Vol. X. JULY, 1907. No. 3.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY

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

CONTENTS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Minutes of the Tenth Annual Meeting 185
Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Board of Directors 193
Annual Address of the President. Swedenborg and the Modern Doctrine of Reality 194
Reports.
Report of the Secretary 211
List of Members of the Association 211
Financial Statement 217
Report of the Board of Directors 219
Report of the Editor of "The New Philosophy" 220
Resignation of the Editor 221
Communication from Mr. Marston Niles 221
Report of the Committee on a New Edition of the "Animal Kingdom" 222
Report of the Committee on the Translation of the "Lesser Principia" 222
Report of the Committee on the Translation of "De Sensibus" . 222
Report of the Committee on the Translation of Swedenborg's Early Swedish Treatises 223
Report of the Committee on the Publication of Swedenborg's Scientific Manuscripts 225
Report of the Committee to Present Proposals Relative to Sending Mr. A. H. Stroh to Sweden 226
Report on the Copying and Publication of Swedenborg's Scientific Works 226
Report of the Committee on Incorporation 228
Charter of the Swedenborg Scientific Association 229
By-Laws of the Swedenborg Scientific Association 231
Minutes of the Incorporators' Meeting; held April 18, 1907 234
Officers and Committees, 1907-1908 235

Entered at the Lancaster Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY is a quarterly magazine devoted to the exposition of the scientific and philosophical principles contained in the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, and as the organ of the Swedenborg Scientific Association it will be the means of promulgating the uses undertaken by that body. The magazine will contain instalments of some of Swedenborg's Scientific works; the transactions of the Association; and articles on scientific and philosophical subjects.

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2004 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Publication Offices: No. 9 N. Queen St., LANCASTER, PA., and Bryn Athyn, Pa.

Subscription price—One Dollar per annum; to members of the Association, Fifty Cents.

Subscriptions and Business Communications should be sent to Charles E. Doering, Business Manager, Lancaster, Pa., or Bryn Athyn, Pa.

The Swedenborg Scientific Association.

Incorporated October 20th, 1906

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

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

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

Those wishing to become members will please send their applications with the annual membership fee, One Dollar, to the Treasurer, Charles E. Doering, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

The NEW PHILOSOPHY will be furnished to members of the Association at Fifty Cents per annum.

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VOL. X. JULY, 1907. No. 3.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the *Swedenborg Scientific Association* was held at the Sunday School Rooms of the Philadelphia Society of the New Jerusalem Church, 2129 Chestnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 23rd, 1907.

FIRST SESSION.

1. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Frank Sewall, A. M., D. D., at 10:00 A. M.

2. The reading of the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, printed in *The New Philosophy* for July, 1906, was dispensed with.

3. On motion, duly seconded, the Minutes were approved as printed.

4. The Chair appointed the Rev. Alfred Acton and Mr. F. E. Gyllenhaal a Committee on the Roll. The Committee subsequently reported the following members and visitors in attendance at the sessions of the Association:

MEMBERS.—*Boston, Mass.,* Mr. Horace P. Chandler, Rev. H.

C. Hay; *Brookline, Mass.*, Rev. Samuel M. Warren; *Bryn Athyn, Pa.*, Rev. Alfred Acton, Rev. Reginald W. Brown, Dr. Geo. M. Cooper, Rev. Chas. E. Doering, Mr. Gerald S. Glenn, Mr. Leonard E. Gyllenhaal, Rev. C. Th. Odhner, Miss Venita Pendleton, Mr. John Pitcairn, Miss Alice K. Potts, Mr. E. F. Stroh, Rev. Homer Synnestvedt; *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Prof. Thos. French; *Chicago, Ill.*, Rev. John W. Stockwell; *La Porte, Ind.*, Mr. Wm. Niles; *Nashua, N. H.*, Mrs. Emily F. Barnes; *Norwalk, Conn.*, Miss Frances Seymour; *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Dr. Felix A. Boericke, Dr. E. A. Farrington, Mr. K. Knudsen, Mr. A. L. Tafel; *Primos, Pa.*, Mr. Roy S. Davis; *Richmond, Va.*, Rev. J. B. Spiers; *Washington, D. C.*, Rev. Frank Sewall.

VISITORS.—*Baltimore, Md.*, Rev. L. H. Tafel; *Boston, Mass.*, Mr. Benj. Randall, Rev. John Whitehead, Mrs. J. Everett Young; *Bridgewater, Mass.*, Rev. H. Small; *Bryn Athyn, Pa.*, Rev. W. H. Alden, Miss Olive Bostock, Miss Phoebe Bostock, Miss S. Falk, Miss A. E. Grant, Mr. F. E. Gyllenhaal, Miss Gwladys Hicks, Miss M. Hogan, Mr. E. E. Iungerich, Miss Cyriel Odhner, Miss E. Pendleton, Miss C. Pendleton, Miss E. Potts, Miss L. Potts, Rev. E. S. Price, Mrs. H. G. Stroh, Miss L. Vickroy; *Cambridge, Mass.*, Mr. E. K. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Morgan, Mr. W. R. Reece, Mr. C. E. Ritter; *Chicago, Ill.*, Mrs. M. Bishop; *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Rev. H. S. Conant, Mrs. E. C. Iungerich, Mrs. Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Mr. E. A. Parker, Rev. J. E. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. A. Steiger; *Switzerland*, Rev. Adolph Goerwitz; *Wheeling, W. Va.*, Miss Clio Pollock; and others.

5. The Secretary's Report was read. (See p. 211.)

6. The Treasurer's Report was read. (See p. 217.)

7. The Chair appointed Dr. Felix A. Boericke and Mr. Horace P. Chandler a committee to audit the Treasurer's Report. (See further Minute 46, 1907.)

8. The Report of the Board of Directors, including the letters and reports noted in Minutes 9 to 20, 1907, was read.

9. Report of the Executive Committee that the only special

business transacted had been to fix the time and place of the Annual Meeting.

10. Resignation of Dr. Harvey Farrington as editor of *The New Philosophy.* (See p. 221.)

11. Letter from Mr. Marston Niles. (See p. 221.)

12. Letter from Mr. Edmond Congar Brown.

13. Report of the Committee on a New Edition of the *Animal Kingdom.* (See p. 222.)

14. Report of the Committee on the translation of the *Lesser Principia.* (See p. 222.)

15. Report of the Committee on the Translation of *De Sensibus.* (See p. 222.)

16. Report of the Committee on the Translation of Swedenborg's Early Scientific Treatises in Swedish. (See p. 223.)

17. Report of the Committee on the Publication of Swedenborg's Scientific Manuscripts. (See p. 225.)

18. Report of the Committee to present Proposals relating to the sending of Mr. Alfred H. Stroh to Sweden. (See p. 226.)

19. Report from Mr. Stroh on the Copying and Publication of Swedenborg's Scientific Works. (See p. 226.)

20. Report of the Committee on Incorporation (see p. 228) including the Charter (see p. 229) and the By-Laws (see p. 231) of the newly incorporated *Swedenborg Scientific Association.*

21. On motion. duly seconded, the Report of the Board of Directors, including the Report of the Committee on Incorporation and the above-mentioned reports presented by the Board, was approved.

22. It was moved by the Rev. Samuel M. Warren, and seconded by Mr. Horace P. Chandler, "That this (the unincorporated) Association be hereby dissolved."

23. The question was asked whether unpaid dues would be cancelled by such action. It was pointed out by the Chairman of the Committee on Incorporation that such would not be the case, provision having been made by former action of the un-

incorporated body to transfer all assets and liabilities to the incorporated body.

24. It was also asked whether due notice of the steps involved in Mr. Warren's motion had been given to the members of the Association. This question was answered in the affirmative.

25. The motion to dissolve (see minute 22, 1907) was carried unanimously.

26. It was then announced that all members of the unincorporated Association had become members of the incorporated *Swedenborg Scientific Association* according to Article I, Section 1, of the By-Laws adopted by the incorporators at a meeting held on April 18, 1907, and approved by the unincorporated Association according to Minute 594, and that the Association was now ready to elect officers for the ensuing year.

27. *Voted* that the Chair appoint a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

28. The Chair appointed the Rev. Samuel M. Warren, the Rev. H. C. Hay, and Dr. Felix A. Boericke a committee on nominations.

29. It being so moved, the meeting listened to a paper on *Swedenborg's Philosophical Antecedents,* written and communicated for the occasion by Mr. Alfred H. Stroh.

30. Mr. Stroh's paper was discussed by Messrs. Odhner, Sewall, and Acton.

31. The Committee on the Roll made a preliminary report presenting the names of twenty-four members and thirty-four visitors then present.

32. At 12 o'clock the President, Dr. Frank Sewall, read his Annual Report and an Address on *Swedenborg and the Modern Doctrine of Reality.*

33. On motion, duly seconded, the Association voted to take a recess until 3 P. M.

SECOND SESSION.

34. The meeting being called to order by the President at 3:00 P. M., proceeded to the election of officers.

35. The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominees:

For *President:* Rev. Frank Sewall, A. M., D. D.

For *Directors:* Dr. George M. Cooper, Rev. Chas. E. Doering, Rev. Reginald W. Brown, Mr. Horace P. Chandler, Mr. Marston Niles, Dr. Felix A. Boericke, Mr. Adolph L. Tafel.

36. Nominations from the floor were called for.

37. *Voted* that nominations for President be closed.

38. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for President.

39. The Secretary having cast the ballot reported that the Rev. Frank Sewall had been unanimously elected President.

40. The following gentlemen were nominated as Directors from the floor, and their nominations seconded: Mr. Edmond Congar Brown, Dr. E. A. Farrington, Rev. C. Th. Odhner.

