intended and defigned by God Almighty, the Maker of them, for other Bodies and other Regions; as their proper Home and Country, and their Eternal Refting Place: however, tous, that be not First, which is Spiritual, but that which is Natural, and afterwards that which is Spiritual. Now though fome from that of St. Paul, where he calls this Happy Refurrection-Body, oinn The LOV iman to 32 seaves, That house of ours that is from Heaven, or which cometh out of Heaven, would infer, that therefore, it will not be taken, out of Graves and Charnel Houfes; they conceiving alfo, that the Individuation and Samenes

CHAP.V. A Spirit. and Heavenly Body.

Sameneß of mens Perfons, does not neceffarily depend, upon the Numerical Identity of all the Parts of Matter, because we never continue thus the Same, our Bodies always flowing like a River, and paffing away by Infensible Transpiration, and it is certain, that we have not all the fame Numerical Matter, and neither more nor lefs, both in Infancy and in Old Age, though we be for all that the felf Same Perfons : yet neverthelefs according to the beft Philofophy, which acknowledges no Effential or Specifical Difference of Matter, the Fouleft and Groffelt Body that is, meerly by Motion, may not only be Chrystallized, but also brought into the Purity and Tenuity of the Finest Ether. And undoubtedly, that Same Numerical Body of our Saviour Christ, which lay in the Sepulchre, was after his Refurrection thus Transformed, into a Spiritual, and Heavenly Body ; the Subtlety and Tenuity whereof appeared, from his entring in when the doors mere flut, and his vanifling out of fight; however its Glory were for the time suspended, partly for the better convincing his Disciples of the Truth of his Refurrection, and partly because they were not then able to bear the Splendor of it. We conclude therefore, that the Christian Mystery, of the Resurrection of Life, confisteth not in the Souls being reunited to these Vile Rags of Mortality, these Groß Bodies of ours (fuch as now they are) but in having them Changed into the Likeneß of Christ's Glorious Body, and in this Mortal's putting on Immortality.

Hitherto have we feen, the Agreement that is betwixt Christianity, and the Old Philosophick Cabbala, concerning the Soul, in these. Two Things. First, That the highest Happiness and Perfection of the Humane Soul, confisteth not, in a State of Pure Separation from all Body ; and Secondly , that it does not confift neither , in an Eternal Union with fuch Groß Terrestrial Bodies, as these Unchanged; the Soul being not at Home, but a Stranger and Pilgrim in them, and Opprefied with the Load of them: but that at last the Souls of Good men, fhall arrive at Glorious, Spiritual, Heavenly and Immortal Bodies. But now as to that Point, Whether Humane Souls be always United to. fome Body or other, and confequently when by Death they put off this Groß Terrestrial Body, they are not thereby quite Devested, and Strip'd Naked of all Body, but have a Certain, Subtle and Spiritnous Body, ftill adhering to them, and accompanying them ? Or elfe, Whether all Souls that have departed out of this Life, from the very beginning of the World, have ever fince continued, in a State of Separation from all Body, and shall so continue forwards till the Day of Judgment or General Refurrection ? We must confess, that this is a thing not fo explicitely Determined, or express Decided in Christianity, either way. Nevertheles it is First of all, certain from Scripture; That Souls Departed out of these Terrestial Bodies, are therefore neither Dead nor Afleep, till the Last Trump and General Refur- Death called rection; but still Alive and Awake; our Saviour Christ affirming, Sleep the That they all Live unto God; the meaning whereof feems to bethis, Scripture, that they who are faid to be Dead, are Dead only unto Men here upon only xar Earth ; but neither Dead unto themfelves, nor yet unto God, their Euquing-Life being not Extinct, but only Disappeating to us, and withdrawn flov.

799

from

Of the State of the Soul

BOOKI

from our fight; for as much as they are gone off this Stage which we still continue to act upon. And thus is it faid alfo, of our Saviour Chrift himfelf, and that after his Refurrection too; That he Liveth unto God (Romans the 6. the 10.) From whence it is evident, that they who are faid to Live to God, are not therefore supposed to be lefs Alive, than they were, when they Lived unto men. Now it feemeth to be a Priviledge or Prerogative Proper to the Deity only, to Live and A& alone, without Vital Union or Conjunction with any Body. Quærendum, faith Origen, Si Polfibile eft, penitus Incorporeas remanere Rationabiles Creaturas, cum ad jummum Sanctitatis ac Beatudinis venerint? An necesse est eas semper Conjunctas esse Corporibus ? It is worth our Enquiry ; Whether it be possible, for Rational Creatures. to remain Perfectly Incorporeal, and Separate from all Body, when they are arrived to the Highest Degree of Holiness and Happiness ? Or Whether they be always of necessity conjoyned with some Bodies : And afterwards he plainly affirmeth it to be Impoffible , Vivere præter Corpus, Ullam aliam Naturam, preter Patrem, & Filium, & Spiritum Sandium. For any other Nature, befides the Father, and the Son, and Holy Ghoft, to live quite without a Body. Indeed if this were most Natural to the Humane Soul and most Perfective of it, to continue Separate from all Body, then doubtlefs (as Origen Implied) fhould the souls of Good men, rather After the day of Judgment, continue in fuch a State of Separation, to all Eternity. But on the contrary, If it be Natural to Souls, to Enliven and Enform fome Body or other, (though not always a Terrestrial one) as our Inward Sense inclines us to think, then can it not feem fo probable, that they fhould by a kind of Violence. be kept fo long in an Un-Natural or Preter-Natural State of Nakednefs and Separation from all Body; fome of them even from Adams till the day of Judgment.