41. The Rev. C. Th. Odhner begged to have his nomination withdrawn.

42. The meeting proceeded to ballot for Directors with the result that the following gentlemen were elected:

Rev. Reginald W. Brown (10 votes); Rev. Charles E. Doering (9); Dr. Felix A. Boericke (9); Dr. George M. Cooper (9); Dr. Ernest A. Farrington (8); Mr. Horace P. Chandler (6).

43. On motion, duly seconded, the vote for the six above-mentioned gentlemen as Directors was made unanimous.

44. The Rev. Alfred Acton offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the *Swedenborg Scientific Association,* the Rev. L. P. Mercer has passed into the spiritual world; be it

Resolved: that the following testimony to his uses in our midst be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy thereof be sent to Mrs. Mercer:

From the inception of the *Swedenborg Scientific Association* Mr. Mercer has evinced the greatest interest in its growth and prosperity, and his noble devotion of time and affection to the extension of an interest in Swedenborg's Science, and of a study of the Scientific works, has been an inspiration and encouragement to the continuance of our work, the value of which it would be difficult to overstate.

When a member of such distinction, and so universally beloved and admired as our brother, is called away from us, and enters upon the life of the spirit, it seems fitting for us to express our affection for him, and our hope that his spirit may ever remain with us, and continue to inspire us with confidence and hope, as he was wont to do in the flesh.

45. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Chas. E. Doering and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

46. The Auditing Committee reported that it had examined and found the Treasurer's Report correct.

47. The Rev. C. Th. Odhner presented a paper on *A Proposal to Re-number Swedenborg's Scientific Works.*

48. Mr. Odhner concluded his paper with the following resolution:

Resolved: that a committee be appointed by the President of this Association, to take into consideration a plan for easy reference to Swedenborg's Scientific and Philosophical Works.

49. The resolution was seconded, and after some brief discussion unanimously carried.

50. The Rev. Samuel M. Warren suggested that the Association communicate to Mr. Alfred H. Stroh, in the form of a motion, an acknowledgment of his services, encouraging him to continue the work he has undertaken.

51. The President expressed the great pleasure it would be to him to be the bearer of such a motion, as he expected to visit Sweden during the coming summer.

52. The Rev. Alfred Acton accordingly offered the following resolution:

Resolved: that the President be requested to convey the

appreciation and congratulations of this Association to Mr. A. H. Stroh and to the Heads of the Commission which is in charge of the publication of Swedenborg's Works.

53. The resolution, duly seconded, was unanimously carried.

54. On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the thanks of the *Swedenborg Scientific Association* be extended to the Philadelphia Society of the New Jerusalem Church, for the use of its rooms.

55. The following proposition in a letter from Mr. Marston Niles was taken up for consideration, namely: "That due notification of our lately achieved incorporation be made by some brief paper, to be sent for publication to the New Church periodicals in this country and in England, in which subscriptions and legacies will be solicited, stating also briefly our ambitions and our needs." (See p. 221.)

56. The Rev. Chas. E. Doering moved that the Secretary be instructed to carry out the purpose of Mr. Niles' proposition.

57. The Rev. Alfred Acton moved as an amendment to Mr. Doering's motion, that Mr. Niles' proposition be reported favorably to the Board of Directors.

58. Mr. Doering withdrew his motion and the amendment was put and carried.

59. The question of providing for the making of plates of the works of Swedenborg now being published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences was considered.

60. Mr. Doering gave an estimate of the cost of preparing plates, stating that it costs 20 cents a page to make matrices of *papier-mache,* but that there is risk of such matrices being easily injured by dampness; that to make permanent plates would cost 80 cents per page.

He also stated that the type for the first three volumes now almost ready has been distributed, and that it will not be possible to procure plates for these, urging that some immediate provision be made for preserving plates of future volumes, as

the Royal Swedish Academy does not propose to make plates on its own responsibility.

61. Dr. Sewall said that he had thought that the best way to promote the making of plates was to enlarge the subscription list for the volumes already advertised.

62. In answer Mr. Doering said that he wished to correct the impression, which has spread among many, that the proceeds of the subscriptions will go to the making of plates. He explained that the proceeds of such subscriptions will be applied to the publishing of future volumes, and that the Royal Swedish Academy will not make plates without our paying for them.

63. The Rev. C. Th. Odhner thought that it is more important for us, at present, to provide for the publication of translations of Swedenborg's Scientific Works.

64. *Voted* that a committee be appointed to undertake the raising of funds for making plates of the future volumes which the Royal Swedish Academy proposes to publish.

65. The chair appointed Rev. C. Th. Odhner and Mr. Alfred H. Stroh a committee to carry out the purpose of Mr. Odhner's resolution. (See Minutes 47 to 49.)

66. *Voted* that the Treasurer be authorized to procure an edition of five hundred copies of such portions of the treatise on *The Senses* as have appeared in the pages of the *New Philosophy,* after they have been suitably revised.

67. Mr. Reginald W. Brown gave an oral report of some geological studies made in Sweden during the summer of 1906, in connection with certain places and phenomena referred to by Swedenborg in his geological observations. Mr. Brown spoke in general of the evidences which Swedenborg gives of the former submergence of northern Europe, and particularly of what he says in this connection about Kinnekulle and the neighboring elevations, Billingen and Hunneberg. Swedenborg's interpretation of the structure and origin of Kinnekulle was compared with the interpretation of the geologists of the present day.

68. On motion, duly seconded, the Association adjourned at 4:50 P. M.

REGINALD W. BROWN,
Secretary.

SECOND MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED).

THURSDAY, May 23rd, 1907.

1. The meeting was called to order by the President, the Rev. Frank Sewall, A. M., D. D., in the Sunday School Rooms of the Philadelphia Society of the New Jerusalem Church, at 5 P. M.

2. There were present Messrs. Sewall, Doering, Boericke, Farrington, and Brown, constituting a quorum.

3. Dr. Felix A. Boericke was elected Vice-President.

4. The Rev. Reginald W. Brown was elected Secretary.

5. The Rev. Chas. E. Doering was elected Treasurer.

6. Dr. E. A. Farrington was chosen editor of the *New Philosophy.*

7. Mr. Niles' proposition (see Minutes of the Association 55 to 58, 1907) was taken up for consideration.

8. *Voted* that the Secretary be instructed to carry out the purpose of Mr. Niles' proposition.

9. *Voted* that the Rev. Joseph E. Rosenqvist's name be added to the Committee on the Translation of Swedenborg's Early Scientific Treatises in Swedish.

10. The question of a suitable seal for the Association was discussed, and it was decided that the Board should act as a committee to plan for the same.

11. *Voted* that the Treasurer be authorized to have suitable stationery printed and distributed among the officers of the Association.

12. On motion the Board adjourned to reconvene at the call of the President.

REGINALD W. BROWN,
Secretary.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

SWEDENBORG AND THE MODERN DOCTRINE OF REALITY.

To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:

As at our last annual meeting, our Association has to record but little actual progress during the past year in its own work of publishing and translating. The interesting work *De Cultu,* in process of publication by the Rotch Trustees, is at a temporary standstill during the absence in Sweden of its translator and editor, Mr. Stroh. The progress in the Latin edition of the work *De Sale* is also temporarily suspended; and the translation of Part IV. of the *Animal Kingdom,* on the Senses (*De Sensibus*), progresses but slowly in the pages of the Quarterly Bulletin, having now reached paragraph 203, in the Chapter on the Ear. The new edition of the *Principia,* the responsibility of whose editing and publishing is now entirely with the London Society, must be near at hand, as the printing has been some time in progress. But all these items of seemingly diminutive and slow work in our immediate charge are happily offset by the imposing and beautiful initial volume of the Latin edition of Swedenborg's Scientific and Philosophical works undertaken by the Swedenborg Commission of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, the final editing of which is indeed in the hands of our agent and colleague, Mr. Alfred H. Stroh. The first volume is a handsome quarto, printed in such a style as to make the edition to which it belongs truly a monumental one. Like the others of the first three volumes of the series already mentioned, this awaits only the English introduction to be furnished by a learned member of the Commission before being given to the public.

The very element of delay is however a feature in the propaganda of Swedenborg's Science which is fraught with the strange advantage of finding the advancing thought of the learned world more and more prepared to weigh and appre-

ciate intelligently the principles he sets forth. The world instead of advancing away from Swedenborg is slowly and steadily, as the decades of wonderful scientific development roll by, advancing toward him; and judging from the past half century since the inaugural publication of Swedenborg's *Principia* and *Animal Kingdom,* under the auspices of the first Swedenborg Scientific Association, in London, we may very reasonably anticipate in fifty years from now a vastly higher and more intelligent appreciation of Swedenborg's scientific system, both in purely scientific and philosophical circles, and in the theological world as well.

In fact, when we look back to the days of the first appearance of the *Principia* and the *Animal Kingdom,* while we can well appreciate Emerson's concern at the colossal soul they exhibit, and his prediction that these works would "flutter the robes of the university professors," still we cannot much wonder that the science of even that comparatively recent period did not seize hold of these profound theories of Swedenborg, as practically serviceable to its investigations. If science has progressed since then into any more exact knowledge of fundamental cosmic principles I think every one must admit that this has been a progress toward a position where it can enter more and more upon Swedenborg's plane of view, and therefore find his system a means of real and vast illumination.

Even in theology it is only very recently that writers have begun to awake to a consciousness of the value of Swedenborg's cosmology in arriving at a rational view of the science of discrete degrees between matter and spirit, and therefore of the correspondence of these two planes or worlds of being. The nexus between mind and body, that which Swedenborg calls the Limbus or the soul's clothing from the "purest parts of nature," the procession of the finite from the Infinite, the operation of a certain mechanism even in the processes of the soul itself, and the whole social economy exhibited in an image in the human anatomy, all this which plays so vital a part in

the higher study of man as a religious being and a subject of immortality, can never be rationally comprehended, not to say scientificially, without a knowledge of the great principles of the *Principia* and of the *Regnum Animale.* While a reference to the scientific works of Swedenborg for corroboration or illustration of a theological statement would hardly ever be found in the sermons or spiritual essays of that period, we have come now to a condition when many a theologian finds that unless he can obtain support for his spiritual belief in some analogies in the *Principia* and *Œconomia* of the physical and animal universe, he is at a loss to meet the critical inquiries and doubts of this scientific and analytical age. Instances of such practical application of the scientific works to the elucidation and the support of the theological may be seen in recent articles in New Church periodicals.*

In view of this slow process of the maturing of human knowledge and its progress in grasping fundamental truths, we may dismiss all impatience at the very gradual and long deferred recognition of Swedenborg's scientific system, and at the same time rejoice that now, when under distinguished and most favorable auspices Swedenborg's complete works are to be given to the learned world through the noble enterprise of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, of which he was in his day an honored member, there are indications that in the highest philosophical and scientific lines of present thought there are shaping themselves vessels for the grateful reception

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*See *Elementary Correspondences,* by I. H. H. Gosset, in the *New Church Review* for April, 1907, in which the nature and relation of the three planes of the mind—sensuous, intellectual, and voluntary—and of these three to the subconscious and to the vital principal itself, are illustrated by Swedenborg's doctrine of the four auras of the natural universe, namely, the First Aura or Universal Element, the cause of gravity; the Magnetic Aura; the Ether; and the Air.

See also an article by Dr. Goyder in the *New Church Magazine* for December, 1906, in which the nature of man's spiritual or immortal body is discussed in the light of the doctrine of a nexus in the universe between the natural and the spiritual worlds.

of those long withheld principles. For our consideration at the present hour let us look, if only in a glance, at the single interesting topic of the relation between

SWEDENBORG AND THE MODERN DOCTRINE OF REALITY.

Perhaps it would take a longer time than we have at our disposal for our whole theme, to define to the average man what the modern doctrine of reality is. But when Emerson said in his essay on *Swedenborg the Mystic:* "This man who appeared to his contemporaries a visionary, and elixir of moonbeams, no doubt *lead the most real life of any man then in the world:* and now when the royal ducal Fredericks, Christians, and Brunswicks of that day have slid into oblivion, he begins to spread himself into the minds of thousands,"* he was using the word *real* doubtless more wisely than even he himself knew, and in the sense that we may call modern.

I do not mean, let me hasten to say, by the modern sense of the real, the sense of it as matter, or at least as the gross bulk of things which we handle with our senses. The science of today has happily left behind the gross materialism which would confine its concept of substance to matter in these grosser and ponderable forms. The matter it deals with is a substance conceivable purely by the imagination and by no means accessible to sense, and yet strictly amenable to the laws of geometry and mechanics. Whether its units of energy are motions, or spheroids, or vortices, whether they exist in the will, or in some primal constitution of matter as such, or in a "conatus in the infinite," to use Swedenborg's definition, they are all pure concepts capable of being talked of only in symbols, and handled only in their grosser forms as they descend in appearances (phenomena) to our senses.

Dismissing therefore this idea that the modern doctrine of

**Representative Men.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Little Classics edition, p. 83.

reality identifies the real with only the tangible and the visible, we may venture so far as to give a positive definition of reality in the phraseology of today, namely, that Reality is the whole of Experience. Whatever man experiences is real, for the experience itself is real, as it is this of which man is most intensely conscious; and what cannot be experienced is not real, or cannot be real. This, in so far as it emphasizes experience as the criterion of reality, is called pragmatism in current philosophical terminology, although it is in reality no new thing, and so far as it represents any substantial truth as distinguished from a form of words or definitions, it would require no new name.

It is true, however, that just as we have seen that the scientific conception of matter no longer necessarily implies merely the tangible and ponderable mass, so experience in the language of modern philosophy implies by no means merely the sense-perception of things. The whole of experience embraces, besides the immediate products of sensation, all the mental processes by which these are brought into relation and go to form thought and conclusion. As quoted in my address last year from Professor William James's article on *Radical Empiricism,** "The relations that connect experiences must themselves be experimental relations; and any kind of relations experienced must be as 'real' as anything else in the system." If, then, we regard the whole reasoning process only as experience of the relations of things, which is as real as the experience of the things themselves, then we have the whole of experience embracing the two worlds—the *mundus intelligibilis* as well as the *mundus sensibilis.*† I speak of the rational process as an experience of relations and as being a very important part of a world of pure experience, notwithstanding all the efforts of the pragmatists to reduce even these logical relations to a kind of physical or sensuous experience. For after all it

New Philosophy, July, 1906; p. 71.

†See Kant's *Inaugural Dissertation,* 1770.

is only on the ground of the reality of these relations of the logical order as experienced by the mind, that any knowledge can be had of even the things that come to us in the successive shocks of the physical sensation. But once admitting this experience of the logical relations to be a real experience, then the universe exhibits not only the great theatre of secondary causes and their effects, but also the universe itself as related to its own great First Cause in the Infinite God. This relation, then, logically perceived, becomes a part of pure experience, and a part of that reality which is the whole of experience. We are thus brought in this analysis of the modern doctrine of reality very close to Swedenborg's doctrine as set forth fully in his essay introductory to the *Principia,* entitled: "Concerning the Means which conduce to True Philosophy, and concerning the True Philosopher." In this remarkable essay—in which it is not now a bold assumption to say will be found, rather than in Descartes or in Bacon, the real beginning of the new philosophy and the new science of the present and coming age—Swedenborg designates the means conducing to a knowledge truly philosophical as these three: *Experience, Geometry,* and the *Faculty of Reasoning.**

By Philosophy Swedenborg understands here what we would call natural philosophy, or the knowledge of the mechanism of the world or of whatever in the world is subject to the laws of geometry, and which it is possible to unfold to view by "experience assisted by geometry and reason." The last clause is important as showing how the field of experimental knowledge is enlarged by rational knowledge. It is remarkable that Swedenborg uses Philosophy in this strictly mechanical experimental sense, not excluding a deductive method, but insisting always on the substantial entity of the things dealt with in distinction from any mere ideas. Even in his pursuit of the soul, he sought, throughout all his scientific system, for some substantial thing or subtle essence working in the body, if not a

*See *Principia:* Part I, Chap. 1, p. 2.

geometrical part of it. In Swedenborg's philosophy, too, the Infinite as a purely philosophical concept was the necessary complement to the finite. It is in the later theological system that Swedenborg, after his illumination, introduces an entirely new name for philosophy, a name that exalts and glorifies it, crowning it with a title that all its devotees from the earliest age would gladly have seen it bear, namely, The Angelic Wisdom, *Sapientia Angelica*. In all its wide surveys, embracing the worlds of spirit as well as the worlds of matter, and contemplating the presence and activity, not of a mere logical necessity, the Infinite, but of a personal, divinely human God, it is angelic wisdom that he is discussing, a system of knowledge indeed still pragmatic as resting on experience, but comprehended from a higher and more universal plane than is possible in an experience confined to this world alone. The wisdom which deals with the subjects of the Divine Nature which is Love and Wisdom, with the Creation of the world from and by means of these, and with the government of the world and of mankind by a Divine Providence, this wisdom is called angelic, not because it was imparted by angels, but because it is the wisdom of this higher plane of experience itself, which belongs to the angelic or immortal sphere of existence.

Returning to Swedenborg's doctrine of Experience, we find that it necessarily embraces as a vast factor the use of the reason. It is an arduous attempt, he says, to explain philosophically the hitherto secret operations of elemental nature, far removed as they are, and almost hidden from our view.

"In making the attempt I must endeavor to place, as it were before the eyes, those phenomena which Nature herself is most careful to conceal, and which she seems most unwilling to submit to investigation. In such an ocean I should not venture to spread my sail without having experience and geometry continually present to guide my hand and watch the helm. Experience may be defined to be the knowledge of everything in the world of nature which is capable of being received through the medium of the senses. These various things may be termed the objects of the senses, and phenomena drawn from the great store-house of natural things. For they embrace everything, whether

in the elementary kingdom, or in metallurgy, chemistry, botany, anatomy, etc., in so far as we can ascertain *a posteriori* the manner in which it affects the senses or acts."*

This extremely sensational doctrine of experience, as defined so far, would seem to coincide quite fully with the extremest pragmatism; but here as everywhere in studying Swedenborg we must follow him step by step, and not presume to judge him half way in his argument. He always proceeds by discrete degrees. The steps are distinct and clearly defined, and so we know what he means by every term he uses. While the term "experience" as he uses it here, is confined to the knowledge of things through the senses, yet this very knowing, like every effect, is a discrete degree, involving in itself higher degrees of knowing, which are essential in arriving at a philosophic or real knowing of things.

And it is right here that Swedenborg in his essay comes to the relief of the pragmatists of today in the embarrassment in which they find themselves when confronted by a strange adversary, the arguments which science herself presents from the ground, not of materialism, but of idealism. When the modern pragmatist says, "only that which is experienced by consciousness is real, and this real experience involves the sense-percepts which are possible if not actual," then the scientist inquires, "but how about the reality of things not presentable to the senses of a beholder, or that have existed in past time—have they no reality?" To which the answer is readily given: "They have indeed a reality, through the experience of memory, or of induction of or from past experience." But Science, still not satisfied with this basing of reality on sensuous experience, asks again: "But how about the reality of those cosmical conditions which existed in ages before man's existence, and therefore before any conscious experience of

*_Principia:_ Part I, Chap. 1, p. 3.

them was possible? No man had perceived them; no man had thought of them; had they any reality?"*

It were easy indeed to sweep these things away entirely from a world of pure experience by saying, as implied by one pragmatist, that they are things not profitable to think, because yielding no actual results,† but here science, armed now with a Minerva-helmet of pure idealism, says: "Yes, but if by reasoning *a posteriori* from present effects, we can conclude as to what must have been their antecedent conditions or causes, and this regardless entirely of whether there was conscious life on earth or not, and if we then conclude a certain state of this planet to have been a real one, was not that reality an actual reality then as it is now to our thinking mind to-day? And if it had actuality, where did it get it?"