Again the Scripture also Intimates, that Souls Departed out of this Life, have a Knowledge of one another, and are also capable of the Punishment of Sense or Pain, Fear him (faith our Saviour) who After be hath killed, hath Power to caft into Hell, Luke the 12. And the Soul of the Rich Man, is faid to be immediately after Death in Torments, before the Day of Judgment; as likewife to have Known Abrabam and Lazarus. And it feems neither agreeable to our Common Notions, nor yet to Piety, to conclude, That the souls of wicked men, departing out of this Life, from the beginning of the world in their feveral Ages, till the Day of Judgment, have all of them no manner of Funifoment inflicted on them, fave only that, of Remorfe of Confcience, and Future Expectation. Now it is not conceivable, how Souls after Death should Know and be Knowable, and Converse with one another, and have any Punishment of Sense or Pain inflicted on them, were they not Vitally United to fome Bodies. And thus did Tertallian reason long ago; Dolet apud Inferos Anima cujusdam, & Punitur in Flamma, & Cruciatur in Lingua, & de digito anime felicioris implorat Solatium Roris. Imaginem existimas, exitum illum Pauperis Lætantis, & Divitis mærentis. Et quid illic Lazari nomen, fi non in veritate res est ? Sed etsi Imago credenda est , testimonium erit veritatis. Si enim non habet Anima Corpus, non caperet Imaginem Corporis. Nec mentiretur

Peri Arch. L. 2.

800

De An. p. 309. Rigal. CHAP. V.

after Death, Tertullian,

mentiretur de Corporalibus Membris Scriptura, si non erant. Quid eft autem illud, quod ad Inferna transfertur, post Divortium Corporis? quod detinetur, & in Diem Judicii refervatur ? Ad quod & Christus moriendo descendit ? puto ad Animas Patriarcharum ? Incorporalitas Anima ab omni genere Custodia libera est 3 immunis à Pana & à Fovela. per quod enim Punitur aut Fovetur, hoc erit Corpus. Igitur fiquid Tormenti five Solatii Anima præcepit in Carcere, vel Diverforio Inferum, in Igni vel in Sinu Abrahæ, probata erit Corporalitas Anima. Incorporalitas enim nihil Patitur, non habens per quod Pati possit: aut si habet, boc erit Corpus. In quantum enim Omne Corporale Palfibile eft; in tanum quod Palfibile est Corporale est. We read in Scripture, of a Soul Tormented in Hell, Punished with Flames, and desirons of a drop of water to cool his Tongue. Tou will fay perhaps, that this is Parabolical and Fiftitious. What then does the name of Lazarus fignific there, if it were no Real thing? But if it be a Parable never fo much, yet must it notwithstanding, as to the main, Speak agreeably to Truth. For if the Soul (after Death) have no Body at all, then can it not have any Corporeal Image, Shape, or Figure. Nor can it be thought, that the Scripture. would Lie concerning Corporal Members, if there were none. But what is that, which after its Separation from this Body, is carried down into Hell, and there detained Prisoner, and referved till the day of Judgment? And what is that which Christ dying descended down unto, I suppose to the Souls of the Patriarchs. But Incorporality is free from all Custody or Imprisonment, as also devoid of Pain and Pleasure. Wherefore if Souls be fensible of Pain after Death, and Tormented with Fire, then must they needs have some Corporeity; for Incorporality suffers Nothing. And as every Corporeal thing, is Palfive or Patible, 10 again what foever is Paffive is Corporeal. Tertullian would also further confirm this, from a Vision or Revelation of a certain Sifter-Prophet, (Miracles and Prophecy, being faid by him, not to be then altogether Extinct,) Inter cætera oftensa est mibi Anima Corporaliter, & Spiritus videbatur, Tenera & Lucida, & Aerii Coloris, Et Formæ per omnia Humana ; There was (faid fhe) amongst other things, a Soul Corporally Exhibited to my View, and it was Tender and Lucid, and of an Aereal Colour, and every way of Humane Form. Agreeably to which, Tertullian himfelf addeth, Effigiem non aliam Anime Humane deputandam preter Humanam, & quidem ejus Corporis quod unaquaque circuntulit. There is no other Shape to be assigned to a Humane Soul, but Humane; and indeed that of the Body, which it before carried about. It is true indeed, that Tertullian here drives the bulinefs fo far, as to make the Soul it felf to be Corporeal, Figurate and Colorate, and after Death, to have the very fame Shape, which its respective Body had before in this Life : he being one of those, who were not able to conceive of any thing Incorporeal, and therefore being a Religionist, concluded God himself to be a certain Body alfo. But the Reafons which he here infifteth on, will indeed extend no further, than to prove, that the Soul hath after Death, fome Body Vitally United to it, by means whereof, it is both capable of Converse, and Sensible of Pain, for as much as Body alone, can have no Senfe of any thing.

And this is that which Irenam, from the fame Scripture gathereth 3 not

S. Irenaus and Origen,

BOOKL

L. 2. 4. 62.

C. 63.

802

not that the Soul Is a Body, but that it Hath a Body, after Death conjoyned with it, and that of the fame Form and Figure, with that Body which it had before here in this Life ; Plenifime autem Dominus docuit, non solum perseverare, non de corpore in corpus transgredientes animas, sed & Characterem corporis, in quo etiam adaptantur, custodire eundem; Et meminisse eas Operum que egerunt hic, & à quibus cessaverunt; in Enarratione que scribitur de Divite & de Lazaro, qui refigerabatur in Sinu Abrahæ; in qua ait Divitem cognoscere Lazarum post mortem; Et manere in suo ordine unumquemque ipsorum; Our Lord hath most plainly taught us, that Souls do not only continue after Death. without palfing out of one Body into another, but also that they keep the Character of Body, wherein they are then also adapted, the same which they had before; as likewife, that they remember the Actions and Omillions of their Life past; in that Enarration, which is written, concerning the Rich Man and Lazarus, who was refreshed in Abraham's bosom; wherein he affirmeth the Rich Man to have known both Lazarus and Abraham after Death, as also each of them to remain in their own Order. And thus again in the following Chapter; Per bac manifestiffime declaratum eft, & Perseverare Animas; & non de corpore in corpus Exire; & habere Hominis Figuram; (ut etiam cognoscantur) & meminisse eorum que hic fint; O Dignam Habitationem Unamquamque Gentempercipere, etiam ante Judicium. By these things it is most manifestly declared, that Souls do both Persevere after Death, and that they do not Transmigrate out of one Body into another; and that they have a Humane Figure or Shape, (whereby they may be known) as also that they remember the things here upon the Earth, and their own Actions; and Lafly, that each kind of Good and Bad, have their diffinct and suitable Habitations affigned them, even before the Judgment. Now that Ireneus did not here mean, that Souls are themselves Bodily Substances, and confequently, have a certain Character, Form, and Figure of their own, but only that they have certain Bodies conjoyned with them, which are Figurate; is First of all evident, from the words themselves, Characterem corporis, in quo etiam adaptantur, custodire Eundem, The Natural Senfe whereof is this, That they keep the Character of Body (wherein they are then also adapted, after Death) the same with that which these Bodies before had here in this Life. And it is further manifest from hence, because he else where plainly declareth, souls themfelves to be Incorporeal; as in his Fifth Book and Seventh Chapter, Flatus autem Vita Incorporalis est, But the breath of Life is Incorporeal.

Furthermore, Origen was not only of the fame Perfwalion, that Souls after Death, had certain Subtle Bodies united to them, and that thole Bodies of theirs, had the fame Ed G- megarrellov, Characterizing Form, which these their Terrestrial Bodies before had; but alfo thinks, that this, together with the Souls Immortality, may be fufficiently proved, from the frequent Apparitions of Ghosts or Departed Souls; in way of opposition to Celsus, endeavouring to invalidate the Scripture Testimonies, concerning the Apparitions of our Saviour Christ, and Imputing them either to Magical Imposture, or Fanatick Phrenzy, or the Disciples mistaking their own Dreams and Phaneies for

CHAP.V. Concerning Souls after Death.

803

for Visions and Senfations, after the Epicurean way; TETO 3 Sole Wittow κατα Cuslasinov Biv avaluais Soluaio, as aco i 4021 ύφεσικε το a-ποθανόντων i s ματίω πεπίσεικε αξι τ^s αθανασίας αυτής, ό τότο το βίμα avin moás as i Πλάτων en τω αξι τ^s 402is λέγi, Cruoddi φαν-πα Cuara al μνημέια ποι γεγονέναι το idon τεθνηκότων Though this might feem to have been smartly opposed by Celfus, yet are those very Apparitions of Ghosts notwithstanding, a sufficient Argument or Proof of a certain Necessary Opinion, that Souls do sublist after Death. Neither aid Plato vainly conclude, the Immortality and Permanency of the Soul, besides other things, from those Shadow-like Phantasms of the Dead, that have appeared to many about Graves and Monuments. Whereupon he giveth this further account of these Apparitions, Ta we'v Ev grudueva all fuzis requindres paura Guara and rivor inouqueus savetau, 78 n. The imesnician in The xansperio Augodd' Eteran Juxte For these Apparitions of the Dead, are not meer Groundless Imaginations, but they proceed from Souls themselves, really remaining and surviving after Death, and subsisting in that which is called. a Luciform Body. Where notwithstanding Origen, takes this 'Augoddes Saua, Or Luciform Body, in a Larger Senfe, than the Greek Philosophers were wont to do ; namely fo as to comprehend under it, that Aiery or Vaporous Body alfo, which belongeth to Unpurged Souls; who do therein most frequently appear after Death; whereas it is thought proper to the Purged Souls, to be cloathed with the Luciform Body only. Belides which, the fame Origen tells us, that the Thing which St. Thomas the Apostle disbelieved, was not our Saviour's appearing after Death, as if he had thought it Impoffible, for Ghosts or Souls departed, Visibly to appear, but only his Rifing and Appearing in that fame Solid Body, which had been before Crucified, and was laid in the Sepulchre; TS oville, TE The fuxed TE required to op Sivar ' such a ' evoluger Evan to in ownan autor anniha ignyieda, Thomas also, as well as the other Apostles, assented to the woman affirming, that she had seen Jesus; as not thinking it at all Impossible, for the Soul of a Dead man, to be Seen ; but he did not believe him to have Rifen and Appeared, in that felf fame Solid Body, which before he lived In; for which caufe he faid, not only, Unless I fee him; but added also, And Unless I shall put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his fide, I will not believe. Where again Origen subjoyns, Tauta d' ikiyero und 78 Owna, nelvorto or Suratar OpJakprois aistrois parinvar ψητης Σάμα πάντα το ποστέςω είδη, ----μεγε.965 τε, η δηματα καλ EDINYMS, is pavili,