The answer of the pragmatist does not seem a very clear one, and it leads us to doubt whether the reality it deals with be indeed the "whole" and not a very small and misleading part of experience. Thus the reply speaks of the antecedent reality as a kind of reflected reality, or reality "in the making," somewhat perhaps as the human rational faculty may itself have been blindly groping its way out of the elemental dust. Professor Dewey, one of the leading philosophers of the pragmatic school in this country, says, for instance, that "the geological facts" of the scientists we have referred to, "are not real, but they are reality in the process of transformation toward experience;" meaning apparently that geological facts occurring before man's existence became reality only when ages afterward they were thought of by the scientist.

It is not in our province here to explore the solution of the difficulty afforded by Swedenborg's higher philosophy, that is,

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*For this discussion see the article on *Pure Experience and Reality*, by Professor E. B. McGilvary, of Wisconsin University, in the *Philosophical Review* for May, 1907.

†"We should be wise to restrict our philosophic discussion to what is experienced or at least experienceable." Prof. William James: *Journal Phil., Psy., Scientific Meth.*, Vol. IV., p. 106.

by the theological idea involved in the doctrine of the Eternal Word or Wisdom, which existed before all worlds and by whom and from whom all things were made. It is sufficient merely to name this doctrine as showing how the doctrine of reality as pure experience may be only the affirmation that all creation is but the product of the thoughts of God, rendered by the creative act objective to Himself. Thus according to Swedenborg, things do not get their reality from men's thinking them, but from God's thinking them. The Infinite Divine, from Love which is its essence, through Wisdom which is its form or idea, thinks things into actuality on the plane of uses; and therefore all creation has an abiding actuality independent of the thoughts of man.

Here I wish rather to pursue Swedenborg's definition of Experience, to show how helpful it is in its support of all that is valuable in modern pragmatism and in supplementing its many and serious defects. He says:*

"Let it not however be imagined that any experience or knowledge derived *a posteriori* and confined only to one man or even to one age is sufficient for exploring the hidden paths of nature. To crown the investigation with success we require the experience of many ages."

But this accumulation of experience is not all that is needed. Yet it *is* needed; it is the fundamental knowledge upon which the system is built up.

"It is impossible to receive knowledge immediately from the soul; man attains it only through the medium of the organs of the senses; . . . the *means* therefore of all our wisdom are to be found in experience."

But now comes the important complementary statement:†

"He who retains all the natural experience of the world laid up in

Principia: Part I, Chap. I, p. 4.
†*Ibid.* p. 14.

the memory is not on that account a philosopher and capable of knowing the causes of things and of reasoning *a priori;* for to do this he must know moreover how to digest all things analytically by means of geometry and rational philosophy. It is thus that a man may first become a philosopher, may be enabled to penetrate into the causes of things, and may afterwards *from causes speak by means of experience.*"

Having treated of the mechanical or organic world (as realized in "experience"), Swedenborg now proceeds to speak of the "second means leading to wisdom" which are "geometry and rational philosophy."

"For mere experience is incapable of unfolding anything and of reducing it to its more simple parts; it cannot so arrange facts that bear a resemblance to each other as to discover what was unknown by observing its similarity to things that are known, for this is the office of reason."*

Going on in his wonderful description of the mechanism of nature, and its analogy to a certain mechanism in the soul itself, he proceeds to consider those things not embraced in the sphere of the geometrical and the mechanical, namely, the *Infinite* and the *Soul, Providence* and the *Nature of Love.* For, to quote:

"There are innumerable things which are not mechanical nor even geometrical; such is the Infinite and whatsoever is in the Infinite; . . . this can by no means be explored by geometry because its existence is prior to geometry, as being its cause. There are also many other things the nature of which, though they originated from the Infinite and began to exist with the world, has not yet been discovered by any geometry or any reasoning philosophy; for instance, that intelligent principle which exists in animals or the Soul. . . . Among other things that occur in the world and cannot be called geometrical is a Providence respecting all things, which is infinite in the Infinite, or in the Being who is provident in the highest degree; . . . and another thing inexplorable by geometry is the nature of Love."†

Ibid. p. 15.

†*Ibid.* p. 25, *seq.*

The transformation of these unknowable into knowable elements is the theme of this introduction to the *Principia,* and it is the key to the whole doctrine of reality—as experience.

"The philosopher sees indeed that God governs His creation by rules and mechanical laws, and that the soul governs the body in a similar manner. . . . But to know the nature of that Infinite Being is beyond the sphere of his limited capacity.*

Are we, then, to remain forever hopelessly agnostic? No, for here come in these two factors, experience and the rational faculty, in their mediatorial capacity, coincident with nature itself:

"Nature is the first beginning of the changes that occur in the world or mundane system; or, as nature is the motive or active force or collection of forces by which those changes are occasioned, it follows that the world is dependent upon nature and is inseparable from it; and nature also is nothing without the world. But the Infinite is still infinite independently of the world. . . . They are children who confound Nature and the Infinite together, for nature is an effect or causate or thing caused, while the Infinite is its efficient and cause. Nature, however, when once produced may be called the efficient and cause of the world in so far as afterwards (*i. e.* in time) all things successive exist by derivative forces and modifications. But nature cannot be called the First Cause, for no other notion can be formed of the first motion or mode, than that of its immediate production from the Infinite. . . . Now as all nature—the whole mundane system—is the work of God, as all contingent circumstances before the world was produced and completed are to be ascribed to His wisdom, therefore true philosophy leads to the most profound admiration and adoration of the Deity; nor can anything be found to diminish, but infinite things to increase, this admiration; as when a man sees that all things are of the Infinite, and that in respect to the Infinite he himself, as a finite being, is nothing: when also he sees that all his own wisdom and philosophy are, in respect to the Divine, in the same proportion as the finite to the Infinite—that is, as nothing.

"Neither does true philosophy detract at all from miracles; all things being ascribed to the Divine Omnipotence, as the origin of the world, and its formation by various contingent means and successive muta-

Ibid. p. 35.

tions. No contingent mean, tending to the perfection of the world, can exist, which is not a miracle. The world itself is a miracle; whatever exists in any of its kingdoms, whether in the animal, the mineral, or the vegetable, exists by a miracle, because it exists by a contingent mean, which by a series of others, is terminated in the Infinite itself, as in the first cause of all contingent means. For it cannot be denied that intermediate causes and changes proceed successively from the Supreme Being, Who produces all things in the most perfect manner, and conducts them to their destined end. Now what He thus produces by contingent means and causes, cannot be said to be contrary to the order of universal nature, but according to it; and although there should appear some things that are not in conformity with the nature of our world, or not agreeable to the mechanism of our mundane system, yet even in this case they must exist from certain causes, which, like the world itself, derive their origin from the Infinite alone."*

Here is affirmed the most positive and the only rational system of evolution; as otherwise, without an infinitely intelligent plan and law there could be no system. But here also is the relation of human knowledge to this Being of the Infinite. The world, formed by nature, or the whole finiting process out of the Infinite, becomes the theatre of human seeing and knowing of the Infinite, in being the theatre of means, the whole of experience. Our experience is not of the Infinite but of the finite, and this we can turn into the knowledge of science by means of the soul's rational faculty, the third of the means to a true philosophy.

"The third means by which we may arrive at a true philosophy in cosmology, and at the knowledge of occult nature, is the faculty of reasoning. Let experience and geometry be given; that is, let a man possess the utmost store of experimental knowledge and be at the same time a complete geometer, and yet suppose him to be deficient in the faculty of just reasoning, or of comparing the several parts of his knowledge and experience, and representing them distinctly to the soul; he can never attain to the mysterious and inward recesses of philosophy. Knowledge without reason—a heap of many things in the memory without judgment to separate and distinguish them, and without the talent of deducing the unknown object of inquiry from certain

Ibid. p. 37.

known data, by means of the rational or geometrical analysis—in a word, the possession of the means without the faculty of arriving at the end, do not create a philosopher; nor will any laurel wreath, plucked from the sacred hill, be entwined by the maids of Parnassus around the brow of him who is destitute of this talent. The faculty of reasoning justly, and of arriving at the end in view by the proper means, which are experience and geometry, is the characteristic of the rational man.* . . . The rational principle in the soul does not consist in knowing many things which the world naturally exhibits and represents to the senses; for this knowledge refers itself to the world, the senses, and experience. The rational principle does not consist in knowing the figures and spaces in which motions terminate; for this is the province of geometrical science. The rational principle does not consist in knowing the proportion between figures and spaces, and the other rules and proportions of motion, by which the world acts and produces its phenomena; for this belongs to nature, mechanics, science, and philosophy. But the rational principle does consist in knowing how, and at the same time being *able* to arrange into such order and connection the reasons or proportional facts known from the world, as to view their analogy: yet this presupposes an active principle or a certain force, impelling into motion all those things which inhere, as it were, scientifically in its organs; that is, it presupposes a soul.†

The soul therefore is represented as the interpreter of the world to man, not by virtue alone of what it experiences from the world without, but by virtue of this inner force acting by a certain law called the rational principle—a principle inherent in the soul as its very distinctive nature.