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These things were faid by Thomas, not as doubting at all, but that the Body of a Soul departed (to wit, Condensed) might be seen with the Eyes of Sense, every way resembling that Form which it had before in this Life, both in respect of Bigness, Figure, Colour, and Voice; and oftentimes also in the same Customary garments. Wherefore according to Origen, the Jews were at that time Generally possessed with this Opinion, that Souls after Death, had certain Bodies united to them, X x x x wherein

What Countenance, for the

804

wherein they might Vifibly appear: neither is that of any great moment to the contrary, which a Learned Critick objecteth, that Josephus writing of their Opinions, maketh no mention hereof: he omitting belides this, other Confiderable Dogmata of theirs also, as that of the Refurrection. However this at least is certain from hence that Origen himself took it for granted, that Humane Souls departed, were not altogether Naked or Unclothed, but Clothed with a certain Subtle Body, wherein they could also Visibly appear, and that in their priftine Form.

BOOK L.

Moreover, it might be here observed also, that when upon our Sa. viour's first Apparition to his Disciples, it is faid, that they were affrighted, as supposing, they had feen a Spirit; our Saviour does not tell them, that a spirit or Ghost, had no Body at all, wherein it could Visibly appear; but (as rather taking that for granted) that a spirit had no Flesh and Bones, (no ouna avtitutov) no fuch solid Body, as they might find him to have; bidding them therefore, handle him; to remove that Scruple of theirs. As if he fhould have faid, Though spirits, or Ghosts, and Souls Departed, have Bodies (or Vehicles) which may by them be fo far Condensed, as fometimes to make a Vifible appearance to the Eyes of men; yet have they not any fuch Solid Bodies, as those of Flesh and Bone; and therefore by Feeling and Handling, may you fatisfie your felves, that I am not a meer spirit, Ghoft, or Soul, Appearing; as others have frequently done, without a Miracle; but that I appear in that very fame Solid Body, wherein I was Crucified by the Jews, by miraculous Divine Power, raifed out of the Sepulchre, and now to be found no more there. Agreeable to which of our Saviour Chrift, is that of Apollonius in Philostratus, λαθό μοι, έφη, κάν μέν διαφύγω σε, έδαλον είμι· εί ή ύπομείνουμι άπιό-MEVO, TEIDE is ZHV TE ME, is un atto GEGAMMEVOU to owna, Touch me and Handle me, and if you find me to avoid the Touch, then may you conclude me to be a spirit or Ghost, (that is, a soul departed) but if I firmly refist the fame; then believe me Really to live, and not yet to have caft off the Body. And indeed though Spirits or Ghofts, had certain Subtle Bodies, which they could fo far Condense, as to make them sometimes Vifible to men; yet is it reafonable enough to think, that they could not Constipate or Fix them, into fuch a Firmnes, Großnes, and Solidity, as that of Flesh and Bone is, to continue therein ; or at least, not without fuch Difficulty and Pain, as would hinder them from attempting the fame. Notwithstanding which, it is not denied, but that they may poffibly fometimes make use of other solid Bodies, Moving and Acting them, as in that famous Story of Phlegons, where the Body Vanished not, as other Ghosts use to do, but was left a Dead Carcase behind. Now as for our Saviour Christ's Body, after his Resurrection, and before his Alcention; which notwithstanding its solidity in Handling, yet sometimes Vanished also, out of his Disciples fight; this probably, as Origen conceived, was purposely conferved for a time, in a certain Middle State, betwixt the Craffities of a Mortal Body, and the Spirituality of a Perfectly Glorified, Heavenly & Etherial Body.

But there is a place of Scripture, which as it hath been interpreted CHAP. V. Bodies of Ghosts, in Script.

805

preted by the Generality of the Ancient Fathers, would Naturally Imply, even the soul of our Saviour Christ himself, after his Death, and before his Refurrection, not to have been quite Naked from all Body, but to have had a certain Subtle or Spirituons Clothing, and it is this of St. Peter, βαναταθείς μέν σαιετί, ζωοποιηθείς 5 το πνόζματη, έν 1 Pet. 3.18; ώ το τοίς έν φυλακή πνόζμασι ποεθθείς έκηςυξε, Which being underftood by those Ancients, of our Saviour Christ's descending into Hades or Hell, is accordingly thus rendered in the Vulgar Latin, Put to Of this St. Death In the Flesh, but Quickned in the Spirit. In which (Spirit) also, Austin, in So his 12. Book, he went and preached, 10 those Spirits, that were in Prison, O.c. So De Gen. ad that the Word Troluat, or Spirit here, according to this interpre- Lit. c. 33. Et tation, is to be taken; for a Spirituous Body; the Senfe being this, Christiquidem That when our Saviour Christ was put to death in the Flesh, or the Flesh. Animam ve-ly Body; he was Quickned in the Spirit, or a Spirituous Body. In which ea loca in qui-(Spirituous Body) alfo, he ment and preached to those Spirits that were in bus peccatores Prifon. O.c. And doubtless it would be faid, by the Afferters of this In- cruciantur, ut terpretation; that the word Spirit, could not here be taken for the quos effe fol-Soul of our Saviour Christ; because this being Naturally Immortal, could vendos, occulta not properly be faid to be Quickned, and Made Alive. Nor could He, nobis fua juftithat is, our Saviour Christ's Soul, be so well faid, to go, In this spirit tia judicabat, neither, that is, In it felf, the Soul in the Soul, to preach to the Spirits creditur. in Prison. They would add also, that spirit here, could not be taken for the Divine Spirit neither; which was the Efficient Caufe of the Vivification of our Saviour's Body at his Refurrection; becaufe then there would be no direct Oppolition, betwixt, Being put to Death in the Flesh, and, Quickned in the Spirit; unless they be taken both alike Materially. As alfo the following Verfe is thus to be understood; That our Saviour Christ, went in that Spirit, wherein he was Quickned, when he was Put to Death In the Flesh, and therein preached to the Spirits in Prison. By which Spirits in Prison also, would be meant, not Pure Incorporeal Substances, or Naked Souls, but Souls Clothed with Subtle Spirituous Bodies; as that word may be often understood elsewhere in Scripture. But thus much we are unquestionably certain of; from the Scripture; That not only Elias, whole Terrestrial Body, seems to have been, in part at least, Spiritualized, in his Ascent in that Fiery Chariot, but also Moses, appeared Visibly to our Saviour Chrift and his Disciples, upon the Mount, and therefore (fince Piety will not permit us to think this a meer Prefligious thing) in Real Bodies; which Bodies alfo, feem to have been 'Augodon', Lke ciform or Lucid, like to our Saviour's then Transfigured Body.

Again, there are fundry places of Scripture which affirm that the Regenerate and Renewed have here in this Life, a certain Earneft of their Future Inheritance; which is, their Spiritual or Heavenly Body; as also the Quickning of their Mortal Bodies is therein attributed, to the Efficiency of the Spirit Dwelling in them. Which is a Thing that hath been taken notice of by Some of the Ancients, as Irenaus; Nunc L ; c. 8: autem Partem aliquam Spiritus ejus fumimus, ad Perfectionem & Pra-Parationem Incorruptela, paulatim affuescentes Capere & Portare Deum. Quod & Pignus dixit Apostolus; hoc eft, Partem ejus Honoris, qui à Deo nobis promisseft Science Science Spirituales

Whether any Created Spirit, BOOKI.

806

Spirituales effecit, & absorbetur Mortale ab Immortalitate. Now have we a Part of that Spirit, for the Preparation and Perfection of Incorruption; we being accustomed by little and little to Receive and Bear God. Which also the Apostle bath called an Earnest; that is, a Part of that Honour which is promifed to us from God. If therefore, this Earneft (or Pledge) dwelling in us, bath made us already Spiritual; the Mortal is also swallowed up by Immortality. And Novatian, Spiritus SanElus id agit in nobis, ut ad Æternitatem & ad Resurrectionem Immortalitatis, corpora nostra perducat, dum illa in se assuracit cum Celesti Virtute misceri. This is that which the Holy Spirit doth in us, namely to bring and lead on our Bodies to Eternity and the Resurrection of Immortality; whilft in it felf it accustometh us, to be mingled with the Heavenly Vertue. Moreover there are fome places allo, which feem to imply, that Good Men, Ihall after Death, have a Further Inchoation of their Heavenly Body, the full Completion whereof, is not to be expected before the Refurrection or Day of Judgment. We know, that If our Earthly House of this Tabernacle were dissolved, we bave a Building of God, a House not made with hands, Eternal in the Heavens. For in this we groan Earnestly. And Verse the 5. He that hath wrought us for the felf fame thing is God, who also hath given us the Earnest of the Spirit. Now how these Preludiums and Prelibations of an Immortal Body, can confift with the Souls continuance after Death, in a Perfect Separation from all manner of Body, till the Day of Judgement, is not fo eafily Conceivable.

Laftly, it is not at all to be Doubted, but that Irenaus, Origen, and those other Ancients, who entertained that Opinion, of Souls being Clothed after Death, with a certain Thin and Subtle Body; fuspected it not in the least, to be Inconfistent, with that of the Future Refurrection: as it is no way Inconfistent, for one who hath only a Shirt or Wastcoat on, to put on a Sute of Cloths, or Exteriour Upper garment. Which will also feem the less strange, if it be confidered, that even here in this Life, our Body is as it were Two Fold, Exteriour and Interiour; we having befides the Grossy, the Souls Immediate Instrument, both of Sense and Motion; which Latter is not put into the Grave with the Other, nor Imprisoned under the Cold Sods. Notwithstanding all which, that hath been here fuggested by us; we shall not our felves venture, to determine any thing, in fo great a Point; but Sceptically leave it Ondecided.

The Third and Last thing, in the Forementioned Philosophick or Pythagorick Cabbala, is concerning those Beings Superior to men, commonly called by the Greeks, Demons, (which Philo tells us are the fame with Angels amongst the Jews, and accordingly are those words Demons and Angels, by Hierocles and Simplicius, and other of the latter Pagan Writers, sometimes used indifferently as Synonymous) viz. That these Demons or Angels, are not Fure, Abstract, Incorporeal Substances, devoid of Vital Union with any Matter; but that they confiss of sometimes Incorporeal, and something Corporeal, joyned together; so that as Hierocles writeth of them, To Mer available and the source To

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Снар. V. Without a Corporeal Indument.