The experience of such a soul as the adequate interpreter of the world of reality would depend not alone upon that universality of things experienced, referred to by Swedenborg as the gathering up of all the several experiences of the past as handed down in history, but it depends on a still more wonderful inherent power which is described imaginatively in Swedenborg's picture of the soul or man in his state of integrity. There the soul is described not only in the exceptionally slow process of its growth, developing according to a certain har-

Ibid. p. 29.
†*Ibid.* p. 28.

mony with every force and motion in the elemental world, but also in its full, final development being actually responsive intuitively to everything not only in nature but behind nature in the Divine Cause itself. Because this picture of the soul in its state of integrity—being the concentrated experience of the entire world, like the universe reflected in a crystal drop, or like the intelligent monad of Leibnitz which knows all things by virtue of its harmony with all—because this picture is unique in the history of philosophy, it deserves being quoted in full, especially as it offers an entirely new and pregnant idea of the "whole of experience." First as regards the growth of man:

"During the growth of the tender parts possessing motion and life, every motion that was perpetually present must necessarily have left vestiges of itself, and must consequently have formed naturally its own mechanism, so as afterwards to be received still more interiorly, but in the same manner as in the yet tender substances. The man thus formed, in whom all the parts conspired to receive the motions of all the elements, and to convey them successively, when received, through a contiguous medium, to the most subtle, active principle, must be deemed the most perfect and the first of all men, being one in whom the connection of ends and means is continuous and unbroken. Such a most perfect material and acting being would in a short time acquire, by the aid of the senses alone, all the philosophy and experimental science natural to him, for whatever could present itself to his senses, would immediately flow, by connection and contiguity, to his most subtle and active first principle."*

"As, therefore, the whole man was constructed according to the motions of the elements, and those motions were capable of arriving, without interruption, through a medium so contiguous and tense, at the most subtle, active principle, what conclusion can we draw but that such a man must have enjoyed the most complete, perfect and distinct faculty of reasoning; that all the mundane system or motions of the elements must have been familiar to him after a little contemplation and custom; that every relation of their motions, being impressed upon all his organs, as it were, naturally and from his tender infancy, would be felt with perfect regularity from his external parts or senses to his soul; and that the soul, being furnished with such a body, would naturally be so well acquainted with geometry, mechanics, and the

*Ibid. p. 39.

mundane system, as to be able to instruct herself without a master, from the simple contemplation of the phenomena of nature and the objects of sense. Such a man would be capable of taking his station, as it were, in the centre, and surveying from thence the whole circumference of his system at a single glance; he would be able to make himself acquainted with things present, past and future, from a knowledge of their causes, and of their contingent, given or supposed."*

Such would be the knowledge of reality by pure experience. But how different is the knowledge attained by the labored processes of science and philosophy, is now shown:

"In this state we see that no complete knowledge of anything can be acquired without the use of means; we see that nothing can penetrate to the ultimate active principle, or to the soul, except by means of continual experiments, by the assistance of geometry, and by the faculty of reasoning to be thus acquired: we see that the way which leads to this most subtle and intelligent *ens* is almost entirely closed, and capable of being opened only by continual cultivation and exercise, that is, by perpetual experiments and the practice of philosophizing, and by the faculty of reasoning thence acquired; we see that even then the way is not, as it was in a state of integrity, so open as to preclude the necessity or continual experiments and practice, by means of which, as things constantly present in the memory, all motions or affections may be remitted to the most subtle principles of our organization, and the passages thus kept, as it were, constantly permeable and open.†

But the most significant part of the doctrine of knowledge by pure experience, as distinguished from knowledge of the secondary or rationalizing order, is that the pure experience extends not only to the things sensuously experienced even in the most subtle fibres and their tremulations, but to a state of veneration of the Deity as their Infinite Source and Cause:

"I have affirmed that, in his state of integrity, man was master of all philosophy or mundane science, and this, too, of himself, by virtue of the perfect mechanism of his organization, that is, by nature; and that

Ibid. p. 40.
†*Ibid.* p. 41.

being furnished with such excellent senses, nothing could be concealed from him, because he was formed according to all the motions and operations of the world and nature. I have said further, that nothing could exist in the world from the regular connection of causes, which would not instantly flow, as through a most clear and pellucid medium, with a certain sensation, to the mind; that is, that all the sensations of each of his organs would penetrate to their most subtle principle, without retardation, confusion, or obscurity. But when every modification in the world, of whatsoever nature, had thus arrived at its ultimate, or at his soul, it necessarily follows that his knowledge and attainments would there stop, and that he would regard and venerate, with a most profound admiration, those other and infinite things that exceeded the bounds of his intelligence; that is to say, that most vast Infinite—infinitely intelligent, infinitely provident—which begins where man and his finite faculties, intelligence and providence, terminate; he would see that in this Infinite all things have their being, and that from it all things have their existence. As, therefore, all his sensations thus necessarily penetrated to their ultimate seat without any intervening obstacle, and there subsided into a most profound veneration, it follows that this perfect man's veneration of the Deity was of equal extent with his wisdom, and as constant as the operation of his senses; we may therefore conclude, that the more profound is any man's wisdom, the more profound will be his veneration of the Deity."*

"What we venerate and love, this we worship; for the utmost degree of veneration conjoined with love must needs be active and operate, and must extend to the will and actions. . . . For the will is guided by the inclinations and desires of the soul and body; neither could the perfect man bring anything into act but what was applicable to the supreme adoration of the Deity, and to the giving Him thanks full of veneration and love. . . . We, therefore, conclude again that the wiser a man is the more he will be a worshipper of the Deity."†

This last sentence doubtless explains the illusive and mysterious title given by Swedenborg to that culminating work of his philosophical system, *De Cultu et Amore Dei,—The Worship and Love of God.* For this work is nothing but an imaginary statement of the world of reality, of its origin and development as seen in the pure experience of a soul in its state

Ibid. p. 43.

†*Ibid.* p. 44.

of integrity. It is pure experience untrammeled by the confusion and perplexity of half-seeing science and philosophy. Toward this true knowledge, the pure experience of the greatest reality, the perception of God in his world, lies, according to Swedenborg, all the progress of true wisdom.

When we consider the sublime height in this pure experience of the greatest reality to which Swedenborg had attained in the fields of mundane knowledge, and when we reflect that his experience did not end here, but later, as he believed, embraced the things heard and seen in the illimitable spiritual world, we can attach a new meaning to the philosophic term "the whole of experience," and may the more readily endorse the statement of Emerson, with which we set out, "that Swedenborg led the most real life of any man then in the world."

FRANK SEWALL.

Washington, D. C., May 11th, 1907.

REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:

The minutes and reports of the last annual meeting, together with lists of the members and officers of the Association, have been published in the issue of *The New Philosophy* for July, 1906.

A list of the present members is subjoined, together with a record of the changes that have taken place during the past year. In addition three new members have been received: Miss Frances Seymour, Norwalk, Conn.; Mr. Robt. A. Shaw, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Richard Carter, Newtonville, Mass., making a total present membership of 172.

REGINALD W. BROWN,
Secretary.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION, MAY 23RD, 1907.

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Vance, Dr. B., Springfield, Ill.
Vrooman, Rev. H., Box 454, Portland, Oregon.

Wagner, Adolph, 3856 Flora Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
Walker, Miss Mary K., 275 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warren, Rev. Samuel M., 4 Milton Rd., Brookline, Mass.
*Welch, Chas. E., 204 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Werner, Percy, 5505 Cates Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Westberg, Nils, Skipparegatan, 5, Stockholm, Sweden.
Wetherbee, J. Q., 12 Readington Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.
Williams, John H., Urbana, Ohio.
Woodward, Dr. H. Wells, 1318 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.
Worcester, Rev. Jos., 1030 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
Wunsch, Henry, 555 Congress St., Detroit, Mich.

Honorary Members.

Retzius, Professor Dr. Gustav, Stockholm, Sweden.

New Members Received During the Year.

Barbour, E. D., 344 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Ford, L. P., 32 Victoria St., London, Eng.
Goddard, Mrs. J. F., 779 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gyllenhaal, L. E., Bryn Athyn, Pa.
Kinmont, Miss Eleanor, Glendale, Ohio.
Law, W. H., 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Can.
McFall, Dr. W. A., 494 George St., Peterboro, Ont., Can.
Mitchell, Rev. E. C., 534 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Nelson, Swain, Glenview, Ill.
Odhner, Rev. C. Th., Bryn Athyn, Pa.
Paine, Albert W., Bangor, Me.
Walker, Miss Mary K., 275 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Members Resigned.

Cline, Sam'l, Crossville, Tenn.
Cranch, W. A., Bryn Athyn, Pa.
Hobart, Miss C. A., Bryn Athyn, Pa.
Kent, Dr. J. T., Evanston, Ill.
Macbeth, Geo. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Meday, C. H., Pasadena, Cal.
Peck, Mrs. S. E., Elizabeth, N. J.
Whiston, Dr. E. A., Boston, Mass.

*Dropped by mistake previous year.

MEMBERSHIP LAPSED.
(Minute 160.)

Edson, E. R. (present address unknown).
Gidiere, J. J. (present address unknown).
Neuberger, Dr. Max, Vienna, Austria.

MEMBERS DECEASED.

Bailey, E. F., Fitchburg, Mass.
Cockerell, Mrs. D'Arcy, Durban, Natal, S. Africa.
Mercer, Rev. L. P., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUMMARY.

Total membership reported April 28, 1906	170	
Member dropped by mistake previous year	1	
New members	12	
		183
Members resigned	8	
Membership lapsed	3	
Members deceased	3	
		14
Present membership		169

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION, MAY 23, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per last report		$253 68
Membership dues	$151 00	
Subscriptions to *New Philosophy*	130 41	
Contributions	5 06	
Special contribution towards printing Fascicles	18 00	
Sale of S. S. A. publications, 26 Summary, 25 Fasc. 1 Pt. 1, 12 Pt. 2.	15 42	319 89
Carried forward		$573 57

EXPENDITURES.