807

TO sola, to) xatto ownating, They have a Superiour and an Inferiour part in them; and their Superiour Part is an Incorporeal Substance = their Inferiour Corporeal. In a word, that they all as well as men, confift of Soul and Body, united together, there being only this Difference betwixt them, that the Souls of these Demons or Angels, never descend down to such Groß and Terrestrial Bodies, as Humane Souls do; but are always Clothed, either with Aerial or Etherial ones. And indeed this Pythagorick Cabbala, was Universal, concerning all Underfanding Beings, besides the Supreme Deity, or Trinity of Divine Hypoftases ; that is, concerning all the Pagan Inferiour Gods ; that they are no other than Souls vitally united to fome Bodies, and fo made up of Incorporeal, and Corporeal Substance, Joyned together. For thus Hierocles plainly expresseth himself, in the forecited place; in Noyach sola add TE drusey's is to ever sto Tagin Der, is where to owna Ever au-The untre and ou par or , &c. The Rational Nature (in General) was fo produced by God, as that it neither is Body, nor yet without Body; but an Incorporeal Substance, having a Cognate or Congenit Body. Which fame thing was else where also thus declared by him, is you with we'r P. 176 ό λογικός διάκο ζμος, μετά τέ συμπεφυκότο αυτα άφθαξίε σώμαζο. Sincov SAN TE drywseys, The whole Rational Order, or Rank of Being, with its Congenite Immortal Body, is the Image of the whole Deity, the Maker thereof. Where by Hierocles his Rational Nature or Effence, and by the Whole Rational Order, is plainly meant, all Understanding Beings Created, of which he acknowledgeth only these Three Kinds and Degrees, First, the Immortal Gods, which are to him the Animated Stars; Secondly, Demons, Angels, or Heroes; and Thirdly, Men. called also by him, xarax Advis Sal Moves, Terrestrial Demons: he pronouncing of them all, that they are alike, Incorporeal Substances, together with a Congenite Immortal Body; and that there is no other Understanding Nature than such, besides the Supreme Deity, which is Complete in it felf, without the Conjunction of any Body. So that according to Hierocles, the Ancient Pythagorick Cabbala, acknowledged no fuch Entities at all, as those Intelligences of Aristotle, and the Noes of fome High-flown Platonifts; (that is, perfectly Unbodied Minds;) and much less any Rank of Henades or Unities, Superior to these Noes. And indeed fuch Particular Created Beings as these, could neither have Senfe or Cognizance of any Corporeal thing Exifting without them; (Senfe as Aristotle hath observed, Refulting from a Complication of Soul and Body, as Weaving, Refults from a Complication of the Weaver and Weaving Instruments :) nor yet could they Act upon any Part of the Corporeal Universe. So that these Immoveable Beings, would be but like Adamantine Statues; and things Unconnected with the reft of the World, having no Commerce with any thing at all but the Deity; a kind of Infignificant Metaphysical Gazers, or Contemplators. Whereas the Deity though it be not properly fugh eyno Gur, a Mundane soul, fuch as together with the Corporeal World, as its Body, makes up one Compleat and Entire Animal; yet because the whole world proceeded from it, and perpetually dependeth on it, therefore must it needs take Cognizance of all, and Act upon all in it; upon which account it hath been ftyled by these Pythagoreans, Juzh Unegub Guu , (not a Mundane,

Origen's full Agreement, with BOOK I.

Mundane, but) a Supra-Mundane Soul. Wherefore this Ancient Pythagorick Cabbala, feems to be agreeable to reason also, that God fhould be the only Incorporeal Being, in this fense, fuch whose Estence is Complete and Life Entire within it felf, without the Conjunction or Appendage of any Body: but that all other Incorporeal Subfrances Created, should be Compleated and Made up, by a Vital Union with Matter; fo that the whole of them, is neither Corporeal, nor Incorporeal, but a Complication of both ; and all the Higheft and Divineft things in the Universe, next to the Supreme Deity are Animals confifting of Soul and Body united together. And after this manner, did the Ancient afferters of Incorporeal Substance, as Unextended, decline that Absurdity Objected against them, of the Illocality of all Finite Created Spirits, that these being Incorporeal Substances, Vitally Clothed with fome Body, may by reafon of the Locality and Mobility of their Respective Bodies, truly be faid to be he Here and There, and to Move from Place to Place.

808

Wherefore we are here also to show, what Agreement or Difagreement there is, betwixt this Part of the Pythagorick Cabbala, and the Chriftian Philosophy. And First, it hath been already intimated, that the very same Doctrine, with this of the Ancient Pythagoreans, was plainly afferted by Origen. Thus in his First Book Peri Archon. c. 6. Solius Dei, (faith he) id est Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Naturæ id proprium est, ut sine Materiali Substantia, & absque Ulla Corporeæ Adjection's Societate, intelligatur subsistere. It is proper to the Nature of God only, that is of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to sublist without Material Substance; or the Society of any Corporeal Adjection. Again, L.2.c. 2. Materialem SubStantiam Opinione quidem & Intellectu solum Separari, à Naturis Rationalibus, & Pro ipsis, vel Post ipsas Effectam videri; sed nunquam sine ipsa eas vel Vixisse, vel Vivere : solius namque Trinitatis Incorporea Vita existere recté putabitur. Material Substance in Rational Natures, is indeed Separable from them, in Conception and Understanding, it seeming to be made for them, and in Order of Nature after them; but it is not Really and Actually Separable from the same; nor did they ever, or can they, live without it, For a Life perfectly Incorporeal, is rightly deemed, to belong to the Trinity only. So alfo in his Fourth Book, and his Anacephalæofis, Semper erunt Rationabiles Nature, que indigent Indumento Corporeo. Semper ergo erit Natura Corporea, cujus Indumentis Uti necesse est Rationabiles Creaturas. Nisi quis putet se posse oftendere, quod Natura Rationabilis absque Ullo Corpore, vitam degere possit. Sed quam difficile id sit, & quam prope impossibile Intellectui nostro, in Superioribus offendimus. There always will be Rational Natures, which stand in need of a Corporeal Indument. Wherefore there will be always Corporeal Nature, as a necessary Indument or Clothing for these Rational Creatures. Unless any one could show, that it is possible for the Rational Nature to live without a Body. Which how difficult and almost Impossible it is, to our Understanding, hath been already declared. Aquinas Affirmeth, Origen in this Doctrine of his, to have followed the Opinion of certain Ancient Philosophers ; and undoubtedly it was the Old Pythagorick Cabbala, which the Learned Origen here adhered to ; that is hoyun sola, as it is in Hierocles,

CHAP. V. The Old Pythagor. Cabbala.

Hierocles, and mais o hoynnos diano Curre , The Rational Nature made by God, that is, all Created Understanding Beings, are neither Body, nor yet without Body; but have always a Cognate or Congenite Body, as their Vehicle or Indument. So that Angels or Demons as well according to Origen, as Hierocles, are all of them Incorporeal Subfrances, not Naked and Abstract, but Clothed with certain Subtle Bodies; or Animals compounded and made up of Soul and Body together.

809

Wherefore Huetims and other learned men, feem not well to have underftood Origen here, but to have confounded Two different Opinions together, when they suppose him, to have afferted, Angels and all Understanding Creatures, not, to Have Bodies, but, to Be Bodies, and nothing elfe; and confequently, that there is no Incorporeal Subfance at all, befides the Deity, Whereas Origen only affirmeth, that nothing befides the Trinity, could fubfilt and live alone, abique ulla corpore a adjection is Societate, without the Society of any Corporeal Adjection, and that the Material Nature, is only a Necessary Indument, or Clothing, of all Rational or Understanding Creatures. And in this Senfe is it, that an Incorporeal Life is faid by him, to be proper only to the Trinity: because all other Understanding Beings, are Animals, compounded of Soul and Body together. But that Origen acknowledged, even our Humane Soul it felf, to be Incorporeal, as also that there is Something in Angels Incorporeal, might be made evident from Sundry Paffages in his Writings; as this Particularly in his Sixth Book against Cellus, inners and harov solar in "Cher connege prever, so eis nie avaluopeenn thi andeans fuxlui, in this ayyihar in Jegran, &c. imosconv · We do not think, an Incorporeal Substance to be Combustible; nor that the soul of Man can be refolved into Firez or the Substance of Angels, Thrones, Dominions, Principalities, or Powers. Where by the substance of Angels, he doubtless meant the Souls of them; Origen's Sense being thus declared by St. Jerom; In Libris and degrev, Angelos, & Thronos, & Dominationes, & Potestates, & Rectores Mundi & Tenebrarum, & omne Nomen quod nominatur, dicit, Animas esse corum Corporum, que vel Desiderio vel ministerio susceperint, That in his Book of Principles he affirmeth, Angels, and Thrones, and Dominions, and Powers, and the Governours of the Darkneß of this world. and every Name that is named (in St. Paul) to be all of them, the Souls of certain Bodies, such as either by their own Desire and Inclination, or the Divine Allotment, they have received. Now there can be no Queftion made, but that he who supposed the souls of men to be Incorporeal, in a strict Philosophick Sense, and such as could not suffer any thing from Fire, did also acknowledge Something Incorporeal in Angels. And thus doth he fomewhere declare himfelf in that Book Peri Arechon, Per Christum creata dixit (Paulus) omnia Visibilia & Invisibilia; per quod declaratur, esse etiam in Creaturis quasdam Invisibiles, secundum proprietatem suam, Substantias; Sed hæ quamvis ipsæ non suns Corporeæ, utuntur tamen Corporibus, licet ipsæ sunt Corporea Substantia meliores. Illa vero Substantia Trinitatis neque Corpus, neque In Corpore. esse credenda est : sed in toto Incorporea. When Paul affirmeth all things, Visible and Invisible, to have been Created by Christ, or the Noyohe intimated that even amongst the Creatures, there are some properly Invisible

To the Majority of Fathers; BOOK I.

Invisible Substances. Which Invisible Substances Created, though they be not Bodies, yet do they use Bodies, themselves being better than Corporeal Substance. But the substance of the Trinity, is neither Body, nor yet in Body, but altogether Incorporeal. Wherefore Angelical and Humane Souls, are not as Huetius fuppofeth, called Incorporeal by Origen, only as Subtle Bodies fometimes are, by the more Simple and Unskilful; but in a strict Philosophick Sense; only he supposed them to differ from the Deity in this, that though they be not Bodies, yet they are always In Bodies, or Clothed with Bodies: whereas the Deity is in Both fenfes Incorporeal, it having not fo much as any Corporeal Indu. ment. So that there is here no contradiction at all to be found in Origen; he constantly afferting Angels, to have fomething Incorporeal In them as their Superiour Part, and not in that vulgar fenfe of a Subtle Body, but in the Philosophick; nevertheless to Have also a Corporeal Indument or Clothing, as their Out fide, or Lower Part : and in that regard only, He calling them Corporeal.