Forward			$573 57	
Printing *New Philosophy*, April-Jan.	153 26			
Paper for *New Philosophy*	12 50			
Addressing envelopes, 3 issues	3 00			
Notices to members and subscribers	3 68			
Postage and sundries	11 48			
		$183 92		
Incorporation Expenses:—				
Engrossing Charter	15 00			
Master's fees, etc.	55 00			
For advertising notice of application for Charter	30 00			
Notary's fee witnessing signatures to Charter	1 00	101 00	284 92	
Balance				$288 65

SWEDENBORG MSS. ACCOUNT.

Balance as per last report		$29 16	
Paid to Miss Ekelof, drawings to "De Sale"		1 35	27 81

"WORSHIP AND LOVE OF GOD" ACCOUNT.

Balance as per last report		13 10	
Transferred to membership and subscription account		1 50	11 60
Total balance			$328 06

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Total balance as per last report		$295 94	
Total receipts		319 89	$615 83

EXPENDITURES.

New Philosophy and incorporation, etc.		$284 92	
Swedenborg MSS. account		1 35	
Worship and Love of God account		1 50	287 77
Balance as per cash book, May 23, 1907			$328 06

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE NEW PHILOSOPHY."

Total, April 28, 1906	209	
New subscribers	17	226
Dropped by request	13	
Dropped; no attention paid to notices	5	
Deceased	2	20
Present list of paying subscribers		206

Free, 56; exchanges, 15.

ACCOUNTS DUE.

63 members owe for dues	$70 00
72 subscribers in arrears, owe	81 00
Total outstanding for dues and subscriptions	$151 00

C. E. DOERING,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, May 23, 1907.
(Signed) HORACE P. CHANDLER,
F. A. BOERICKE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. Since the last annual report of the Board of Directors two meetings have been held. one in New York on April 28, 1906, at 4:30 P. M., and the other in Philadelphia on May 23, 1907, at 9:30 A. M.

2. At the meeting in New York in 1906 held immediately after the adjournment of the Association, the proposed charter was amended by inserting the words "into any language" after the word "translate" in the article relating to the uses of the Association.

3. At the same meeting the following resolution was adopted in persuance of the instructions of this Association: *"Resolved:* that the Rev. Chas. E. Doering, Dr. Frank Sewall, Dr. Geo. M. Cooper, Dr. Felix A. Boericke, and the Rev. Reginald W. Brown be appointed a committee of five to effect the incorporation of the *Swedenborg Scientific Association,* with full power to act."

4. Dr. Harvey Farrington was re-elected editor of *The New Philosophy.*

5. At the meeting in Philadelphia on May 23, the resignation of Dr. Harvey Farrington, as editor of *The New Philosophy,* was read,

and it was *voted* to accept Dr. Farrington's resignation upon the completion of the April issue of the magazine.

6. It was *voted* that all reports and communications be referred to the Association as part of the report of the Board of Directors.

REGINALD W. BROWN,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF "THE NEW PHILOSOPHY."

To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:

During the past year *The New Philosophy* has appeared quarterly as usual. The total number of pages is 152, of which about 40 are devoted to the following translations from Swedenborg:

1. *On Various Kinds of Soil and Mud;* translated from the original Swedish MS. by A. H. Stroh.

2. *New Ways of Discovering Mines and Treasure Deeply Hidden in the Earth;* translated from a copy of the original Swedish MS. by J. E. Rosenqvist.

3. *The Senses; Part IV of the Animal Kingdom;* nos. 173 to 211; translated by E. S. Price.

4. *Two New Letters by Swedenborg and Polhem;* translated from the original Swedish by A. H. Stroh.

Among collateral papers may be mentioned: *Swedenborg's Practical Life and Search for the Soul,* by John Whitehead; and *Swedenborg's Methods of Work,* by A. H. Stroh. A resume of Hans Schlieper's Berlin address on *Swedenborg's Natural Philosophy,* by Frank Sewall, and two communications from A. H. Stroh on the "revival of interest in Swedenborg in Europe," have also been published.

An *Index to Volumes VII to IX of The New Philosophy,* compiled by E. F. Stroh, was issued with the January number. This is perhaps the most important feature of the Bulletin for the past year.

The New Philosophy has assumed more definitely the function of reporting the progress of the important work going forward under the auspices of the Swedish Royal Academy in Stockholm.

In spite of these advances *The New Philosophy* has fallen short of what it should be as the official organ of the Association. It has been repeatedly late, which detracts to some extent from its usefulness. The distance between editor and publisher has been a handicap as well as the tardiness of the printer in getting out proofs, but many times I have had to wait for copy.

It seems difficult to get our members to write for the journal, and on account of urgent professional and literary duties, I have been unable to fill the pages myself. It, therefore, seems to me that the interests of *The New Philosophy* will be best served by my stepping out to give

place to one who is more favorably situated, and my resignation is now in the hands of the Secretary. Relinquishing the editorial chair does not mean that my interest in *The New Philosophy* will be any the less; in fact, I shall have more time in future to contribute to its pages.

In closing my report I offer the following suggestions:

1. That an editor be selected who is making Swedenborg's science a special study, and who is as near the printer as possible.

2. That the number of the Bulletin's exchanges be increased, so that the editor may keep in touch with the progress of science without being obliged to consult periodicals at public libraries, etc.

3. That the number of translations of Swedenborg be increased.

Respectfully submitted,

HARVEY FARRINGTON, M. D.,
Editor.

Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1907.

RESIGNATION OF THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW PHILOSOPHY."

Rev. R. W. Brown, Secretary.

Dear Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as editor of *The New Philosophy.*

Sincerely yours,

HARVEY FARRINGTON, M. D.

Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1907.

COMMUNICATION FROM DIRECTOR MARSTON NILES.

Reginald W. Brown, Esq., Secretary of the Swedenborg Scientific Association, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

Dear Sir: I thank you for closer notice of the meeting of the directors on May 23d. I am sorry I cannot be present. If I could be present, I would wish to add my vote to a proposition which I trust will be presented, that due notification of our lately achieved incorporation be made by some brief paper, to be sent for publication to the New Church periodicals in this country and in England, in which subscriptions and legacies will be solicited, stating also briefly our ambitions and our needs. In any exodus to be accomplished in this age a wholesale borrowing of the "vessels of the Egyptians" is absolutely necessary.

Very truly yours,

MARSTON NILES.

New York City, May 20, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEW EDITION OF "THE ANIMAL KINGDOM."

Rev. Frank Sewall, D. D., President of the Swedenborg Scientific Association.

Dear Sir: I regret very much to report that I have done no work on revising the translation of the *Animal Kingdom,* but my reason has been that besides being very busy I felt that any such work now would be practically useless in view of the fact that the probability of its being published is very remote.

When there seems to be a prospect of publication I shall be very glad to continue the work.

Yours very respectfully,
C. E. DOERING,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSLATION OF THE "LESSER PRINCIPIA."

To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:

The translating of the *Lesser Principia* is in progress, and as permission has been received from Professor Gustaf Retzius to make use of the ninety-nine plates lately used at Stockholm in the printing of the Latin text, I think it would be advisable to begin the publication of this work in the *New Philosophy* if the means to publish cannot be otherwise obtained. The work would fill about 200 pages, and ought to be in the hands of the English reader for purposes of comparative study, now that the new English edition of the *Principia* is being published.

Respectfully submitted,
ALFRED H. STROH,
Chairman.

Library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science.
Stockholm, May, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSLATION OF "DE SENSIBUS."

Rev. Frank Sewall, President of the Swedenborg Scientific Association.

Dear Sir: The translation of Swedenborg's *De Sensibus* is hastening very slowly forward, as may be evident every now and then when the *New Philosophy* appears.

If one who is not a member of the *Swedenborg Scientific Association* may venture a suggestion, I would say that the book is too large a one to publish in a magazine like *The New Philosophy*. It takes too long to get it done in that way, and that manner of production does not constitute stimulus enough for the translator who is temperamentally somewhat in need of the goad. He can hurry at a considerable rate when he must.

Yours respectfully,

ENOCH S. PRICE.

Bryn Athyn, Pa., May 21, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSLATION OF SWEDENBORG'S EARLY SCIENTIFIC TREATISES IN SWEDISH.

To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:

The Committee is able to report that the Rev. Emil Cronlund, of Toronto, Ont., Can., has now finished the English translation of parts I and II of Swedenborg's scientific journal, the *Dædalus Hyperboreus*, or "Northern Inventor," *i. e.*, the parts published in January and April, 1716. The work is progressing slowly but continuously. Greater progress would, no doubt, be made, if steps were taken by the Association looking to the publication of the work. We recommend this subject to the consideration of the Association.

An interesting contribution to the work in which the Committee is interested, has been made during the year by the Rev. Joseph E. Rosenqvist, of Bryn Athyn, Pa., in the translation of Swedenborg's *New Ways of Discovering Metallic Veins*, written in Swedish in the year 1719. Mr. Rosenqvist's English version was published in *The New Philosophy* for October, 1906, and was reviewed in *New Church Life* for February, 1907, p. 100. Swedenborg's suggestions in this little treatise have, as an immediate result of the English translation, been utilized by the *Mining Topics*, a New York journal.

We would suggest that the name of the Rev. Joseph E. Rosenqvist be added to the membership of the Committee.

For the guidance of future translators we submit the following list of Swedenborg's early treatises in the Swedish tongue:

1. *Poem on the Wedding of the Rev. J. Kolmodin*, 1700. Translated by Mr. A. H. Stroh. and published in the *Mercury*, a Young People's Journal, published by students of the Academy of the New Church, at Bryn Athyn, 1905, p. 17.

2. *Poem on The Rule of Youth*, 1709. Not yet translated.

3. *Dædalus Hyperboreus,* 1716-1718. In process of translation.

4. *Plan for the New Literary Society in Upsala,* 1716. Not yet translated.

5. *On various kinds of Soil,* 1716. Translated by Mr. A. H. Stroh, and published in *The New Philosophy,* April, 1906.

6. *On Fossils,* 1716. Translated by Mr. A. H. Stroh, and published in his *Scientific and Philosophical Treatises by Emanuel Swedenborg,* Part I, Fasc. 1.

7. *New Methods of sailing against the Stream,* 1716. Not yet translated.

8. *Various Tests and Experiments,* 1716. Not yet translated.

9. *Plan for Screwjacks,* 1716. Not yet translated.

10. *Stereometric Proportions,* 1716. Not yet translated.

11. *Description of a Crane,* 1716. Not yet translated.

12. *Experiments on the Echo,* 1716. Not yet translated.

13. *On the Causes of Things,* 1717. Translated by A. H. Stroh and published in his *S. and P. Treatises,* 1906.

14. *On the Establishment of Salt Boileries,* 1717. Not yet translated.

15. *On Tin Works,* 1717. Not yet translated.

16. *A New Theory of the gradually decreasing Rotation of the Earth,* 1717. Not yet translated.

17. *Improvements at Carlscrona,* 1717. Not yet translated.

18. *On the Establishment of an Astronomical Observatory,* 1717. Not yet translated.

19. *On Commerce and Manufacture,* 1717. Not yet translated.

20. *On the Nature of Fire and Colors,* 1717. Translated by C. Th. Odhner, and published in Mr. Stroh's *S. P. T.,* 1906.

21. *Algebra,* 1718. Translated by the Rev. Emil Cronlund; the MS. is preserved in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

22. *On the Longitude,* 1718. Not yet translated.

23. *A new Arithmetic,* 1718. Not yet translated.

24. *On the Welfare of the Country,* 1718. Not yet translated.

25. *A Discourse between Mechanica and Chymica,* 1718. Not yet translated.

26. *On the Revolution and Position of the Earth and the Planets,* 1719. Translated by A. F. Bohman, and published at London, 1899.

27. *On the Height of Water,* 1719. Translated by A. H. Stroh, and published in his *S. P. T.*

28. *On Tremulation,* 1719. Translated by C. Th. Odhner, and published in Boston, 1899.

29. *On Blast Furnaces,* 1719. Not yet translated.

30. *On Money and Measures,* 1719. Not yet translated.

31. *On Metallic Veins,* 1719. Translated by J. E. Rosenqvist, and published in *The New Philosophy* for October, 1906.

32. *On Docks, Sluices and Salt Works,* 1719. Not yet translated.

33. *On the Fall and Rise of Lake Wenner,* 1720. Translated by A. H. Stroh, and published in the *S. P. T.*

34. *Methods for working Copper,* 1722. Not yet translated.

35. *On Swedish Money,* 1722. Not yet translated.

From this list it will be seen that of thirty-five different treatises by Swedenborg in the Swedish tongue, only ten have as yet been translated into English. There is, therefore, still ample scope for the activity of your Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

C. TH. ODHNER,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF SWEDENBORG'S SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPTS.

To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:

During the past twelve months practically no work has been done on the printing of *De Sale.* Although furnished with considerable prepared copy, the printer, for several months, did no new work. Finally, about six or seven months ago, it was found that he had suddenly given up business. Considerable time was taken by our treasurer, Mr. Doering, in establishing communications with him and in securing the copy, drawings, and plates belonging to *De Sale* which he had in his possession.

The firm to which the type of this work had been sold refused to continue the printing except at a considerable advance over the price we had been paying, and time was consumed in the endeavor to find another printer. As, however, it was impossible to secure similar type, and as most of *De Sale* is already set up, it was finally thought best to accept the terms offered.

Work was resumed some seven weeks ago, but, as yet, very little has been done by the new printer. He has printed little more than a single galley, and, as he seems to be wholly unfamiliar with Latin composition, his work is full of mistakes, which involve both delay and expense in corrections.

The MS. copy received from Stockholm contains 250 pages. Of these, 185 pages have been printed, (making 112 pp. small 8vo), and five are in type.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED ACTON,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO PRESENT PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE SENDING OF MR. ALFRED H. STROH TO SWEDEN.

To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:

The Committee appointed to memorialize the General Convention of the New Jerusalem and the Academy of the New Church to support Mr. A. H. Stroh in Sweden during his work of editing the Scientific Works of Swedenborg being published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, have to report that they did so memorialize the aforesaid bodies, and that the General Convention contributed $300.00 towards Mr. Stroh's support for the year ending June 1, 1907, and that the Academy of the New Church also contributed a like amount, which was later increased to $500.00.

As the work will take several years your Committee again appealed for funds, with the result that the same bodies have agreed to contribute $500.00 each for the coming year.

FRANK SEWALL,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE COPYING AND PUBLICATION OF SWEDENBORG'S SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

To the Swedenborg Scientific Association:

In previous reports to the Association, and in two reports recently sent to the President, I have described in some detail the progress in the copying and publishing of Swedenborg's scientific works which have been going on for some years. This work has been steadily increasing in volume, until to-day it promises to place in the hands of students of Swedenborg practically all of the sources necessary for a general survey of Swedenborg's biography and of the system of philosophy constructed by him during the years 1710-1745.

Three volumes of the edition of Swedenborg's scientific works under publication at Stockholm by the Swedenborg Committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences are nearly completed. These three volumes contain many of the works which develop Swedenborg's philosophy of the physical world, and the subsequent volumes will contain most of his works in analysis of the human body. When this edition was undertaken by the Swedenborg Committee permission was received from Urbana University, the Association, and the Academy of the New Church, to make free use of certain copies of Swedenborg's MSS. in their possession. The Committee has also had a number of MSS. copied, and within the past year Professor Gustaf Retzius has authorized the copying of all original documents by or concerning

Swedenborg for deposit in the Library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, while Commodore O. W. Nordenskjoeld has contributed to the important work of editing and publishing the proposed *Swedenborg Archives* and a complete *Bibliography of Swedenborgiana in Scandinavia,* which have been referred to in previous reports. The work of editing Swedenborg is thus making great progress here in Stockholm, and in addition researches are being made not only in Sweden, but also beyond its borders, concerning new Swedenborgiana and the position of Swedenborg in the history of philosophy and the sciences. It is important that plates should be made of all Swedenborg's texts now being printed here, and there is hope of the accomplishment of this important work, the plan being to put the plates in the possession of the Association.

Fascicle 2, Part I., of the Association's series of *Scientific and Philosophical Treatises* by Swedenborg is now in press and will contain the following papers:

1. On various kinds of soil and mud.
2. New ways of discovering mines.
3. Swedenborg's letter to Jacobus a Melle.
4. Exposition of a hydrostatic law.
5. In general concerning the motion of the elements.
6. Arguments for the Principia.

The new edition of the *Worship and Love of God,* in press at Boston, has been delayed in publication during the past year, partly on account of the great pressure of other work here at Stockholm, and partly on account of the difficulty of deciphering some of the marginal notes at the close of Part I. But I shall be able to finish this important work before the next Annual Meeting of the Association.

Some months ago Commodore O. W. Nordenskjoeld presented me with two rare documents signed by Swedenborg, one of them containing a fine impression in wax of Swedenborg's signet. I now present them to the Association, together with some rare books from the library of Dr. James John Garth Wilkinson, part of which was recently sold at London. I shall forward these documents and books to the Secretary. They will be useful some day when the Association has its own headquarters and Library.

Mr. Robert A. Shaw, editor of the *New Church League Journal,* who visited Stockholm last October and thus had an opportunity of directly inspecting the work here, has most diligently co-operated in advertising the edition of the scientific works under publication here, and has called emphatic attention to the importance of the work in the columns of the *Journal.* The collecting of subscriptions for the volumes now advertised is an important help, for the financial support thus gained will increase the effectiveness of the work as a whole.

The proposal to the Swedish Government by the Swedenborg Committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to have removed from London to Stockholm the remains of Emanuel Swedenborg shows what a disposition there is among the successors of the earlier Swedish scientists to do honor to the memory of a great Swede and a famous investigator. Over fifty years ago (1852) the same Academy honored the name of its great alumnus by striking the annual medal in memory of him: *"Tantoque exsultat alumno!"*

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED H. STROH.

Library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm,
May, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INCORPORATION.

Rev. Frank Sewall, D. D., President of the Swedenborg Scientific Association.

Dear Sir: At the annual meeting held in New York last year it was voted "That it is the sense of this Association that the Association be incoprorated upon the general lines of the plan outlined in the report of the Committee on Incorporation presented at this meeting, and that the Board of Directors be authorized and empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to carry this purpose into effect and upon such incorporation being effected to turn over to such incorporated body all the property now held by this Association or to which it may be entitled."

The Board of Directors at a meeting held immediately after the meeting of the Association, appointed a committee of five to take the proper legal steps to incorporate in the State of Pennsylvania.

These gentlemen had the charter drawn up in proper form and the matter was taken up with the courts of Philadelphia, who on the 20th day of October granted a charter to the five gentlemen whose names were subscribed thereto.

The charter and By-Laws adopted by the incorporators are submitted herewith as a part of this report.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. DOERING,
Chairman, Committee on Incorporation.

Bryn Athyn, Pa., May 22, 1907.