It is true indeed, that there were amongst the Ancient Fathers, fome, who were fo far from supposing Angels to be altogether Incorporeal, that they ran into the other Extream, and concluded them to have Nothing at all Incorporeal in them, but to be meer Bodies. But these either afferted, that there was no such thing at all as any Incorporeal Substance, and that not only Angels, and Humane Souls, but alfo God himself, was a Body : or at least they concluded, that nothing Created was Incorporeal; and that God, though Himfelf Incorporeal, yet could Create nothing but Bodies. These are here the Two Extreams, One, that Angels have nothing Corporeal at all belonging to them : The Other, that they are altogether Corporeal; or have Nothing Incorporeal in them: a Middle betwixt both which, is the 0. rigenick Hypothesis, the same with the Pythagorick; That in Angels, there is a Complication of Incorporeal and Corporeal Subflance both together, or that they are Animals confifting of Soul and Body. We shall now make it appear, that the Greater part of the Ancient Fathers, were for neither of the Two fore-mentioned Extreams; Either That Angels were wholly Incorporeal, or that they were wholly Corporeal; but rather for the Middle Hypothesis, That they Had Bodies, and yet Were not Bodies; But as other Terrestrial Animals, Spirits or Souls, Clothed with Etherial or Aerial Bodies. And that the Generality of the Ancient and most Learned Fathers, did not conceive Angels to be meer Unbodied Spirits; is unquestionably Evident from hence, because they agreed with the Greek Philosophers in that Conceit; that Evil Demons or Devils, were therefore delighted with the Blood and Nidours of Sacrifices, as having their more Groß, Aiery, and Vaporous Bodies nourished and refreshed with those Vapours; which they did as it were Luxuriate and Gluttonize in. For thus does Porphyrius write concerning them, in his Book De Abstinentia, STOI OF Xale OVTES NOICH TE, UVIASH TE, Si EN autor, To compatinov is TVELματικόν παίνείαι: En 20 TBTO ατμοίς is ava gupuápaos. These are they, who take pleasure in the Incense, Fumes, and Nidours of Sacrifices; wherewith their Corporeal and Spiritnous Part, is as it were Pinguified : Andthat for this Lives and is Nourished by Vapours and Fumigations. before

810

Demons and Angels, Bodied.

SIT

CHAP.V.

before Porphyrius, many other Pagan Philosophers, had been of the fame Opinion, appeareth from this of Cellus, Xen 20 lows on artisen Orig. L. 8. ανσ edos σοφοίς, οι δή φασι, διότι την μέν το ειγείων σαιμόνων το πλάσου revé Co ouvrernicos, is ne contapiévou acqueili is uniory, sec. We ought to give Credit to wife men, who affirm, that meft of these Lower and Circumterraneous Demons, are delighted with Geniture, Bloud, and Nidours and such like things, and much gratified therewith : though they be not able to do any thing more in way of recompence, then sometimes perhaps to cure the Body; or to foretel good and ewil Fortunes to Men and Cities. Upon which account himfelf though a zealous Pagan, perswadeth men, to moderation in the Use of these Sacrifices, as Principally gratifying the Inferiour and Worfer Demons only. In like manner 0rigen frequently infifteth upon the fame thing, he affirming that Devils were not only delighted, with the Idolatry of the Pagans in their Sacrifices, but alfo, and A Junav ava Jupuaren is rais ano. The alparav Chit. Celf. L. 2, อักอนฉบานแสาลง ฉ่าอออออเร тесфеста та รล่มลโล อุเกมอิยรงาลง รอเร รอเร- 7. P. 334. TOIS, That their very Bodies were Nourished by the Vapours and Fumes, arising from them; and that these Evil Demons therefore did as it were Deliciate and Epicurize in them. And before Origen, most of the Ancient Fathers, as Justine Martyr, Athenagoras, Tatianus, Tertullian, &c. and also many others after him, endeavour to disparage those Material and Bloody Sacrifices, upon the fame Account, as things whereby Evil Demons were principally Gratified. We shall here only cite one paffage to this purpose out of St. Basil, or who ever were the Author of that Commentary upon Isaiah, because there is C. 1. fomething Philosophick in it; daimon dia to pilisovov i, imma Sic, ai Эυσίαι φέρεσι πνα μδονίω η χρείαν σκουμάμεναι, δια 7° καύσεως Έζατ-μιζομένε τε αίμαι (, και έπω δια 7° τοιαύτης λεπίστοιήσεως, είς τίω ousann autan avaraubavouers. The 20 Si Shar reeportan tois at mois, 's Sià masshonws i noirias, an' às ai reixes navrav law i ovuxes, i ora TOIQÜMA eis öhlu EQUTEV The Edar, The Techir ratadexeta, Sacrifices are things of no small pleasure and advantage to Demons, because the Blood being evaporated by Fire and so attenuated, is taken into the Compages and Substances of their Bodies : The whole of which is throughout, nourished. with Vapours, not by Eating, and Stomachs, or such like Organs, but as the Hairs and Nayls of all Animals and what soever other things Receive nourishment into their whole Substance. And thus do we see it undeniably manifest, that many of the Ancient Fathers, supposed Devils to have Bodies; neither can it at all be doubted, but that they concluded the fame of Angels too; thefe being both of the fame kind, and differing but as Good and Evil men. And though they do not affirm this of Good Angels, but of Devils only, that they were thus Delighted and Nourished with the Fumes and Vapours of Sacrifices, and that they Epicurized in them; yet was not the reason hereof, becaufe they conceived them, to be altogether Incorporeal; but to have Pure Etherial or Heavenly Bodies : it being proper to those Groß and Vaporous Bodies of Demons only to be Nourished and Refreshed after that manner. And Now that all these Ancient Fathers, did not fup. pole either Angels or Devils, to be altogether Corporeal, or to have nothing but Body in them, may be concluded from hence, becaufe many of them plainly declared the souls of Men to be Incorporeal, Yyyy and