CHARTER OF THE SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, for the County of Philadelphia of the June term, 1906. No. 2766.

In the matter of the Charter of the Swedenborg Scientific Association.

To the Honorable, the Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania:

Agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the several supplements thereto, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, have associated themselves together for the purpose and upon the terms and by the name hereinafter set forth, and to the end that they may be duly incorporated accordingly to law, hereby certify that:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the intended corporation is the "Swedenborg Scientific Association."

ARTICLE II.

The purposes for which the said corporation is formed under the third paragraph of the second section of said Act of Assembly, are as follows:

First. To preserve, translate into any language, publish, and distribute the scientific and philosophical works of Emanuel Swedenborg.

Second. To promote the principles taught in these works.

ARTICLE III.

The business of the corporation is to be transacted at the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

ARTICLE IV.

The corporation shall have perpetual succession by its corporate name.

ARTICLE V.

The said corporation shall have no capital stock.

ARTICLE VI.

The names and residences of the subscribers, all of whom are citizens of the United States, and four of whom are residents of Pennsylvania, are as follows:

Frank Sewall, Washington, D. C.
Felix A. Boericke, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
George M. Cooper, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Penna.
Reginald W. Brown, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Penna.
Charles E. Doering, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Penna.

ARTICLE VII.

The management of the corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors, to consist of three (3) persons, and the names and residences of those who are chosen Directors for the first year are as follows:

Felix A. Boericke, Philadelphia, Penna.
Charles E. Doering, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Penna.
George M. Cooper, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Penna.

ARTICLE VIII.

The whole yearly income of the said corporation other than that derived from real estate shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00).

Witness our hands and seals this ninth day of July, A D., one thousand nine hundred and six (1906).

FRANK SEWALL [L. S.],
REGINALD W. BROWN [L. S.],
FELIX A. BOERICKE [L. S.],
GEORGE M. COOPER [L. S.],
CHARLES E. DOERING [L. S.].

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, *ss:*

Before me, a notary public in and for said county, personally appeared Felix A. Boericke, George M. Cooper, and Charles E. Doering, three of the subscribers to the foregoing certificate of incorporation, who, in due form of law, acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and the act and deed of their said associates, according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this ninth day of July, A. D., 1906.

[SEAL] EWERSON CONRAD,
Notary Public.

DECREE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, of Philadelphia County, No. 2766, June term, 1906.

In the matter of the incorporation of the Swedenborg Scientific Association.

And now, October 20th, A. D. 1906, the foregoing certificate of incorporation has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, since July 13th, A. D., 1906, and it appearing that publication of the intended application was made in the Public Ledger, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Philadelphia, on the 30th day of July and 6th and 13th days of August, 1906, and in the Press, also a paper of general circulation of the same city, on the 30th day of July and 6th and 13th of August, 1906, and has been published once a week in both of said papers since that time, as appears by entry therein, and due proof of said publication having been herewith presented to me, I do hereby certify that I have perused and examined said instrument and find the same to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class of corporations specified in section 2 of the Corporation Act of April 29th, 1874, and that said purposes are lawful and not injurious to the community. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Charter be approved, and upon the recording of the said Charter and its endorsements, and this order, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Philadelphia which is hereby ordered, the subscribers thereto and their associates and successors shall thenceforth be a corporation for the purposes and upon the terms and under the name therein stated.

[SEAL] MAYER SULZBERGER,
Judge, Resdg.

Recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, et cetera, in and for the County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book No. 33, page 474.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 26th day of October, A. D., nineteen hundred and six (1906).

[SEAL] WM. S. VARE,
Recorder of Deeds.

BY-LAWS OF THE SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

Place of Business.

The principal place of business of this Corporation shall be at 1011 Arch street, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

ARTICLE II.

Membership.

SECTION 1. Any person wishing to co-operate in promoting the objects of this Corporation, may become a member, by presenting a written application to the Secretary, and by the payment of a fee of one dollar ($1.00) for the first year's dues. Provided, that all persons who shall be members in good standing of the unincorporated Association known as the Swedenborg Scientific Association at the time of its dissolution shall thereupon be considered members in good standing of this Corporation, their names to be placed upon the list of members on the date of such dissolution; and the first annual advance dues of each of such persons shall become due and payable on the date that his or her dues would have become payable, had the said unincorporated Association continued in existence.

SEC. 2. Any one may become a life member by the payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), and any one who shall be a life member in the said unincorporated Association at the time of its dissolution shall thereupon be considered a life member of this Corporation without further payment.

SEC. 3. Honorary members may be elected on recommendation of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. The annual dues of each member shall be one dollar ($1.00) payable in advance.

SEC. 5. Any member after having failed to pay his dues for two years, and after having been duly notified, shall be considered to have resigned from the Association.

ARTICLE III.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The members of this Corporation shall hold one regular annual meeting in the month of May of each year, in Philadelphia, on a date and at an hour to be fixed by the Board of Directors, and notice of said annual meeting shall be given by mailing a written or printed notification thereof to the last known address of each and every member, at least two weeks' previous to such meeting, stating the hour and place of meeting.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President or any three Directors upon at least two weeks' previous notice to be given in the same manner provided for notification of annual meetings and stating the purpose and business of the meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

Quorum.

Until the annual meeting in May, 1907, three members of the Corporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. After that time seven members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.

Board of Directors.

At the annual meeting in May, 1907, and at each annual meeting thereafter, the members shall elect from their number a president and six directors to serve for one year or until their successors are elected. The president shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Directors, which shall, therefore, be composed of seven members.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to devise ways and means to carry out the objects of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. All (except the President) shall be elected by the Directors at a meeting to be held immediately after the annual meeting of the Corporation.

SEC. 2. In case of a vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors, or in any office, a majority of the Board may elect a person to fill the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VII.

Quorum of Directors.

Until the election of a Board of Directors at the annual meeting in May, 1907, three members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. After that time, four directors shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

Duties of Officers.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Corporation and of the Board of Directors, to execute

all contracts required to be under seal, and to perform such other duties as are usually incident to his office.

SEC. 2. The Secretary and Treasurer shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments.

These By-Laws may be altered, amended or entirely abrogated, by a vote of a majority of the members present at any annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE INCORPORATORS OF THE SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION HELD ON APRIL 18, 1907.

1. The meeting was called to order at 2:15 P. M., at the office of Dr. F. A. Boericke, 1011 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2. There were present: Dr. Frank Sewall, Rev. Chas. E. Doering, Dr. F. A. Boericke, and Rev. Reginald W. Brown.

3. Dr. Sewall was elected temporary Chairman.

4. Mr. Brown was elected temporary Secretary.

5. By-Laws for the incorporation were presented and read.

6. On motion, duly seconded, the By-Laws were approved as read.

7. The meeting proceeded to the election of officers.

8. Dr. Frank Sewall was elected President.

9. On motion, duly seconded, the five incorporators were constituted a Board of Directors until the annual meeting in May, 1907.

10. The meeting of the Corporation adjourned, and a meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order.

11. The following officers were appointed to hold office until the annual meeting in May, 1907: *Vice-President*, Dr. F. A. Boericke; *Secretary*, Rev. Reginald W. Brown; *Treasurer*, Rev. C. E. Doering.

12. On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the Corporation hold its first annual meeting at the rooms of the Philadelphia Society of the New Jerusalem Church on May 22d, 1907. (The date of meeting was subsequently changed to May 23d.)

13. On motion, duly seconded, the Board adjourned.

REGINALD W. BROWN,
Secretary.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1907-1908.

PRESIDENT.—*REV. FRANK SEWALL, A. M., D. D.,* 1618 *Riggs Place, Washington, D. C.*

VICE-PRESIDENT.—*DR. F. A. BOERICKE,* 1011 *Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SECRETARY.—*REV. REGINALD W. BROWN, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pa.*

TREASURER.—*REV. CHAS. E. DOERING, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pa.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The President, *ex-officio;* Dr. F. A. Boericke, Rev. Chas. E. Doering, Rev. Reginald W. Brown, Mr. Horace P. Chandler, 53 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.; Dr. Geo. M. Cooper, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pa.; Dr. E. A. Farrington.

EDITOR OF "THE NEW PHILOSOPHY."

Dr. E. A. Farrington, 2004 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON A NEW EDITION OF THE "ANIMAL KINGDOM."

Rev. C. E. Doering, *Chairman;* Dr. Harvey Farrington, Mr. Alfred H. Stroh.

COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSLATION OF THE "LESSER PRINCIPIA."

Mr. Alfred H. Stroh, Rev. C. E. Doering.

COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSLATION OF "DE SENSIBUS."

Rev. Enoch S. Price.

COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSLATION OF SWEDENBORG'S EARLY SCIENTIFIC TREATISES IN SWEDISH.

Rev. C. Th. Odhner, *Chairman;* Rev. Emil Cronlund, Rev. Joseph E. Rosenqvist.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF SWEDENBORG'S SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPTS.

Rev. Alfred Acton, *Chairman;* the President, the Treasurer, Mr. Horace P. Chandler, Mr. Alfred H. Stroh, Mr. Robt. B. Caldwell, Jr. (*New Philosophy,* 1901, p. 85; Minutes, 288, 345-347.)

KEEPER OF THE ARCHIVES.

The Secretary.

COMMITTEE TO PRESENT PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE SENDING OF MR. STROH TO SWEDEN.

The President and Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ON A PLAN FOR EASY REFERENCE TO SWEDENBORG'S SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS.

Rev. C. Th. Odhner, *Chairman;* Mr. Alfred H. Stroh.

COMMITTEE TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE MAKING OF PLATES.

Rev. C. E. Doering, *Chairman;* Mr. Robert A. Shaw, Mr. Horace P. Chandler.